

A SURVEY OF 1975 BURGLARIES
BANNOCK, BONNEVILLE, TWIN FALLS,
NEZ PERCE and KOOTENAI COUNTIES
JUVENILES, AGES 16-17

NCJRS

AUG 14 1978

ACQUISITIONS

Law Enforcement Planning Commission
Statistical Analysis Center
June, 1978

19105

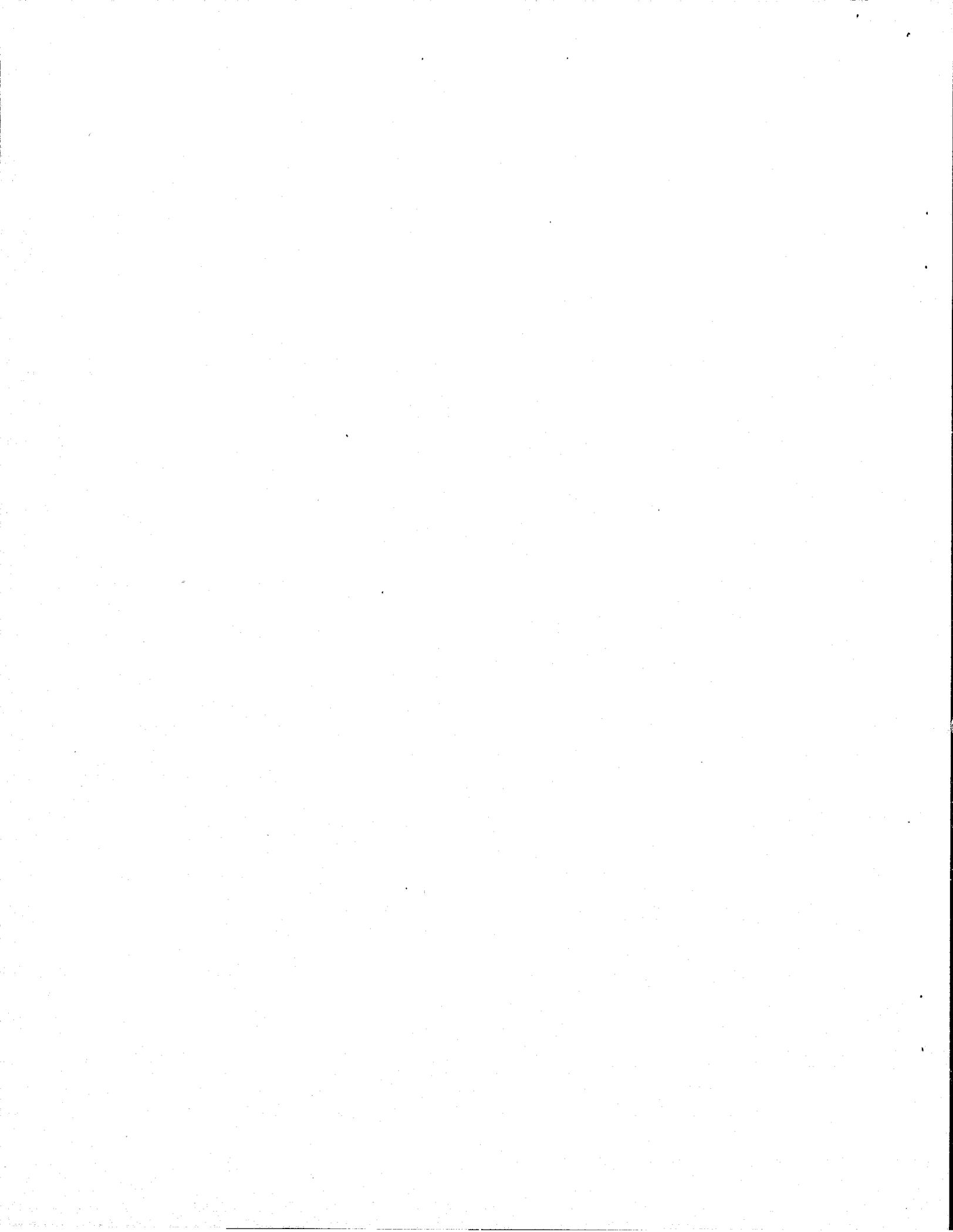
INTRODUCTION

In February 1978, the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) of the Law Enforcement Planning Commission initiated a study of juveniles ages 16-17 who were arrested for burglary during 1975. Included in the study were Bannock, Bonneville, and Twin Falls Counties in Region III and Nez Perce and Kootenai Counties in Region I.

The Law Enforcement Planning Commission appreciates the support afforded the staff by the members of the Enforcement, Judiciary and Health and Welfare Departments in Bannock, Bonneville, Twin Falls, Nez Perce and Kootenai Counties resulting in the culmination of this report.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS

1. In 63.5% of the incidents, the burglary was targeted at non-residential premises as opposed to 36.5% residential premises.
2. In both residential and non-residential burglaries the first six months were more pronounced than the second six months.
3. Residential burglaries, although less often the target, had more no-force entries than the more often targeted commercial premises (35.1% vs. 18.2%).
4. For the juveniles, ages 16-17, who were arrested for burglary during 1975, the total documented dollar loss was \$53,108.00 or an average of \$431.77 per burglary. This was higher than the 1975 Statewide average of \$347.35.
5. Audio-visual equipment was most often the property target, followed in order of frequency by cash, miscellaneous articles, drugs/liquor and jewelry.
6. Forty-four (57.8%) of the juveniles that were found within the purview of the Youth Rehabilitation Act, as a result of the 1975 burglary offense, re-entered the system as a result of 130 subsequent contacts (average of 3 contacts per individual) or 145 charges prior to reaching majority (18).
7. Twenty-three (30.1%) of the juveniles found within the purview had 71 contacts prior to the 1975 burglary offense, however, they had no subsequent juvenile involvement after the 1975 burglary adjudication.
8. In eight (10.5%) of the cases, the 1975 burglary was the first and last documented juvenile offense.
9. For those juveniles found within the purview, as a result of the 1975 burglary, 23 (33.3%) entered the adult system on 46 charges as of May 1978.
10. Fifty-six (36.6%) of the juveniles analyzed who were arrested for burglary in 1975, entered the adult system as of May 1978 as a result of a subsequent charge(s).
11. The offense of burglary and/or drug/liquor were ranked as either first or second in frequency of subsequent juvenile and adult contacts.
12. The age at time of the first documented offense was 16 in 29.4% of the cases. The first documented offense was burglary in 40.5% of the cases, followed next in order of frequency by petit larceny, runaway and curfew.



I. PURPOSE

In 1976 the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) gathered and analyzed data in Ada County regarding juveniles petitioned into juvenile court during 1975. The study was initiated to obtain a system's overview of the juveniles as they flowed through the juvenile system from the time a petition was filed, to adjudication and dispositional stages.

During the processing and analysis of the data there appeared to be a number of juveniles included in the 1975 data that reappeared on the Ada County court calendars via a criminal complaint after obtaining majority (18 or older). Further analysis shifted from the total number of juveniles petitioned in Ada County during 1975, to those juveniles, ages 16-17 who were petitioned during 1975 for burglary. The objective was then to research the degree of penetration of those 16- 17-year-olds into the adult system after having obtained majority; the results indicated the following:

"During 1975, 74 juveniles, ages 16- 17-years-old were petitioned into juvenile court for burglaries. This group accounted for 90 burglary petitions or 45% of the 200 burglary petitions filed in Ada County during 1975. Twenty-three of the 74 (31.1%) juveniles have since entered the adult court system resulting in 51 criminal complaints filed in Ada County Magistrate Court. The 31% figure of those entering adult court is an absolute minimum since only Ada County records were checked. If any of the other 74 entered adult court in a neighboring county or some other state the percentage would increase."¹

This follow-up study was initiated for the following reasons: (1) since the Law Enforcement Planning Commission has focused on the prevention and/or reduction of burglary, further information about the offense, perpetrator and system flow would be helpful in expanding or adding to problem areas of impact, (2) to determine if the results in Ada County were typical of other areas of the State. Do the juveniles have a re-entry rate into the adult system equal or comparable to that indicated in Ada County? Are 16- 17-year-olds heavy recidivists? If so, what factors are prevalent which contribute to this problem? (3) what type of offenses are being committed, if the youth are heavy recidivists?

To obtain some insight into those areas of concern the report will focus on the offense and system flow.

¹1978 Crime Analysis and System's Performance Data, Idaho Law Enforcement Planning Commission, p. 150

II. METHODOLOGY

High crime impact areas were chosen to obtain the largest possible statistical base focusing on the target group.

Geographically, Bonneville, Bannock, and Twin Falls Counties were surveyed in Region III, while Nez Perce and Kootenai Counties were surveyed in Region I. Ada County in Region II had been surveyed previously.

In each location the survey was initiated at the point of initial contact (the arresting agency). With the assistance of local staff, arrest records were reviewed and screened pertaining to the year 1975 (it was felt that the control year, 1975, would remain consistent in this study to parallel the results shown for 1975 in Ada County.) Juveniles, ages 16-17, having an arrest for burglary, were documented by names, date of birth, date of arrest and crime incident indicators. Once documented, a follow up of juvenile court records was necessary to obtain information on prior and subsequent juvenile contacts as well as information focusing on the individual's progression through the system and ultimate disposition. For those juveniles who were adjudicated and found within the purview of the Youth Rehabilitation Act, the Department of Health and Welfare was contacted and a records' review was initiated to document socio-economic information and adjustment of the juveniles after or upon adjudication and placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health and Welfare.

All aspects of confidentiality were maintained, and names and information of juveniles were limited to the researchers involved in the study.

III. OVERVIEW OF BURGLARY

During the year 1975, the State of Idaho experienced a 10.7% increase (8,738) over the 7,894 reported burglaries in 1974. In 1976 there were a total of 8,613 burglaries reported by law enforcement agencies in Idaho as compared to 8,738 in 1975 or a 1.4% decrease.²

However, during both years, 1975 and 1976, juveniles under 18 accounted for 59% of the burglary arrests (this does not mean juveniles are necessarily committing the majority of burglaries, but possibly are getting caught more often than adults.)³

During 1975 and 1976 juvenile arrests for burglary were second only to larceny for criminal-type arrests and were ranked sixth in overall juvenile arrests in 1976.

²Uniform Crime Reports, Idaho Department of Law Enforcement, 1975-1976

³Ibid

The 16- and 17-year-olds made up the majority of those juveniles arrested for burglary. As stated in the 1978 publication, Crime Analysis and System's Performance Data, prepared by the Law Enforcement Planning Commission:

"Summarizing arrests by age and sex, the 16- and 17-year-old males continued to have more arrests, Statewide, than any other single age group. Seventeen-year-old males accounted for more (juvenile) robbery arrests than any other group and the 16- and 17-year-old males had more arrests for burglary."

IV. TARGET GROUP SURVEYED

In 1975, there were 1,187 juvenile arrests for burglary Statewide; juveniles ages 16-17 accounted for 452 of those arrests. This report will focus on 158 or 35% of the 16- 17-year-old juveniles arrested for burglary during 1975.

V. THE INCIDENT

This survey accounted for 158 juvenile burglary arrests of the target group; however, there were 173 offenses cleared by those arrests. This portion of the report will be directed toward 156 of the 173 burglary cases cleared because in 17 cases no further information was available regarding crime incident indicators.

Premises

The type of target or premise vulnerable to burglary was categorized as either residential or non-residential. As shown in Table 1, on the following page, 63.5% of the burglaries were non-residential as opposed to 36.5% residential. In comparison, Statewide, during 1975 residential burglaries accounted for 55% of the total and 45% were of a non-residential nature.⁴

Non-Residential: The largest category of non-residential premises burglarized was classified as "Unspecified and All Other Commercial Premises", accounting for 32.3% (these various locations include distributors, music store, warehouse, radio station, repair shop, laundromat and recycling center, etc.). Auto burglaries ranked second (15.1%) while supermarkets (6%), medical offices (5.1%) and schools (5.1%) were next in frequency of occurrence.

Residential: Houses (87.7%) most often typified the residential burglary as opposed to an apartment or mobile home.

⁴1975 Uniform Crime Report, Department of Law Enforcement, p. 42.

TABLE 1
 FREQUENCY OF BURGLARY BY PREMISE:
 RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL
 JUVENILE STUDY - 1975

<u>Premise:</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
House	50	
Apartment	6	
Mobile Home	1	
Residential Total.	57	36.5%*
Truck	4	
Auto	15	
Bowling Alley	1	
Supermarket	6	
Unspecified & all other commercial premises	32	
Convenience market	2	
Medical office	5	
Bar	2	
Department store	4	
Gas station	4	
Hotel/motel	3	
School	5	
Drive-In/Take-out	2	
Hardware/autosupply/building materials	1	
Unspecified & all other public/private area	4	
Farm	1	
Church	4	
Restaurant	1	
Walk-In/drive-in movie	1	
Unspecified & all other on-premise food and drink	1	
Drug store	1	
Non-Residential Total.	99	63.5%

*Percentages are calculated on the 156 known premises.

Offenses Occurring by Month

Non-residential:⁵ The peak period for non-residential burglaries occurred in April (16), followed by June (11); September was lowest with two burglaries. The first six months of the year recorded 56.7% of the non-residential burglaries, while the last six months accounted for 29 (29.3%).

Residential:⁶ Residential burglaries fluctuated during the peak months of February-July, with four to five burglaries each month. The months of August-October indicated low periods accounting for five burglaries for the three-month period. The first six months were, again, more pronounced (24) than the last six months (16).

Illustration A depicts the occurrence of the burglary by month.

Entry

Table 2, below, shows the type of entry in the 156 cases by residential and non-residential premise. No force was used in obtaining entry in 24.4% (38) of the time, while unlawful forcible entries accounted for 60.9% of the cases. In 21 or 13.5% of the cases it was unknown or not documented as to the method of entry. Residential burglaries, although less often the target, had more no-force entries than the more often targeted commercial premises (35.1% vs. 18.2%).

TABLE 2
TYPE OF ENTRY BY
RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY
JUVENILE STUDY 1975

Type of Entry	Non-Residential	Residential
Legal entry with felonious intent*	2	
Illegal-no force	18	19
Illegal-force	60	29
Attempt illegal-no force		1
Attempt illegal-force	4	2
Unknown	15	6
Total	99	57

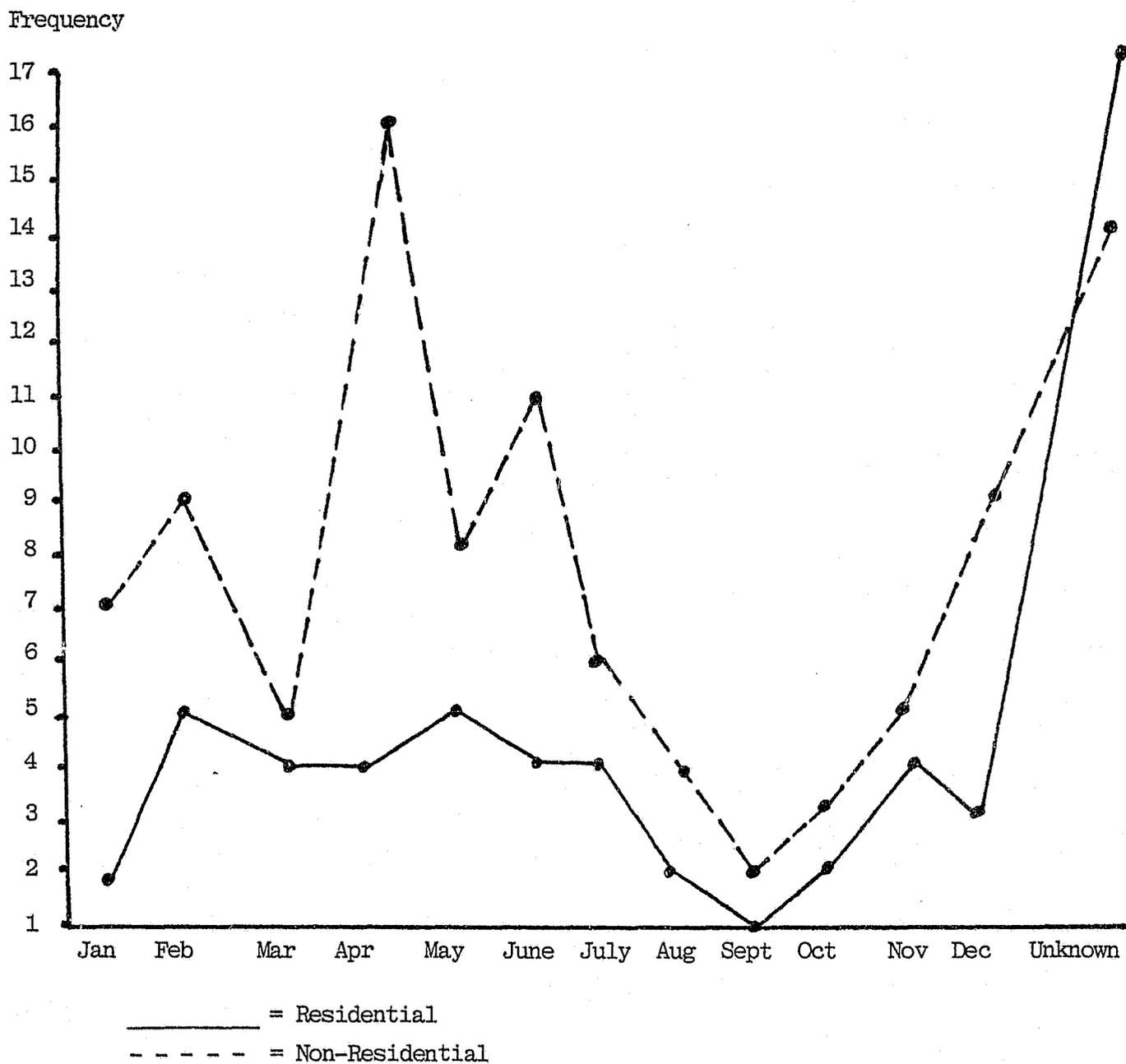
*Case 1: Individual was in gas station, while attendant was outside subject stole money from cash register.

Case 2: Subject stole money from open cash register in bus depot.

⁵In 14 cases, the month of occurrence was not recorded.

⁶In 17 cases, the month of occurrence was not recorded.

ILLUSTRATION A
 NUMBER OF NON-RESIDENTIAL
 VS
 RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY OFFENSES REPORTED
 BY MONTH OF EVENT



Point of Entry

The point of entry in residential and non-residential burglaries, as indicated in Table 3, was either a door or window in 62.2% of the cases. Information from the arrest reports indicated that in 45 or 28.8% of the burglaries it was not known or not documented as to point of entry.

TABLE 3
POINT OF ENTRY BY
RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISE
JUVENILE STUDY 1975

<u>Point of Entry</u>	<u>Non Residential</u>	<u>Residential</u>
Door	33	18
Window	29	17
Garage door	3	5
Adjacent premise	1	0
Basement	0	0
Vent	1	0
Other	4	0
Unknown	28	17
Total	99	57

Method of Entry

The method used to gain entry is shown in Table 4, page 8 . In 17.3% of the cases access was obtained without force since 11% of the non-residential and 28% of the residential premises were open or unlocked. However, when force was used to obtain entry, either glass was broken, or body force or pry tools were utilized. In over 30% of the cases it was not ascertained what method of entry was used.

TABLE 4
 METHOD USED TO OBTAIN ENTRY
 BY RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISE
 JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY 1975

Method of Entry	Premise	
	Non-Residential	Residential
Open/unlocked	11	16
Force screen	1	2
Cutting device	2	
Body force	14	6
Pry tools	12	3
Channel lock	1	2
Break glass	26	8
Remove door/window	1	1
Had key	2	
Unknown	29	19
Total	99	57

Dollar Loss

The total documented dollar loss was \$53,108.00 for 123 cases where the dollar loss was reported or an average of \$431.77. This can be compared to the 1975 Uniform Crime Report, which indicates a Statewide average value loss for burglary of \$347.35. The dollar loss by residential and non-residential premise is shown in Table 5. The dollar loss was calculated only by property taken as a result of the burglary and does not include property damage as a result of the burglary. In 20.3% of the cases, the dollar loss was between \$200 - \$499.99*. The dollar loss in nearly 56.9% of the total cases (residential and non-residential) was \$100 or over.

*Percentage based on 123 cases where dollar loss was reported.

TABLE 5
DOLLAR LOSS
RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISE
JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY
1976

Dollar Loss	Premise	
	Non-Residential	Residential
-0-	3	5
\$.01 - 4.99	3	0
5.00 - 19.99	5	3
20.00 - 49.99	11	5
50.00 - 99.99	13	5
100.00 - 199.99	9	6
200.00 - 499.99	15	10
500.00 - 999.99	9	8
1,000 or more	9	4
Unknown	22	11
Total	99	57

Property Targets

The items stolen (property targets) are shown in Table 6. Audio-visual equipment was most often the property target. Secondly, cash was the target in both non-residential and residential burglaries, followed in order of frequency by miscellaneous articles (glasses, shaver, cigarettes, etc.), drugs/liquor, and jewelry/clothing.

TABLE 6
PROPERTY TARGET STOLEN BY
RESIDENTIAL, NON-RESIDENTIAL AND UNKNOWN PREMISE
JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY
1975

Property Stolen	Premises			Totals
	Non Residential	Residential	Unknown	
Cash	31	17	1	49
Jewelry/clothing	6	5	3	14
Drugs/liquor	10	4	1	15
Audio-visual	25	14	16	55
Household articles	1	3	0	4
Vehicles	4	1	1	6
Business/prof. equipment	7	1	3	11
Tools	8		3	11
Guns	3	6		9
Miscellaneous	23	4	5	32
Nothing	5	4		9

VI. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The five-area juvenile survey accounted for 158 juvenile arrests, ages 16-17, for burglary.⁷ Illustration B, on page 12, portrays the flow of the 158 cases from time of arrest to system exit or final disposition.

No Further Information

There was no information available in 16.5% of the cases. Basic arrest information was available, but further records review indicated that the case did not reach the court or dispositional stage. (No petition was filed and the case was possibly terminated at the police level.)

Handled Informally

Although an arrest was made, no petitions were filed in 13.3% of the cases. This category differs from the former in that there were measures which were taken to admonish the juvenile for his actions (e.g., restitution, or referral to Health & Welfare since the juvenile had been under their supervision).

Petitions Filed

There were 111 juvenile cases, or 70.3% of the 158 arrests made of the study group that resulted in a petition being filed.

As Illustration B indicates, 17 cases were transferred to another jurisdiction; Table 7 indicates the location to which the juvenile was transferred.

Two cases were transferred to adult court after petitions had been filed. Fourteen cases were ultimately dismissed after a petition was filed with the reasons noted in Table 8, on the following page.

As shown in Illustration B, page 12, 78 or 49.4% of the 158 juveniles were found within the purview of the Youth Rehabilitation Act.

⁷There were 153 individual juveniles arrested; four juveniles were arrested for burglary more than one time during 1975.

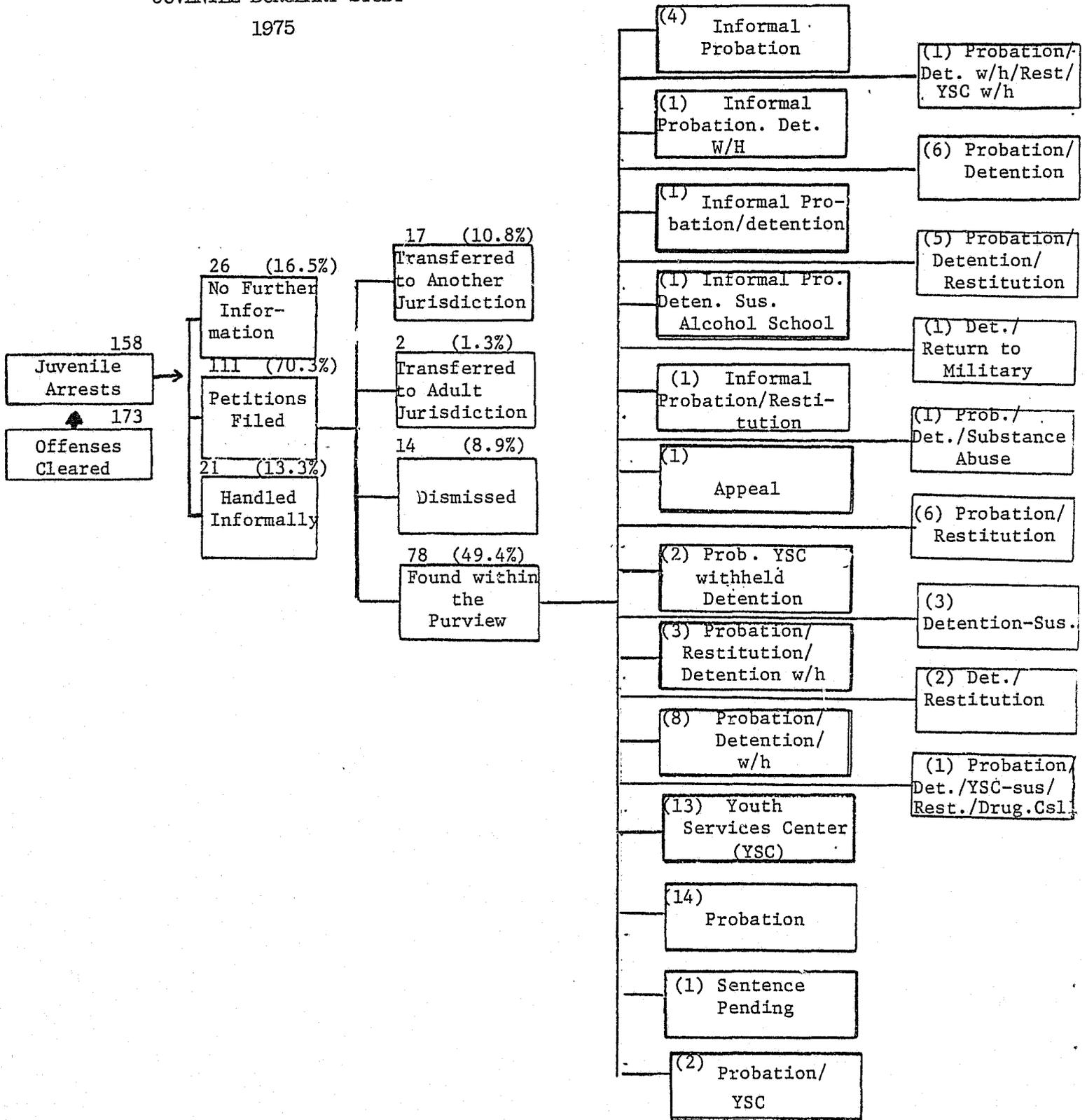
TABLE 7
 CASES TRANSFERRED BY LOCATION
 JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY
 1975

<u>Transferred From:</u>	<u>Transferred To:</u>
Coeur d'Alene	Wallace
Coeur d'Alene	Wallace
Coeur d'Alene	Kellogg
Coeur d'Alene	Spokane
Lewiston	Clearwater County
Idaho Falls	Bingham County
Idaho Falls	Bingham County
Idaho Falls	Bingham County
Idaho Falls	Butte County
Idaho Falls	Bingham County
Idaho Falls	Bingham County
Idaho Falls	Bannock County
Idaho Falls	Bannock County
Twin Falls	Texas
Twin Falls	Blaine County
Twin Falls	Burley
Twin Falls	Jerome

TABLE 8
 REASON FOR DISMISSAL
 BY FREQUENCY
 JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY
 1975

<u>Reason For Dismissal</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Found within purview on subsequent offense	4
Entered military	1
Residing elsewhere	2
Interest of justice	2
Found within the purview on prior offense	1
Returned to military	2
Victim would not sign complaint	1
CPA proceedings initiated	1
TOTAL	14

ILLUSTRATION B
 SYSTEMS OVERVIEW
 JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY
 1975



The sentences, although falling within 21 categories, can be grouped into six main sentence alternatives as shown in Table 9.⁸

TABLE 9
TYPE OF SENTENCE BY FREQUENCY
JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY
1975

<u>Sentence Category</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Informal probation	4
Informal probation w/conditions	4
Formal probation	14
Formal probation w/conditions	35
Youth Services Center	13
Detention with conditions	6

VII. RECIDIVISM

This portion of the report will focus on the system's overview, (Illustration B, page 12), from the perspective of dispositional alternatives and effectiveness as measured by recidivism. Recidivism, as defined for purposes of this study, is an arrest of a juvenile by a law enforcement agent, subsequent to the 1975 burglary offense, and disposition of that offense.

"Two major contextual factors bearing on juvenile delinquency must be noted, one practical and one theoretical. On the practical side, the incidence of juvenile delinquency is pervasive and on the increase. Intervention and treatment programs have met with little success either in the institution or in the community. One of the major reasons appears to be a dearth of precise diagnostic information focusing on specific environmental behavioral events antecedent to and predictive of delinquency. Such events serve as an essential foundation for the construction of effective treatment programs. In addition, evaluation and validation of intervention consequences have not been systematically utilized. For example, only incomplete information is available concerning juvenile "recidivism."⁹

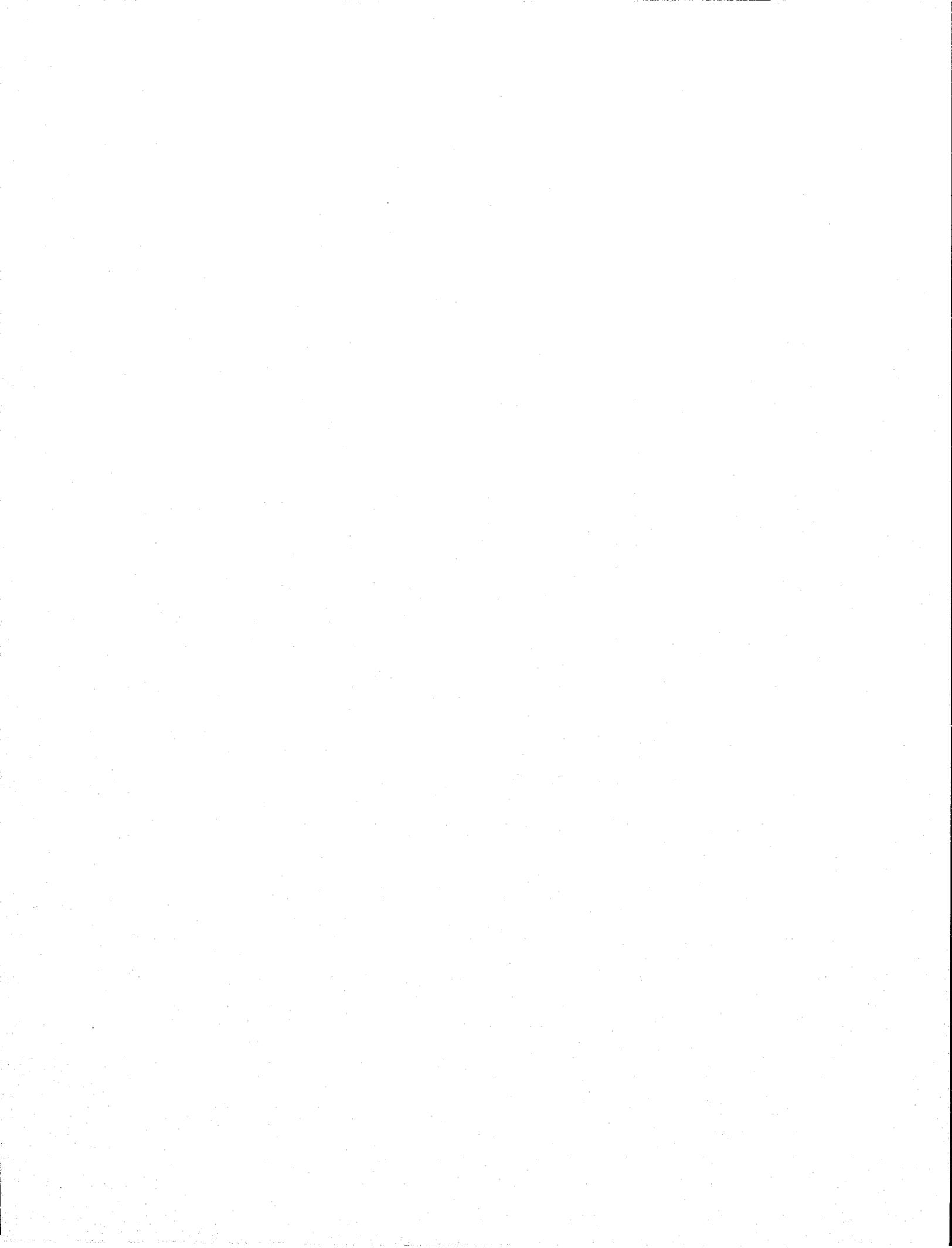
The information from Table 10, on the following page, represents the 76 juveniles found within the purview of the Youth Rehabilitation Act, by sentence category listed in Table 9, above. Column "A", Table 10, indicates that 31.5% of the 76 juveniles had contacts prior to the 1975 burglary disposition and had no documented offenses subsequent to that disposition.

⁸Two individuals were not included in the above categories, sentence pending and appeal.

⁹The Analysis and Alteration of Juvenile Behavior, Auburn University at Montgomery, September 1978, p. 2.

TABLE 10
 1975 SENTENCE ALTERNATIVES
 BY PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT
 CONTACTS
 JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY - 1975

		COLUMN "A"	COLUMN "B"	COLUMN "C"	
NUMBER OF JUVENILES	TYPE OF SENTENCE AS A RESULT OF 1975 BURGLARY ARREST	JUVENILES WITH PRIOR CONTACTS TO 1975 BURGLARY DISPOSITION	JUVENILES WITH SUBSEQUENT CONTACTS TO 1975 BURGLARY DISPOSITIONS	JUVENILES WITH PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT JUV. CONTACTS TO 1975 BURGLARY DISPOSITIONS	JUVENILES HAVING ONLY 1975 BURGLARY (NO PRIOR CONTACTS AND NO SUBSEQUENT CONTACTS)
-14- 4	INFORMAL PROBATION	-0-	-0-	2	2
4	INFORMAL PROBATION WITH CONDITIONS	1	-0-	3	-0-
14	FORMAL PROBATION	7	1	6	-0-
35	FORMAL PROBATION WITH CONDITIONS	8	2	20	5
13	YOUTH SERVICE CENTER	5	-0-	8	-0-
6	DETENTION WITH CONDITIONS	3	-0-	2	1
76	TOTALS	(31.5%) 24	(3.9%) 3	(53.8%) 41	(10.5%) 8



A combination of Column 'B' and 'C' shows that 57.8% of the juveniles arrested for a burglary in 1975 and found within the purview had subsequent juvenile contacts before reaching majority.

In eight, or 10.5% of the cases the 1975 burglary arrest and disposition was the first and last documented offense.

Table 11 expands further on the subsequent contact (Columns 'B' and 'C' of Table 10) by the number of charges and type of arrest.

The 44 juveniles had a total of 130 subsequent contacts or an average of 3.0 contacts per individual. In addition the 130 contacts resulted in 145 charges. The offense of burglary was the most prevalent, accounting for 41 (28.3%) of the subsequent charges. The offenses of drugs and/or liquor were second in frequency with 29 (20.0%) of the subsequent charges.

TABLE 11
130 SUBSEQUENT CONTACT BY NUMBER
OF CHARGES AND TYPE OF ARRESTS
JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY - 1975
(N = 44)

Type of Arrests	Number of Charges
Burglary	41
Drug/liquor	29
Curfew	11
Petit Larceny	6
Grand Larceny	7
Disturbing the peace	4
Beyond control	5
Runaway	5
Loitering & prowling	3
Malicious injury to property	3
Assault	3
Receiving stolen property	3
Forgery	2
Encouraging delinquency	2
Disorderly conduct	2
Willful concealment	2
Theft	2
Robbery	2
Failure to obey court order	2
Probation violation	2
Discharging firearm	1
Abusing an officer	1
Fraudulent use of credit cards	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1
Battery	1
Truancy	1
Grand theft auto	1
Vandalism	1
Contempt	1
TOTAL	145

Table 12 illustrates the type of arrest and number of charges for the 41 juveniles who had not only a subsequent contact, but also a number of offenses prior to the 1975 burglary and disposition (refer to Column "C", Table 10). These 41 juveniles accounted for a total of 150 juvenile contacts prior to the 1975 burglary arrest, or an average of 3.7 contacts per juvenile. In addition, the 41 juveniles accumulated 163 charges. Again, burglary was number one in frequency of charges (18.4%) prior to the 1975 burglary arrest. The status offenses of runaway (16), curfew (14), and truancy (14) totaled 44 or 27% of the prior contacts. Drugs and/or liquor offenses ranked fourth in frequency of prior contacts with 15 or 9.2%.

TABLE 12
150 PRIOR CONTACTS BY
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND TYPE OF ARREST
JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY - 1975
(N = 41)

Type of Arrest	Number of Charges
Burglary	30
Runaway	16
Petit larceny	16
Drug/liquor offenses	15
Curfew	14
Truancy	14
Grand larceny	9
Disorderly conduct	5
Shoplifting	5
Probation violation	4
Theft	4
Vandalism	3
Trespass	3
Beyond control	3
Destruction of property	2
Arson	2
Disturbing peace	2
Rape	1
Assault	2
Fraud	1
Bomb threat	1
DWI	1
False fire alarm	1
Discharge firearm	1
Robbery	1
Forgery	1
Prowling	1
Receiving stolen property	1
Willful concealment	1
Profane and abusive language	1
Malicious mischief	1
Indecent exposure	1
Total	163

Twenty-four (31.5%) of the juveniles found within the purview as a result of the 1975 burglary arrest, as shown in Column "A", Table 10, had contacts prior to the 1975 burglary arrest. However, there were no subsequent contacts documented.

Table 13 illustrates the number of prior arrests and charges. The 24 juveniles accounted for a total of 71 prior arrests or 3.0 arrests per individual. In addition, the 71 arrests accounted for 74 charges. Liquor and/or drugs accounted for 14 (18.9%) of the 74 prior charges, while petit larceny was second in frequency with 10 (13.5%). The status offenses of runaway (8), curfew (7), truancy (3), and beyond control (2) totaled 20 or 27% of the charges filed against the twenty-four juveniles prior to the 1975 burglary arrest. Burglary ranked fourth in frequency of prior charges with 7 (9.5%).

TABLE 13
71 PRIOR JUVENILE CONTACTS
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND TYPE OF ARRESTS
JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY - 1975

Type of arrest	Number of Charges
Liquor/drug	14
Petit larceny	10
Runaway	8
Burglary	7
Curfew	7
Grand larceny	4
Disturbing the peace	3
Truant	3
Theft	2
Shoplifting	2
Vandalism	3
Beyond control	2
Discharging firearm	2
Vagrancy	1
Assault	1
Destruction private property	1
Fraud	1
Possible stolen property	1
Conveyance of articles to jail	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1
TOTAL	74

In an effort to find out both the degree of penetration into the adult justice system and amount of crime, a records check was initiated at the Department of Law Enforcement.

The results of the records search indicated, as shown in Illustration "C", page 20, that 36.6% or 56 of the juveniles analyzed for a burglary arrest in 1975, entered the adult system via an arrest by May 1978. In addition, for the 111 juveniles petitioned into juvenile court for the 1975 burglary, 38.7% had entered the adult system as of May 1978. This is comparable to what was found in Ada County on a similar juvenile cohort study where 31.1% of the 16- 17-year-olds petitioned for burglary in 1975 entered the adult system via a criminal complaint as of May 1977. However two problems became apparent in comparing results of the two studies. In Ada County, subsequent adult entry was measured by a criminal complaint, whereas, in the current study impact on the adult system was measured by an arrest. However, if the Ada County study had analyzed adult recidivism by arrest, as was done in the current study, the adult recidivism rate in Ada County may have closely paralleled the 38.7% figure indicated in this study. Also, the time frame for adult re-entry is longer in the current study (May 1978) than in the Ada County Study (May 1977).

Table 14, below, shows the juveniles arrested for the 1975 burglary by disposition of that juvenile's case and by the 56 entering the adult system as of May 1978. In addition, the 56 juveniles contributed to 90 arrests at the adult level accounting for 105 charges. Table 15, page 19, shows the number and type of charges. Again drug/liquor offenses (31.4%) and burglary (20%) constituted the majority of subsequent adult arrests.

TABLE 14
NUMBER OF JUVENILES ENTERING ADULT SYSTEM,
NUMBER OF ADULT ARRESTS AND CHARGES BY JUVENILE DISPOSITION
JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY
1975

(N=56)

1975 Juvenile Disposition	Number of Juveniles Entering Adult System	Number of Adult Arrests	Number of Charges
Found within Purview (78)*	26	38	46
Dismissed (14)	7	16	18
Transfer to Adult Jurisdiction (2)	2	5	5
Transfer to Another Jurisdiction (17)	8	8	9
Handled Informally (21)	8	17	21
No Further Information (26)	5	6	7

* () = Indicates total number of juveniles in that category

TABLE 15
 NINETY SUBSEQUENT ADULT ARRESTS BY
 NUMBER OF CHARGES AND TYPE OF ARREST
 JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY
 1975

(N=56)

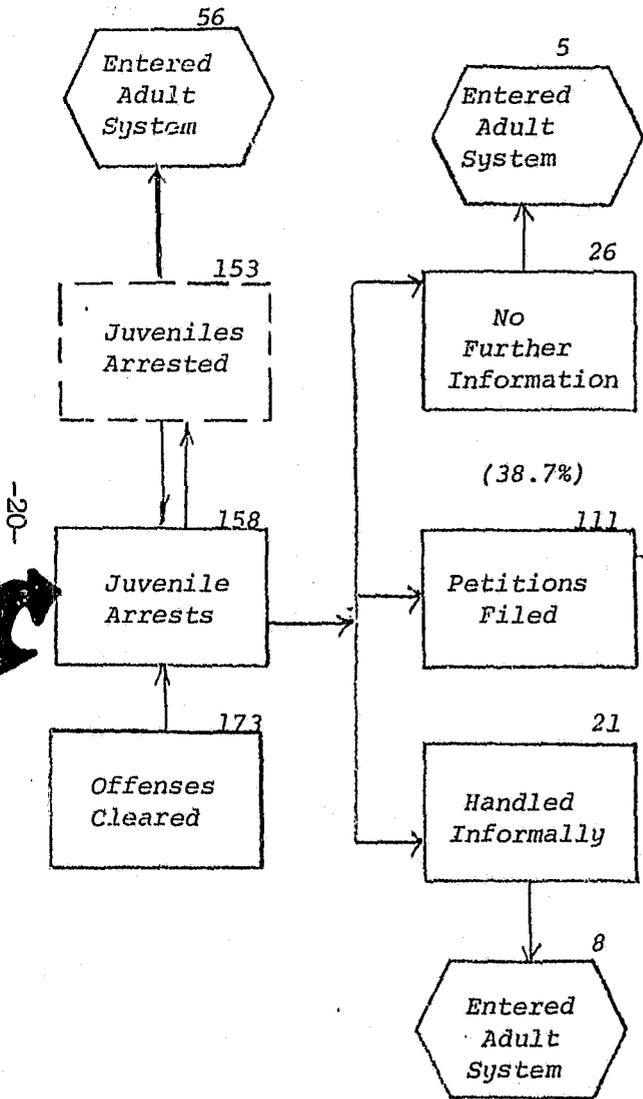
Type of Arrest	Number of Charges
Drug/liquor	33
Burglary	21
Malicious destruction of property	6
Grand larceny	5
Disturbing the peace	4
Encouraging a minor to come within the purview of YRA	4
Assault	5
Petit larceny	4
Probation violation	3
Robbery	2
Rape	2
Lewd conduct with a minor	2
Accessory to murder	1
Carrying a concealed weapon	1
Possession of stolen property	1
Resisting arrest	2
Tampering with an auto	1
Disorderly conduct	1
Escape	1
Battery	1
Forgery	1
AWOL	1
Introducing contraband into penitentiary	1
Contempt	1
Bench warrant	1
TOTAL	105

ILLUSTRATION C

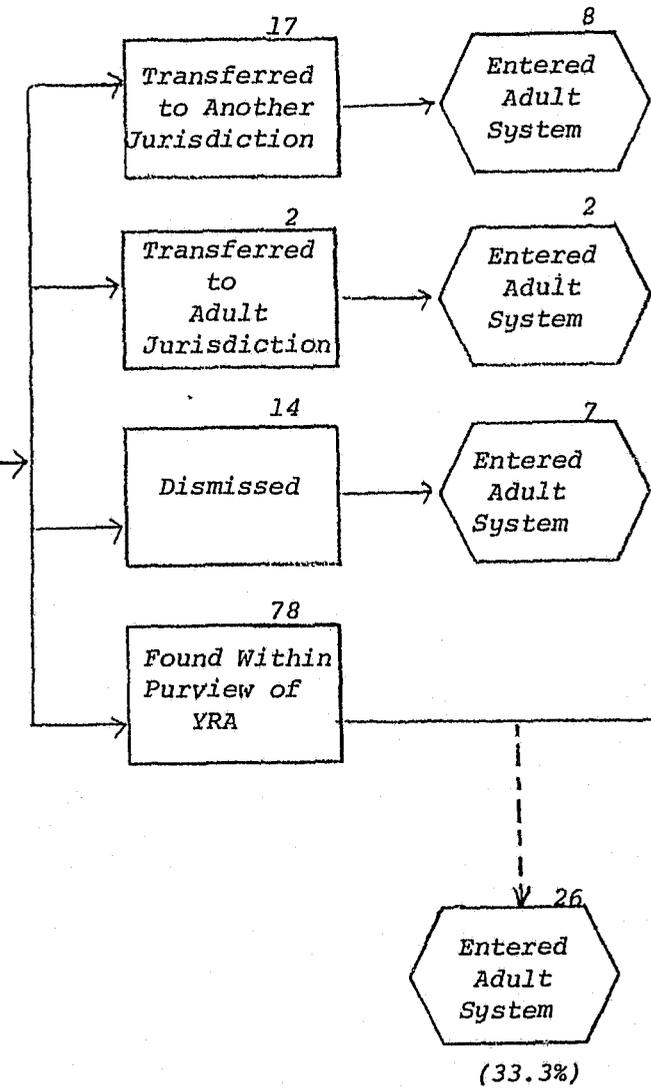
JUVENILES AGES 16 & 17 ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY
AND SUBSEQUENT ADULT ENTRY

1975

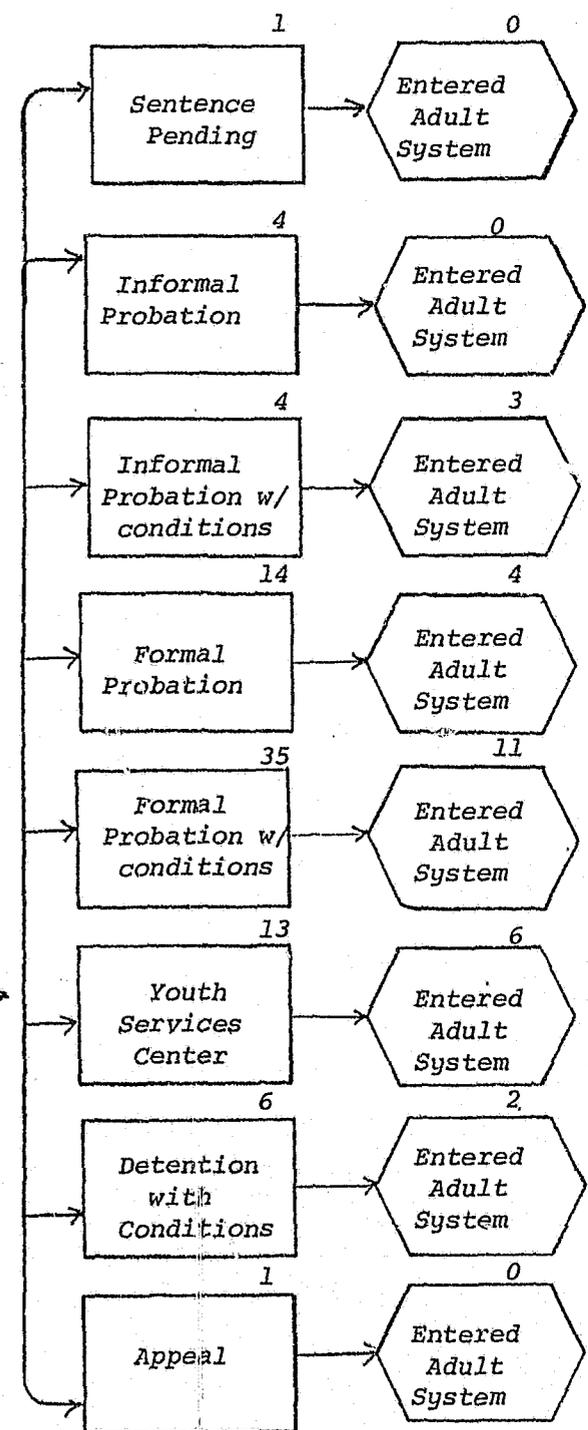
(36.6%)



-20-



(33.3%)





First Documented Offense

In 31.4% of the cases analyzed, the 1975 burglary charge was the first documented offense for which 48 juveniles entered the system. However, as shown in Table 16, on the following page, an additional 14 or 9.1% of the juveniles had a burglary charge prior to the 1975 burglary offense. Petit larceny and runaway charges were next in frequency of initial documented offenses introducing the juvenile into the system. Status offenses accounted for thirty-six (23.5%) of the juveniles analyzed, as the first documented contact with the system prior to the 1975 burglary.*

Illustration D, page 23, graphically portrays the age at first documented offense by frequency. In 45 cases (29.4%) the age at time of first offense was 16. The age at the time of the first documented offense increased in frequency from age 13 (7) to age 16 (45) with a decrease at age 17 (27).

VIII. SUMMARY

Juveniles under 18, Statewide, have contributed heavily to the number of burglary arrests during 1975 (59%), 1976 (59%), and 1977 (55%). In addition, juveniles ages 16-17, have accounted for 38.1% (1975), 42.9% (1976), and 44.8% (1977) of the total Statewide burglary arrests for juveniles under 18.

Crime incident indicators showed that 63.5% of the burglaries were targeted against non-residential premises.

Residential premises, although less often the target were entered without any force, in 35% of the cases, as opposed to 18.2% of the non-residential premises where force was not used.

The total dollar loss was \$53,108.00 or an average of \$431.77 and was more than the Statewide average loss for burglary of \$347.35 in 1975.

The contribution of the 16- 17-year-olds arrested for burglary indicates quite an impact on the system. The purpose of the study was directed towards the impact of the juvenile system on these juveniles in curtailing further criminal activity, after they were absorbed by the system, as a result of the 1975 burglary arrest. This was accomplished by a system's rate study from time of arrest to final case disposition.

Forty-nine percent of the juveniles analyzed were found within the purview of the Idaho Youth Rehabilitation Act.

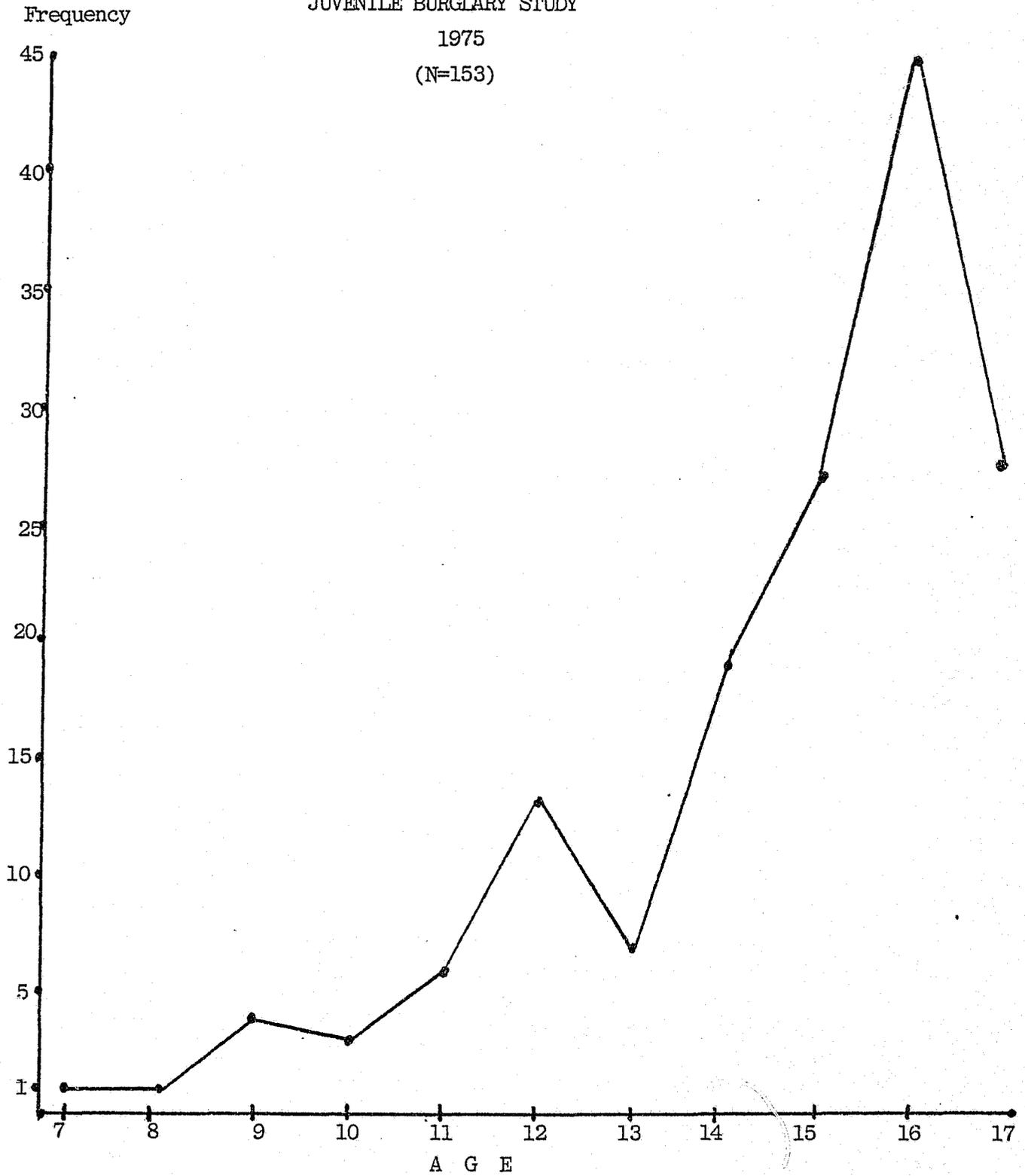
Over 31% of the 76 juveniles found within the purview had a juvenile arrest prior to the 1975 burglary arrest, however, they had no subsequent contacts.

*Status offenses: Illegal possession beer (6), Illegal consumption (3), runaway (10), Incurable (2), Curfew (8), Truant (6), and Beyond control (1).

TABLE 16
 AGE AT FIRST DOCUMENTED OFFENSE
 BY OFFENSE AND TOTALS
 FOR 153 JUVENILES
 JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY
 1975

CHARGE	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Robbery								1				1
Assault						1						1
1975 Burglary										24	24	48
Burglary (other)					1	1	2	6	2	1	1	14
Grand larceny										1		1
Auto theft									1			1
Fraud							1					1
Fraudulent procurement of lodging									1			1
Destruction of property			1					1		1		3
Vandalism		1	1			1	1	1				5
Larceny										1		1
Petit larceny			1	2	1		1	2	2	1		10
Shoplifting					1	1		2		1		5
Wilfull concealment									1			1
Theft									1			1
Illegal possession of beer/marijuana										1		1
Illegal possession of beer									2	2	2	6
Illegal consumption									1	2		3
Runaway/grand larceny						1						1
Runaway								1	5	4		10
Incorrigible									2			2
Curfew						3		1	3	1		8
Petit larceny/curfew										1		1
Truant			1			1	1		3			6
Beyond control										1		1
Trespassing	1								1			2
Disorderly conduct					1			1		1		3
False fire alarm					1							1
Possession of controlled substance					-				1			1
Delivery of controlled substance						1		1				2
Disturbing peace								2				2
Arson				1					1			2
Bomb threat							1					1
Discharge firearm					1	2						3
Indecent exposure/illegal consumption										1		1
Forgery										1		1
Possession stolen property						1						1
TOTAL	1	1	4	3	6	13	7	19	27	45	27	153

ILLUSTRATION D
AGE AT FIRST DOCUMENTED OFFENSE BY FREQUENCY
JUVENILE BURGLARY STUDY



Forty-four (57.8%) of the 76 juveniles adjudicated accounted for 130 subsequent contacts and 145 charges after being adjudicated on the 1975 burglary charge. In addition, 41 of the 44 juveniles had 150 juvenile contacts, prior to the 1975 burglary arrest.

Since the juveniles were 16-17 in 1975, a records check was initiated at the Department of Law Enforcement to analyze adult impact as of May 1978.

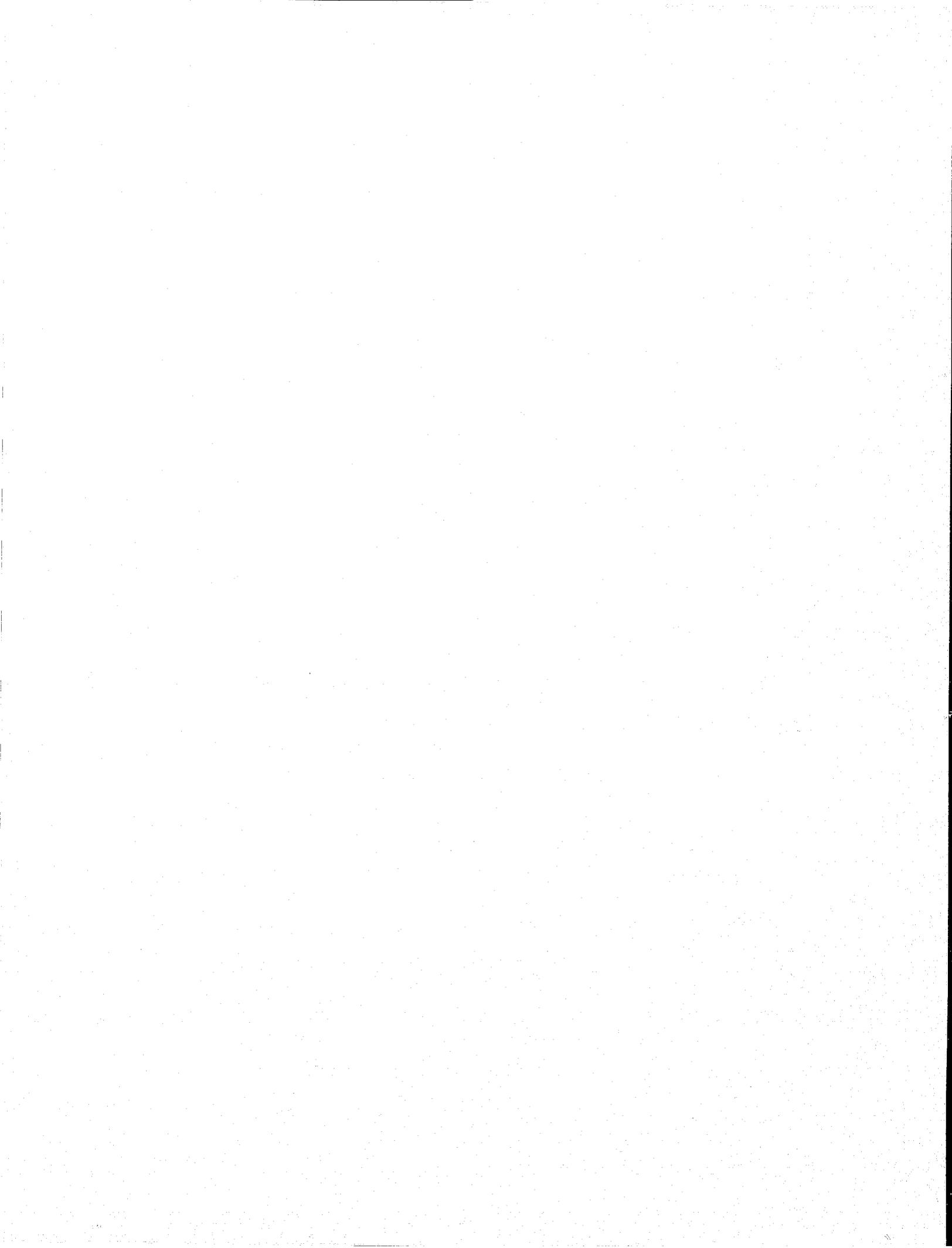
Thirty-six percent of the 16- 17-year-old juveniles analyzed as a result of the 1975 burglary arrest have since entered the adult system on 90 arrests accounting for 105 charges.

In addition, for the 111 juveniles, 16-17, petitioned during 1975 for burglary, 38.7% have since entered the adult system as of May 1978. In a comparable study done in Ada County, 31.1% of the 16- 17-year-olds petitioned during 1975 for burglary had entered the adult system via a criminal complaint by May 1977.

The majority of subsequent charges, prior to reaching majority and after, showed burglary and liquor/drug offenses accounted for a majority of the total subsequent charges after being arrested for the 1975 burglary. Not only were the juveniles in the study recidivating, but similar offenses were being committed.

The results of the system flow analysis, indicate that the juveniles are not being prevented from further impact on either the juvenile or adult justice systems and are creating an unnecessary burden on the system.

Prevention and treatment programs, along with further research and evaluation, should focus on this age group and offense in an effort to substantially reduce further participation in criminality.



END