

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA 1976

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ♦ DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ♦ BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

State of California

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770313 8/77 4.5M

1.5M BCS 3M OSP

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Introduction | 1 |
| Crimes | 3 |
| Crimes Against Persons | 3 |
| Crimes Against Property | 11 |
| Arrests | 15 |
| Total Arrests | 15 |
| Adult Felony Arrests | 19 |
| Adult Misdemeanor Arrests | 19 |
| Juvenile Arrests | 22 |
| Personal Characteristics of Arrestees | 22 |
| The Adult Criminal Justice System | 29 |
| Introduction to Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) | 29 |
| A Comparison of OBTS Dispositions in 1975 and 1976 | 30 |
| OBTS Arrestee/Defendant Characteristics | 37 |
| Adult Corrections | 38 |
| Adult Probation | 45 |

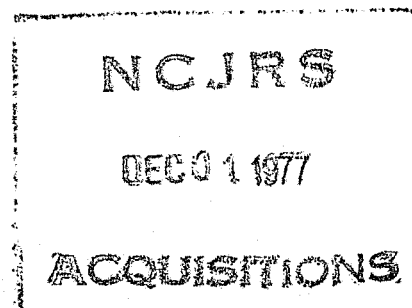


TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Juvenile Justice Administration | 49 |
| Juvenile Arrests | 49 |
| Referrals to Probation | 51 |
| Juvenile Court Dispositions | 53 |
| Probation Caseload | 55 |
| Removals from Probation | 56 |
| Juvenile Detention | 57 |
| Juvenile Corrections | 58 |
| New Legislation | 60 |
| Personnel | 61 |
| Expenditures | 65 |
| Special Studies | 67 |
| Criminal Justice Glossary | 69 |

CHARTS

| Number | | Page |
|--------|---|------|
| 1 | Crimes, 1976, Seven Major Offenses | 5 |
| 2 | Robbery Crimes, 1976, By Type of Weapon Used | 9 |
| 3 | Assault Crimes, 1976, By Type of Weapon Used | 11 |
| 4 | Arrests Reported, 1976 | 17 |
| 5 | Adult and Juvenile Arrests Reported, 1976 | 18 |
| 6 | Juvenile Justice Indices, 1971 and 1976, Percents of Population and Arrests Reported | 50 |

TABLES

| Number | | |
|--------|--|----|
| 1 | Crimes, 1971-1976, Seven Major Offenses, Number and Rate per 100,000 Population | 4 |
| 2 | Willful Homicide Crimes, 1971, 1975, and 1976, By Type of Weapon Used | 6 |
| 3 | Homicides Involving Peace Officers, 1971-1976 | 6 |
| 4 | Forcible Rape Crimes, 1971, 1975, and 1976 | 7 |
| 5 | Robbery Crimes, 1971, 1975, and 1976, By Premise and Type | 8 |
| 6 | Assault Crimes, 1971, 1975, and 1976, By Type of Weapon Used | 10 |
| 7 | Burglary Crimes, 1971, 1975, and 1976, Type of Entry, Premise, and Time of Day | 12 |

TABLES - Continued

| | | Page |
|--------|---|------|
| Number | | |
| 8 | Theft Crimes, 1971, 1975, and 1976, Types and Values | 13 |
| 9 | Motor Vehicle Theft Crimes, 1971, 1975, and 1976, By Type of Vehicle | 14 |
| 10 | Arrests Reported, 1971, 1975, and 1976, Number and Rate per 100,000 Population | 16 |
| 11 | Adult Felony Arrests Reported, 1971-1976, Specific Offense by Year | 20 |
| 12 | Adult Misdemeanor Arrests Reported, 1971-1976, Specific Offense by Year . . . | 21 |
| 13 | Juvenile Arrests Reported, 1971-1976, Specific Offense by Year | 23 |
| 14 | Ratio of Male Arrests to Female Arrests Reported on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register, 1976 | 24 |
| 15 | Adult and Juvenile Felony-Level Arrests Reported on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register, 1976, Offense by Age, Sex, and Race | 25 |
| 16 | Adult and Juvenile Misdemeanor-Level Arrests Reported on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register, 1976, Offense by Age, Sex, and Race | 27 |
| 17 | Disposition of Adult Felony Arrests, 1975-1976, Disposition Level by Year . . . | 31 |
| 18 | Disposition of Adult Felony Arrests in 57 Counties, 1976, Disposition Level by Arrest Offense | 33 |
| 19 | Disposition of Adult Felony Arrests in 57 Counties, 1976, Disposition Level by Arrest Offense and Percent Distribution | 34 |
| 20 | Disposition of Adult Felony Arrests for Marijuana Offenses, 1975-1976, Disposition Level by Year | 36 |

TABLES - Continued

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Number | |
| 21 Status of Adults Under Supervision, 1971, 1975, and 1976, Type of Supervision by Year | 39 |
| 22 Admissions to State Criminal and Civil Institutions, 1971, 1975, and 1976, Type of Institution by Year | 41 |
| 23 Institution Admissions from Superior Court, 1971, 1975, and 1976, Type of Admission by Year | 42 |
| 24 Superior Court Reopenings, 1976, Type of Reopening by Subsequent Disposition | 44 |
| 25 Active Superior Court Adult Probation Caseload on December 31, 1975-1976 . . | 45 |
| 26 Adult Defendants Granted Probation by California Superior Courts, 1975-1976 . | 46 |
| 27 Adult Defendants Removed from Superior Court Probation, 1975-1976, Type of Removal by Year | 47 |
| 28 Initial Referrals to Probation Departments, 1971-1976, Source of Referral, Disposition, Sex, and Race by Year | 52 |
| 29 Initial Petition Filings, 1971-1976, Juvenile Court Dispositions by Year | 54 |
| 30 Subsequent Petition Filings, 1975-1976, Juvenile Court Dispositions by Year . . | 54 |
| 31 Status of Active Juvenile Cases on December 31, 1971-1976, Probation Status by Year | 55 |
| 32 Removals from Juvenile Probation, 1975-1976, Type of Removal by Year | 56 |
| 33 Population Movement in Juvenile Halls, 1971-1976, Admissions and Departures by Year | 57 |

TABLES - Continued

| Number | | Page |
|--------|--|------|
| 34 | New Commitments to Camps, Ranches, Homes, and Schools, 1975-1976, Sex and Race by Year | 58 |
| 35 | California Youth Authority Admissions and Departures, 1975-1976 | 59 |
| 36 | Criminal Justice Agency Authorized Full-Time Personnel, 1971-1976 | 62 |
| 37 | Criminal Justice Agency Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1970-1971 through 1975-1976, Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars | 66 |

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) is set out in Title 3 of the California Penal Code. Sections 13010-13012 require the Bureau to collect data from state and local agencies for the purpose of developing an annual report of statistics showing: "... (a) The amount and the types of offenses known to the public authorities; (b) The personal and social characteristics of criminals and delinquents; and (c) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, judicial, penal and correctional agencies or institutions in dealing with criminals or delinquents..."

The annual Crime and Delinquency report is published by the Bureau to present specific data compiled on the administration of criminal justice in California. Sections in this year's publication are devoted to crimes, arrests, the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems, and criminal justice personnel and expenditures. In addition, a separate section is included describing special studies developed by the Bureau during the past year. Trend data are provided when available. Data in each section were compiled primarily from reports submitted to the Bureau on a regular basis by both state and local criminal justice agencies. Following is a brief summary of some of the highlights of the publication.

In 1976, crimes reported for the more serious offenses (Seven Major Offenses) increased 3.6 percent from 1975. Although this is considerably lower than the increase of 9.1 percent reported from 1974 to 1975, the average annual increase from 1971 to 1975 was only 5.7 percent. For the fourth consecutive year, theft (\$200 and over) showed the largest percent increase of the crimes reported (17.6 percent). Willful homicides increased only 0.8 percent, significantly lower than the average annual increase of 8.6 percent recorded from 1971 to 1975. Both burglary and robbery showed decreases for the first time in at least 15 years.

In several sections of this year's publication, reference is made to the new marijuana laws which were implemented on January 1, 1976. The reader should note, in particular, the dramatic impact these laws had on the processing of adults and juveniles at the law enforcement, prosecutor, and court levels. The new laws, defined under Health and Safety Code Sections 11357(b) and 11357(c), changed the possession of limited quantities or concentrations of marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor. This change contributed largely to the overall decrease of 18.4 percent in rate per 100,000 population of total felony arrests and the increase of 6.2 percent in total misdemeanor arrests. Numerically, while arrests for felony drug law violations decreased by over 50 percent in 1976, both adult and juvenile misdemeanor drug law arrests increased significantly over 1975 (119.2 percent and 167.9 percent, respectively). In addition, the percentages of adult felony marijuana arrestees convicted in lower and superior courts increased over 1975.

Since 1971, the ratios of juvenile arrests to total arrests and of juvenile population to total population have registered corresponding decreases. There have also been decreases in the numbers of juvenile probation referrals and juvenile court petitions. The number of new referrals from schools showed a marked decrease of 80.6 percent from 1971 to 1976, due primarily to a new program implemented in 1975 which permitted handling habitual truants in the school system. The percentages of juveniles disposed of at each level in the juvenile justice system have remained fairly constant since 1971.

Much of the data presented in this publication is supplemented in the Bureau's regular criminal justice profile series, which is also published annually. The profiles provide detailed data by county and jurisdiction, and include ten-year trend data when available. Criminal justice data not available in the annual Crime and Delinquency publication or the criminal justice profile series are provided, when available, on a special request basis to both contributors and the general public.

CRIMES

In California, major crimes reported by law enforcement agencies are grouped into two classifications: crimes against persons (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and crimes against property (burglary, theft (\$200 and over), and motor vehicle theft). These crimes, referred to as the Seven Major Offenses, are classified according to the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definitions. There are differences between UCR definitions and California Penal Code definitions in the categories of burglary and theft. For example, thefts from locked vehicles and telephone booths are scored as theft under UCR rules, but are burglaries under the California Penal Code definition. Also, shoplifting, where intent to enter a premise to commit theft can be established, is classified as burglary in California but is scored as a theft by UCR. Where these differences occur, UCR definitions are used for classifying the offense. In addition, the Seven Major Offenses include only thefts valued at \$200 and over while the F.B.I.'s UCR definition includes all thefts regardless of value.

During 1976, the Seven Major Offenses reported by California law enforcement agencies increased 3.6 percent over 1975. (See Table 1.) Theft (\$200 and over) demonstrated the largest percent increase of the Seven Major Offenses, continuing the upward trend shown in previous years. Robbery and burglary exhibited slight decreases in 1976, the first drops reported for each of these crimes in at least 15 years. From 1971 to 1976, the Seven Major Offenses showed an overall increase of 27.0 percent.

Crimes Against Persons

Crimes against persons generally involve a direct confrontation between victim and offender. They represented 15.8 percent of the total Seven Major Offenses reported in 1976. (See Chart 1.) From 1975 to 1976, crimes against persons exhibited a slightly larger percent increase (3.7 percent) than did crimes against property (3.6 percent). During the five-year period from 1971 to 1976, crimes against persons increased 37.3 percent while crimes against property increased 25.3 percent.

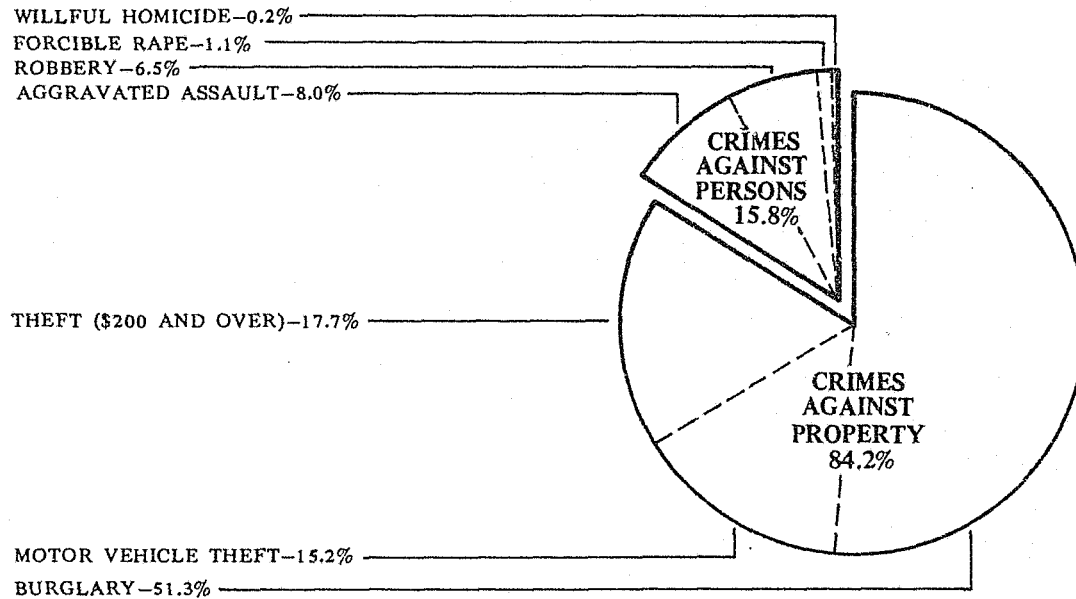
Aggravated assault continued to be the most frequently reported of the crimes against persons with a total of 72,609 offenses reported in 1976. Assault also showed the largest percent increase since 1971, 51.0 percent. Robbery exhibited the smallest increase, 24.5 percent, during the five-year period, and was the only offense in the crimes against persons category to show a decrease from 1975 (1.0 percent).

TABLE 1
CRIMES, 1971-1976
Seven Major Offenses
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

| Years | Total | Crimes against persons | | | | | Crimes against property | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Total | Willful homicide | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Total | Burglary | Theft (\$200 and over) | Motor vehicle theft |
| 1976 | 907,898 | 143,507 | 2,214 | 9,552 | 59,132 | 72,609 | 764,391 | 465,758 | 160,564 | 138,069 |
| 1975 | 876,288 | 138,400 | 2,196 | 8,787 | 59,747 | 67,670 | 737,888 | 468,433 | 136,522 | 132,933 |
| 1974 | 802,945 | 127,469 | 1,970 | 8,480 | 52,742 | 64,277 | 675,476 | 431,863 | 110,444 | 133,169 |
| 1973 | 740,157 | 116,506 | 1,862 | 8,349 | 49,524 | 56,771 | 623,651 | 407,375 | 85,053 | 131,223 |
| 1972 | 723,936 | 110,680 | 1,789 | 8,131 | 48,834 | 51,926 | 613,256 | 398,465 | 75,418 | 139,373 |
| 1971 | 714,685 | 104,489 | 1,633 | 7,281 | 47,477 | 48,098 | 610,196 | 391,157 | 75,128 | 143,911 |
| Percent change in number | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 over 1971 . | 27.0 | 37.3 | 35.6 | 31.2 | 24.5 | 51.0 | 25.3 | 19.1 | 113.7 | -4.1 |
| 1976 over 1975 . | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 8.7 | -1.0 | 7.3 | 3.6 | -0.6 | 17.6 | 3.9 |
| 1975 over 1974 . | 9.1 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 3.6 | 13.3 | 5.3 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 23.6 | -0.2 |
| 1974 over 1973 . | 8.5 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 29.9 | 1.5 |
| 1973 over 1972 . | 2.2 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 12.8 | -5.8 |
| 1972 over 1971 . | 1.3 | 5.9 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 2.9 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | -3.2 |
| Rate per 100,000 population | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 4218.9 | 666.9 | 10.3 | 44.4 | 274.8 | 337.4 | 3552.0 | 2164.3 | 746.1 | 641.6 |
| 1975 | 4150.5 | 655.5 | 10.4 | 41.6 | 283.0 | 320.5 | 3494.9 | 2218.7 | 646.6 | 629.6 |
| 1974 | 3835.8 | 608.0 | 9.4 | 40.5 | 252.0 | 307.1 | 3226.8 | 2063.1 | 527.6 | 636.2 |
| 1973 | 3568.6 | 561.7 | 9.0 | 40.2 | 238.8 | 273.7 | 3006.9 | 1964.1 | 410.1 | 632.7 |
| 1972 | 3527.3 | 539.2 | 8.7 | 39.6 | 237.9 | 253.0 | 2988.0 | 1941.5 | 367.5 | 679.1 |
| 1971 | 3526.7 | 515.6 | 8.1 | 35.9 | 234.3 | 237.3 | 3011.1 | 1930.2 | 370.7 | 710.1 |
| Percent change in rate | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 over 1971 . | 19.6 | 29.3 | 27.7 | 23.5 | 17.3 | 42.2 | 18.0 | 12.1 | 101.3 | -9.7 |
| 1976 over 1975 . | 1.6 | 1.7 | -1.1 | 6.7 | -2.9 | 5.3 | 1.6 | -2.5 | 15.4 | 1.9 |
| 1975 over 1974 . | 8.2 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 12.3 | 4.4 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 22.6 | -1.0 |
| 1974 over 1973 . | 7.5 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 28.7 | 0.6 |
| 1973 over 1972 . | 1.2 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 11.6 | -6.8 |
| 1972 over 1971 . | 0.0 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 1.6 | 6.6 | -0.8 | 0.6 | -0.9 | -4.4 |

Note: Rates may not balance due to rounding.

CHART 1
CRIMES, 1976
Seven Major Offenses



Willful Homicide

As shown in Table 1, willful homicides increased 0.8 percent from 1975 to 1976, considerably less than the increase of 11.5 percent recorded in 1975. From 1971 to 1976, willful homicides increased 35.6 percent, the third largest increase of all Seven Major Offenses reported.

Information on type of weapon used are displayed in Table 2 for the years 1971, 1975, and 1976. Firearms were used in over half (52.8 percent) of the homicides reported in 1976. Cutting instruments represented the second largest category of weapons used, comprising 23.4 percent of the total.

TABLE 2
WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1971, 1975, AND 1976
By Type of Weapon Used

| Type of weapon | Number | | | Percent | | | Percent change | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 1,633 | 2,196 | 2,214 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 35.6 | 0.8 |
| Firearm | 901 | 1,220 | 1,169 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 52.8 | 29.7 | -4.2 |
| Knife or cutting instrument | 370 | 446 | 517 | 22.7 | 20.3 | 23.4 | 39.7 | 15.9 |
| Club | 59 | 137 | 121 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 105.1 | -11.7 |
| Hands, fists, feet, etc. | 163 | 204 | 205 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 25.8 | 0.5 |
| Other means | 90 | 161 | 155 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 72.2 | -3.7 |
| Unknown | 50 | 28 | 47 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | -6.0 | - |

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year is less than 50.

In addition to information on those homicides designated as willful, data are collected on the number of homicides involving peace officers. From 1971 to 1976, the numbers of homicides committed by peace officers in the line of duty fluctuated with 93 in 1971, a low of 64 in 1973, and 94 in 1976. During the same period, the numbers of peace officers killed varied, with a high of 16 in 1973 and lows of six in 1972 and 1976. From 1975 to 1976, the number of peace officers killed decreased by six. (See Table 3.)

TABLE 3
HOMICIDES INVOLVING PEACE OFFICERS, 1971-1976

| Year | Killed by peace officer ^a | Peace officer killed |
|------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1976 | 94 | 6 |
| 1975 | 87 | 12 |
| 1974 | 84 | 10 |
| 1973 | 64 | 16 |
| 1972 | 76 | 6 |
| 1971 | 93 | 14 |

^aIncludes only killings in the line of duty.

Forcible Rape

During 1976, there were 765 more forcible rapes reported than in 1975, an increase of 8.7 percent. As shown in Table 1, this is more than twice the percent increase noted in 1975 (3.6 percent). The increase in forcible rapes reported can be largely attributed to the increase in community-based programs, including rape crisis centers and Rape Awareness, and a change in legislation which protects the rights of rape victims.

Forcible rape is broken down into two categories: actual forcible rapes and attempts to commit forcible rape. From 1975 to 1976, actual forcible rapes increased 10.1 percent and attempts to commit forcible rape increased 6.2 percent. From 1971 to 1976, actual forcible rapes increased 26.8 percent and attempts to commit forcible rape increased 40.6 percent, representing a combined increase of 31.2 percent during the five-year period. (See Table 4.) Attempts to commit forcible rape have consistently represented approximately one-third of the total forcible rapes since 1971.

TABLE 4
FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1971, 1975, AND 1976

| | Number | | | Percent | | | Percent change | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 7,281 | 8,787 | 9,552 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 31.2 | 8.7 |
| Actual forcible rapes | 4,951 | 5,702 | 6,276 | 68.0 | 64.9 | 65.7 | 26.8 | 10.1 |
| Attempts to commit forcible rape . . | 2,330 | 3,085 | 3,276 | 32.0 | 35.1 | 34.3 | 40.6 | 6.2 |

Robbery

In 1976 robberies dropped 615 in number, a decrease of 1.0 percent from 1975. This is the first time in 15 years that robbery has exhibited a decrease. The slight decrease in 1976 cannot be attributed to any single cause. In comparison, in 1975 robberies registered the largest percent increase (13.3 percent) of the crimes against persons. (See Table 1.)

Robberies are categorized by location of occurrence, with the majority occurring in the highway classification (robberies which occur on highways, streets, alleys, etc.) in 1976. These data are shown in Table 5. Robberies of commercial establishments, such as gas stations, supermarkets, and

convenience stores, comprised the second largest group. The "other" category, which includes locations such as schools and recreational areas, comprised the third largest group. Bank robberies, although representing only 1.9 percent of the total robberies in 1976, have exhibited an increase of 111.5 percent since 1971. Bank robberies showed the largest percent change over 1975, an increase of 37.5 percent.

TABLE 5
ROBBERY CRIMES, 1971, 1975, AND 1976
By Premise and Type

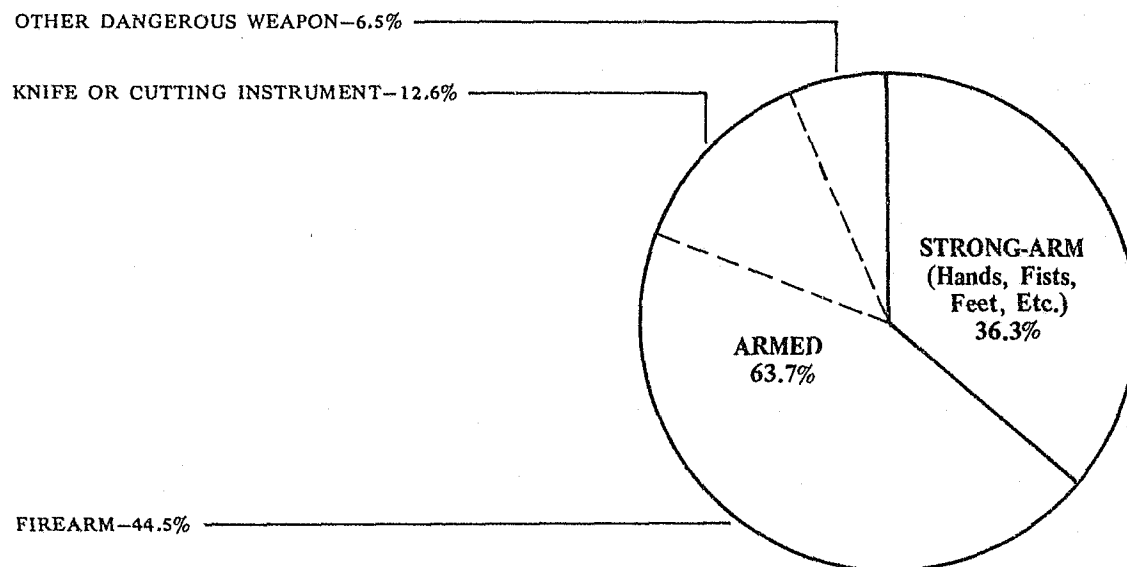
| Item | Number | | | Percent | | | Percent change | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 47,477 | 59,747 | 59,132 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 24.5 | -1.0 |
| Highway | 21,358 | 25,881 | 24,397 | 45.0 | 43.3 | 41.3 | 14.2 | -5.7 |
| Commercial | 16,418 | 20,327 | 20,722 | 34.6 | 34.0 | 35.0 | 26.2 | 1.9 |
| Residence | 4,151 | 5,904 | 5,741 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 38.3 | -2.8 |
| Bank | 532 | 818 | 1,125 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 111.5 | 37.5 |
| Other | 5,018 | 6,817 | 7,147 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 42.4 | 4.8 |
| Armed | 30,427 | 37,462 | 37,645 | 64.1 | 62.7 | 63.7 | 23.7 | 0.5 |
| Firearm | - | 26,371 | 26,299 | - | 44.1 | 44.5 | - | -0.3 |
| Knife or cutting instrument | - | 6,970 | 7,479 | - | 11.7 | 12.6 | - | 7.3 |
| Other dangerous weapon | - | 4,121 | 3,867 | - | 6.9 | 6.5 | - | -6.2 |
| Strong-arm | 17,050 | 22,285 | 21,487 | 35.9 | 37.3 | 36.3 | 26.0 | -3.6 |

Notes: Percents may not total due to rounding.
Dash indicates data are unavailable.

Robbery is a crime in which the victim is threatened by the offender with a weapon (armed), threat of a weapon, or the threat of physical violence (strong-arm). In Chart 2 and Table 5, robberies are displayed by armed or strong-arm, and by type of weapon where armed. Armed robberies have consistently represented 60 to 65 percent of all robberies reported since 1971. As in 1975, firearms were the most frequent type of weapon in 1976 when they were used in 44.5 percent of all robberies reported.

CHART 2

ROBBERY CRIMES, 1976
By Type of Weapon Used



Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Assault

Since 1971, aggravated assault has been the most frequently reported of the crimes against persons. In 1976, there were 72,609 aggravated assaults reported, representing 50.6 percent of all reported crimes against persons. The number of aggravated assaults was up 4,939 over 1975, an increase of 7.3 percent. From 1971 to 1976, aggravated assault exhibited the second largest increase of the Seven Major Offenses, 51.0 percent. (See Table 1.)

Table 6 displays data for both aggravated and nonaggravated assaults, although only aggravated assaults are included in the Seven Major Offenses. From 1975 to 1976, aggravated assaults increased more than nonaggravated assaults (7.3 percent versus 3.2 percent). The reverse was true for 1974 to 1975 when aggravated assaults increased 5.3 percent and nonaggravated assaults increased 8.6 percent. (Data not shown.)

TABLE 6
ASSAULT CRIMES, 1971, 1975, AND 1976
By Type of Weapon Used

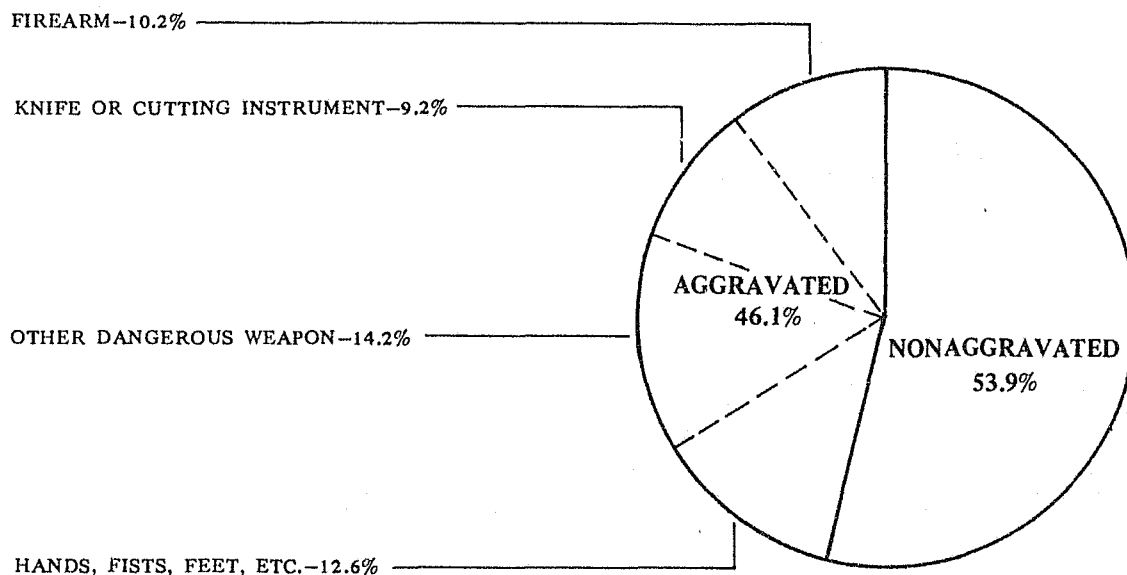
| Type of weapon | Number | | | Percent | | | Percent change | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 118,279 | 149,794 | 157,379 | | | | 33.1 | 5.1 |
| Aggravated assaults | 48,098 | 67,670 | 72,609 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 51.0 | 7.3 |
| Firearm | 10,870 | 14,819 | 15,988 | 22.6 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 47.1 | 7.9 |
| Knife or cutting instrument | 11,853 | 13,461 | 14,485 | 24.6 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 22.2 | 7.6 |
| Other dangerous weapon | 14,917 | 20,959 | 22,341 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 49.8 | 6.6 |
| Hands, fists, feet, etc. | 10,458 | 18,431 | 19,795 | 21.7 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 89.3 | 7.4 |
| Nonaggravated assaults | 70,181 | 82,124 | 84,770 | | | | 20.8 | 3.2 |

Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

As with robberies, aggravated assaults are categorized by the type of weapon used. The use of "hands, fists, feet, etc." has increased 89.3 percent since 1971. However, "firearms" showed the largest increase from 1975 to 1976, 7.9 percent. The percent distribution for type of weapon used showed no significant change from 1971 to 1976. (See Table 6.) As shown in Chart 3, the "other dangerous weapon" category, which includes blunt instruments and chemicals, continued to represent the largest proportion of aggravated assaults in 1976, with "hands, fists, feet, etc." remaining second.

CHART 3

ASSAULT CRIMES, 1976
By Type of Weapon Used



Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Crimes Against Property

Crimes against property comprised approximately 84 percent of the total Seven Major Offenses reported in 1976. (See Chart 1.) Table 1 shows that from 1975 to 1976 crimes against property increased 3.6 percent, noticeably less than the 9.2 percent increase exhibited from 1974 to 1975. As noted earlier, from 1971 to 1976 there was an overall increase of 25.3 percent.

Theft (\$200 and over) registered the greatest percent increase (17.6 percent) of the property crimes in 1976. Burglary was the only property crime to show a decrease (0.6 percent) over 1975. Motor vehicle theft was the only one of the Seven Major Offenses to show an overall decrease from 1971 to 1976, down 4.1 percent.

Burglary

In 1976, burglaries represented 51.3 percent of the total Seven Major Offenses reported. However, for the first time since 1959 this category showed a slight decrease, 0.6 percent (2,675), from the previous year. From 1971 to 1975, burglaries increased an average of 5.0 percent per year.

Since 1971, residential burglaries have constituted approximately two-thirds of all reported burglaries. In addition, Table 7 shows that since 1971 residential burglaries have increased at a noticeably faster rate than nonresidential burglaries (28.7 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively). From 1975 to 1976, residential burglaries increased 1.9 percent while nonresidential burglaries decreased 5.5 percent.

Burglary data are also classified by type of entry: forced, attempted force, and unlawful entry without force. Forced and attempted forced entry have consistently represented approximately 70 percent of all burglaries reported since 1971. The remaining 30 percent showed no signs of forced or attempted forced entry. However, unlawful entries increased more than forced and attempted forced entries during the five-year period (21.6 percent versus 18.1 percent). From 1975 to 1976, unlawful entries increased 2.7 percent while forced and attempted forced entries decreased 1.9 percent.

TABLE 7
BURGLARY CRIMES, 1971, 1975, AND 1976
Type of Entry, Premise, and Time of Day

| Item | Number | | | Percent | | | Percent change | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 391,157 | 468,433 | 465,758 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 19.1 | -0.6 |
| Force and attempt force | 278,348 | 334,874 | 328,627 | 71.2 | 71.5 | 70.6 | 18.1 | -1.9 |
| No force (unlawful entry) | 112,809 | 133,559 | 137,131 | 28.8 | 28.5 | 29.4 | 21.6 | 2.7 |
| Residence | 247,576 | 312,726 | 318,575 | 63.3 | 66.8 | 68.4 | 28.7 | 1.9 |
| Nonresidence | 143,581 | 155,707 | 147,183 | 36.7 | 33.2 | 31.6 | 2.5 | -5.5 |
| Day | 111,045 | 171,551 | 174,259 | 28.4 | 36.6 | 37.4 | 56.9 | 1.6 |
| Night | 140,217 | 165,289 | 163,426 | 35.8 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 16.6 | -1.1 |
| Unknown | 139,895 | 131,593 | 128,073 | 35.8 | 28.1 | 27.5 | -8.5 | -2.7 |

Additionally, burglaries are classified by time of occurrence. Of all burglaries committed in 1976 where the time of occurrence was known, 51.6 percent were committed during the day and 48.4 percent were committed at night. Of all burglaries reported from 1971 to 1976, those committed during the day increased significantly more (56.9 percent) than those reported as committed at night (16.6 percent). (See Table 7.)

Theft

Although the Seven Major Offenses include only those thefts of articles valued at \$200 and over, BCS also collects data on thefts under \$200. Data on all types and values of thefts are shown in Table 8. Theft (\$200 and over) showed the largest increase from 1975 to 1976 of the Seven Major Offenses, 17.6 percent. It also showed the largest increase from 1971 to 1976, 113.7 percent. (See Table 1.)

Thefts under \$200 have consistently comprised the greatest proportion of total thefts. However, from 1971 to 1976 thefts (\$200 and over) increased more rapidly, probably the result of an inflationary economy which raised the value of many items to over \$200. During the five-year period, thefts (\$200 and over) increased 113.7 percent while thefts under \$200 increased less than 1 percent.

TABLE 8
THEFT CRIMES, 1971, 1975, AND 1976
Types and Values

| Item | Number | | | Percent | | | Percent change | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 710,898 | 783,063 | 800,980 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 2.3 |
| Pocket-picking | 4,302 | 4,079 | 4,387 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 7.6 |
| Purse-snatching | 8,597 | 9,946 | 9,340 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 8.6 | -6.1 |
| Shoplifting | 70,501 | 107,531 | 107,327 | 9.9 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 52.2 | -0.2 |
| From auto and auto accessories .. | 245,973 | 282,722 | 319,045 | 34.6 | 36.1 | 39.8 | 29.7 | 12.8 |
| Bicycles | 170,025 | 98,454 | 92,785 | 23.9 | 12.6 | 11.6 | -45.4 | -5.8 |
| From buildings | 104,565 | 118,643 | 110,431 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 13.8 | 5.6 | -6.9 |
| Coin machines | 8,655 | 6,939 | 6,244 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | -27.9 | -10.0 |
| All other | 98,280 | 154,749 | 151,421 | 13.8 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 54.1 | -2.2 |
| \$200 and over | 75,128 | 136,522 | 160,564 | 10.6 | 17.4 | 20.0 | 113.7 | 17.6 |
| \$50 to \$199 | 225,901 | 251,726 | 263,084 | 31.8 | 32.1 | 32.8 | 16.5 | 4.5 |
| Under \$50 | 409,869 | 394,815 | 377,332 | 57.7 | 50.4 | 47.1 | -7.9 | -4.4 |

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Although data are displayed for all thefts, the Seven Major Offenses include only those thefts \$200 and over.

As shown in Table 8, thefts "from auto and auto accessories" represent the largest volume. They also exhibited the greatest change from 1975 to 1976, an increase of 12.8 percent. The current popularity of tape players and citizens' band radios is reportedly a major contributor to this increase. The only other theft type which registered an increase from 1975 to 1976 was pocket-picking, 7.6 percent. All other types of thefts showed decreases from 1975.

Motor Vehicle Theft

As shown in Table 1, there has been no general trend in motor vehicle thefts since 1971. Decreases were recorded in 1972, 1973, and 1975, and increases were recorded in 1974 and 1976. From 1971 to 1976, there was an overall decrease of 4.1 percent. As noted earlier, of the Seven Major Offenses only motor vehicle theft registered a decrease for this five-year period. In 1976, motor vehicle thefts increased 3.9 percent over 1975.

Since 1974, data have been collected on the type of motor vehicle stolen. Table 9 shows that of the three types of vehicles, autos showed the smallest increase in 1976, up 2.8 percent over 1975. The other two types - trucks and buses, and other vehicles (snowmobiles, motorcycles, etc.) - showed increases of 7.3 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively.

TABLE 9
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1971, 1975, AND 1976
By Type of Vehicle

| Type of vehicle | Number | | | Percent | | | Percent change | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 143,911 | 132,933 | 138,069 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -4.1 | 3.9 |
| Autos | - | 104,667 | 107,648 | - | 78.7 | 78.0 | - | 2.8 |
| Trucks and buses ... | - | 12,039 | 12,913 | - | 9.1 | 9.4 | - | 7.3 |
| Other vehicles | - | 16,227 | 17,508 | - | 12.2 | 12.7 | - | 7.9 |

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

ARRESTS

In California, the majority of offenders enter the criminal justice system through the arrest process. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) presently maintains two separate arrest reporting systems: the Arrest Summary system and the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (Arrest Register) system. While the Arrest Summary system includes arrest counts only, the Arrest Register system entails the line-item reporting of individual offender data, including personal characteristics of the arrestee. Arrest offenses reported through both systems are coded by the Bureau according to California statute definitions. When a single arrest is for multiple offenses, only the most serious offense, based on the degree of punishment, is counted.

In 1976, approximately 90 percent of the total statewide arrests were reported on the Arrest Register. The remaining 10 percent were reported through the Arrest Summary system. It is anticipated that all arrests will be reported on the Arrest Register in 1977. Data from the Arrest Summary system and Arrest Register are combined to determine the total number of arrests each year. (See Tables 10-13 and Charts 4 and 5.) A separate section describing the personal characteristics of offenders reported on the Arrest Register in 1976 is included in this publication.

Total Arrests

In 1976, the arrest rate per 100,000 population showed a decrease for the second year, dropping 1.4 percent from 1975. (See Table 10.) Juvenile felony-level arrests showed the largest change in rate per 100,000 population, a decrease of 21.0 percent. There was an overall rate decrease of 18.4 percent in felony-level arrests, while misdemeanor-level arrests increased 6.2 percent. Arrests of juveniles for delinquent tendencies, such as runaway, curfew, and incorrigible, decreased 8.0 percent in rate during the same period.

Numerically arrests in 1976 varied slightly, rising by only 7,893 or less than 1 percent over 1975. It is interesting to note that of the three arrest levels, felony, misdemeanor, and delinquent tendency, only the misdemeanor-level arrests showed an increase in 1976. The decrease in felony-level arrests and increase in misdemeanor-level arrests can be largely attributed to the new marijuana laws, effective January 1, 1976, which changed the possession of limited quantities or concentrations of marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor. The decrease in delinquent tendency arrests may be a result of the drop in the number of people in the delinquency-prone years. (See Chart 6.)

In the five-year period following 1971, the actual number of arrests for all offenses increased 7.4 percent. However, when adjusted to state population figures, the arrest rate per 100,000 population increased only 1.2 percent.

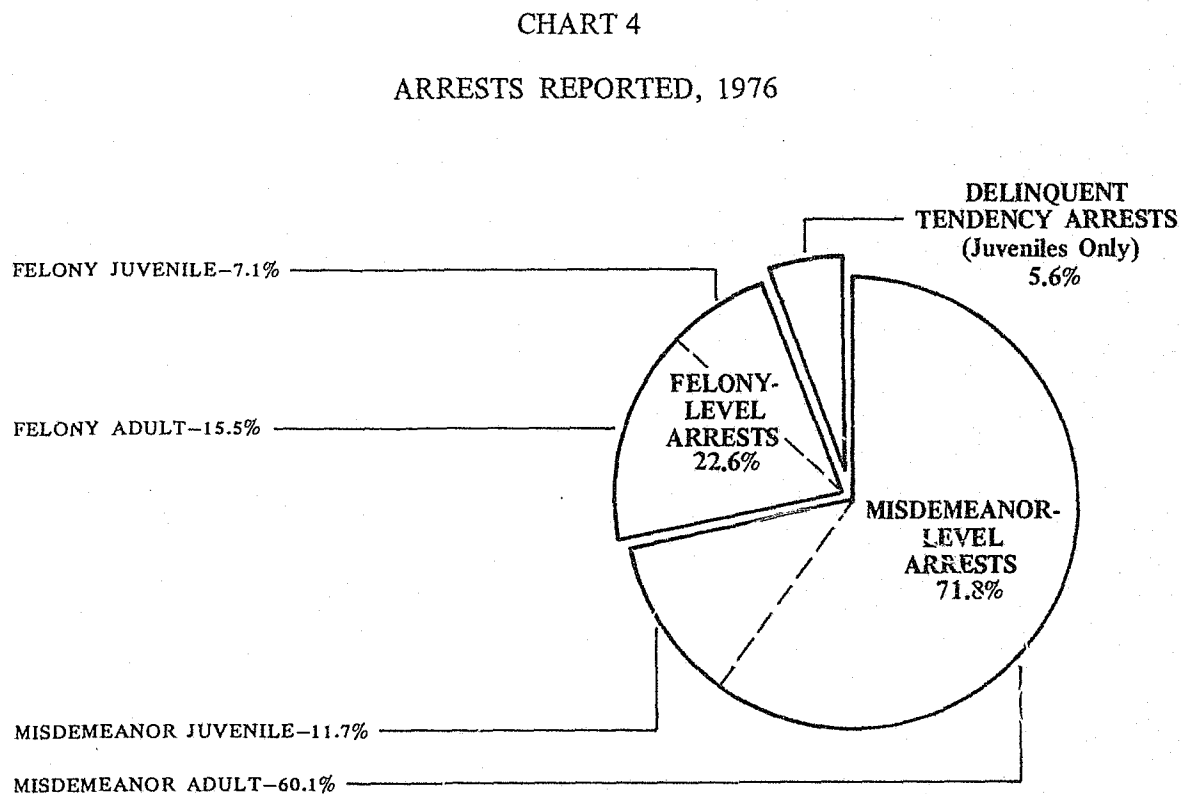
TABLE 10
ARRESTS REPORTED, 1971, 1975, AND 1976
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

| Offense types | 1971 | | 1975 | | 1976 | | Percent change in rate | |
|---|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | Number | Rate | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 1,347,479 | 6649.3 | 1,439,857 | 6819.8 | 1,447,750 | 6727.5 | 1.2 | -1.4 |
| Adult | 968,025 | 4776.8 | 1,068,907 | 5062.8 | 1,093,998 | 5083.6 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| Juvenile | 379,454 | 1872.5 | 370,950 | 1757.0 | 353,752 | 1643.8 | -12.2 | -6.4 |
| Felony level ^a | 333,737 | 1646.9 | 393,658 | 1864.5 | 327,535 | 1522.0 | - | -18.4 |
| Adult | 229,476 | 1132.4 | 265,816 | 1259.0 | 224,532 | 1043.4 | -7.9 | -17.1 |
| Juvenile ^a | 104,261 | 514.5 | 127,842 | 605.5 | 103,003 | 478.6 | - | -21.0 |
| Misdemeanor level ^a | 854,150 | 4214.9 | 960,062 | 4547.3 | 1,039,453 | 4830.2 | - | 6.2 |
| Adult | 738,549 | 3644.5 | 803,091 | 3803.8 | 869,466 | 4040.3 | 10.9 | 6.2 |
| Juvenile ^a | 115,601 | 570.4 | 156,971 | 743.5 | 169,987 | 789.9 | - | 6.2 |
| Delinquent tendencies (juvenile only) ^a | 159,592 | 787.5 | 86,137 | 408.0 | 80,762 | 375.3 | - | -8.0 |

^aJuvenile data for 1975 and 1976 are not comparable with 1971 since some offenses previously grouped in the delinquent tendency category are now included in the felony- and misdemeanor-level categories.

Note: Rates may not balance due to rounding.

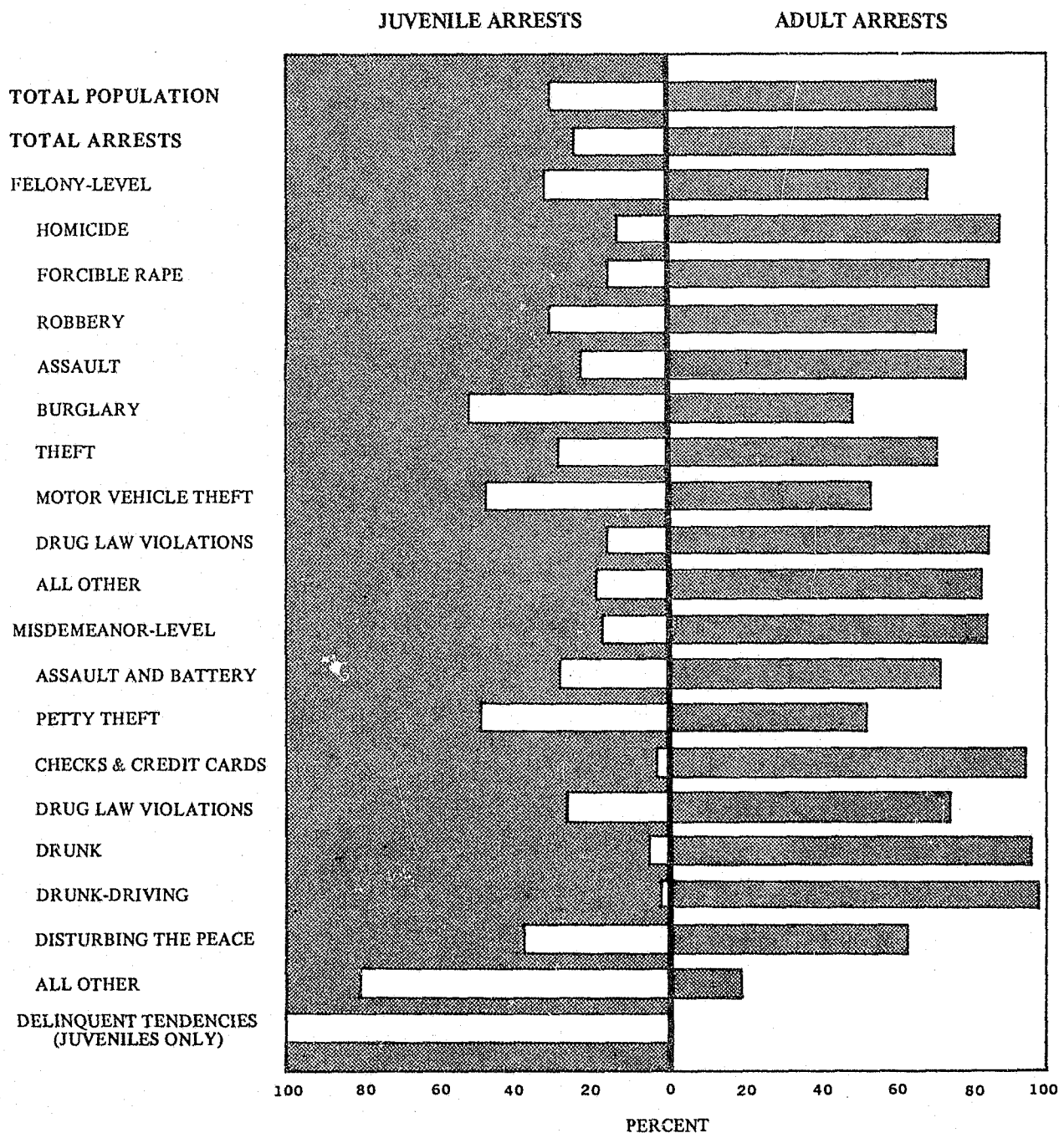
Chart 4 shows the percentages of adult and juvenile felony- and misdemeanor-level arrests, and juvenile delinquent tendency arrests in 1976.



Nearly three-fourths (71.8 percent) of the total arrests in 1976 were for misdemeanor-level offenses. Of the remaining, 22.6 percent were felony-level arrests and 5.6 percent were for delinquent tendencies. A delinquent tendency is unreasonable or incorrigible behavior by a juvenile as described under Welfare and Institutions Code (W&I) Section 601, such as runaway, truancy, and loitering-curfew.

As shown in Chart 5, in 1976 approximately 25 percent of the total arrests were for juveniles. Juveniles comprised approximately 31 percent of the felony-level arrests and 16 percent of the misdemeanor-level arrests. Delinquent tendency arrests are for juveniles only. During 1976, juveniles represented almost 30 percent of the state population.

CHART 5
ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS REPORTED, 1976



Juveniles accounted for about 50 percent of the arrests for burglary, motor vehicle theft, and petty theft in 1976. They represented a significant 80 percent of the arrests for "other" misdemeanor-level offenses, such as glue sniffing, malicious mischief, and liquor law violations. However, they comprised less than 5 percent of the arrests for checks and credit cards violations, drunk, and drunk-driving.

Adult Felony Arrests

The downward trend in adult felony arrests continued in 1976, declining 15.5 percent from 1975. The largest percent change occurred in arrests for drug law violations, which registered a decrease of 45.2 percent. (See Table 11.)

From 1971 to 1976, there was an overall decrease of 2.2 percent in adult felony arrests. Three significant increases occurred during this period. Arrests for weapon law violations increased 58.9 percent, felony hit-and-run arrests rose 122.6 percent, and theft arrests increased 58.1 percent. During the same period, marijuana arrests decreased a significant 69.6 percent. This decrease can be attributed to the new marijuana laws which changed the possession of limited quantities or concentrations of marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor, and was accompanied by a significant increase in arrests for misdemeanor drug law violations.

Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

Adult misdemeanor arrests accounted for the greatest number of all arrests in 1976, 60.1 percent. As shown in Table 12, total adult misdemeanor arrests rose 8.3 percent, from 803,091 in 1975 to 869,466 in 1976. The largest increases in misdemeanor arrests were for drug law violations, 119.2 percent; annoying children, 70.8 percent; and lewd conduct, 31.4 percent. The significant increase in arrests for drug law violations can be mainly attributed to the new misdemeanor marijuana laws which became effective January 1, 1976.

From 1971 to 1976, adult misdemeanor arrests increased 17.7 percent. Again, arrests for drug law violations showed the largest increase, 207.9 percent. Arrests for hit-and-run rose 66.5 percent and arrests for annoying children increased 65.5 percent. The largest decrease in adult misdemeanor arrests was for obscene matter, down 84.4 percent from 1971. It is probable that changes in social attitudes and court interpretation of the laws caused the decline in these arrests over the five-year period. Arrests for misdemeanor nonsupport showed the second largest decrease, 70.1 percent.

TABLE 11
ADULT FELONY ARRESTS REPORTED, 1971-1976
Specific Offense by Year

| Offense | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | | Percent change | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 229,476 | 240,231 | 239,395 | 267,904 | 265,816 | 224,532 | 100.0 | -2.2 | -15.5 |
| Crimes against persons | 43,320 | 45,689 | 45,518 | 51,108 | 54,377 | 53,430 | 23.8 | 23.3 | -1.7 |
| Homicide | 1,809 | 1,995 | 1,776 | 2,175 | 2,213 | 2,227 | 1.0 | 23.1 | 0.6 |
| Forcible rape | 2,544 | 2,795 | 2,564 | 2,705 | 3,054 | 3,000 | 1.3 | 17.9 | -1.8 |
| Robbery | 14,080 | 13,904 | 13,698 | 14,888 | 16,005 | 15,506 | 6.9 | 10.1 | -3.1 |
| Assault | 23,918 | 25,894 | 26,540 | 30,310 | 31,865 | 31,511 | 14.0 | 31.7 | -1.1 |
| Kidnapping | 969 | 1,101 | 940 | 1,030 | 1,240 | 1,186 | 0.5 | 22.4 | -4.4 |
| Crimes against property | 81,805 | 78,485 | 76,353 | 87,582 | 94,565 | 94,108 | 41.9 | 15.0 | -0.5 |
| Burglary | 36,522 | 35,263 | 34,721 | 38,962 | 42,903 | 41,668 | 18.6 | 14.1 | -2.9 |
| Theft | 17,073 | 17,491 | 18,585 | 23,519 | 26,073 | 26,984 | 12.0 | 58.1 | 3.5 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 16,791 | 14,809 | 13,174 | 14,719 | 14,581 | 15,509 | 6.9 | -7.6 | 6.4 |
| Forgery, checks, credit cards | 11,419 | 10,922 | 9,873 | 10,382 | 11,008 | 9,947 | 4.4 | -12.9 | -9.6 |
| Drug law violations | 84,384 | 95,251 | 96,733 | 105,771 | 92,569 | 50,747 | 22.6 | -39.9 | -45.2 |
| Marijuana | 42,745 | 52,027 | 58,456 | 66,641 | 59,408 | 13,003 | 5.8 | -69.6 | -78.1 |
| All other | 41,639 | 43,224 | 38,277 | 39,130 | 33,161 | 37,744 | 16.8 | -9.4 | 13.8 |
| Sex law violations | 3,739 | 3,270 | 3,630 | 3,657 | 3,795 | 3,033 | 1.4 | -18.9 | -20.1 |
| Unlawful sexual intercourse | 569 | 486 | 466 | 395 | 475 | 336 | 0.1 | -40.9 | -29.3 |
| Lewd and lascivious | 1,463 | 1,462 | 1,354 | 1,486 | 1,581 | 1,430 | 0.6 | -2.3 | -9.6 |
| All other | 1,707 | 1,322 | 1,810 | 1,776 | 1,739 | 1,267 | 0.6 | -25.8 | -27.1 |
| All other | 16,228 | 17,536 | 17,161 | 19,786 | 20,510 | 23,214 | 10.3 | 43.0 | 13.2 |
| Weapons | 4,170 | 4,429 | 5,047 | 6,359 | 6,463 | 6,627 | 3.0 | 58.9 | 2.5 |
| Drunk-driving | 3,286 | 3,586 | 3,751 | 3,471 | 3,621 | 3,900 | 1.7 | 18.7 | 7.7 |
| Hit-and-run | 461 | 928 | 865 | 1,049 | 1,054 | 1,026 | 0.5 | 122.6 | -2.7 |
| Escape | 1,396 | 1,392 | 905 | 897 | 869 | 974 | 0.4 | -30.2 | 12.1 |
| Bookmaking | 2,096 | 1,833 | 1,731 | 1,691 | 1,702 | 1,690 | 0.8 | -19.4 | -0.7 |
| Arson | 628 | 818 | 732 | 770 | 985 | 865 | 0.4 | 37.7 | -12.2 |
| All other | 4,191 | 4,550 | 4,130 | 5,549 | 5,816 | 8,132 | 3.6 | 94.0 | 39.8 |
| Total (less drug law violations) ... | 145,092 | 144,980 | 142,662 | 162,133 | 173,247 | 173,785 | 77.4 | 19.8 | 0.3 |
| Police dispositions | 229,476 | 240,231 | 239,395 | 267,904 | 265,816 | 224,532 | 100.0 | -2.2 | -15.5 |
| Released ^a | 47,238 | 46,121 | 47,341 | 44,503 | 42,750 | 38,313 | 17.1 | -18.9 | -10.4 |
| Other jurisdiction | 10,245 | 8,368 | 6,372 | 11,652 | 9,829 | 8,942 | 4.0 | -12.7 | -9.0 |
| Complaint filed | 171,993 | 185,742 | 185,682 | 211,749 | 213,237 | 177,277 | 79.0 | 3.1 | -16.9 |

^aIncludes releases where no complaints were sought and releases where complaints were rejected by the district attorney.
Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 12
ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS REPORTED, 1971-1976
Specific Offense by Year

| Offense | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | | Percent change | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 738,549 | 746,975 | 781,222 | 812,067 | 803,091 | 869,466 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 8.3 |
| Assault and battery | 21,500 | 24,834 | 24,321 | 27,795 | 31,215 | 33,648 | 3.9 | 56.5 | 7.8 |
| Petty theft | 45,267 | 44,888 | 45,118 | 51,394 | 58,751 | 60,150 | 6.9 | 32.9 | 2.4 |
| Checks and credit cards | - | - | 1,973 | 1,955 | 1,527 | 1,689 | 0.2 | - | 10.6 |
| Drug law violations | 18,377 | 17,889 | 20,803 | 24,209 | 25,821 | 56,588 | 6.5 | 207.9 | 119.2 |
| Indecent exposure | 2,153 | 2,135 | 1,937 | 1,884 | 1,781 | 1,831 | 0.2 | -15.0 | 2.8 |
| Annoying children | 669 | 888 | 778 | 561 | 648 | 1,107 | 0.1 | 65.5 | 70.8 |
| Obscene matter | 1,322 | 1,282 | 848 | 685 | 255 | 206 | 0.0 | -84.4 | -19.2 |
| Lewd conduct | - | - | 4,156 | 3,585 | 3,751 | 4,930 | 0.6 | - | 31.4 |
| Prostitution | 7,301 | 7,546 | 9,122 | 8,304 | 8,707 | 11,082 | 1.3 | 51.8 | 27.3 |
| Drunk | 233,551 | 211,252 | 202,976 | 206,658 | 209,251 | 212,708 | 24.5 | -8.9 | 1.7 |
| Disorderly conduct | 8,176 | 9,596 | 9,395 | 9,453 | 8,455 | 7,956 | 0.9 | -2.7 | -5.9 |
| Disturbing the peace | 17,424 | 16,819 | 15,326 | 14,645 | 11,751 | 10,996 | 1.3 | -36.9 | -6.4 |
| Drunk-driving | 192,012 | 220,279 | 272,028 | 268,244 | 252,120 | 257,846 | 29.6 | 34.3 | 2.3 |
| Hit-and-run | 2,204 | 2,554 | 2,882 | 3,018 | 2,800 | 3,670 | 0.4 | 66.5 | 31.1 |
| Traffic-custody | 103,592 | 52,860 | 93,502 | 112,277 | 114,249 | 116,711 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 2.2 |
| Gambling | 5,285 | 5,623 | 4,843 | 4,951 | 5,090 | 4,797 | 0.6 | -9.2 | -5.8 |
| Nonsupport | 5,398 | 5,002 | 3,657 | 2,479 | 2,222 | 1,615 | 0.2 | -70.1 | -27.3 |
| All other ^a | 74,318 | 123,528 | 67,557 | 69,970 | 64,697 | 81,936 | 9.4 | - | 26.6 |
| Police dispositions | 738,549 | 746,975 | 781,222 | 812,067 | 803,091 | 869,466 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 8.3 |
| Released ^b | 53,937 | 55,497 | 67,084 | 76,569 | 75,643 | 85,308 | 9.8 | 58.2 | 12.8 |
| Other jurisdiction | 29,982 | 26,026 | 28,293 | 33,819 | 10,308 | 14,109 | 1.6 | -52.9 | 36.9 |
| Complaint filed | 654,630 | 665,452 | 685,845 | 701,679 | 717,140 | 770,049 | 88.5 | 17.6 | 7.4 |

^aData for 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976 are not comparable with prior years due to changes in offense groupings.

^bIncludes releases where no complaints were sought and releases where complaints were rejected by the district attorney.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

Juvenile Arrests

As shown in Table 13, juvenile arrests decreased from 370,950 in 1975 to 353,752 in 1976 (4.6 percent). Arrests for most crimes against persons declined, except for felony assault which increased only 2.1 percent or 187 arrests over the previous year. Of the crimes against property, arrests for burglary decreased 8.3 percent while felony theft and motor vehicle theft arrests increased 3.2 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively. Arrests for delinquent tendencies dropped 6.2 percent (5,375) from 1975. Arrests of runaways accounted for the greatest decrease in delinquent tendencies, dropping by 4,502 in 1976. In addition, arrests for truancy and "all other" delinquent tendencies decreased by 677 and 1,673, respectively. Arrests for incorrigible and loitering-curfew showed increases of 51 and 1,426, respectively. (Data not shown.)

Juvenile arrests decreased 6.8 percent from 1971 to 1976. Numerically, there were 25,702 fewer arrests reported in 1976 than in 1971. This decline may be attributed, in part, to the decrease in the number of people in the delinquency-prone years. (See Chart 6, page 50.) Theft showed the most significant increase of the felony-level arrests, 132.8 percent. Misdemeanor drunk-driving arrests increased by a striking 229.8 percent. During the five-year period, juvenile arrests for most of the crimes against persons and property increased, with the exception of motor vehicle theft which decreased 17.5 percent.

Personal Characteristics of Arrestees

In 1976, BCS obtained individual offender records on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (Arrest Register) for about 90 percent of all reported arrests. This enabled a comprehensive analysis of arrest data since line-item reporting on the Arrest Register includes age, sex, and race data for offenders. Tables 15 and 16 show Arrest Register data for 1976. Although percents are not shown on the tables, they are referenced in the narrative. It is anticipated that in 1977 all arrests will be reported to BCS on the Arrest Register.

Table 14 shows the ratio of male arrests to female arrests reported on the Arrest Register in 1976. Of the total, there were 5.5 males to 1 female arrested. The ratio for felony-level arrests was 6.7 males to 1 female, and for misdemeanor-level arrests 6.1 males to 1 female. The ratio of male to female arrests for delinquent tendencies was nearly the same at 1.3 to 1.

TABLE 13
JUVENILE ARRESTS REPORTED, 1971-1976
Specific Offense by Year

| Offense | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | | Percent change | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | Number | Percent | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 379,454 | 353,232 | 362,617 | 408,131 | 370,950 | 353,752 | 100.0 | -6.8 | -4.6 |
| Law violations ^a | 219,862 | 217,714 | 259,560 | 300,233 | 284,813 | 272,990 | 77.2 | - | -4.2 |
| Felony level ^a | 104,261 | 104,531 | 118,629 | 134,517 | 127,842 | 103,003 | 29.1 | - | -19.4 |
| Crimes against persons | 11,119 | 13,610 | 15,249 | 17,030 | 17,742 | 16,398 | 4.6 | 47.5 | -7.6 |
| Homicide | 235 | 321 | 280 | 366 | 348 | 327 | 0.1 | 39.1 | -6.0 |
| Forcible rape | 501 | 644 | 742 | 758 | 664 | 547 | 0.2 | 9.2 | -17.6 |
| Robbery | 5,137 | 6,271 | 7,048 | 7,605 | 7,981 | 6,588 | 1.9 | 28.2 | -17.5 |
| Assault | 5,246 | 6,374 | 7,179 | 8,301 | 8,749 | 8,936 | 2.5 | 70.3 | 2.1 |
| Crimes against property ^a | 57,298 | 57,289 | 60,999 | 70,629 | 72,871 | 69,444 | 19.6 | - | -4.7 |
| Burglary | 35,842 | 36,085 | 39,888 | 46,077 | 47,866 | 43,887 | 12.4 | 22.4 | -8.3 |
| Theft | 4,692 | 5,343 | 5,985 | 8,417 | 10,586 | 10,922 | 3.1 | 132.8 | 3.2 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 16,764 | 15,861 | 14,318 | 15,296 | 13,498 | 13,825 | 3.9 | -17.5 | 2.4 |
| Forgery, checks, credit cards | - | - | 808 | 839 | 921 | 810 | 0.2 | - | -12.1 |
| Drug law violations ^a | 34,800 | 32,448 | 35,072 | 38,125 | 22,507 | 9,895 | 2.8 | - | -66.5 |
| Marijuana ^a | 18,454 | 21,034 | 29,654 | 32,956 | 26,349 | 6,281 | 1.8 | - | -76.2 |
| All other ^a | 16,346 | 11,414 | 5,418 | 5,169 | 3,158 | 3,614 | 1.0 | - | 14.4 |
| Arson | 1,044 | 1,184 | 1,282 | 1,497 | 1,388 | 1,139 | 0.3 | 9.1 | -17.9 |
| All other ^a | - | - | 6,027 | 7,236 | 6,334 | 6,127 | 1.7 | - | -3.3 |
| Misdemeanor level ^a | 115,601 | 113,183 | 140,931 | 165,716 | 156,971 | 169,987 | 48.1 | - | 8.3 |
| Assault and battery | 9,464 | 9,743 | 10,199 | 12,071 | 13,099 | 13,488 | 3.8 | 42.5 | 3.0 |
| Petty theft | 54,034 | 49,493 | 50,917 | 63,715 | 62,007 | 56,578 | 16.0 | 4.7 | -8.8 |
| Checks and credit cards | - | - | 81 | 82 | 34 | 47 | 0.0 | - | - |
| Drug law violations ^b | - | - | 6,606 | 8,163 | 7,443 | 19,940 | 5.6 | - | 167.9 |
| Weapons | 2,543 | 2,562 | 2,403 | 2,554 | 1,764 | 1,802 | 0.5 | -29.1 | 2.2 |
| Drunk-driving | 1,440 | 1,691 | 1,924 | 3,737 | 4,213 | 4,749 | 1.3 | 229.8 | 12.7 |
| Drunk | - | - | 7,701 | 8,875 | 9,291 | 10,644 | 3.0 | - | 14.6 |
| Disturbing the peace | 11,557 | 11,633 | 9,994 | 10,718 | 7,587 | 6,626 | 1.9 | -42.7 | -12.7 |
| Glue sniffing | - | - | 2,554 | 2,052 | 2,319 | 2,170 | 0.6 | - | -6.4 |
| Malicious mischief | 16,494 | 17,953 | 15,846 | 17,650 | 16,017 | 15,036 | 4.2 | -8.8 | -6.1 |
| Liquor law violations ^a | 17,056 | 17,635 | 9,778 | 10,954 | 10,139 | 12,269 | 3.5 | - | 21.0 |
| All other ^a | 3,013 | 2,473 | 22,928 | 25,145 | 23,058 | 26,638 | 7.5 | - | 15.5 |
| Delinquent tendencies ^a | 159,592 | 135,518 | 103,057 | 107,898 | 86,137 | 80,762 | 22.8 | - | -6.2 |
| Police dispositions | 379,454 | 353,232 | 362,617 | 408,131 | 370,950 | 353,752 | 100.0 | -6.8 | -4.6 |
| Handled within department | 152,476 | 142,814 | 145,155 | 160,114 | 144,297 | 136,478 | 38.6 | -10.5 | -5.4 |
| Other jurisdiction | 14,652 | 12,435 | 12,145 | 13,108 | 9,396 | 7,517 | 2.1 | -48.7 | -20.0 |
| Juvenile court or probation department | 212,326 | 197,983 | 205,317 | 234,909 | 217,257 | 209,757 | 59.3 | -1.2 | -3.5 |

^a Data for 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976 are not comparable with prior years since some offenses previously grouped in the delinquent tendency category are now included in felony- and misdemeanor-level categories.

^b Misdemeanor drug law violations were included in the felony category prior to 1973.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

TABLE 14
RATIO OF MALE ARRESTS TO FEMALE ARRESTS REPORTED ON
THE MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER, 1976

| | Total | Male | Female | Ratio |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| Total arrests | 1,294,941 | 1,094,636 | 200,305 | 5.5 to 1 |
| Felony level | 288,864 | 251,188 | 37,676 | 6.7 to 1 |
| Misdemeanor level | 935,793 | 804,283 | 131,510 | 6.1 to 1 |
| Delinquent tendencies | 70,284 | 39,165 | 31,119 | 1.3 to 1 |

Felony-Level Arrest Data

There were 288,864 felony-level arrests reported on the Arrest Register during 1976. Property crimes comprised the largest number of total felony arrests, 145,643 or 50.4 percent. There were 75,100 burglary arrests reported, representing 51.6 percent of the total arrests for property crimes.

As shown in Table 15, the largest number (36.2 percent) of total felony arrests reported in 1976 were for young adults (18-24 years of age). Nonwhites (Mexican-Americans, Negroes, and other) represented the largest number of arrests for crimes against persons (61.0 percent). However, the majority of persons arrested for property crimes were white (51.8 percent). Whites represented 53.6 percent of the burglary arrests and Negroes comprised 45.5 percent of the robbery arrests.

Misdemeanor-Level Arrest Data

As shown in Table 16, there were 935,793 misdemeanor-level arrests reported during 1976 on the Arrest Register. Drunk-driving and drunk arrests combined represented 47.3 percent of the total misdemeanor-level arrests.

As with felony-level arrests, the largest misdemeanor-level arrest group was persons 18-24 years of age. However, juveniles accounted for 48.5 percent of the arrests for petty theft.

Whites represented 56.6 percent of the total misdemeanor-level arrests reported on the Arrest Register. Mexican-Americans accounted for 29.6 percent of the persons arrested for being drunk, while Negroes accounted for only 13.4 percent. It is interesting to note that 21.5 percent of the persons arrested for petty theft were white females, considering they accounted for less than 9 percent of the total misdemeanor-level arrests. Petty theft was the only misdemeanor-level offense where females accounted for more than 20 percent of the arrests (39.2 percent).

TABLE 15
ADULT AND JUVENILE FELONY-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED ON THE
MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER, 1976^a
Offense by Age, Sex, and Race

| Offense and age | Total | Male | Female | White | | Mexican-American | | Negro | | Other | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Total | 288,864 | 251,188 | 37,676 | 123,710 | 20,026 | 53,322 | 5,505 | 69,344 | 11,359 | 4,812 | 786 |
| Under 18 | 89,757 | 80,650 | 9,107 | 42,689 | 5,250 | 16,974 | 1,644 | 19,337 | 2,041 | 1,650 | 172 |
| 18-24 | 104,680 | 90,208 | 14,472 | 44,635 | 7,827 | 20,584 | 1,975 | 23,362 | 4,353 | 1,627 | 317 |
| 25-39 | 74,353 | 62,901 | 11,452 | 28,375 | 5,523 | 12,616 | 1,532 | 20,778 | 4,166 | 1,132 | 231 |
| 40 and over | 20,074 | 17,429 | 2,645 | 8,011 | 1,426 | 3,148 | 354 | 5,867 | 799 | 403 | 66 |
| Crimes against persons | 61,936 | 54,992 | 6,944 | 21,480 | 2,660 | 13,570 | 1,156 | 18,529 | 2,956 | 1,413 | 172 |
| Homicide | 2,211 | 1,919 | 292 | 677 | 125 | 556 | 41 | 631 | 121 | 55 | 5 |
| Under 18 | 238 | 213 | 25 | 50 | 11 | 92 | 6 | 66 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| 18-24 | 871 | 771 | 100 | 246 | 34 | 263 | 22 | 242 | 42 | 20 | 2 |
| 25-39 | 821 | 700 | 121 | 282 | 56 | 153 | 12 | 240 | 51 | 25 | 2 |
| 40 and over | 281 | 235 | 46 | 99 | 24 | 48 | 1 | 83 | 20 | 5 | 1 |
| Forcible rape | 3,053 | 3,017 | 36 | 1,116 | 19 | 766 | 3 | 1,071 | 14 | 64 | 0 |
| Under 18 | 509 | 497 | 12 | 155 | 8 | 130 | 1 | 201 | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| 18-24 | 1,224 | 1,208 | 16 | 430 | 6 | 372 | 1 | 374 | 9 | 32 | 0 |
| 25-39 | 1,092 | 1,084 | 8 | 424 | 5 | 225 | 1 | 418 | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| 40 and over | 228 | 228 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Robbery | 19,295 | 17,531 | 1,764 | 5,617 | 682 | 3,532 | 252 | 8,000 | 786 | 382 | 44 |
| Under 18 | 5,886 | 5,303 | 583 | 1,414 | 200 | 1,149 | 108 | 2,608 | 266 | 132 | 9 |
| 18-24 | 8,080 | 7,352 | 728 | 2,484 | 305 | 1,531 | 92 | 3,213 | 311 | 124 | 20 |
| 25-39 | 4,652 | 4,242 | 410 | 1,478 | 163 | 725 | 47 | 1,938 | 187 | 101 | 13 |
| 40 and over | 677 | 634 | 43 | 241 | 14 | 127 | 5 | 241 | 22 | 25 | 2 |
| Assault | 36,147 | 31,411 | 4,736 | 13,584 | 1,769 | 8,486 | 844 | 8,459 | 2,003 | 882 | 120 |
| Under 18 | 7,966 | 6,868 | 1,098 | 2,774 | 394 | 2,234 | 277 | 1,670 | 412 | 190 | 15 |
| 18-24 | 12,437 | 11,011 | 1,426 | 4,772 | 504 | 3,403 | 264 | 2,527 | 615 | 309 | 43 |
| 25-39 | 11,344 | 9,782 | 1,562 | 4,268 | 589 | 2,211 | 222 | 3,020 | 701 | 283 | 50 |
| 40 and over | 4,400 | 3,750 | 650 | 1,770 | 282 | 638 | 81 | 1,242 | 275 | 100 | 12 |
| Kidnapping | 1,230 | 1,114 | 116 | 486 | 65 | 230 | 16 | 368 | 32 | 30 | 3 |
| Under 18 | 166 | 134 | 32 | 55 | 21 | 29 | 4 | 43 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| 18-24 | 503 | 458 | 45 | 194 | 29 | 108 | 5 | 149 | 10 | 7 | 1 |
| 25-39 | 467 | 432 | 35 | 191 | 13 | 72 | 6 | 156 | 15 | 13 | 1 |
| 40 and over | 94 | 90 | 4 | 46 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

TABLE 15 - Continued
ADULT AND JUVENILE FELONY-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED ON THE
MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER, 1976^a
Offense by Age, Sex, and Race

| Offense and age | Total | Male | Female | White | | Mexican-American | | Negro | | Other | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Crimes against property | 145,643 | 128,379 | 17,264 | 66,132 | 9,321 | 25,412 | 2,647 | 34,582 | 4,896 | 2,253 | 400 |
| Burglary | 75,100 | 68,133 | 6,967 | 36,410 | 3,854 | 13,265 | 1,241 | 17,394 | 1,703 | 1,064 | 169 |
| Under 18 | 38,586 | 35,457 | 3,129 | 20,497 | 1,989 | 6,329 | 491 | 8,042 | 587 | 589 | 62 |
| 18-24 | 23,631 | 21,400 | 2,231 | 10,818 | 1,119 | 4,583 | 409 | 5,661 | 649 | 338 | 54 |
| 25-39 | 10,994 | 9,686 | 1,308 | 4,369 | 557 | 2,012 | 290 | 3,197 | 426 | 108 | 35 |
| 40 and over | 1,889 | 1,590 | 299 | 726 | 189 | 341 | 51 | 494 | 41 | 29 | 18 |
| Theft | 34,930 | 30,074 | 4,856 | 15,719 | 2,486 | 5,052 | 620 | 8,761 | 1,641 | 542 | 109 |
| Under 18 | 10,502 | 9,461 | 1,041 | 5,352 | 584 | 1,500 | 142 | 2,425 | 288 | 184 | 27 |
| 18-24 | 12,632 | 10,729 | 1,903 | 5,686 | 952 | 1,887 | 224 | 2,989 | 676 | 167 | 51 |
| 25-39 | 8,937 | 7,412 | 1,525 | 3,447 | 721 | 1,248 | 193 | 2,590 | 586 | 127 | 25 |
| 40 and over | 2,859 | 2,472 | 387 | 1,234 | 229 | 417 | 61 | 757 | 91 | 64 | 6 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 26,037 | 23,883 | 2,154 | 10,355 | 1,061 | 6,341 | 539 | 6,641 | 498 | 546 | 56 |
| Under 18 | 12,305 | 11,157 | 1,148 | 5,202 | 609 | 3,129 | 350 | 2,518 | 158 | 308 | 31 |
| 18-24 | 9,303 | 8,654 | 649 | 3,344 | 287 | 2,388 | 148 | 2,758 | 198 | 164 | 16 |
| 25-39 | 3,738 | 3,421 | 317 | 1,468 | 135 | 708 | 39 | 1,182 | 135 | 63 | 8 |
| 40 and over | 691 | 651 | 40 | 341 | 30 | 116 | 2 | 183 | 7 | 11 | 1 |
| Forgery, checks, credit cards | 9,576 | 6,289 | 3,287 | 3,648 | 1,920 | 754 | 247 | 1,786 | 1,054 | 101 | 66 |
| Under 18 | 748 | 477 | 271 | 324 | 176 | 63 | 31 | 80 | 56 | 10 | 8 |
| 18-24 | 3,917 | 2,348 | 1,569 | 1,308 | 904 | 365 | 134 | 637 | 501 | 38 | 30 |
| 25-39 | 3,969 | 2,743 | 1,226 | 1,515 | 681 | 271 | 71 | 916 | 452 | 41 | 22 |
| 40 and over | 942 | 721 | 221 | 501 | 159 | 55 | 11 | 153 | 45 | 12 | 6 |
| Drug law violations | 51,543 | 41,206 | 10,337 | 21,695 | 6,306 | 8,599 | 1,298 | 10,391 | 2,600 | 521 | 133 |
| Under 18 | 6,745 | 5,473 | 1,272 | 3,677 | 992 | 993 | 130 | 722 | 140 | 81 | 10 |
| 18-24 | 21,903 | 17,201 | 4,702 | 10,426 | 3,031 | 3,354 | 547 | 3,188 | 1,052 | 233 | 72 |
| 25-39 | 19,288 | 15,417 | 3,871 | 6,790 | 2,038 | 3,421 | 525 | 5,032 | 1,260 | 174 | 48 |
| 40 and over | 3,607 | 3,115 | 492 | 802 | 245 | 831 | 96 | 1,449 | 148 | 33 | 3 |
| All other | 29,742 | 26,611 | 3,131 | 14,403 | 1,739 | 5,741 | 404 | 5,842 | 907 | 625 | 81 |
| Under 18 | 6,106 | 5,610 | 496 | 3,189 | 266 | 1,326 | 104 | 962 | 117 | 133 | 9 |
| 18-24 | 10,179 | 9,076 | 1,103 | 4,927 | 656 | 2,330 | 129 | 1,624 | 290 | 195 | 28 |
| 25-39 | 9,051 | 7,982 | 1,069 | 4,143 | 565 | 1,570 | 126 | 2,089 | 351 | 180 | 27 |
| 40 and over | 4,406 | 3,943 | 463 | 2,144 | 252 | 515 | 45 | 1,167 | 149 | 117 | 17 |

^a Eighty-eight percent of the total felony arrests were reported on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register.

TABLE 16
ADULT AND JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED
ON THE MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER, 1976^a
Offense by Age, Sex, and Race

| Offense and age | Total | Male | Female | White | | Mexican-American | | Negro | | Other | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Total | 935,793 | 804,283 | 131,510 | 447,609 | 82,459 | 196,459 | 19,830 | 137,845 | 24,988 | 22,370 | 4,233 |
| Under 18 | 155,905 | 121,577 | 34,328 | 75,796 | 21,788 | 26,446 | 5,940 | 16,900 | 5,721 | 2,435 | 879 |
| 18-24 | 291,062 | 250,996 | 40,066 | 141,091 | 23,271 | 66,812 | 5,940 | 38,105 | 9,682 | 4,988 | 1,173 |
| 25-39 | 283,191 | 247,232 | 35,959 | 125,945 | 21,681 | 62,910 | 5,526 | 49,970 | 7,289 | 8,407 | 1,463 |
| 40 and over | 205,635 | 184,478 | 21,157 | 104,777 | 15,719 | 40,291 | 2,424 | 32,870 | 2,296 | 6,540 | 718 |
| Assault and battery | 42,972 | 36,586 | 6,386 | 20,694 | 3,299 | 7,781 | 1,270 | 7,202 | 1,617 | 909 | 200 |
| Under 18 | 12,370 | 9,673 | 2,697 | 5,270 | 1,309 | 2,162 | 651 | 2,010 | 659 | 231 | 78 |
| 18-24 | 14,318 | 12,655 | 1,663 | 7,145 | 814 | 2,962 | 308 | 2,252 | 493 | 296 | 48 |
| 25-39 | 11,961 | 10,481 | 1,480 | 5,858 | 819 | 2,037 | 231 | 2,302 | 373 | 284 | 57 |
| 40 and over | 4,323 | 3,777 | 546 | 2,421 | 357 | 620 | 80 | 638 | 92 | 98 | 17 |
| Petty theft | 103,977 | 63,167 | 40,810 | 36,084 | 22,346 | 12,058 | 7,706 | 13,089 | 8,989 | 1,936 | 1,769 |
| Under 18 | 50,444 | 32,669 | 17,775 | 19,725 | 10,585 | 5,536 | 2,742 | 6,538 | 3,883 | 870 | 565 |
| 18-24 | 25,831 | 15,291 | 10,540 | 8,383 | 5,173 | 3,302 | 2,161 | 3,174 | 2,766 | 432 | 440 |
| 25-39 | 17,942 | 10,042 | 7,900 | 4,853 | 3,612 | 2,198 | 1,920 | 2,576 | 1,848 | 415 | 520 |
| 40 and over | 9,760 | 5,165 | 4,595 | 3,123 | 2,976 | 1,022 | 883 | 801 | 492 | 219 | 244 |
| Drug law violations | 64,785 | 54,704 | 10,081 | 31,304 | 6,745 | 13,103 | 1,507 | 9,600 | 1,702 | 697 | 127 |
| Under 18 | 19,369 | 16,267 | 3,102 | 10,667 | 2,410 | 2,962 | 330 | 2,425 | 322 | 213 | 40 |
| 18-24 | 27,453 | 23,322 | 4,131 | 13,800 | 2,793 | 5,590 | 666 | 3,640 | 614 | 292 | 58 |
| 25-39 | 15,411 | 12,911 | 2,500 | 5,948 | 1,330 | 3,806 | 467 | 3,008 | 678 | 149 | 25 |
| 40 and over | 2,552 | 2,204 | 348 | 889 | 212 | 745 | 44 | 527 | 88 | 43 | 4 |
| Drunk | 198,800 | 184,391 | 14,409 | 93,476 | 9,764 | 56,567 | 2,209 | 24,872 | 1,688 | 9,476 | 748 |
| Under 18 | 9,695 | 8,025 | 1,670 | 4,659 | 1,241 | 2,847 | 341 | 336 | 54 | 183 | 34 |
| 18-24 | 41,860 | 38,246 | 3,614 | 20,524 | 2,250 | 13,407 | 657 | 3,082 | 539 | 1,233 | 168 |
| 25-39 | 61,351 | 56,573 | 4,778 | 26,071 | 3,036 | 17,624 | 725 | 9,123 | 703 | 3,755 | 314 |
| 40 and over | 85,894 | 81,547 | 4,347 | 42,222 | 3,237 | 22,689 | 486 | 12,331 | 392 | 4,305 | 232 |
| Drunk-driving | 243,791 | 219,569 | 24,222 | 134,828 | 19,447 | 56,367 | 2,479 | 24,131 | 1,854 | 4,243 | 442 |
| Under 18 | 4,499 | 4,066 | 433 | 2,729 | 367 | 1,152 | 50 | 130 | 11 | 55 | 5 |
| 18-24 | 63,054 | 58,148 | 4,906 | 35,379 | 3,904 | 18,547 | 624 | 3,273 | 291 | 949 | 87 |
| 25-39 | 99,246 | 89,371 | 9,875 | 51,656 | 7,707 | 25,025 | 1,118 | 10,647 | 835 | 2,043 | 215 |
| 40 and over | 76,992 | 67,984 | 9,008 | 45,064 | 7,469 | 11,643 | 687 | 10,081 | 717 | 1,196 | 135 |

TABLE 16 - Continued
ADULT AND JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED
ON THE MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER, 1976^a
Offense by Age, Sex, and Race

| Offense and age | Total | Male | Female | White | | Mexican-American | | Negro | | Other | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Traffic | 117,977 | 108,735 | 9,242 | 50,762 | 5,555 | 22,192 | 1,204 | 33,770 | 2,271 | 2,011 | 212 |
| Under 18 | 4,383 | 3,970 | 413 | 2,616 | 307 | 904 | 68 | 380 | 33 | 70 | 5 |
| 18-24 | 60,458 | 56,183 | 4,275 | 27,297 | 2,535 | 12,669 | 562 | 15,320 | 1,091 | 897 | 87 |
| 25-39 | 42,653 | 38,935 | 3,718 | 16,642 | 2,155 | 7,134 | 484 | 14,322 | 979 | 837 | 100 |
| 40 and over | 10,483 | 9,647 | 836 | 4,207 | 558 | 1,485 | 90 | 3,748 | 168 | 207 | 20 |
| All other | 163,491 | 137,131 | 26,360 | 80,461 | 15,303 | 28,391 | 3,455 | 25,181 | 6,867 | 3,098 | 735 |
| Under 18 | 55,145 | 46,907 | 8,238 | 30,130 | 5,569 | 10,883 | 1,758 | 5,081 | 759 | 813 | 152 |
| 18-24 | 58,088 | 47,151 | 10,937 | 28,563 | 5,802 | 10,335 | 962 | 7,364 | 3,888 | 889 | 285 |
| 25-39 | 34,627 | 28,919 | 5,708 | 14,917 | 3,022 | 5,086 | 581 | 7,992 | 1,873 | 924 | 232 |
| 40 and over | 15,631 | 14,154 | 1,477 | 6,851 | 910 | 2,087 | 154 | 4,744 | 347 | 472 | 66 |

^aNinety percent of the total misdemeanor arrests were reported on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register.

THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

California's adult criminal justice system involves the combined efforts of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, lower courts, superior courts, and local and state correctional agencies. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) maintains three separate systems to describe the adult criminal justice process. The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) system compiles data on the processing of adult felony arrestees from the point of arrest to the point of final disposition in the criminal justice system. A second system collects data on adult state and local correctional programs, including counts on institution and parole population movements, and county and city jail and camp populations. The third system describes the adult probation system in California, including individual offender data on lower and superior court probation caseloads, grants, and removals. Data from these three systems have been included in this section of the annual Crime and Delinquency publication to provide a comprehensive description of adult criminal justice in California.

Introduction to Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)

Prior to 1975, the Bureau collected and compiled separate statistics on the dispositions of adult felony defendants in California courts. Data on the law enforcement and prosecutor level processing of these defendants were not included in the system. Over the past several years, the Bureau has been developing a criminal transaction reporting system which accounts for adult felony arrestees from the point of arrest to the point of final disposition in the criminal justice system. This reporting system, referred to as Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS), includes individual offender data on final dispositions at the law enforcement, prosecutor, lower court, and superior court levels.

There is a significant difference between arrest data, as reported earlier in this publication, and final disposition data for adult felony arrests as reported by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and courts through the OBTS system. OBTS data are based on the year in which the final disposition occurred and are frequently reported a year or more after the arrest takes place. Arrest data reported earlier in this publication are based on the year in which the arrest occurred and are reported to the Bureau during that year.

There are several other characteristics and limitations of OBTS data:

- OBTS data do not reflect the total number of adult felony arrests nor the total number of dispositions which were made at any particular level of the criminal justice system during a given disposition year. It is estimated that approximately 25 to 30 percent of the final

dispositions of adult felony arrests were not reported to BCS in 1975 and 1976. However, OBTS data do indicate how adult felony arrestees were processed through the criminal justice system.

- The 1975 and 1976 OBTS data from several counties appear to be underreported. In any newly implemented statistical reporting system, data are often incomplete during the developmental years.
- It is not advisable to make statistical comparisons of 1975 and 1976 OBTS data with court disposition data published by BCS prior to 1975 since they were collected through different reporting systems.
- Data for the 1975 disposition year do not include Alameda and Santa Clara counties since they did not participate in the OBTS program during the year. Data for the 1976 disposition year do not include Santa Clara County.

A Comparison of OBTS Dispositions in 1975 and 1976

During 1976, there were 157,537 final dispositions reported to BCS through the OBTS system by 57 California counties. (See Table 17.) Excluding 9,669 cases reported by Alameda County in 1976, the total number of final dispositions of adult felony arrests reported by 56 California counties through the OBTS system declined by 15.1 percent from 1975 to 1976. One of the primary reasons for the decrease was legislation, effective on January 1, 1976, which reduced the possession of limited quantities or concentrations of marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor. The following data on total felony arrest dispositions show the effect that processing thousands less felony marijuana cases in 1976 had on the various components of the adult criminal justice system (see Table 17):

- Law enforcement releases dropped from 8.5 percent in 1975 to 6.7 percent in 1976.
- Complaints filed increased from 78.0 percent in 1975 to 79.6 percent in 1976.
- Lower court dismissals dropped from 25.1 percent in 1975 to 20.0 percent in 1976.
- Lower court convictions increased from 30.5 percent in 1975 to 36.2 percent in 1976.
- Lower court commitments to county jails increased from 4.6 percent in 1975 to 6.1 percent in 1976.
- Superior court convictions increased from 18.0 percent in 1975 to 19.4 percent in 1976.

TABLE 17
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS, 1975-1976
Disposition Level by Year

| Dispositions | 1975 ^a | | 1976 ^b | |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Felony arrest dispositions | 174,069 | 100.0 | 157,537 | 100.0 |
| Law enforcement releases | 14,798 | 8.5 | 10,595 | 6.7 |
| Complaints denied | 23,443 | 13.5 | 21,571 | 13.7 |
| Complaints filed | 135,828 | 78.0 | 125,371 | 79.6 |
| Misdemeanor complaints | 70,858 | 40.7 | 64,414 | 40.9 |
| Felony complaints | 64,970 | 37.3 | 60,957 | 38.7 |
| Lower court dispositions | 97,598 | 56.1 | 89,295 | 56.7 |
| Dismissed ^c | 43,678 | 25.1 | 31,471 | 20.0 |
| Acquitted | 860 | 0.5 | 872 | 0.6 |
| Convicted | 53,060 | 30.5 | 56,952 | 36.2 |
| Guilty plea | 51,875 | 29.8 | 55,146 | 35.0 |
| Jury trial | 581 | 0.3 | 847 | 0.5 |
| Court trial | 604 | 0.3 | 959 | 0.6 |
| Sentence | 53,060 | 30.5 | 56,952 | 36.2 |
| California Youth Authority | 71 | 0.0 | 85 | 0.1 |
| Straight probation | 21,638 | 12.4 | 20,254 | 12.9 |
| Probation/jail | 17,878 | 10.3 | 19,576 | 12.4 |
| County jail | 8,040 | 4.6 | 9,610 | 6.1 |
| Fine | 5,423 | 3.1 | 6,761 | 4.3 |
| Other | 10 | 0.0 | 666 | 0.4 |
| Superior court dispositions | 38,230 | 22.0 | 36,076 | 22.9 |
| Dismissed ^d | 5,616 | 3.2 | 4,395 | 2.8 |
| Acquitted | 1,351 | 0.8 | 1,118 | 0.7 |
| Convicted | 31,263 | 18.0 | 30,563 | 19.4 |
| Original guilty plea | 8,232 | 4.7 | 8,458 | 5.4 |
| Not guilty to guilty | 18,878 | 10.8 | 18,112 | 11.5 |
| Jury trial | 2,392 | 1.4 | 2,628 | 1.7 |
| Court trial | 1,051 | 0.6 | 917 | 0.6 |
| Trial by transcript | 710 | 0.4 | 448 | 0.3 |
| Sentence | 31,263 | 18.0 | 30,563 | 19.4 |
| Death | 16 | 0.0 | 14 | 0.0 |
| State prison | 4,561 | 2.6 | 5,437 | 3.5 |
| California Youth Authority | 1,380 | 0.8 | 1,502 | 1.0 |
| Straight probation | 6,716 | 3.9 | 5,264 | 3.3 |
| Probation/jail | 15,486 | 8.9 | 15,181 | 9.6 |
| County jail | 1,716 | 1.0 | 1,635 | 1.0 |
| Fine | 107 | 0.1 | 158 | 0.1 |
| California Rehabilitation Center | 1,046 | 0.6 | 1,158 | 0.7 |
| Mentally disordered sex offender | 235 | 0.1 | 197 | 0.1 |
| Other | - | - | 17 | 0.0 |

^a Data for Alameda and Santa Clara counties are not included.

^b Data for Santa Clara County are not included.

^c Includes those defendants certified to juvenile court.

^d Includes those defendants certified to juvenile court, and other.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

- Commitments to state prison increased from 2.6 percent in 1975 to 3.5 percent in 1976.

Data in Table 17 indicate the levels of the criminal justice system at which 157,537 adults received final dispositions in 1976 following arrests for felony offenses in 1976 and previous years. Of the 157,537 adult felony arrestees who received final dispositions in 57 California counties in 1976:

- 6.7 percent were released at the law enforcement level, compared to 8.5 percent in 1975.
- 13.7 percent were released at the prosecutor level, compared to 13.5 percent in 1975.
- 56.7 percent were disposed of at the lower court level, compared to 56.1 percent in 1975.
- 22.9 percent received final dispositions at the superior court level, compared to 22.0 percent in 1975.

At the law enforcement level, a greater percentage of those offenders arrested for motor vehicle theft (18.5 percent) were released in 1976 than of any other arrestee group. This was followed by releases of robbery (11.3 percent) and forcible rape (10.5 percent) arrestees. A lesser percentage of the drug law arrestees (2.3 percent) were released at the law enforcement level than of any other arrestee group. (See Tables 18 and 19.)

Complaints against adults arrested for forcible rape were denied (25.3 percent) at the prosecutor level more often than those for any other offense. The percentages of persons released at this level for motor vehicle theft, robbery, and assault arrests were 18.3 percent, 17.2 percent, and 16.9 percent, respectively. The percentage of drug offense arrestees released at this level was the same as the overall percentage for all offenses, 13.7 percent.

While 56.7 percent of all final dispositions reported in 1976 occurred in lower courts, the adults most frequently disposed of at this level were those arrested for: drug law violations, 67.9 percent; assault offenses, 60.7 percent; and felony theft offenses, 60.5 percent.

Many of the more serious felony cases go on to superior court for final disposition. In 1976, superior courts were responsible for 22.9 percent (36,076) of the total final dispositions for adult felony arrests. The adults most frequently disposed of at the superior court level in the 57 reporting counties were those arrested for: homicide, 67.7 percent; robbery, 46.8 percent; and forcible rape, 40.1 percent. Persons arrested for assault offenses and drug law violations showed a lower percentage of final dispositions in superior court, 13.9 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively.

TABLE 18
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS IN 57 COUNTIES, 1976^a
Disposition Level by Arrest Offense

| Dispositions | Total | Homicide | Forcible rape | Robbery | Assault | Burglary | Theft | Motor vehicle theft | Drug law violations | All other |
|---|---------|----------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Felony arrest dispositions | 157,537 | 1,394 | 1,840 | 10,406 | 21,018 | 29,365 | 18,236 | 8,174 | 44,305 | 22,799 |
| Law enforcement releases . . . | 10,595 | 128 | 194 | 1,172 | 1,772 | 2,420 | 1,334 | 1,513 | 1,017 | 1,045 |
| Complaints denied | 21,571 | 172 | 466 | 1,793 | 3,556 | 3,064 | 2,520 | 1,495 | 6,073 | 2,432 |
| Complaints filed | 125,371 | 1,094 | 1,180 | 7,441 | 15,690 | 23,881 | 14,382 | 5,166 | 37,215 | 19,322 |
| Misdemeanor complaints . . | 64,414 | 16 | 177 | 1,115 | 10,042 | 9,590 | 7,413 | 2,333 | 24,695 | 9,033 |
| Felony complaints | 60,957 | 1,078 | 1,003 | 6,326 | 5,648 | 14,291 | 6,969 | 2,833 | 12,520 | 10,289 |
| Lower court dispositions | 89,295 | 150 | 443 | 2,567 | 12,761 | 14,826 | 11,035 | 3,723 | 30,064 | 13,726 |
| Dismissed | 31,471 | 133 | 229 | 1,371 | 3,316 | 3,776 | 3,109 | 1,071 | 15,049 | 3,417 |
| Acquitted | 872 | 0 | 5 | 31 | 255 | 107 | 132 | 44 | 188 | 110 |
| Convicted | 56,952 | 17 | 209 | 1,165 | 9,190 | 10,943 | 7,794 | 2,608 | 14,827 | 10,199 |
| Guilty plea | 55,146 | 17 | 194 | 1,124 | 8,657 | 10,648 | 7,544 | 2,533 | 14,490 | 9,939 |
| Jury trial | 847 | 0 | 11 | 19 | 334 | 160 | 109 | 22 | 89 | 103 |
| Court trial | 959 | 0 | 4 | 22 | 199 | 135 | 141 | 53 | 248 | 157 |
| Sentence | 56,952 | 17 | 209 | 1,165 | 9,190 | 10,943 | 7,794 | 2,608 | 14,827 | 10,199 |
| California Youth Authority | 85 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 44 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 8 |
| Straight probation | 20,254 | 7 | 62 | 309 | 3,807 | 3,328 | 2,646 | 684 | 4,960 | 4,451 |
| Probation/jail | 19,576 | 5 | 96 | 490 | 3,140 | 4,787 | 3,095 | 1,148 | 3,734 | 3,081 |
| County jail | 9,610 | 4 | 38 | 280 | 1,379 | 2,234 | 1,543 | 619 | 2,110 | 1,403 |
| Fine | 6,761 | 1 | 12 | 65 | 772 | 467 | 452 | 115 | 3,723 | 1,154 |
| Other | 666 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 86 | 83 | 51 | 30 | 297 | 102 |
| Superior court dispositions | 36,076 | 944 | 737 | 4,874 | 2,929 | 9,055 | 3,347 | 1,443 | 7,151 | 5,596 |
| Dismissed | 4,395 | 70 | 96 | 448 | 363 | 689 | 438 | 140 | 1,521 | 630 |
| Acquitted | 1,118 | 92 | 68 | 156 | 225 | 152 | 88 | 39 | 144 | 154 |
| Convicted | 30,563 | 782 | 573 | 4,270 | 2,341 | 8,214 | 2,821 | 1,264 | 5,486 | 4,812 |
| Original guilty plea | 8,458 | 91 | 102 | 851 | 483 | 2,385 | 927 | 449 | 1,222 | 1,948 |
| Not guilty to guilty | 18,112 | 410 | 324 | 2,672 | 1,333 | 5,051 | 1,655 | 729 | 3,514 | 2,424 |
| Jury trial | 2,628 | 227 | 112 | 573 | 348 | 509 | 172 | 50 | 358 | 279 |
| Court trial | 917 | 41 | 27 | 122 | 137 | 188 | 53 | 29 | 210 | 110 |
| Trial by transcript | 448 | 13 | 8 | 52 | 40 | 81 | 14 | 7 | 182 | 51 |
| Sentence | 30,563 | 782 | 573 | 4,270 | 2,341 | 8,214 | 2,821 | 1,264 | 5,486 | 4,812 |
| Death | 14 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| State prison | 5,437 | 469 | 174 | 1,523 | 390 | 1,141 | 269 | 128 | 621 | 722 |
| California Youth Authority | 1,502 | 40 | 33 | 500 | 85 | 569 | 56 | 86 | 63 | 70 |
| Straight probation | 5,264 | 59 | 59 | 286 | 494 | 1,071 | 759 | 172 | 1,239 | 1,125 |
| Probation/jail | 15,181 | 193 | 226 | 1,704 | 1,162 | 4,491 | 1,441 | 696 | 3,027 | 2,241 |
| County jail | 1,635 | 7 | 32 | 124 | 186 | 465 | 205 | 156 | 126 | 334 |
| Fine | 158 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 74 | 47 |
| California Rehabilitation Center | 1,158 | 1 | 1 | 114 | 8 | 444 | 78 | 24 | 332 | 156 |
| Mentally disordered sex offender | 197 | 0 | 46 | 12 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 112 |
| Other | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 |

^aData for Santa Clara County are not included.

TABLE 19
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS IN 57 COUNTIES, 1976^a
Disposition Level by Arrest Offense and Percent Distribution

| Dispositions | Total | Homicide | Forcible rape | Robbery | Assault | Burglary | Theft | Motor vehicle theft | Drug law violations | All other |
|---|---------|----------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Felony arrest dispositions | 157,537 | 1,394 | 1,840 | 10,406 | 21,018 | 29,365 | 18,236 | 8,174 | 44,305 | 22,799 |
| Percent distribution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Law enforcement releases | 6.7 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 18.5 | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| Complaints denied | 13.7 | 12.3 | 25.3 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 10.4 | 13.8 | 18.3 | 13.7 | 10.7 |
| Complaints filed | 79.6 | 78.5 | 64.1 | 71.5 | 74.7 | 81.3 | 78.9 | 63.2 | 84.0 | 84.7 |
| Misdemeanor complaints | 40.9 | 1.1 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 47.8 | 32.7 | 40.7 | 28.5 | 55.7 | 39.6 |
| Felony complaints | 38.7 | 77.3 | 54.5 | 60.8 | 26.9 | 48.7 | 38.2 | 34.7 | 28.3 | 45.1 |
| Lower court dispositions | 56.7 | 10.8 | 24.1 | 24.7 | 60.7 | 50.5 | 60.5 | 45.5 | 67.9 | 60.2 |
| Dismissed | 20.0 | 9.5 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 17.0 | 13.1 | 34.0 | 15.0 |
| Acquitted | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Convicted | 36.2 | 1.2 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 43.7 | 37.3 | 42.7 | 31.9 | 33.5 | 44.7 |
| Guilty plea | 35.0 | 1.2 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 41.2 | 36.3 | 41.4 | 31.0 | 32.7 | 43.6 |
| Jury trial | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Court trial | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Sentence | 36.2 | 1.2 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 43.7 | 37.3 | 42.7 | 31.9 | 33.5 | 44.7 |
| California Youth Authority | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Straight probation | 12.9 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 18.1 | 11.3 | 14.5 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 19.5 |
| Probation/jail | 12.4 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 13.5 |
| County jail | 6.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 6.2 |
| Fine | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 5.1 |
| Other | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Superior court dispositions | 22.9 | 67.7 | 40.1 | 46.8 | 13.9 | 30.8 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 24.5 |
| Dismissed | 2.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| Acquitted | 0.7 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Convicted | 19.4 | 56.1 | 31.1 | 41.0 | 11.1 | 28.0 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 12.4 | 21.1 |
| Original guilty plea | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 2.3 | 8.1 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 8.5 |
| Not guilty to guilty | 11.5 | 29.4 | 17.6 | 25.7 | 6.3 | 17.2 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 10.6 |
| Jury trial | 1.7 | 16.3 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Court trial | 0.6 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Trial by transcript | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Sentence | 19.4 | 56.1 | 31.1 | 41.0 | 11.1 | 28.0 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 12.4 | 21.1 |
| Death | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| State prison | 3.5 | 33.6 | 9.5 | 14.6 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| California Youth Authority | 1.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Straight probation | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 4.9 |
| Probation/jail | 9.6 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 16.4 | 5.5 | 15.3 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 9.8 |
| County jail | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Fine | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| California Rehabilitation Center | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Mentally disordered sex offender | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

^aData for Santa Clara County are not included.

Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

The processing of adults arrested for drug law violations changed dramatically from 1975 to 1976. The reasons for these changes are discussed in the following section.

A Comparison of OBTS Marijuana Arrest Dispositions in 1975 and 1976

Table 20 compares final dispositions in 1975 and 1976 for adult felony marijuana arrests. From 1975 to 1976, there was an overall decrease of 58.3 percent in the total number of marijuana arrests which received final dispositions. This decrease would be even larger if the 1976 data for Alameda County were excluded, since they did not report in 1975. The primary reason for the substantial changes in both the volume and disposition patterns of marijuana arrests was the new marijuana laws, which became effective on January 1, 1976. These laws reduced the possession of limited quantities or concentrations of marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor.

Although there were significantly fewer final dispositions of adult felony marijuana arrests in 1976, those felony marijuana arrestees who were processed through the system were more likely to move through the law enforcement and prosecutor levels and be convicted in either lower or superior courts than those processed in 1975.

In 1976, 1.3 percent of the felony marijuana arrestees who received final dispositions were released at the law enforcement level compared to 3.3 percent in 1975. At the prosecutor level, complaints were filed against 91.4 percent of the arrestees disposed of in 1976, compared to 83.5 percent in 1975.

The number of marijuana arrestees convicted in lower courts increased from 26.9 percent of the total marijuana arrestees disposed of in 1975 to 33.8 percent in 1976. There was a corresponding increase in the percentage of defendants who were convicted and fined in lower court, from 5.6 percent of the total arrestees disposed of in 1975 to 13.7 percent in 1976.

Lower court dismissal data for 1975 are inflated since those defendants who were placed in local drug diversion programs under Penal Code Section 1000.2 and those who were removed from programs during the year following successful completion were counted as dismissed. Therefore, individual defendants who entered and left drug diversion programs during the same year were counted twice. In 1976, drug diversion defendants were counted as receiving final dispositions of "dismissed in lower court" only upon their successful removal from the programs into which they were placed by the court. Defendants placed in diversion programs during 1976 were not counted as receiving final dispositions until their removal from the programs.

The percentage of total felony marijuana arrestees disposed of in superior court increased from 7.6 percent in 1975 to 9.9 percent in 1976. The percentage sentenced in superior court to probation/jail increased from 2.6 percent in 1975 to 3.9 percent in 1976. All other types of superior court sentences showed smaller increases in actual percentage of total arrests.

TABLE 20
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS FOR MARIJUANA OFFENSES, 1975-1976
Disposition Level by Year

| Dispositions | 1975 ^a | | 1976 ^b | |
|--|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Felony arrest dispositions | 46,319 | 100.0 | 19,317 | 100.0 |
| Law enforcement releases | 1,511 | 3.3 | 254 | 1.3 |
| Complaints denied | 6,133 | 13.2 | 1,401 | 7.3 |
| Complaints filed | 38,675 | 83.5 | 17,662 | 91.4 |
| Misdemeanor complaints | 31,157 | 67.3 | 13,841 | 71.7 |
| Felony complaints | 7,518 | 16.2 | 3,821 | 19.8 |
| Lower court dispositions | 35,171 | 75.9 | 15,755 | 81.6 |
| Dismissed ^c | 22,518 | 48.6 | 9,138 | 47.3 |
| Acquitted | 171 | 0.4 | 84 | 0.4 |
| Convicted | 12,482 | 26.9 | 6,533 | 33.8 |
| Guilty plea | 12,270 | 26.5 | 6,420 | 33.2 |
| Jury trial | 68 | 0.1 | 35 | 0.2 |
| Court trial | 144 | 0.3 | 78 | 0.4 |
| Sentence | 12,482 | 26.9 | 6,533 | 33.8 |
| California Youth Authority | 2 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Straight probation | 5,880 | 12.7 | 2,168 | 11.2 |
| Probation/jail | 2,363 | 5.1 | 825 | 4.3 |
| County jail | 1,658 | 3.6 | 710 | 3.7 |
| Fine | 2,577 | 5.6 | 2,639 | 13.7 |
| Other | 2 | 0.0 | 189 | 1.0 |
| Superior court dispositions | 3,504 | 7.6 | 1,907 | 9.9 |
| Dismissed ^d | 1,079 | 2.3 | 485 | 2.5 |
| Acquitted | 67 | 0.1 | 35 | 0.2 |
| Convicted | 2,358 | 5.1 | 1,387 | 7.2 |
| Original guilty plea | 570 | 1.2 | 347 | 1.8 |
| Not guilty to guilty | 1,440 | 3.1 | 816 | 4.2 |
| Jury trial | 84 | 0.2 | 63 | 0.3 |
| Court trial | 104 | 0.2 | 71 | 0.4 |
| Trial by transcript | 160 | 0.3 | 90 | 0.5 |
| Sentence | 2,358 | 5.1 | 1,387 | 7.2 |
| Death | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| State prison | 72 | 0.2 | 49 | 0.3 |
| California Youth Authority | 26 | 0.1 | 18 | 0.1 |
| Straight probation | 920 | 2.0 | 458 | 2.4 |
| Probation/jail | 1,219 | 2.6 | 753 | 3.9 |
| County jail | 96 | 0.2 | 39 | 0.2 |
| Fine | 17 | 0.0 | 58 | 0.3 |
| California Rehabilitation Center | 8 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Mentally disordered sex offender | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Other | - | - | 2 | 0.0 |

^aData for Alameda and Santa Clara counties are not included.

^bData for Santa Clara County are not included.

^cIncludes those defendants certified to juvenile court.

^dIncludes those defendants certified to juvenile court, and other.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

The number of felony marijuana arrestees shown as dismissed in superior court in 1975 is inflated since both superior court defendants placed in drug diversion programs and those removed from programs during the year were counted as dismissed. In 1976, only the superior court drug defendants removed from programs following successful completion were counted as dismissed. As with lower court, defendants placed in drug diversion programs by superior courts in 1976 were not counted as receiving final dispositions until their successful or unsuccessful removal from the programs.

OBTS Arrestee/Defendant Characteristics (Data not Shown)

The OBTS system also contains statistical data on the personal characteristics of offenders. This enables users to analyze and evaluate the state, county, and local adult criminal justice processes in light of such demographic factors as age, race, and sex of offenders. In addition, the existing criminal status at the time of arrest and the prior criminal record of defendants disposed of at the superior court level are collected and may be used to evaluate how the criminal justice system deals with repeat offenders.

The adult felony arrestees disposed of in the California criminal justice system are typically young. In 1976, nearly three-quarters (72.5 percent) of the arrestees whose ages were known were under 30 years of age and slightly more than one-eighth (12.9 percent) were under 20 years of age.

The adult felony arrestees disposed of in 1976 were predominantly white, comprising about 52 percent of the total arrests where race was known. Negroes accounted for 29 percent and Mexican-Americans 17 percent of the total felony arrestees. Where sex was known, males accounted for approximately 86 percent and females accounted for about 14 percent of the total felony arrestees.

Existing criminal status describes the type of correctional supervision at the time of arrest of superior court defendants disposed of in the disposition year. Where criminal status was known, about 41 percent of the arrestees disposed of in superior court in 1976 were on probation, parole, or serving a term in an institution at the time of arrest.

Of those superior court defendants for whom the prior criminal record was known, approximately 17 percent had no prior record, 68 percent had miscellaneous prior records which ranged from prior arrests only to convictions with non-prison sentences, and the remaining 15 percent had one or more prior prison commitments.

Adult Corrections

Adults convicted in California courts enter the correctional processes of the criminal justice system at both state and local levels. The state correctional programs within the California Department of Corrections (CDC), California Youth Authority (CYA), and California Department of Health provide for imprisonment of sentenced defendants and for treatment of narcotic and sex offenders. Local correctional programs accommodate both superior court and lower court defendants placed on probation and those sentenced to serve time in county and city jails and camps.

The number of adults under state and local correctional supervision declined by over 7,000 or about 5 percent from 1971 to 1976. However, the proportion of adults under state supervision compared to those under local supervision, excluding lower court probation, remained fairly stable, with local supervision constituting approximately two-thirds of the total. (See Table 21.) In 1974, the last year that complete data for lower court probation were published, four-fifths of all adults in the correctional system were under local supervision.

State Corrections

In 1976, 17.2 percent of all adults (also included are persons under 18 years of age adjudicated as adults) under correctional supervision were in state institutions. An additional 15.8 percent were on parole. As shown in Table 21, the institution population increased by 824 (3.6 percent) from 1971 to 1976 while the parole caseload decreased by 4,081 (15.8 percent), reflecting an overall decrease of 6.7 percent in the number of adults under state supervision.

The California Department of Corrections has jurisdiction over those adults convicted of felonies by California superior courts and sentenced and delivered to prison (5002 P.C.). The population in state prisons increased by 252 or 1.4 percent from 1971 to 1976. During the same period, the CDC parole caseload decreased by 2,758 or 17.4 percent. From 1975 to 1976, the prison population increased 4.2 percent while the CDC parole caseload decreased 10.3 percent.

The California Youth Authority has jurisdiction over adults and juveniles convicted and sentenced to CYA by superior, lower, and juvenile courts (6003 P.C.). Only those juveniles handled as adults by the courts and those adults sentenced and committed by superior courts are included in the following CYA data. From 1971 to 1976, the number of adults in CYA facilities remained at approximately 1,800. The CYA parole caseload dropped from 4,649 to 3,737 (19.6 percent) during the same period. However, from 1975 to 1976 the CYA population decreased 7.5 percent while the CYA parole caseload increased 2.1 percent, a reversal in the patterns shown by CDC and CRC during the same period.

TABLE 21
STATUS OF ADULTS UNDER SUPERVISION, 1971, 1975, AND 1976
Type of Supervision by Year

| Type of supervision | Number | | | Percent | | | Percent change | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total ^a | 144,554 | 134,985 | 137,126 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -5.1 | 1.6 |
| State supervision ^b | 48,546 | 46,240 | 45,289 | 33.6 | 34.3 | 33.0 | -6.7 | -2.1 |
| Institution | 22,738 | 22,723 | 23,562 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Department of Corrections | 18,391 | 17,890 | 18,643 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| California Rehabilitation Center | 1,903 | 2,138 | 2,445 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 28.5 | 14.4 |
| State hospital (mentally disordered sex offender) | 587 | 752 | 676 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 15.2 | -10.1 |
| California Youth Authority | 1,857 | 1,943 | 1,798 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | -3.2 | -7.5 |
| Parole caseload | 25,808 | 23,517 | 21,727 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 15.8 | -15.8 | -7.6 |
| Department of Corrections | 15,808 | 14,556 | 13,050 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 9.5 | -17.4 | -10.3 |
| California Rehabilitation Center (outpatient) | 5,351 | 5,301 | 4,940 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | -7.7 | -6.8 |
| California Youth Authority | 4,649 | 3,660 | 3,737 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | -19.6 | 2.1 |
| Local supervision | 96,008 | 88,745 | 91,837 | 66.4 | 65.7 | 67.0 | -4.3 | 3.5 |
| County jails ^c | 17,889 | 19,233 | 21,986 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 16.0 | 22.9 | 14.3 |
| Sentenced | 6,123 | 8,071 | 9,387 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 53.3 | 16.3 |
| Not sentenced | 11,766 | 11,162 | 12,599 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 12.9 |
| City jails ^c | 2,072 | 1,672 | 1,394 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -32.7 | -16.6 |
| Sentenced | 303 | 261 | 140 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -53.8 | -46.4 |
| Not sentenced | 1,769 | 1,411 | 1,254 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | -29.1 | -11.1 |
| County and city camps ^c | 7,668 | 4,087 | 4,999 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 3.6 | -34.8 | 22.3 |
| Sentenced | 7,645 | 3,894 | 4,500 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | -41.1 | 15.6 |
| Not sentenced | 23 | 193 | 499 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | - | 158.5 |
| Active probation caseload ^{a,b,d} | 68,379 | 63,753 | 63,458 | 47.3 | 47.2 | 46.3 | -7.2 | -0.5 |

^aExcludes lower court adult probation caseload.

^bOne day count taken December 31 of each year, except mentally disordered sex offender one day count taken June 30.

^cOne day count taken each year on the fourth Thursday of September.

^dVariations within counties in case accounting procedures may result in some duplication of counts.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year is less than 50.

Source: Prison, parole, and Rehabilitation Center data are provided by the California Department of Corrections, mentally disordered sex offender data by the California Department of Health, and Youth Authority by the California Youth Authority.

Two of the major treatment programs in California's state correctional system are the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) for treatment of narcotic addicts and state hospitals under the Department of Health for treatment of mentally disordered sex offenders.

The California Rehabilitation Center is authorized as a treatment center for narcotic addicts under the jurisdiction of the Director of Corrections (3051 W&I). If it appears that a defendant is an addict or in danger of becoming an addict the court may suspend criminal proceedings after a superior court conviction. The defendant is then confined to CRC for treatment and rehabilitation. The CRC institution population rose from 1,903 in 1975 to 2,445 in 1976, an increase of 28.5 percent. However, the number of CRC outpatients declined 7.7 percent, from 5,351 to 4,940, during the same period. From 1975 to 1976, the CRC institution population increased 14.4 percent while the CRC outpatient caseload decreased 6.8 percent.

If, after conviction in superior court, it appears there is probable cause to believe that a defendant may be classified as a mentally disordered sex offender (MDSO), the court may certify the defendant for hearing and examination. If found to be an MDSO, the defendant is placed in a state hospital for an indeterminate period of time under Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 6300 et. seq. The state hospital population of mentally disordered sex offenders rose from 587 in 1971 to 676 in 1976, a 15.2 percent increase. However, there was a 10.1 percent decrease from 1975 to 1976.

Admissions to State Institutions

Admissions to state institutions increased 23.2 percent from 1971 to 1976, and 24.9 percent from 1975 to 1976. The most significant changes occurred in the Department of Corrections, which registered a 45.7 percent increase from 1971 to 1976 and a 27.6 percent increase from 1975 to 1976. (See Table 22.) Admissions of mentally disordered sex offenders to state hospitals showed the greatest decrease from 1971 to 1976, 22.8 percent. In addition, this was the only category to show a decrease from 1975 to 1976, 15.4 percent.

TABLE 22
ADMISSIONS TO STATE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL INSTITUTIONS, 1971, 1975, AND 1976^a
Type of Institution by Year

| Type of institution | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 11,563 | 11,402 | 14,246 | 23.2 | 24.9 |
| Department of Corrections | 6,409 | 7,315 | 9,335 | 45.7 | 27.6 |
| California Youth Authority | 2,097 | 1,567 | 2,165 | 3.2 | 38.2 |
| California Rehabilitation Center | 2,558 | 2,065 | 2,361 | -7.7 | 14.3 |
| State hospital (mentally disordered sex offender) ^b | 499 | 455 | 385 | -22.8 | -15.4 |

^aData are based on adults convicted in superior court and the year of admission to the institution. All multiple county commitments in a year are counted and may differ from those shown in separate departmental publications.

^bCalifornia Department of Health data are shown for fiscal years. The 1974 data are for FY 1973-1974, 1975 are for FY 1974-1975, and 1976 data are for FY 1975-1976.

As shown in Table 23, all types of institution admissions increased from 1975 to 1976. Admissions of parole violators because of a new conviction increased 46.1 percent, while original commitments increased only 21.6 percent. "All other" admissions, including additional commitments from other counties, following escapes, and for crimes committed in prison, increased 43.8 percent over 1975. Most of the increase in "all other" admissions was for defendants who committed and were convicted of a new offense prior to institutionalization for the current conviction. From 1971 to 1976, original admissions increased 25.0 percent, admissions of parole violators increased 12.1 percent, and "all other" admissions increased 48.9 percent. Both original admissions as the result of probation revocations and "all other" admissions for the same reason increased significantly during the five-year period (73.6 percent and 119.3 percent, respectively).

Data on admissions to state institutions for technical violations of parole are not available. Technical violations are violations of the conditions of parole, such as restrictions against certain types of activity. They usually result in the prisoner being returned to finish the original prison term.

TABLE 23
INSTITUTION ADMISSIONS FROM SUPERIOR COURT, 1971, 1975, and 1976^a
Type of Admission by Year

| Type of admission | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 11,064 | 10,954 | 13,861 | 25.3 | 26.5 |
| Original institution commitment ^b | 8,423 | 8,654 | 10,526 | 25.0 | 21.6 |
| Result of new conviction | 6,792 | 7,155 | 8,564 | 26.1 | 19.7 |
| Result of probation revocation ^c | 731 | 920 | 1,269 | 73.6 | 37.9 |
| Result of new conviction and probation revocation | 900 | 579 | 693 | -23.0 | 19.7 |
| Return to institution as parole violator ^d | 1,625 | 1,248 | 1,822 | 12.1 | 46.0 |
| Result of new conviction | 1,569 | 1,207 | 1,763 | 12.4 | 46.1 |
| Result of probation revocation ^c | 35 | 23 | 40 | - | - |
| Result of new conviction and probation revocation | 21 | 18 | 19 | - | - |
| All other ^e | 1,016 | 1,052 | 1,513 | 48.9 | 43.8 |
| Result of new conviction | 886 | 838 | 1,229 | 38.7 | 46.7 |
| Result of probation revocation ^c | 119 | 193 | 261 | 119.3 | 35.2 |
| Result of new conviction and probation revocation | 11 | 21 | 23 | - | - |

^aIncludes adults who entered California Department of Corrections, California Youth Authority, and California Rehabilitation Center institutions. All multiple county commitments in a year are counted.

^bNot under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections at the time of arrest for current offense.

^cProbation may have been revoked because of a technical violation or conviction for a new offense.

^dExcludes those returned to finish their prison term for a technical violation.

^eIncludes additional commitments from other counties, additional commitments following escapes, crimes committed in institutions, and persons serving federal and state sentences concurrently.

Note: Percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year is less than 50.

Figures compiled by BCS on institution admissions are approximately 12 percent greater than those published by the California Department of Corrections due to differences in statistical systems. The Department of Corrections counts the number of defendants received by institutions, even though a defendant may have been convicted in two or more counties, while the Bureau of Criminal Statistics counts superior court decisions taken against each defendant in all counties. The difference in the two systems indicates that as many as 12 percent of those who were convicted and sentenced to the Department of Corrections may have actually received sentences in more than one county.

Subsequent Dispositions of Superior Court Reopenings

During 1976, 3,327 previously sentenced defendants were returned to superior courts for subsequent dispositions. (See Table 24.) These cases, referred to as "reopenings," included defendants returned for resentencing following initial commitments to prison, 187; those returned following appeals, 51; those returned following probation revocations, 1,581; and, those returned from CRC, state hospitals (MDSO), and CYA, 1,508.

Almost one-half (47.9 percent) of the total reopenings were subsequently sentenced to CDC or CYA. Of the remaining reopenings, 22.6 percent were dismissed or acquitted, 20.1 percent were placed under local supervision, and 9.4 percent were placed in state treatment programs (CRC or state hospitals).

A majority of the defendants (90.9 percent) resentenced under Penal Code Section 1168, which provides for resentencing within 120 days of the initial commitment of those persons convicted of a felony and sentenced to prison, were placed under local supervision. Similarly, 58.8 percent of those who appealed their original convictions were sentenced to local supervision. Of the probation revocations committed to state institutions (see footnote c on Table 24), 80.8 percent were committed to CDC or CYA, and the remaining 19.2 percent were sentenced to CRC or state hospitals for treatment. (See Table 24.)

The majority of the returns (48.5 percent) from CRC, state hospitals (MDSO), and CYA were dismissed or acquitted. Of the remaining returns, 31.1 percent were placed under local supervision, 19.8 percent were committed to CDC or CYA, and the remaining 0.6 percent were placed in state treatment programs (CRC or state hospitals).

Of the reopenings returned from CYA in 1976, 97.3 percent were dismissed or acquitted under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 1772, which allows a defendant with a good parole record to be honorably discharged. The remaining 2.7 percent were sentenced to CDC or CYA, or placed under local supervision.

After a period of treatment, a CRC defendant is returned to court for final disposition of the criminal charges. If the treatment and subsequent outpatient status (parole) have been successful, the criminal charges against the defendant are dismissed. In 1976, 34.0 percent of the reopenings from CRC were dismissed or acquitted. If the CRC defendant is not amenable to treatment or has violated outpatient status (parole), the court imposes a sentence. In 1976, 38.1 percent of the CRC returns were placed under local supervision, 27.2 percent were committed to CDC or CYA, and 0.7 percent were returned to a state institution for further treatment.

After treatment in a state hospital, the MDSO defendant is returned to superior court for final disposition of the criminal charges. In 1976, 69.9 percent of the MDSO returns were placed under local supervision, 24.5 percent were committed to CDC or CYA, and the remainder were either dismissed or acquitted, or returned to a state program for further treatment (4.2 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively).

TABLE 24
SUPERIOR COURT REOPENINGS, 1976
Type of Reopening by Subsequent Disposition

| Type of reopening | Total | State supervision ^a | | Local supervision | Dismissed and acquitted |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Commitment | Treatment | | |
| Total | 3,327 | 1,592 | 314 | 669 | 752 |
| Resentence ^b | 187 | 10 | 1 | 170 | 6 |
| Appeal | 51 | 6 | 0 | 30 | 15 |
| Probation revoked ^c | 1,581 | 1,277 | 304 | - | - |
| Institution returns | 1,508 | 299 | 9 | 469 | 731 |
| California Rehabilitation Center | 953 | 259 | 7 | 363 | 324 |
| State hospital (mentally disordered sex offender) | 143 | 35 | 2 | 100 | 6 |
| California Youth Authority | 412 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 401 |

^aCommitments are to the Department of Corrections and to the California Youth Authority. Treatment refers to civil commitments to the California Rehabilitation Center for narcotic addicts or those in danger of becoming an addict, and to state hospitals for mentally disordered sex offenders.

^bPenal Code Section 1168 provides for resentencing within 120 days of the initial commitment of those persons convicted of a felony and sentenced to prison.

^cProbation revocation data were processed for only those whose revocation resulted in commitment to a state institution.

Local Corrections

While the overall ratio between state and local correctional populations has been fairly stable since 1971, at the local level the number of adults on superior court probation decreased 7.2 percent, the total jail population increased 17.1 percent, and the total camp population decreased 34.8 percent. (See Table 21.)

In 1976, 25.5 percent of the adults under local supervision were in city and county jails. As in past years, the greatest proportion of jail inmates continued to be those not sentenced. In 1976, 40.7 percent of the total jail population were sentenced and 59.3 percent were unsentenced. In comparison, in 1971 32.2 percent were sentenced and 67.8 percent were unsentenced.

Only 5.4 percent of the adults under local supervision were in county and city camps in 1976. The total camp population showed an increase of 22.3 percent from 1975 to 1976.

Adult Probation

On December 31, 1976 there were 63,458 adults on superior court probation in California, a slight decrease (0.5 percent) from the 1975 caseload count of 63,753. (See Table 25.)

TABLE 25
ACTIVE SUPERIOR COURT ADULT PROBATION
CASELOAD ON DECEMBER 31, 1975-1976

| | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change 1975-1976 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Total ^a | 63,753 | 63,458 | -0.5 |

^aVariations within counties in case accounting procedures may result in some duplication of counts.

California's 58 county probation departments supervise adults placed on probation by both superior and lower courts. Data on lower court probation grants in 1976 are not yet available, but will be provided in the Bureau of Criminal Statistics' 1976 *California Comprehensive Data Systems Criminal Justice Profile* series.

The 1975 and 1976 adult probation superior court data included in this publication are based on individual offender data submitted by 57 California counties plus summary statistics for Alameda County. Alameda County data are based on counts of total cases rather than individual defendants and may slightly inflate the statewide totals since some probationers may have been counted more than one time.

Superior Court Probation Grants

As shown in Table 26, 22,093 adults were granted probation by California superior courts in 1976, a decrease of 5.2 percent from 1975 (23,315). This corresponds with the decline in the number of superior court dispositions in 1976, which was primarily attributed to a change in the marijuana laws.

TABLE 26
ADULT DEFENDANTS GRANTED PROBATION
BY CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS, 1975-1976

| | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change 1975-1976 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Total ^a . . . | 23,315 | 22,093 | -5.2 |

^aVariations within counties in case accounting procedures may result in some duplication of counts.

Removals from Superior Court Probation

A total of 24,415 adults were removed from superior court probation in 1976, a decrease of 11.1 percent from 1975.

Of the 24,415 removals in 1976, 64.6 percent had successfully completed their probation terms; 32.6 percent absconded or had their probation supervision revoked because they committed a technical violation or a new offense; and, the remaining 2.7 percent were removed for other reasons such as death or appeal of their case. Of the 27,448 removals in 1975, 65.3 percent were successful terminations; 31.4 percent absconded or had their probation revoked; and, 3.3 percent were removed for other reasons, showing similar proportions to 1976. (See Table 27.)

Most superior court probation grants are for a period from three to five years. A change in one year's grants may therefore have an impact on the number of removals three to five years later. The reduction in the number of probation removals in 1976 was partially a result of a change in the number of probation grants from 1971 to 1973. During that period of time, there was a reduction in the number of superior court grants because Penal Code Section 17 allowed certain felony cases to be handled by the lower courts. Another explanation for the reduction in removals is that superior court defendants are being granted longer probation terms.

TABLE 27
ADULT DEFENDANTS REMOVED FROM SUPERIOR
COURT PROBATION, 1975-1976
Type of Removal by Year

| Type of removal | 1975 | | 1976 | | Percent change |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | 1975-1976 |
| Total ^a | 27,448 | 100.0 | 24,415 | 100.0 | -11.1 |
| Terminated | 17,929 | 65.3 | 15,775 | 64.6 | -12.0 |
| Revoked and absconded .. | 8,609 | 31.4 | 7,970 | 32.6 | -7.4 |
| Other ^b | 910 | 3.3 | 670 | 2.7 | -26.4 |

^aVariations within counties in case accounting procedures may result in some duplication of counts.

^bIncluded are transfers from jurisdiction, deceased, sentence vacated, appeal, etc.

Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

The philosophy of juvenile justice administration in California is best summarized in Section 202 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (W&I): "The purpose...is to secure for each minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court such care and guidance, preferably in his own home, as will serve the spiritual, emotional, mental, and physical welfare of the minor and the best interests of the state; to preserve and strengthen the minor's family ties whenever possible, removing him from the custody of his parents only when his welfare or safety and protection of the public cannot be adequately safeguarded without removal; and, when the minor is removed from his own family, to secure for him custody, care, and discipline as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given by his parents." "The purpose...also includes the protection of the public from the consequences of criminal activity, and to such purpose probation officers, peace officers, and juvenile courts shall take into account such protection of the public in their determinations..."

California's juvenile justice process in 1976 involved the combined efforts of law enforcement agencies, probation departments, juvenile courts, and county and state correctional facilities. Law enforcement agencies were primarily responsible for investigating and apprehending; the probation departments for prosecuting, if deemed appropriate; the courts for adjudicating and determining the type of disposition; and the probation departments, again, for managing local rehabilitation and correctional programs (i.e., probation supervision, correctional camps and schools). In some situations, delinquents were committed to state correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of the California Youth Authority.

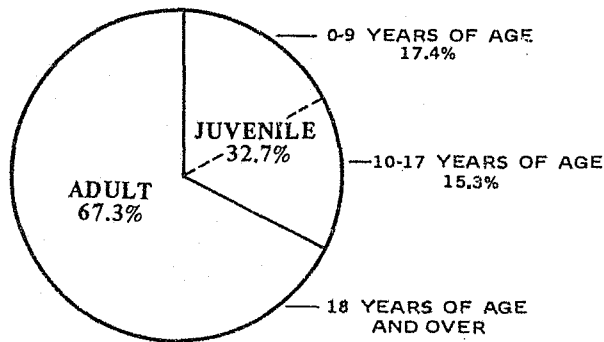
Juvenile Arrests

Youths enter the juvenile justice system primarily through law enforcement agency arrests. In 1976, California law enforcement agencies made a total of 1,447,750 arrests of which 353,752, or 24.4 percent, were juveniles. In 1971, juveniles comprised 28.2 percent (379,454) of the total statewide arrests (1,347,479). This shows that although there was an increase in the total number of arrests during the five-year period, there was a decrease in the proportion of juvenile arrests. In 1976, total arrests increased 0.5 percent but juvenile arrests decreased 4.6 percent from 1975. (See Tables 10 and 13.)

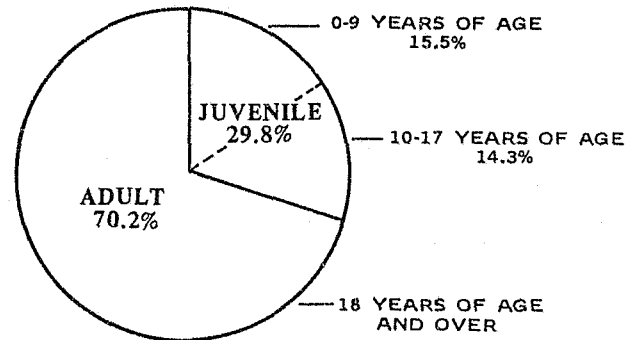
For a better perspective, the percentage of juveniles in the total population should be examined. Youths 10 to 17 years of age are usually considered more prone to exhibit delinquent behavior. The total population of California in 1971 was 20,265,000 with 3,103,550, or 15.3 percent, in the 10-17 age group. By comparison, in 1976 the youth population was 3,073,400, or 14.3 percent of the total population (21,520,000). The decline in juvenile arrests may be attributed, in part, to the decrease in the number of people in the delinquency-prone years. (See Chart 6.)

CHART 6

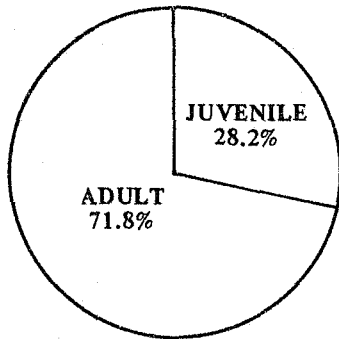
JUVENILE JUSTICE INDICES, 1971 AND 1976 Percents of Population and Arrests Reported



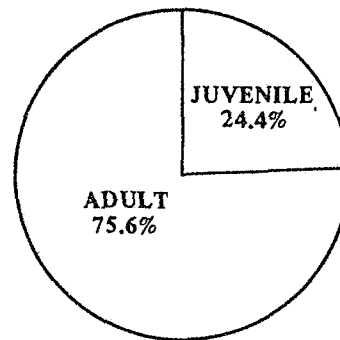
1971
POPULATION
20,265,000



1976
POPULATION
21,520,000



1971
TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED
1,347,479



1976
TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED
1,447,750

Of the 353,752 juvenile arrests made in 1976, 209,757 or 59.3 percent had a law enforcement level disposition of referral to "juvenile court or probation department." The remaining were either turned over to "other jurisdiction" (2.1 percent) or "handled within department" (38.6 percent). (See Table 13.)

Probation figures show a total of 161,170 initial (new) referrals were received by the 58 county probation departments in 1976, with 147,766 showing law enforcement agencies as the source of referral. Those juveniles already on probation and having subsequent petitions filed accounted for an additional 27,761 referrals to county probation departments, raising the total number of actual juvenile probation referrals to 188,931 in 1976. This still falls short of the 209,757 referrals to "juvenile court or probation department" reported by law enforcement agencies during the year.

The difference in the number of referrals reported at the two levels is due, in part, to the different programs and definitions used by law enforcement agencies and probation departments for submitting data to BCS. However, the primary reason for the difference is that there is no provision in the present BCS juvenile justice data collection system for probation departments to report information on "rereferrals closed at intake." This situation occurs when a juvenile is already on probation or parole at the time of referral to a probation department for a new arrest and some intake disposition other than a petition filing is made (i.e., closed, diversion, etc.). When viewing the flow of juveniles through the justice system as depicted by BCS it must be remembered that "rereferrals closed at intake" are not accounted for, and therefore data on reported law enforcement referrals and actual referrals received by county probation departments will not balance.

Referrals to Probation

California probation departments receive initial (new) referrals of juveniles from law enforcement agencies, schools, parents, and other sources. Initial referrals are defined as juveniles who are not on probation or parole at the time of referral. "Initial" does not imply that the juvenile has not been in trouble before.

As noted earlier, during 1976 there were 161,170 juveniles initially referred to California probation departments. This represented a 1.5 percent decrease from 1975 and a 5.3 percent decrease since 1971, consistent with the downward trend shown in juvenile arrests. (See Table 28.)

In 1976, there were 119,396 boys initially referred to probation departments and 41,774 girls. Girls accounted for approximately 26 percent of the total referrals as they did in 1975. In 1971, girls made up 28.0 percent of the total initial referrals.

TABLE 28
INITIAL REFERRALS TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, 1971-1976^a
Source of Referral, Disposition, Sex, and Race by Year

| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 170,185 | 169,904 | 164,436 | 178,332 | 163,621 | 161,170 | -5.3 | -1.5 |
| Source of referral | | | | | | | | |
| Law enforcement | 145,354 | 139,549 | 144,255 | 159,286 | 149,469 | 147,766 | 1.7 | -1.1 |
| Courts | 11,126 | 7,006 | 5,655 | 5,957 | 5,888 | 5,584 | -49.8 | -5.2 |
| Schools | 5,234 | 5,681 | 5,598 | 5,415 | 1,467 | 1,015 | -80.6 | -30.8 |
| Parents | 3,551 | 4,108 | 4,230 | 3,580 | 3,056 | 2,682 | -24.5 | -12.2 |
| Probation departments ... | 1,225 | 1,368 | 1,834 | 1,706 | 1,129 | 1,286 | 5.0 | 13.9 |
| Other and unknown | 3,695 | 3,192 | 2,864 | 2,388 | 2,612 | 2,837 | -23.2 | 8.6 |
| Disposition ^b | | | | | | | | |
| Dismissed, transferred to other agency | 93,591 | 90,806 | 89,889 | 98,657 | 88,060 | 89,937 | - | 2.1 |
| Informal probation | 21,794 | 22,344 | 23,868 | 25,951 | 23,444 | 22,252 | - | -5.1 |
| Petition filed | 53,305 | 47,754 | 50,679 | 53,724 | 52,117 | 48,981 | - | -6.0 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 122,533 | 115,046 | 118,394 | 127,329 | 121,016 | 119,396 | -2.6 | -1.3 |
| Girls | 47,652 | 45,858 | 46,042 | 51,003 | 42,605 | 41,774 | -12.3 | -2.0 |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| White | 114,711 | 108,512 | 109,802 | 116,015 | 103,905 | 102,001 | -11.1 | -1.8 |
| Mexican-American | 22,032 | 21,425 | 23,226 | 26,534 | 27,112 | 29,036 | 31.8 | 7.1 |
| Negro | 21,978 | 21,946 | 23,991 | 26,574 | 24,550 | 22,374 | 1.8 | -8.9 |
| Other | 2,922 | 2,965 | 2,980 | 3,311 | 3,270 | 3,533 | 20.9 | 8.0 |
| Unknown | 8,542 | 6,056 | 4,437 | 5,898 | 4,784 | 4,226 | -50.5 | -11.7 |

^aStatewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

^bDoes not include 1,495 cases awaiting initial probation determination in Alameda County in 1971.

In 1976, where the race was known, 65.0 percent of the total initial referrals to probation departments were white, followed by Mexican-Americans, 18.5 percent; Negroes, 14.3 percent; and other races, 2.3 percent.

As shown in Table 28, law enforcement agencies are the largest source of referrals to probation departments, accounting for 147,766 or 91.7 percent of the 161,170 total new referrals in 1976. In 1971, law enforcement referrals represented 85.4 percent of the total. Schools reported 1,015 new referrals to probation departments in 1976, down 80.6 percent since 1971 and down 30.8 percent from 1975. The significant decrease in school referrals was probably because of implementation of the new School Attendance Review Board (SARB) program in 1975. This program allowed habitual truants to be handled within the school system. Prior to implementation of the program, juveniles who were habitually truant were referred to the county probation departments.

California probation departments disposed of 55.8 percent (89,937) of the 161,170 initial referrals in 1976 by transferring them to other agencies or dismissing the cases following the probation officers' investigations. Another 22,252 juveniles (13.8 percent) were placed on six-months informal probation under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 654.

Court petitions were filed on the remaining 48,981 (30.4 percent) youths. The number of court petitions filed in 1976 was down by 6.0 percent from 1975 and the lowest since 1972. Again, the decrease in court petitions has been consistent with the decreases in arrests and initial referrals of juveniles. The portion of petitions filed each year for initial referrals has remained relatively constant at about 30 percent.

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Juvenile court petition filings are classified by BCS into two categories: initial petitions and subsequent petitions.

Initial Petitions

There was an overall decrease of 6.0 percent from 1975 to 1976 in the total number of initial court petition dispositions. (See Table 29.) The total number of juvenile court dispositions resulting from initial (new) petitions decreased by 5.9 percent from 1971 to 1976, again reflecting the overall decrease in the volume of juveniles processed by the juvenile justice system. However, there were increases over 1971 in the dismissed-transferred category and in the number committed to the California Youth Authority (CYA), 11.8 percent and 29.6 percent, respectively.

TABLE 29
INITIAL PETITION FILINGS, 1971-1976^a
Juvenile Court Dispositions by Year

| Juvenile court dispositions | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 56,078 | 51,695 | 53,385 | 57,420 | 56,150 | 52,795 | -5.9 | -6.0 |
| Dismissed - transferred ... | 16,414 | 15,847 | 17,584 | 18,896 | 18,158 | 18,346 | 11.8 | 1.0 |
| Remanded to adult court . | 894 | 509 | 679 | 666 | 667 | 518 | -42.1 | -22.3 |
| Probation - non-ward | 7,068 | 6,170 | 5,545 | 6,517 | 7,544 | 6,282 | -11.1 | -16.7 |
| Probation - formal | 31,449 | 28,907 | 29,275 | 31,004 | 29,390 | 27,321 | -13.1 | -7.0 |
| Committed to California Youth Authority | 253 | 262 | 302 | 337 | 391 | 328 | 29.6 | -16.1 |

^aStatewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

Subsequent Petitions

As shown in Table 30, in 1976 there were 27,761 subsequent petition dispositions for juveniles who were already under active supervision either as probationers or as CYA parolees. This figure was down 8.9 percent from the 1975 total of 30,476. In both years, the type of court disposition for these subsequent petitions was usually "prior supervision status maintained," 91.4 percent in 1975 and 90.8 percent in 1976.

TABLE 30
SUBSEQUENT PETITION FILINGS, 1975-1976^a
Juvenile Court Dispositions by Year

| Juvenile court dispositions | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change 1975-1976 |
|--|--------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Total ^b | 30,476 | 27,761 | -8.9 |
| Remanded to adult court | 190 | 290 | 52.6 |
| Formal probation initiated | 717 | 644 | -10.2 |
| Prior status maintained ^c | 27,859 | 25,196 | -9.6 |
| Committed to California Youth Authority ^d | 1,710 | 1,631 | -4.6 |

^aStatewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

^bDoes not include cases dismissed or transferred to other counties.

^cIncludes probation and parole supervision.

^dIncludes initial commitments, recommitments, and turnbacks.

Probation Caseload

California probation departments supervise juveniles on three levels of probation (formal, non-ward, and informal) as provided by the Welfare and Institutions Code. On December 31, 1976, there were 55,859 juveniles under active probation supervision in California. Of this figure, 18.8 percent were on informal probation (in lieu of filing a petition, a minor can be placed on informal supervision, not to exceed six months, as specified in Welfare and Institutions Code Section 654); 4.6 percent were on non-ward probation (as specified in Section 725a W&I, the court can place the minor on probation supervision for six months without making the minor a ward of the court); and, 76.7 percent were on formal probation as wards of the juvenile court.

The probation caseload in 1976 was down from 1975 by 3.6 percent and has decreased by 10.3 percent since 1971. (See Table 31.)

TABLE 31
STATUS OF ACTIVE JUVENILE CASES ON DECEMBER 31, 1971-1976^a
Probation Status by Year

| Type of probation | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total ^b | 62,263 | 58,156 | 59,997 | 63,599 | 57,963 | 55,859 | -10.3 | -3.6 |
| Informal | 11,610 | 10,189 | 11,861 | 13,825 | 11,616 | 10,481 | -9.7 | -9.8 |
| Non-ward | 3,272 | 2,861 | 2,847 | 2,901 | 2,788 | 2,540 | -22.4 | -8.9 |
| Formal | 47,381 | 45,106 | 45,289 | 46,873 | 43,559 | 42,838 | -9.6 | -1.7 |

^aStatewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

^bThose cases pending court action are not included.

Removals from Probation

The term "removal from probation," as used here, refers to any change in probation supervision status. It can refer to release or discharge from probation, escalation to a more formal supervision level, remand to adult court, or a commitment to the California Youth Authority.

The total number of juveniles removed from probation caseloads in 1976 was 55,344 a decrease of 7.3 percent from 1975. (See Table 32.) Removals from informal status accounted for 40.8 percent, removals from non-ward status 8.9 percent, and removals from formal status 50.3 percent of the total removals in 1976. In 1975, the same categories accounted for 43.4 percent, 8.7 percent, and 47.9 percent, respectively.

TABLE 32
REMOVALS FROM JUVENILE PROBATION, 1975-1976^a
Type of Removal by Year

| Type of removal | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change 1975-1976 |
|--|--------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Total | 59,689 | 55,344 | -7.3 |
| Probation - informal | 25,907 | 22,592 | -12.8 |
| Terminated | 22,311 | 19,468 | -12.7 |
| Petition filed | 3,596 | 3,124 | -13.1 |
| Probation - non-ward | 5,203 | 4,911 | -5.6 |
| Terminated | 4,464 | 4,253 | -4.7 |
| To formal supervision | 728 | 651 | -10.6 |
| Other | 11 | 7 | - |
| Probation - formal | 28,579 | 27,841 | -2.6 |
| Terminated | 27,126 | 26,576 | -2.0 |
| Remanded to adult court | 237 | 141 | -40.5 |
| Committed to California Youth Authority | 1,216 | 1,124 | -7.6 |

^aStatewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

Note: Percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year is less than 50.

Juvenile Detention

When a law enforcement officer physically delivers a minor to the probation department, it is usually done by booking the minor at the county juvenile hall. Juvenile halls are managed by the individual county probation departments and provide for the short-term detention of juvenile offenders pending their court appearance. Occasionally, juvenile halls are used for the temporary housing of homeless children (dependents) and for post-court correctional custody. However, their primary purpose is detention.

In 1976, a total of 131,585 juveniles were admitted to county juvenile halls in California, representing a 5.6 percent decrease from 1975. (See Table 33.) Since 1971, admissions have decreased by 14.4 percent.

The resident juvenile hall population on December 31, 1976 was 2,972. This was a 9.5 percent decrease from 1975 when a total of 3,283 juveniles were in custody and a 1.1 percent decrease from the 3,006 hall population figure for December 31, 1971.

These decreases followed the same general trend as juvenile arrests and can, again, be partly attributed to the decline in the population of 10 to 17 year olds. Changes to marijuana laws in 1976, which made possession of limited quantities or concentrations subject to citation only, also may have attributed to the decline in juvenile hall admissions. In addition, fewer juveniles were arrested in 1976 for delinquent tendencies, further contributing to the decrease in admissions.

TABLE 33
POPULATION MOVEMENT IN JUVENILE HALLS, 1971-1976
Admissions and Departures by Year

| Year | Resident population on January 1 | Juvenile hall population movement | | | | Resident population on December 31 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Admissions | | | Departures | |
| | | Total | Boys | Girls | | |
| 1971 ^a | 3,519 | 153,679 | 107,498 | 46,181 | 154,192 | 3,006 |
| 1972 ^a | 3,006 | 144,783 | 101,284 | 43,499 | 144,534 | 3,255 |
| 1973 ^a | 3,255 | 148,354 | 106,300 | 42,054 | 147,627 | 3,982 |
| 1974 ^a | 3,982 | 153,746 | 111,631 | 42,115 | 154,027 | 3,701 |
| 1975 | 3,701 | 139,423 | 102,388 | 37,035 | 139,841 | 3,283 |
| 1976 | 3,238 ^b | 131,585 | 97,665 | 33,920 | 131,851 | 2,972 |

^aIncludes dependents in those counties which reported dependents (600 W&I Code).

^bForty-five dependents who were included with the 1975 population count are not included in 1976.

Juvenile Corrections

County level correctional facilities such as camps, ranches, homes, and schools are used for treatment of juvenile offenders. These facilities, as well as juvenile halls, are managed by the individual county probation departments. They provide long-term detention and treatment following court commitment.

During 1976, there were 12,977 admissions to county camps, ranches, homes, and schools, an increase of 9.1 percent over 1975. (See Table 34.)

TABLE 34
NEW COMMITMENTS TO CAMPS, RANCHES, HOMES,
AND SCHOOLS, 1975-1976^a
Sex and Race by Year

| Sex and race | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change 1975-1976 |
|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Total | 11,892 | 12,977 | 9.1 |
| Sex | | | |
| Boys | 9,968 | 11,257 | 12.9 |
| Girls | 1,924 | 1,720 | -10.6 |
| Race | | | |
| White | 6,730 | 6,939 | 3.1 |
| Mexican-American | 2,275 | 2,783 | 22.3 |
| Negro | 2,477 | 2,838 | 14.6 |
| Other | 198 | 304 | 53.5 |
| Unknown | 212 | 113 | -46.7 |

^aStatewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

In 1941, the California Youth Authority was created to provide training and treatment for youthful offenders committed to its jurisdiction by juvenile and adult criminal courts.

On January 1, 1976, the CYA institution population totaled 4,595 youths, a 3.7 percent increase over 1975. (See Table 35.) These included not only youths under the age of 18 who were committed by juvenile courts, but also some juveniles and youthful offenders (18-23) who were committed by adult courts. The "first admission" category in 1976 included approximately 49 percent juveniles committed by juvenile courts and 51 percent juveniles and youthful offenders (18-23) committed by adult courts. In 1975, approximately 54 percent of the first admissions were from juvenile court. (Data not shown.)

TABLE 35
CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY
ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES, 1975-1976^a

| | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change 1975-1976 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Population - January 1 | 4,431 | 4,595 | 3.7 |
| Admissions | 9,170 | 8,950 | -2.4 |
| First admissions | 3,402 | 3,558 | 4.6 |
| Return from parole | 1,415 | 1,111 | -21.5 |
| Return from escape | 163 | 142 | -12.9 |
| Other ^b | 4,190 | 4,139 | -1.2 |
| Departures | 9,006 | 9,532 | 5.8 |
| Parole | 4,305 | 4,904 | 13.9 |
| Escape | 402 | 396 | -1.5 |
| Other ^c | 4,299 | 4,232 | -1.6 |
| Population - December 31 | 4,595 | 4,013 | -12.7 |

^aIncludes juveniles committed from juvenile court and young adults committed from criminal courts to California Youth Authority. Informal transfers are not included.

^bIncludes return from furlough, return from court, and guest (parolee-temporary detention, diagnostic study, out of state). Guest for 1975 also included eight under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

^cIncludes release on furlough, out of court, guest, and discharge at departure.

Source: California Youth Authority "Population Movement Summary, 1975 and 1976."

New Legislation

Legislation (Assembly Bill 3121) which became effective January 1, 1977 will undoubtedly have an impact on future trends in juvenile justice administration. The legislation makes greater distinctions between the manner in which children exhibiting delinquent tendencies under Section 601 W&I (runaways, incorrigibles, etc.) and those who violate specific statutes under Section 602 W&I are to be handled.

Specifically, the legislation removes the ability to escalate a 601 case to a 602 case solely because the juvenile fails to obey an order of the court. It prohibits detention of 601 cases in juvenile halls, jails, camps, ranches, and schools that are considered "secure" facilities. It specifies that if 601's are to be detained it must be in "non-secure" facilities such as shelter care and crisis resolution homes. The legislation further allows for the establishment of greater community-based resources to resolve the problems of runaways, incorrigibles, and those in conflict with their parents as defined by 601 W&I.

When court action becomes necessary under this legislation, 601's will be processed by probation officers and 602's by prosecuting attorneys. Those juveniles charged with specified felonies (e.g., murder, arson, armed robbery, forcible rape, kidnapping for ransom aggravated assault, and certain discharges of firearms) who are 16 years of age or older must be sent to adult court unless fitness for juvenile court processing is determined. Prior to the legislation, the burden of proof was on the prosecution to establish "unfitness" for juvenile court. In addition, the new legislation specifies that youths sentenced to "secure" detention facilities under W&I Code Section 602 cannot spend more time in custody than adults committed to jail or prison for similar charges. The juveniles can, however, remain on probation or on parole under Youth Authority supervision until their twenty-first birthdays.

The new legislation has necessitated changes in juvenile processing procedures at the county level. In addition, legislation to clean up problem areas (e.g., inability to hold runaways in secure facilities) may be introduced in 1977. Since changes are still being made at the county level and pending legislation may require additional changes, the BCS reporting system has not been updated to describe the new juvenile justice processes. Data will be collected by surveys and other methods as needed to establish some preliminary information on the impact of this legislation until a new reporting system is developed.

PERSONNEL

Total criminal justice agency authorized full-time personnel showed no significant changes in 1976, as shown in Table 36. The 2.5 percent overall increase from 1975 might actually be lower since family support (prosecution) personnel included in the 1976 counts may not have been fully reported in earlier years. From 1971 to 1976, total personnel increased 18.7 percent.

Law enforcement personnel increased by 450 or 0.7 percent in 1976. They represented 66.6 percent of the total criminal justice agency personnel reported during the year. For the fifth consecutive year, sheriffs' offices personnel went up, showing a 1.7 percent increase over 1975. However, this was not the pattern for other law enforcement agencies. For example, police department personnel declined from 36,246 in 1975 to 36,030 in 1976 (0.6 percent). While this does not reflect a large percent decrease, it does represent a reversal in the increasing trend reported from 1971 to 1975. Many of the police departments reporting significant decreases in 1976 attributed them to hiring freezes, loss of federal monies, and the consolidation of some police functions into other agencies. The California Highway Patrol exhibited one of the more significant changes. Sworn CHP personnel declined from 5,398 in 1975 to 4,907 in 1976, or 9.1 percent. Civilian personnel, on the other hand, increased from 1,845 in 1975 to 2,672 in 1976, or 44.8 percent. Total law enforcement personnel increased 13.2 percent from 1971 to 1976.

Since 1971, reported justice court personnel have steadily declined, with justice court judgeships decreasing by 27.3 percent. Conversely, during this same period, municipal courts showed steady annual increases in personnel, amounting to a total increase of 25.8 percent from 1971 to 1976. The decrease in justice court personnel and corresponding increase in municipal court personnel were probably a result of the consolidation of justice courts into the municipal court system.

Overall growth patterns for full-time corrections agency personnel were similar to those reported for law enforcement agencies. Total corrections personnel increased 2.0 percent over 1975 and 21.6 percent from 1971 to 1976. The Department of Corrections was the only corrections agency to show an overall decrease from 1975 to 1976 (0.9 percent). California Youth Authority personnel counts remained fairly constant, up slightly from 1975 (27 persons or 0.7 percent). The CYA category of guidance and counseling showed the largest increase in number, 52 persons or 5.2 percent over 1975. However, the category of parole officers showed the largest percent increase of the CYA personnel, 5.8 percent over 1975.

TABLE 36
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1971-1976

| Agency | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Total | 81,782 | 83,604 | 86,933 | 90,661 | 94,720 | 97,060 | 18.7 | 2.5 |
| Law enforcement | 57,099 | 58,028 | 59,697 | 62,020 | 64,177 | 64,627 | 13.2 | 0.7 |
| Police departments | 32,321 | 32,866 | 33,477 | 34,811 | 36,246 | 36,030 | 11.5 | -0.6 |
| Sworn | 25,123 | 25,480 | 25,979 | 26,597 | 27,047 | 26,976 | 7.4 | -0.3 |
| Civilian | 7,198 | 7,386 | 7,498 | 8,214 | 9,199 | 9,054 | 25.8 | -1.6 |
| Sheriffs' offices | 17,215 | 17,461 | 18,173 | 18,961 | 19,915 | 20,253 | 17.6 | 1.7 |
| Sworn | 12,993 | 13,218 | 13,570 | 14,132 | 14,763 | 14,790 | 13.8 | 0.2 |
| Civilian | 4,222 | 4,243 | 4,603 | 4,829 | 5,152 | 5,463 | 29.4 | 6.0 |
| California Highway Patrol | 7,215 | 7,267 | 7,565 | 7,484 | 7,243 | 7,579 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Sworn | 5,513 | 5,464 | 5,695 | 5,555 | 5,398 | 4,907 | -11.0 | -9.1 |
| Civilian | 1,702 | 1,803 | 1,870 | 1,929 | 1,845 | 2,672 | 57.0 | 44.8 |
| University of California Police | 348 | 354 | 386 | 372 | 383 | 371 | 6.6 | -3.1 |
| Sworn | 301 | 298 | 294 | 281 | 294 | 278 | -7.6 | -5.4 |
| Civilian | 47 | 56 | 92 | 91 | 89 | 93 | 97.9 | 4.5 |
| Bay Area Rapid Transit ^a | - | 80 | 96 | 98 | 88 | 92 | - | 4.5 |
| Sworn | - | 63 | 80 | 82 | 70 | 74 | - | 5.7 |
| Civilian | - | 17 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 18 | - | - |
| California State Police | - | - | - | 294 | 302 | 302 | - | 0.0 |
| Sworn | - | - | - | 278 | 279 | 275 | - | -1.4 |
| Civilian | - | - | - | 16 | 23 | 27 | - | - |
| Prosecution ^{b,c} | 3,227 | 3,406 | 4,416 | 4,329 | 4,852 | 6,164 | 91.0 | 27.0 |
| Attorneys | 1,315 | 1,380 | 1,488 | 1,671 | 1,728 | 1,830 | 39.2 | 5.9 |
| Investigators | 568 | 608 | 726 | 655 | 709 | 1,282 | 125.7 | 80.8 |
| Clerical | 1,244 | 1,303 | 1,873 | 1,649 | 1,880 | 2,509 | 101.7 | 33.5 |
| All other | 100 | 115 | 329 | 354 | 535 | 543 | 443.0 | 1.5 |
| Public defense ^d | 1,120 | 1,236 | 1,385 | 1,559 | 1,574 | 1,681 | 50.1 | 6.8 |
| Attorneys | 745 | 816 | 883 | 978 | 998 | 1,067 | 43.2 | 6.9 |
| Investigators | 125 | 135 | 158 | 171 | 180 | 199 | 59.2 | 10.6 |
| Clerical | 241 | 266 | 321 | 362 | 358 | 382 | 58.5 | 6.7 |
| All other | 9 | 19 | 23 | 48 | 38 | 33 | - | - |
| Courts | 1,160 | 1,186 | 1,213 | 1,215 | 1,266 | 1,278 | 10.2 | 0.9 |
| Superior | 534 | 564 | 573 | 573 | 601 | 619 | 15.9 | 3.0 |
| Judgeship | 443 | 471 | 477 | 478 | 503 | 521 | 17.6 | 3.6 |
| Auxiliary ^e | 91 | 93 | 96 | 95 | 98 | 98 | 7.7 | 0.0 |

TABLE 36 - Continued
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1971-1976

| Agency | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | Percent change | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | 1971-1976 | 1975-1976 |
| Municipal | 384 | 392 | 414 | 428 | 458 | 483 | 25.8 | 5.5 |
| Judgeship | 356 | 365 | 376 | 384 | 406 | 426 | 19.7 | 4.9 |
| Auxiliary ^e | 28 | 27 | 38 | 44 | 52 | 57 | - | 9.6 |
| Justice - Judgeship | 242 | 230 | 226 | 214 | 207 | 176 | -27.3 | -15.0 |
| Corrections | 19,176 | 19,748 | 20,222 | 21,538 | 22,851 | 23,310 | 21.6 | 2.0 |
| Probation departments | 8,545 | 8,791 | 9,172 | 9,826 | 10,479 | 10,986 | 28.6 | 4.8 |
| Probation officers | 5,865 | 6,147 | 6,356 | 6,598 | 7,455 | 8,046 | 37.2 | 7.9 |
| All other | 2,680 | 2,644 | 2,816 | 3,228 | 3,024 | 2,940 | 9.7 | -2.8 |
| Department of Corrections | 7,042 | 7,430 | 7,387 | 7,960 | 8,360 | 8,285 | 17.7 | -0.9 |
| Correctional officers | 2,916 | 3,173 | 3,558 | 4,134 | 4,221 | 4,134 | 41.8 | -2.1 |
| Parole officers | 637 | 630 | 647 | 576 | 613 | 606 | -4.9 | -1.1 |
| Guidance and counseling | 617 | 670 | 328 | 382 | 433 | 421 | -31.8 | -2.8 |
| All other | 2,872 | 2,957 | 2,854 | 2,868 | 3,093 | 3,124 | 8.8 | 1.0 |
| California Youth Authority | 3,589 | 3,527 | 3,663 | 3,752 | 4,012 | 4,039 | 12.5 | 0.7 |
| Correctional officers | 407 | 410 | 430 | 471 | 662 | 640 | 57.2 | -3.3 |
| Parole officers | 391 | 428 | 438 | 431 | 452 | 478 | 22.3 | 5.8 |
| Guidance and counseling | 948 | 784 | 960 | 954 | 995 | 1,047 | 10.4 | 5.2 |
| All other | 1,843 | 1,905 | 1,835 | 1,896 | 1,903 | 1,874 | 1.7 | -1.5 |

^a Bay Area Rapid Transit became a police agency January 1, 1972.

^b Incomplete reporting prior to 1973.

^c Prior to 1976, family support personnel were not fully reported. The percent change in family support from 1975 to 1976 was 2.6 percent.

^d Court appointed attorneys are not included.

^e In order to permit meaningful comparisons of workload, full-time court commissioners and referees employed by courts were included as auxiliary judicial positions. This treatment assumes that these court officers were available to handle matters which would have otherwise required the full-time effort of an equivalent number of judges.

Notes: One day count of personnel taken June 30 with the exception of police departments, sheriffs' offices, California Highway Patrol, and University of California police which was taken December 31 in 1971 and 1972 and October 31 in 1973 through 1976.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

Percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated whenever the base year upon which those percents are based is less than 50.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the California Courts, California Judicial Council.

Salary Survey of California Probation Departments, Department of the Youth Authority.

California Public Defender and District Attorney Surveys, Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

EXPENDITURES

California criminal justice agency expenditures exceeded the two-billion dollar mark for the first time during Fiscal Year 1974-1975, totaling \$2,112,394,000. (See Table 37.) They amounted to \$2,312,846,000 in Fiscal Year 1975-1976, an increase of almost 10 percent over the previous year.

Traditionally, law enforcement agencies have accounted for the major percentage of the state's criminal justice agency expenditures, amounting to 56.1 percent of the total in Fiscal Year 1975-1976. Law enforcement agency expenditures increased approximately \$130 million (11.1 percent) over Fiscal Year 1974-1975. Sheriffs' offices registered the largest percent increase (13.3 percent) during the one-year period.

Corrections agencies reported the second largest expenditures during Fiscal Year 1975-1976, accounting for 28.8 percent of the total expenditures. Corrections agencies' expenditures in Fiscal Year 1975-1976 increased 7.2 percent over the previous fiscal year.

In Fiscal Year 1975-1976, prosecution agencies registered an increase in expenditures in excess of 22 percent over the previous fiscal year. Together, prosecution and public defense accounted for 5.6 percent of the total criminal justice expenditures reported during Fiscal Year 1975-1976.

Decreases in reported annual expenditures by California courts occurred for the first time since BCS began recording the data in Fiscal Year 1967-1968. Superior courts and justice courts reported decreases (3.5 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively) while municipal courts showed an increase of 6.3 percent in Fiscal Year 1975-1976. The decrease in justice court expenditures can be attributed to the consolidation of justice courts into the municipal court system. Other agencies reporting decreases were constables and marshals, and jails and rehabilitation. Constables and marshals reported the largest decrease in expenditures of all criminal justice agencies, down 7.9 percent from Fiscal Year 1974-1975.

Although total criminal justice expenditures increased almost 10 percent in Fiscal Year 1975-1976, this was well below the average annual increase of 16 percent recorded since Fiscal Year 1970-1971. The only agencies showing increases in Fiscal Year 1975-1976 above their individual annual averages were law libraries and "all other" court related agencies. However, these agencies accounted for less than 0.1 percent of the total criminal justice expenditures during the year. There has been an overall increase in criminal justice expenditures of 78.5 percent since Fiscal Year 1970-1971.

TABLE 37
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1971 THROUGH 1975-1976^a
Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars

| Agency | 1970- 1971 | 1971- 1972 | 1972- 1973 | 1973- 1974 | 1974- 1975 | 1975- 1976 | Percent change | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | 1971- 1976 | 1975- 1976 |
| Total | \$1,295,856 | \$1,429,104 | \$1,612,367 | \$1,829,882 | \$2,112,394 | \$2,312,846 | 78.5 | 9.5 |
| Law enforcement | 716,728 | 797,950 | 908,064 | 1,023,344 | 1,168,356 | 1,298,359 | 81.2 | 11.1 |
| California Highway Patrol | 121,933 | 126,520 | 138,706 | 153,377 | 170,881 | 186,423 | 52.9 | 9.1 |
| Police departments | 428,057 | 480,146 | 534,373 | 602,521 | 699,830 | 775,264 | 81.1 | 10.8 |
| Sheriffs' offices | 164,300 | 188,445 | 231,089 | 262,881 | 291,839 | 330,775 | 101.3 | 13.3 |
| California State Police | 2,437 | 2,839 | 2,896 | 4,566 | 5,806 | 5,897 | 142.0 | 1.6 |
| Prosecution ^b | 42,655 | 49,547 | 58,073 | 67,162 | 76,426 | 93,387 | 118.9 | 22.2 |
| Public defense | 17,753 | 21,786 | 25,238 | 29,555 | 34,528 | 37,018 | 108.5 | 7.2 |
| Courts | 86,899 | 98,285 | 109,165 | 124,562 | 146,843 | 149,566 | 72.1 | 1.9 |
| Superior | 34,042 | 38,805 | 43,224 | 49,973 | 59,438 | 57,338 | 68.4 | -3.5 |
| Municipal | 45,326 | 51,574 | 57,283 | 65,108 | 76,996 | 81,856 | 80.6 | 6.3 |
| Justice | 7,531 | 7,906 | 8,659 | 9,481 | 10,409 | 10,372 | 37.7 | -0.4 |
| Court related | 43,119 | 46,876 | 51,163 | 55,936 | 63,764 | 67,425 | 56.4 | 5.7 |
| Constables and marshals | 15,801 | 17,205 | 18,661 | 20,792 | 23,322 | 21,481 | 35.9 | -7.9 |
| Court reporters and transcripts | 676 | 727 | 892 | 882 | 898 | 931 | 37.7 | 3.7 |
| County clerks | 21,101 | 22,732 | 24,755 | 27,266 | 31,736 | 35,938 | 70.3 | 13.2 |
| Grand juries | 1,149 | 1,131 | 1,398 | 1,593 | 1,774 | 1,969 | 71.4 | 11.0 |
| Law libraries | 96 | 97 | 108 | 110 | 116 | 124 | 29.2 | 6.9 |
| All other ^c | 4,296 | 4,984 | 5,349 | 5,294 | 5,918 | 6,982 | 62.5 | 18.0 |
| Corrections | 388,703 | 414,661 | 460,664 | 529,324 | 622,477 | 667,091 | 71.6 | 7.2 |
| Jails and rehabilitation | 67,880 | 76,289 | 82,601 | 92,393 | 102,766 | 100,644 | 48.3 | -2.1 |
| Probation departments | 130,678 | 140,957 | 156,043 | 182,719 | 221,161 | 237,280 | 81.6 | 7.3 |
| Department of Corrections | 118,060 | 123,230 | 140,014 | 167,148 | 198,773 | 218,703 | 85.2 | 10.0 |
| California Youth Authority | 72,085 | 74,185 | 82,007 | 87,065 | 99,777 | 110,464 | 53.2 | 10.7 |

^aExpenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Building construction is not included.

^bPrior to Fiscal Year 1975-1976, family support expenditures were not fully reported. For example, Fiscal Year 1974-1975 expenditures excluded \$871,922 (1.1 percent of the total Prosecution expenditures).

^cIncludes costs for Juvenile Justice Commission, Delinquency Prevention Commission, jurors and interpreters, examination of the insane, juvenile court referees, Jury Commissioners, and other court-related expenses.

Note: Expenditures may not balance due to rounding.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

Annual Report of Financial Transactions Concerning Cities and Counties in California, State Controller's Office.

SPECIAL STUDIES

This section of the annual Crime and Delinquency report acquaints contributors and other readers with special studies conducted by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) in the past year. Data developed by these studies are presently available, or will be available in the near future, in published and tabular form.

Most studies undertaken by the Bureau are to meet users' needs and special requests. The subject areas are usually of current widespread interest or concentrate on examining changes in legislation and social attitudes. The following brief abstracts identify the nature of the special studies from the past year and available or foreseeably available output.

Homicide Study

The ongoing Homicide Study compiles data on homicide in California, including the personal characteristics of both victims and offenders and the circumstances of each incident. Data are reported to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics by California law enforcement agencies and correctional institutions on a supplemental homicide report. Additional information is obtained from crime and arrest reports, coroners' reports, newspaper articles, and the California Department of Justice "Disposition of Arrest and Court Action" form (JUS 8715). A detailed report on homicides in California from 1974 to 1976 is scheduled for release later this year.

Firearms: Their Contribution to Violent Deaths in California

Data from a special study on the relationship of firearms to violent deaths in California will be released by the Bureau in midsummer 1977. The final report, insofar as possible, presents and analyzes data pertaining to the contribution of firearms to violent deaths in California, with special emphasis on handguns. Firearm deaths categorized as suicides and accidents are discussed, but primary emphasis is placed on criminal homicides and the variables affecting them.

Victimization Study

During 1976, the Bureau of Criminal Statistics acquired computer tapes from the United States Bureau of the Census containing data from California victimization surveys conducted during 1973 and 1974. From representative samplings of California households and commercial establishments, the two surveys compiled information on selected crimes of violence and thefts, including incidents that were not reported to the police. The Bureau will obtain data for 1975 when it becomes available. Victimization survey data will be used to assist the criminal justice community in planning, program evaluation, and analysis.

Parole Arrest Study

The Parole Arrest Study was conducted to assist the Legislature in their deliberations on the determinant sentence law (Senate Bill 42, 1976), which would require fixed-length sentences be imposed on all defendants sentenced to prison. Records of all California Department of Corrections (CDC) and California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) parolees arrested during the three-month period from January to March 1976 were collected by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Variables included the number of parolees arrested, arrest charge, time interval from parole to arrest, and data on multiple arrests of individual parolees during the three months. Statewide figures show approximately 20 percent of all parolees were arrested during the three months. A similar Bureau study of parolees arrested in 1977 is being funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY

GENERAL TERMS

ADULT: a person 18 years of age or older.

ARREST: "...taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by law. An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person." (P.C. 834)

ARREST RATE: method used to determine increases or decreases in the volume of arrests based on the growth in population. The rate is based on the number of arrests per 100,000 general population.

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER (CRC): an institution operated by the state Department of Corrections which is designated for the treatment of persons addicted to narcotics or in imminent danger of addiction. Commitment to the facility is by civil procedure only.

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY (CYA): the state agency which has jurisdiction over and maintains institutions as correctional schools for the reception of wards of the juvenile court and other persons committed from justice, municipal, and superior courts.

CHARGE: a formal allegation that a specific person has committed a specific offense.

COMPLAINT: a verified written accusation, filed with a local criminal court, which charges one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses.

COURT: an agency of the judicial branch of government, authorized or established by statute or constitution, and consisting of one or more judicial officers, which has the authority to decide upon controversies in law and disputed matters of fact brought before it.

CRIME: "...an act committed or omitted in violation of law forbidding or commanding it..." (P.C. 15)

CRIME RATE: method used to determine increases or decreases in the amount of crime based on the growth in population. The rate is based on the number of crimes per 100,000 general population.

DISMISSAL: a decision by a judicial officer to terminate a case without a determination of guilt or innocence.

DISPOSITION - COURT: an action taken as the result of an appearance in court by a defendant. Examples would be: dismissed, acquitted, or convicted and sentenced.

DISPOSITION - POLICE: an action taken as the result of an arrest. The police disposition includes the action taken by a prosecutor and accounts for a defendant's entry into lower or superior court, or the juvenile justice system. Examples of a police disposition are: adults - released by law enforcement, referred to another jurisdiction, misdemeanor or felony complaint filed; juveniles - handled within department, referred to another jurisdiction, or referred to the probation department or juvenile court. (Uniform Crime Reports)

DRUGS: (a) a substance officially recognized as such; (b) intended for medical use; (c) a non-food used to change the structure or function of the body; and (d) any substance intended for use as a component in (a) through (c) above.

FELONY: "...a crime punishable with death or by imprisonment in the state prison..." (P.C. 17)

JAIL: a county or city facility for incarceration of sentenced and unsentenced persons.

JUVENILE: a person 17 years of age or younger.

JUVENILE COURT: the court responsible to adjudicate juvenile offenders.

LOWER COURTS: municipal and justice courts.

MISDEMEANOR: a crime punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, by a fine, or by both. Under certain conditions defined by Section 17 of the Penal Code, a felony crime can be treated as a misdemeanor.

MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER: a reporting system used to collect information on adult and juvenile arrests. The Arrest Register reports detailed data which identify age, sex, and race characteristics of offenders and creates a link to subsequent court activity.

OFFENSE: charged offense is the offense for which the defendant was arrested or filed on by the district attorney. Convicted offense is the offense which the defendant was convicted of or pled guilty to in court. Sustained offense is the offense for which the juvenile court sustains a petition.

PUNISHMENT: minimum sentence for a felony conviction is six months in state prison, maximum is death. Misdemeanor convictions are punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for one day to one year, or by a fine, or both.

SENTENCE: the penalty imposed by a court upon a convicted person, or the court decision to suspend imposition or execution of the penalty.

SUMMARY SYSTEM: a method of collecting data based on gross counts. All crimes and clearances are reported to the Bureau through a summary system. All arrests not reported on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register are reported by summary means.

SUPERIOR COURT: court of original or trial jurisdiction for felony cases and all juvenile hearings. Also, the first Court of Appeals for municipal or justice court cases.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (UCR): a program which provides a nationwide view of crime based on the voluntary submission of police statistics by law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics administers the program in California.

ADULT STATUS TERMS

ABSCOND: to leave the judicial jurisdiction without consent.

ACQUITTAL: a judgment of a court, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer, that the defendant is not guilty of the offense(s) for which he has been tried.

CERTIFICATION: type of filing used when the defendant has pled guilty to a felony charge at the preliminary hearing in lower court. The defendant is certified (referred) to superior court for sentencing and final disposition.

CIVIL COMMITMENT: type of commitment in which criminal proceedings are suspended while a defendant undergoes treatment at the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) as a narcotic addict or in a state hospital under the Department of Health as a mentally disordered sex offender or as a person declared insane.

CONVICTION: a judgment, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer or on the guilty plea of the defendant, that the defendant is guilty of the offense(s) for which he was tried.

DEFENDANT: a person against whom a criminal proceeding is pending.

DISPOSITION - POLICE: a final action taken at the police level following a felony arrest. Arrestees may be released under Penal Code Section 849b(1) for the following reasons: exoneration, further investigation necessary, insufficient evidence, complainant refuses to prosecute, released to another agency as in the case of an out-of-jurisdiction warrant, etc. (Offender-Based Transaction Statistics)

DISPOSITION - PROSECUTOR: an action taken as the result of complaints which were requested by the arresting agency. Dispositions include granting a misdemeanor or a felony complaint, or denying a complaint for such reasons as lack of corpus, lack of probable cause, interest of justice, victim declines to prosecute, witnesses unavailable, illegal search and seizure, combined with other counts, etc.

DRUG DIVERSION: per Penal Code Section 1000, criminal proceedings are suspended for selected first-time adult drug offenders while they are participating in community-based treatment programs. Following successful completion of a program the original charges against the drug offender may be dismissed.

EXISTING CRIMINAL STATUS: type of correctional supervision at the time of the arrest which led to the disposition of the defendant in superior court. Categories include:

NONE: not under commitment.

PROBATION: at liberty in the community subject to meeting certain conditions and requirements of the disposition rendered at the time of conviction.

PAROLE: under supervision in the community after early release from an institution.

INSTITUTION: confined in California, federal, or other state penal institution.

FILING: a document filed with the municipal court clerk or county clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging or accusing a person of committing or attempting to commit a crime.

FINE: the penalty imposed upon a convicted person by a court requiring that he pay a specified sum of money.

GUILTY PLEA: a defendant's formal answer in open court to the charge(s) in a complaint, indictment, or information, stating that the charge(s) is true and that he has committed the offense(s) as charged.

INDICTMENT: a formal written accusation charging one or more persons with the commission of a crime, presented by a grand jury to the superior court when the jury has found, after examining the evidence presented, that there is a valid case.

INFORMATION: a formal accusation of crime(s) differing from an indictment only in that it is presented by a prosecuting attorney instead of a grand jury. Information filings are used when the lower court determines, at the preliminary hearing, that there is sufficient evidence to hold the defendant for a felony trial and prosecution at the superior court level.

MENTALLY DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER (MDSO): "...any person who, by reason of mental defect, disease or disorder, is predisposed to the commission of sexual offenses to such a degree that he is dangerous to the health and safety of others." (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 6300)

MUNICIPAL OR JUSTICE COURT: the court of original or trial jurisdiction for adults being prosecuted for misdemeanors and those certain felonies which may be tried as misdemeanors. Also, municipal and justice courts conduct probable cause preliminary hearings for those felonies which are subject to jurisdiction of superior courts - the felony trial court.

OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS): a system designed to collect statistical information on the various processes within the criminal justice system that occur between point of arrest and point of final disposition.

PAROLE: under supervision in the community after early release from an institution.

PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD: the criminal record prior to the arrest which led to the disposition of the defendant in superior court. Categories include:

NONE: no arrests.

MISCELLANEOUS: any number of arrests or convictions with sentence(s) of less than state prison.

PRISON: any number of state prison commitments.

PRISON: a state correctional facility where adults are confined following conviction of a felony offense.

PROBATION: at liberty in the community subject to meeting certain conditions and requirements of the disposition rendered at the time of conviction.

PROBATION WITH JAIL: a type of disposition rendered upon conviction which imposes a jail term as a condition of probation status.

PROSECUTOR: an attorney employed by a governmental agency whose official duty is to initiate and maintain criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against a person accused of committing criminal offenses.

REINSTATE: return to an adult probation or parole caseload from an abscond or revoke status, or civil commitment.

REVOCATION: cancellation or suspension of Adult Authority parole.

REVOKE: withdraw, repeal, or cancel probation or parole for an adult.

STRAIGHT PROBATION: probation granted to adults with no condition or stipulation that the defendant serve time in jail as a condition of probation.

TERMINATE: adult completes term of probation specified by the court.

TRIAL: a formal examination of the facts of a case by a court of law to decide the validity of a charge. There are three types of trials:

COURT: the decision is rendered by the judge.

JURY: the decision is rendered by a panel of the defendant's peers.

TRANSCRIPT: the decision is rendered by the court on the basis of the testimony contained in the transcript of the preliminary hearing held in lower court.

VIOLATION: breach or infringement of the terms or conditions of probation.

JUVENILE STATUS TERMS

CLOSED AT INTAKE: case is closed by the probation department at the time the juvenile is referred, following an investigation of the juvenile's circumstances and nature of the alleged offense. No further action is taken.

DELINQUENT ACTS: those acts described under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 602 which involve violations by a juvenile of any law or ordinance defining crime, or the violation of a court order of the juvenile court.

DELINQUENT TENDENCIES: unreasonable or incorrigible behavior as described under the Welfare and Institutions Code Section 601.

DISCHARGE: juvenile is removed from probation supervision for any reason other than remanded to adult court or released to CYA.

DISPOSITION: action taken as a result of an arrest; for example, handled within the police department, informal probation, or court ward.

INFORMAL PROBATION: of a minor, in lieu of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months. The supervision is based on a contractual agreement between the probation officer and the minor's parents or guardian provided for under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 654.

INITIAL PETITION: a petition filed in juvenile court for a minor who is currently not under active probation supervision or on parole from CYA alleging that the minor has committed a delinquent act.

INITIAL REFERRAL: a juvenile who is not actively being supervised or on CYA parole, is brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 601 or 602.

JUVENILE HALL: a county-operated facility used both for temporary detention of juvenile offenders pending their court appearance or dependency cases, and in some instances, for short-term (up to 180 days) rehabilitative purposes.

PAROLE: the supervision of juveniles in the community after early release from one of the California Youth Authority institutions.

PETITION: the formal presentation to the court of information surrounding the alleged offense by a juvenile, similar to a criminal complaint for an adult.

PROBATION: supervision of a juvenile in the community as an alternative to institutionalization for offenses committed.

PROBATION - FORMAL: a probation grant in which the minor is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation for an indeterminate amount of time.

PROBATION - NON-WARD: a probation grant without wardship from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months as described under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 725a.

REMAND TO ADULT COURT: juvenile is referred to adult court because he is unfit for juvenile court under provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code Section 707.

SUBSEQUENT PETITION: a petition filed on behalf of a juvenile who is already on ward or non-ward court probation or who is a ward of the court under California Youth Authority jurisdiction.

TERMINATE: juvenile completes term of probation specified by the court.

VIOLATION: the suspension of a juvenile's probation or parole because the juvenile did not adhere to the conditions of his probation.

WARDSHIP: state or condition of being under the legal guardianship, or custody, of the juvenile court.

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

CRIMES REPORTED LEVEL

SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES: offenses most likely to be reported to the police by the public. These offenses are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft (\$200 and over), and motor vehicle theft, and are reported according to definitions taken from the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Crimes Against Persons

Willful Homicide - the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.
(Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.)

Forcible Rape - the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.
(Includes attempts to commit forcible rape.)

Robbery - the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault - an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Crimes Against Property

Burglary - the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. (Includes attempted forcible entry.)

Theft (\$200 and Over) - the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another with a value of \$200 or more. (Except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, worthless checks.)

Motor Vehicle Theft - the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

FELONY ARREST LEVEL^a

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|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Homicide -</i> | 187, 187/12022.5, 189, 192 (except vehicular manslaughter), 192.1, 192.2, 399 |
| <i>Manslaughter, Vehicle -</i> | 192.3a |
| <i>Forcible Rape -</i> | 220/261, 261, 261/12022.5, 261(1), 261(2), 261(3), 261(4), 261(5), 264.1, 664/261, 664/261/12022.5 |
| <i>Robbery -</i> | 211, 211/12022.5, 211a, 213, 214, 220/211, 664/211, 664/211/12022.5 |
| <i>Assault -</i> | 69, 71, 148.1(a), 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.4(2), 149, 151, 203, 216, 217, 217.1, 217/12022.5, 218, 219.1, 219.2, 220/203, 221, 222, 241, 243, 244, 245/12022.5, 245a, 245b, 246, 247, 273a(1), 273d, 347, 375.4, 401, 405a, 588a, 664/187, 4500, 4501, 4501.5, 12303, 12303.1(a), 12303.1(b), 12303.2, 12303.3, 12303.6, 12304, 12305, 12305 HS, 12306, 12308, 12309, 12310, 12312, 23110b VC |
| <i>Kidnapping -</i> | 207, 207/12022.5, 209, 210, 278, 280(b), 664/207/12022.5, 4503 |
| <i>Burglary -</i> | 459, 459/460.1, 459/460.2, 459/12022.5, 461, 461.1, 461.2, 464, 664/459, 664/459/12022.5 |
| <i>Theft -</i> | 72, 115, 116, 117, 134, 182.4, 220 EC, 220/487, 424, 474, 481, 484(a), 484(b), 484b, 484c, 485, 487, 487a(a), 487a(b), 487.1, 487.2, 487.3, 495, 496, 496a, 497, 499d, 502.7f, 503, 504a, 506, 508, 529, 529.3, 530, 532, 538, 543, 556 IC, 664/487, 666, 667, 1733 IC, 3020(b) CC, 4463 VC, 10238.3 BP, |

^aPenal Code Sections unless indicated as follows:

AC - Agricultural Code; BP - Business and Professions Code; CC - Corporations Code; EC - Elections Code; GC - Government Code; HS - Health and Safety Code; IC - Insurance Code; VC - Vehicle Code; WI - Welfare and Institutions Code. All other felony offenses also include code sections in the Financial Code and Revenue and Taxation Code.

FELONY ARREST LEVEL - Continued

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| | 10238.6 BP, 10855 VC, 11010 BP, 11019 BP, 11022 BP, 11023 BP, 11483(2) WI, 14014 WI, 14107 WI, 14403 EC, 17410 WI, 18848 AC, 18910 WI, 25110 CC, 25541 CC, 27443 GC, 31110 CC, 31410 CC |
| <i>Motor Vehicle Theft -</i> | 487.3, 664/487.3, 664/10851 VC, 10851 VC |
| <i>Forgery, Checks, Credit Cards -</i> | 470, 472, 475, 475a, 476, 476a(a), 476a(b), 477, 479, 480, 484e(4), 484f(l), 484f(2), 484g, 484h(a), 484h(b), 484i(b), 664/470 |
| <i>Other Sex Law Violations</i> | |
| <i>Unlawful Sexual Intercourse -</i> | 261.5 |
| <i>Lewd and Lascivious -</i> | 288 |
| <i>All Other -</i> | 220/286, 255, 266, 266b, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266i, 267, 268, 285, 286, 286(a), 286(b), 286(c), 286(d), 286(e), 288a, 288a(b), 288a(c), 288a(d), 288a(e), 288b, 311.2(a), 314.1, 314.2, 647a, 664/286 |
| <i>Drug Law Violations</i> | |
| <i>Marijuana -</i> | 11354 HS, 11357a HS, 11358 HS, 11359 HS, 11360(a) HS, 11361 HS |
| <i>All Other -</i> | 4234 BP, 4390 BP, 11154 HS, 11155 HS, 11156 HS, 11162 HS, 11173 HS, 11174 HS, 11350 HS, 11351 HS, 11352 HS, 11353 HS, 11354 HS, 11355 HS, 11363 HS, 11366 HS, 11368 HS, 11371 HS, 11377(a) HS, 11377(c) HS, 11378 HS, 11379 HS, 11380 HS, 11382 HS, 11383 HS, 23106 VC |
| <i>Weapons -</i> | 171(c), 626.9, 4502, 12020, 12021, 12025, 12090, 12220, 12420, 12520, 12560 |

FELONY ARREST LEVEL - Continued

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|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Drunk-Driving -</i> | 23101 VC |
| <i>Hit-and-Run -</i> | 20001 VC |
| <i>Escape -</i> | 107, 109, 110, 1257 WI, 2042, 3002 WI, 4011.7, 4530a, 4530b, 4530c, 4532a, 4532b, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4550.1, 4550.2, 6330 WI |
| <i>Bookmaking -</i> | 337a |
| <i>Arson -</i> | 447a, 448a, 449a, 449b, 449c, 450a, 451a, 452a, 452b, 454, 548 |
| <i>All Other Felony Offenses</i> | |

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

MISDEMEANOR ARREST LEVEL^a

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|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Assault and Battery -</i> | 148, 148.4(1), 240, 242, 273a(2), 375(1), 375(2), 417, 12101(a)(2) HS, 12304* |
| <i>Petty Theft -</i> | 484b*, 487c, 488 |
| <i>Checks and Credit Cards -</i> | 476a(b)*, 484e(1), 484e(2), 484e(3), 484i(a) |
| <i>Drug Law Violations -</i> | 647(f)**, 4143 BP, 4227 BP, 4230 BP, 4390.5 BP, 4392 BP, 11172 HS, 11357(b) HS, 11357(c) HS, 11360(c) HS, 11364 HS, 11365 HS, 11377(b) HS, 11550 HS, 11590 HS, 23105 VC |
| <i>Indecent Exposure -</i> | 314.1*, 314.2* |
| <i>Annoying Children -</i> | 647a* |
| <i>Obscene Matter -</i> | 311.2(a)*, 311.4, 311.5, 311.6, 311.7, 313.1 |
| <i>Lewd Conduct -</i> | 647(a), 647(d), 647(h), 653g |
| <i>Prostitution -</i> | 315, 316, 647(b) |
| <i>Drunk -</i> | 647(f)** |
| <i>Disorderly Conduct -</i> | 647b, 647(c), 647(e), 647(g), 647(i) |
| <i>Disturbing the Peace -</i> | 302, 403, 404, 404.6, 406, 407, 409, 415, 416, 626.8, 653m, 9051 GC |

^aPenal Code Sections unless indicated as follows:

BP - Business and Professions Code; GC - Government Code; HS - Health and Safety Code; VC - Vehicle Code. All other misdemeanor offenses also include: Agricultural Code; California Administration Code; City or County Ordinance; Education Code; Elections Code; Fish and Game Code; Harbors and Navigation Code; Labor Code; Public Utility Code; Revenue and Taxation Code; Welfare and Institutions Code.

*Code section can also be shown as a felony (e.g., with prior).

**This code includes both those found in any public place under the influence of intoxicating liquor "Drunk" or any drug, toluene, any substance defined as a poison in Schedule D of Section 4160 of the Business and Professions Code, or any combination of all "Drug Law Violations."

MISDEMEANOR ARREST LEVEL - Continued

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Drunk-Driving -</i> | 23102a VC |
| <i>Hit-and-Run -</i> | 20002 VC |
| <i>Traffic-Custody -</i> | 23103 VC, 23104 VC, 40508 VC, -Traffic nonmoving-lower court, Traffic moving-lower court, All other traffic |
| <i>Gambling -</i> | 318, 321, 330 |
| <i>Nonsupport -</i> | 270, 270a, 270c |
| <i>All Other Misdemeanor Offenses</i> | |

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