

**SANTA CLARA COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS  
1960-1970.**

**SANTA CLARA CRIMINAL JUSTICE PILOT PROGRAM**

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SANTA CLARA COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS

1960-1970

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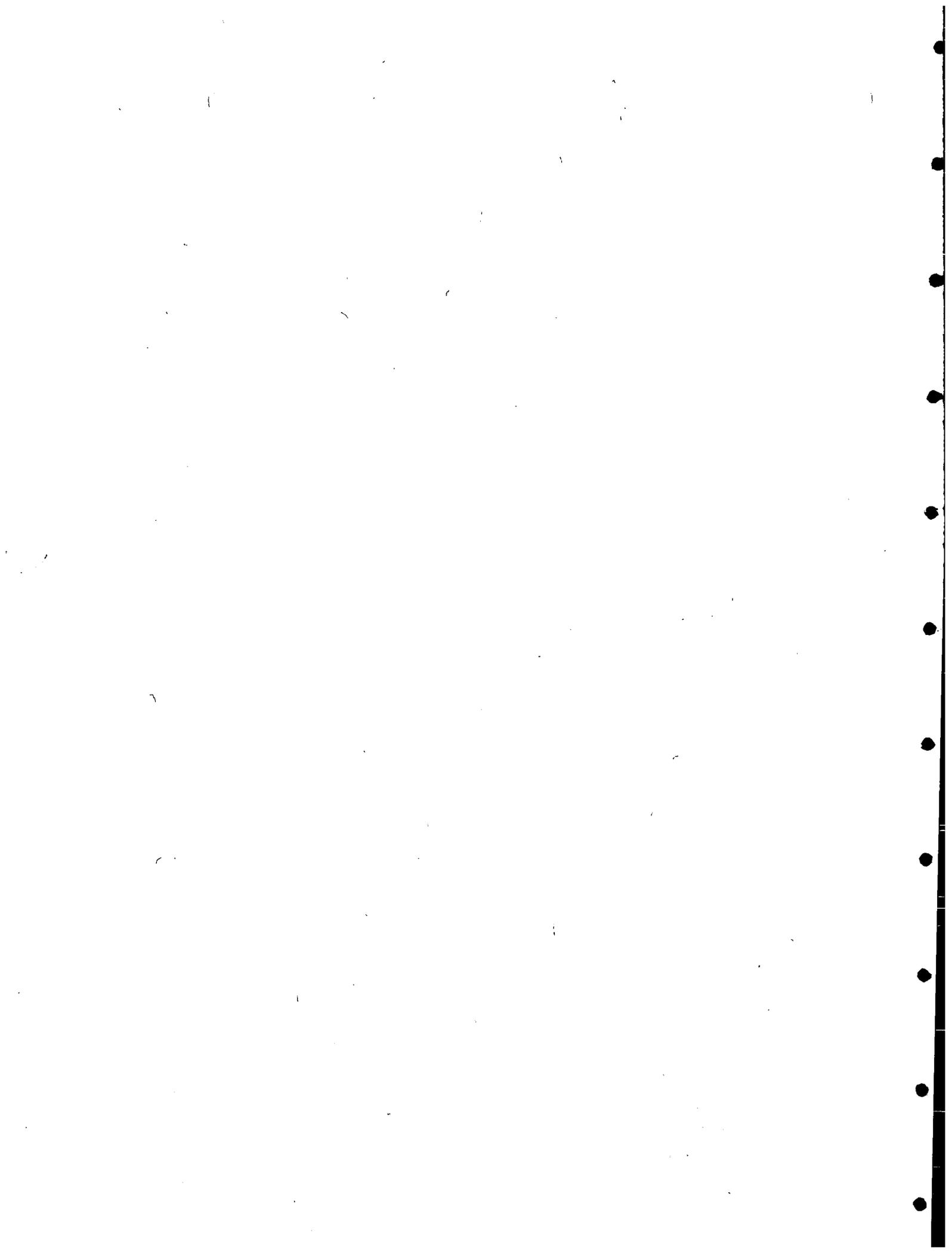
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INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present a detailed study of trends in crime and delinquency, law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections in Santa Clara County, from 1960-1970.

Predictions\* of offense reports and arrests were developed from 1960-1970 data to permit estimates of near-term "input" to the criminal justice system for the years 1971-1975. Projections into the future, even when extrapolation is limited to the next few years, are subject to considerable reservation. Changes in population, laws, socio-economic conditions, adjudication and corrections, diversion to community resources, law enforcement, etc., may drastically affect trends in crime and delinquency as presently reported. To these limitations the statistical characteristics of the historical data must be added. In some cases, annual data were highly erratic, to the point of showing almost no discernible trend; in other instances, a change in trend appeared to be taking place but not over a long enough period to justify basing projections on the limited data.

For the most part, no attempt was made to predict future adjudication and corrections activities, for a number of reasons. It would be, first, a kind of "double jeopardy" to translate conditional projections on input into workloads for these criminal justice processes. Second, changes in the law have more often been associated with adjudication than with enforcement or what acts are called crimes. Third, except for changes in the law, the adjudicatory and correctional processes have been on the whole consistent, i.e., trendless--except for the numbers of persons processed.

The approach taken here is that of using the best, most consistent, or only data available (without conducting a detailed search and study of each offense report, booking, and longitudinal follow-up of individual offenders). Those who would argue that offense reports are exaggerations or underestimates of crime, that clearance rates are neither meaningful nor accurate, that much happens in adjudication and correction which is not transmitted to official reports collected by the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics, have valid reasons.

However, it may not be valid to discount the over-riding essence of the data gathered and evaluated, or its usefulness in assessing problem areas or the magnitude of the problems. Crimes may not be increasing as rapidly as more accurate reporting would indicate--or, they may be increasing more rapidly because there are more consensual offenses or less willingness to report and prosecute sumptuary law offenses, along with the tendency to "cover up" family and friend incidents or incidents which reflect on the victim negatively. Arrests are a function of the kind of crime committed (crimes against persons being facilitated in identification by the victim of the offender and more diligent pursuit of the offender), public pressure, and limitations of community participation and law enforcement capabilities. Clearance rates are

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\*Statistical methodology is described in the Appendix.

the only available indicator of effectiveness in apprehending offenders, though they may be distorted by reporting agencies or subject to distortion for lack of longitudinal follow-up of offenses and individual offenders. There nevertheless remains the fact that as the reporting system exists, there have been definite trends which cannot be altogether rationalized by the above valid criticisms.

It is with full knowledge of the possible limitations or inaccuracies of the data, then, that this report is presented--and which the reader may keep in mind as he reviews it.

The report consists of seven major areas, with divisions into information on adult and juvenile offenders in some of the sections:

- . Population and arrests
- . Felony offense reports
- . Clearance percentages
- . Arrests
- . Dispositions
- . Probation
- . Detention

Following is a summary of the findings in each of these areas.

SUMMARY

## SUMMARY

Findings of this study of trends in crime and delinquency, adjudication, and corrections could be summarized most concisely by stating that crime and delinquency are increasing, resulting in increasing numbers of offenses, arrests, and adjudications and corrections. However, this would afford little insight into the rate of increase, whether the increases were the same for all kinds of offenses and for adults and juveniles, whether there has been any effect on sentencing practices, etc. Therefore, major findings in the seven areas of the criminal justice system which are presented in detail in the body of the report will be presented here.

### Population and Arrests

Although changes in population are not the only variable affecting crime trends, the relationship is a strong one. However, the relationship is not one-to-one so that if total population increases by 3%, criminal offenses only increase by 3%. Crimes rise at a faster rate than population, and the exact relationship between increases in arrests and increases in population was determined so that realistic predictions of future trends could be made. The juvenile (aged 10-17 years) and the adult (18-39 years of age) "criminal" age group populations and the total county population were related to 1960-1970 arrests and then predicted arrests for 1971-1975 were determined for the expected population in those years. Total population is expected to increase by about 16.5% during this period; the 10-17 year old population will be leveling off to a slower growth rate and should grow only 12.3% from 1970-1975; the 18-39 year old population, however, will increase around 27.2%; and the combined 10-39 year old average increase will be 22%. Due to these differing rates of growth, projections were quite different depending on the population base. Use of the appropriate age group should therefore provide more accurate prediction of future crime trends, i.e., a growing number of crimes and arrests for the 18-39 year old population due to their faster rate of growth, but fewer (relatively) crimes and arrests for juveniles. The result should be a greater increase in crime and arrests than would be expected if total population were used as the basis for predicting adult offenses and arrests, and a smaller increase in juvenile offenses and arrests.

### Felony Offense Reports

Felony offense reports for the seven major offenses<sup>1/</sup> increased at a higher rate than reports of "all other" felony offenses from 1960 to 1970 and are expected to continue to do so. However, "all other" felony offenses reported constitute a large enough proportion of felony offense reports to indicate that it would be useful to break the classification down into specific offenses.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix for California Bureau of Criminal Statistics' definition of the seven major offenses.

The following table summarizes the increase in felony offense reports for the seven major offenses from 1960-1970 and as projected for 1975:

	<u># of Reports 1960</u>	<u># of Reports 1970</u>	<u>% Increase 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted # of Reports 1975</u>	<u>Predicted % Increase 1970-1975</u>
<u>Crimes against Persons</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>2,568</u>	560%	<u>5,682*</u>	121%
Homicide	9	19	111%	31	63%
Robbery	206	922	348%	3,473	277%
Assault	130	1,307	905%	3,664	180%
Rape	44	320	627%	706	121%
<u>Crimes against Property</u>	<u>5,625</u>	<u>22,690</u>	303%	<u>46,350*</u>	104%
Burglary	3,611	14,232	294%	29,850	110%
Grand Theft	452	2,488	450%	5,955	139%
Auto Theft	1,562	5,970	282%	10,190	71%

\*Predicted totals will not equal sum of specific crime predictions because each was calculated independently.

It is evident that reports of crimes against persons increased at a staggering rate from 1960-1970, and may continue to rise faster than reports of property crimes through 1975. Reports of aggravated assault showed the greatest percentage of increase, of all the major offenses, over 1960-1970. Robbery reports are expected to grow faster than any other felony offense, however, from 1970-1975. Grand theft offenses had the highest rate of growth of the crimes against property from 1960-1970, and should do so through 1975.

Though offense reports of crimes against persons may be increasing at a faster rate than those for property crimes, they should remain a small percentage of the total (11-15%) as they were during 1960-1970 (10%). The percentage of offense reports for each of the seven major offenses, shown on the following page, places them in perspective relative to their parts in the total crime picture.

Percentage of Major Offense Reports

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Estimated 1975</u>
Homicide	0.15%	0.08%	0.06%
Robbery	3.43	3.65	6.45
Assault	2.16	5.17	6.80
Rape	0.73	1.27	1.31
Burglary	60.04	56.35	55.41
Grand Theft	7.52	9.85	11.05
Auto Theft	25.97	23.63	18.92
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Burglary reports make up more than half of the major offenses reported. Auto theft reports are about another one-fourth of major offenses, but the percentage appears to be declining somewhat. Homicide and rape seem to be small, stable proportions of the major offenses, but robbery and assault have been increasing in relation to all major offenses. The slightly larger proportion of grand theft reports may arise in part from the increase in the cost of goods and from widespread possession of more costly goods.

The rate of offenses reported for the seven major crimes per 100,000 total population is used as the official index of crime, because it indicates the chances of a citizen's becoming the victim of a major offense. The trends in the rate/100,000 total population for the seven major offenses are summarized below:

Rate/100,000 Total Population and Percentage of Increase

	<u>Rate 1960</u>	<u>Rate 1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted Rate, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
<u>Crimes against Persons</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>242</u>	303%	<u>408*</u>	68%
Homicide	1	2	100%	3	50%
Rape	7	30	328%	51	70%
Assault	20	123	515%	265	115%
Robbery	32	87	172%	279	221%
<u>Crimes against Property</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>2,136</u>	147%	<u>3,301*</u>	54%
Burglary	555	1,340	141%	2,153	61%
Grant Theft	69	234	239%	429	83%
Auto Theft	240	562	134%	738	31%

\*Predicted totals will not equal sum of specific crime predictions because each was calculated independently.

It should first be noted that, when felony offense reports are related to the total population, the percentage of increase is about half that of felony offense reports when not related to population increases. Aside from this, the trends in victimization follow those observed in absolute numbers of offense reports. Burglary victims constitute over 50% of all victims, and another 20-25% are victims of auto theft. Most people are victims of crimes against property rather than crimes against persons, though the proportion dropped from 94% to 90% from 1960-1970 and is expected to fall to 85% by 1975. This change is primarily due to increases in victims of assault and rape.

### Clearance Percentages

With due allowance for the errors inherent in calculating clearance percentages, they are at present the only readily available measure of successful apprehension of offenders, and serve to indicate trends. Clearance percentages have declined for all major offenses, but at a faster rate for crimes against property. Clearance percentages for 1960, 1969, and as projected for 1975 are as follows:

#### Major Offense Clearance Percentages

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>% Decrease 1960-1969</u>	<u>Predicted 1975</u>	<u>Predicted % Decrease 1969-1975</u>
<u>ALL MAJOR OFFENSES</u>	<u>34%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>35%</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>41%</u>
Crimes against Persons	67%	50%	25%	41%	18%
Homicide	100%	50%	50%	53%	---
Assault	75%	60%	20%	48%	20%
Rape	66%	47%	29%	42%	11%
Robbery	60%	36%	40%	24%	33%
Crimes against Property	32%	19%	41%	10%	47%
Burglary	34%	20%	41%	11%	45%
Grand Theft	24%	16%	33%	13%	19%
Auto Theft	29%	16%	45%	5%	69%

The percentage of decrease for property crimes was almost twice that of crimes against persons clearances, from 1960-1969, and may be three times greater from 1969-1975. Of the crimes against persons, robbery clearances have shown the greatest percentage of decrease. Auto theft clearances experienced the highest percentage of decrease of the property crimes over 1960-1969, and by 1975 may be as low as 5%. It is evident that apprehension of offenders for major crimes has not kept pace with the increase in offenses, particularly for crimes against property.

Adult versus Juvenile Arrests, All Arrests

It is useful to examine differences in the rates of increase for adult and juvenile arrests, and the proportions of arrests for each age group. At the same time, the percentages of arrests for serious and lesser offenses can be compared.

Comparisons of adult and juvenile arrests imply that either age group is equally likely to be apprehended and booked, which in turn requires the assumption that arrests of juveniles and adults are representative of the number of offenses committed by each age group. Thus, though it is useful to compare adult and juvenile arrests as an indication of which age group might be the best target for rehabilitative measures, it does not necessarily follow that the proportion of arrests is indicative of the crimes committed by each. With this in mind, the summary of changes from 1960-1970 and predictions for 1975 may be seen below.

All Arrests - Adult and Juvenile

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted 1975</u>	<u>Predicted % Increase 1970-1975</u>
<u>ALL ARRESTS</u>	28,848	59,866	108%	85,490*	43%
Adult	20,642	36,481	77%	52,650	43%
Juvenile	8,206	23,385	185%	26,961	15%
Felony Arrests	2,946	12,654	330%	20,830*	65%
Adult Felony	1,887	7,612	303%	12,390	63%
Juvenile Major Offense	1,059	5,042	376%	8,448	68%
Misdemeanor Arrests	20,529	34,826	70%	44,974*	29%
Adult	18,755	28,869	54%	37,803	31%
Juvenile Minor Offense	1,774	5,957	236%	7,171	20%
Delinquent Tendency Arrests - Juvenile	5,373	12,386	130%	14,178	14%

\*Predicted totals may not equal sum of parts because each was calculated independently.

Juvenile arrests increased by more than twice the percentage of adult arrests from 1960-1970, and the percentage of total arrests attributable to juveniles rose from 28% to 39%. However, indications are that the proportion of arrests of juveniles has reached a peak and will decline between 1970 and 1975. Juvenile arrests for major offenses also increased by a higher percentage than adult felony arrests during 1960-1970, but the proportion of juvenile arrests for serious crimes (of total felony arrests) remained at about 40% and is expected to be at that level through 1975. Juvenile arrests for minor offenses increased four times as much as adult misdemeanor arrests from 1960 to 1970, and their percentage of arrests for lesser offenses rose from 9% to 17%. Juvenile minor offense arrests should rise at a slower rate than adult misdemeanor arrests from 1970-1975, maintaining their proportion of misdemeanor arrests at about 16%. Juvenile arrests for delinquent tendencies showed a lower rate of increase than juvenile arrests for major and minor offenses. Over half of the juvenile arrests are for delinquent tendencies, and it was estimated that at least two-thirds of the juvenile tendency arrests were for offenses which would not be considered crimes if committed by legally adult persons.

Juvenile arrests for major offenses are disproportionate to their proportion of the total population (40% versus 17%), which might be construed to indicate that juveniles are contributing more than their share of serious offenses. However, the proportion of major offense arrests for juveniles is in proportion to their percentage of the criminal age group, and their proportion of arrests for minor offenses is considerably smaller than their percentage of the criminal population.

Regardless of the age group, the rates of increase in arrests for felony offenses are significantly higher than for lesser crimes. Thus, although lesser crimes make up the majority of arrests (80% in 1960, 79% in 1970), arrests for major offenses are posing an increasingly grave problem so that they will be 26% of all arrests by 1975.

#### Arrests by Sex of the Offender

Although females comprise about half the total population, they have never contributed proportionately to the number of arrests. The evidence indicates that their contribution has been increasing, however, based on the limited data available. The number of male and female arrests in 1966 and 1969 and as projected for 1975, along with the percentage of increase, are as follows:

Arrests by Sex of the Offender

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>% Increase,</u> <u>1966-1969</u>	<u>Predicted,</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>% Increase,</u> <u>1969-1975</u>
<u>Total Arrests</u>					
Male	40,801	47,528	16%	60,724	28%
Female	5,801	8,064	39%	12,631	57%
	(% Female, 12.4%)	(% Female, 14.5%)		(% Female, 17.2%)	
<u>All Felony Arrests</u>					
Male	4,919	8,347	70%	25,070	200%
Female	444	1,110	150%	6,902	522%
	(% Female, 8.3%)	(% Female, 11.7%)		(% Female 21.6%)	
<u>All Misdemeanor Arrests</u>					
Male	29,332	31,990	9%	36,603	14%
Female	3,398	3,809	12%	4,568	20%
	(% Female, 10.4%)	(% Female, 10.6%)		(% Female, 11.1%)	
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>					
<u>Arrests</u>					
Male	6,550	7,191	10%	9,014	25%
Female	1,959	3,145	60%	8,614	174%
	(% Female, 23.0%)	(% Female, 30.4%)		(% Female, 48.9%)	

The female percentage of arrests increased somewhat over 1960-1970 for total arrests, felony arrests, and delinquent tendencies arrests. The rate of increase in female arrests was such that projections through 1975 indicate a considerable increase in the proportion of females arrested for these offenses. In fact, female percentages of delinquent tendencies arrests may reach their proportion of the total population by 1975. The proportion of female arrests for misdemeanor offenses does not indicate such extreme changes, and the rate of increase in female arrests for these offenses is not significantly different from the male arrest increases. The 1960-1970 and 1970-1975 rate of increase in female arrests for felony offenses is particularly alarming, being at least twice that for males.

Whether the tremendous increases in the number of arrests of females for felony offenses and for delinquent tendencies is due in part to less reluctance on the part of law enforcement agencies to arrest and prosecute females and/or to increased female participation in these offenses, the effect on the criminal justice system could be monumental.

Adult Arrests

The number of arrests of adults for felony offenses in 1960, 1970, and as predicted for 1975, and the corresponding percentages of increase are summarized below:

Adult Felony Arrests

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted 1975</u>	<u>Predicted % Increase 1970-1975</u>
<u>Crimes against Persons</u>	499	1,417	184%	1,634**	15%
Homicide	22	67*	204%*	34	---
Robbery	140	333	138%	377	13%
Assault	186	793	326%	1,417	79%
Sex Offenses	151	224	48%	254	13%
<u>Crimes against Property</u>	1,130	3,029	168%	4,217**	39%
Burglary	477	1,201	152%	1,720	43%
Grand Theft	119	888	646%	2,079	134%
Auto Theft	172	489	184%	723	48%
Forgery and Checks	362	451	24%	409	---
<u>Drug Violations</u>	114	2,590	2,172%	10,340	299%
<u>Other</u>	144	576	300%	723	26%

\*Prior to 1970, the highest number of homicide arrests was 36: the 1970 arrest figure is considered not as a trend but as a random occurrence.

\*\*Predicted totals may not equal sum of predicted parts because each was calculated independently.

Arrests for drug violations stand out as a phenomenally increasing reason for arrest. If present trends and policies continue, the conservative projection for drug arrests in 1975 would make drug arrests 57% of all adult felony arrests. Though less startling than the increases in drug arrests, adult arrests for assault and grand theft also rose tremendously during the 1960-1970 base period, and are expected to continue to increase at a faster rate than arrests for other major offenses. The relative proportion of adult arrests for crimes against persons, against property, and "other" felony offenses appear to be relatively stable: 28% for crimes against persons, 64% for crimes against property, and the remainder for "other" felony offenses.

This indicates that although crimes against persons are only 10% of the felonies reported, arrests for these crimes are more frequent. Comparing felony offense reports with arrests for grand theft and burglary, it appeared that arrests for grand theft were increasing disproportionately, while burglary arrests were not keeping up with burglary reports.

The number and percentages of increase for adult misdemeanor arrests for various offenses for 1960, 1970 and 1975 predictions are as follows:

Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted 1975</u>	<u>% Increase 1970-1975</u>
Petty Theft	788	2,468	213%	2,441	---
Drunk Driving	1,950	7,610	290%	12,520	64%
Simple Assault	304	1,238	307%	2,146	73%
Drug Violations	61	422	592%	14,267	3,281%
"All Other" Offenses	15,652	17,131	9%	24,697	44%

Misdemeanant arrests for drug violations increased more rapidly than for any other misdemeanor during 1960-1970, though they remained a small percentage of total misdemeanor arrests. By 1975, however, all things being equal, drug arrests would be 25% of the total. Misdemeanor arrests for drunk driving and simple assault also increased significantly, and should continue to rise more rapidly than arrests for other misdemeanor offenses. Misdemeanor arrests for drunk driving are about one-fourth of all misdemeanor arrests, but assault arrests are a very small percentage (about 4%). Misdemeanor arrests of adults for "all other" minor offenses, though remaining a high proportion of all misdemeanor arrests, decreased from 84% to 59% from 1960-1970, and with the expected increase in drug arrests would only be 44% in 1975. A reduction in traffic custody arrests after 1968 accounted for the reduced rate of increase for "all other" offenses during the base period, as shown below where some specific misdemeanors which had previously been lumped under "all other" offenses are given for 1968-1970. It is evident that adult misdemeanor arrests for drunkenness have been the majority of arrests under the "all other" category, and in fact are one-third of all adult misdemeanor arrests from 1968-1970.

Adult Misdemeanor Arrests - "All Other" Types of Offenses

	<u>1968</u>		<u>1969</u>		<u>1970</u>	
	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>%</u>
Total "All Other"	21,355	100.0%	22,709	100.0%	17,131	100.0%
Traffic (custody)	7,039	33.0%	6,663	29.3%	2,509	14.6%
Non-support	493	2.3	696	3.1	557	3.2
Drunk	9,636	45.1	10,497	46.2	9,205	53.7
Sex Offenses	158	0.7	200	0.9	216	1.3
Gambling	9	0.1	19	0.1	8	0.1
Disturbing the Peace	552	2.6	679	3.0	609	3.6
Other	3,468	16.2	3,955	17.4	4,027	23.5

Juvenile Arrests

Specific reasons for which juveniles were arrested were given only for major (felony) offenses. These data are summarized below, showing the number of arrests and the percentage of increase for 1960-1970 and projections to 1975.

Juvenile Major Offense Arrests

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted 1975</u>	<u>% Increase 1970-1975</u>
<u>Crimes against Persons</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>492%</u>	<u>2,418*</u>	<u>702%</u>
Homicide	0	4	400%	5	25%
Assault	10	208	1980%	551	165%
Rape	5	11	120%	8	---
Robbery	36	79	163%	367	364%
<u>Crimes against Property</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>2,848</u>	<u>184%</u>	<u>4,204*</u>	<u>42%</u>
Burglary & Theft	666	1,896	185%	2,409	27%
Auto Theft	336	952	182%	922	---
<u>Drug Violations</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>31,433%</u>	<u>82,000</u>	<u>4234%</u>

\*Predicted totals may not equal sum of parts because each was calculated independently.

As for adult arrests for drug violations, the increase in juvenile arrests for drug offenses has been almost unbelievable--so much that it is difficult to look at other reasons for juvenile arrest. If present trends continue, juvenile arrests for drug violations in 1975 would be 82,000, or 92% of all juvenile arrests for major offenses. Police would have to arrest 225 juveniles per day for drug violations alone, in 1975, resulting in arrest of 39% of the estimated 10-17 year old population in that year.

Of juvenile arrests for crimes against persons, which rose over twice as rapidly as arrests for crimes against property, the most startling increase was in arrests for assault. By conservative estimation, assault arrests of juveniles will only rise another 165% by 1975, but juvenile arrests for crimes against persons rose from 9% to 18% of total arrests for crimes against persons from 1960-1970, and may be as much as 60% of the total by 1975. Juvenile arrests for crimes against property did not rise as much as for persons crimes, though slightly more than adult arrests for property offenses. The proportion of juvenile arrests for crimes against property, of total arrests for these offenses, should remain fairly constant as it did from 1960-1970.

## Disposition of Adult Arrests

The disposition of adult felony arrests is summarized below. Ultimately, only 28% of adult felony arrests result in felony level conviction, the majority of the cases being released, dismissed, or acquitted, or declared misdemeanors. Most convictions are obtained on a plea of guilty.

### ADULT FELONY ARRESTS

<u>Not carried through official disposition channels</u>	<u>7%</u>
<u>Disposed of prior to Superior Court</u>	<u>60%</u>
Released/dismissed	21%
Declared misdemeanor/sent to Juvenile Court	33%
Other	6%
<u>Superior Court dispositions</u>	<u>33%</u>
Dismissed	4%
Acquitted	1%
Convicted by a plea of guilty	26%
Jury/court conviction	2%
	<u>100%</u>

Under the effects of the amendment to Section 17 of the Penal Code in late 1969, it was possible for a felony charge, on a plea of guilty by the defendant, to be given a misdemeanor-type sentence. Though the charge remains a felony, the defendant is convicted and sentenced at the lower court level. As a result, there was an increase in felony complaints prosecuted in the lower courts in 1970, so that the lower courts had almost double their 1969 workload in 1970.

There appeared to be a trend over 1966-1970 toward more serious levels of conviction of felony defendants, and harsher sentences.

The median time lapse between filing and disposition of felony arrests almost doubled from 1960-1970, increasing from 1.2 to 2.1 months.  
This indicates an increasing burden on both jails and courts.

The percentage of felony defendants sentenced to prison decreased from 35% in 1960 to 11% in 1970, while the proportion sentenced to probation plus jail rose correspondingly. This is no doubt due in part to the institution of the Probation Subsidy Program in 1965 which allowed the County to receive funds from the state for every felon over a certain pre-established number who was placed on probation rather than sent to prison. The net effect has been that through sentencing practices, the County has been taking a larger share of the burden of correction and probation within its own facilities and personnel.

Data for 1966-1970 indicated that about 78% of the felons coming before the court were recidivists. Approximately 34% had prior major recidivism records, 31%, minor recidivism records, 2/ and 13% had prison records. Thirty percent of the felony defendants were actually under commitment at the time they appeared in Superior Court; about two-thirds were on probation, one-fifth on parole, and the remainder under jail or prison commitments.

Negroes and Mexican-Americans are over-represented as felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court, compared to their proportions in the County population. However, the percentage of Negro defendants has been rising while the percentage of Mexican-Americans has been decreasing. The proportion of Negroes in the total population is about 1% but 11% of felony defendants were Negro. Mexican-Americans are about 9% of the County population while Mexican-Americans were 16.5% of felony defendants in 1970. Conclusions drawn from these data should be qualified in view of the fact that they require the assumption that arrest and prosecution on felony charges are equally likely for all races and ethnic groups.

About 90% of the felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court are under the age of 39, and close to one-half are between 20 and 24 years old. By comparison, these groups comprise just 53% and 14% respectively of the total 18 years and over population.

Data on disposition of adult misdemeanor arrests were extremely limited, as shown below:

#### ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

Released/sent to other jurisdictions	5%
Complaint filed	95%
	<u>100%</u>

It would be most useful to know the ultimate disposition of misdemeanants in the lower courts, since arrests for these offenses are such a large percentage of total arrests.<sup>3/</sup> In any case, the evidence indicates that though less than 30% of adult felony arrestees reach Superior Court for disposition, 95% of the misdemeanants are sent to court. While part of the difference may lie in inability to obtain sufficient evidence for prosecution of felons, or through victims dropping charges against felons, the inescapable fact remains that adult felons are more likely to be released than are misdemeanants and more misdemeanants are ultimately prosecuted, convicted and sentenced.

2/ Major recidivism record = more than ninety days in jail or over two years' probation. Minor recidivism record = ninety days or less in jail and two years or less on probation.

3/ This information is being made available in a separate publication which traces a sample of persons booked into the pretrial jail from bookings through disposition.

## Adult Probation

One-fourth of the total adult probation referrals are carried out by the Superior Court, the other three-fourths by the lower courts. (Nevertheless, detailed information on adult probation was only provided for the Superior Court.) The percentage of persons granted probation increased in Superior Court and decreased in the lower courts, from 1961-1970. Females were more often granted probation than males, in the Superior Court, but the percentage of females granted probation in the lower courts declined to almost the same level as that of males.

An increase in reciprocal courtesy cases<sup>4/</sup> inflated the rise in active cases over 1960-1970, having risen from 14% to 45% of the total caseload.

The Superior Court has made a practice of granting probation to a high percentage of those recommended for probation by probation officers. The percentage of cases recommended for probation increased from 36% to 67% from 1960-1970, the net effect being an increased number of cases granted probation. The median length of term imposed on probationers was two years, for about 70% of the cases. About 79% of the probationers are removed from probation by normal termination, and 21% by early termination. Data for 1968-1970 indicated that the majority of defendants placed on probation had prior records for minor or major offenses, or prison--about 52-60%.

Data for 1968-1970 indicated that from 31-43% of adult probationers had been convicted of drug offenses. The next largest groups of offenders were convicted of theft, forgery and check offenses, and burglary, about 11-14% each.

Over 50% of the cases were under 25 years old, most of these between 20 and 24 years. Another 18-20% were 25-29 years of age, and 8-10% were 30-34 years old. Eighty-seven percent of the cases were males; over 90% were white, and 8%, Negro. About 17-18% were Mexican-American.

## Prisoners in Jails and Camps

The number of prisoners in County jails and camps on one specific day in September increased by 56% over 1960-1970. Nearly all of the prisoners were adults (over 99%). During recent years (1969-1970), the total percentage of sentenced prisoners was about 65%, the remainder being unsentenced prisoners awaiting adjudication. In prior years, the lowest percentage of sentenced prisoners was 75%, indicating that there may be an increasing length of stay before sentencing because of an overburdened court system.

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<sup>4/</sup> Child support cases.

## Juvenile Arrest Dispositions

A summary of juvenile arrest dispositions by police and the Juvenile Court is given below for 1970:

### JUVENILE ARRESTS

<u>Police disposition</u>	<u>100%</u>
Handled in department	44%
Referred to other agency	3%
Referred for probation	53%
<u>Juvenile Court dispositions</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>Transferred to other counties</u>	<u>2%</u>
<u>Petition dismissed</u>	<u>14%</u>
<u>To local supervision</u>	<u>79%</u>
Non-ward probation	21%
Declared ward	58%
<u>To adult court</u>	<u>4%</u>
<u>To California Youth Authority</u>	<u>1%</u>

The proportion of juvenile arrests handled within the police department (not referred to any other official agency) declined from 55-60% to the level shown (44%) in 1970. The percentage of juveniles referred to the Probation Department by the police increased from 36% in 1961 to a peak of about 60% in 1965-1966, then declined to 53% in 1970. Generally, Juvenile Court disposition practices have been quite consistent, with 14-15% of initial petitions being dismissed, an average of 86% placed under local supervision, and a small percentage sent to other jurisdictions. About one-fifth of the cases involved girls, and there was no indication that disposition of females followed any different pattern from dispositions of boys. Of juveniles placed under local supervision, about 85% were placed on ward rather than non-ward status. It is interesting to note that while only 28% of adult felons are convicted, a total of 63% of juveniles are placed under court jurisdiction.

### Juvenile Probation

The Juvenile Probation Department caseload at the beginning of each year increased 72% from 1960-1970, and initial referrals by 155%. The proportion of initial referrals closed at intake reached a peak in 1965, then decreased to 61% by 1969. Girls are about one-third of the active probation cases. For some reason, the number of active probation cases in 1970 was 30% less than in 1969. The percentage of cases awaiting

probation department determination dropped from about 70% in the early sixties to 44% and finally to zero in 1968. The percentage pending court action also declined, from 15% to 3%. Within cases under supervision, the proportion on ward/dependent children status declined from about 88% to 85% and then, in 1970, to 70%. Sudden increases in the percentage of juveniles on 725A status (from less than 5% to 9%) and on informal status (from 12% or less, to 20%) took up the drop in ward/dependent children cases.

The total number of determinations for delinquent acts made by the probation department during 1960-1970 increased from 2,847 to 10,142, or 256%. The proportion of initial referrals for delinquent acts which were closed or referred to another agency at intake was approximately 60% of the total determinations. Although they were a small percentage of the total determinations (10-15%), the number of cases placed on informal status increased 400% from 1960-1970. The rise in the number of petitions filed was 203%, from 803 to 2,434.

The percentage of girls placed on informal supervision averaged 25%, and of petitions filed, about 20%. However, the percentage of girls in cases closed or referred to another agency rose from 13% in 1960 to 28% in 1970. This might indicate that any increase in the number of girls referred for delinquent acts is being handled by referring them to other agencies or dismissing the cases.

The proportion of total terminations of wardship for regular dismissals increased in 1969-1970 to 95%, from earlier levels of 78-88%. This resulted in a drop in the percentage of juveniles committed to the California Youth Authority or transferred to other agencies during these two years, but nearly all of the cases were committed to CYA.

The median number of months of formal supervision of juveniles decreased from 24.4 months for boys and 18.2 months for girls to between 12 and 17 months for all wards.

Initial referrals for delinquent acts (rather than for nondelinquent acts) increased from 72% to 80% of the total referrals from 1960-1970. The proportion of girls referred for delinquent acts rose, too, from 19-20% to 28%. Of the 20% of initial referrals for nondelinquent acts, 50% were girls. Slightly over one-half of the initial referrals were for specific offenses, the rest for delinquent tendencies. The increase in initial referrals for specific offenses was 285% from 1960 to 1970, from 1,506 to 5,794. The proportion of girls referred for specific offenses increased from 8% to 19% over 1960-1969 but remained fairly stable for delinquent tendency referrals, at about one-third of the total.

Though initial referrals of juveniles for assault increased dramatically, referrals for crimes against persons (including assault) were a small proportion of reasons for referral (less than 15%, maximum). The percentage of girls referred for crimes against persons was extremely variable, with no particular trend indicated. Theft (except auto) offenses were the largest proportion of referrals for specific offenses, increasing from 581 to 1,786 (207%) from 1960-1968 and accounting for 36-47% of referrals during this period. The percentage of girls referred for theft rose from 11% in 1960 to 19% in 1968. Referrals for burglary offenses were from 14-26% of those for specific offenses, and girls

were an increasing percentage of these, though a small percentage.

Juvenile initial referrals for drug violations were less than 1% of referrals for specific offenses from 1960-1965, but from 1966-1970 the number rose from 97 to 1,403 or 1346%, making them 24% of all referrals. In 1969-1970, 55% of the drug violations involved marijuana; 31%, dangerous drugs; 12%, "other" drugs; and the other 2%, heroin and other narcotics. Overall, girls made up 26% of the drug violation referrals, but their proportion was higher for dangerous drug and "other" drug offenses (31-37%) than for marijuana and heroin/narcotic offenses (21-22%).

Data for several different kinds of juvenile misbehavior, and levels of seriousness, have been lumped together in reporting initial referrals for delinquent tendencies. For instance, referrals for incorrigibility, sexual delinquency, malicious mischief, failure to adjust, and running away from home were given as one category until 1969. Initial referrals for these tendencies were 54-65% of those for delinquent tendencies, with from 35-47% of these being girls. The number of initial referrals for these delinquent tendencies increased from 731 to 2,547 or 248%, from 1960-1970. In the two years for which some individual data were reported for these acts, 1969-1970, it was found that 10% of all delinquent tendency referrals were for malicious mischief, with girls being only 7% of these. Incorrigibility and sexual delinquency were 48% of all referrals for delinquent tendencies in 1969, but only 28% in 1970; girls contributed 56% of these. (This leads to the conclusion that most of these cases may be sexual delinquency referrals.) Referrals for failure to adjust/runaway juveniles varied from 4% in 1969 to 21% in 1970; girls were a high percentage of these, too (43%). The proportion of referrals for liquor and gasoline- and glue-sniffing dropped from 18-23% to 13-15% over 1960-1970, but the percentage of girls referred for these acts increased from 7% to 20%. Referrals for loitering, trespassing, and curfew violations tended to be an increasing proportion of referrals for delinquent tendencies (ranging from 8-20%). Referrals for truancy were a small percentage of those for delinquent tendencies, 3-4%, but girls were about 43% of these.

Ninety to ninety-two percent of delinquent act referrals to the probation department come from primary law enforcement agencies, girls being about 20%. Referrals by the courts contributed about 4-7% of the total referrals, with about 25% being girls. The remainder of the referrals came from schools, parents, or relatives, with about 50% being referrals of girls.

The median age of juvenile initial referrals remained at about 15 1/2 years over 1960-1970 for both boys and girls. The proportion of girls varied within age intervals, however, from 10% in the younger ages to 25% in the 14-15 year olds and 15% in the 18 years and over group. The increase in juvenile referrals of Negroes was higher than for any other race (616%) from 1960-1970, but their proportion of total juvenile referrals only rose from 2% to 3.5%. Referrals of white juveniles showed the lowest rate of increase from 1960-1970 (178%) and their percentage of total juvenile referrals declined from 96% to 75%. The numbers and proportions of juveniles of "unknown" race increased tremendously during 1963-1970; this is believed to be due to a growing tendency for juveniles

and reporting agencies to reject racial connotations by reporting juveniles as of unknown race. In the years for which these data were provided (1960-1964 and 1967-1968), there were indications that the proportions of boys and girls of different races referred for juvenile probation were different. The proportion of white boys decreased from 78% to 70% while that for white girls increased from 18% to 22.5%. The percentage of Negro boys rose from 1.5% to 2% and the proportion of Negro girls from 0.2% to 0.5%. Compared to their proportions in the juvenile population in the county, white boys were most over-represented in juvenile referrals, and white girls most under-represented. Relating ethnic groups to juvenile referrals, data for 1960-1970 indicated that Mexican-Americans have not increased as much as other ethnic groups, and that their proportion of total referrals has become correspondingly less, dropping from 27% in 1960 to 15% in 1970. The percentage of juvenile referrals in the Mexican-American ethnic group is thus approaching their proportion in the population, 11.4%. Girls of other ethnic groups are a considerably smaller percentage of referrals than of the juvenile population, but Mexican-American girls are almost equivalently represented.

Rereferrals of juveniles while still under court jurisdiction increased from 1965-1968, from 1,742 to 2,610, then decreased to 1,856 in 1970. The rate of increase from 1965-1968 was higher for rereferrals for delinquent tendencies than for specific offenses (55% versus 43%). From 1968 to 1969, the number of rereferrals for delinquent tendencies decreased 48% while those for specific offenses decreased just 18%. 1970 levels were slightly higher for both. Rereferrals for specific offenses were 42-46% of the total rereferrals from 1965-1968, but increased to 53% in 1969-1970, due to the large decrease in rereferrals for delinquent tendencies in 1969-1970. Rereferrals for specific offenses showed the same general trends as initial referrals relative to types of offenses. Until 1970, the juvenile court had initiated formal status for 10-14% of the rereferrals, but in 1970 only 1% were placed on formal status. Primary law enforcement agencies were the source of rereferral for 66-74% of the juveniles, and "other" sources rereferred another 25-31%. From 63-69% of the juveniles rereferred had no hearing representation; one-fourth were represented by the Public Defender's office, and just 7-8% by private counsel.

Indications were that juveniles rereferred to the court who had had a greater number of prior petitions filed were increasing in proportion to those who had had only one or no prior petitions filed. In 1969-1970, indications were that the proportion of juveniles rereferred who had had two or more prior petitions was growing. The percentages of white and Mexican-American juveniles rereferred were higher than their proportions of initial referrals.

#### Juvenile Detention

Total admissions to juvenile halls increased from 4,069 to 10,954 during 1960-1970. Year-end population in juvenile halls rose from 114 to 251, or 120%, during this period. The number of admissions was highest, generally, in October, and lowest in the summer months from June through September. This rather refutes the theory that idleness in the summer months, when juveniles are not attending school, may lead to increased offenses and arrests. The proportion of juveniles detained for specific offenses (rather than for delinquent tendencies) declined from about 60% in the early sixties to 45% after 1965. Juveniles detained for crimes

against persons were a very small percentage of admissions for specific offenses, 7-11% altogether. Detentions for crimes against property were about 50% in all; 20% for burglary, 20% for theft, and 13% for auto theft. Admissions to juvenile halls for drug violations increased from 14% to 35% of admissions for specific offenses from 1967-1970. Half of these involved marijuana offenses; 45%, dangerous drugs; and the rest, narcotics. Detention of girls for specific offenses appeared to be increasing somewhat, from 8% to 16% over 1967-1970. The percentage of girls admitted for theft, runaways from placement, and drug violations was higher than for any other specific offenses, ranging from 18-35%.

Detention of juveniles for delinquent tendencies rose from 29% to 43% of total admissions from 1960-1970. In 1969-1970, from 40-44% of these were for incorrigibility and 24-26% for running away. The proportion of girls detained for delinquent tendencies was roughly equivalent to their proportion of the population, being particularly high for admissions for incorrigibility (48%) and running away (nearly 60%).

The median age of juveniles admitted to juvenile halls was slightly over 15 years. Generally, girls were about one-fourth of juveniles admitted at ages 13-14, 15, and 16 years. They were smaller proportions of admissions aged 7-12 and 17 years, 16-17%.

It appeared that most admissions to juvenile ranches occurred in January to June. Girls were 13-19% of admissions to juvenile ranches in recent years. Median time to release by graduation was six months; release for other reasons was granted at two months or less at two facilities, and two-four months at the third ranch. At least one-fourth of the juveniles admitted to juvenile ranches were detained because of delinquent tendencies. Detentions for crimes against persons were few, except for assaults. For the two years of available data, 1969-1970, the average proportion of detentions for burglary, theft, and auto theft were in the same range, 15-17%. Juvenile detentions for drug violations averaged 24%, slightly higher than any other offenses. Girls were a higher proportion of detentions for drug violations than for other offenses, about 25% on the average.

The majority of juveniles admitted to ranches were 15 or 16 years old at admission, with girls being 18-25%. At least 92% of the admissions were white and about 4% were Negro. On the average, girls were a larger percentage of white juveniles admitted than they were of Negro admissions. The proportion of Mexican-Americans admitted to juvenile ranches increased from 9% to 37% over 1965-1970. The percentages of girls of Mexican-American or all other ethnic groups were about the same, 16% and 20% respectively.

#### Law Enforcement Agency Personnel

Total personnel--sworn, civilian, and auxiliary--increased from 867 to 1,736 over 1960-1970, or 100%. Of these, about 82-83% were sworn agents. The number of civilian personnel rose from 154 to 297 during 1960-1970, and auxiliary personnel varied from a low of 417 to 499, with no trends indicated.

Chapter I

POPULATION AND ARRESTS

## Chapter I POPULATION AND ARRESTS

The close relationship between population growth and increasing numbers of criminal offenses is self-evident. More people, more crimes-- and Santa Clara County's rate of population growth has received nationwide attention. During the eleven years spanned in this report, 1960-1970, total population in the County has grown by 63%. The total number of adult and juvenile arrests has increased by 108%. This illustrates yet another often-noted aspect of crime with respect to population. Criminal offenses tend to increase at a faster rate than population.

Though the relationship between population growth and increased crime is close, then, criminal trends cannot be accurately predicted as a one-to-one effect of population changes. The percentage of increase in population will not account for the percentage of increase in arrests. However, if the relationship between population and criminal offenses were determined statistically, the difference in their rates of increase could be specified.

Further, it is known that the majority of persons arrested for criminal offenses fall in the 10-39 year old age group. This group may be broken down into two categories, 10-17 year olds or juvenile offenders and 18-39 year olds or adult offenders. It is logical to consider the growth of these age groups as affecting crime more directly than total population growth. If these age groups are growing at different rates from each other, and/or from the total population, more accuracy should be obtained in estimating future numbers of arrests by accounting for changes in the size of the 10-17 year old and 18-39 year old populations.

Therefore, a concept is presented in this chapter which is relatively new to analysis of trends in crime. The relative growth of the criminal age groups has not until recently been treated with reference to what might have been, or may be, expected to occur in the way of crimes.<sup>1/</sup> The percentage of increase in the juvenile population has been compared with the increase in juvenile offenses, and the percentage of increase in total population has been compared with the growth of total offenses--but the exact relationship has not been specified. The analysis to be discussed determined the exact relationship between growth of total population and arrests, and between major criminal age groups and arrests.

Population figures for 1960-1970 and as estimated for 1971-1975 were taken from unpublished data of the California Department of Finance, Bureau of Population Research (Appendix, Table 1) because they provided data on the age groups of particular interest, 10-17 year olds and 18-39 year olds. Arrest figures were taken from BCS annual reports for 1960-1970. These data were used to develop simple prediction equations based on 1960-1970 figures. Projections for estimation of 1971-1975 numbers

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<sup>1/</sup> A pilot research report prepared by the Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program, Factors Leading To An Increase In Commitments To State Correctional Agencies From Santa Clara County, October 1971.

of arrests were obtained by using the estimated population sizes for those years in the prediction equations.

In the following table the population figures of interest and the percentage of increase are given for the 1960-1970 base period used for development of prediction equations, and changes to be expected from 1971-1975.

Santa Clara County Population Changes

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>% Increase, 1971-1972</u>
Total Population	650,800	1,062,080	63%	1,095,650	3.2%	1,130,220	3.2%
10-17 Year Old Population	91,570	187,530	105%	195,280	4.1%	202,000	3.4%
18-39 Year Old Population	205,870	346,380	68%	362,800	4.7%	380,760	5.0%
10-39 Year Old Population	297,440	533,910	80%	558,080	4.5%	582,760	4.4%
	<u>1973</u>	<u>% Increase, 1972-1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>% Increase, 1973-1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1974-1975</u>	
Total Population	1,165,370	3.1%	1,201,210	3.1%	1,237,770	3.0%	
10-17 Year Old Population	206,900	2.4%	209,880	1.4%	210,680	0.4%	
18-39 Year Old Population	399,590	5.0%	419,760	5.0%	440,710	5.0%	
10-39 Year Old Population	606,490	4.1%	629,640	3.6%	651,390	3.4%	

It is evident that projections indicate a stable growth of the total population of about 3% per year. The noticeably higher rate of increase for the 10-17 year old population during the base period is expected to diminish to a lower rate of growth than that of the total population--actually, a decreasing rate. The 18-39 year old population, though increasing by a higher percentage than the total population, is expected to have a stable growth rate of about 5% per year through 1975. The 10-39 year old population of course reflects a compromise between the two prior age groups, weighted by the greater numbers of the 18-39 year olds.

The smaller 10-17 year old population is a result of the lower birth rate following the post-war baby boom which inflated the 18-39 year old group. By 1975, the 10-17 year age group will have passed its peak and can be expected to remain a small rate-of-growth population. The present 18-39 year old population can be expected to "grow out of" the criminally-involved age group by about 1985, and the bulge in population growth contributed after World War II will have passed through the criminal justice system.

In view of the expected differences in growth rates, predictions based on the relationship between population size and arrests should be different according to the population group used. 1970-1975 projections of crime which were based on growth in total population would be expected to be higher than those based on the 10-17 year old population, and lower than predictions from the 18-39 year old group. These differences are discussed in the following sections, as actual and predicted numbers of arrests versus population groups are given.

The emphasis in this chapter on the relationship between crime and population is not meant to infer that population is the only variable affecting crime trends. It is certainly one of the major factors, however, particularly when related to the criminal age group size.

#### All Arrests versus Total and 10-39 Year Old Populations

In Chart 1, the predicted and observed (actual) numbers of all arrests as related to the total and 10-39 year old populations are shown. Of course, the actual number of arrests from 1960-1970 are the same for both population groups. When the growth of each population from 1970-1975 is taken into account, however, the projected numbers of arrests are different. Since the crime prone age group will be increasing at a faster rate than the total population (due to the growth of the 18-39 year old group), 73,370 arrests would be expected in 1975 if projections were based on the 10-39 years population. Only 70,016 would be estimated for 1975 if total population were used as the base. An increase of 23% from 1970 to 1975 would be estimated using the 10-39 year old population as the base, compared to 17% for total population, or a difference between the two predictions of more than 3,000 arrests.

#### Adult Arrests versus Total and 18-39 Year Old Populations

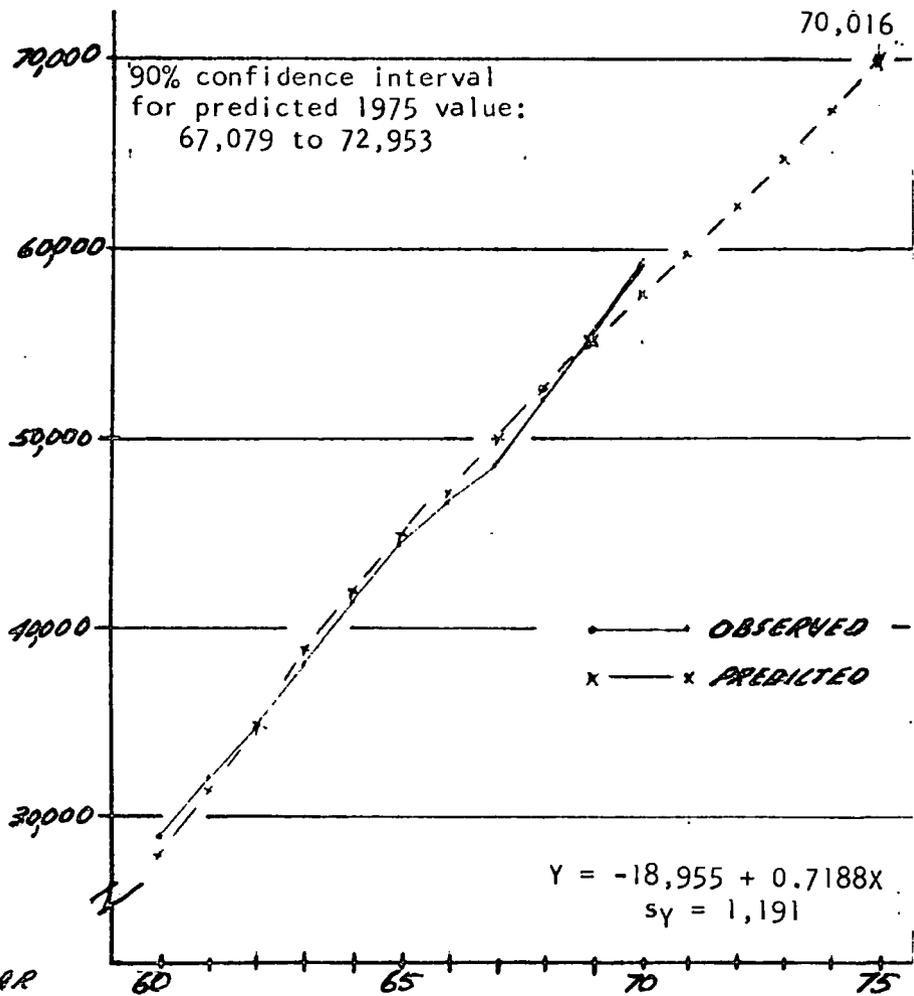
Chart 2 gives the predicted and observed number of adult arrests for 1960-1970 and projected numbers for 1971-1975, for the total population and the adult criminal age group. Here may be seen again a greater number of arrests for 1975 (49,654) using the related criminal age population expected over the next five years than would be expected from

Chapter II

FELONY OFFENSES REPORTED

Chart 1 All Arrests vs. Total and 10-39 Years Population

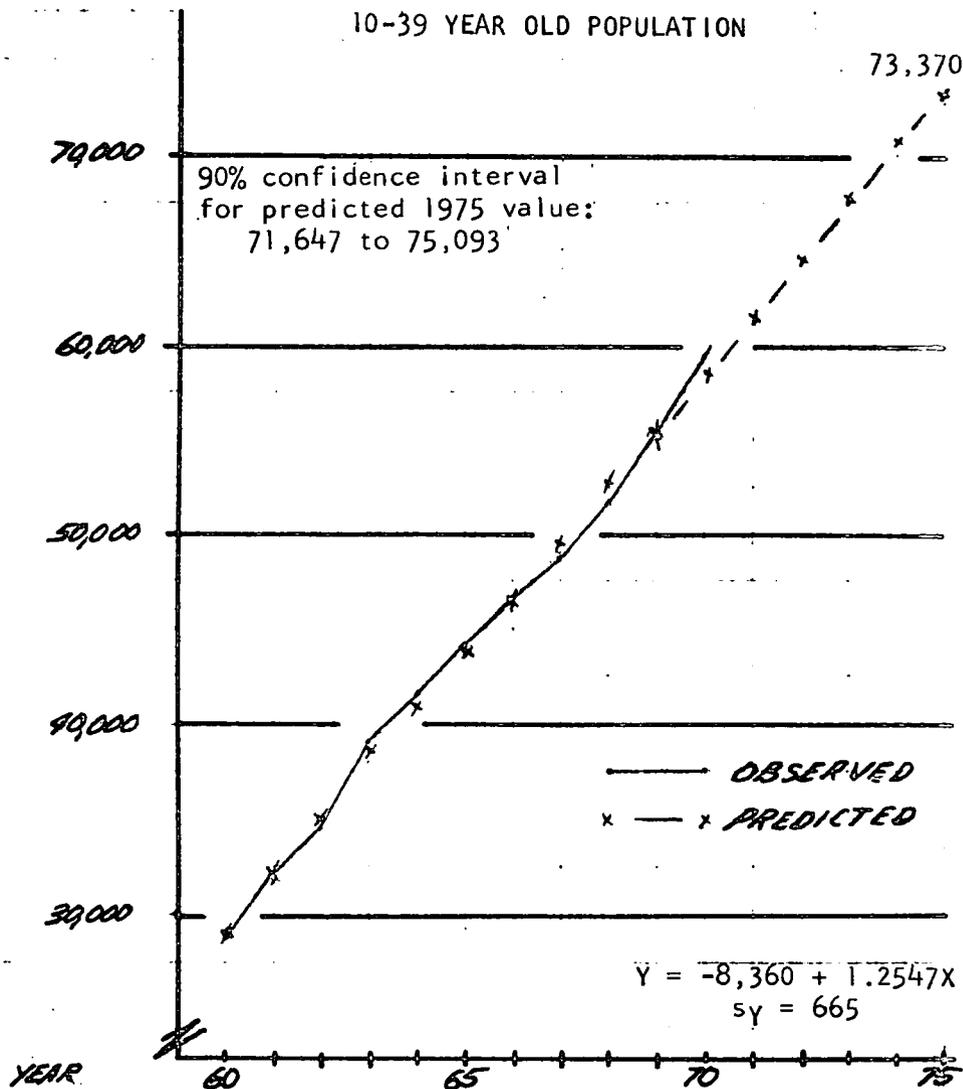
TOTAL POPULATION



TOTAL POP. (000's)

60	650.80
61	700.28
62	752.36
63	810.51
64	857.55
65	886.94
66	919.96
67	959.69
68	997.05
69	1,028.28
70	1,062.08
71	1,095.65
72	1,130.22
73	1,165.37
74	1,201.21
75	1,237.77

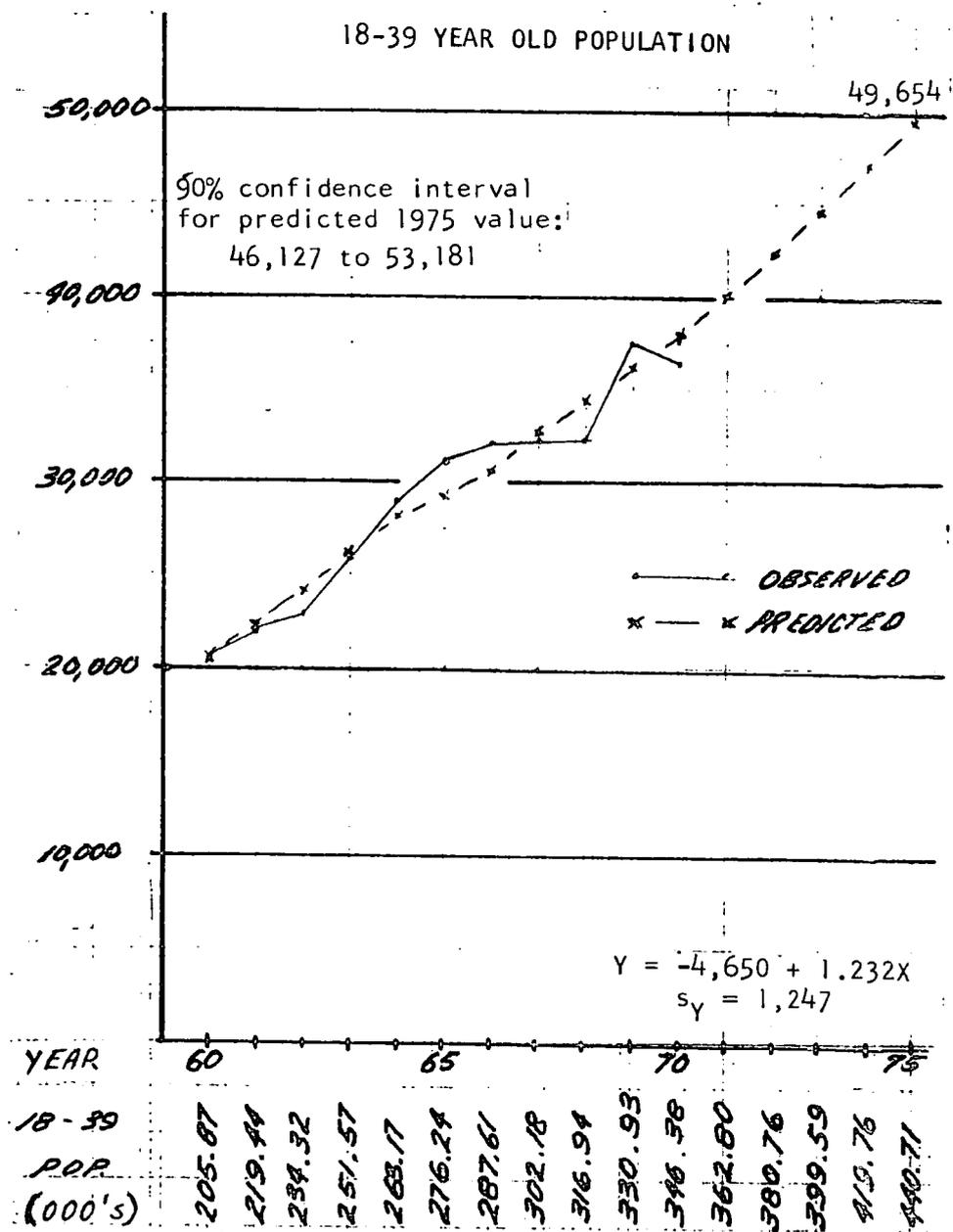
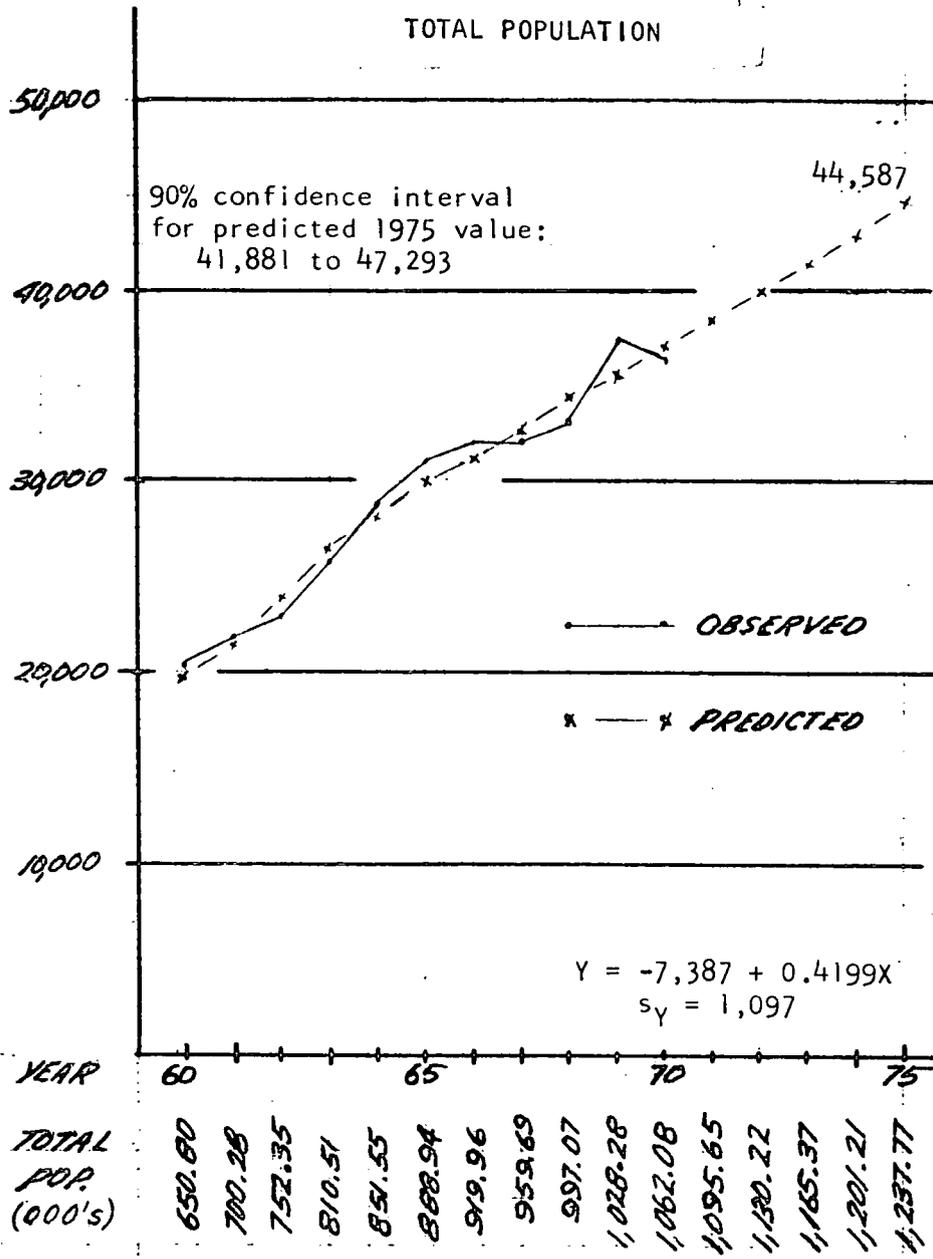
10-39 YEAR OLD POPULATION



10-39 POP. (000's)

60	297.44
61	320.59
62	345.53
63	374.89
64	396.98
65	417.42
66	437.15
67	462.23
68	487.47
69	510.54
70	538.91
71	558.88
72	582.76
73	606.99
74	629.64
75	651.39

Chart 2 Adult Arrests versus Total Population and 18-39 Year Old Population



growth of the total population (44,587). These 1975 estimates represent a difference of 4,000 in the expected number of adult arrests, or an estimated increase of just 22% compared to a 35% increase over 1970 arrests.

#### Juvenile Arrests versus Total and 10-17 Year Old Populations

In Chart 3, the number of juvenile arrests to be expected from 1971-1975 using total population or the size of the 10-17 year old group as a base are shown. In this case, use of the appropriate age group results in a lower number of arrests than would result from use of the total population. An increase over 1970 juvenile arrests of 9% would be anticipated in 1975 (25,426) if predictions accounted for total population growth, while the 23,508 arrests obtained with the decreasing rate of growth of the 10-17 year old group would be only slightly more than actual arrests in 1970.

#### All Felony Arrests versus Total and 10-39 Year Old Populations

The estimated number of felony arrests in 1975 derived from growth of the total population (30,020) and the 10-39 year old population (30,000) are almost equal, as may be seen in Chart 4. A greater number of felony arrests should have been predicted using the 10-39 year old group, since its rate of growth is somewhat higher than that of total population. That a greater number was not estimated, using the criminal age group, may indicate that felony arrests are equally predictable from total population or the 10-39 year old population. In any case, the number of felony arrests estimated using either group would mean an increase of about 137% over 1970 arrests.

#### Adult Felony Arrests versus Total and 18-39 Year Old Populations

The differences between projected numbers of adult felony arrests based on total population or the 18-39 year old population become larger each year, from 1971 to 1975. Chart 5 indicates that by 1975 an increase to 26,490 arrests (248% above 1970) may be expected due to the growth of 18-39 year old group and its historical relationship to adult felony arrests. The number of arrests in 1975 projected from total population growth is 18,650, or 145% more than in 1970. (It does not appear, then, that either population may be used to estimate adult felony arrests with similar results.)

#### Juvenile Major Offense Arrests versus Total and 10-17 Year Old Populations

In Chart 6, it may be seen that the number of juvenile major offense arrests projected for 1975 from total population growth (5,650) is about 1,000 more than would be obtained using the juvenile population as a base (4,672). Due to a dramatic increase in the number of arrests from 1969 to 1970, the estimated number of arrests in 1975 derived from the 10-17 year old group is in fact lower than the actual 1970 number (5,042). The sudden change in trend from 1969 to 1970, giving a 45% increase in one year, also makes the total--population 1975 estimate appear low--just 12% more than in 1970. If the 1969-1970 rate of increase continues, either projection would vastly underestimate 1975 numbers of juvenile major offense arrests.

Chart 3 Juvenile Arrests Versus Total and 10-17 Year Old Population

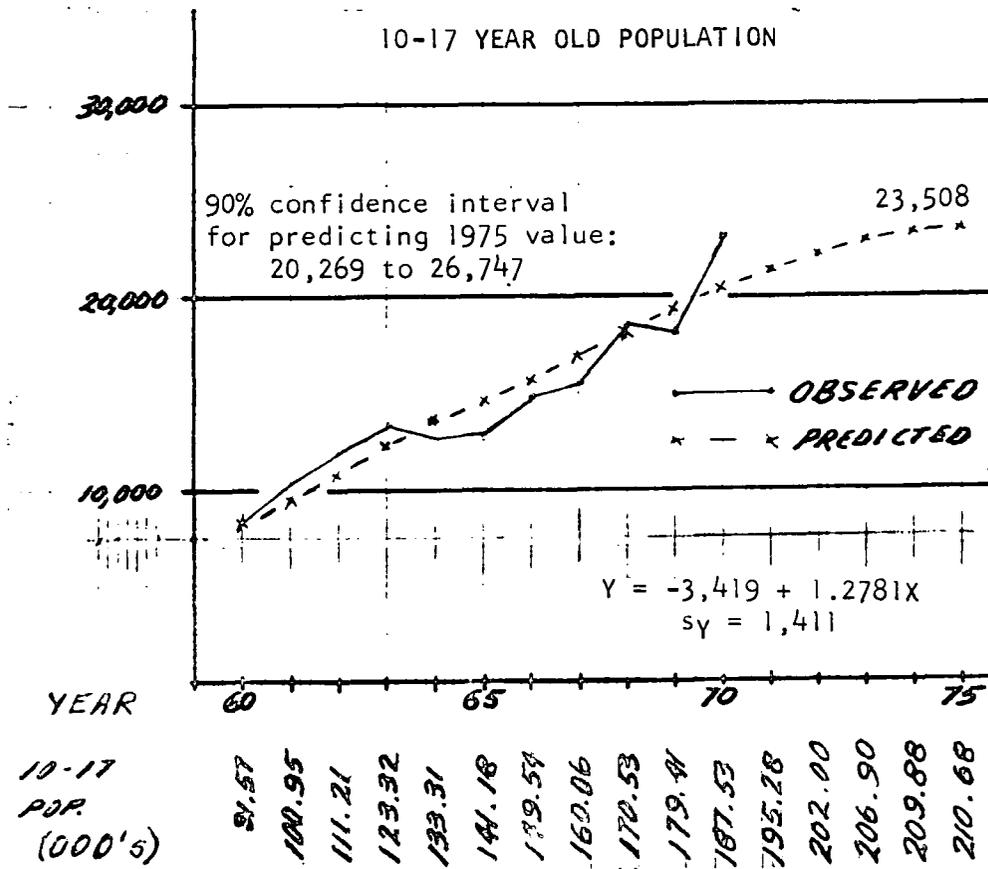
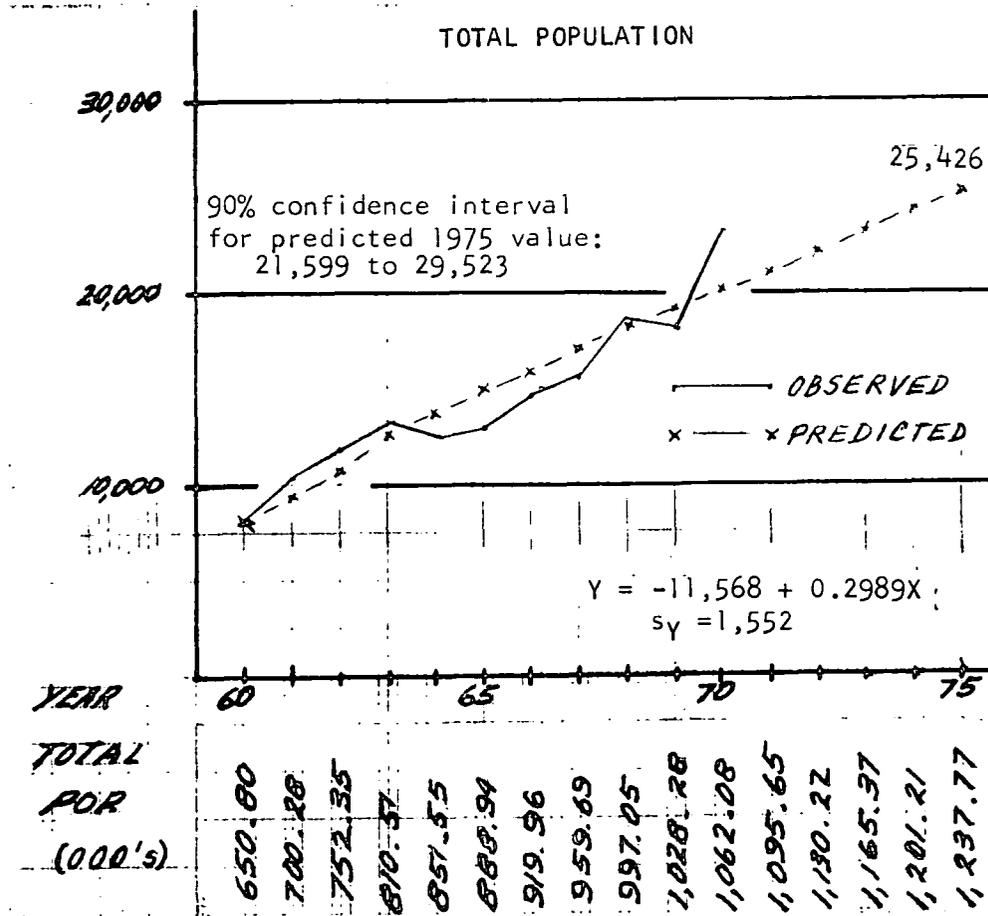
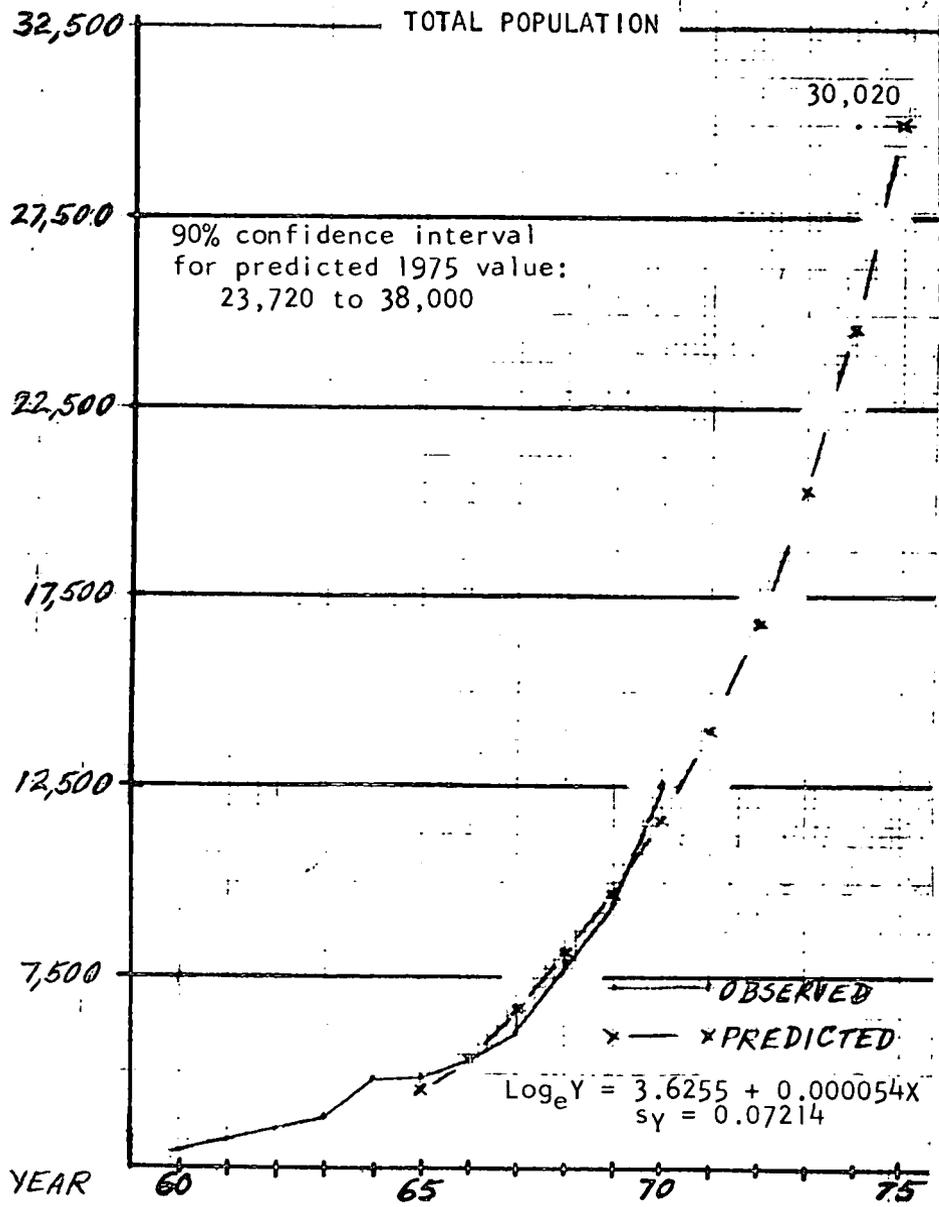
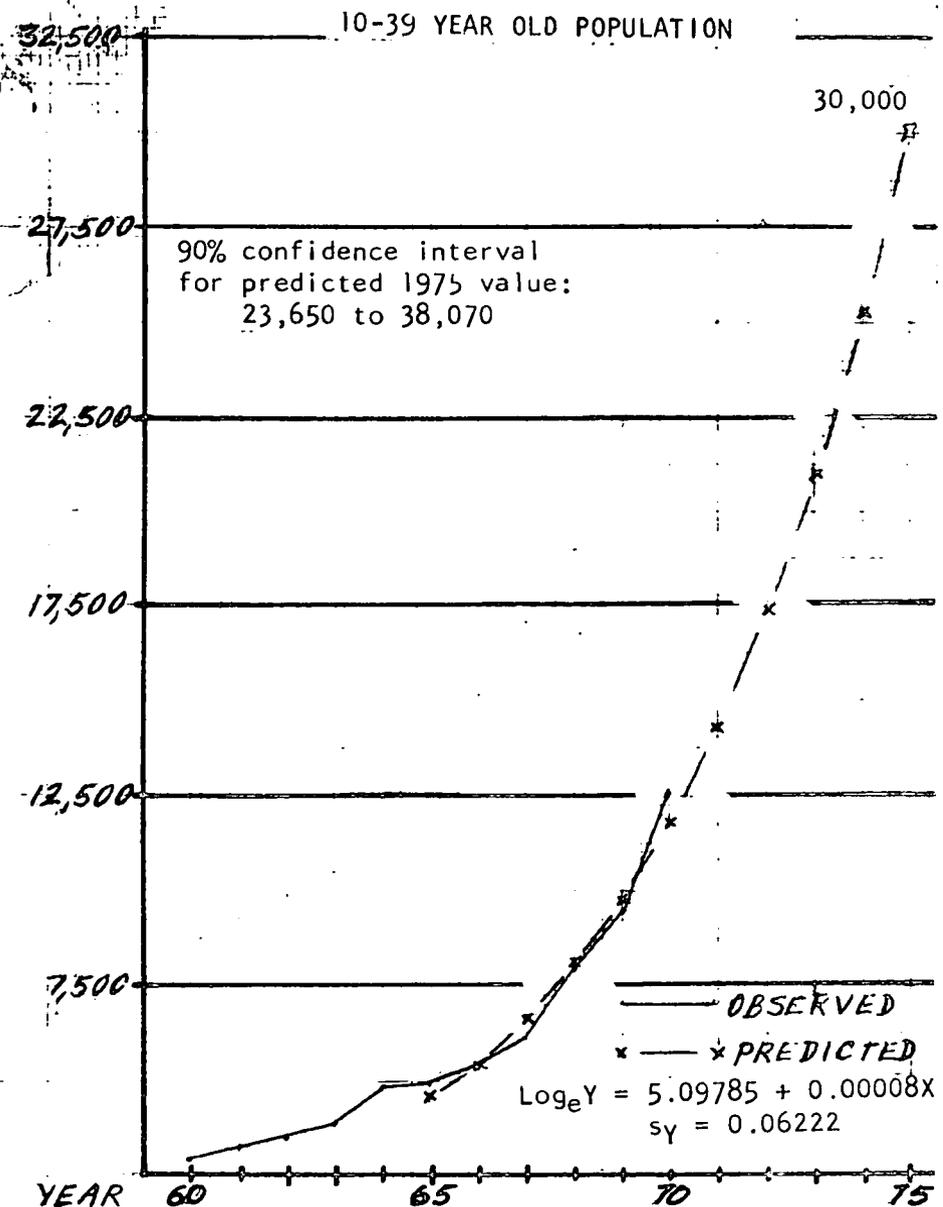


Chart 4 All Felony Arrests Versus Total and 10-39 Year Old Population



TOTAL POP. (000's)

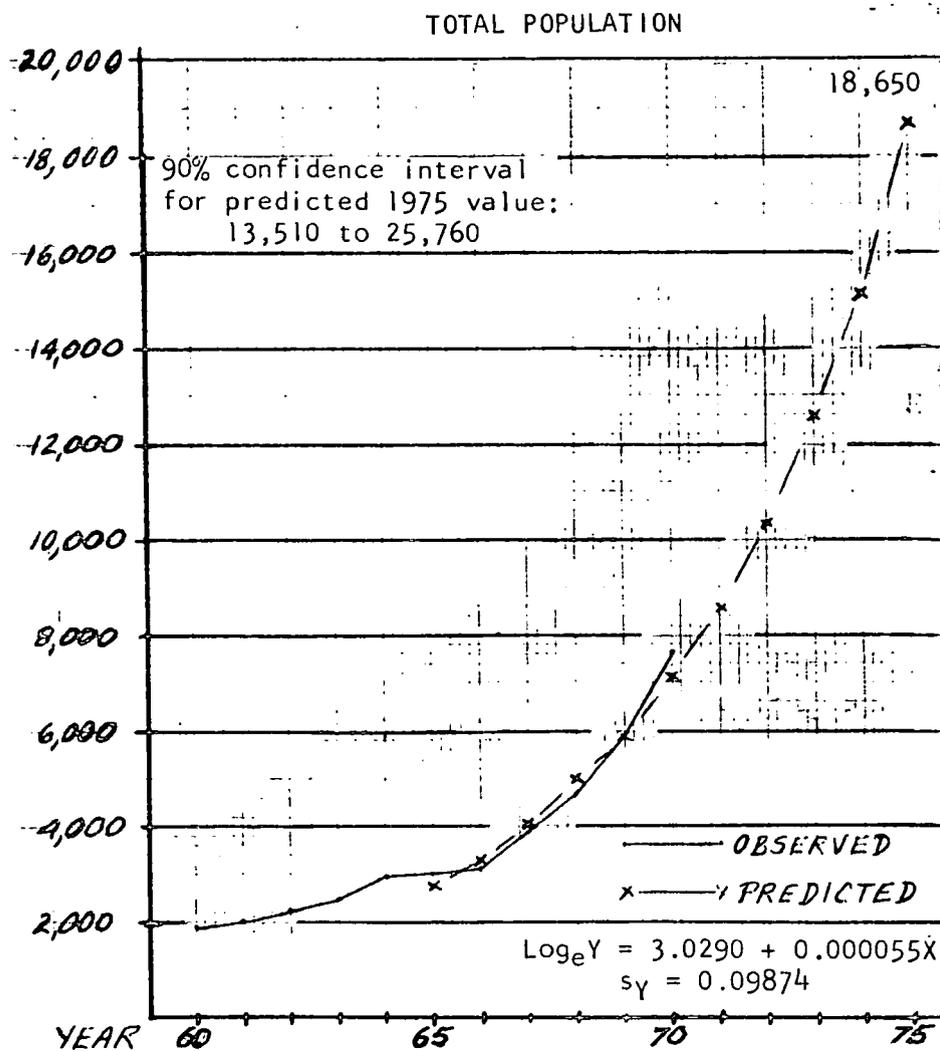
650.80
700.28
752.35
810.51
851.55
888.94
919.96
959.68
997.05
1,028.28
1,062.08
1,095.65
1,130.22
1,166.37
1,201.21
1,237.77



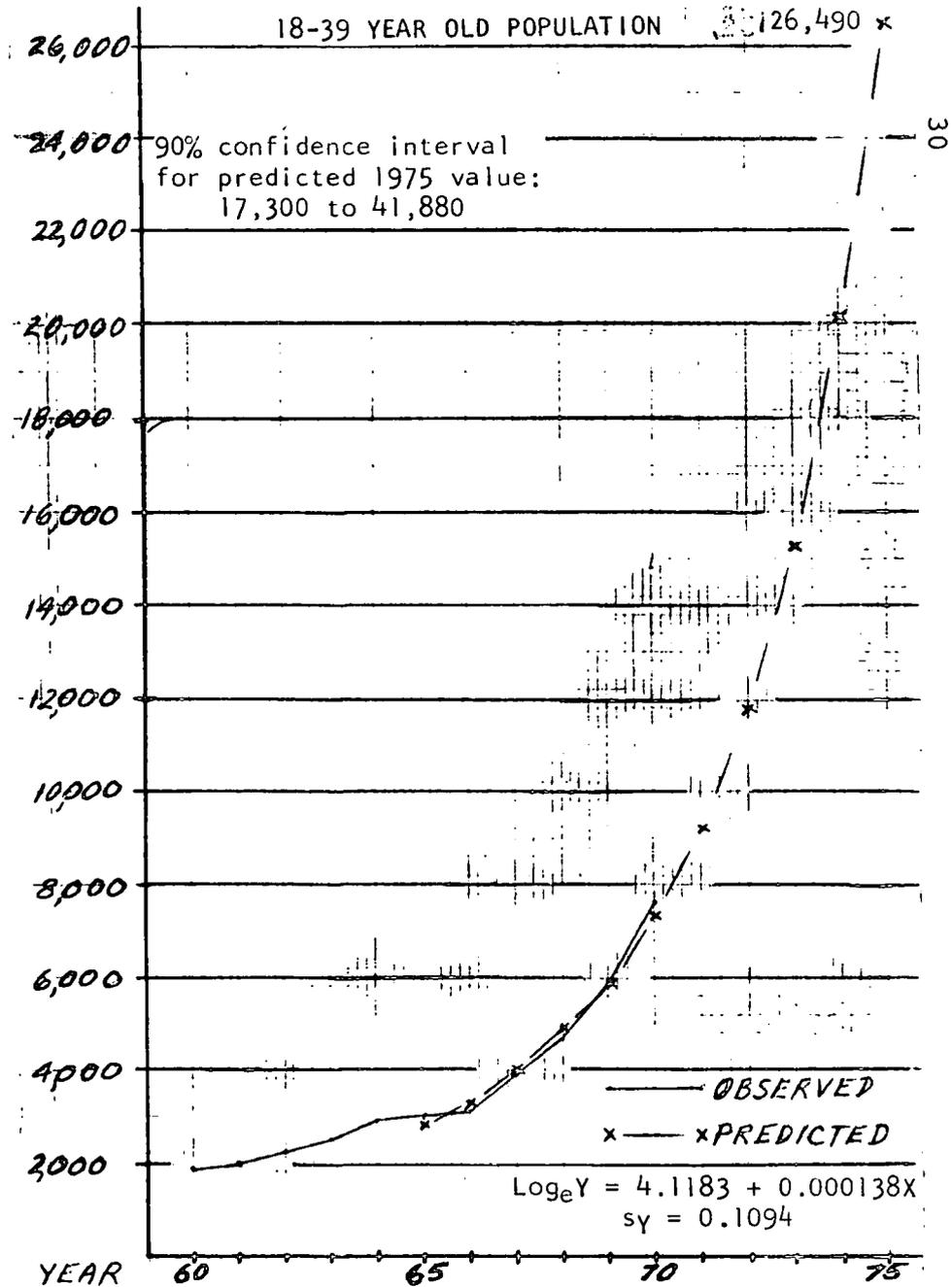
10-39 POP. (000's)

297.44
320.99
345.53
374.89
396.48
417.42
437.15
462.23
487.47
510.94
539.91
558.08
582.76
606.43
629.64
651.99

Chart 5 Adult Felony Arrests Vs. Total and 18-39 Populations

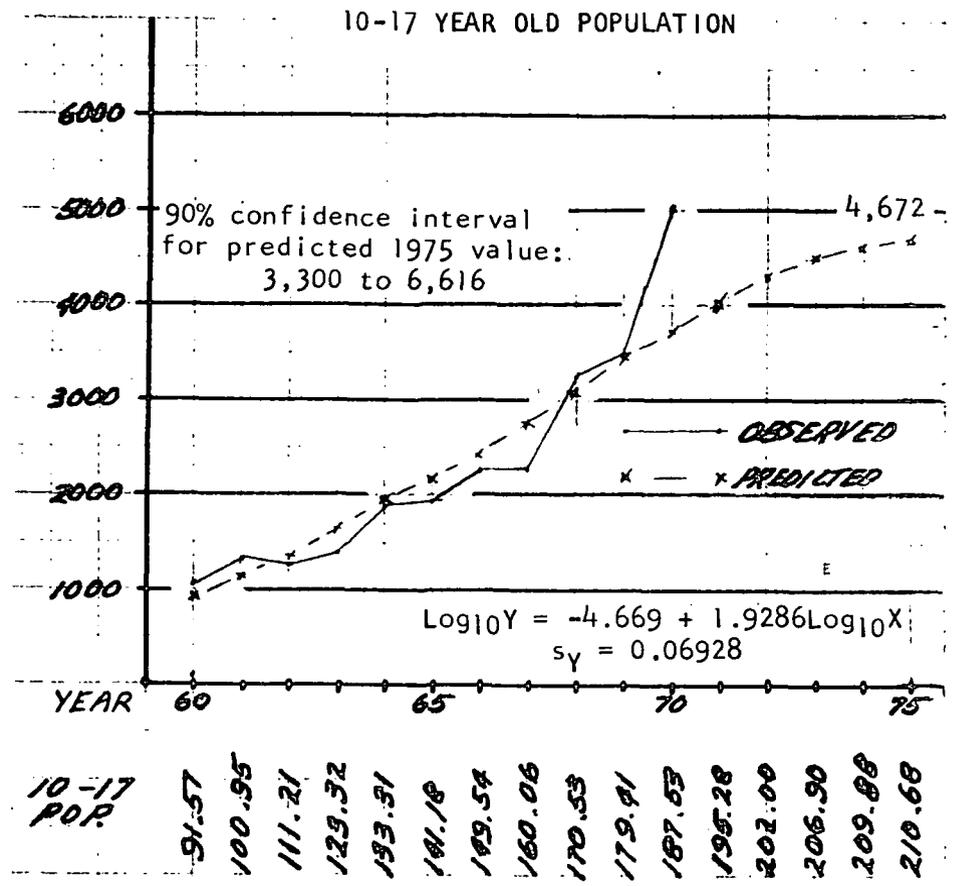
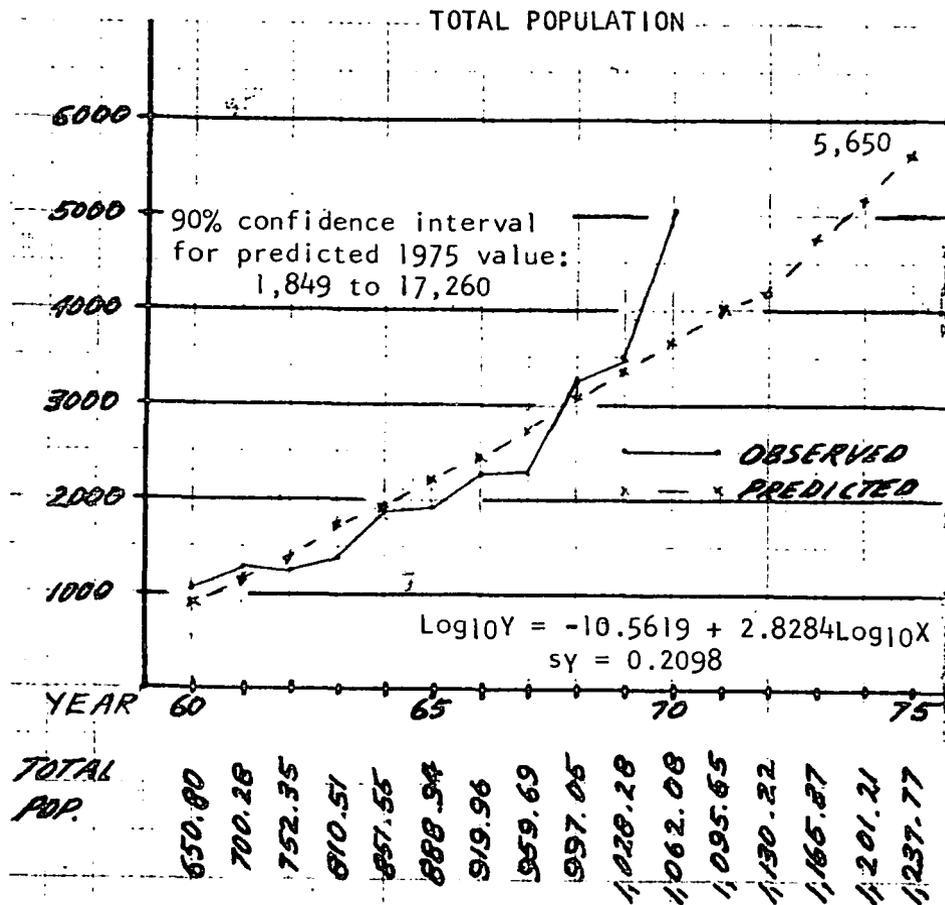


TOTAL POP.	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	650.80	700.28	752.35	810.51	851.55	888.94	919.96	959.69	997.05	1,028.28	1,062.08	1,095.65	1,130.22	1,165.37	1,201.21	1,237.77



18-39 POP.	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	205.87	219.94	234.32	251.87	263.17	276.24	287.61	302.18	316.94	330.99	346.38	362.80	380.76	399.59	419.76	440.71

Chart 6 Juvenile Major Arrests vs. Total and 10-17 Year Old Population



### All Misdemeanor Arrests versus Total and 10-39 Year Old Populations

Predicted 1975 misdemeanor arrests were greater using the 10-39 year old group as a base, as would be expected by its higher rate of growth. Chart 7 shows that 44,976 arrests would be projected by the 10-39 year old population increase, while only 43,326 would be estimated from total population growth. The first would be a 29% increase above 1970, and the latter a 24% increase.

### Adult Misdemeanor Arrests versus Total and 18-39 Year Old Populations

As in the previous comparisons of 1971-1975 projections based on the total population and the 18-39 year old group, a sizeable difference in the estimated number of arrests would be reached by 1975. As shown in Chart 8, 40,069 adult misdemeanor arrests could be expected considering the increase in the 18-39 year old population by 1975, a 39% increase above the 1970 number. Total population would give an increase of just 27%, to 36,692 arrests.

### Juvenile Minor Offense Arrests versus Total and 10-17 Year Old Populations

Similarly, predictions based on the juvenile population remain lower than those for the total population when estimating minor offense arrests, as they were for total and major offense arrests of juveniles. The graphs in Chart 9 show the 1975 estimate based on the 10-17 year old population to be 6,151 arrests for minor offenses, barely more than the 5,957 actual arrests in 1970. Growth of the total population would give a projection of 6,745 arrests in 1975, or a 13% increase over 1970.

### Juvenile Delinquent Tendencies Arrests versus Total and 10-17 Year Old Populations

Chart 10 shows the projected number of juvenile arrests for delinquent tendencies projected by total population growth and the lower rate of growth of the juvenile population. If total population were used as the base, 13,538 arrests would be estimated for 1975, or 9% more than were made in 1970 (12,386). Again, the low rate of growth of the juvenile population from 1970-1975 would give the number of arrests in 1975 as only slightly larger than the 1970 actual figure--12,683.

### Summary of Population versus Arrest Predictions

If, first, the relationship between growth of population and growth of crime is accepted as valid and important--consideration of the effects of population changes should improve prediction of trends in crime. The relationship is not of the one-to-one type, however. Crime increases at a faster rate than population, and the exact relationship needs to be specified rather than speculated. To carry the concept to its fullest the most useful application, the relationship between changes in the criminal-age population and crime (i.e., arrests) was also determined. In almost every case, significant differences between predictions based on the total population and those derived from changes in the crime prone age population(s) were obtained. These differences support the need to determine the exact relationship between population and crimes, and to relate crime trends to the criminal age group rather than to total population alone.

Chart 7 All Misdemeanor Arrests Vs. Total and 10-39 Year Old Population

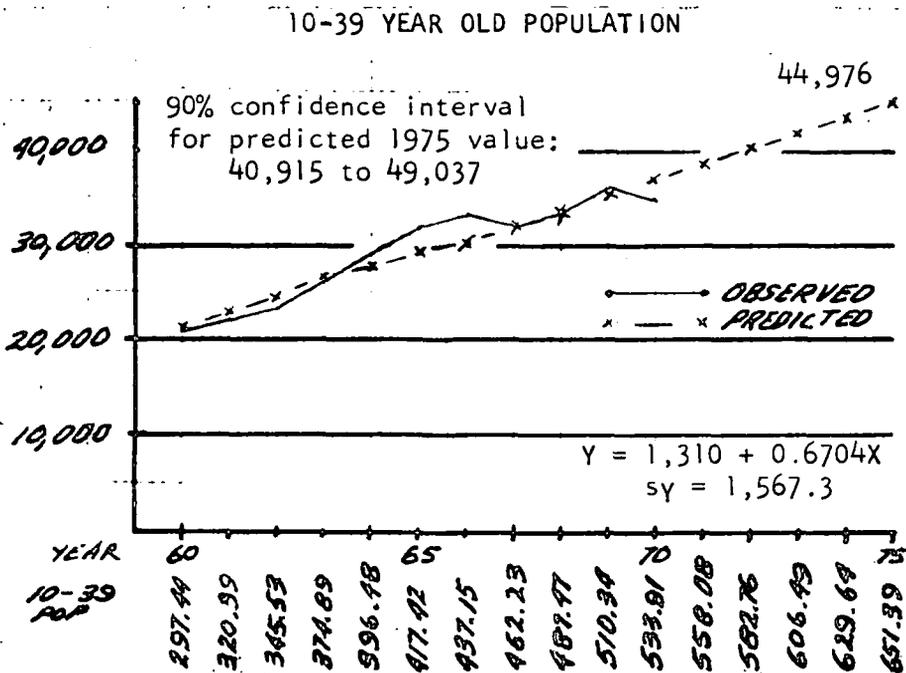
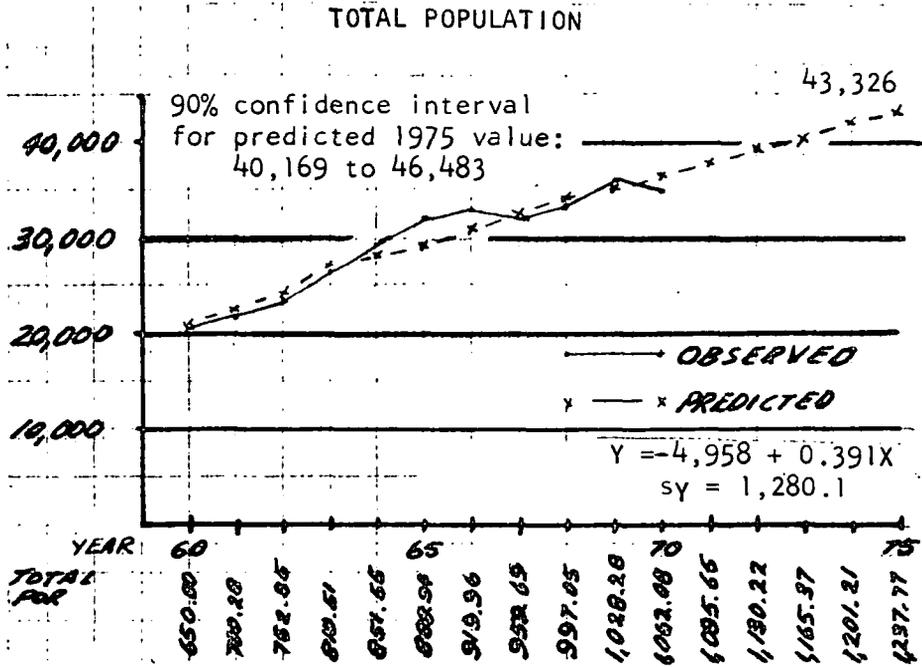


Chart 8 Adult Misdemeanor Arrests Vs. Total and 18-39 Year Old Population

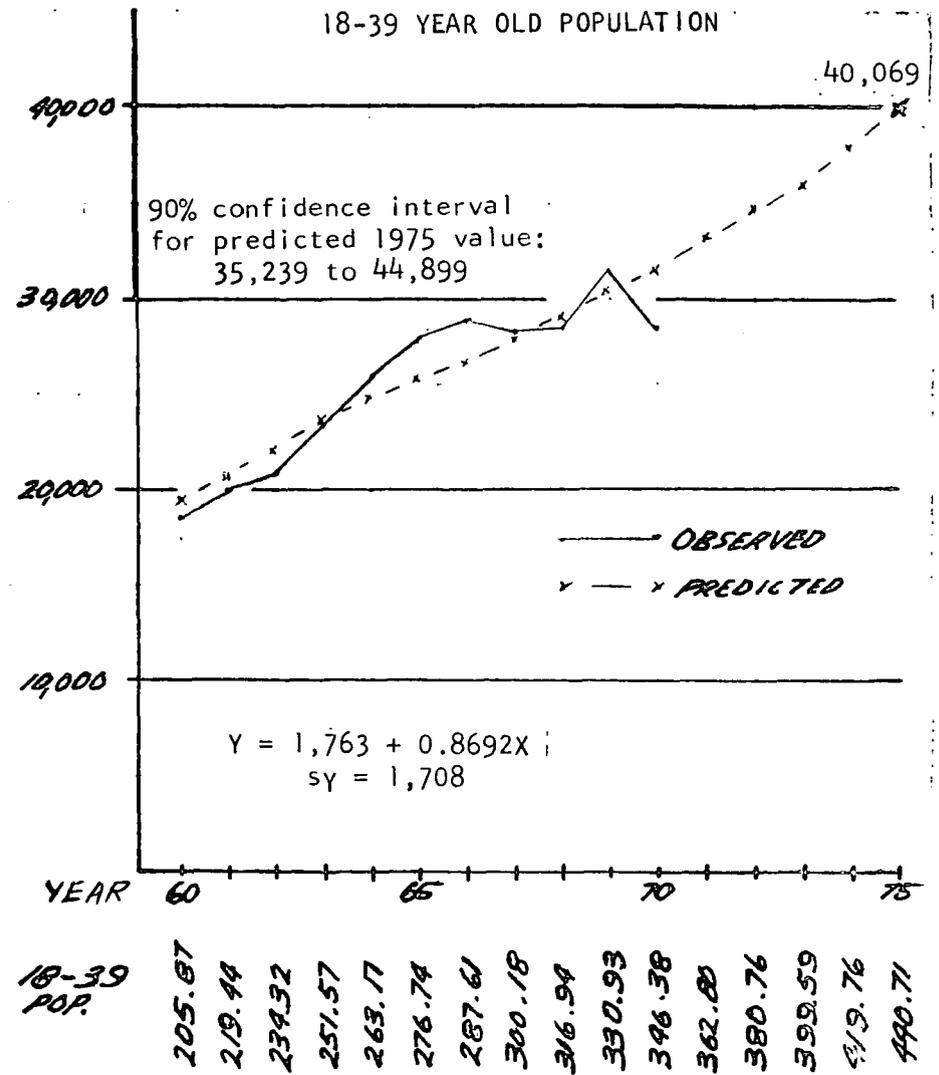
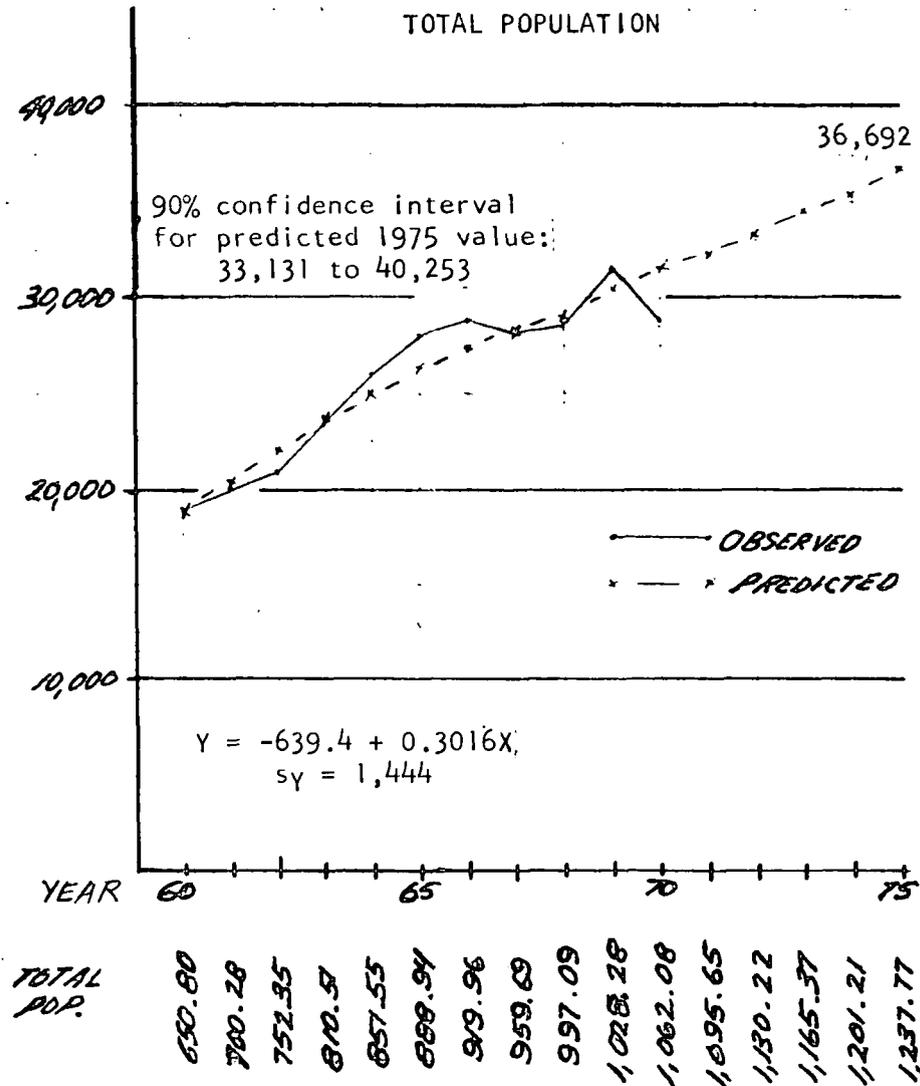
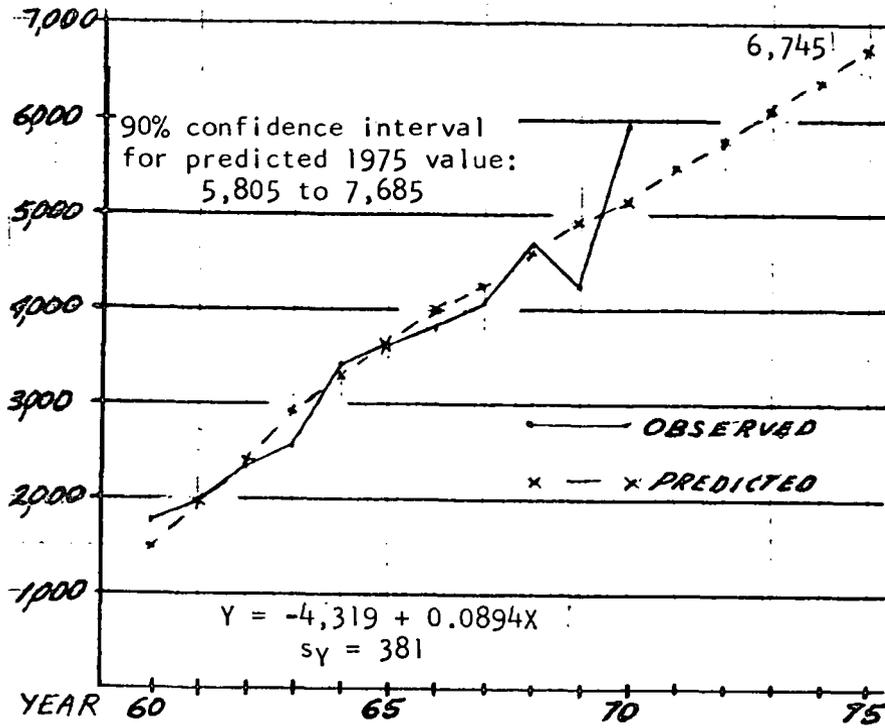


Chart 9 Juvenile Minor Arrests Vs. Total and 10-17 Year Old Population

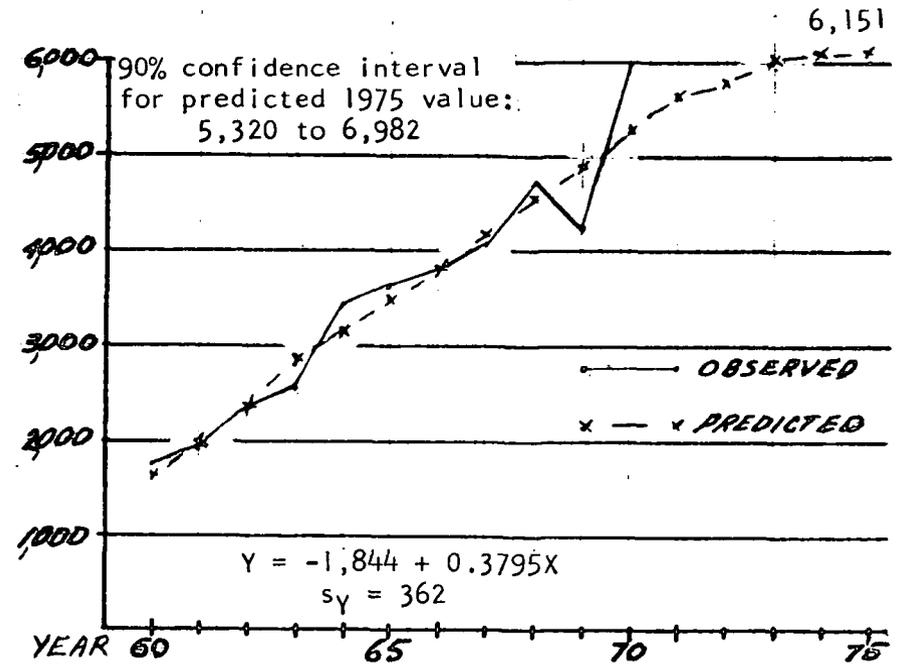
TOTAL POPULATION



TOTAL POP.

650.80  
700.28  
752.35  
810.51  
851.55  
888.94  
919.96  
959.69  
997.05  
1,028.28  
1,062.08  
1,095.65  
1,130.22  
1,165.37  
1,201.21  
1,237.77

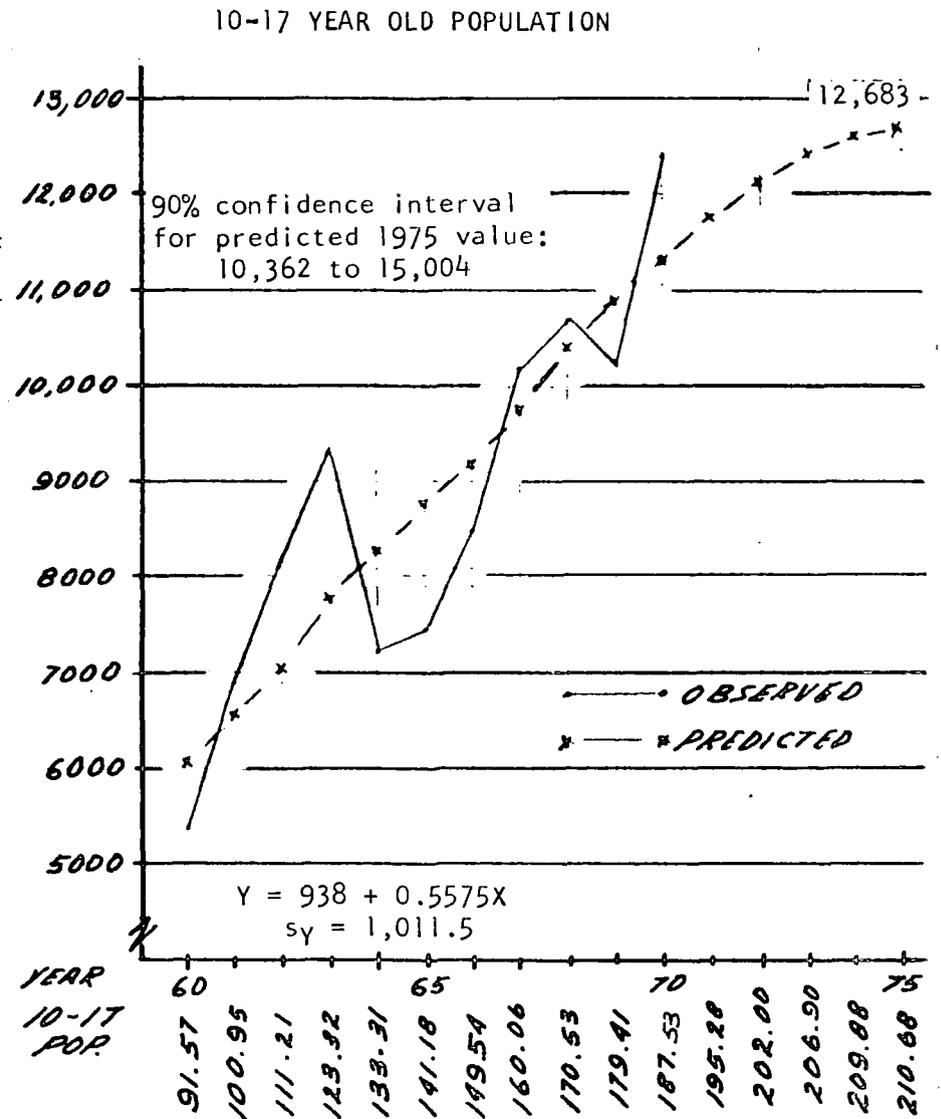
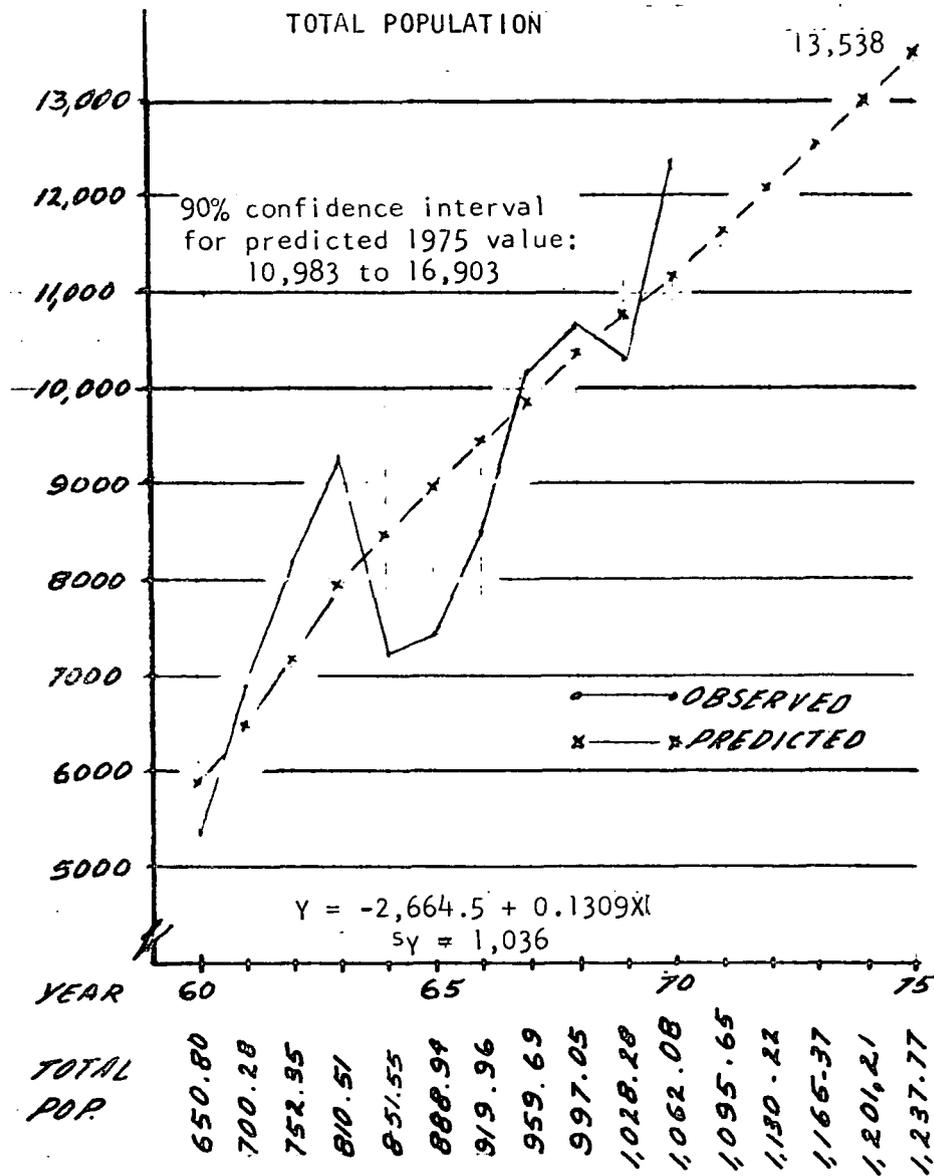
10-17 YEAR OLD POPULATION



10-17 POP.

91.57  
100.95  
111.21  
123.92  
133.31  
141.18  
149.54  
160.06  
170.53  
179.41  
187.53  
195.28  
202.00  
206.90  
209.68  
210.68

Chart 10 Delinquent Tendencies Arrests Vs. Total and 10-17 Year Old Population



It is recommended, then, that for most accurate predictions the expected size of the appropriate age groups should be accounted for after statistically calculating the specific relationship from historical data. Under these criteria, the following table gives the number of arrests which may be expected in 1975:

Predictions based on the 10-39 year old population estimated for 1975 -

Total Arrests	73,370*
All Felony Arrests	30,000
All Misdemeanor Arrests	44,976

Predictions based on the 18-39 year old population estimated for 1975 -

Total Adult Arrests	49,654*
Adult Felony Arrests	26,490
Adult Misdemeanor Arrests	40,069

Predictions based on the 10-17 year old population estimated for 1975 -

Total Juvenile Arrests	23,508*
Juvenile Major Offense Arrests	4,672
Juvenile Minor Offense Arrests	6,151
Juvenile Delinquent Tendencies Arrests	12,683

\*Predicted totals will not equal sum of parts because each part and the total were calculated independently.

In other chapters, the traditional method of prediction is used, which does not account for projected population changes. It will be seen that differences between the above predictions and those obtained by the customary arrests versus time relationship, or historical population figures, are likely to be sizeable.

## Chapter II FELONY OFFENSE REPORTS

The number of felony offenses reported has been adopted as the major index of crime. These victim's reports, with due allowance for the few erroneous or false reports, are considered the most common source at present by which to measure serious crime. Some authorities believe that felony offense reports may underestimate the incidence of serious offenses because they would not include consensual crimes and victims are sometimes reluctant to report forcible rape, or assaults perpetrated by a family member or close friend. Other authorities believe that felony offense reports are less accurately recorded than arrests, and point out that increases in recent years reflect a greater willingness to report crimes due to insurance company insistence and police encouragement of reports. This is no doubt true in some degree for certain offenses, but it is difficult to support by data analysis. In any case, it happens that in Santa Clara County the percentage of increase in major offense reports and in arrests for the seven major offenses was almost the same from 1960-1970 (330% and 320%, respectively).

An effort has been made to measure the degree of underestimation of serious crime which may result from the victim's unwillingness to report an offense. A methods test of known crime victims was conducted in San Jose to determine in how many cases the victim would be willing or able to remember and describe the incident.<sup>1/</sup> The U. S. Bureau of Census under contract to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice included questions concerning criminal incidents when conducting the 1970 San Jose survey for the Criminal Justice Pilot Program. In one-half to two thirds of the cases which involved family or friend incidents and forcible rapes, the victims did not recall or report the event. However, citizens were willing and able to re-report crimes involving stranger-to-stranger confrontation 75% of the time. If this is true of those who reported these incidents to the police or other official agencies, it certainly could be expected to occur in a higher proportion of unreported cases. The actual incidence of crime is therefore likely to be vastly underestimated when victims' reluctance to report intimate offenses, and consensual crimes, affect felony offense reporting.

Felony offense reports nevertheless remain the best available reference for estimating the workload of police and sheriff's office investigative activities re serious crime. They do not, however, provide any information on minor offenses, nor can they be used to estimate the demands on the courts, probation departments, and correctional facilities.

The number of felony offenses reported is about five times the number of arrests for felonies, and of those arrested for felonies about 21% are released or the case is dismissed prior to Superior Court. Another 15% of those arrested for felonies drop out, for various reasons, before disposition by any official agencies. And, in 35% of the cases, felony charges are reduced to misdemeanors.

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<sup>1/</sup> Turner, Anthony G., The San Jose Methods Test of Known Crime Victims. LEAA Statistics Division, Statistics Division Technical Series, Report No. 1, July 1971.

The known limitations of felony offense reports do not negate their usefulness in estimating the occurrence of serious crime, and law enforcement agency workloads. However, the limitations should be recognized as some of the many unknowns in the criminal justice system.

Table II-1 gives the basic data for 1960-1970 which were used in determining trends in felony offense reports, from which predictions for 1971-1975 could be made.

#### Total, Major, and "All Other" Felony Offenses Reported

The "all other" category of felony offenses has been muddied recently by the use of a new reporting form (see Appendix), instituted in 1969, which in fact includes some misdemeanors. This resulted in a jump from 8,500 "all other" felony reports in 1968 to over 40,000 in 1969. This is the kind of phenomenon no mathematical relationship could be expected to account for so an adjustment was made to reflect the change in the reporting system. The adjustment also permitted prediction of offense reports based on more than two years' data.<sup>2/</sup>

Another change in the "all other" felony offense classification in 1969 discontinued the practice of reporting forgery and check offenses individually. These offenses constituted from 86.4% of the "all other" category, in 1960, to 51.1% in 1968. The number of reports under the "all other" felony offenses classification comprised from 43% to 32% of the total reports over 1960-1968. In view of the large proportion of reports under this category, it would appear to be worthwhile to include data on specific offenses within the classification, particularly forgery and check offenses.

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<sup>2/</sup> The adjustment was made by determining a prediction equation from 1960-1968 data only. The "predicted" value for 1969 was calculated from the equation. The difference between the actual and the predicted value for 1969 was added to actual values for 1960-1968. The resulting "observed" numbers of reports and the actual 1969 and 1970 numbers were then used to calculate a new prediction equation.

Table II-1

## FELONY OFFENSES REPORTED 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>10,562</u>	<u>10,604</u>	<u>11,825</u>	<u>13,177</u>	<u>14,780</u>	<u>16,703</u>	<u>18,819</u>	<u>21,342</u>	<u>26,871</u>	<u>62,578</u>	<u>68,678</u>
<u>Major Offenses</u>	<u>6,014</u>	<u>6,365</u>	<u>7,299</u>	<u>7,801</u>	<u>9,706</u>	<u>11,204</u>	<u>12,908</u>	<u>14,407</u>	<u>18,392</u>	<u>22,417</u>	<u>25,258</u>
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>1,144</u>	<u>1,457</u>	<u>2,041</u>	<u>2,568</u>
Wilful homicide	9	9	14	17	18	22	23	25	16	26	19
Robbery	206	164	198	226	257	235	324	395	496	709	922
Aggravated assault	130	196	213	235	314	424	445	613	786	1,003	1,307
Forcible rape	44	51	65	58	60	79	119	111	159	303	320
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>	<u>5,625</u>	<u>5,945</u>	<u>6,809</u>	<u>7,265</u>	<u>9,057</u>	<u>10,444</u>	<u>11,997</u>	<u>13,263</u>	<u>16,935</u>	<u>20,376</u>	<u>22,690</u>
Burglary	3,611	3,787	4,406	4,651	5,683	6,872	8,079	8,813	11,216	12,964	14,232
Grand theft	452	541	588	735	952	1,122	1,142	1,425	1,798	2,219	2,488
Auto theft	1,562	1,617	1,815	1,879	2,422	2,450	2,776	3,025	3,921	5,193	5,970
<u>Forgery &amp; Checks</u>	<u>3,931</u>	<u>3,649</u>	<u>3,724</u>	<u>4,558</u>	<u>3,886</u>	<u>4,250</u>	<u>4,307</u>	<u>4,248</u>	<u>4,334</u>	Not available	
<u>All Other</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>802</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>1,188</u>	<u>1,249</u>	<u>1,604</u>	<u>2,687</u>	<u>4,145</u>		
(Including forgery & checks)	(4,548)	(4,239)	(4,526)	(5,376)	(5,074)	(5,499)	(5,911)	(6,935)	(8,479)	(40,161)*	(43,420)*

\*Including forgery and checks, and using new reporting form.

Chart 11 shows the prediction lines and adjusted observed numbers of total and "all other" felony offense reports. Actual and predicted numbers of reports of the seven major offenses are also given in Chart 11. Table II-2 gives the actual values for total, major, and "all other" felony offense reports from 1960-1970.

Chart 11 is useful for comparing 1969-1970 actual data and projections to 1975, but Table II-2 must be used to compare increases over 1960-1968. Major offense reports increased from 6,014 to 18,392 (or 206%) from 1960-1968. Reports of major offenses increased at a much faster rate than "all other" felony offense reports, and are expected to reach 51,370 by 1975 -- a 100% increase over 1970.

Table II-2

## FELONY OFFENSES REPORTED, 1960-1970

	<u>Total Offenses Reported</u>	<u>Major Offenses</u>	<u>Forgery and Checks</u>	<u>All Other</u>	<u>All Other (incl. forgery &amp; checks)</u>
1960	10,562	6,014	3,931	617	4,548
1961	10,604	6,365	3,649	590	4,239
1962	11,825	7,299	3,724	802	4,526
1963	13,177	7,801	4,558	818	5,376
1964	14,780	9,706	3,886	1,188	5,074
1965	16,703	11,204	4,250	1,249	5,499
1966	18,819	12,908	4,307	1,604	5,911
1967	21,342	14,407	4,248	2,687	6,935
1968	26,871	18,392	4,334	4,145	8,479
1969	62,578*	22,417	Not	---->	40,161*
1970	68,678*	25,258	Given	---->	43,420*

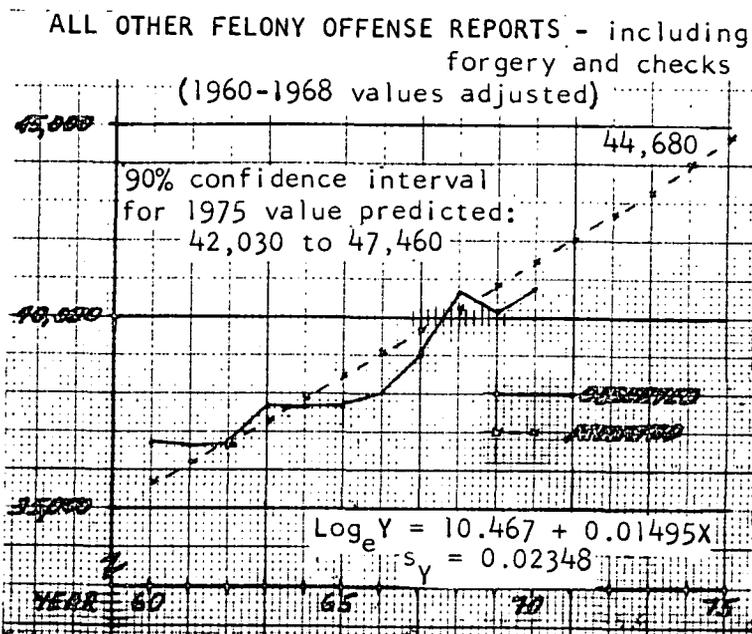
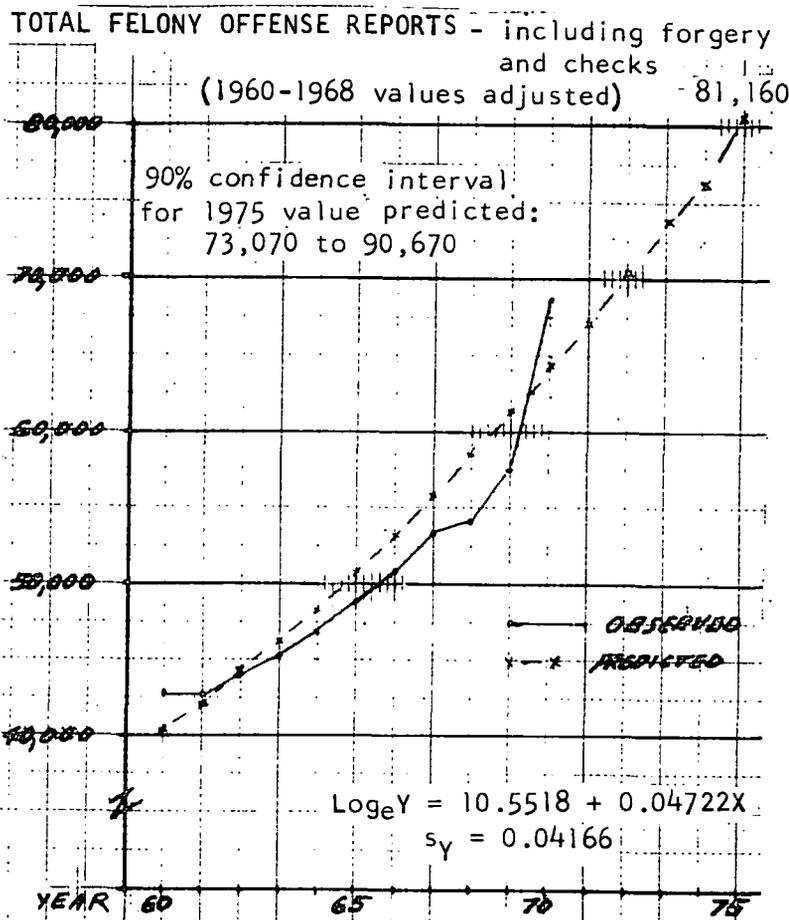
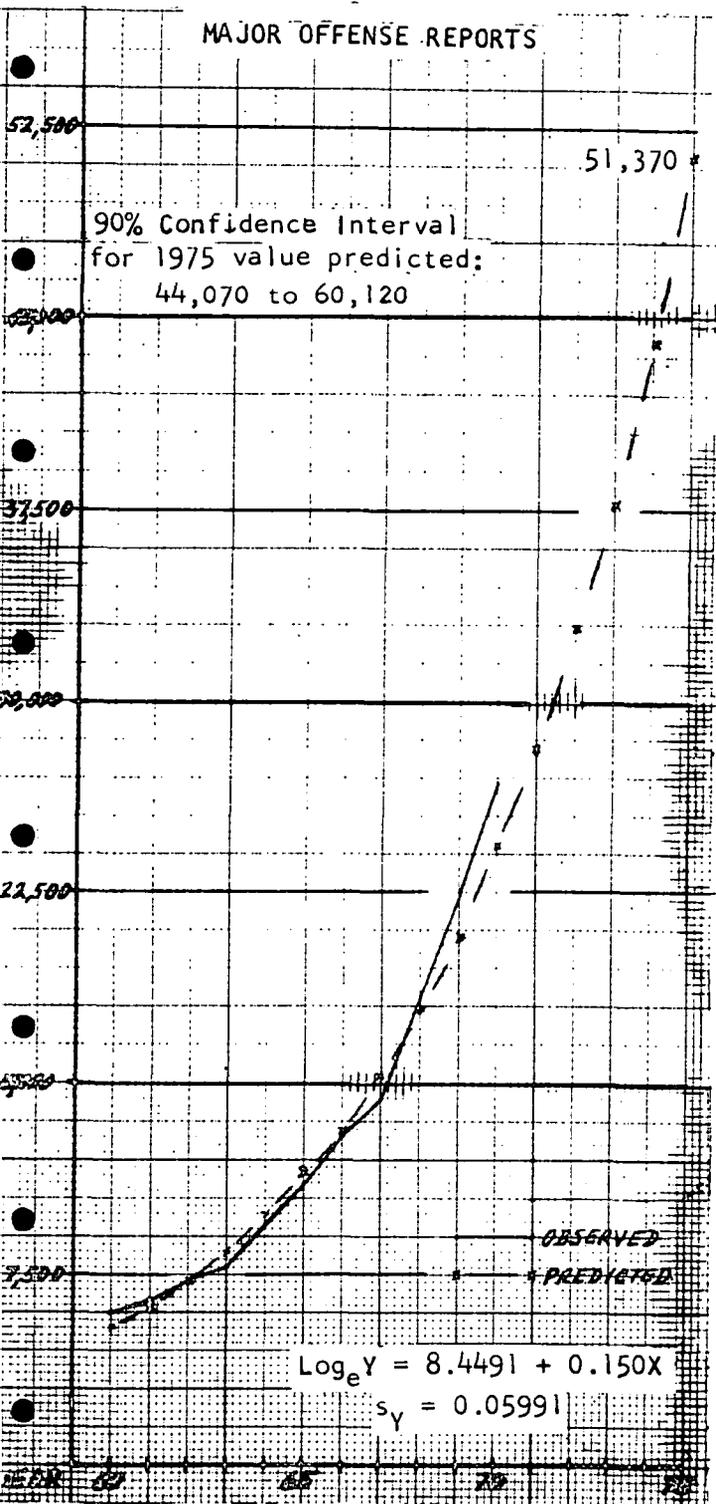
\*Using new reporting form.

The proportion of total offense reports that are described as major offenses increased from 57% to 68% over 1960-1968. Even with the artificial boost given to "all other" offense reports in 1969, major offense reports will be about 54% of the total in 1975.

"All other" felony offense reports (including forgery and checks) rose 86% from 1960-1968, and the 44,680 projected for 1975 would be only a 3% increase over 1970.

Total felony offense reports increased from 10,562 to 26,871 from 1960-1968, or 154%. The total is expected to reach 81,160 by 1975, an 18% growth over the 1970 total of 68,678.

Chart 11 Felony Offense Reports - Total, Major Offenses and All Other Offenses



Felony Offenses Reported: Crimes Against Persons and Crimes  
Against Property 3/

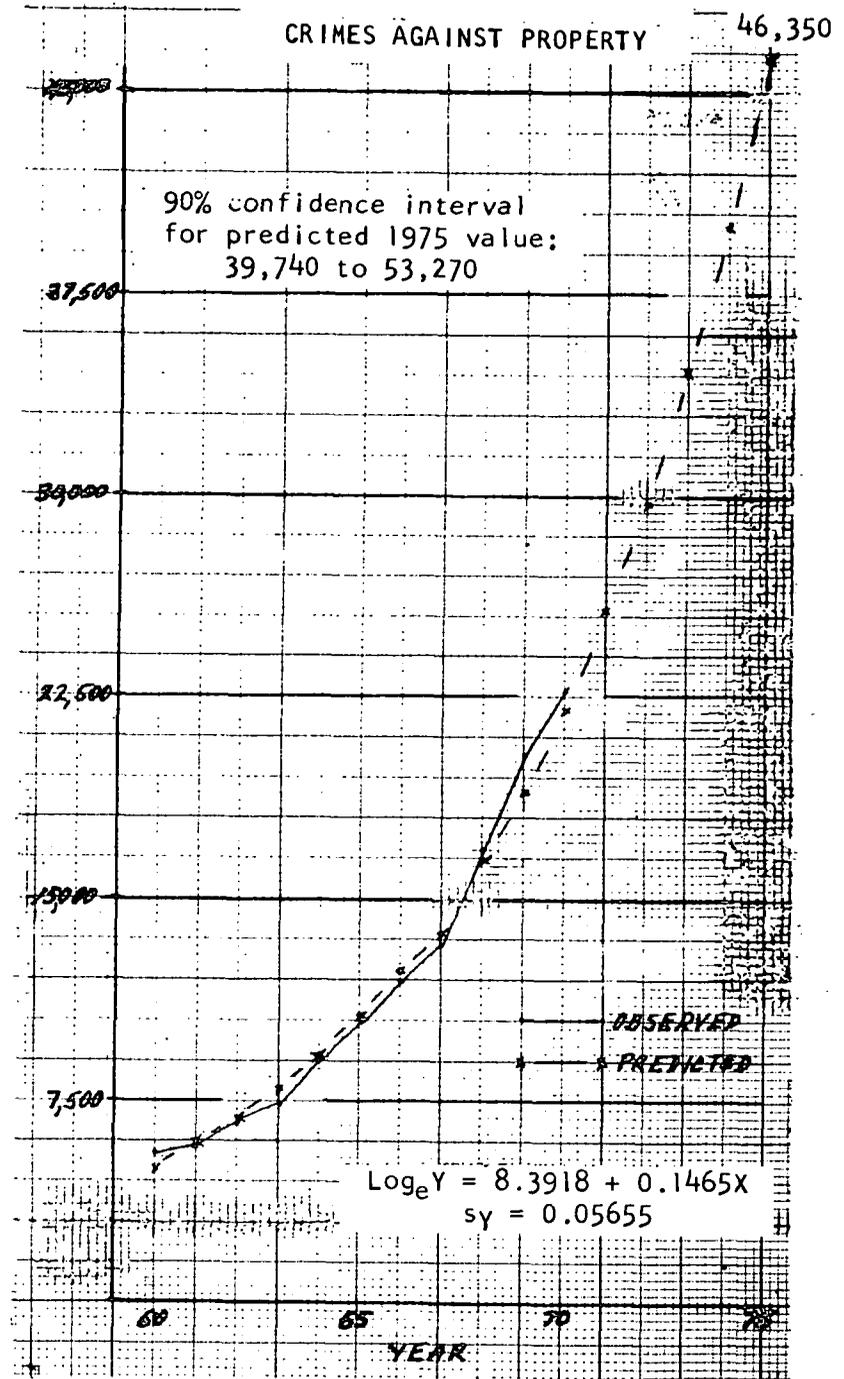
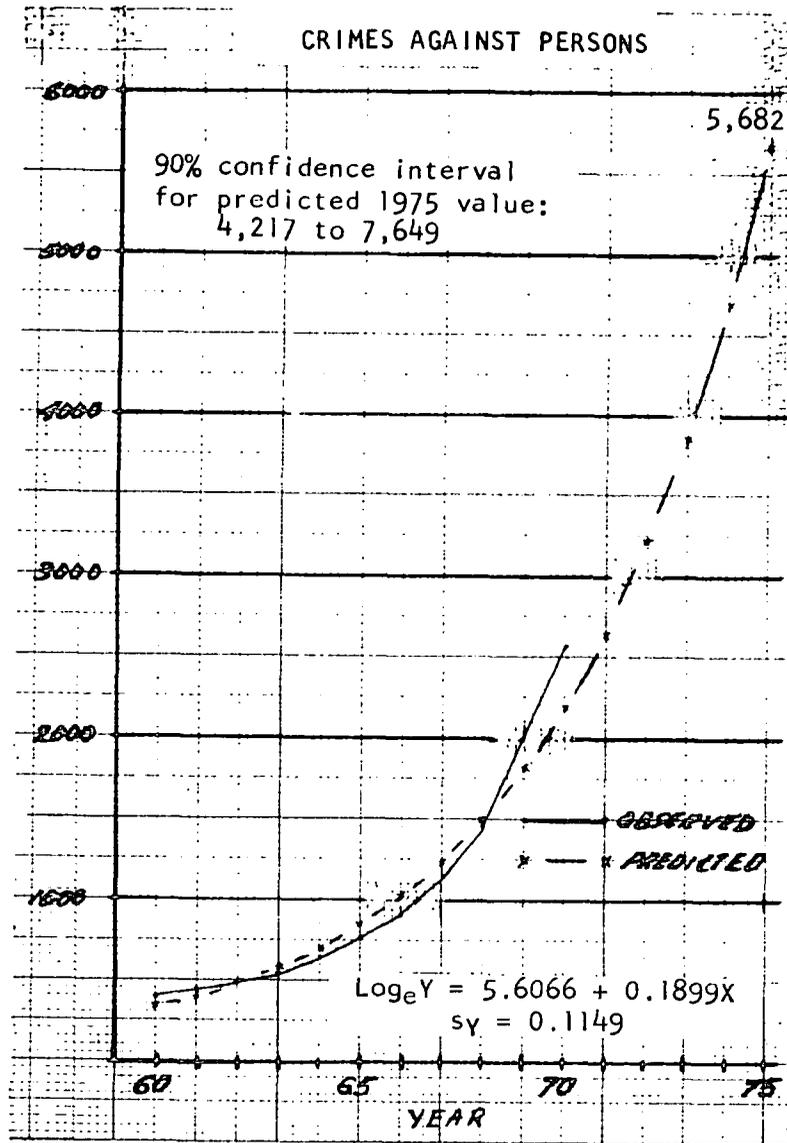
The graphs in Chart 12 indicate that reported crimes against property constitute by far the major portion of the two categories of crime considered as major offenses -- about 90%. Thus, the more serious crimes against persons involving direct confrontation or bodily injury to the victims fortunately comprise a small part of the major offenses reported. (It may be recalled, however, that these also include the crimes which victims are least likely to report -- such as forcible rape and assaults by intimates or persons who are known to the victim.)

Reports of crimes against persons increased by 560% (389 to 2,568) from 1960-1970, while reports of crimes against property rose 303% (5,625 to 22,690). Predictions for 1975, based on trends established for 1960-1970 data, give an estimated 5,682 reports of crimes against persons and 46,350 of crimes against property. These represent increases of 121% and 104% over 1970 levels. Although crimes against persons have been and are expected to continue to increase at a faster rate than crimes against property, they would still be only about 11-15% of the major offense reports.

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3/ Crimes against persons include homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery. Crimes against property include burglary, grand theft, and auto theft.

Chart 12 Felony Offense Reports: Crimes Against Persons and Crimes Against Property

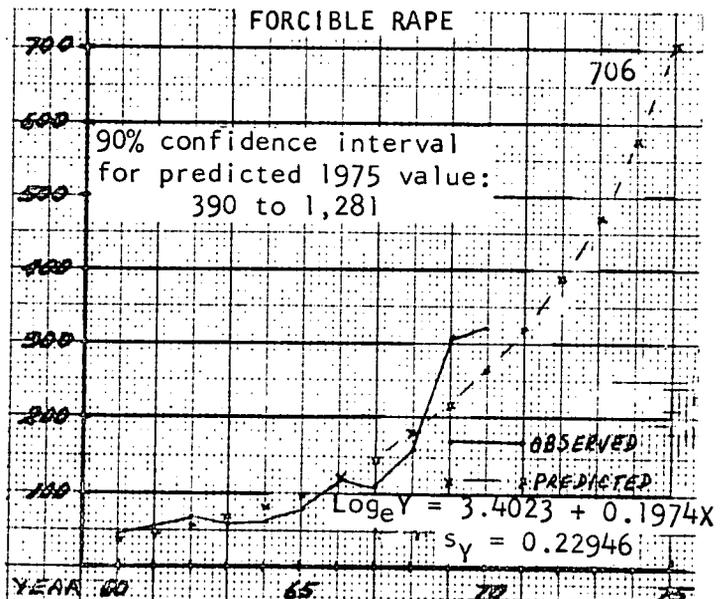
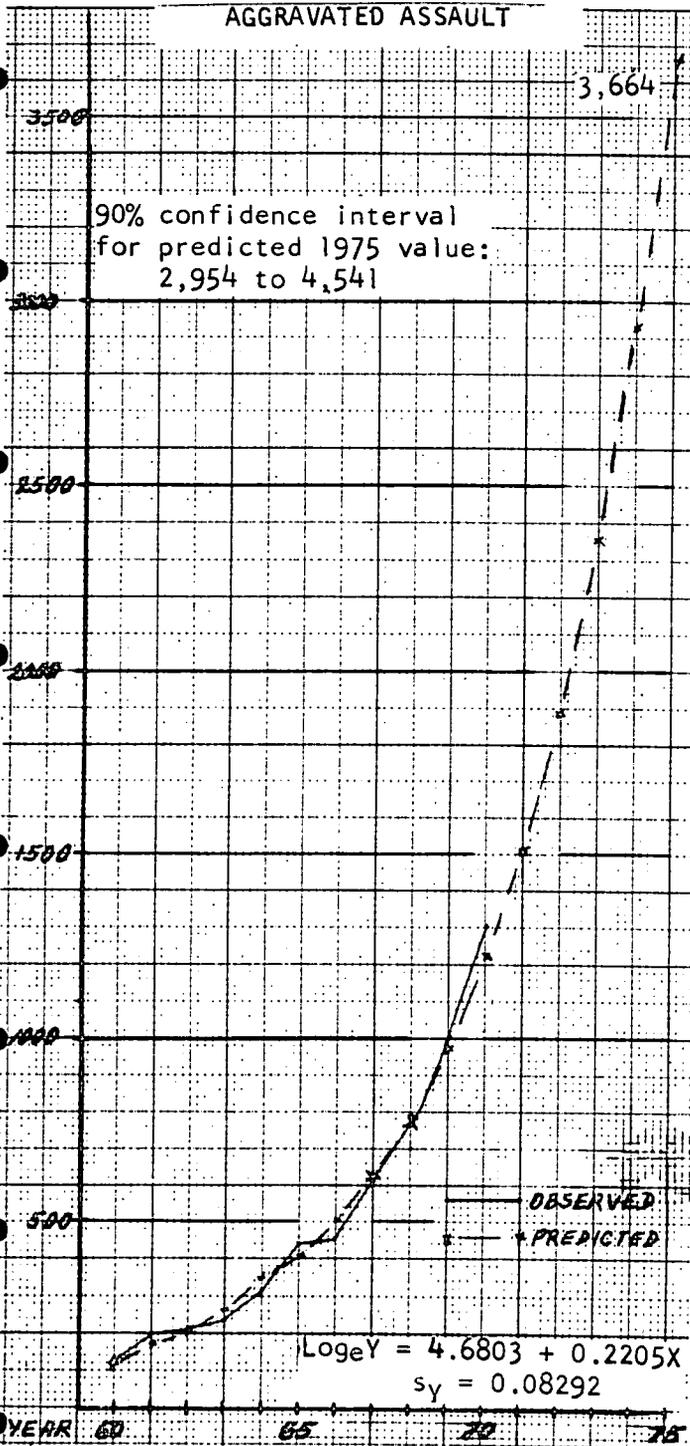
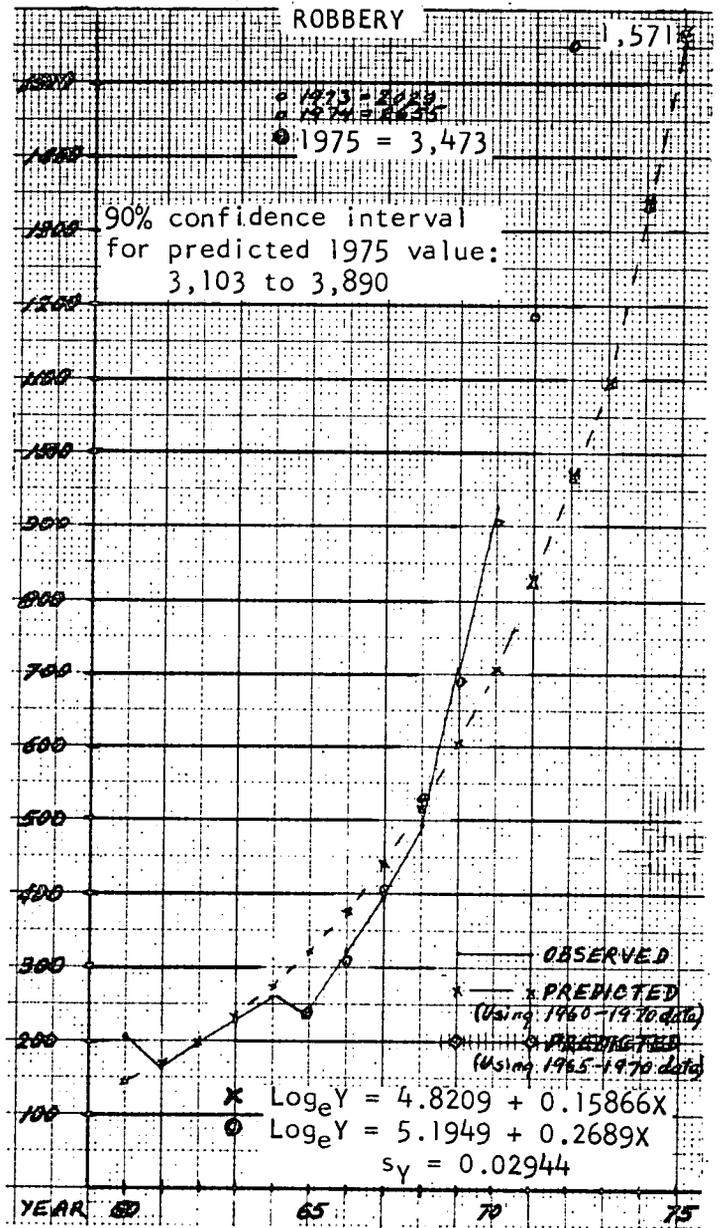
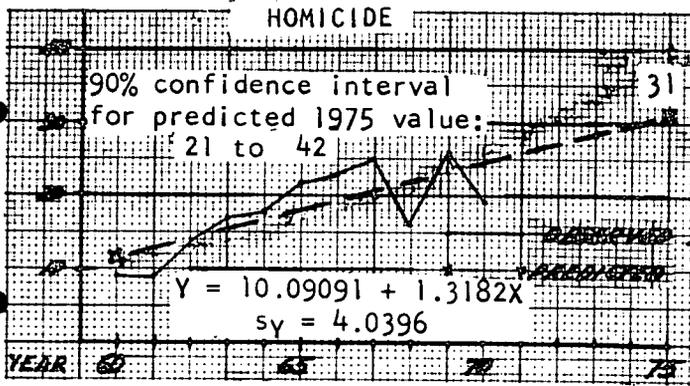


In Chart 13, the number of reports for each of the crimes against persons during 1960-1970 and as projected for 1971-1975 are shown. It is readily apparent that homicides and forcible rapes are relatively unpredictable, as could be expected of generally unplanned crimes of passion. Aggravated assault offenses, however, which are also likely to be crimes of passion, increased ever more rapidly and quite consistently over the base period of 1960-1970. The predicted and observed numbers of robbery reports were quite different for the years 1969 and 1970. It appeared that the trend line established from data for all 11 base period years was beginning to take a different slope than the actual data. The percent of increase from 1965-1970 (292%) for the observed data was noticeably higher than the percent from 1960-1965 (14%), so another trend line was calculated using only 1965-1970 data. This line gave predicted values much closer to the actual numbers of robbery reports for these years -- and, an estimated 3,473 reports for 1975 -- more than twice the number predicted by the original trend line. The number of reports of each offense in 1960 and 1970 and as estimated for 1975 are shown below, along with the related percentages of increase.

Reports of Crimes Against Persons

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Homicide	9	19	111%	31	63%
Forcible Rape	44	320	627%	706	121%
Aggravated Assault	130	1,307	905%	3,664	180%
Robbery	206	922	348%	3,473	277%

Reports of aggravated assault increased by a staggering amount from 1960-1970, and reports of forcible rape showed a startling rise. The growth of robbery reports, though smaller than that of assault and rape during the base period, is expected to continue at a higher rate over the next five years. Homicide had the lowest percentage of increase during 1960-1970, and should experience a slower growth rate than the other offenses from 1970-1975.



Turning from crimes against persons to crimes against property, the observed and predicted number of reports for burglary, grand theft, and auto theft are given in Chart 14. Reports of each of these offenses increased exponentially during 1960-1970, and are expected to rise significantly from 1970-1975. The comparative number of reports and percentages of increase for 1960, 1970 and 1975 are as follows:

Reports of Crimes Against Property

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Burglary	3,611	14,232	294%	29,850	110%
Grand theft	452	2,488	450%	5,955	139%
Auto theft	1,562	5,970	282%	10,190	71%

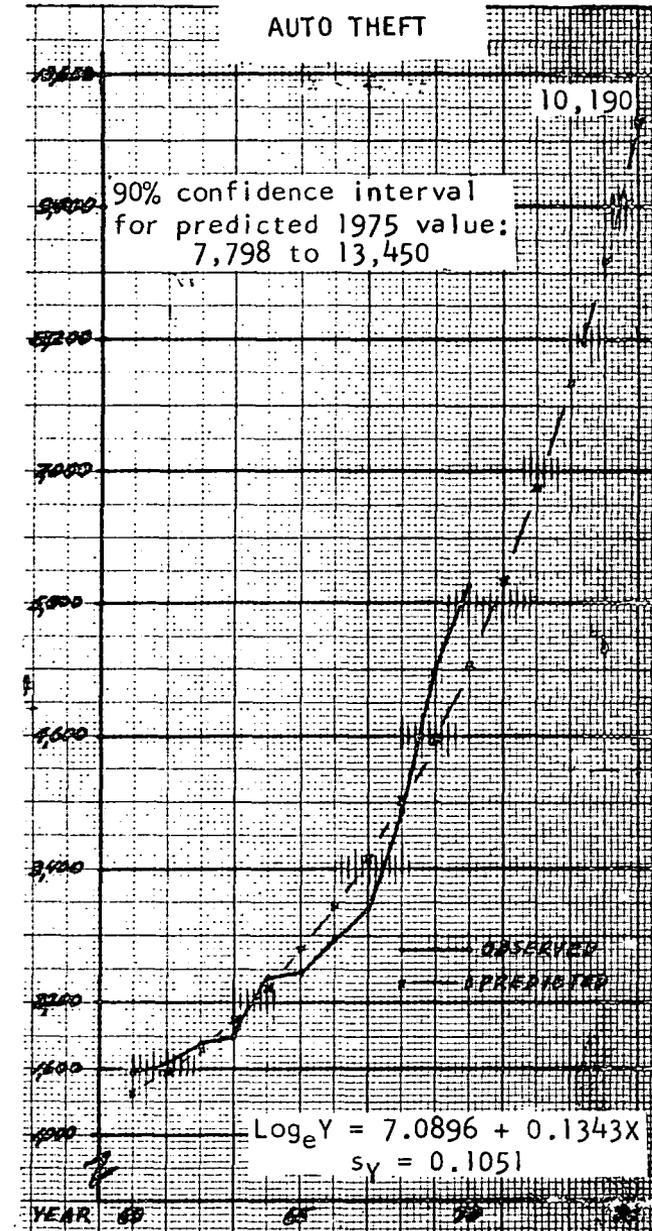
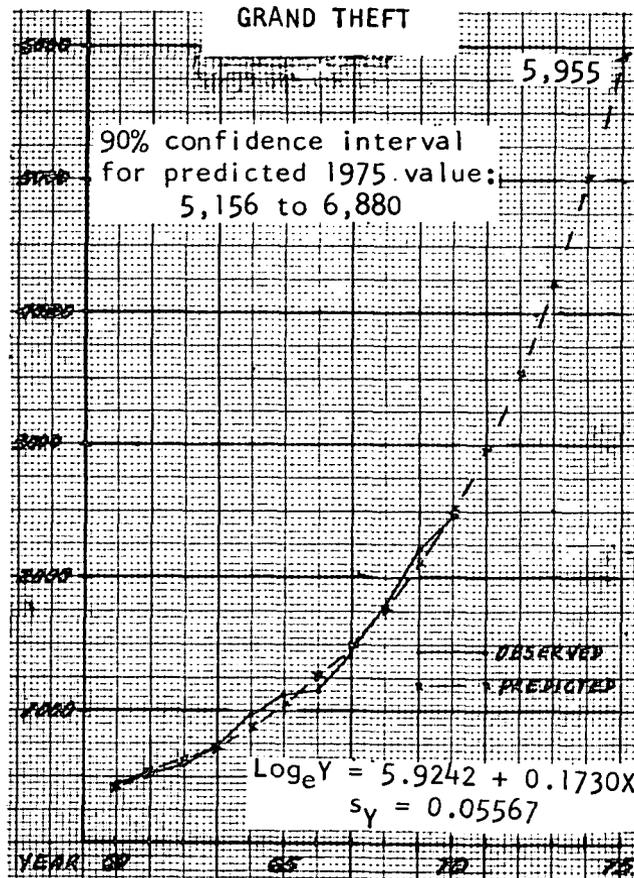
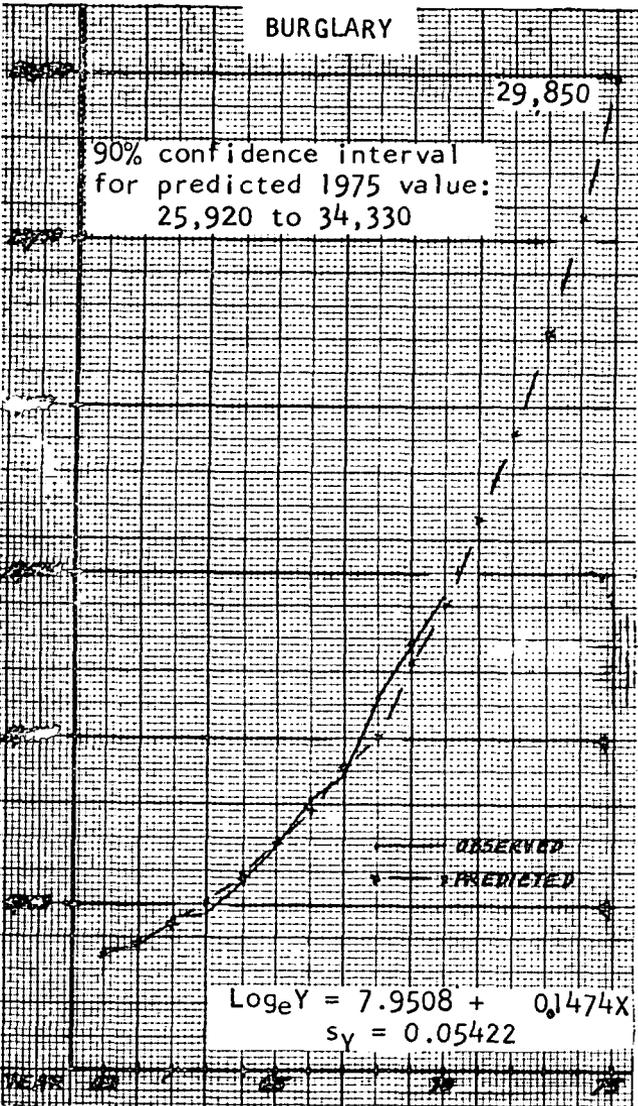
Grand theft reports showed the greatest increase from 1960-1970, and projections indicate that they will continue to grow more rapidly than the other offenses through 1975. Burglaries and auto thefts increased at about the same rate during 1960-1970, but burglaries are expected to rise more rapidly than auto thefts from 1970-1975.

To place the seven major offenses in perspective with respect to the proportion of total reports contributed by each, percentages for 1960, 1970 and as estimated for 1975 are shown below:

PERCENTAGES OF MAJOR OFFENSE REPORTS

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Estimated 1975</u>
Willful Homicide	0.15%	0.08%	0.06%
Robbery	3.43	3.65	6.45
Aggravated Assault	2.16	5.17	6.80
Forcible Rape	0.73	1.27	1.31
Burglary	60.04	56.35	55.41
Grand Theft	7.52	9.85	11.05
Auto Theft	25.97	23.63	18.92
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Chart 14 Felony Offense Reports - Crimes Against Property



Burglary reports constitute the majority of the reports, and auto theft reports make up another 20-26%. The percentage of grand theft reports appears to be rising, however, as the proportion of auto thefts is decreasing. Of the reports of crimes against persons, only the percentage for aggravated assault is increasing, in proportion to the total major offense reports.

#### Summary, Felony Offense Reports

Felony offense reports of major offenses increased at a higher rate than reports of "all other" felony offenses during 1960-1970 and should continue to do so. Their proportion increased from 57% to 68% over 1960-1968. In spite of an artificial boost given to "all other" offenses due to a change in the reporting form in 1969--which resulted in a 373% jump from 1968-1969--major offense reports are expected to constitute 54% of the total, in 1975. Of the major offenses reported, crimes against property make up 90%. Reports of crimes against persons increased at a staggering rate from 1960-1970, and will continue to rise faster than reports of crimes against property through 1975. They will still remain only about 11-15% of the major offense reports, however. Reports of aggravated assault showed the greatest percentage of increase, of the crimes against persons. However, robbery offenses are expected to increase more than any of the other major offenses from 1970-1975. Grand theft offenses had the highest rate of growth of the crimes against property, which is expected to continue through 1975. Burglary reports constitute more than half of the total major offense reports. Reports of auto theft account for about one-quarter of the total, though the percentage appears to be declining slightly. The proportion of reports for grand theft has been increasing from 7.5% in 1960 to an expected 11.5% in 1975. This increase is believed to be due in part to the increase in the cost of goods and to our affluent society's possession of more costly goods. The percentage of major offense reports of aggravated assault has increased to become the largest, of the crimes against persons.

#### Felony Offenses Reported: Rate/100,000 Total Population

The rate of offenses reported to each 100,000 of the total population is used as an index of victimization (or, potential victimization). In Table II-3, the actual rates/100,000 of the total population for 1960-1970 are given. These are the figures which were used to determine the trend lines from which 1971-1975 values could be predicted. Charts 15-18 illustrate graphically the trends during the base period and as projected through 1975. The rate/100,000 total population for the "all other" felony offense category, and for total offense reports for 1960-1968 was adjusted by the method described in Footnote 2, to account for the change in the felony offense reports in 1969. Because of the marked change in trend of the rate/100,000 total population for "all other" felony offense reports after 1965, only 1965-1970 data were used to determine this prediction line. The rate/100,000 for total offense reports was calculated from 1962-1970 data only, after a trend line based on all 11 years of the base period appeared to be too divergent from the slope of the actual data.

Table II-3

FELONY OFFENSES REPORTED 1960-1970  
Rate per Hundred Thousand Total Population

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,623</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>1,572</u>	<u>1,626</u>	<u>1,736</u>	<u>1,879</u>	<u>2,046</u>	<u>2,224</u>	<u>2,695</u>	<u>6,086</u>	<u>6,466</u>
<u>Major Offenses</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>909</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>936</u>	<u>1,140</u>	<u>1,260</u>	<u>1,403</u>	<u>1,501</u>	<u>1,844</u>	<u>2,180</u>	<u>2,378</u>
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>242</u>
Wilful homicide	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2
Robbery	32	24	26	28	30	26	35	41	50	69	87
Aggravated assault	20	28	28	29	37	48	48	64	79	98	123
Forcible rape	7	7	9	7	7	9	13	12	16	29	30
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>1,064</u>	<u>1,175</u>	<u>1,304</u>	<u>1,381</u>	<u>1,698</u>	<u>1,982</u>	<u>2,136</u>
Burglary	555	541	586	574	667	773	878	918	1,125	1,261	1,340
Grand theft	69	77	78	91	112	126	124	148	180	216	234
Auto theft	240	231	241	232	285	276	302	315	393	505	562
<u>Forgery &amp; Checks</u>	604	521	495	562	456	478	468	443	435	Not available	
<u>All Other</u>	95	84	107	101	140	141	175	280	416	----	----
(Including forgery & checks)	(699)	(605)	(602)	(663)	(596)	(619)	(643)	(723)	(815)	(3,906) *	(4,088) *
Total population (000's)	650.80	700.28	752.35	810.51	851.55	888.94	919.96	959.69	997.05	1028.28	1062.08

\* Including forgery and checks, and using new reporting form.

Chart 15 gives the adjusted 1960-1968 rate/100,000 values and predictions for "all other" and total felony offense reports, and actual and projected values for major offense reports. The actual values for all three categories are given in Table II-4, so that the table may be used for examining changes from 1960-1968 for total and "all other" offense reports. Then, projections for 1971-1975 can be compared in Chart 15.

Table II-4

FELONY OFFENSES REPORTED, 1960-1970RATE PER HUNDRED THOUSAND TOTAL POPULATION

	<u>TOTAL OFFENSES REPORTED</u>	<u>MAJOR OFFENSES</u>	<u>FORGERY AND CHECKS</u>	<u>ALL OTHER</u>	<u>ALL OTHER (INCLUDING FORGERY AND CHECKS)</u>
1960	1,623	924	604	95	699
1961	1,514	909	521	84	605
1962	1,572	970	495	107	602
1963	1,626	963	562	101	663
1964	1,736	1,140	456	140	596
1965	1,879	1,260	478	141	619
1966	2,046	1,403	468	175	643
1967	2,224	1,501	443	280	723
1968	2,695	1,844	435	416	815
1969	6,086*	2,180	Not	---	3,906*
1970	6,466*	2,378	Given	---	4,088*

\*Using new reporting form.

The rate/100,000 total population for total offense reports increased by 66% from 1960-1968, while the rate for "all other" offense reports rose just 22%. Major offense reports increased 100% during the same period. The percentage of increase from 1970-1975 is projected to be 23% for total offense reports, 21% for "all other" felony offense reports, and 55% for major offense reports. The increases in rate/100,000 for major offenses are most important, in addition to being the highest percentages.

Assuming that crimes against persons are most critical from the victim's point of view, it becomes important to determine whether the rise is associated more with crimes against persons than with crimes against property. The related rates/100,000 for 1960, 1970, and as estimated for

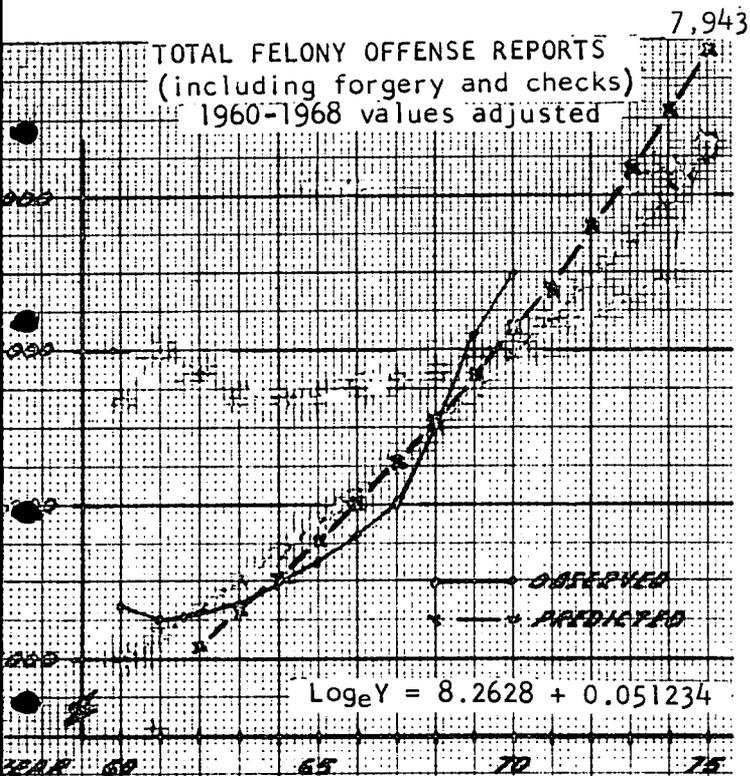
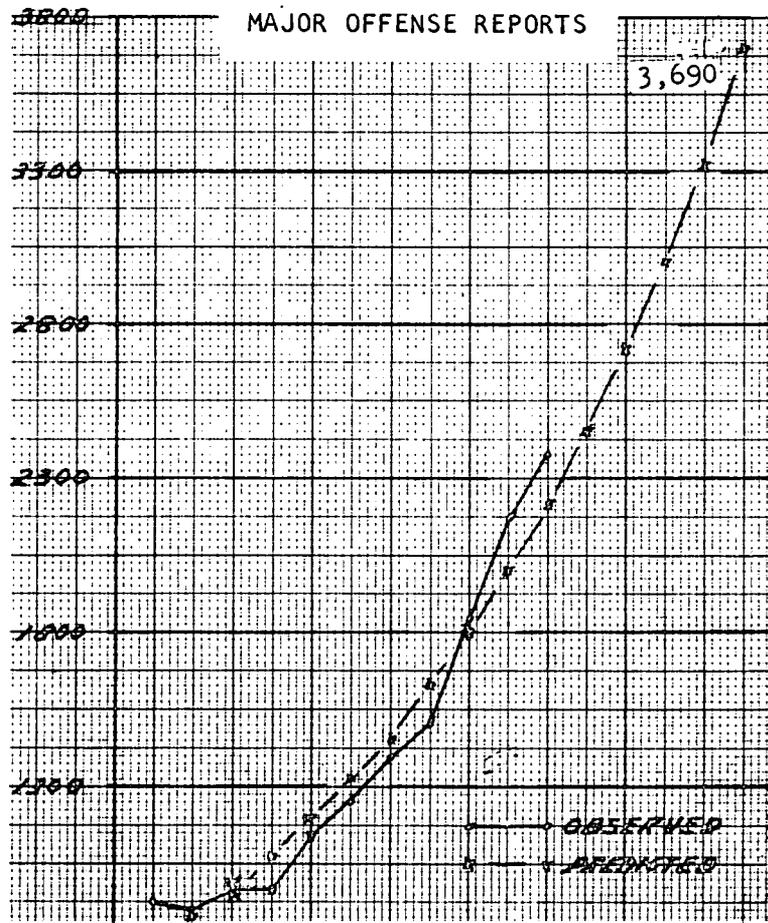
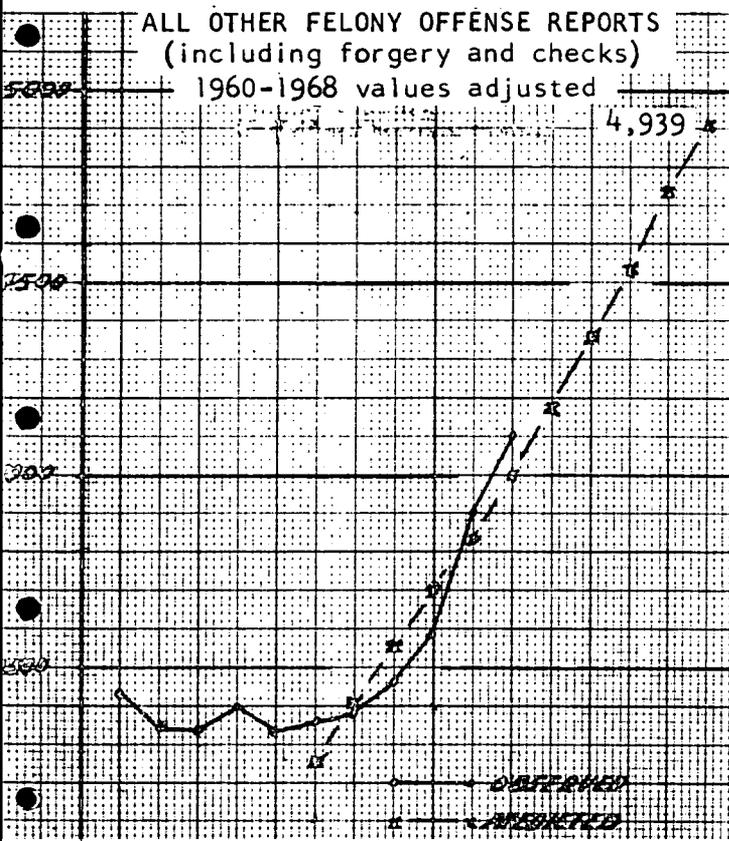


Chart 15 Felony Offense Reports:  
100,000/Total Population -  
Total, Major Offenses and  
All Other



1975 are shown below, and the trends may be studied in Chart 16.

Rate/100,000 Total Population - Crimes against Persons and  
Crimes against Property

<u>Reported Offense</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted Rate, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Crimes against Persons	60	242	303%	408	68%
Crimes against Property	864	2,136	147%	3,301	54%

Although there have been and are expected to be more victims of crimes against property, certainly, the percentages of increase have been significantly higher for crimes against persons. It also appears that more and more of the major offenses will involve direct confrontation of victim and offender, with potential risk of bodily injury to the victim.

The rate/100,000 total population for each of the crimes against persons is given in Chart 17, and changes from 1960 to 1970 and as estimated for 1975 are as follows:

Rate/100,000 Total Population - Crimes against Persons

<u>Reported Offense</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Homicide	1	2	100%	3	50%
Forcible Rape	7	30	328%	51	70%
Aggravated Assault	20	123	515%	265	115%
Robbery	32	87	172%	279	221%

It should first be noted that these percentages of increase--related to population--are lower than those found for felony offense reports without reference to population. As indices of victimization, however, the increases are disturbing. Aggravated assault, which is largely uncontrollable by any efforts of the criminal justice system per se, and forcible rape, equally outside the realm of law enforcement agency reduction, showed the highest growth in victimization during the base period.

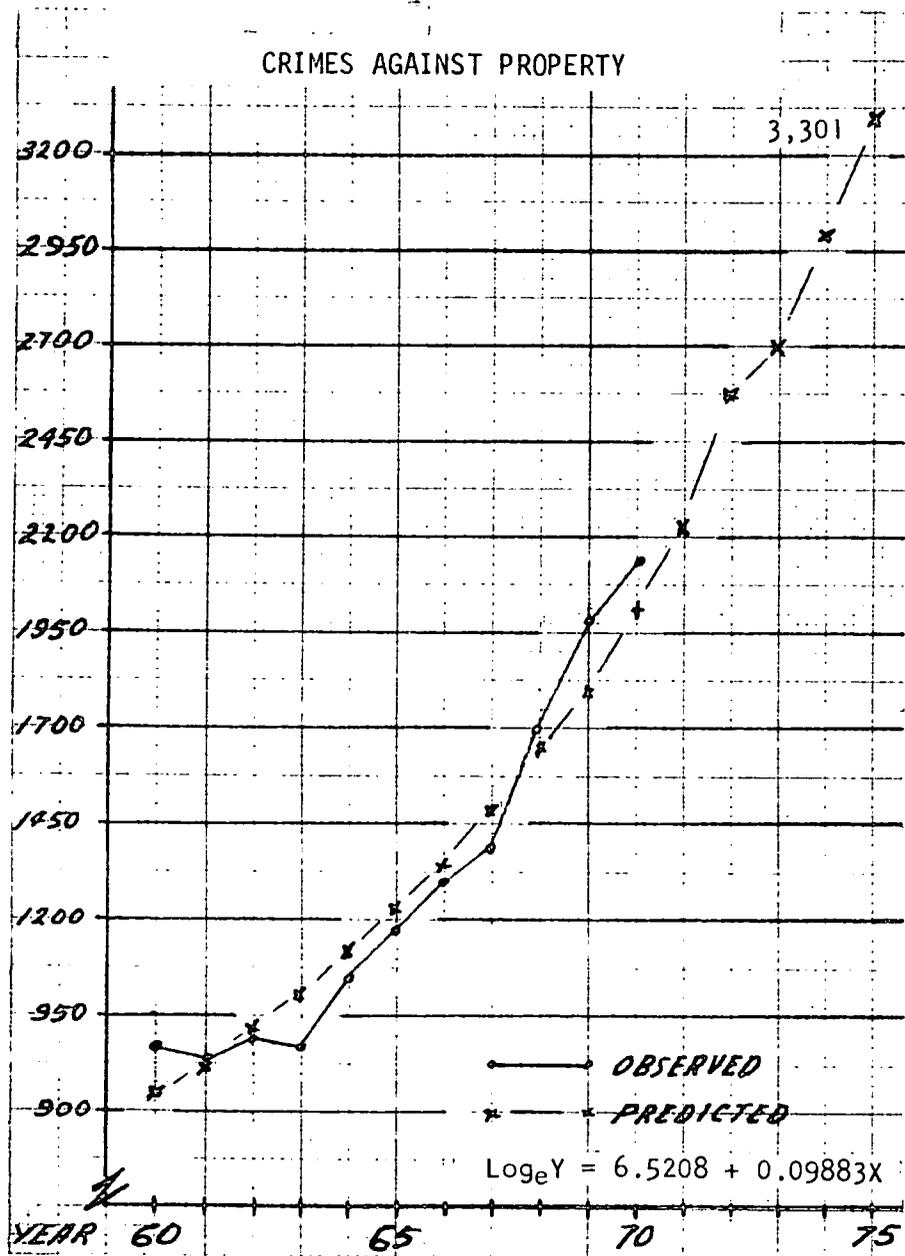
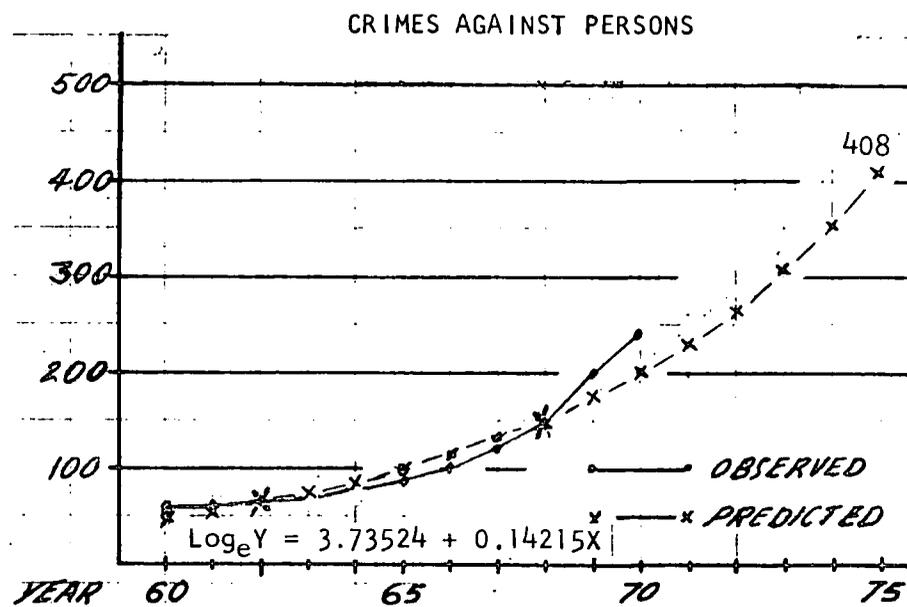


Chart 16 Felony Offense Reports -  
Rate/100,000 Total Population -  
Crimes Against Persons and Crimes  
Against Property



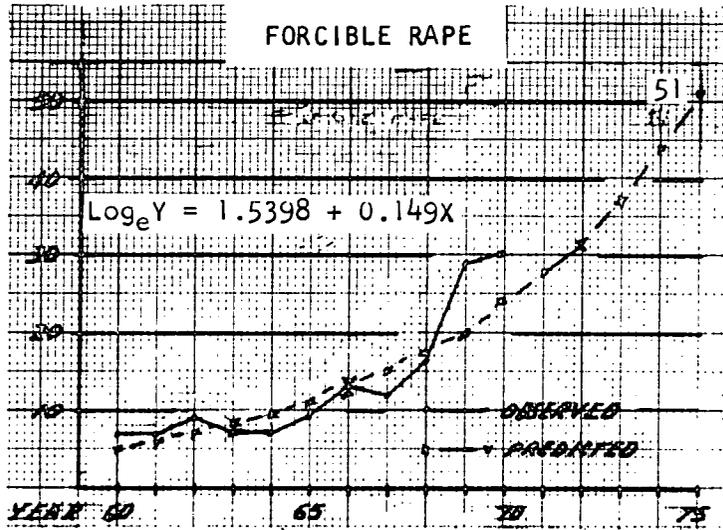
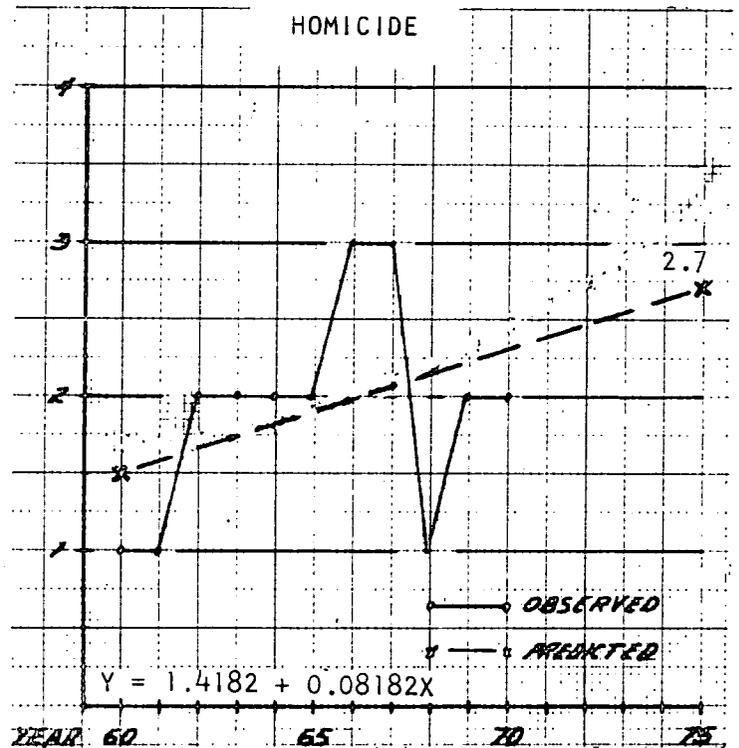
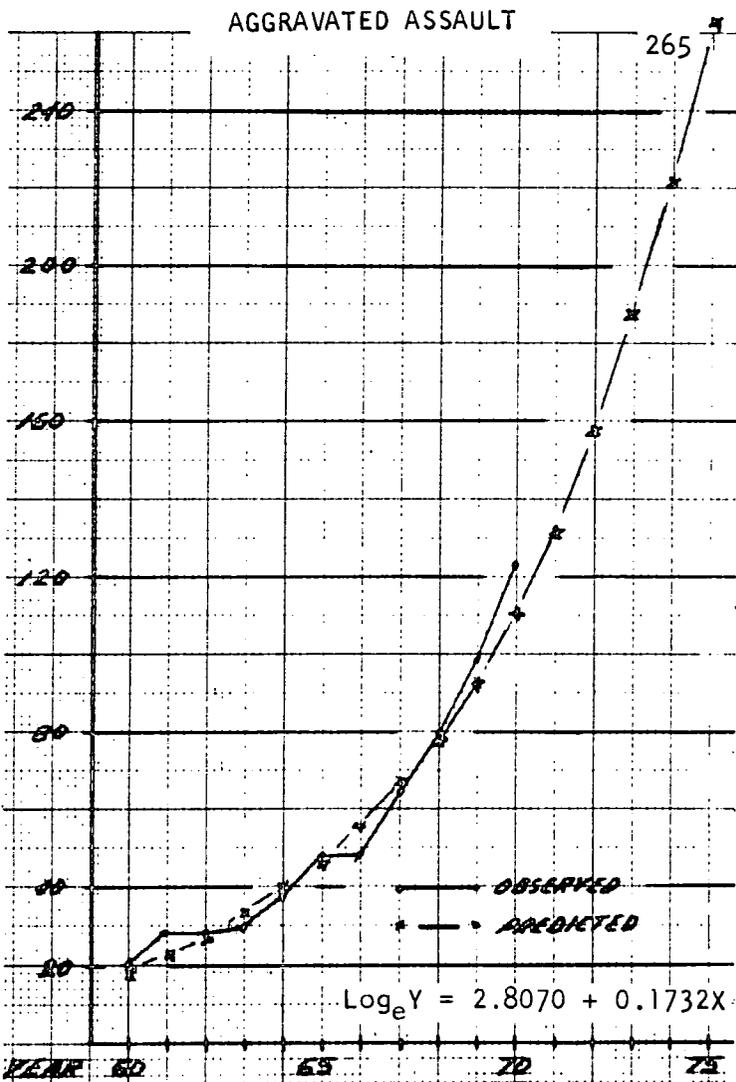
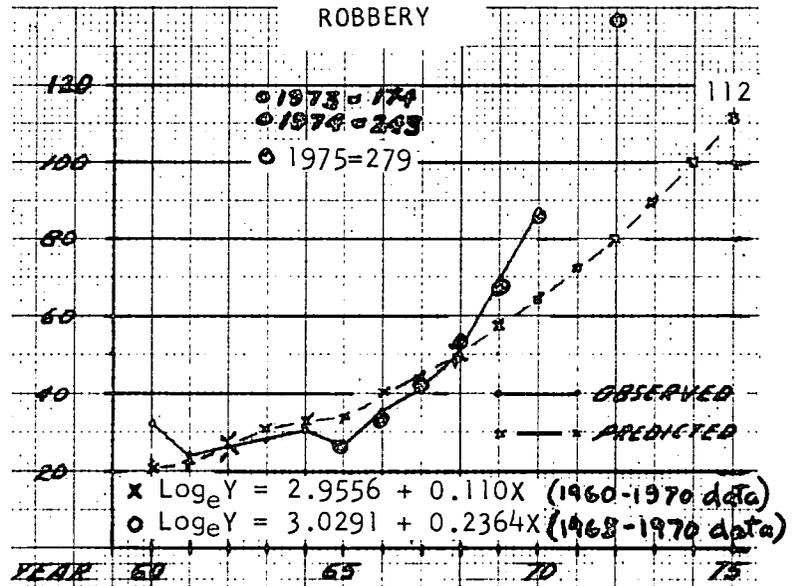


Chart 17 Felony Offense Reports:  
Rate/100,000 Total  
Population - Crimes  
Against Persons



Robbery--the crime against persons most akin to crimes against property--ranked third in growth during 1960-1970, but is expected to increase at a faster rate from 1970-1975. Homicide remains the lowest-growth offense.

The trends in rate/100,000 total population for crimes against property are shown in Chart 18, and summarized below:

Rate/100,000 Total Population - Crimes against Property

<u>Reported Offense</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Burglary	555	1,340	141%	2,153	61%
Grand Theft	69	234	239%	429	83%
Auto Theft	240	562	134%	738	31%

The rate/100,000 for grand theft had the highest rise during the base period, and is expected to have the highest growth from 1970-1975. Part of the rise in grand theft may be due to the rise of the price of goods, and part to the greater affluence of the society which has more valuable goods. Burglary, though not increasing as fast as grand theft, remains the offense claiming the most victims. The trend line for auto theft indicates that the projected 1975 value may be too low due to a change in slope beginning in about 1967. It may be necessary to adjust the projections for auto theft as more recent data become available.

The relative proportion of victimization attributable to each of the seven major offenses during the base period and as anticipated in 1975 are as follows:

Percentage of Victimization (Rate/100,000 Total Population)

<u>Reported Offenses</u>	<u>% 1960</u>	<u>% 1970</u>	<u>% 1975</u>
Homicide	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Forcible Rape	0.8	1.3	1.3
Aggravated Assault	2.1	5.2	6.7
Robbery	3.4	3.7	7.1
Burglary	60.1	56.3	55.0
Grand Theft	7.5	9.8	11.0
Auto Theft	26.0	23.6	18.8
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Burglary report rates/100,000 population constitute the majority, though the proportion has declined slightly. Auto theft reports make up another significant percentage, though they too have dropped somewhat. The reductions in the percentage of victims of these offenses have been taken up by increases in assault and grand theft; robbery victims are also expected to be a higher proportion by 1975.

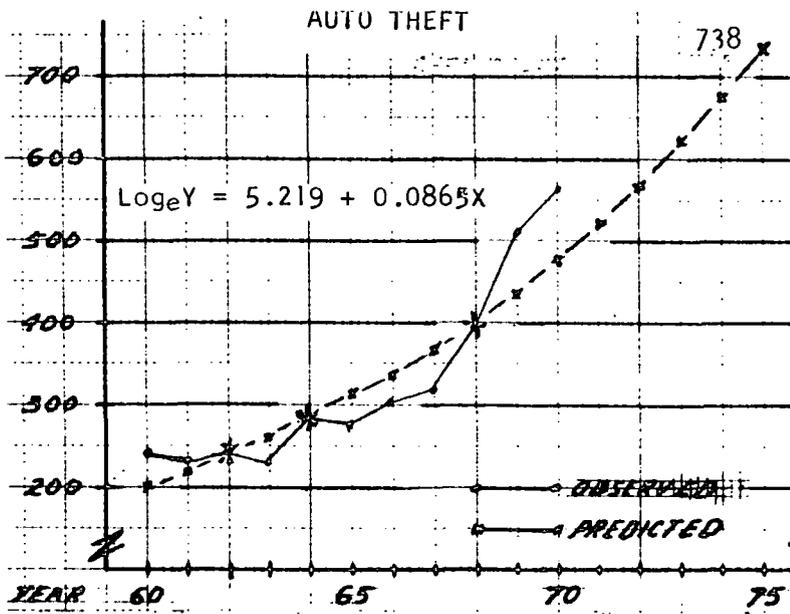
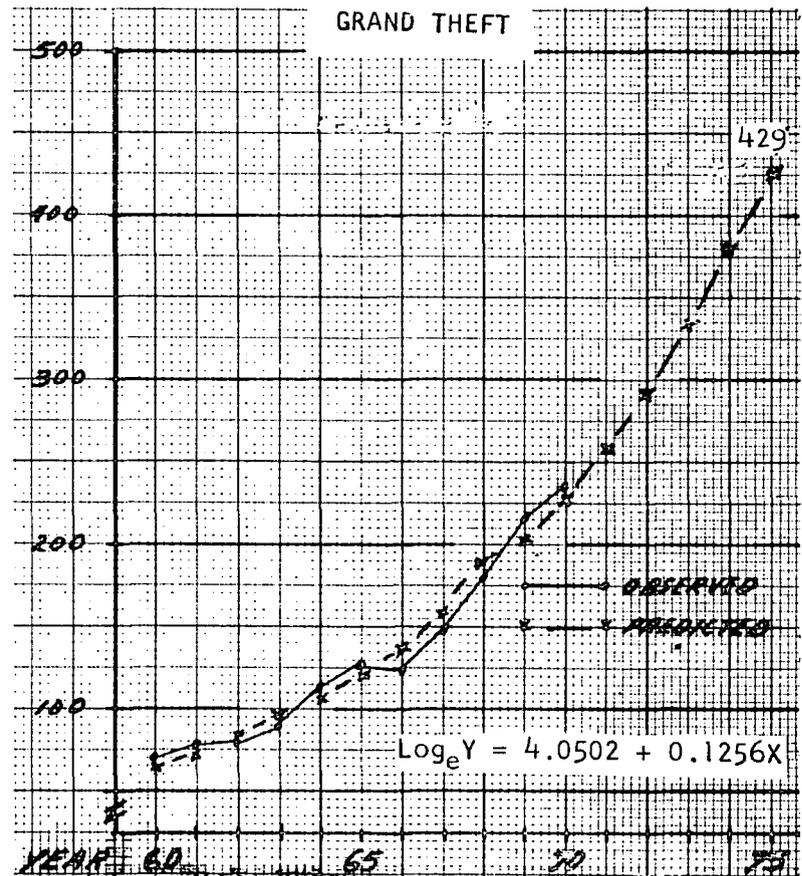
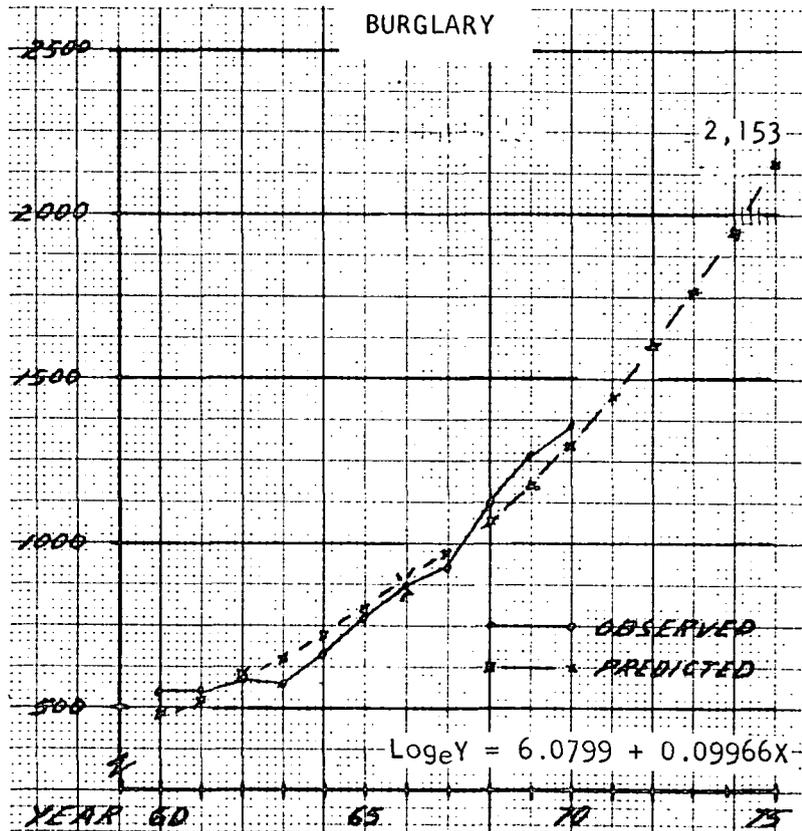


Chart 18 Felony Offense Reports:  
Rate/100,000 Total Population -  
Crimes Against Property



Summary, Rate/100,000 Total Population - Felony Offenses Reported

Victimization, as indicated by the rate of felony offenses reported/100,000 of the total population, occurs most often for burglaries. Burglary victims in fact constitute over 50% of all victims. Victims of auto thefts make up another 19-26% of felony offense reports. Most people are victims of crimes against property rather than crimes against persons, though the proportion dropped from 94% in 1960 to 90% in 1970, and is expected to fall to 85% by 1975. The corresponding increase in the percentage of victims of crimes against persons could be largely attributed to the rise in victims of aggravated assault and forcible rape during the base period. However, robbery victims will account for more offense reports by 1975. Of the crimes against property, victims of grand theft have been increasing at a faster rate than victims of burglary or auto theft.

Felony Offense Reports: Rate/100,000 10-39 Year Old Population

The rate/100,000 of the 10-39 year old population for felony offense reports may be thought of as an index of association, rather than victimization. Inasmuch as this is the age group most often involved in major offenses, the trend of the rate/100,000 of offense reports should give additional predictive intelligence. Table II-5 shows the actual rate/100,000 10-39 year olds for 1960-1970 for the various categories of offense reports. These data were used in developing the prediction equations on which projections for 1971-1975 were based. Charts 19-22 illustrate the trends of the actual data and show the projected values.

The predicted rate of felony offenses reported per 100,000 10-39 year olds for 1970-1975 is given in Chart 19, for all reports, major offenses, and "all other" felony offenses. Values were adjusted for total and "all other" reports to account for the change in report forms in 1969, but in this case the adjustment method could not fully eliminate the effects of the change--particularly for "all other" offense reports. Once again, actual data for 1960-1970 are provided (in Table II-6) which may be used to study changes from 1960-1968.

Chart 19 Felony Offense Reports:  
 Rate/100,000 10-39 Population -  
 Total, Major Offenses and All Other

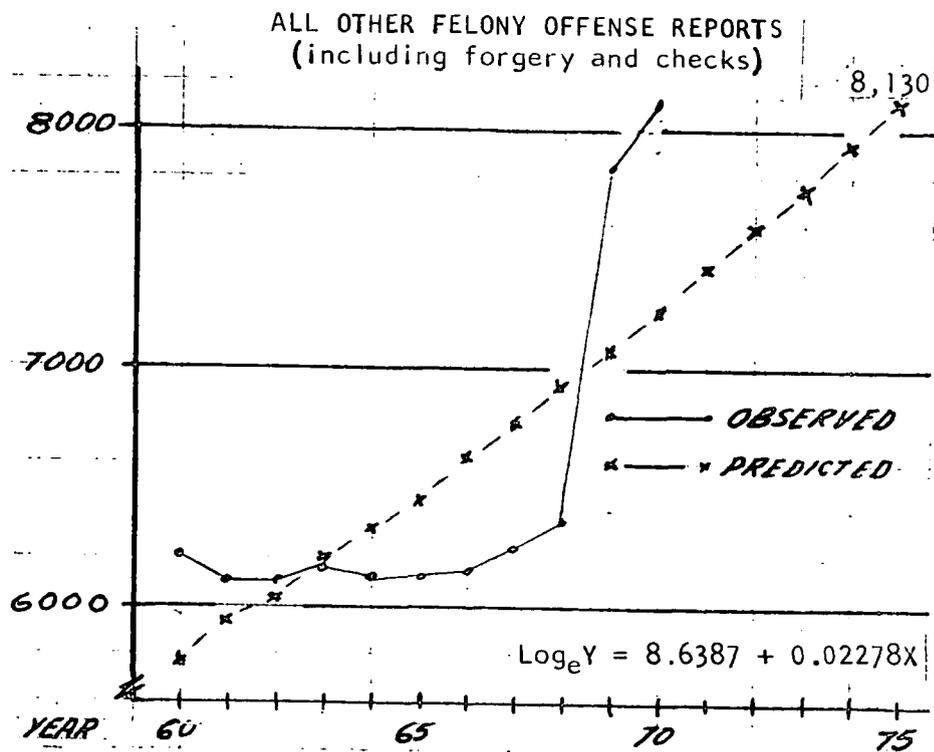
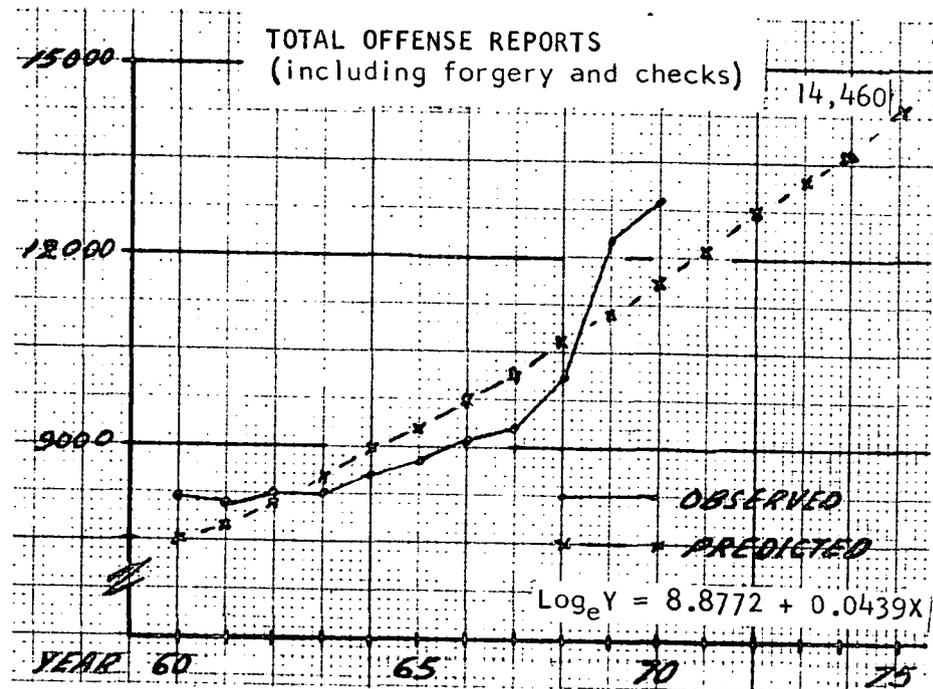
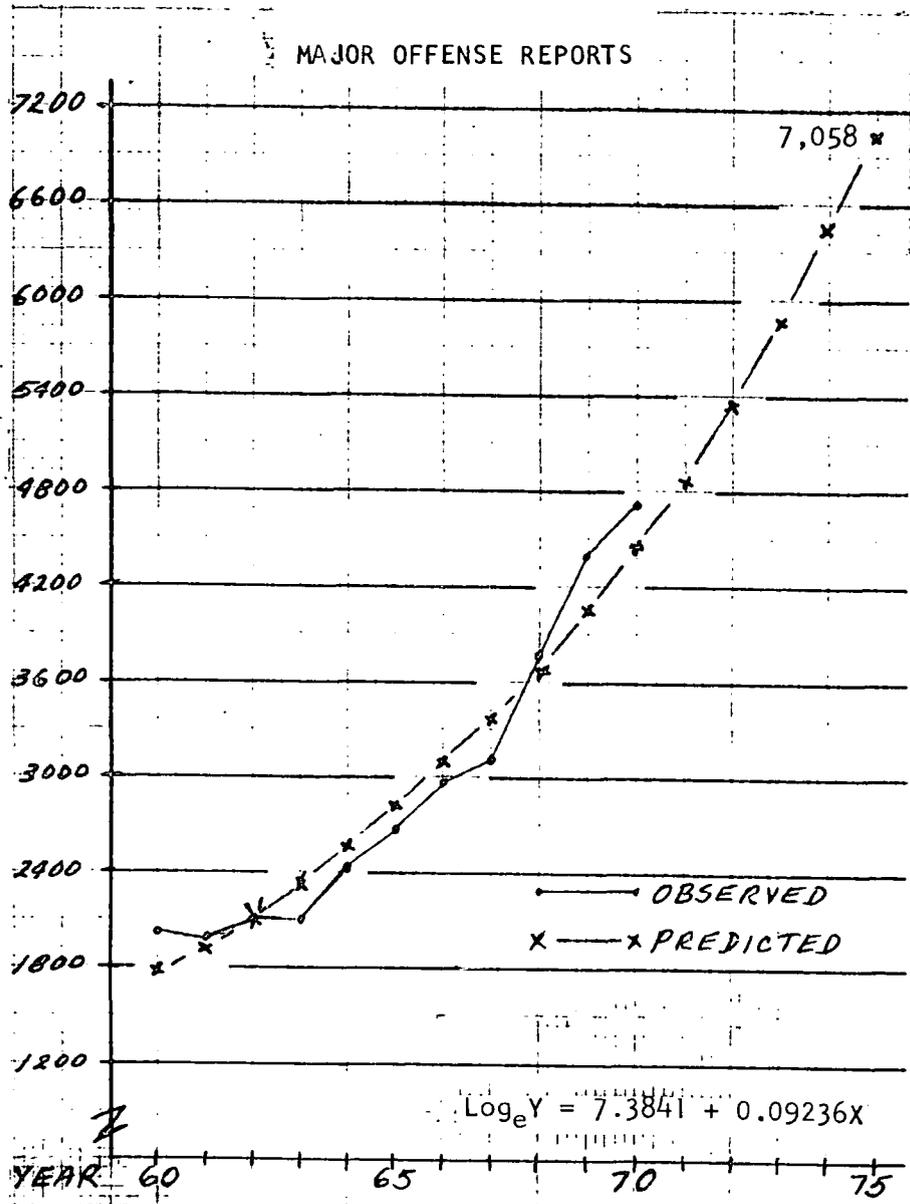


Table II-5

FELONY OFFENSES REPORTED 1960-1970  
Rate per Hundred Thousands 10-39 Year Old Population

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,551</u>	<u>3,310</u>	<u>3,422</u>	<u>3,515</u>	<u>3,728</u>	<u>4,001</u>	<u>4,305</u>	<u>4,617</u>	<u>5,512</u>	<u>12,262</u>	<u>12,863</u>
<u>Major Offenses</u>	<u>2,022</u>	<u>1,987</u>	<u>2,112</u>	<u>2,081</u>	<u>2,448</u>	<u>2,684</u>	<u>2,953</u>	<u>3,117</u>	<u>3,773</u>	<u>4,393</u>	<u>4,731</u>
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>481</u>
Wilful homicide	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	3
Robbery	69	51	57	60	65	56	74	86	102	139	173
Aggravated assault	44	61	62	63	79	102	102	133	161	197	245
Forcible rape	15	16	19	15	15	19	27	24	33	59	60
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>	<u>1,891</u>	<u>1,856</u>	<u>1,970</u>	<u>1,938</u>	<u>2,284</u>	<u>2,502</u>	<u>2,745</u>	<u>2,869</u>	<u>3,474</u>	<u>3,993</u>	<u>4,250</u>
Burglary	1,214	1,182	1,275	1,241	1,433	1,646	1,848	1,907	2,301	2,540	2,666
Grand theft	152	169	170	196	240	269	262	308	369	435	466
Auto theft	525	505	525	501	611	587	635	654	804	1,018	1,118
<u>Forgery &amp; Checks</u>	<u>1,322</u>	<u>1,139</u>	<u>1,078</u>	<u>1,216</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>919</u>	<u>889</u>	<u>Not available</u>	<u>Not available</u>
<u>All Other</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>
(Including forgery & checks)	(1,529)	(1,323)	(1,310)	(1,434)	(1,280)	(1,317)	(1,352)	(1,500)	(1,739)	(7,869)*	(8,132)*
10-39 year old population (000's)	297.44	320.39	345.53	374.89	396.49	417.15	437.15	462.23	487.47	510.34	533.91

\* Including forgery and checks, and using new reporting form.

Table II-6 FELONY OFFENSES REPORTED, 1960-1970  
RATE/100,000 10-39 YEAR OLD POPULATION

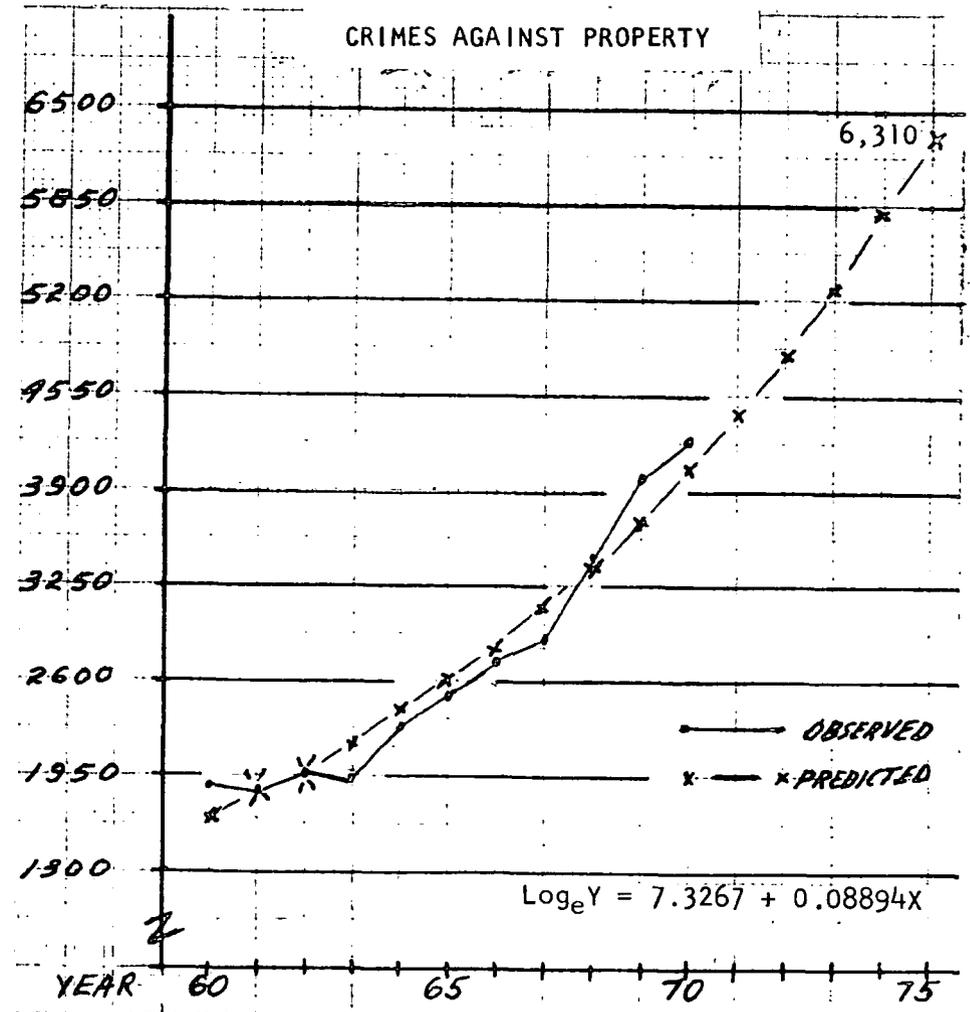
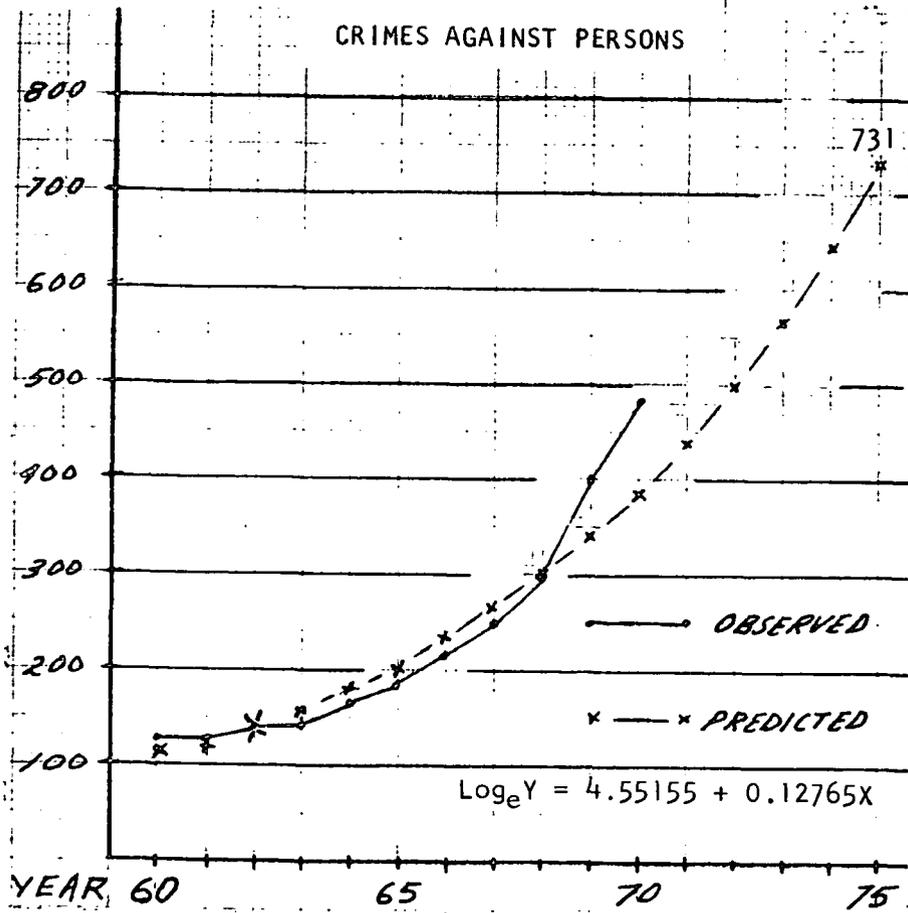
	<u>TOTAL OFFENSES REPORTED</u>	<u>MAJOR OFFENSES</u>	<u>FORGERY AND CHECKS</u>	<u>ALL OTHER</u>	<u>ALL OTHER (INCLUDING FORGERY &amp; CHECKS)</u>
1960	3,551	2,022	1,322	207	1,529
1961	3,310	1,987	1,139	184	1,323
1962	3,422	2,112	1,078	232	1,310
1963	3,515	2,081	1,216	218	1,434
1964	3,728	2,448	980	300	1,280
1965	4,001	2,684	1,018	299	1,317
1966	4,305	2,953	985	367	1,352
1967	4,617	3,117	919	581	1,500
1968	5,512	3,773	889	850	1,739
1969	12,262*	4,393	Not	---	7,869*
1970	12,863*	4,731	Given	---	8,132*

\*Using new reporting form.

The rate/100,000 10-39 year olds for total offense reports rose by 55% from 1960-1968, and is projected to increase to 14,460 or by 12% from 1970-1975. The rate/100,000 for "all other" felony offense reports increased 14% over 1960-1968. It is estimated to reach 8,130 by 1975, which would be slightly less than the 1970 rate. In view of the difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory adjustment to account for the change in the reporting form in 1969, projections for 1971-1975 for total and "all other" felony offenses should be considered very tentative. As more data based on the new reporting form become available, prediction should be improved. The rate/100,000 10-39 year old population for major offense reports increased by 87% from 1960-1968, considerably more than that for "all other" felony offenses. An additional 49% rise is expected from 1970-1975, when the rate may be as high as 7,058/100,000 10-39 year olds.

Of the major offenses, the rate/100,000 10-39 year old population rose 267% from 1960-1970 while the rate for crimes against property only increased 124%. Expected increases from 1970-1975 are 108% for crimes against persons (to 999) and 48% for crimes against property (to 6,310). This indicates that more and more of the major offenses committed by this age group will involve direct confrontation with the victim. Chart 20 shows the actual and projected trends for these categories.

Chart 20 Felony Offense Reports: Rate/100,000 10-39 Population - Crimes Against Persons and Crimes Against Property



The rate/100,000 10-39 year olds for each of the crimes against persons is shown in Chart 21. Changes in the report rates occurring from 1960 to 1970 and as projected through 1975 are summarized below:

Rate/100,000 10-39 Year Old Population - Crimes against Persons

<u>Reported Offense</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, Predicted, 1960-1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Homicide	3	3	0%	4.6	53%
Forcible Rape	15	60	300%	96.0	60%
Aggravated Assault	44	245	457%	503.0	105%
Robbery	69	173	151%	510.0*	195%

\*Prediction based on 1965-1970 data only, because of change in trend.

Of the crimes against persons, the rate/100,000 10-39 year olds for assault had the greatest increase during the base period, and forcible rape the next highest. The rate for homicide varied from 3 to 5 over these years, and happened to be the same in 1970 as in 1960. Robbery report rates are expected to grow faster from 1970 to 1975 than they did during the 11-year base period.

Chart 22 shows the base period trends and predicted rates/100,000 10-39 year old population for reported crimes against property. The projected 1975 values, and 1960 and 1970 rates and percentages of increase are given below.

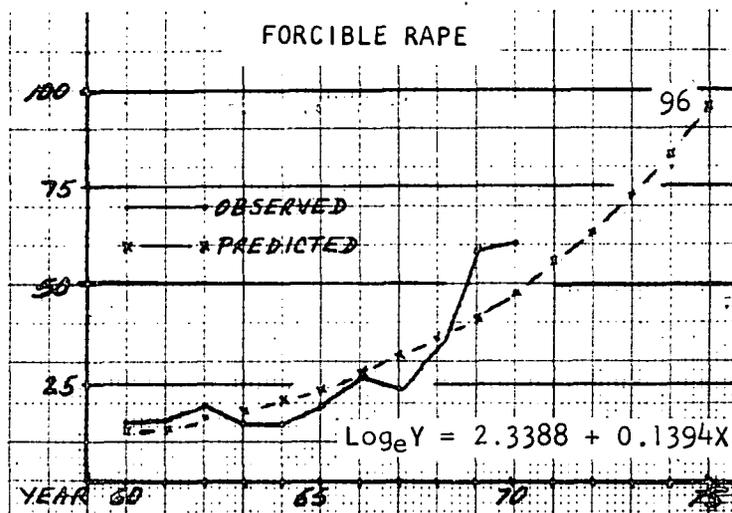
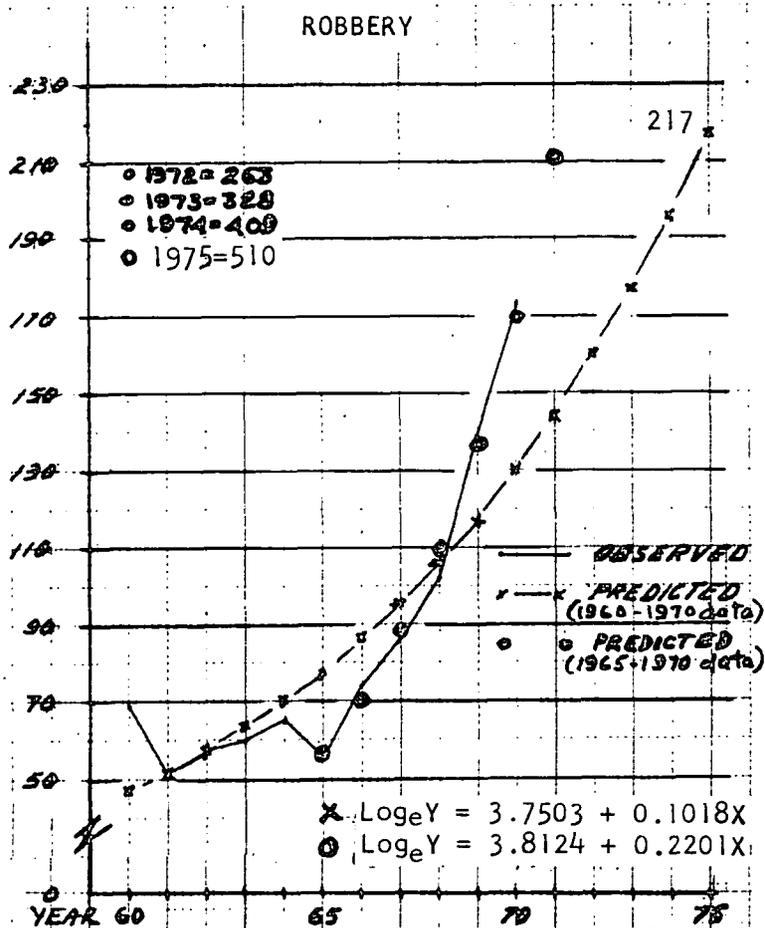
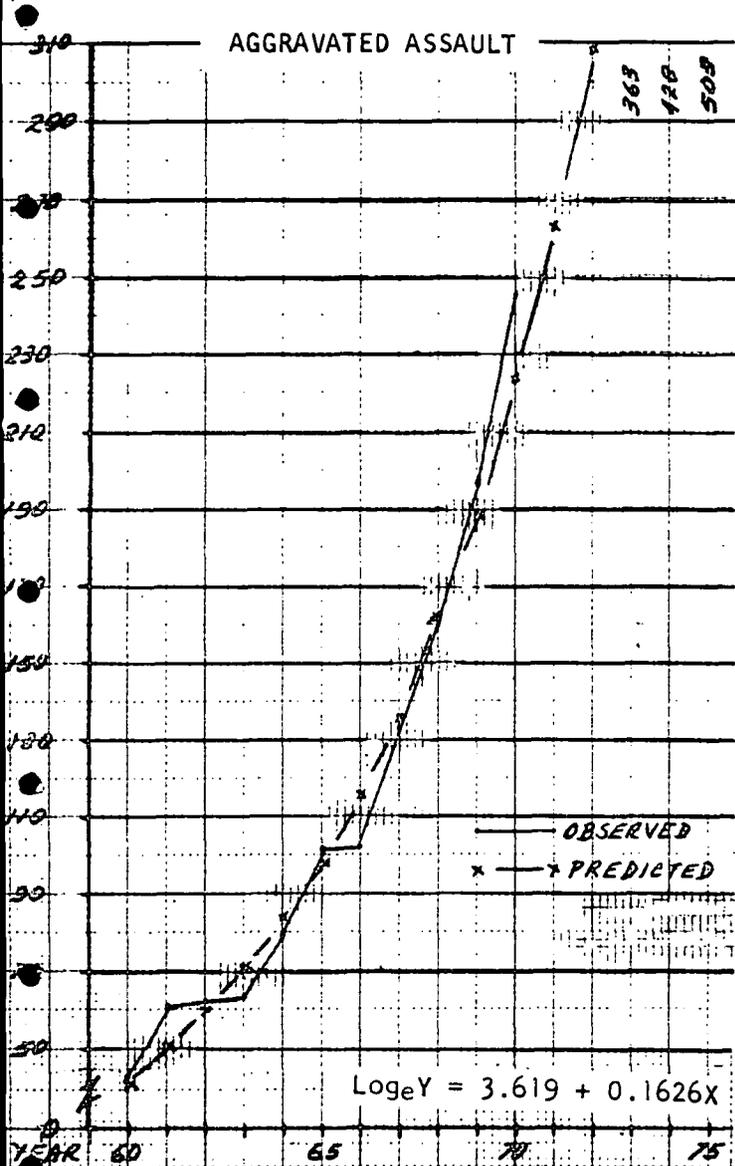
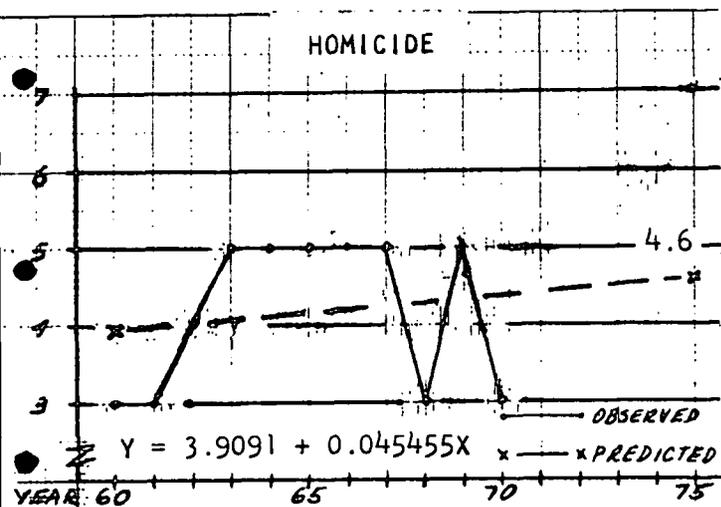
Rate/100,000 10-39 Year Old Population - Crime against Property

<u>Reported Offenses</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, Predicted, 1960-1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Burglary	1,214	2,666	120%	4,116	54%
Grand Theft	152	466	206%	817	75%
Auto Theft	525	1,118	113%	1,410	26%

The rate/100,000 10-39 year olds for reports of grand theft showed the most increase from 1960-1970, and is projected to remain higher through 1975. The rates for burglary and auto theft rose by almost the same percentage during the base period, but it appears that the rate for auto theft will increase less in the next five years. However, if the change of trend which began in 1967-1968 should continue, the auto theft rate as projected may be too low.

It may be noted that the percentage of increase for the various felony offenses based on the rate/100,000 10-39 year olds is, in almost every case, lower than that of the rate/100,000 total population. These

Chart 21 Felony Offense Reports:  
Rate/100,000 10-39 Population -  
Crimes Against Persons



differences are due at least in part to the faster rate of growth of the 10-39 year old population during 1960-1970, by which the rate/100,000 was reduced (given the same number of reports). Thus, the projected increase in rates/100,000 for the 10-39 year old group may be expected to remain lower than those for the total population because the 10-39 year old population is estimated to continue to grow at a slightly faster rate than the total population.

Summary, Rate/100,000 10-39 Year Old Population - Felony Offenses Reported

The absolute values of the rate/100,000 10-39 year olds are higher than those for total population rates, because the 10-39 year old group is of course smaller. The percentage of increase in rates over 1960-1970 is lower, however, and should continue to be lower through 1975. This can be explained in part by the faster growth rate of the 10-39 year old population, which would "dilute" the number of reports more than the total population growth. In any case, the rate/100,000 10-39 year olds increased more than twice as much for crimes against persons as for crimes against property. This was largely due to the rise in the rate for aggravated assault, and to a lesser extent, for forcible rape. However, the predicted rate for robbery in 1975 is expected to show a greater increase than the other crimes against persons. The rates/100,000 10-39 year old population for robbery and assault are expected to be almost the same by 1975, and the highest rates of the crimes against persons. Burglary report rates/100,000 of the criminal age group are projected to be about three times those of the next highest rate among the crimes against property, for auto theft. The rate for grand theft increased most from 1960-1970, however, and should increase more than the other crimes against property from 1970-1975.

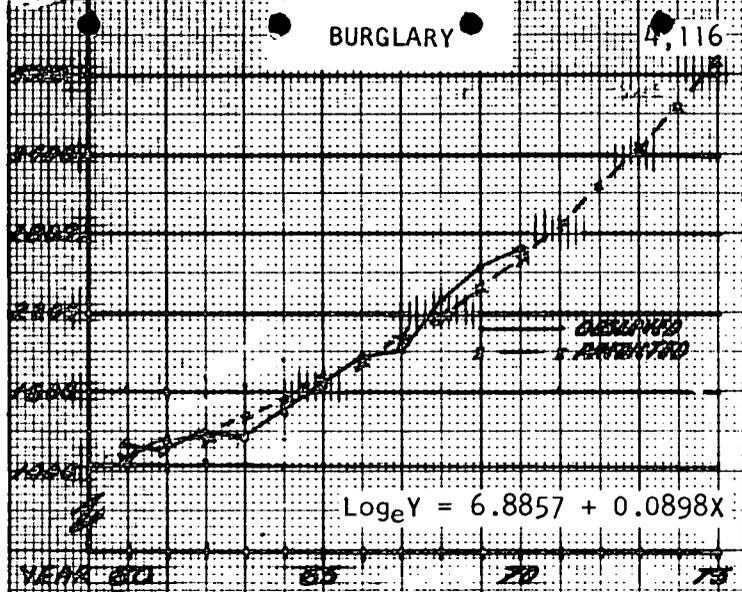
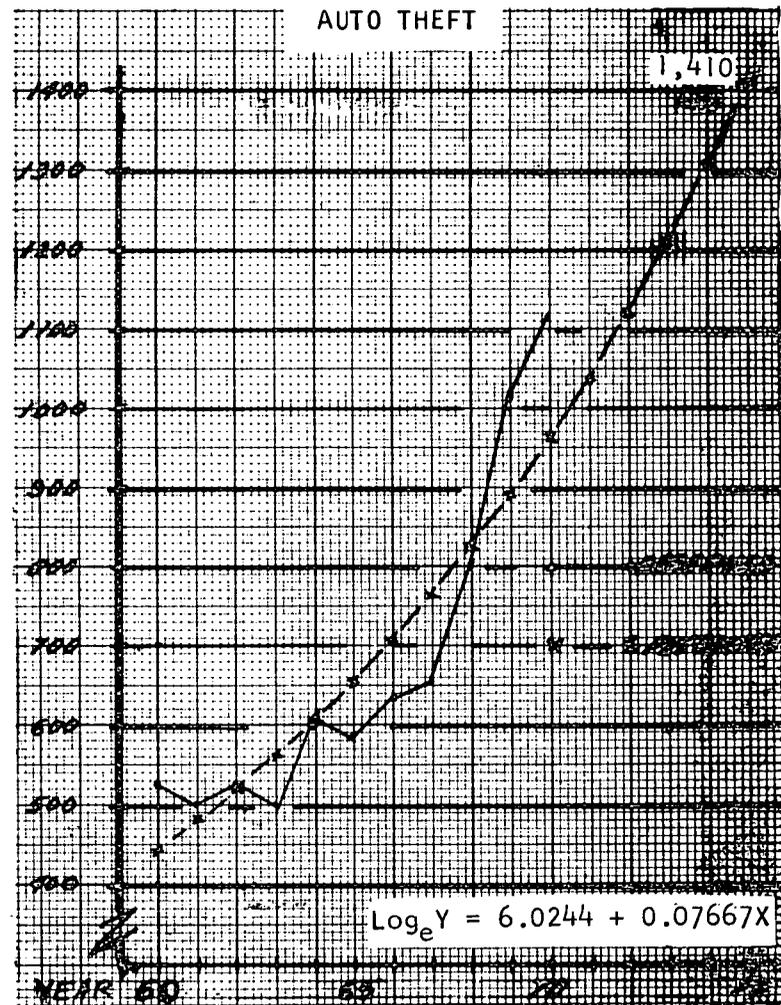
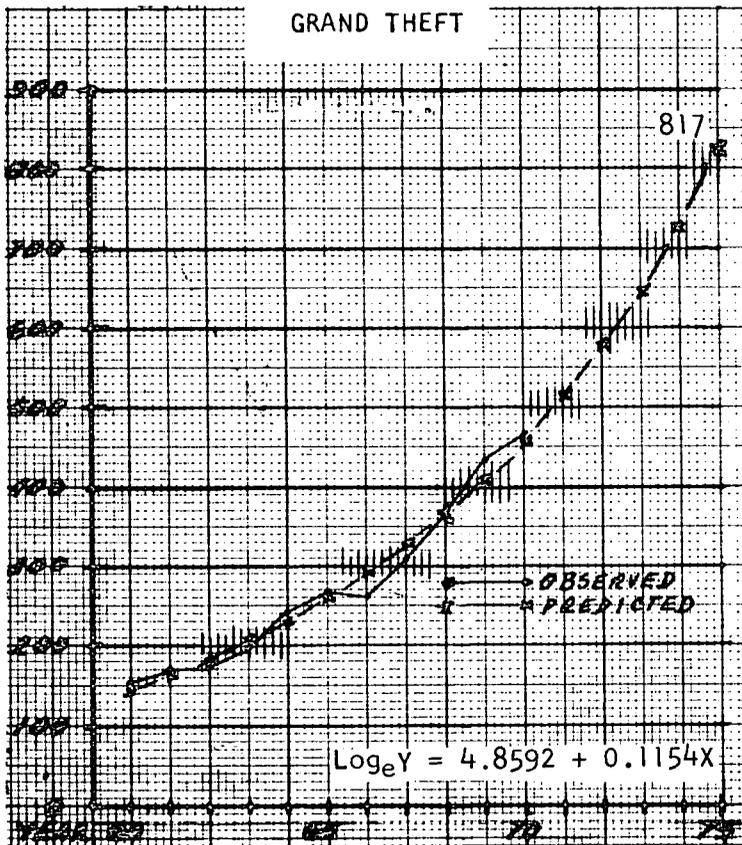


Chart 22 Felony Offense Reports: Rate/100,000  
10-39 Population - Crimes Against Property



Chapter III

MAJOR OFFENSE CLEARANCE PERCENTAGES

## Chapter III MAJOR OFFENSE CLEARANCE PERCENTAGES

Another aspect of criminal justice trends may be found in major offense clearance percentages. Clearances are defined as the arrest of the person accountable for the crime or positive identification of the offender though for some reason he was not available for arrest. The percentage of cases which have been solved is not necessarily an indicator of police efficiency or ability to "keep up with" crime. Several offenses may be cleared with the arrest of one person, or clearance of one offense may result in the arrests of several persons. Better and more uniform reporting may induce a rise in the number of felony offenses reported, particularly those which have low solution potential, while arrest reporting remains at about the same level of uniformity and consistency. However, some measure of the ratio of reported offenses to the number of crimes solved--even if gross--is needed. (Table III-1 gives the actual clearance percentages for major offenses for 1960-1969.)

Clearance Percentages for All Major Offenses, Crimes against Persons, and Crimes against Property

The graphs in Chart 23 indicate that clearance percentages for all major offenses, crimes against persons and property, have been decreasing since 1960, and at nearly the same rate in terms of absolute percentages. The clearance percentage for crimes against persons fell from 67% to 50% from 1960 to 1969, and the percentage for crimes against property, from 32% to 19%. When these differences are treated as percentages of decrease, however, it is found that clearances of crimes against property have dropped 41% compared to the 25% decrease for crimes against persons. By 1975, clearance percentages for crimes against persons are expected to fall to 41%, or an additional 18% decrease. Clearance rates for crimes against property will experience a 47% decrease as estimated, to clearance of 10% of the offenses in 1975.

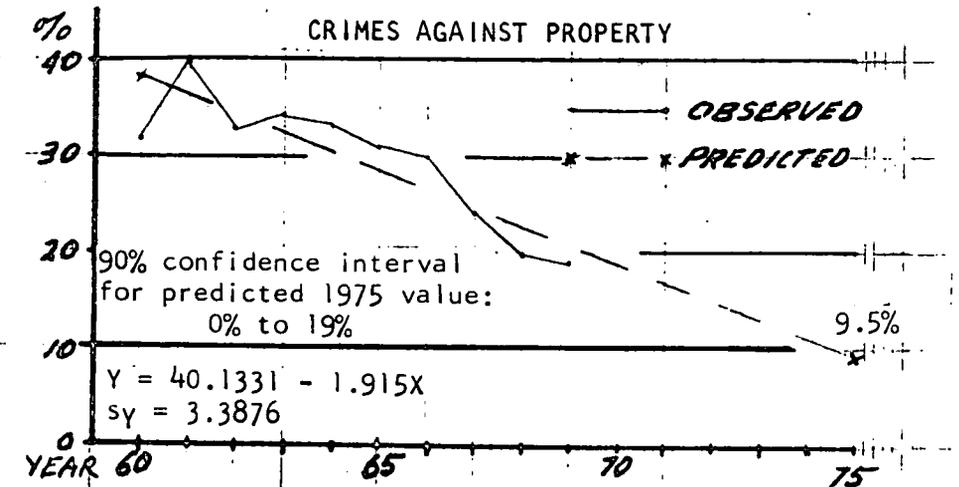
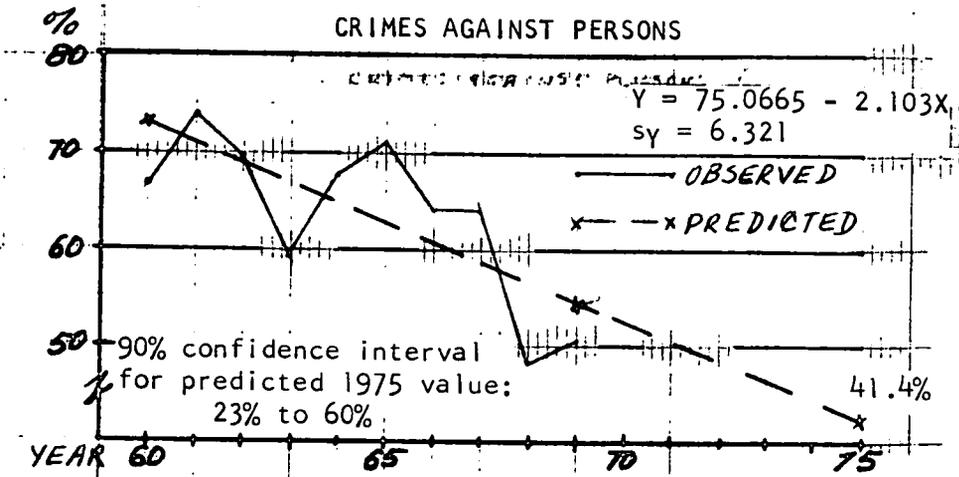
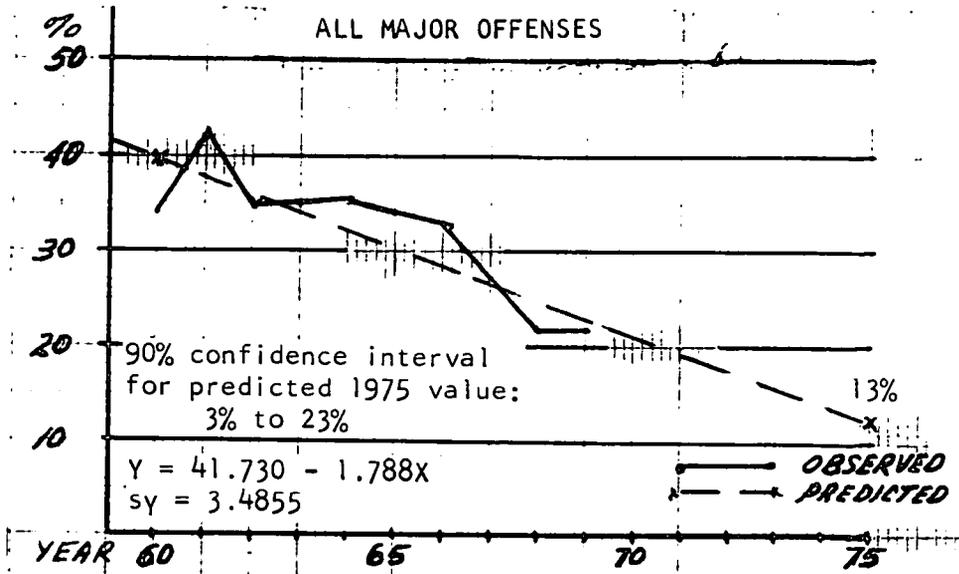
Crimes against persons are generally more likely to be cleared than crimes against property, in part because of the more intense effort at solution given to such offenses and in part because of the ability of the victim to identify the offender in many such cases. While the decline in solution of crimes against property might be expected, for the reasons discussed in the introduction to this chapter, the drop in clearances of crimes against persons is less explicable.

Table III-1

## MAJOR OFFENSE CLEARANCE PERCENTAGES 1960-1969

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
All Major Offenses	34%	42%	35%	35%	35%	34%	33%	27%	22%	22%
Crimes Against Persons	67%	74%	70%	59%	68%	71%	64%	64%	48%	50%
Wilful homicide	100%	100%	86%	100%	94%	100%	100%	76%	88%	50%
Robbery	60%	56%	51%	40%	55%	57%	46%	49%	32%	36%
Aggravated assault	75%	86%	85%	71%	77%	76%	75%	72%	57%	60%
Forcible rape	66%	78%	72%	69%	68%	80%	63%	66%	53%	47%
Crimes Against Property	32%	40%	33%	34%	33%	31%	30%	24%	20%	19%
Burglary	34%	44%	31%	36%	36%	33%	34%	25%	21%	20%
Grand theft	24%	20%	23%	24%	21%	21%	22%	19%	16%	16%
Auto theft	29%	36%	40%	32%	31%	30%	23%	23%	17%	16%

Chart 23 Major Offense Clearance Percentages: All Offenses, Crimes Against Persons and Crimes Against Property



Clearance Percentages, Crimes against Persons

The clearance percentages for each of the crimes against persons, given in Chart 24, showed a sharp decline from 1960-1969. The rates of decrease are summarized below.

Major Offense Clearance Percentages  
Crimes against Persons

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>% Decrease, 1960-1969</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Decrease, 1969-1975</u>
Homicide	100%	50%	50%	52.6%	---
Forcible Rape	66%	47%	29%	41.9%	11%
Aggravated Assault	75%	60%	20%	48.4%	20%
Robbery	60%	36%	40%	24.4%	33%

Homicide clearances, long one of the crimes in which the offender was arrested in almost all cases, can be expected to drop to slightly more than 50% solution by 1975. Even if one excludes the 50% homicide clearance percentage in 1969, which was out of line with previous years, there is little doubt that clearances are decreasing. The decline in clearances for rape and assault offenses cannot be attributed simply to reluctance on the part of the victims to press charges in such cases. Presumably, such reluctance is being reduced through efforts of the law enforcement agencies, and by less social pressure. Robbery, the offense against persons most akin to the crimes against property, remains the offense with the lowest clearance rate as clearances decline more rapidly than for other crimes against persons.

Chart 25 shows the clearance percentages for crimes against property, and the rates of decrease are as follows:

Major Offense Clearance Percentages  
Crimes against Property

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>% Decrease, 1960-1969</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Decrease, 1969-1975</u>
Burglary	34%	20%	41%	10.6%	45%
Grand Theft	24%	16%	33%	12.6%	19%
Auto Theft	29%	16%	45%	4.6%	69%

Burglary and auto theft clearances dropped at a similar rate from 1960-1969, but solutions of auto thefts are expected to show a significantly higher percentage of decrease through 1975. Grand theft clearance percentages have not shown as fast a rate of decline, and are expected to be the highest clearance rate of the crimes against property by 1975.

Chart 24 Major Offense Clearance Percentages - Crimes Against Persons

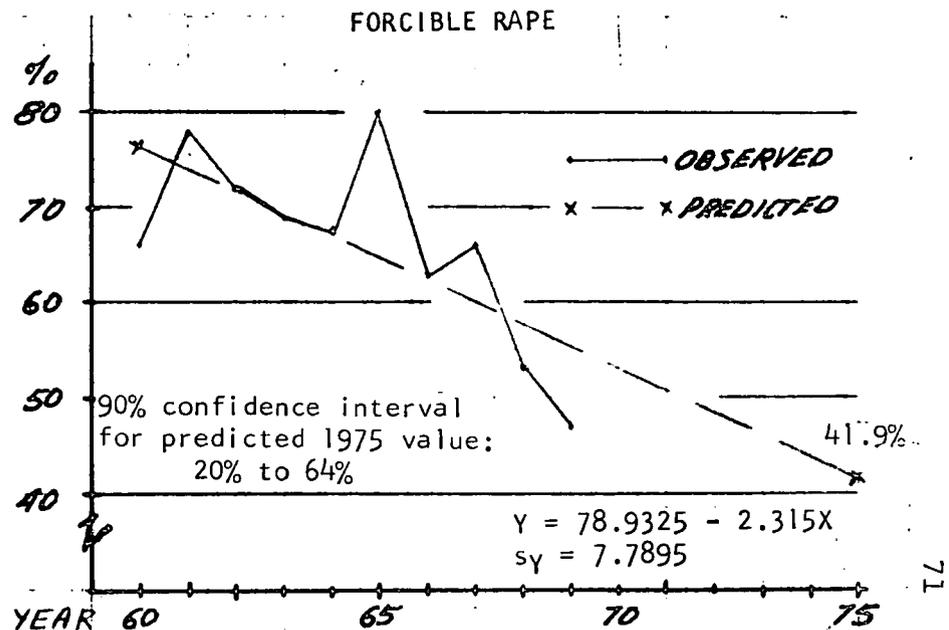
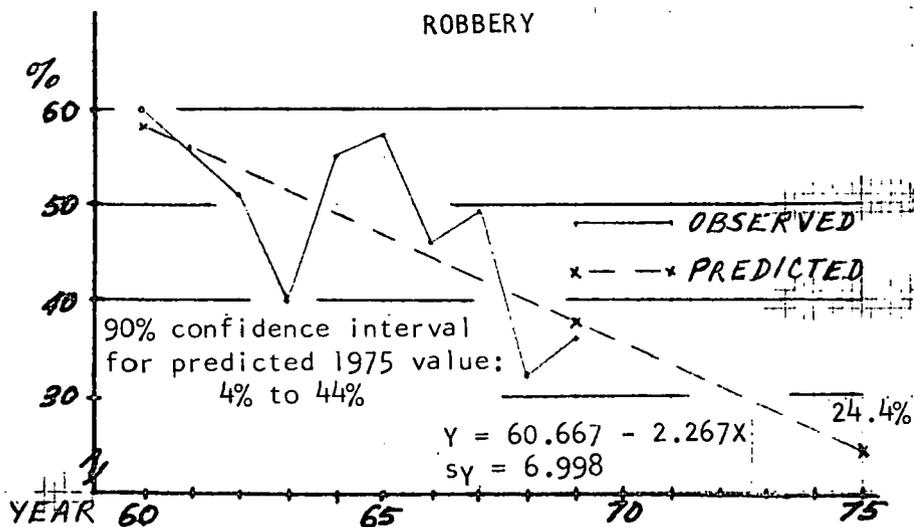
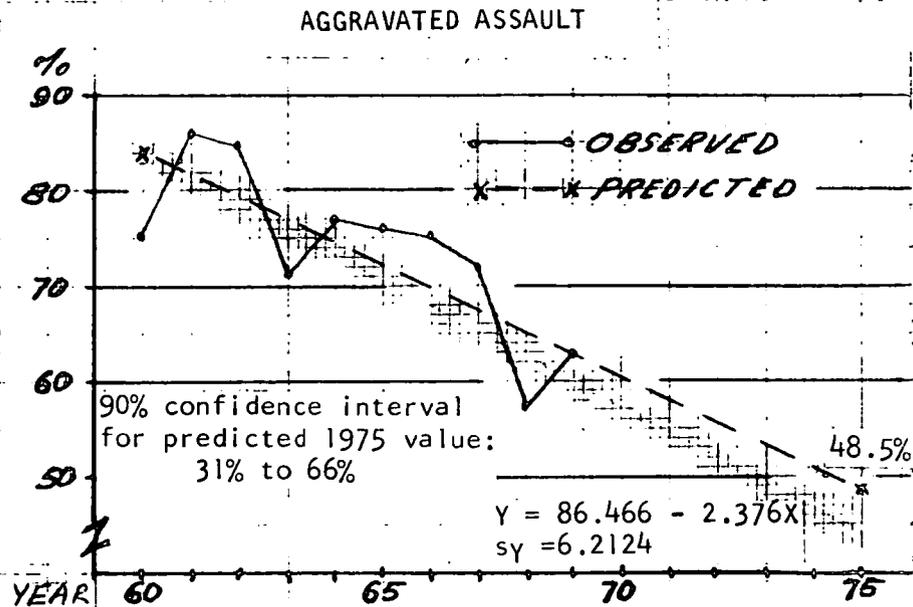
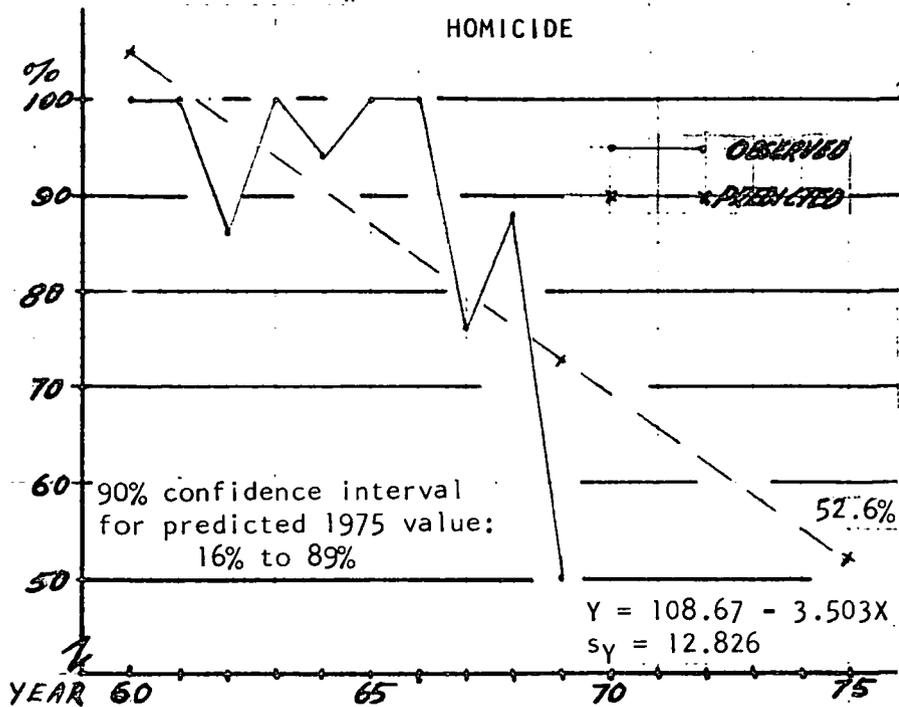
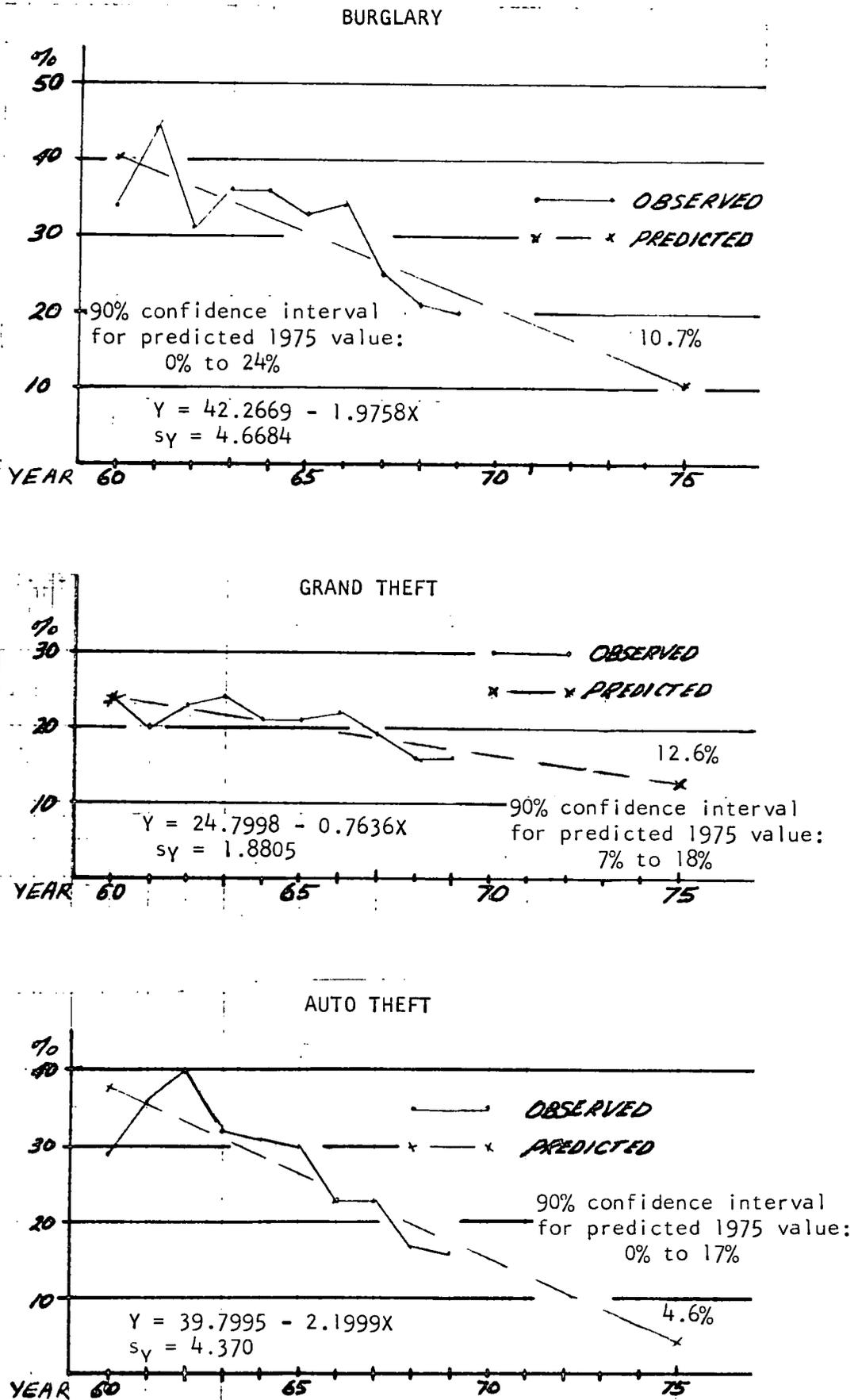


Chart 25 Major Offense Clearance Percentages - Crimes Against Property



This is not to say that clearance percentages for any of the crimes against property would reassure the victims. Indeed, auto theft offenses had already, in 1969, been cleared in only 16 of every 100 cases. By 1975, auto theft victims will have less than 5 chances in 100 that the offender will be apprehended.

#### Summary, Major Offense Clearance Percentages

Clearance of crimes against persons is becoming more infrequent, even for homicide cases. By 1975, it is anticipated that less than half of all crimes against persons will be solved. This does not comport with the explanation that an increased number of reports of lesser felonies has exaggerated the clearance percentage decline. It is true, however, that robbery clearance rates are decreasing faster than those for other crimes against persons. Clearances of crimes against property, generally lower than for crimes against persons, are becoming even more rare. By 1975, only 10% of such cases may be cleared. Auto theft offenses, in particular, will be unlikely to be cleared.

Chapter IV  
ALL ARRESTS

## Chapter IV ALL ARRESTS

Before considering specific offenses under each general category, it is useful to compare the relative contributions of juvenile and adult offenders; felony, misdemeanor, and delinquent tendency offenses; and the rate of arrests for each to total population and to the related population age group. Absolute numbers of arrests will be examined first; then, these numbers will be put in terms of the rate of arrests per 100,000 persons in the appropriate age group and the total population. Finally, arrests of male and female offenders will be compared.

These comparisons must be applied with caution, however. Because felony offense reports do not include the guessed age of the offender, there is no way to assess the contribution of 10-17 year olds and 18-39 year olds to victimization. Neither can one be sure that clearance percentages are not different for these two groups. In comparing arrest figures for adult and juveniles, then, there is an implicit assumption that clearance percentages are approximately equal for both groups and thus also reflect the related offense/victimization rate. Similarly, comparison of arrests for felonies, misdemeanors, and delinquent tendencies implies that clearances are in the same proportion for each type of offense. The percentage of arrests of males and females does not necessarily indicate the proportion of offenders of each sex.

The observed data for 1960-1970, from which trends and prediction equations were developed, are given in Table IV-1.

Total Arrests, All Adult Arrests, and All Juvenile Arrests

Actual arrests and the numbers projected through 1975 are shown in Chart 26--total, all adult and all juvenile arrests. Comparative rates of increase for the base period and as expected by 1975 are given below.

All Arrests - Total, Adult, and Juvenile

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Average Yearly Increase, 1960-1970</u>
Total Arrests	28,848	59,866	108%	9.8%
Adult Arrests	20,642	36,481	77%	7.0%
Juvenile Arrests	8,206	23,385	185%	16.8%
	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>		<u>% Increase, 1965-1970</u>	<u>Average Yearly Increase, 1965-1970</u>
Total Arrests	85,490*		43%	7.2%
Adult Arrests	52,650		43%	7.2%
Juvenile Arrests	26,961		15%	2.5%

\*Predicted total will not equal sum of predicted parts because each was calculated independently.

Table IV-1  
ALL ARRESTS 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>All Arrests</u>	<u>28,848</u>	<u>32,208</u>	<u>34,725</u>	<u>39,154</u>	<u>41,563</u>	<u>44,079</u>	<u>46,002</u>	<u>48,592</u>	<u>51,875</u>	<u>55,592</u>	<u>59,866</u>
Adult	20,642	21,942	22,913	25,907	28,990	31,085	32,033	32,071	33,213	37,511	36,481
Juvenile	8,206	10,266	11,812	13,247	12,573	12,994	14,569	16,521	18,662	18,081*	23,385
<u>All Felony Arrests</u>	<u>2,946</u>	<u>3,258</u>	<u>3,495</u>	<u>3,856</u>	<u>4,839</u>	<u>4,910</u>	<u>5,363</u>	<u>6,129</u>	<u>7,901</u>	<u>9,457</u>	<u>12,654</u>
Adult	1,887	1,909	2,234	2,462	2,943	2,996	3,107	3,860	4,652	5,968	7,612
Juvenile (major)	1,059	1,349	1,261	1,394	1,896	1,914	2,256	2,269	3,249	3,489	5,042
<u>All Misdemeanor Arrests</u>	<u>20,529</u>	<u>22,021</u>	<u>23,029</u>	<u>25,992</u>	<u>29,488</u>	<u>31,271</u>	<u>32,730</u>	<u>32,254</u>	<u>33,261</u>	<u>35,799</u>	<u>34,826</u>
Adult	18,755	20,033	20,679	23,445	26,047	28,089	28,926	28,211	28,561	31,543	28,869
Juvenile (minor)	1,744	1,988	2,350	2,547	3,441	3,632	3,804	4,043	4,700	4,256	5,957
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	<u>5,373</u>	<u>6,929</u>	<u>8,201</u>	<u>9,306</u>	<u>7,236</u>	<u>7,448</u>	<u>8,509</u>	<u>10,209</u>	<u>10,713</u>	<u>10,336</u>	<u>12,386</u>

(Juvenile only)

\* Total juvenile arrests, are based on only nine months' data from the city of San Jose, but a full years' data from the remainder of the county.

ALL ARRESTS

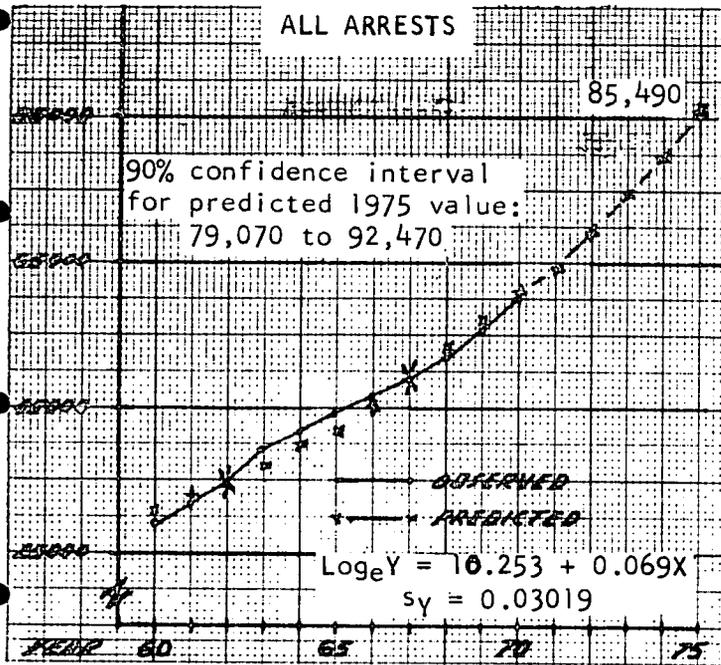
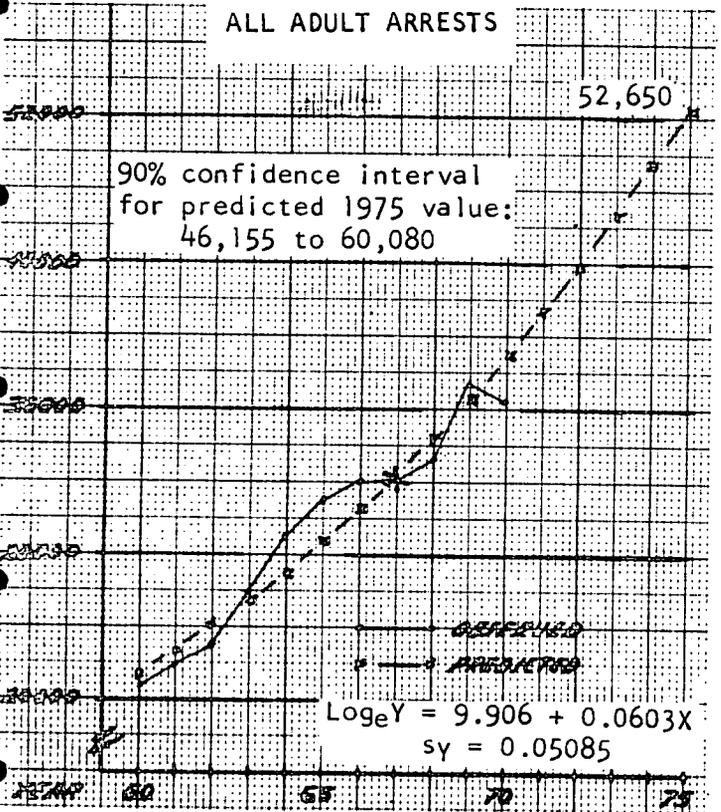
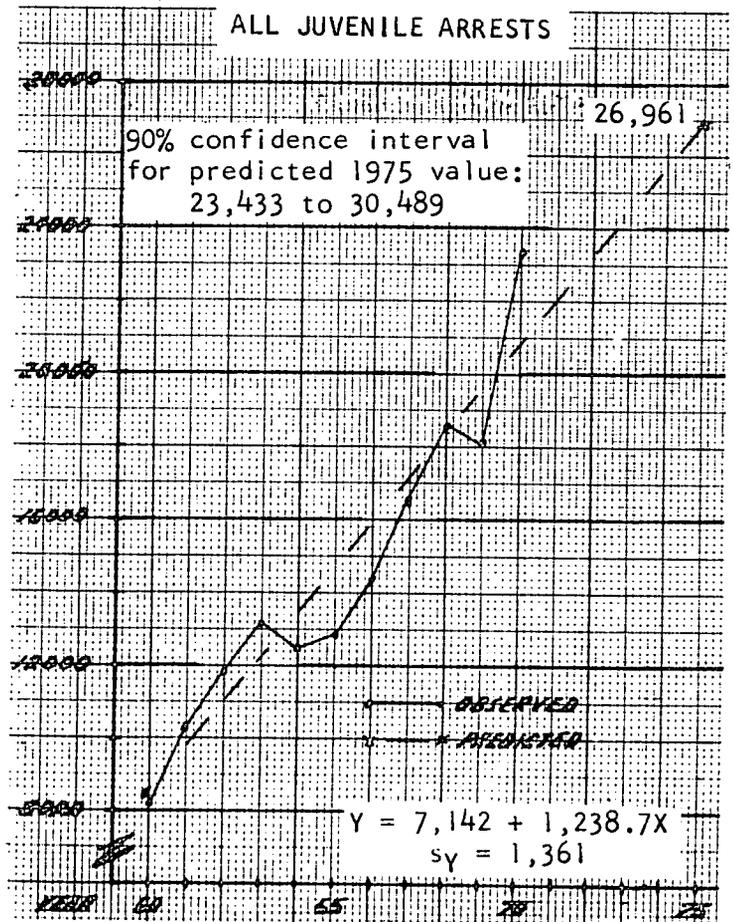


Chart 26 All Arrests: Total, Adult and All Juvenile Arrests

ALL ADULT ARRESTS



ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS



It is apparent that a large portion of the increase in arrests over the base period was due to the great rise in the number of juvenile arrests. However, this trend is not predicted to continue. Though the rate of increase in adult arrests should remain about the same over the next five years (about 7% per year), juvenile arrests are projected to rise at an average rate of only 2.5% per year. The comparative population increases are as follows:

Population Increases

	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted % Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Total Population	63%	17%
10-17 Year Old Population	105%	12%
18-39 Year Old Population	68%	27%
10-39 Year Old Population	80%	22%

From 1960 to 1970, total arrests rose by 45% more than the total population and 28% more than the combined 10-39 year old criminal age group. Adult arrests increased by 9% more than the 18-39 year old population, and juvenile arrests grew 80% more than the juvenile population. Thus, the increase in juvenile arrests exceeded the growth of the 10-17 year old group by a greater margin than any other category and its related population. However, projected juvenile arrests are expected to grow at a slightly lower rate than the juvenile population, from 1970-1975. In contrast, increases in total arrests and adult arrests will exceed the related population growth.

The proportion of total arrests contributed by juveniles and adults during the base period and as predicted for 1975 is as follows:

Percentage of Total Arrests

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>
Adult	71.6%	60.9%	66.1%
Juvenile	28.4	39.1	33.9
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Indications are that the percentage of juvenile arrests has reached a peak, and will begin to drop between 1970 and 1975. It should also be noted that the proportion of juvenile arrests approximates their proportion in the criminal age group population--which was 31% in 1960, 35% in 1970, and is estimated to be 32% in 1970. (This does not present an unfavorable picture for the 10-17 year old population as is customarily presented, when their proportion of arrests is compared to their percentage of the total population.)

All Felony Arrests - Adult Felony Arrests and Juvenile Arrests for Major Offenses

The three graphs in Chart 27 show the felony arrest trends during the base period, and predicted values for 1971-1975. Predicted arrests appear to be taking a different slope from the actual numbers in recent years, indicating that the 1975 predictions may be too low. With this limitation in mind, the actual 1960-1970 and expected 1975 numbers and percentages of increase are as follows:

Felony Arrests, Adult and Juvenile

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
All Felony Arrests	2,946	12,654	330%	20,830*	65%
Adult Felony Arrests	1,887	7,612	303%	12,390	63%
Juvenile Major Offense Arrests	1,059	5,042	376%	8,448	68%

\*Predicted total will not equal sum of predicted parts because each was calculated independently.

Juvenile arrests for major offenses increased by a considerably higher percentage than adult felony arrests during the base period. This trend is not expected to continue, however; from 1970-1975, the rates of increase should be almost the same. As a result, the proportion of felony arrests contributed by juveniles rose from 36% in 1960 to 40% in 1970, and will remain at that level through 1975. Juveniles are somewhat over-represented in felony arrests, then, in comparison to their percentage of the criminal age population (please refer to the previous section for the population percentages).

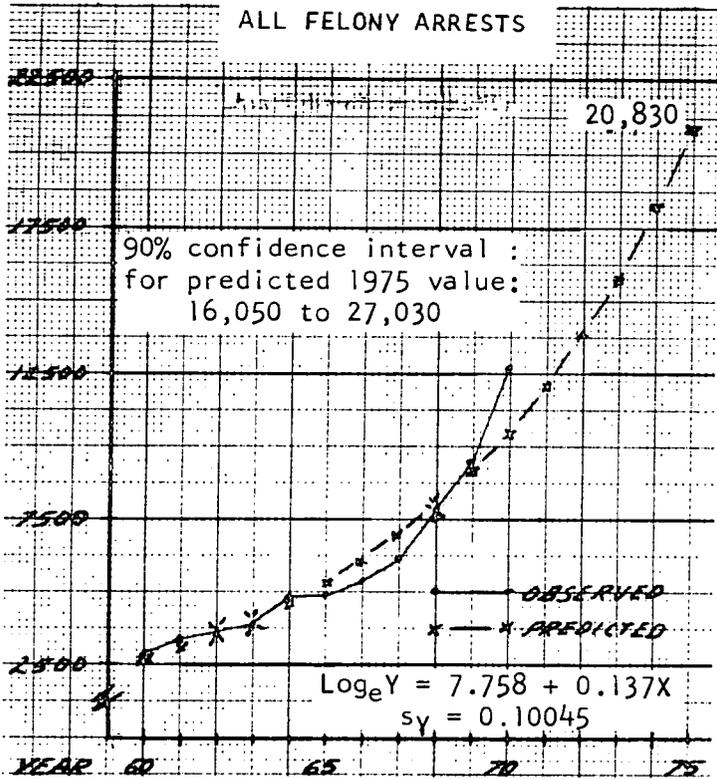
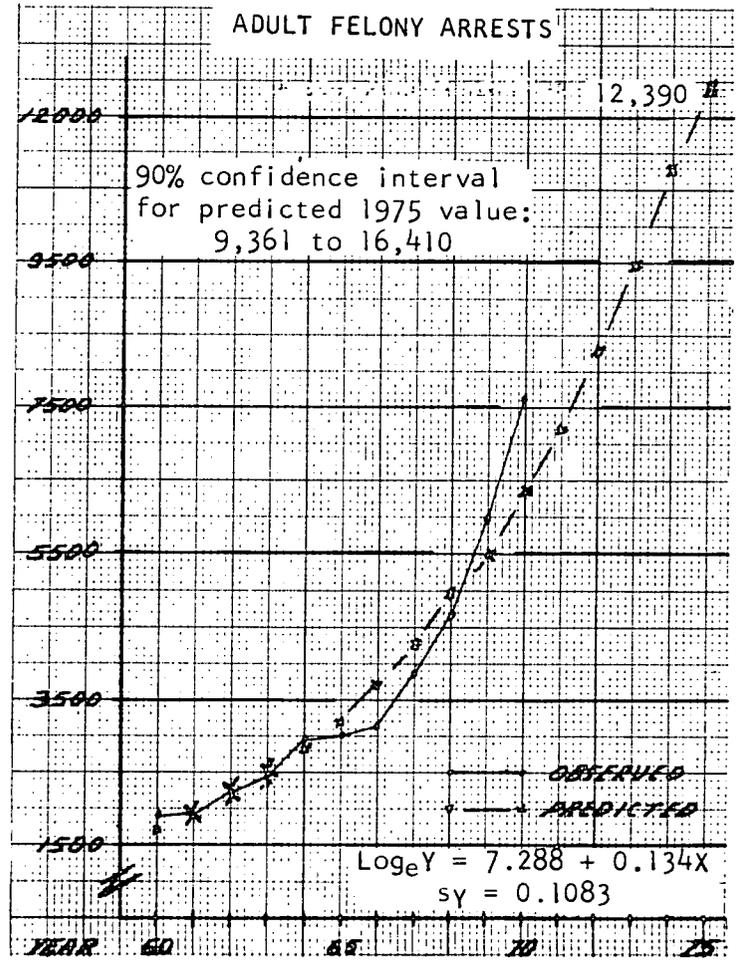
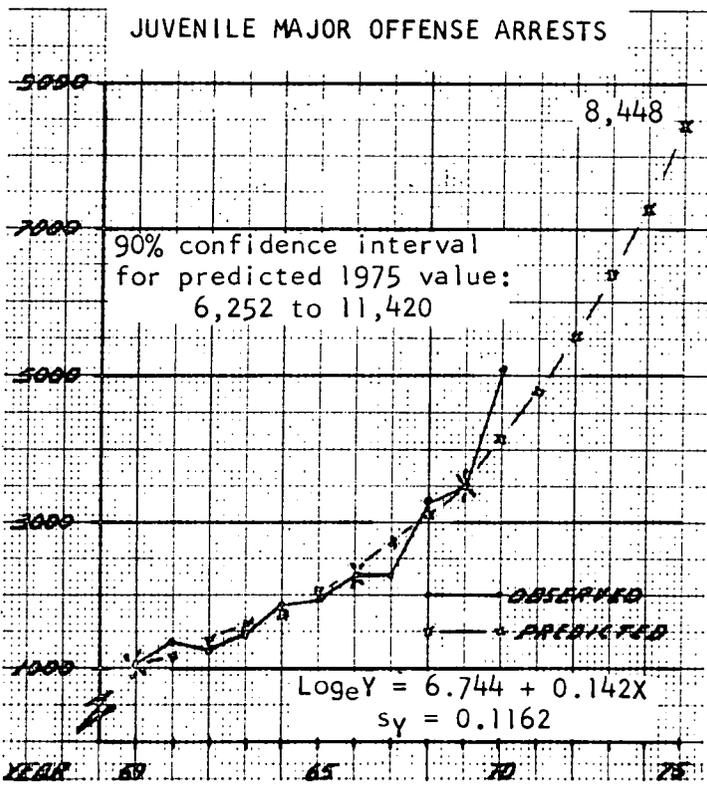


Chart 27 All Arrests: All Felony Arrests, All Adult Felony Arrests and All Juvenile Major Offense Arrests



All Misdemeanor Arrests - Adult Misdemeanor Arrests and Juvenile Arrests for Minor Offenses and Delinquent Tendencies

It may be noted, in Chart 28, that misdemeanor arrests increased linearly during 1960-1970 rather than exponentially as the felony arrests did. That is, misdemeanor arrests did not experience an increasingly higher rate of increase from year to year. Actual and predicted numbers of misdemeanor arrests, and rates of increase from 1960 to 1970 and from 1970 to 1975 are given below. Delinquent tendency arrests have been included in the same table, although these are not truly classified as misdemeanors--they are a special category of arrests, applicable only to juveniles.

Misdemeanor and Delinquent Tendency Arrests - Adult and Juvenile

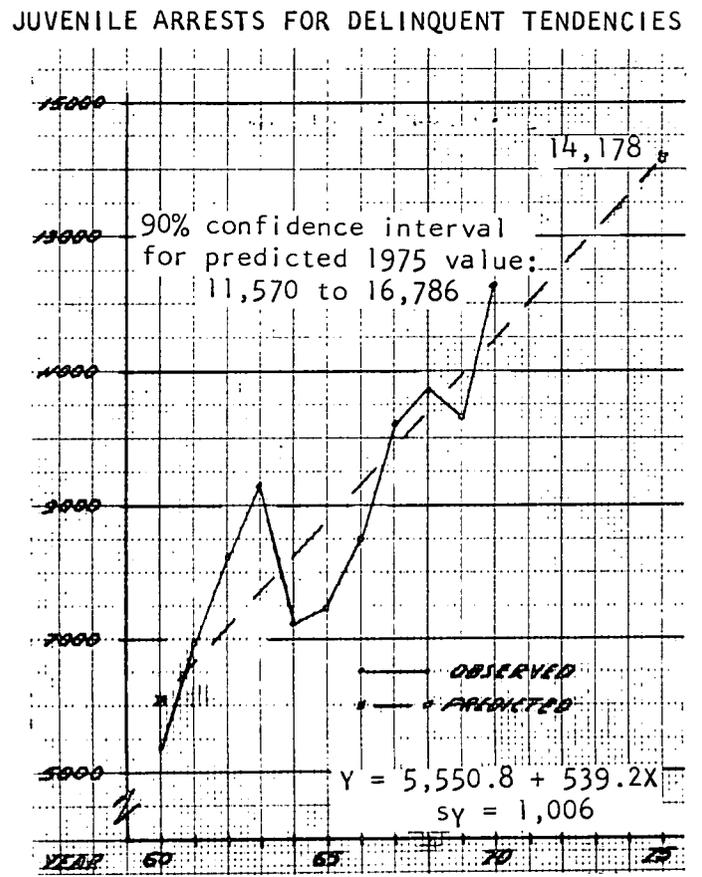
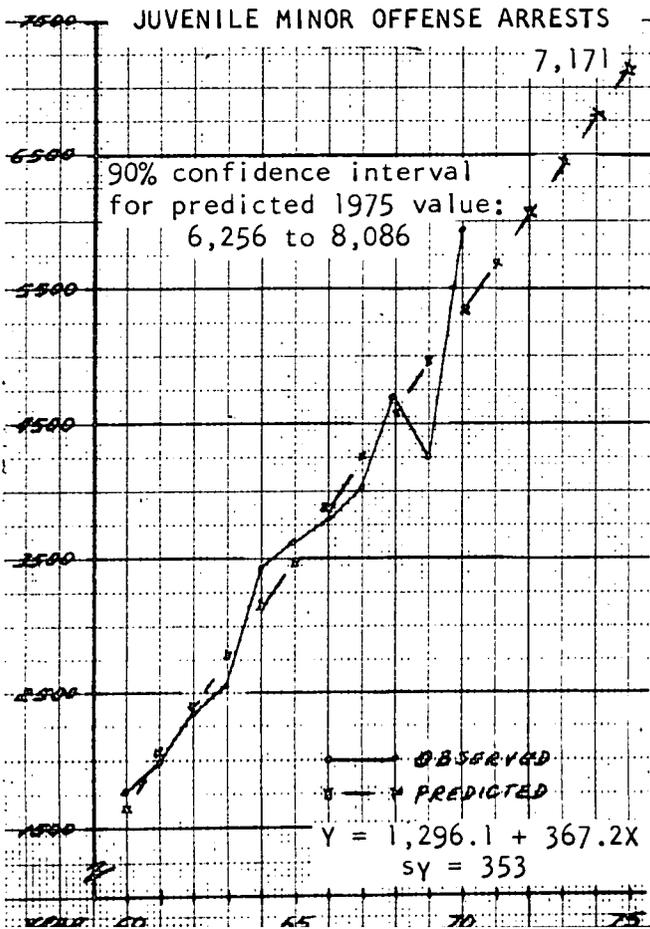
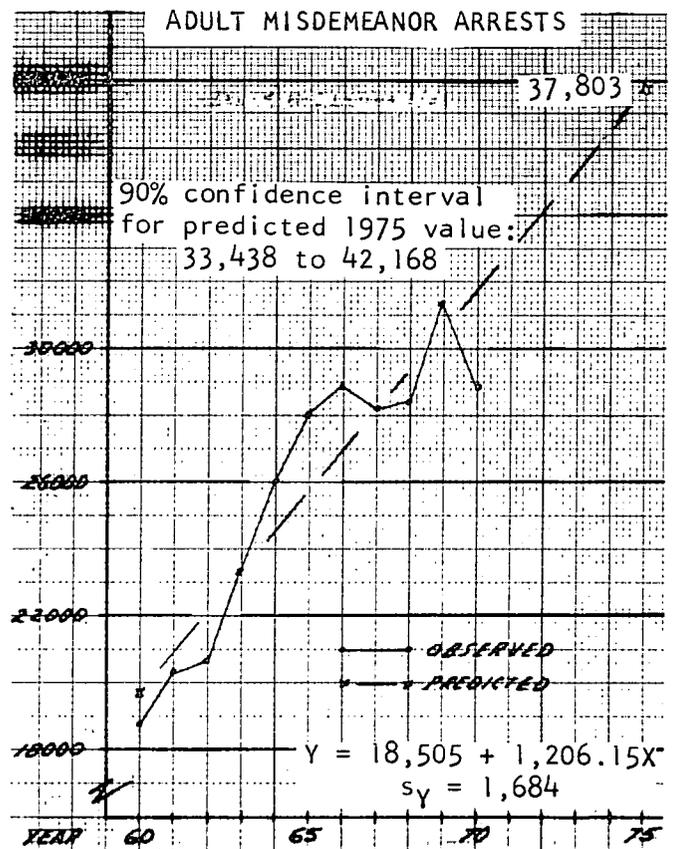
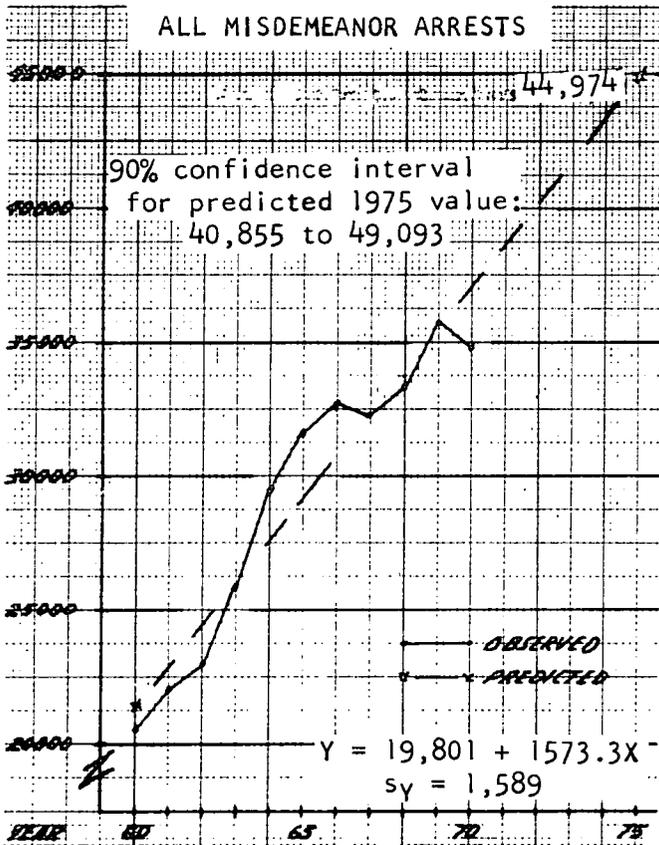
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Total Misdemeanor Arrests	20,529	34,826	70%	44,974	29%
Adult Misdemeanor Arrests	18,755	28,869	54%	37,803	31%
Juvenile Minor Offense Arrests	1,774	5,957	236%	7,171	20%
Juvenile Delinquent Tendency Arrests	5,373	12,386	130%	14,178	14%

Juvenile arrests for minor offenses increased by more than four times as much as adult misdemeanor arrests, from 1960 to 1970. However, it is expected that the growth of juvenile minor offense arrests will be less than that of adult misdemeanor arrests from 1970-1975. Juvenile arrests for delinquent tendencies rose at a lower rate than their arrests for minor offenses (130% compared to 236%), and are projected to increase by only 14% by 1975.

The proportion of misdemeanor arrests contributed by juveniles was 8.6% in 1960, 17.1% in 1970, and may be about 15.9% in 1975. Thus, although the increase in juvenile minor offense arrests during the base period was much greater than adult misdemeanor arrests, they still did not contribute a very large proportion of the total.

It may be noted that the majority of juvenile arrests have been for delinquent tendencies; they were 65% of all juvenile arrests in 1960, 53% in 1970, and are expected to be 48% in 1975. It should be remembered that many of the delinquent tendency offenses would not be considered offenses for persons considered legally adult. Though reasons for juvenile arrests for delinquent tendencies were not specified in the BCS reports, specific reasons for referral for juvenile probation were given. Of the total, 48% were referred for reasons of incorrigibility or sexual delinquency, and another 18% for loitering, trespassing, and curfew

Chart 28 All Arrests: All Misdemeanor Arrests, Adult Misdemeanor Arrests and Juvenile Minor Offense Arrests, Juvenile Arrests for Delinquent Tendencies



violations. Liquor, gasoline and glue sniffing acts were another 13% of the reasons, and malicious mischief, 10%. Of these, malicious mischief and glue and gasoline sniffing are probably the only offenses which would also be considered crimes if the arrestees were legally adult. That is, at least 66% of juvenile arrests for delinquent tendencies--which in turn make up about 50% of all juvenile arrests--may be for reasons only considered criminal because the arrestees are not legally adult.

### Felony, Misdemeanor, and Delinquent Tendency Arrests

The relative contributions and rates of increase for felony, misdemeanor and delinquent tendency arrests are summarized below, to show changes that took place from 1960 to 1970 and what may be occurring in 1975.

#### Felony, Misdemeanor, and Delinquent Tendency Arrests

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, Predicted, 1960-1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Total Arrests	100.0%	100.0%	180%	100.0%	43%
Felony Arrests	10.2%	21.1%	330%	26.0%	65%
Misdemeanor Arrests	71.2%	58.2%	70%	56.2%	29%
Delinquent Tendency Arrests	18.6%	20.7%	130%	17.8%	14%

It is quite evident that felony arrests, due to their exponential rate of increase, are becoming an ever larger proportion of total arrests. This is in accordance with the increase in felony offense reports. In order to compare the relative rates of increase for reported offenses and felony arrests, during the base period, only data from 1960-1968 may be used (due to the change in the felony offense reporting form described in Chapter II). Felony offense reports increased by 154% from 1960-1968, while felony arrests rose 168%. A greater increase might have been expected for reported offenses, if the concept that more lesser offenses are being reported with the same arrest base were true. Instead, it appears that felony arrests are exceeding felony reports in growth.

Delinquent tendency arrests have remained at nearly the same level from 1960-1970, and are expected to continue to do so.

### Summary - Total Arrests, Adult and Juvenile Arrests, Felony, Misdemeanor, and Delinquent Tendency Arrests

Total arrests doubled from 1960-1970, and are estimated to increase another 43% by 1975. Juvenile arrests almost tripled during the base period, but are only expected to experience a small increase from 1970-1975. During the same periods, adult arrests increased by almost 80% and are projected to have another 43% rise by 1975. Juvenile arrests increased by 80% more than the rise in the juvenile population from 1960-1970, while adult arrests only rose 9% more than the 18-39 year old population. Indications are that the proportion of total arrests

contributed by juveniles has reached a peak and will begin to drop between 1970 and 1975. It was found that the proportion of juvenile arrests is comparable to the proportion of 10-17 year olds within the criminal age group of 10-39 years, i.e., about 31-35%. Juvenile arrests for major offenses increased by 376% from 1960-1970 compared to the rise of 303% in adult felony arrests. Growth of juvenile and adult felony arrests is expected to be about the same (63%-68%) from 1970-1975, however. Juveniles are somewhat over-represented in felony arrests, contributing about 40% of these. Misdemeanor arrests increased linearly during the base period, rather than exponentially as did the felony arrests, so that the percentage of increase was a fifth that of felony arrests. Most of the rise in misdemeanor arrests came from a 236% increase in juvenile arrests for minor offenses, compared to the rise of 54% for adults. This trend is not expected to continue; adult misdemeanor arrests should increase by a greater percentage from 1970-1975. Juvenile arrests for minor offenses were a small proportion of all misdemeanor arrests, and indications are that a peak has been reached and the percentage will decline from 1970-1975. Juvenile arrests for delinquent tendencies increased by 130% during the base period, but this rate of growth is also expected to fall off in the next five years. Arrests of juveniles for delinquent tendencies make up about 50% of total juvenile arrests, and it was estimated that at least two-thirds of the juvenile delinquent tendency arrests were for acts which would not be considered criminal offenses if committed by legally adult persons. The proportion of total arrests contributed by felony arrests has been increasing, and felony arrests are expected to make up one-fourth of all arrests by 1975. The percentage of the total for misdemeanor arrests has declined accordingly, so that they will be only slightly more than half of all arrests by 1975. The proportion of all arrests contributed by delinquent tendency arrests has remained fairly constant, about 20%.

All Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total and 10-39 Year Old Populations

Data which were used to determine base period trends and to develop prediction equations for projections to 1975 for all arrests, all felony arrests, and all misdemeanor arrests in terms of the rate/100,000 total population and the criminal age population are given in Table IV-2.

Table IV-2

ALL ARRESTS 1960-1970

Rate per Hundred Thousand Population: Associated Population Bases

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
All Arrests <sup>1/</sup> / <sub>4/</sub>	4,433	4,599	4,616	4,831	4,881	4,459	5,066	5,063	5,203	5,406	5,637
Adult <sup>2/</sup>	9,699	10,053	10,050	10,444	10,483	10,560	10,660	10,512	10,642	10,893	11,213
Juvenile <sup>3/</sup>	10,027	9,999	9,778	10,298	11,015	11,252	11,137	10,613	10,479	11,335	10,532
	8,961	10,169	10,621	10,742	9,431	9,205	9,743	10,322	10,943	10,078	12,470
All Felony Arrests <sup>1/</sup> / <sub>4/</sub>	453	465	464	476	568	552	583	639	792	920	1,191
Adult <sup>2/</sup>	990	1,017	1,011	1,028	1,220	1,176	1,227	1,326	1,621	1,853	2,370
Juvenile (major) <sup>3/</sup>	917	870	953	979	1,118	1,084	1,080	1,277	1,468	1,803	2,198
	1,156	1,336	1,134	1,131	1,422	1,356	1,509	1,418	1,905	1,945	2,689
All Misdemeanor Arrests <sup>1/</sup> / <sub>4/</sub>	3,154	3,144	3,061	3,207	3,463	3,568	3,558	3,361	3,336	3,481	3,279
Adult <sup>2/</sup>	6,902	6,873	6,665	6,933	7,437	7,599	7,487	6,978	6,823	7,015	6,523
Juvenile (minor) <sup>3/</sup>	9,110	9,129	8,825	9,319	9,897	10,168	10,057	9,336	9,011	9,532	8,334
Delinquent Tendencies <sup>3/</sup> (Juvenile only)	1,937	1,969	2,113	2,065	2,581	2,573	2,544	2,526	2,756	2,372	3,176
	5,868	6,864	7,374	7,546	5,428	5,276	5,690	6,378	6,282	5,761	6,605

Total population (000's)

<sup>1/</sup> Rate per 100,000 total population 650.80 700.28 752.35 810.51 851.55 888.94 919.96 959.69 997.05 1028.28 1062.08

<sup>2/</sup> Rate per 100,000 18-39 year old population 205.87 219.44 234.32 251.57 263.18 276.24 287.61 320.17 316.94 330.93 346.38

<sup>3/</sup> Rate per 100,000 10-17 year old population 91.57 100.95 111.21 123.32 133.31 141.18 149.54 160.06 170.53 179.41 187.53

<sup>4/</sup> Rate per 100,000 10-39 year old population 297.44 320.39 345.53 374.89 396.49 417.42 437.15 462.23 487.47 510.34 533.91

Chart 29 contains the graphs of actual and predicted rates for these arrests, for the total population. A summary of changes from 1960-1970 and as projected to 1975 follows:

<u>Rate/100,000 Total Population - All Arrests, All Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests</u>					
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
All Arrests	4,433	5,637	27%	6,137*	9%
All Felony Arrests	453	1,191	163%	1,495	26%
All Misdemeanor Arrests	3,154	3,279	4%	3,619	10%

\*Predicted total will not equal sum of parts because each was calculated independently.

When related to population, the increase in arrests is considerably lower than the percentage of increase in terms of absolute numbers. The relative growth of felony and misdemeanor arrests is quite different when expressed in the rate/100,000 total population. In absolute numbers of arrests, felony arrests increased by almost five times the increase in misdemeanor arrests, during the base period. In rates/100,000 total population, the felony rate grew 41 times the misdemeanor rate increase. The projected percentages of increase in rate/100,000 for 1975 are also lower than those for numbers of arrests, though differences are not as large.

All Arrests: Rate/100,000 10-39 Year Old Population

Actual and predicted rates/100,000 10-39 year olds are given in Chart 30 for all arrests, felony arrests, and misdemeanor arrests. So that the rates for the criminal age population can be meaningfully compared with those for the total population (in view of the differences in size), the percentages of increase from 1960-1970 and as projected through 1975 are given below.

<u>Rate/100,000 10-39 Year Old Population - All Arrests, All Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests</u>					
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
All Arrests	9,699	11,213	16%	11,720	4.5%
All Felony Arrests	990	2,370	139%	2,859	20.6%
All Misdemeanor Arrests	6,902	6,523	---	6,957	6.6%

Chart 29 All Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total Population - Total, All Felony Arrests and All Misdemeanor Arrests

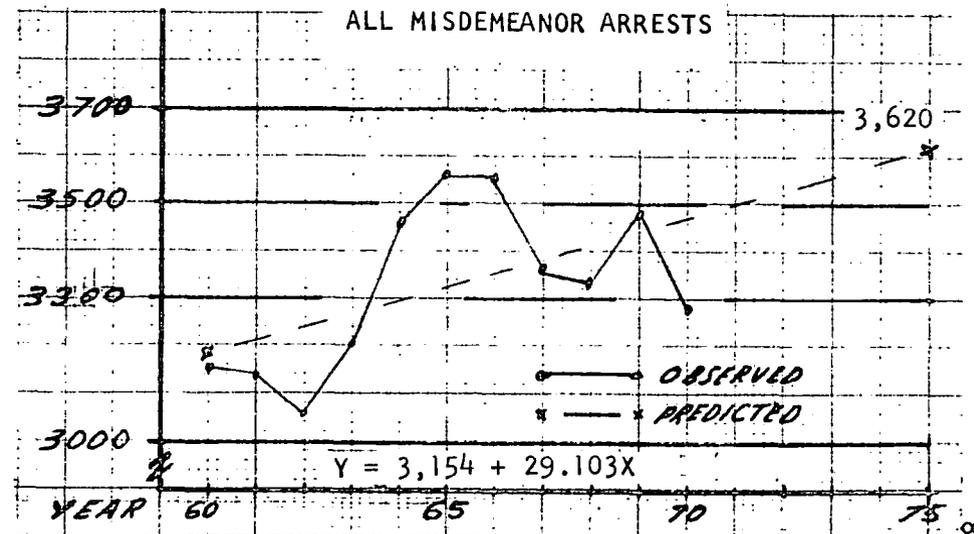
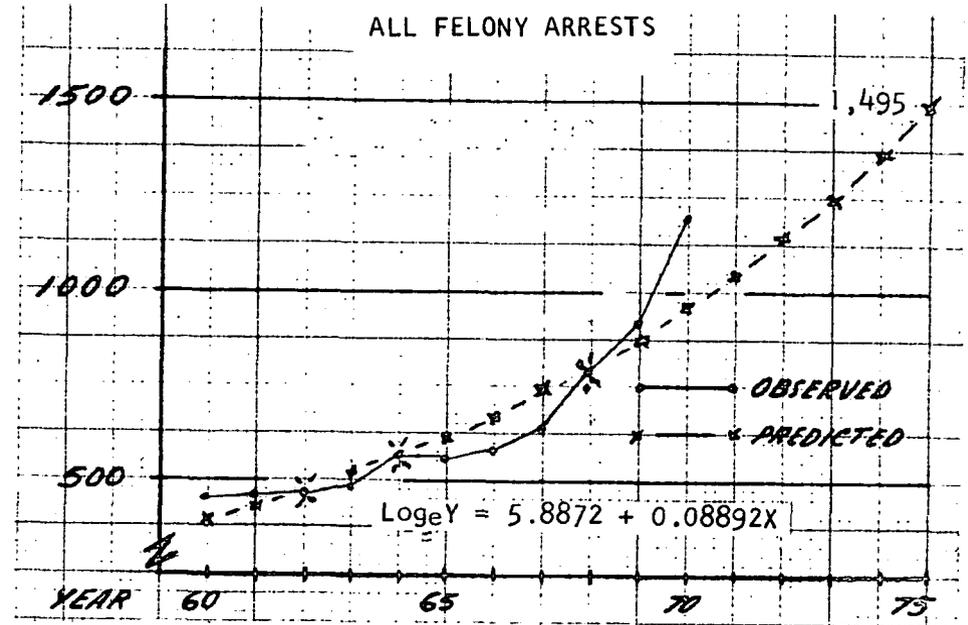
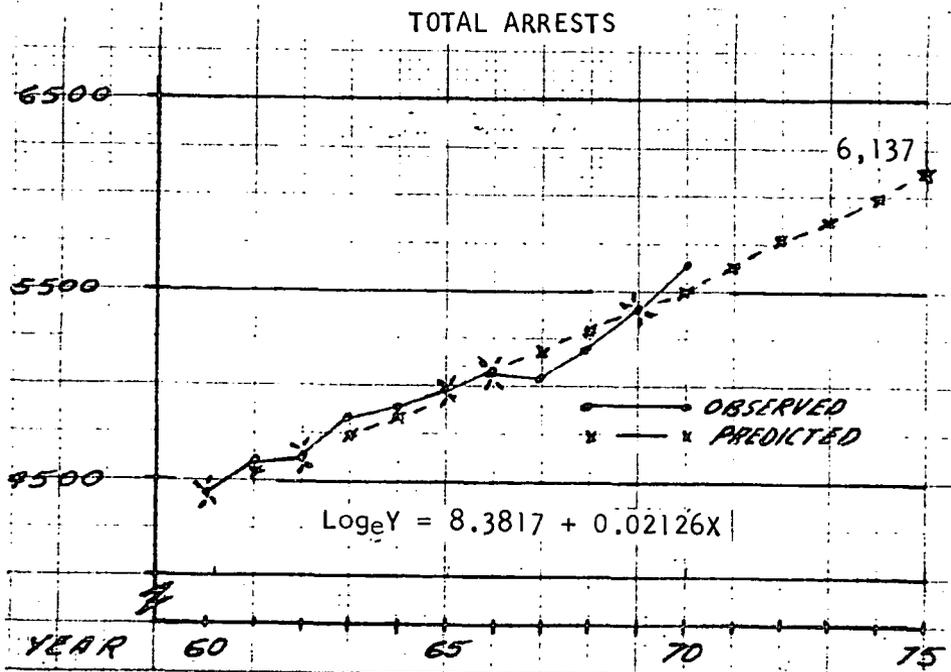
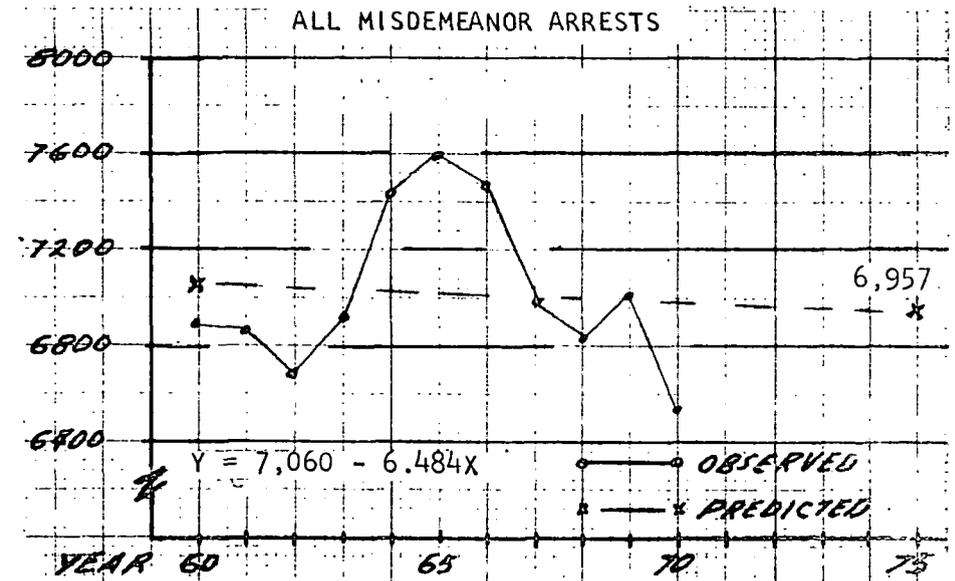
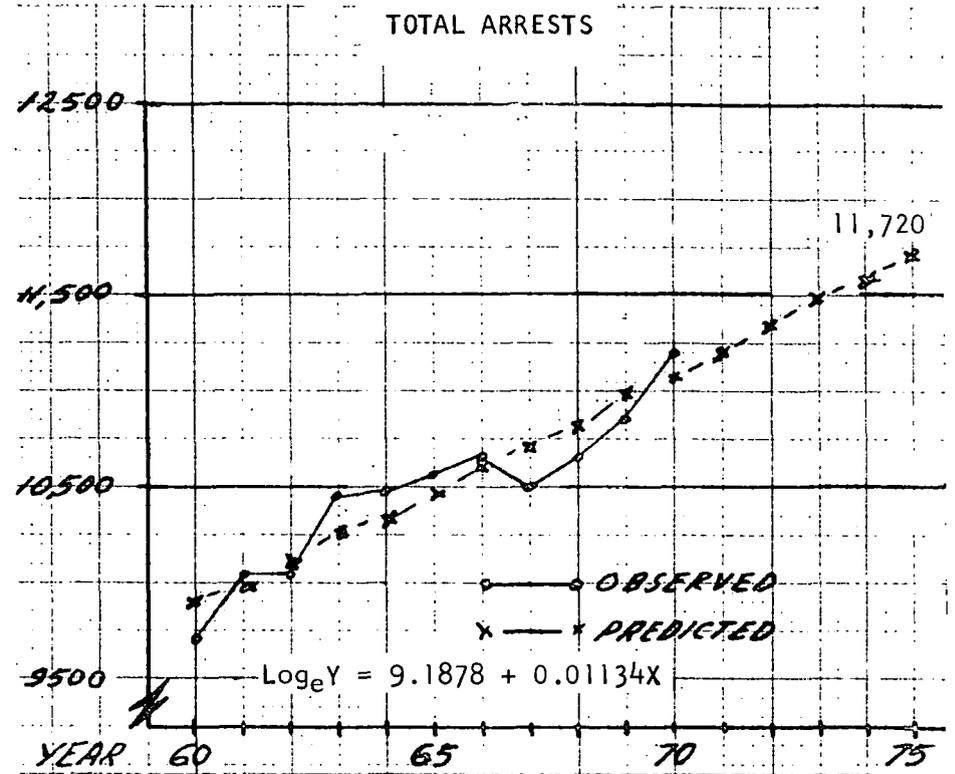
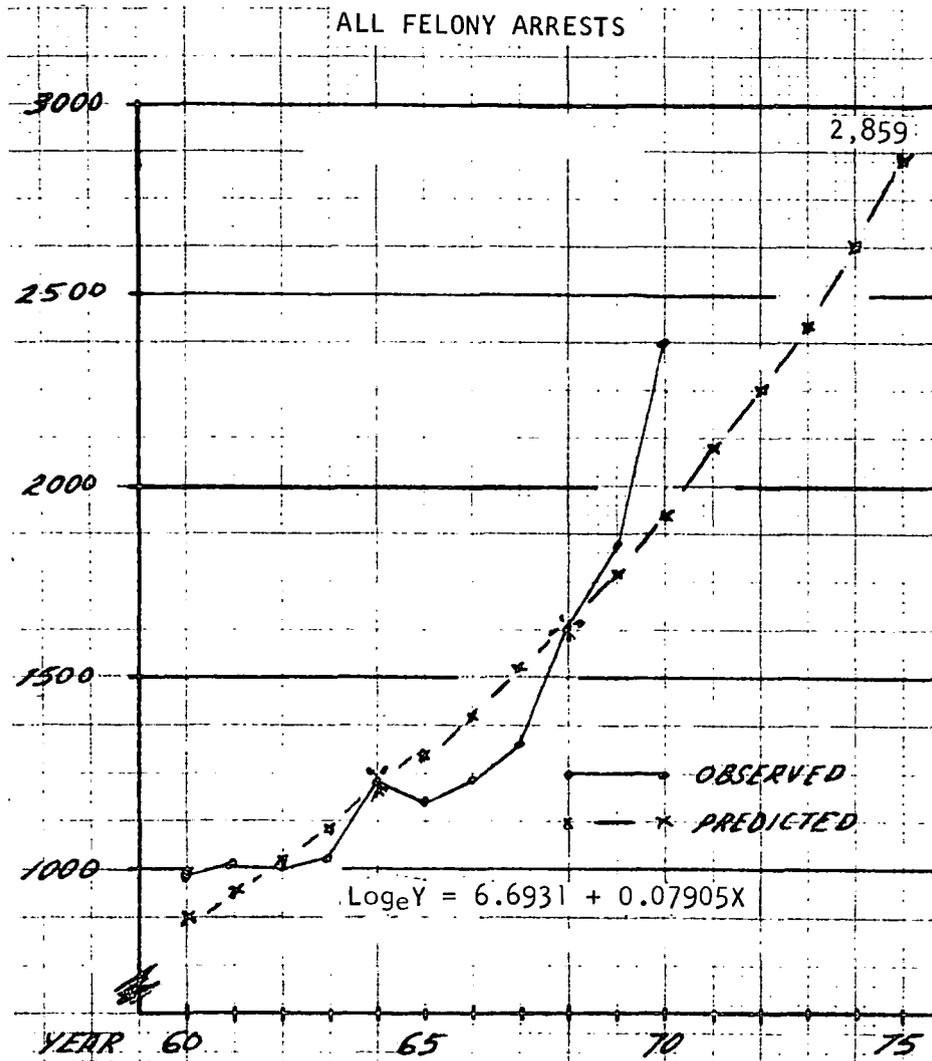


Chart 30 All Arrests: Rate/100,000  
 10-39 Population - Total Arrests,  
 Felony Arrests, and Misdemeanor Arrests



Growth in the rate/100,000 10-39 year old population for arrests was of course lower than that for the total population, due to the faster growth of the criminal age population during 1960-1970. Percentages of increase during the base period were 16% for the rate of all arrests and 139% for the felony arrest rate, while the rate for misdemeanor arrests actually declined. Small increases are projected for 1975, for all arrests and felony and misdemeanor arrest rates.

Summary - Rates/100,000 Total and 10-39 Year Old Populations - All Arrests and All Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests

The increase in arrests during the base period and as projected was considerably lower when related to population than the growth of arrests in absolute numbers. Because of the faster rate of growth for the criminal age population from 1960-1970, the rise in rates of arrest was even lower than that obtained for the total population. However, when growth of felony arrest rates were compared with the growth in misdemeanor arrest rates, these were an order of magnitude larger than when comparing rises in numbers of arrests. This provides another indication that felony offenses are occupying an increasingly larger part of the crime picture.

Adult Arrests: Rate/100,000 18-39 Year Old Population

The rate/100,000 18-39 year olds for all adult arrests, adult felony arrests, and adult misdemeanor arrests is shown in Chart 31 for 1960-1970 and as estimated through 1971-1975. Adult misdemeanor arrest rates could hardly be described as having any definite trend during the base period, except that the rate reached a peak in 1965 and has been declining since then. The greater numbers of misdemeanor arrests affected the rate/100,000 18-39 year olds for total arrests, so that these rates too were erratic. The percentages of change during the base period and as projected to 1975 are as follows:

Rate/100,000 18-39 Year Old Population - Adult Arrests

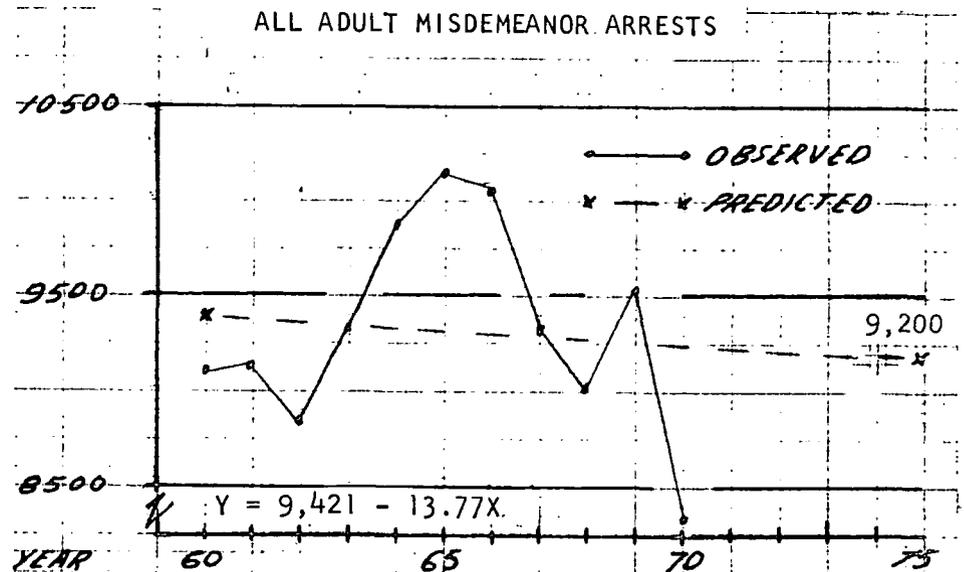
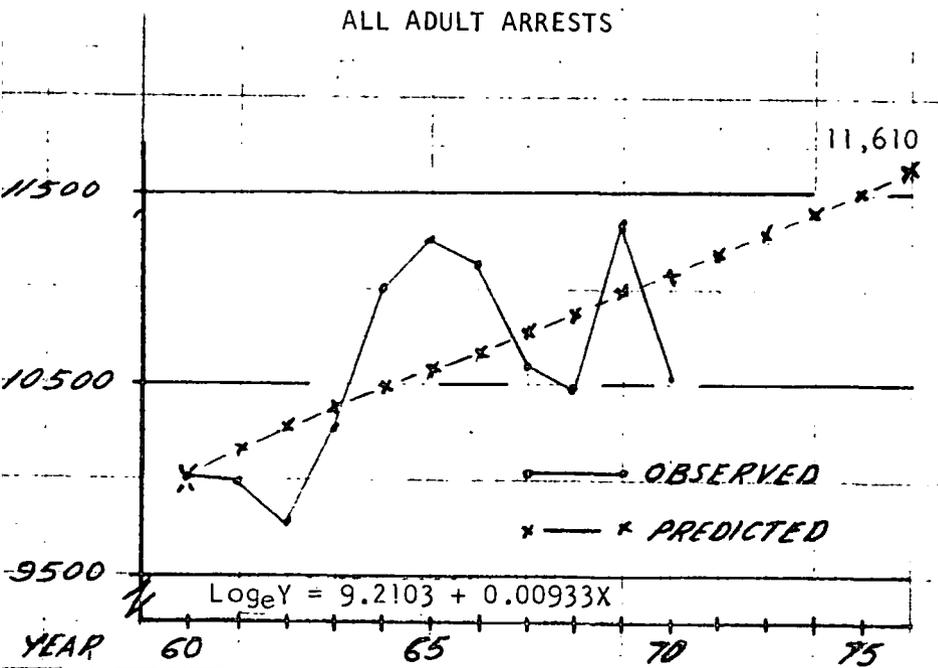
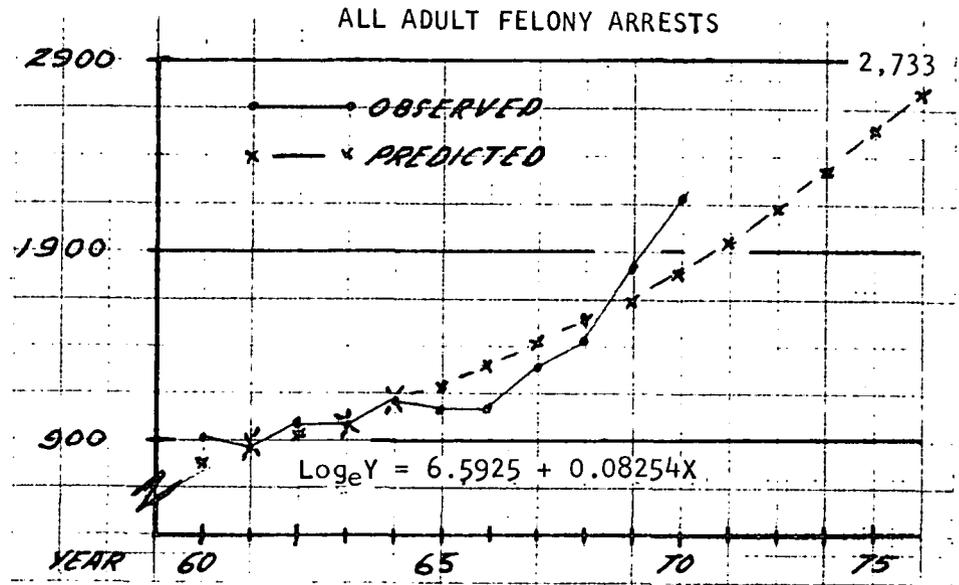
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Change, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Change, 1970-1975</u>
All Adult Arrests	10,027	10,532	+5%	11,610	+10%
Adult Felony Arrests	917	2,198	+140%	2,733	+24%
Adult Misdemeanor Arrests	9,110	8,334	-8%	9,200	+10%

In terms of rates for the adult criminal age group, a very small increase in all adult arrests occurred during the base period, because the rate for adult misdemeanor arrests actually went below that for 1960, during 1970. However, the percentage of increase in the felony arrest rate was substantial. If the rate/100,000 18-39 year old population for misdemeanor arrests continues to decline as it did from 1965-1970, the change from 1970-1975 may also be negative rather than positive as indicated.

Summary: Adult Arrest Rates/100,000 18-39 Year Old Population

The rate/100,000 of the criminal age adult population for misdemeanor arrests actually declined during 1960-1970, and may continue to do so, although projections based on the 1960-1970 data indicated a slight increase for 1970-1975. The felony arrest rate, on the other hand, showed a sizeable increase which is expected to continue. The rate for all adult arrests increased slightly, due to the combined effect of the increase for felony arrests and the decrease for misdemeanor arrests.

Chart 31 All Arrests: Rate/100,000  
 18-39 Population - Adult Arrests,  
 Adult Felony Arrests and Adult  
 Misdemeanor Arrests



Juvenile Arrests: Rate/100,000 10-17 Year Old Population

Chart 32 gives the rate/100,000 of the juvenile criminal age group for juvenile arrests, showing trends during 1960-1970 and predicted rates for 1971-1975. All rates were extremely erratic during the base period, so projections should not be considered as more than "best guesses." The percentages of increase from 1960 to 1970 and as projected are summarized below:

Rate/100,000 10-17 Year Old Population - Juvenile Arrests

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Change 1970-1975</u>
All Juvenile Arrests	8,961	12,470	39%	11,870	-5%
Juvenile Major Offense Arrests	1,156	2,689	133%	2,734	+2%
Juvenile Minor Offense Arrests	1,937	3,176	64%	3,385	+6%
Juvenile Delinquent Tendency Arrests	5,868	6,605	12%	5,759	-13%

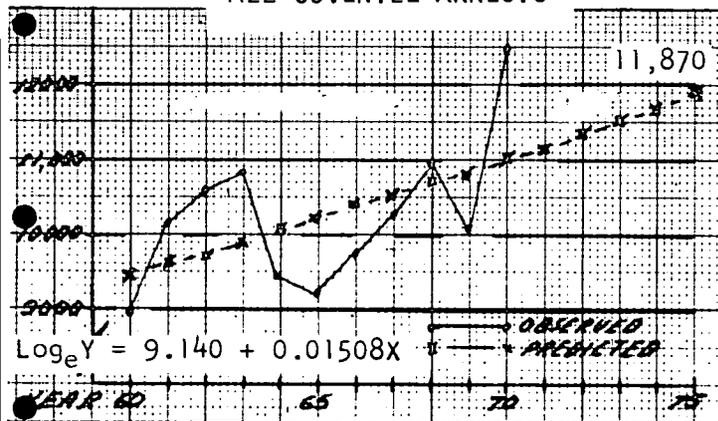
The rate/100,000 10-17 year olds for juvenile arrests increased in all categories from 1960-1970, but the greatest increase was in the rate for arrests for major offenses. (The percentage of increase in the rate for major offenses was lower than that for adult felony arrests/100,000 18-39 year olds, however.) The projected 1975 rates for juvenile major and minor offenses arrests indicated very small increases from 1970-1975. The rate for juvenile arrests for delinquent tendencies rose slightly during the base period, but is estimated to decrease from 1970-1975. Though the rate/100,000 10-17 year olds for total juvenile arrests increased from 1960 to 1970, the effects of the low percentages of growth for major and minor offense arrest rates and the negative change in delinquent tendency arrests rates result in a projected decrease from 1970-1975.

Summary: Juvenile Arrest Rates/100,000 10-17 Year Old Population

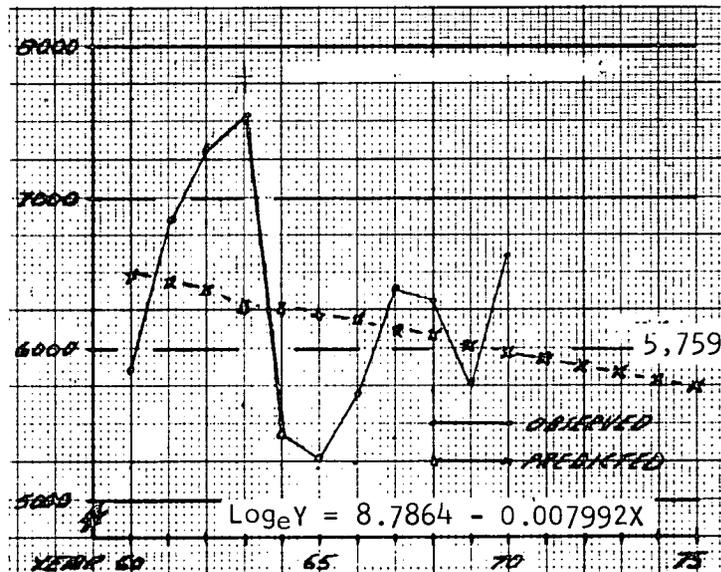
Rates for each juvenile arrest category and all juvenile arrests increased from 1960-1970, particularly that for major offense arrests. However, small increases are projected for rates for major and minor offenses from 1970-1975, and the rate for delinquent tendency arrests may be lower than that for 1970. The total effect of the 1970-1975 changes is expected to give a lower rate for all juvenile arrests in 1975.

Chart 32 All Arrests: Rate/100,000 10-17 Population - Juvenile Arrests, Juvenile Major Offense Arrests, Juvenile Minor Offense Arrests, Juvenile Delinquent Tendencies Arrests

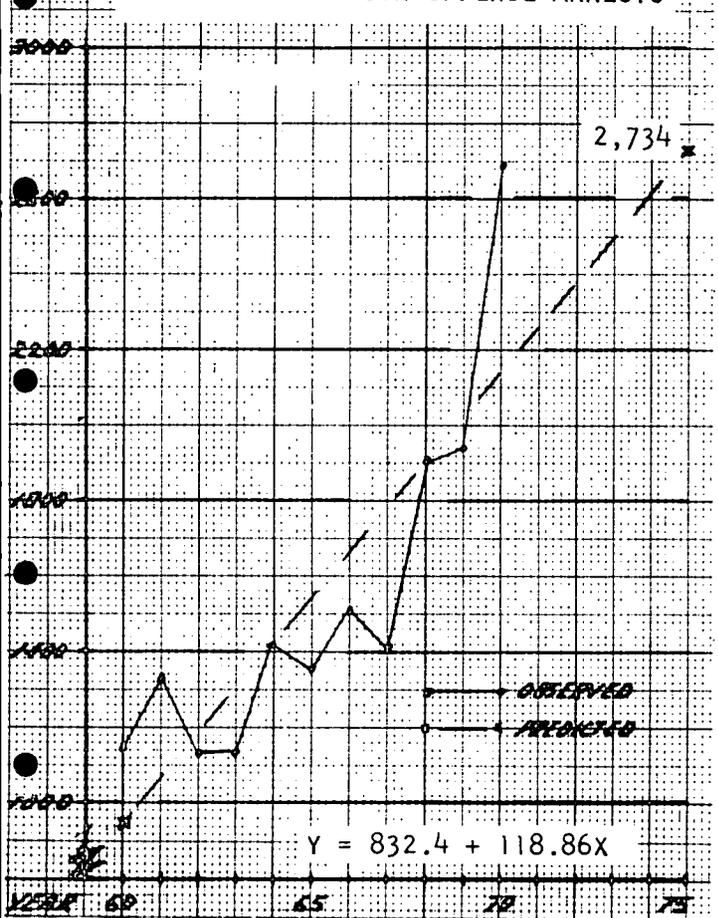
ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS



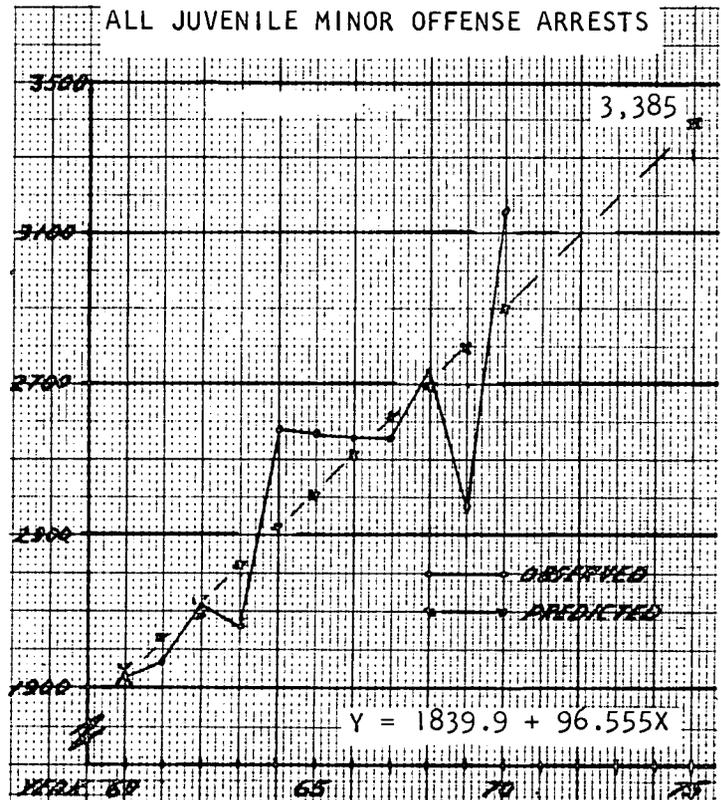
ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DELINQUENT TENDENCIES



ALL JUVENILE MAJOR OFFENSE ARRESTS



ALL JUVENILE MINOR OFFENSE ARRESTS



Arrests by Sex of the Offender

Data on arrests by the offender's sex were available only for the years 1966-1969, as shown in Table IV-3. Though females comprise about 50% of the population, they have traditionally contributed a much smaller percentage of arrests. The data indicated that the proportion of arrests of females may be changing, and though the data base was small, it appeared to be important to determine whether definite trends were emerging. The eight graphs in Chart 33 show the actual 1966-1969 arrests for males and females, and projected arrests through 1975.

The percentages of arrests of females, of total arrests, are given in Table IV-3 for the years 1966-1969. Of total arrests, female arrests were 12.45% in 1966 and 14.50% by 1969. The female percentage of felony arrests increased from 8.28% to 11.74% during the same period. The proportion of females arrested for misdemeanors did not change significantly, however, being 10.38% in 1966 and 10.64% in 1969. Female arrests for delinquent tendencies showed the greatest rise, from 23.02% in 1966 to 30.43% in 1969; this arrest category also had the highest percentage of female arrestees.

The comparative rates of increase in female and male arrests are important to evaluating recent and future changes in trend, in addition to the percentages of arrests of each sex. Rates of increase in the major arrest categories are as follows, for 1966-1969 and as predicted through 1975:

Arrests by Sex of the Offender

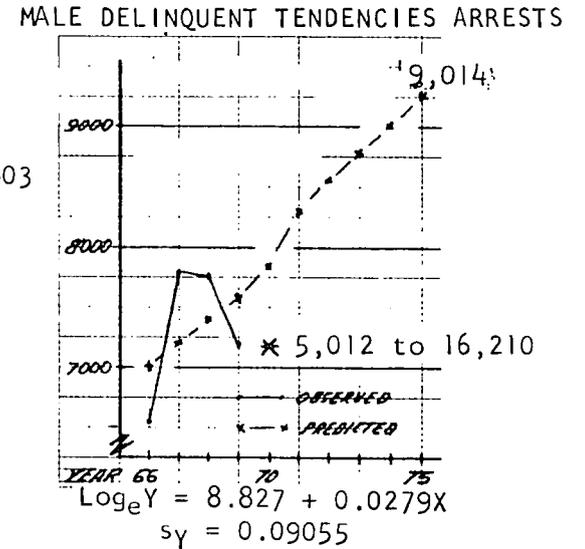
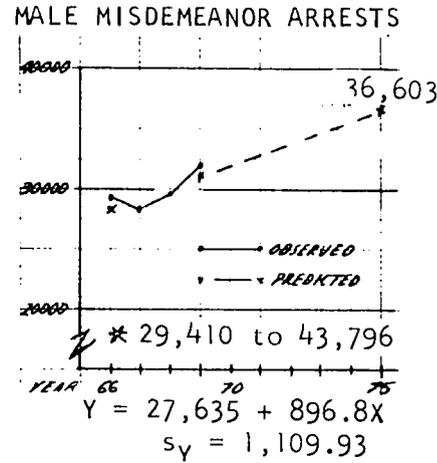
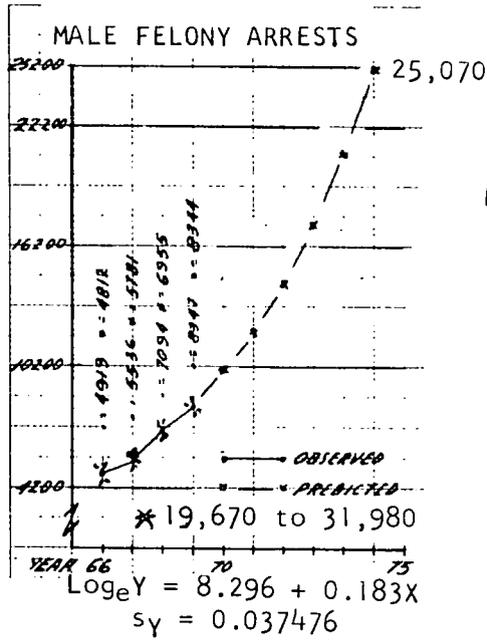
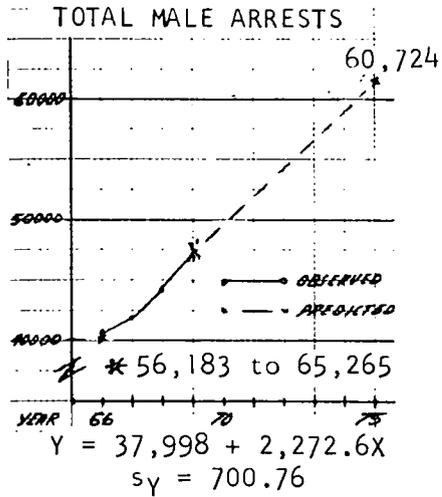
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>% Increase,</u> <u>1966-1969</u>	<u>Predicted,</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>% Increase,</u> <u>1969-1975</u>
<u>Total Arrests</u>					
Male	40,801	47,528	16%	60,724	28%
Female	5,801	8,064	39%	12,631	57%
<u>All Felony Arrests</u>					
Male	4,919	8,347	70%	25,070	200%
Female	444	1,110	150%	6,902	522%
<u>All Misdemeanor Arrests</u>					
Male	29,332	31,990	9%	36,603	14%
Female	3,398	3,809	12%	4,568	20%
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>					
<u>Arrests</u>					
Male	6,550	7,191	10%	9,014	25%
Female	1,959	3,145	60%	8,614	174%
				(% Female, 48.9%)	

Table IV-3

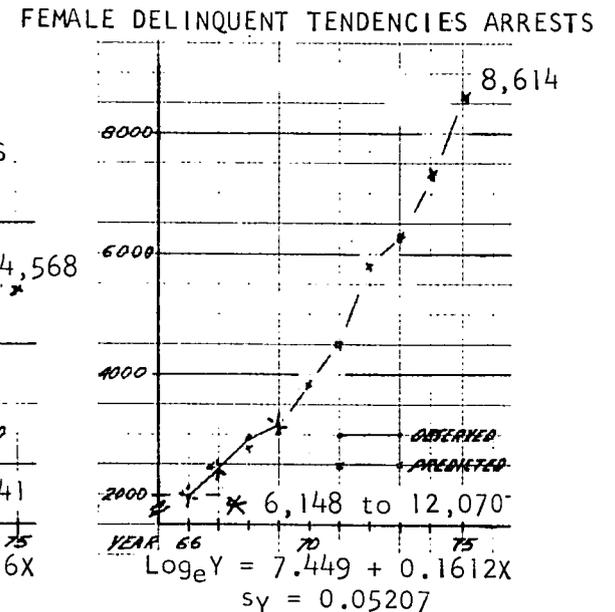
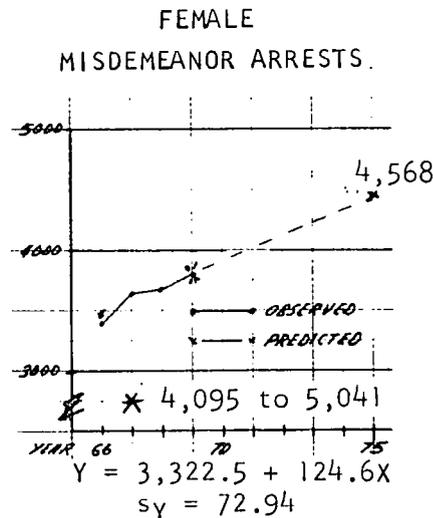
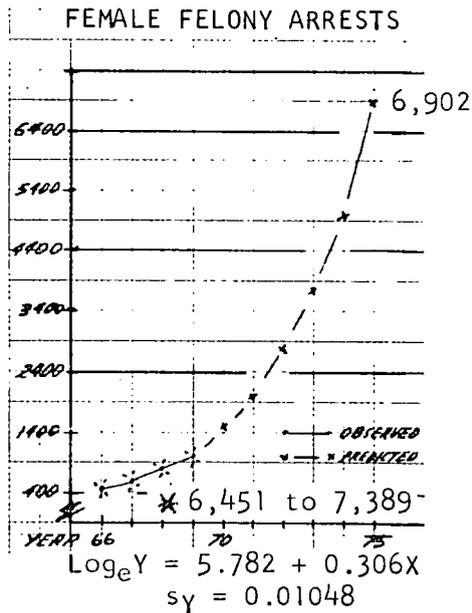
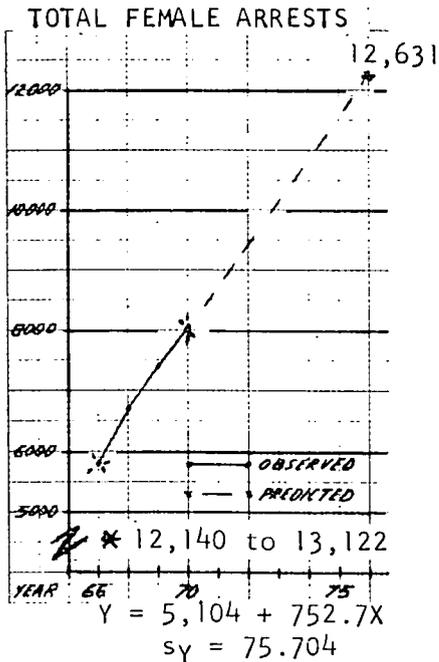
## ARRESTS BY SEX 1966-1969

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>All Arrests</u>	<u>46,602</u>	<u>48,592</u>	<u>51,875</u>	<u>55,592</u>
Males	40,801	41,922	44,467	47,528
Females	5,801	6,670	7,408	8,064
Percent Females	12.45%	13.73%	14.28%	14.50%
<u>All Felony Arrests</u>	<u>5,363</u>	<u>6,129</u>	<u>7,901</u>	<u>9,457</u>
Males	4,919	5,536	7,094	8,347
Females	444	593	807	1,110
Percent Females	8.28%	9.68%	10.21%	11.74%
<u>All Misdemeanors</u>	<u>32,730</u>	<u>32,254</u>	<u>33,261</u>	<u>35,799</u>
Males	29,332	28,596	29,590	31,990
Females	3,398	3,658	3,671	3,809
Percent Females	10.38%	11.34%	11.04%	10.64%
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	<u>8,509</u>	<u>10,209</u>	<u>10,713</u>	<u>10,336</u>
Males	6,550	7,790	7,783	7,191
Females	1,959	2,419	2,930	3,145
Percent Females	23.02%	23.69%	27.35%	30.43%

Chart 33 Arrests By Sex Of The Offender



90% confidence interval  
 for predicted 1975 value: \*



The rate of increase in female arrests, from 1966 to 1969, was considerably greater than that for males, except for arrests for misdemeanors. These trends are expected to continue through 1975. The percentages of female arrests are predicted to increase, particularly for felony and delinquent tendency arrests. Although female arrests have been and will be a much smaller proportion of total arrests, their proportion of the whole is growing.

It is evident that arrests of females for serious crimes have increased and will increase at a far faster rate than that of males, and that the percentage of arrests of females for felony offenses is growing rapidly. This adds another dimension to the crime picture for Santa Clara County. The percentage of females in the total population is expected to remain at about 50%. Whether the tremendous increase in the number of females arrested for serious crimes is due to increasing female involvement or to a lessening reluctance to arrest and prosecute females (or, both), the effect on the criminal justice system of half of the population becoming more involved in serious crime or more likely to be arrested when involved, could be monumental.

It appears that females have consistently been more likely to be arrested for or involved in misdemeanor offenses, since the female percentage of misdemeanor arrests is almost constant. The rate of increase in female arrests for misdemeanors is only slightly higher than that for males, also.

Indications are that the percentage of female arrests for delinquent tendencies will also reach their proportion in the population, by 1975. Again, it is difficult to determine whether this is because of increasing involvement of juvenile females in delinquent acts or to increased willingness to arrest females.

#### Summary, Arrests by Sex of the Offender

Definite trends in the rate of increase and percentage of arrests of females were indicated. Female arrests have been increasing more rapidly and contributing a larger percentage of arrests in terms of total, felony, and delinquent tendency arrests. Only in misdemeanor arrests are female proportions remaining at about the same level and increasing at almost the same rate as male arrests. Particularly alarming is the rise in female felony arrests, indicating that females may be increasingly involved in or arrested for serious crimes. The proportion of females arrested for delinquent acts has, at least in recent years, been higher than in other arrest categories. By 1975, the percentage may also equal their proportion in the population, i.e., one-half of all arrests for delinquent tendencies. The effects on the criminal justice system of these changes in the behavior of half of the population, and/or of an increased willingness to arrest females, could be staggering.

Chapter V

ADULT ARRESTS

## Chapter V ADULT ARRESTS

Trends in adult arrests from 1960-1970 and as predicted through 1975 are discussed in this chapter, in greater detail. Data from which trends were determined are given in Table V-1, including arrests for specific crimes against persons and property, drug/narcotic violations, and other felony offenses, and for specific misdemeanor offenses. Following discussion of numbers of arrests, the rate of adult arrests for various offenses per 100,000 total population and 18-39 year old population are presented.

Adult Felony Arrests

Chart 34 gives the actual numbers of adult arrests for crimes against persons and property and other felony offenses from 1960-1970 and as projected through 1975. A summary of changes from 1960-1970 and predicted increases for 1975 is shown below.

Adult Arrests for Crimes against Persons and Property, and  
other Felony Offenses

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Crimes against Persons	499	1,417	184%	1,634	15%
Crimes against Property	1,130	3,029	168%	4,217	39%
Other Felony Offenses	144	576	300%	723	26%

Adult arrests for other felony offenses increased more than arrests for crimes against persons or property, during the base period, but the rate of increase is expected to be from 1970-1975. Arrests for crimes against persons increased somewhat more rapidly than crimes against property, but are not expected to continue to do so. It is estimated that arrests for crimes against property will experience a greater increase than the other felony offenses from 1970-1975. Comparing the relative proportions of crimes against persons and property and other felony offenses, it is found that they are fairly stable, with about 28% of arrests for crimes against persons, 64% for crimes against property, and the remainder for other felony offenses. Thus, although crimes against persons make up only about 10% of felony offense reports, arrests for these crimes are more frequent.

Table V-1

## ALL ADULT ARRESTS 1960-1970

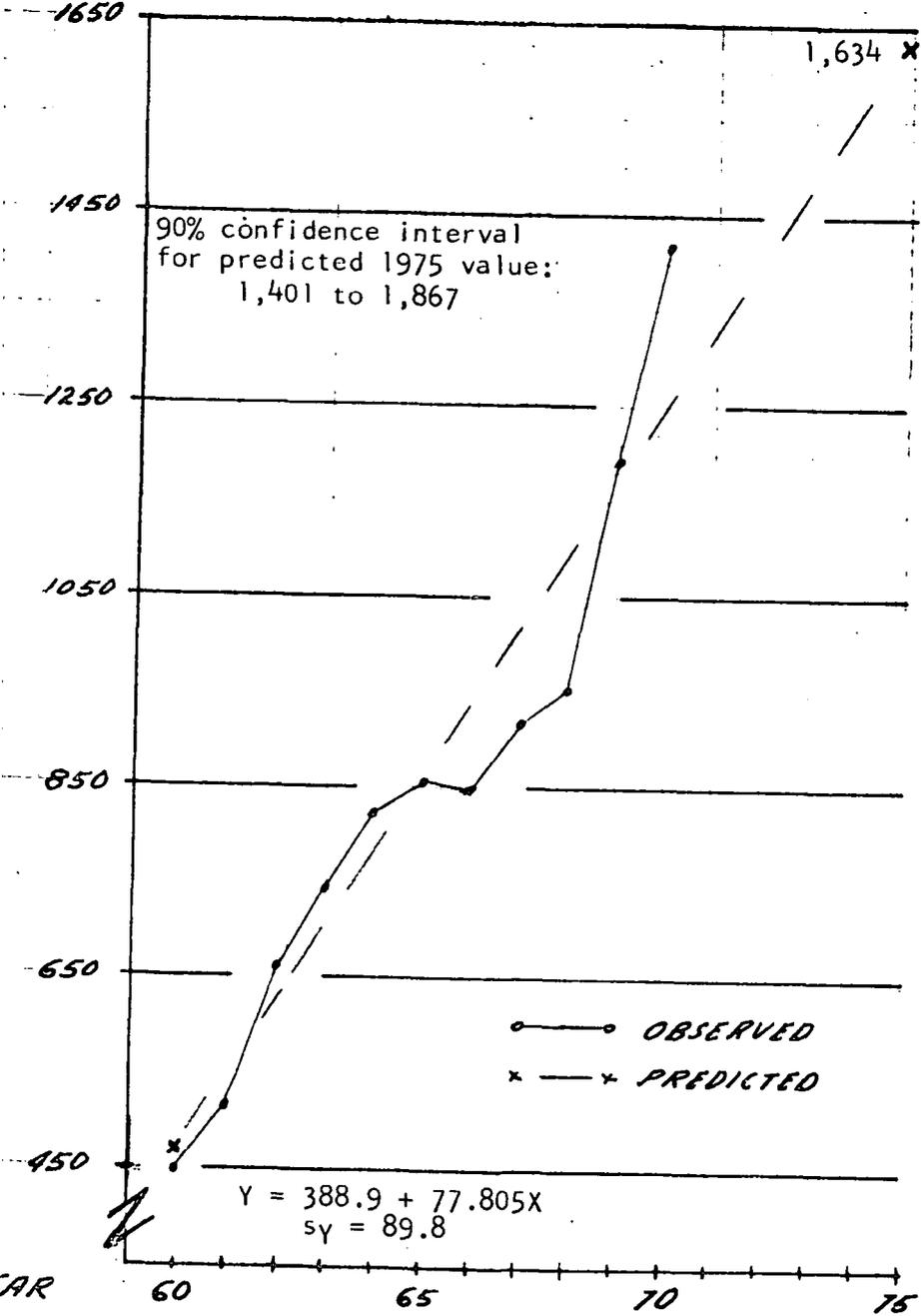
98

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>All Adult Arrests</u>	<u>20,642</u>	<u>21,942</u>	<u>22,913</u>	<u>25,907</u>	<u>28,990</u>	<u>31,085</u>	<u>32,033</u>	<u>32,071</u>	<u>32,213</u>	<u>37,511</u>	<u>36,481</u>
<u>Adult Felony Arrests</u>	<u>1,887</u>	<u>1,909</u>	<u>2,234</u>	<u>2,462</u>	<u>2,943</u>	<u>2,996</u>	<u>3,107</u>	<u>3,860</u>	<u>4,652</u>	<u>5,968</u>	<u>7,612</u>
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>918</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>1,191</u>	<u>1,417</u>
Homicide	22	25	26	29	20	36	32	29	25	30	67
Robbery	140	103	151	160	211	191	166	184	243	287	333
Aggravated Assault	186	255	285	302	352	402	421	524	508	668	793
Sex Offenses	151	128	200	251	238	224	228	181	176	206	224
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>	<u>1,130</u>	<u>1,142</u>	<u>1,256</u>	<u>1,409</u>	<u>1,664</u>	<u>1,684</u>	<u>1,693</u>	<u>1,840</u>	<u>2,117</u>	<u>2,441</u>	<u>3,029</u>
Burglary	477	511	522	611	722	635	656	814	896	1,095	1,201
Grand theft	119	131	170	199	265	336	377	397	517	601	888
Auto theft	172	191	196	242	315	344	287	326	376	359	489
Forgery & Checks	362	309	368	357	362	369	373	303	328	386	451
<u>Drugs/Narcotics</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>1,146</u>	<u>1,862</u>	<u>2,590</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>576</u>
<u>Adult Misdemeanor Arrests</u>	<u>18,755</u>	<u>20,033</u>	<u>20,679</u>	<u>23,445</u>	<u>26,047</u>	<u>28,089</u>	<u>28,926</u>	<u>28,211</u>	<u>28,561</u>	<u>31,543</u>	<u>28,869</u>
Simple Assault	304	401	443	537	654	716	727	634	891	1,038	1,238
Petty Theft	788	756	837	1,126	1,363	1,263	1,314	1,442	1,286	1,380	2,468
Drug Violation	61	43	41	29	27	30	29	90	189	217	422
Drunk Driving	1,950	2,115	2,435	2,692	3,199	3,299	3,887	3,760	4,840	6,199	7,610
All Other	15,652*	16,718*	16,918*	19,061*	20,804*	22,781*	15,003	15,003	14,341	16,046	14,622
Non-Support									493	696	557
Drunk									9,636	10,497	9,205
Sex Offenses									158	200	216
Gambling									9	19	8
Disturbing the Peace									552	679	609
Traffic (custody)											
							<u>7,966</u>	<u>7,944</u>	<u>7,039</u>	<u>6,663</u>	<u>2,509</u>
							<u>22,969*</u>	<u>22,285*</u>	<u>21,355*</u>	<u>22,709*</u>	<u>17,131*</u>

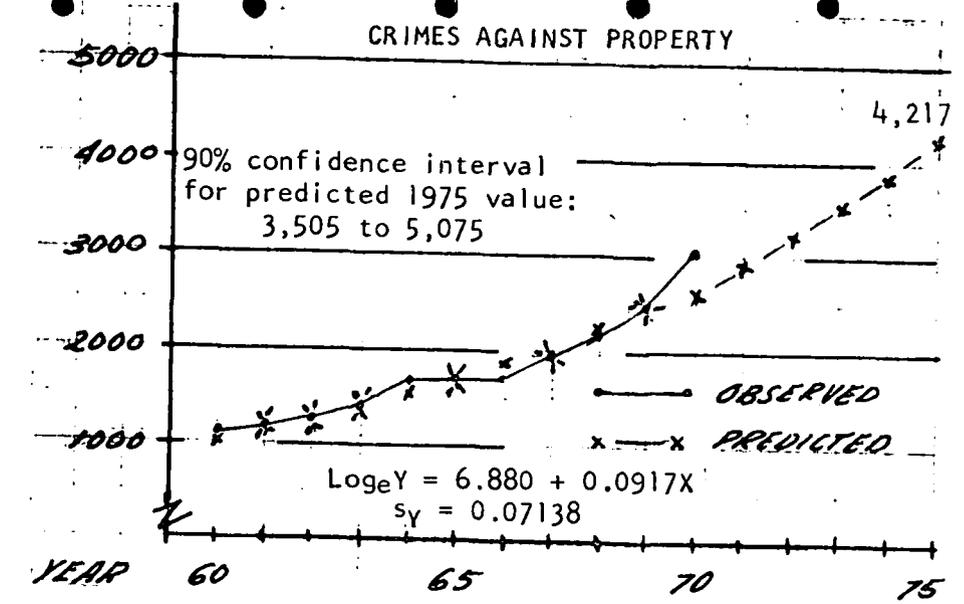
\*Including Traffic (custody)

Chart 34 Adult Felony Arrests - Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property and Other

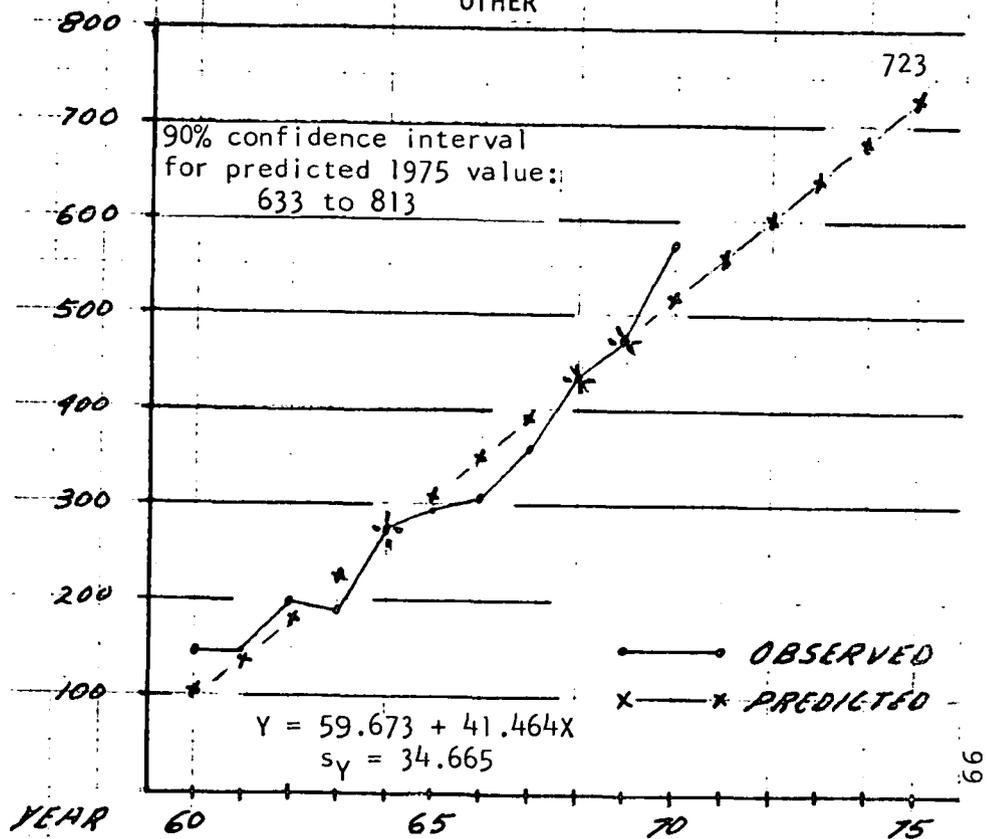
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS



CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY



OTHER



Adult felony arrests for specific crimes against persons are shown in Chart 35, giving 1960-1970 trends and predicted arrests from 1971-1975. It can be seen that an unprecedented number of arrests for homicide took place in 1970, which influenced the predicted number for 1975 considerably. In fact, if the 1970 value were eliminated from calculation of the prediction trend line, using only 1960-1969 data, the number projected for 1975 would be 34 rather than 54 as shown. Unless 1971 and later homicide arrests continue at the 1970 level, use of the alternative prediction of 34 arrests is recommended. The percentages of increase in arrests for each of the crimes against persons from 1960-1970 and as estimated for 1975 are as follows:

Adult Arrests - Crimes against Persons

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Homicide	22	67*	204%*	34	---
Sex Offenses	151	224	48%	254	13%
Aggravated Assault	186	793	326%	1,417	79%
Robbery	140	333	138%	377	13%

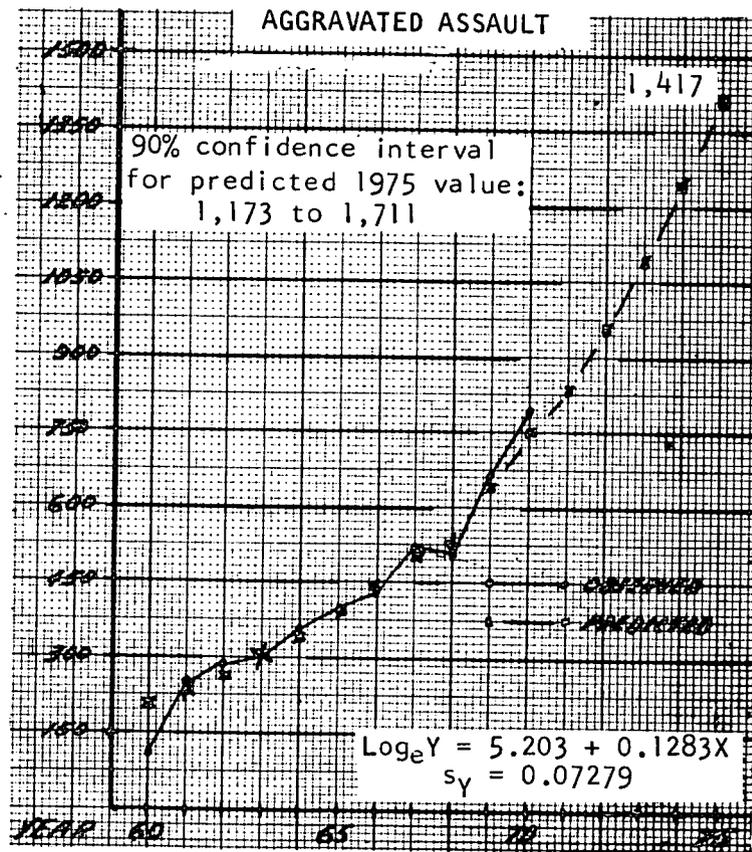
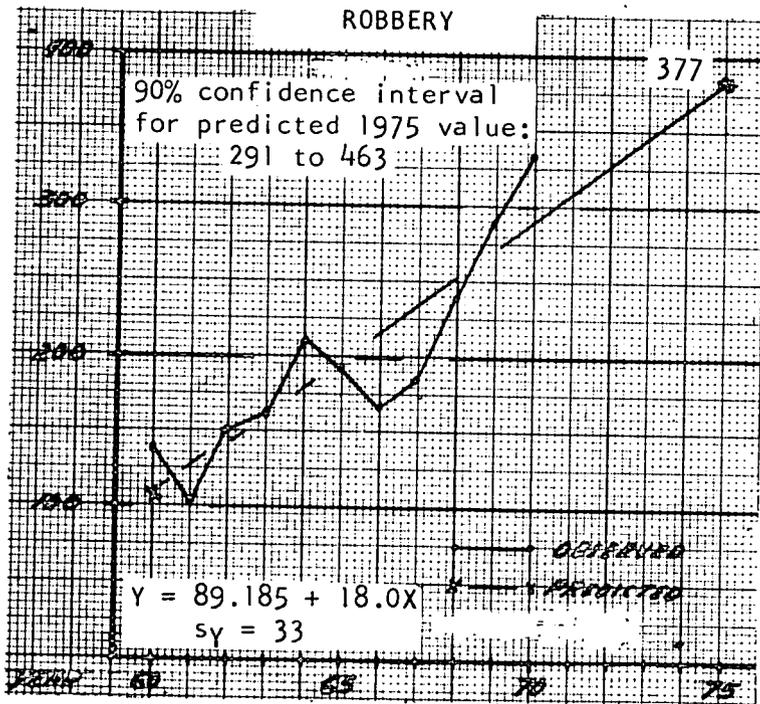
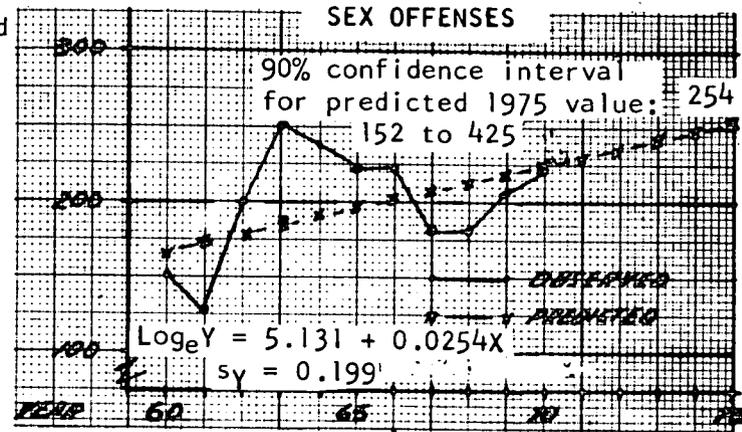
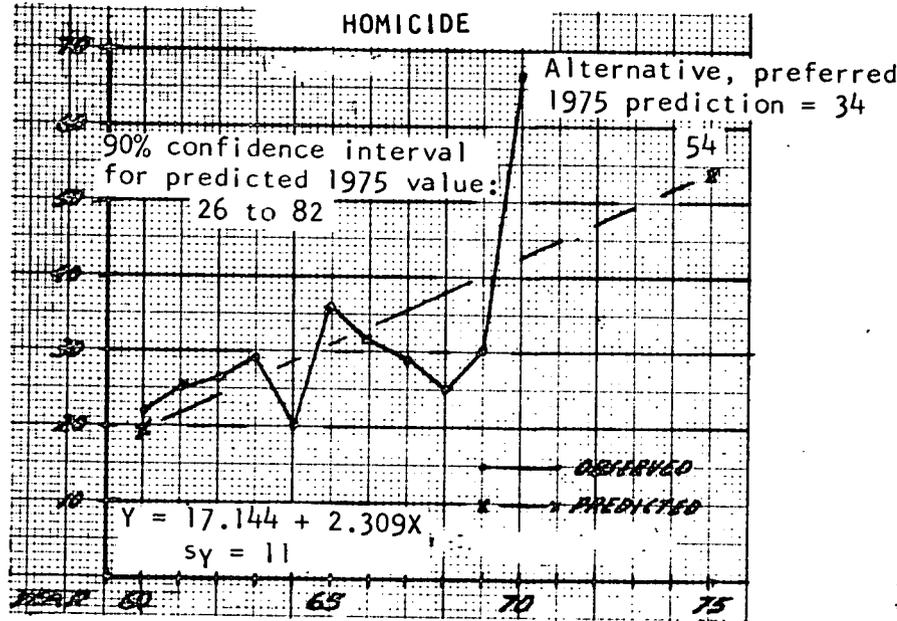
\*Prior to 1970, the highest number of homicide arrests was 36; the 1970 arrest figure is considered not as a trend but as a random occurrence.

Arrests for aggravated assault offenses showed the greatest increase during the base period; projected arrests for 1975 indicate another sizeable increase. In examining Chart 35, it is apparent that assault arrests have been increasing exponentially rather than linearly, as do the other two "crimes of passion." If the homicide arrests for 1970 are disregarded as a freak occurrence, robbery arrests become the next most rapidly increasing arrests, though this trend is not expected to continue through 1975. Adult arrests for robbery do not show the marked exponential rate of increase of felony offense reports for robbery. However, if the slope of the actual number of robbery arrests continues to be steeper than the predicted trend line slope--as it was from 1967-1970--the projected increase for 1975 may be low. The percentage of arrests for crimes against persons for each offense during 1960 and 1970 and expected percentages in 1975 are given below.

Percentage of Adult Arrests for Crimes against Persons

	<u>Percentage in 1960</u>	<u>Percentage in 1970</u>	<u>Percentage Projected for 1975</u>
Homicide	4.4%	4.7%	4.6%
Sex Offenses	30.3%	15.8%	12.3%
Aggravated Assault	37.3%	56.0%	67.2%
Robbery	28.0%	23.5%	17.9%

Chart 35 Adult Felony Arrests - Crimes Against Persons



The proportion of adult arrests for homicide has been almost constant. The percentage of arrests for sex offenses and robbery are decreasing as the percentage for assault rises. To compare the percentages of arrests for crimes against persons with their proportions of felony offense reports, it was necessary to exclude arrests for sex offenses and reports of forcible rape (sex offense arrests include other sex offenses as well as forcible rapes). The resulting percentages are as follows:

Percentage of Felony Offense Reports and Adult Arrests -  
Crimes against Persons

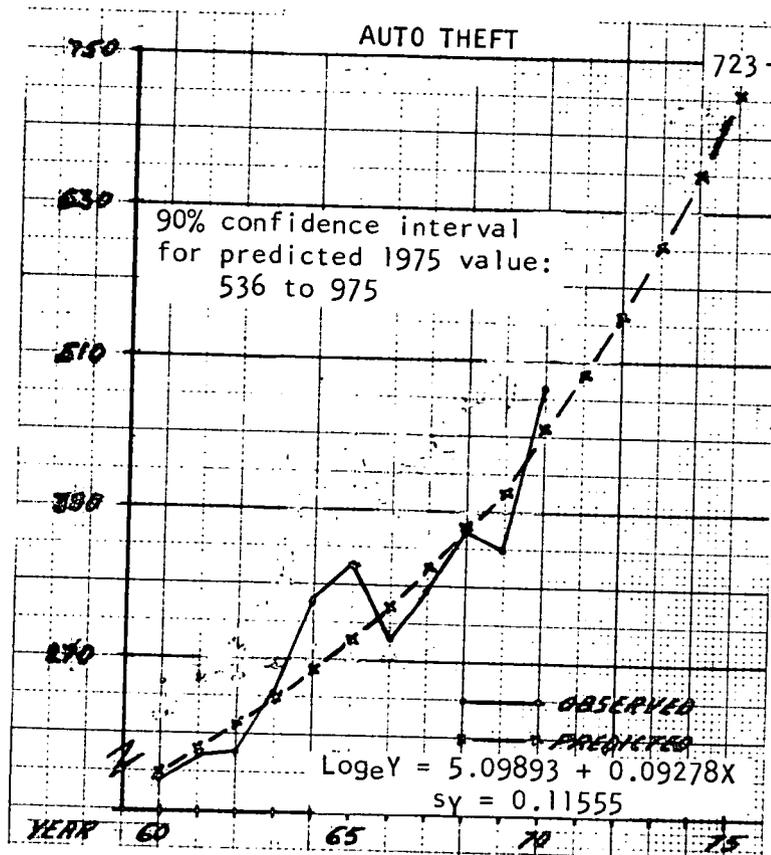
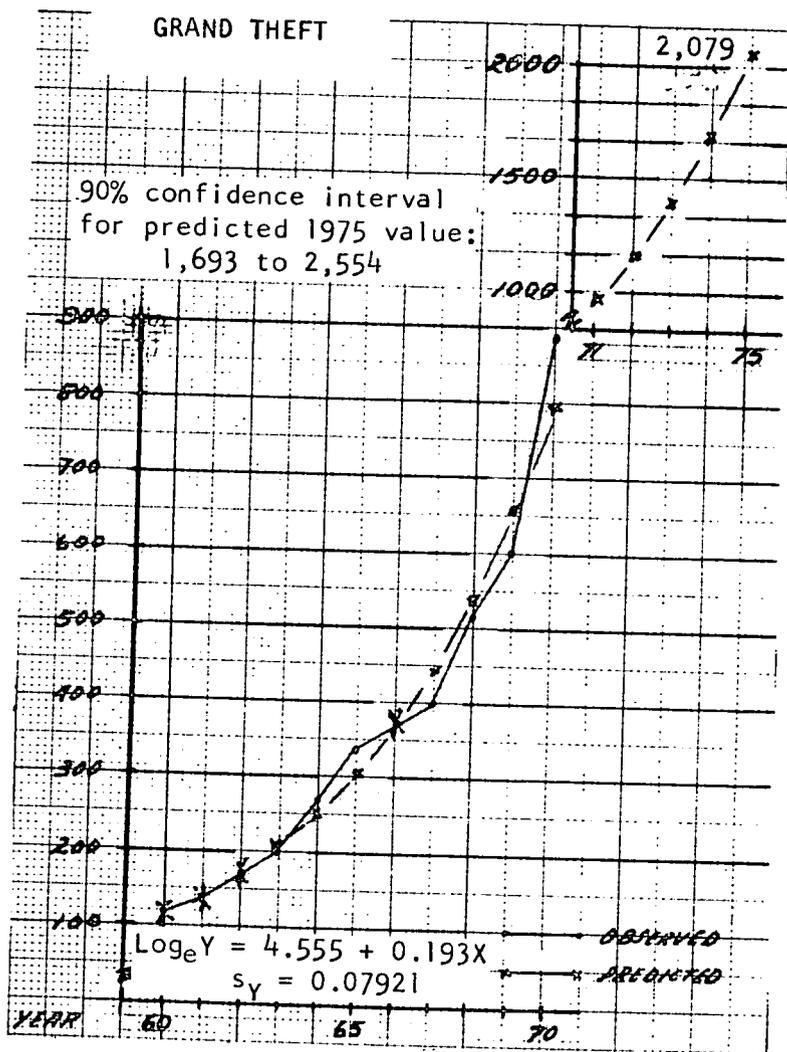
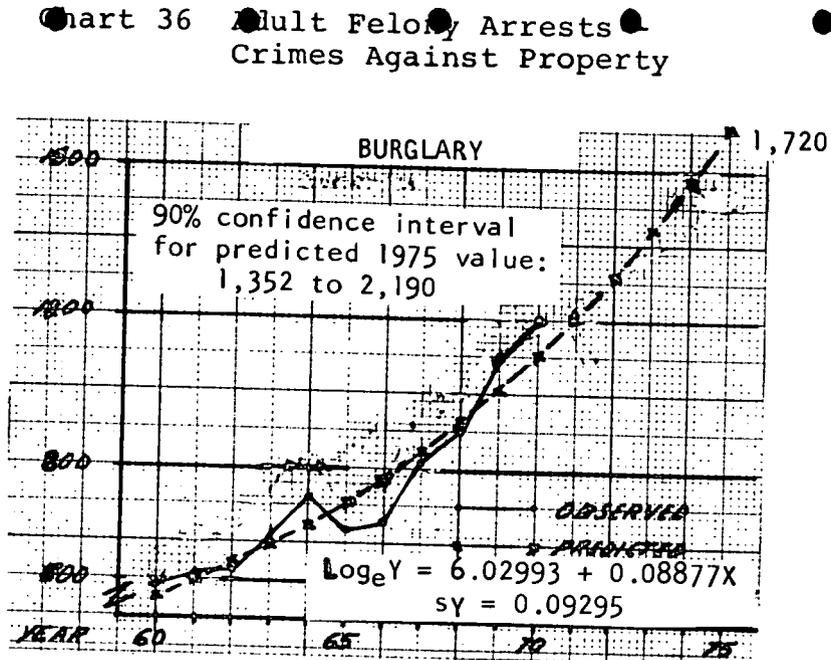
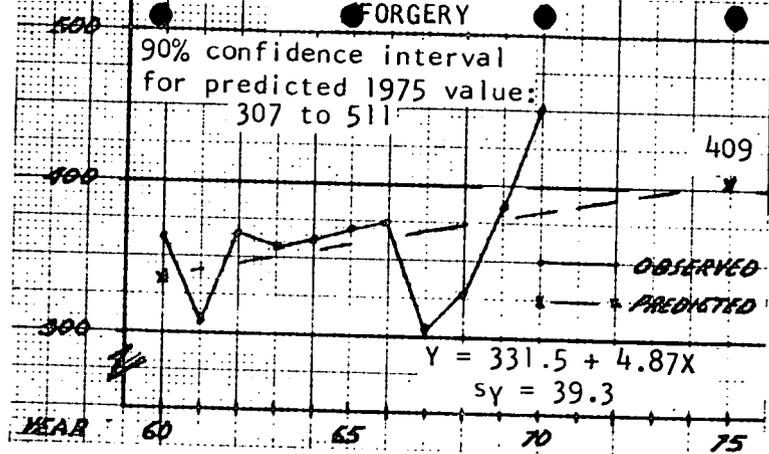
	<u>1960</u>		<u>1970</u>		<u>Predicted - 1975</u>	
	<u>Offenses Reported</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Offenses Reported</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Offenses Reported</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
Homicide	2.6%	6.3%	0.9%	5.6%	0.8%	2.9%
Aggravated Assault	37.7%	53.5%	58.1%	66.5%	69.4%	76.6%
Robbery	59.7%	40.2%	41.0%	27.9%	29.8%	20.5%

Although the percentage of arrests for assault has been increasing while that for robbery has been decreasing, the proportion of these offenses reported exhibits the same trends. However, the ratio of the percentage of arrests for assault to the percentage of offense reports for assault has been decreasing, while the ratio of the proportion of robbery arrests to the proportion of robbery reports is remaining constant. Thus, though arrests for robbery have been keeping up with robbery reports at the same rate, assault arrests have not kept pace with the rise in assault reports.

The graphs in Chart 36 show the 1960-1970 adult arrests and predicted arrests through 1975 for specific crimes against property. It is evident that arrests for burglary, grand theft, and auto theft have been increasing exponentially; only adult arrests for forgery and check offenses might be characterized as increasing linearly, and this trend may be changing form. Increases during the base period and projected increases in adult arrests for crimes against property are given below:

	<u>Adult Arrests - Crimes against Property</u>				
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, Predicted, 1960-1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Burglary	477	1,201	152%	1,720	43%
Grand Theft	119	888	646%	2,079	134%
Auto Theft	172	489	184%	723	48%
Forgery and Checks	362	451	24%	409	---

There has been a staggering increase in arrests for grand theft, and grand theft arrests are predicted to continue to increase rapidly through 1975. Arrests for auto theft and burglary increased considerably from



1960-1970 and are estimated to grow at about the same rates from 1970-1975. Adult arrests for forgery and check offenses rose only slightly during the base period, and as projected, the 1975 number would be less than that for 1970. However, the prediction for forgery and check arrests was based on all eleven base period years, and though the average yearly changes were actually negative from 1960-1967, the number of arrests increased by 49% from 1967-1970. As more recent data become available, projections should be re-calculated.

Comparing the proportion of arrests for the different crimes against property, the following table gives the percentage for each in 1960, 1970 and as expected in 1975:

Percentage of Adult Arrests for Crimes against Property

	<u>Percentage in 1960</u>	<u>Percentage in 1970</u>	<u>Percentage Projected for 1975</u>
Burglary	42.2%	39.7%	34.9%
Grand Theft	10.5%	29.3%	42.2%
Auto Theft	15.2%	16.1%	14.6%
Forgery and Checks	32.1%	14.9%	8.3%

It appears that a definite change in adult arrests for the various crimes against property took place, particularly in the reversals between the proportions of arrests for grand theft and forgery and check offenses. Only the percentages of arrests for auto theft were stable. Grand theft arrests are expected to continue to increase relative to other crimes against property, while arrests for forgery and check offenses may become a much smaller proportion of arrests. Forgery and check offenses were not specified after 1968 in felony offense report data, so that arrests for these crimes must be excluded from the following comparison of percentages of reported crimes against property and arrests for crimes against property.

Percentage of Felony Offense Reports and Adult Arrests -  
Crimes against Property

	<u>1960</u>		<u>1970</u>		<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	
	<u>Offense Reports</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Offense Reports</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Offense Reports</u>	<u>Arrests</u>
Burglary	64.2%	62.1%	62.7%	46.6%	64.9%	38.0%
Grand Theft	8.0%	15.5%	11.0%	34.4%	13.0%	46.0%
Auto Theft	27.8%	22.4%	26.3%	19.0%	22.1%	16.0%

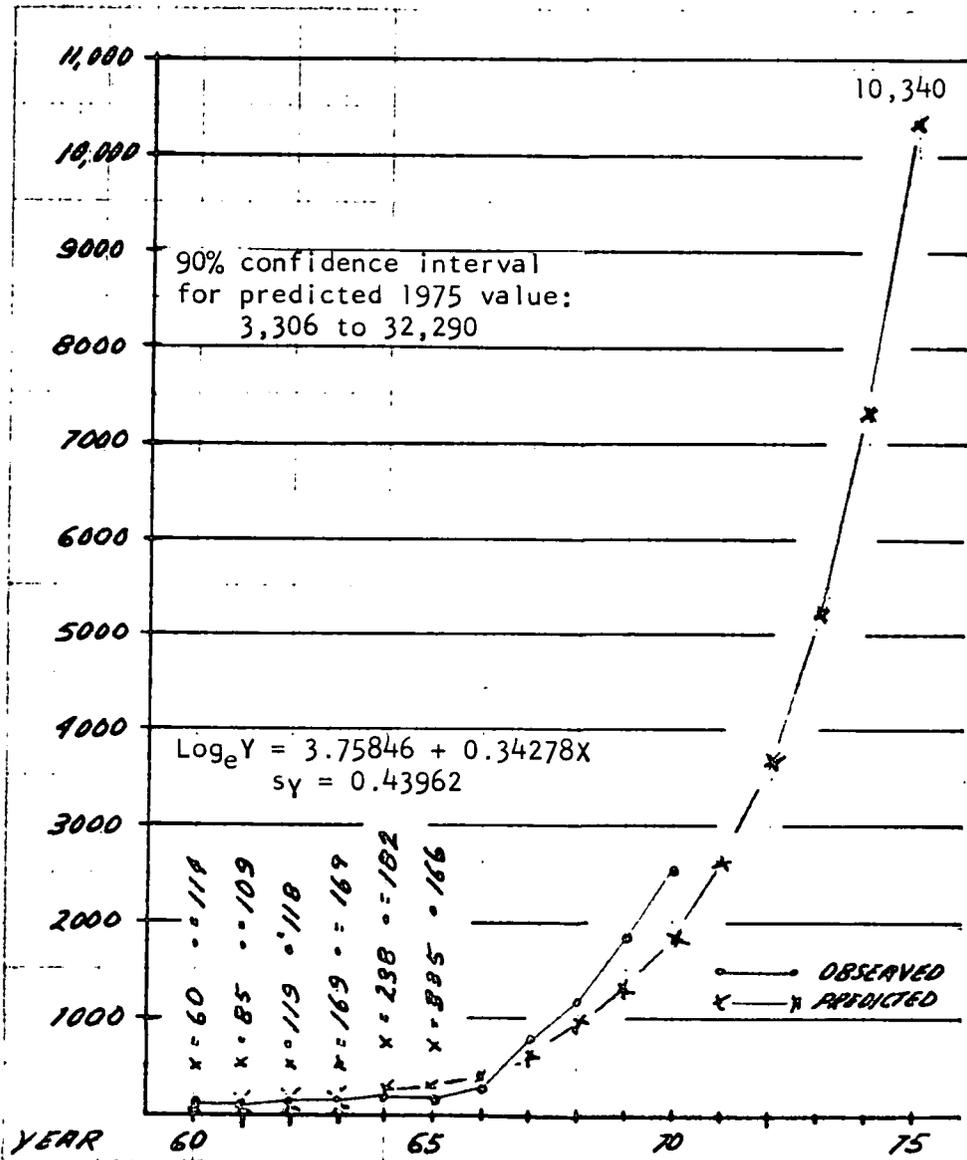
These figures demonstrate that although the proportion of each of these offenses reported to the police has remained fairly constant and is expected to be so in 1975, arrests for grand theft have been increasing disproportionately. The relative percentages of auto theft reports and arrests have changed only slightly. The primary difference in percentages is evidently in a reduction in apprehensions of burglary offenders and an increase in arrests of grand theft offenders.

Adult felony arrests for drug and narcotic violations are shown in Chart 37 for the base period and as projected through 1975. It is evident that arrests were increasing only slightly from 1960-1965; arrests were 114 in 1960 and went to 166 by 1965, a 46% rise. From 1965-1970, adult arrests for drug and narcotic violations increased from 166 to 2,590, or 1460%. The number projected for 1975 is 10,340 which would give an additional 299% growth from 1970 to 1975. To put the estimated 1975 figure in perspective--it would be difficult to conceive of close to 301 adult arrests per day, for drug violations alone. Nevertheless, if felony drug arrests continued at the 1965-1970 rate, the projected 10,340 arrests based on data from 1960-1970 would be much too low (all other things being equal). The percentage of drug arrests of all adult felony arrests increased from 6.1% in 1960 to 8.5% in 1966; by 1970, the percentage was 34.0%. If this trend continued, arrests for drug/narcotic offenses would be approximately 57% of all adult felony arrests in 1975.

#### Summary: Adult Felony Arrests

Adult arrests for "other" felony offenses increased more than arrests for crimes against persons or property during the base period. In turn, arrests for crime against persons grew slightly more than those for crimes against property. However, arrests for crimes against property are expected to undergo a more rapid increase than for either crimes against persons or "other" felony offenses from 1970-1975. The relative proportion of adult arrests for these three types of felony offenses are fairly stable: 28% for crimes against persons, 64% for crimes against property, and the remainder for "other" felony offenses. This indicates that although crimes against persons are only about 10% of the felonies reported, arrests for these crimes are more frequent. Of the arrests for crimes against persons, those for aggravated assault were indicated to be increasing much more rapidly than any others. Robbery arrests were also rising quite fast. The proportion of adult arrests for homicide, of all arrests for crimes against persons, has been almost constant. However, the proportion of arrests for sex offenses and robbery are declining as assault arrests rise. In spite of the increase in adult arrests for assault, indications are that arrests for assault are not keeping up with assault reports. The ratio of robbery arrest to robbery offense report percentages, on the other hand, appears to be constant. There was a staggering increase in arrests for grand theft from 1960-1970 (646%), which far exceeded arrests for other crimes against property, and estimated arrests for grand theft indicate that this rate of increase will continue for the next five years. Burglary and auto theft arrests rose considerably from 1960-1970 (152% and 184%), and these arrests may increase another 43-48% by 1975. Forgery and check offense arrests experienced a small increase during the base period but none from 1970-1975. The percentages of arrests for each of the crimes against property indicated a reversal between the proportions for grand theft and forgery and check offenses from 1960 to 1975. The relative proportion of arrests for grand theft is expected to increase from 10% in 1960 to 42% in 1975, while arrests for forgery and check offenses decline from 32% to 8%. The relative numbers of arrests for burglary and auto theft appear to be fairly stable, at about 35-40% and 15% respectively. Comparing felony offense reports with arrests for these offenses, it appeared that arrests for grand theft were increasing

Chart 37 Adult Felony Arrests - Drugs/Narcotics Violations



disproportionately, while burglary arrests were not keeping up with burglary reports. The rate of increase in adult felony arrests for drug/narcotic violations was similar to that for other felony offenses from 1960-1965, but from 1965-1970, drug arrests rose an unbelievable 1460%. Projections to 1975 indicate another 300% rise, to over 10,000 arrests for this offense alone.

#### Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

Observed 1960-1970 trends in adult misdemeanor arrests, and predictions through 1975, are given in Charts 38 and 39. Graphs for arrests for drunk driving, petty theft, simple assault, and "all other" misdemeanors are included in Chart 38; Chart 39 shows arrests for misdemeanor drug violations. It should be noted that the number of arrests from year to year was quite erratic for petty theft, with a 100% jump from 1969 to 1970. Arrests for "all other" misdemeanor offenses, including traffic custody cases, were also unpredictable from 1960-1970, though there evidently was an increase from 1960 to 1966, followed by a decrease through 1970. (These arrests will be examined in more detail later in the discussion.) With these limitations in mind, the following figures showing the changes from 1960-1970 and as estimated for 1975 may be evaluated:

#### Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Increase, 1960-1970</u>	<u>Predicted, 1975</u>	<u>% Increase, 1970-1975</u>
Petty Theft	788	2,468	213%	2,441	---
Drunk Driving	1,950	7,610	290%	12,520	64%
Simple Assault	304	1,238	307%	2,146	73%
Drug Violations	61	422	592%	14,267	3281%
"All Other" Offenses	15,652	17,131	9%	24,697	44%

As occurred for felony offense arrests, drug violations were the most rapidly increasing reason for arrests of misdemeanants during the base period. The predicted increase by 1975, however, is even more difficult to accept. After an actual decline in the number of arrests from 1960-1966, misdemeanor arrests for drug violations increased from 29 to 422, or by 1355% in the remaining four years of the base period. When only the years 1965-1970 were used as the data base for determining the exponential function to be used for predictions, the projections to 1975 were so astronomical that, instead, the average yearly percentage of increase from 1965-1970 was used for predictions for 1971-1975. (Projections based on all eleven years of the base period, as shown in Chart 39, did not follow the 1966-1970 trend of the actual data.) The base period and projected rates of increase for drunk driving and simple assault arrests were similar, each having risen to about three times the number in 1960 by 1970 and expected to rise another 64-73% by 1975. Petty theft arrests more than doubled during the base period, largely due to the aforementioned jump from 1969-1970. The predicted value for 1975 was therefore slightly lower than the actual number for 1970.

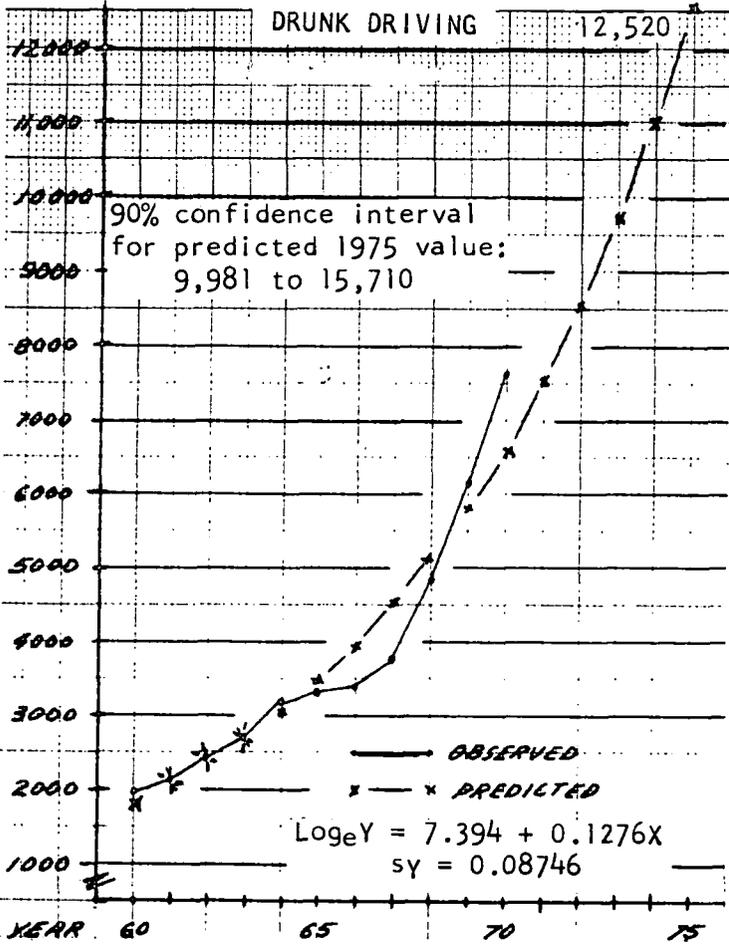


Chart 38 Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

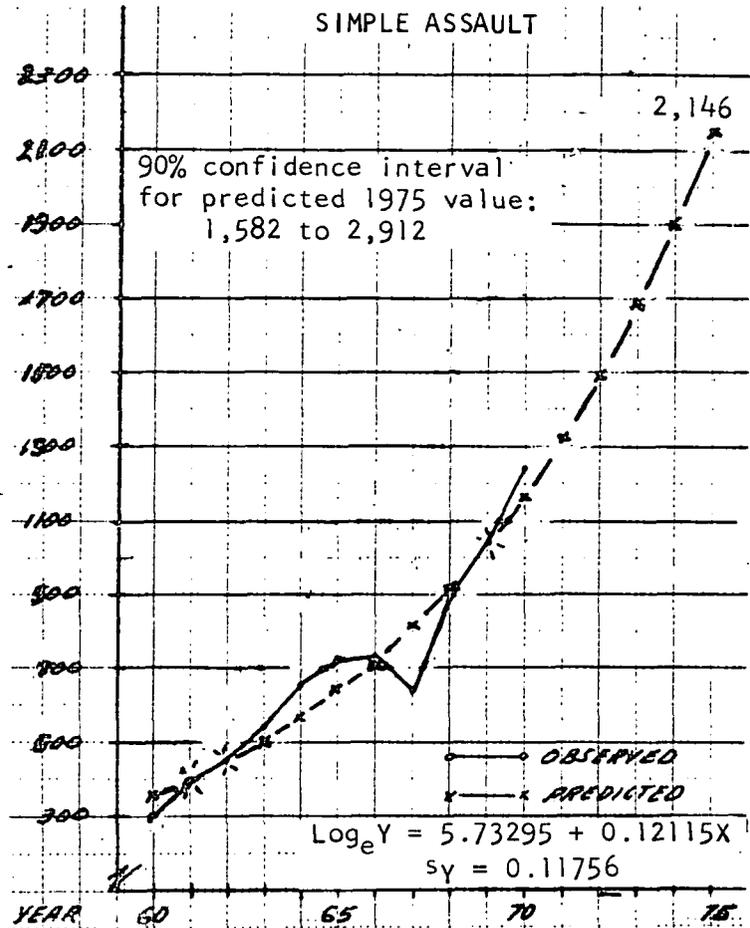
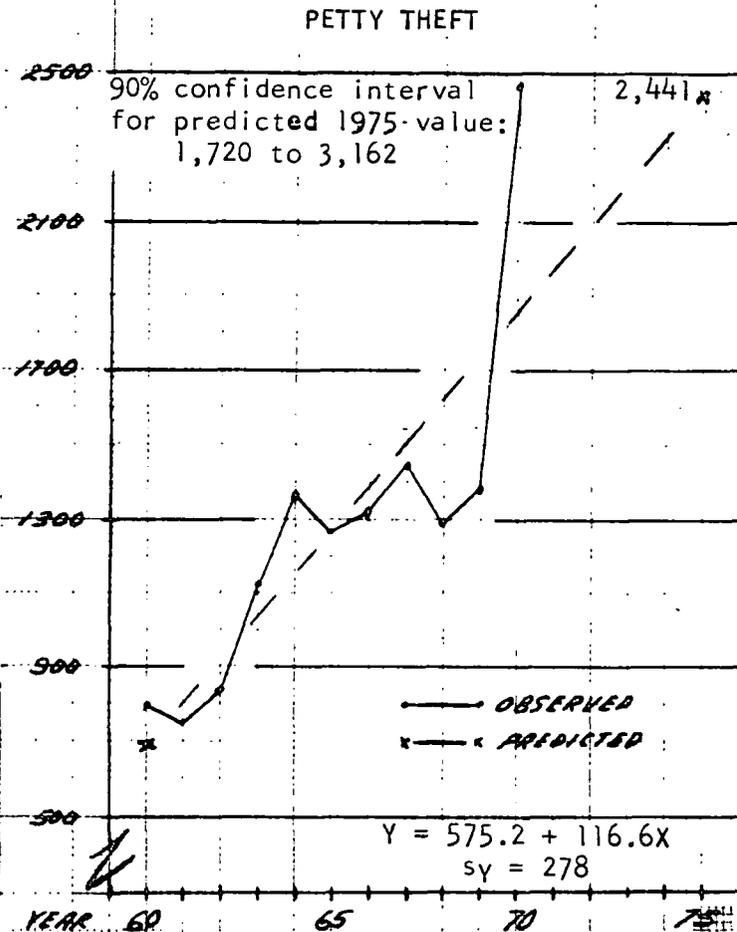
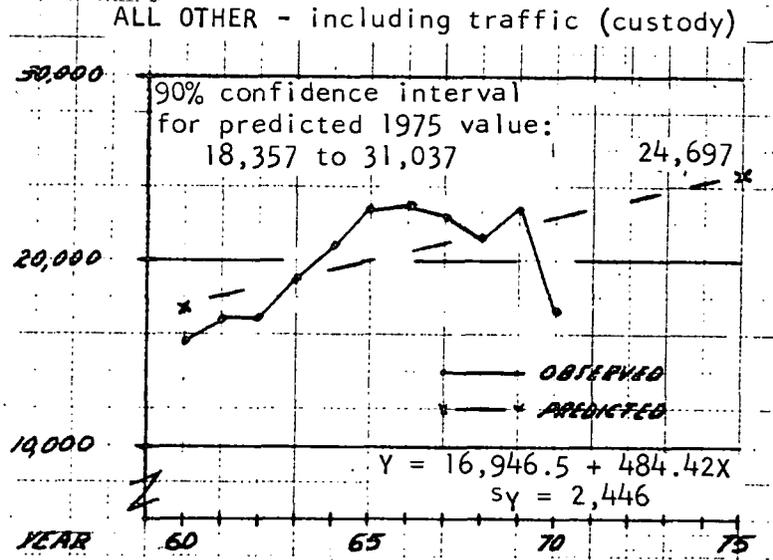
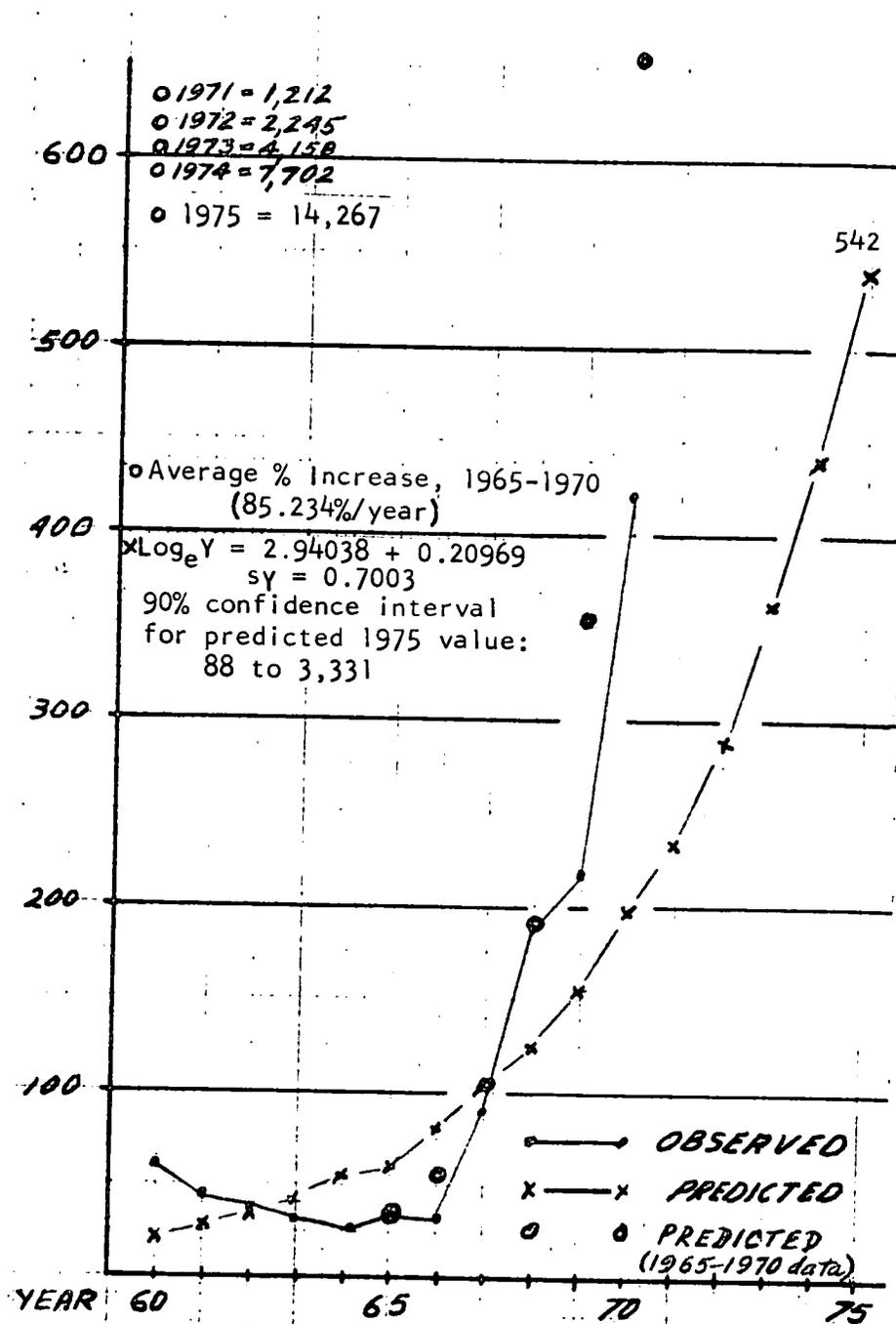


Chart 39 Adult Misdemeanor Arrests - Drug Law Violations



In terms of their relative contribution to all misdemeanor arrests, the proportion for each specified crime are as follows:

Percentage of Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

	<u>Percentage in 1960</u>	<u>Percentage in 1970</u>	<u>Predicted Percentage for 1975</u>
Petty Theft	4.2%	8.6%	4.4%
Drunk Driving	10.4%	26.4%	22.3%
Simple Assault	1.6%	4.3%	3.8%
Drug Violations	0.3%	1.5%	25.4%
"All Other" Offenses	83.5%	59.2%	44.1%

During the base period, the most drastic changes in proportions of arrests for misdemeanors occurred in the increased proportion of arrests for drunk driving and the decrease for "all other" offenses. The percentage of misdemeanor arrests for "all other" offenses is expected to decline further in the next five years, as that for drug violations rises. Even with the declining proportion of arrests for "all other" types of misdemeanor offenses, however, it will remain the largest category by far. Though specific data on offenses under the "all other" category were only given for 1968-1970 (except for traffic custody arrests), these should give insight into the reasons for arrest which have been lumped under this category. The table below gives numbers of arrests and their proportion of the "all other" offenses, from 1968-1970.

Adult Misdemeanor Arrests - "All Other" Types of Offenses

	<u>1968</u>		<u>1969</u>		<u>1970</u>	
	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>%</u>
Total						
<u>"All Other"</u>	<u>21,355</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>22,709</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>17,131</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Traffic (custody)	7,039	33.0%	6,663	29.3%	2,509	14.6%
Non-support	493	2.3	696	3.1	557	3.2
Drunk	9,636	45.1	10,497	46.2	9,205	53.7
Sex Offenses	158	0.7	200	0.9	216	1.3
Gambling	9	0.1	19	0.1	8	0.1
Disturbing the Peace	552	2.6	679	3.0	609	3.6
Other	3,468	16.2	3,955	17.4	4,027	23.5

The number of arrests for traffic custody had been declining gradually from 1966 (7,966) to 1969, then took a sharp drop from 1969-1970, when its percentage of "all other" arrests fell from 29.3% to 14.6%. Adult misdemeanor arrests for drunkenness have been the majority of arrests under the "all other" category, and in fact are one-third of all adult misdemeanor arrests from 1968-1970. The remaining specified reasons for arrests were a very small percentage of the "all other" category, even taken in total. The miscellany of arrests for "other" unspecified misdemeanors increased from 16% in 1968 to 24% in 1970.

### Summary: Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

Misdemeanant arrests for drug violations increased more rapidly than for any other misdemeanor during 1960-1970, though they remained a small percentage of total misdemeanor arrests. However, as projected for 1975, drug arrests would be 25% of the total, or over 14,000 in number. Misdemeanor arrests for simple assault and drunk driving also grew rapidly during the base period, though simple assault arrests are a much smaller percentage of the total (4%). Drunk driving arrests were about one-fourth of all misdemeanor arrests in 1970, and are expected to remain at this level through 1975. (If drug arrests do not increase as much as predicted, however, drunk driving arrests will be a much larger percentage of the total.) The number and proportion of misdemeanor arrests for "all other" offenses showed a very small increase from 1960-1970, which was found to be due to a decrease in traffic custody arrests. Examination of other reasons for arrests lumped under the "all other" category indicated that drunkenness made up about half of these, and about one-third of all misdemeanor arrests.

### Adult Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total Population

The actual rates/100,000 total population for all specified types of adult arrests may be seen in Table V-2 for 1960-1970. These figures indicate about how many persons were arrested out of each 100,000 of the County population for the various offenses. Charts 40-45 show graphically the trends during the base period, and projections through 1975 developed from the 1960-1970 data.

Chart 40 gives the relative rates for all adult arrests and adult felony and misdemeanor arrests. The rates/100,000 total population fluctuated wildly for all arrests and for misdemeanor arrests, while the rate for felony arrests may be taking a different trend. For these reasons, projections should be qualified as tentative. The rate for all adult arrests/100,000 total population increased from 3,172 to 3,435 or 8%, from 1960 to 1970. An additional increase of 10%, to 3,779 is expected by 1975. For adult misdemeanor arrests, the rate/100,000 total population actually declined during the base period, after reaching a peak in 1965. The projected rate for 1975 is 2,988 which would be a 10% increase over the 2,718/100,000 of 1970. Adult felony arrests/100,000 total population grew 147% from 1960 to 1970 (290 to 717), but most of this increase occurred from 1966-1970. The 889 predicted for 1975 indicates a rise of only 24% in the next five years, which may be an underestimate.

The rate/100,000 of adult felony arrests for crimes against persons, crimes against property, and other felony offenses is shown in Chart 41. Again, caution should be exercised in interpreting the future values for crimes against property, in particular. Unlike the absolute numbers of adult arrests for crimes against property, which appeared to have a steady exponential rise during the base period, (Chart 34), the rate/100,000 total population appeared to be taking a steeper slope from 1966 to 1970. This indicates that arrests for crimes against property began to rise at a higher rate than the population over these years. Adult arrests for crimes against property/100,000 total population increased by just 6% from 1960-1966, but by 55% from 1966-1970 (184 to 285). The 1975 rate estimated is 303, which would be only a 6% increase over 1970. A change of trend in the rate/100,000 total

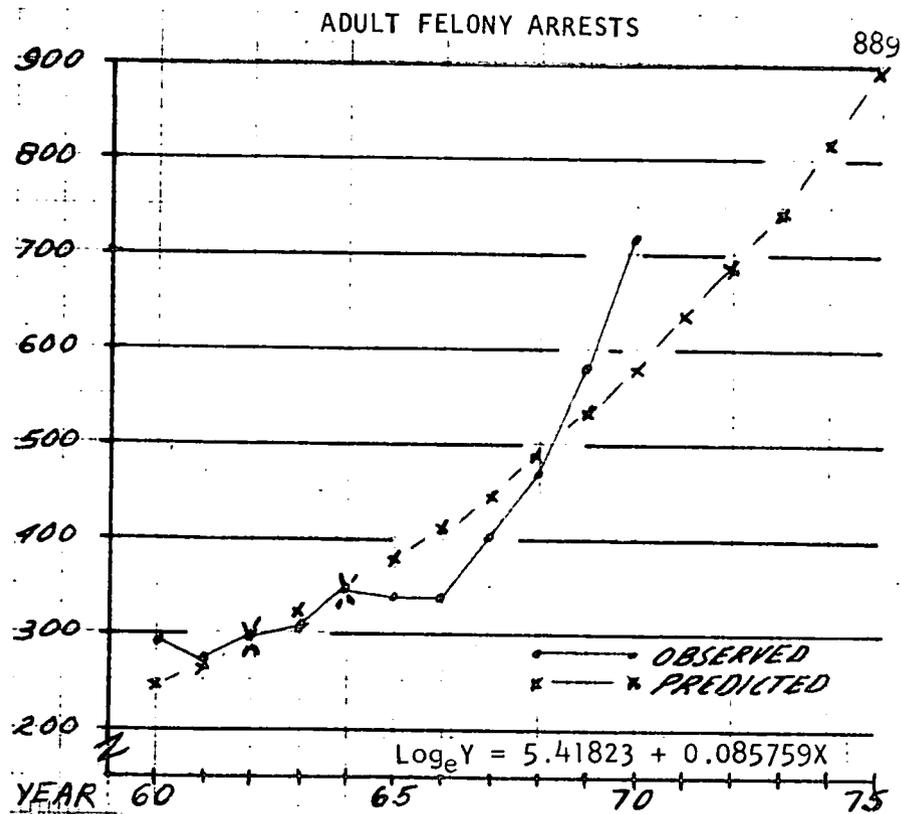
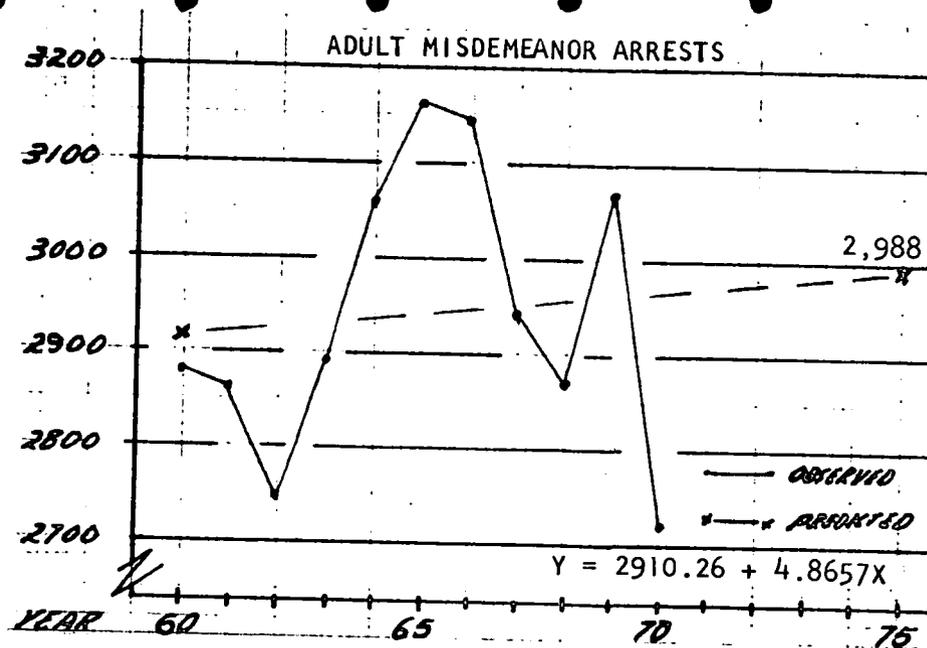
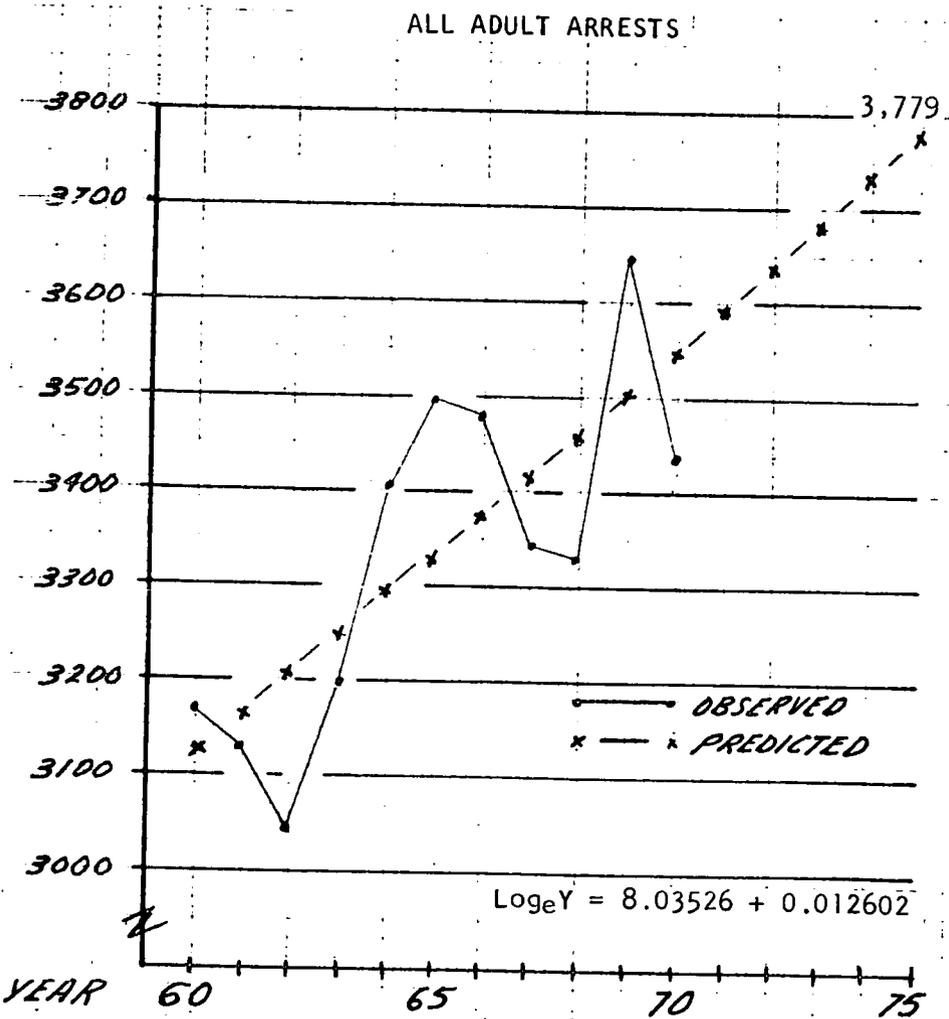
Table V-2

ALL ADULT ARRESTS 1960-1970  
Rate per Hundred Thousands Total Population

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>All Adult Arrests</u>	<u>3,172</u>	<u>3,133</u>	<u>3,046</u>	<u>3,196</u>	<u>3,404</u>	<u>3,497</u>	<u>3,482</u>	<u>3,342</u>	<u>3,331</u>	<u>3,647</u>	<u>3,435</u>
<u>Adult Felony Arrests</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>717</u>
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>134</u>
Homicide	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	6
Robbery	22	15	20	20	25	21	18	19	24	28	32
Aggravated assault	29	36	38	37	41	45	46	55	51	65	75
Sex Offenses	23	18	27	31	28	25	25	19	18	20	21
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>285</u>
Burglary	73	73	69	75	85	71	71	85	90	106	113
Grand Theft	18	19	23	24	31	38	41	41	52	58	84
Auto Theft	26	27	26	30	37	39	31	34	37	35	46
Forgery and Checks	56	44	49	44	42	42	41	32	33	38	42
<u>Drugs/Narcotics</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>244</u>
Other	22	21	26	23	33	33	33	37	44	46	54
<u>Adult Misdemeanor Arrests</u>	<u>2,882</u>	<u>2,860</u>	<u>2,749</u>	<u>2,892</u>	<u>3,058</u>	<u>3,160</u>	<u>3,144</u>	<u>2,940</u>	<u>2,864</u>	<u>3,067</u>	<u>2,718</u>
Simple Assault	47	57	60	66	77	81	79	66	89	101	117
Petty Theft	121	108	111	139	160	142	143	150	129	134	232
Drug Violation	9	6	5	4	3	3	3	10	19	21	40
Drunk Driving	300	302	324	332	376	371	422	392	485	603	716
All Other	2,405*	2,387*	2,249*	2,351*	2,442*	2,563*	1,631	1,494	1,436	1,560	1,377
Traffic (custody)							866	828	706	648	236
							<u>2,497*</u>	<u>2,322*</u>	<u>2,142*</u>	<u>2,208*</u>	<u>1,613*</u>
<u>Total Population (000's)</u>	<u>650.80</u>	<u>700.28</u>	<u>752.35</u>	<u>810.51</u>	<u>851.55</u>	<u>888.94</u>	<u>919.96</u>	<u>959.69</u>	<u>997.05</u>	<u>1028.28</u>	<u>1062.08</u>

\*Including traffic (custody)

Chart 40 Adult Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total Population - All Arrests, Felony Arrests and Misdemeanor Arrests



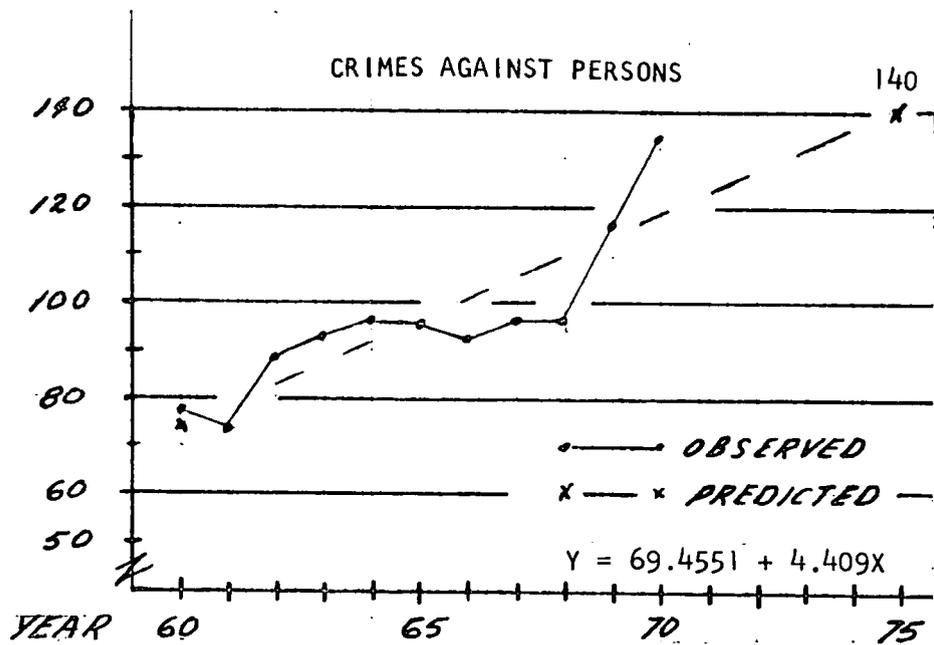
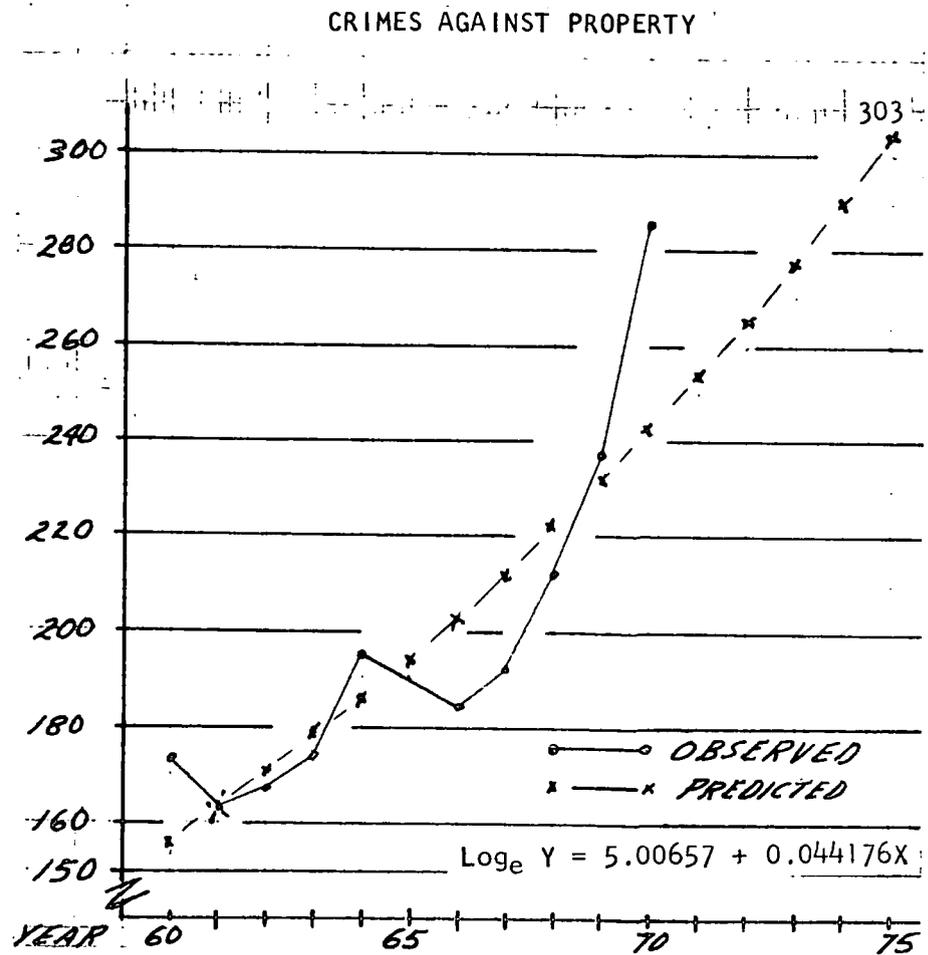
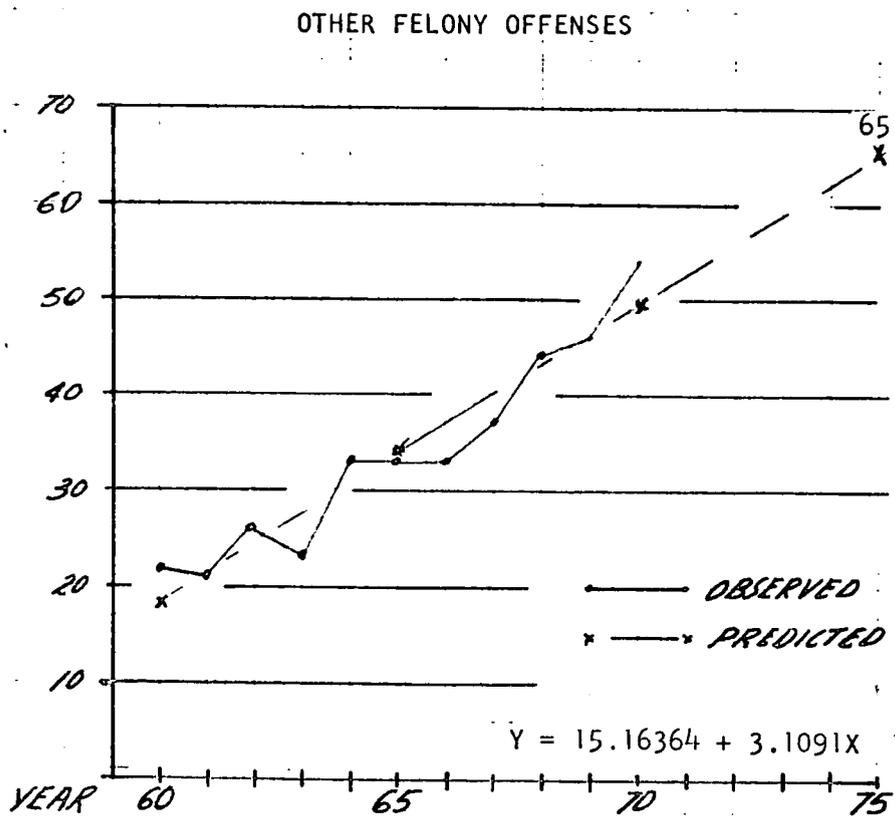


Chart 41 Adult Felony Arrests: Rate/100,000  
Total Population - Crimes Against  
Persons, Crimes Against Property  
and Other Felony Offenses



population for crimes against persons may have occurred from 1968-1970, when it rose 40% (96 to 134) in contrast to the 25% rise over the previous eight years (77 in 1960 to 96 in 1968). The projected rate of 140 for 1975 is therefore only slightly higher than the actual rate for 1970. The rate/100,000 total population for arrests for other felony offenses did not appear to change trend during the base period, and increased from 22 to 54 or 145% over 1960-1970. The estimated rate of 65 for 1975 indicates another 20% rise.

Summary: Rate/100,000 Total Population for Adult Arrests in General Categories of Reasons for Arrest

Percentages of increase in the rates/100,000 total population for adult arrests were significantly lower than those for absolute numbers of arrests, and changes in trend were indicated for several of the general categories. The highest percentages of increase during the base period occurred in the rates/100,000 total population for adult felony arrests and, within these, for felony arrests for other offenses than crimes against persons or property. Projections for 1971-1975 were risky in many cases, due to indicated changes of trend in rates for misdemeanor and felony arrests, and for crimes against persons and property.

Turning to the rates/100,000 total population for specific crimes against persons (Chart 42), a decline in adult arrests for sex offenses may be observed. After reaching a high of 31 in 1963, the rate dropped to 21 by 1970 and is expected to fall to 18 by 1975. Thus, although the absolute number of arrests for sex offenses showed a slight increase during the base period and as projected, when related to total population it appears that these offenses are declining. The rate of arrests/100,000 total population for homicide, except for a single jump to 6 in 1970, has remained stable at 2-4 and is expected to continue at this level. The rate/100,000 total population of robbery arrests was so erratic from 1960 to 1966 that, even though a change in trend from 1966-1970 was indicated, a conservative estimate was made for 1975. The predicted 1975 rate is in fact the same as the actual 1970 rate (32). Aggravated assault arrests maintained the highest rate/100,000 total population throughout the base period, growing from 29 in 1960 to 75 in 1970, a 159% increase. The predicted rate for 1975 is 102 which would give another 36% rise.

The rates/100,000 total population for adult arrests for crimes against property are shown in Chart 43. A declining rate may be seen for forgery and check offenses; from a rate of 56 in 1960 to 42 in 1970, or a 25% decrease, and a projected drop to a rate of 27 in 1975, another 36% decrease. Auto theft arrests gave a rate/100,000 total population of 26 in 1960 which increased to 46 in 1970, or 77%. The projected rate for auto theft arrests in 1975 is 52, which would be a rise of only 13% over 1970. Burglary arrests rates/100,000 total population rose from 73 to 113 during the base period (a 55% increase) and are predicted to increase to 127 by 1975 for an additional 12% rise. Rates per 100,000 total population for these three crimes against property were quite erratic from 1960-1970, so a considerable margin of error should be allowed for the projected values. The rate of arrests/100,000 total population for grand theft arrests, however, appeared to be taking a fairly steady exponential rate of increase from 1960-1970. From 1960-1970, the grand theft rate/100,000 total population grew from 18

Chart 42 Adult Felony Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total Population - Crimes Against Persons

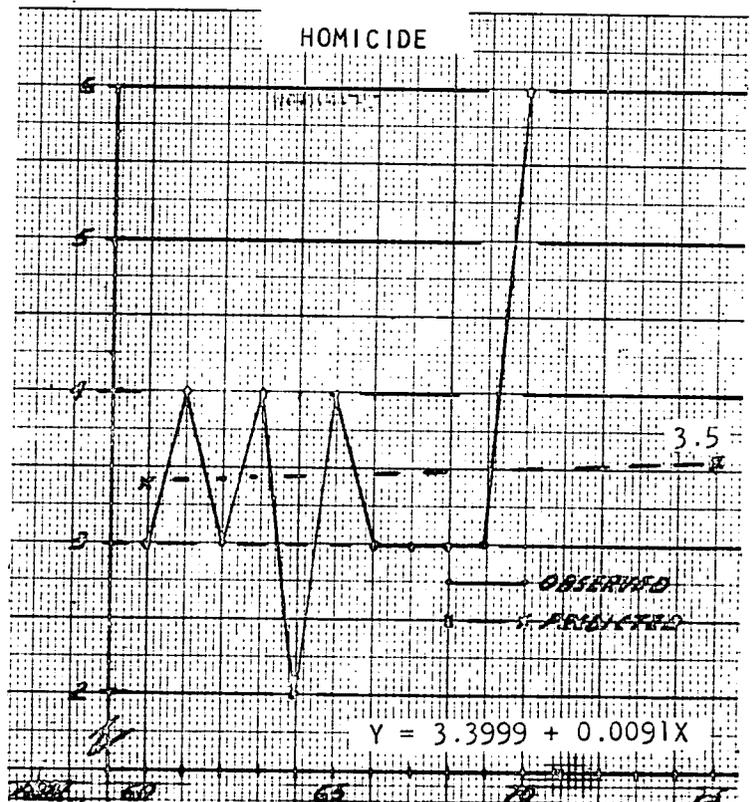
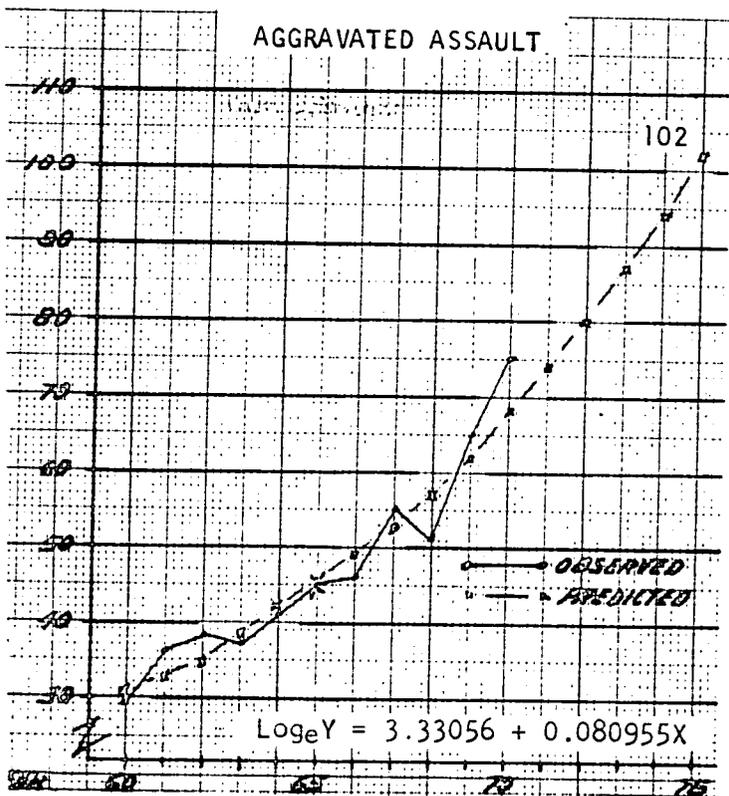
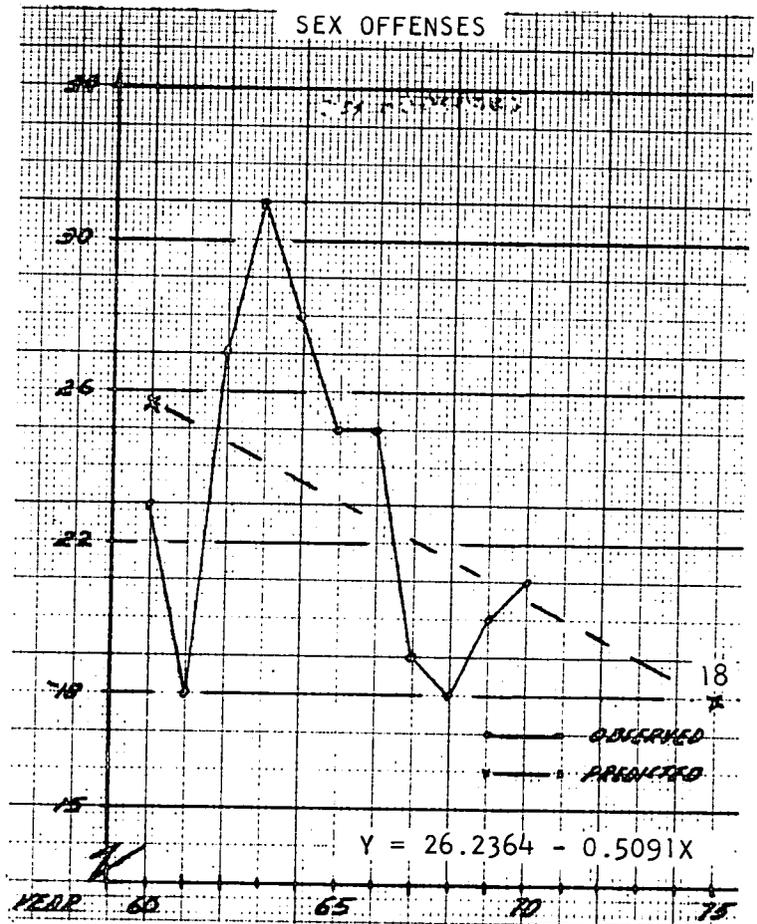
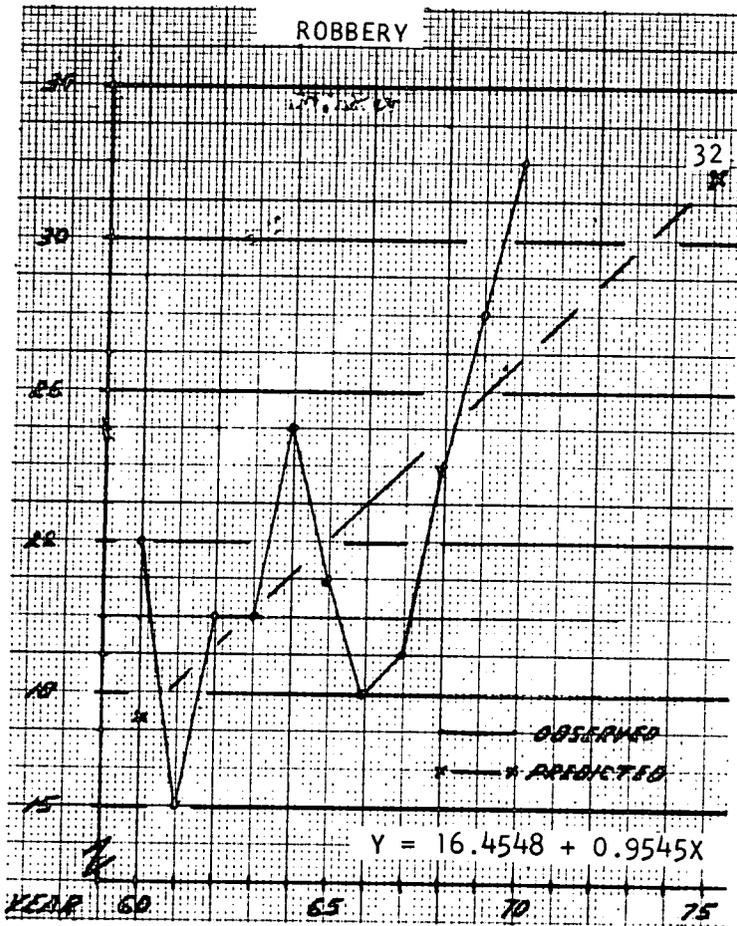
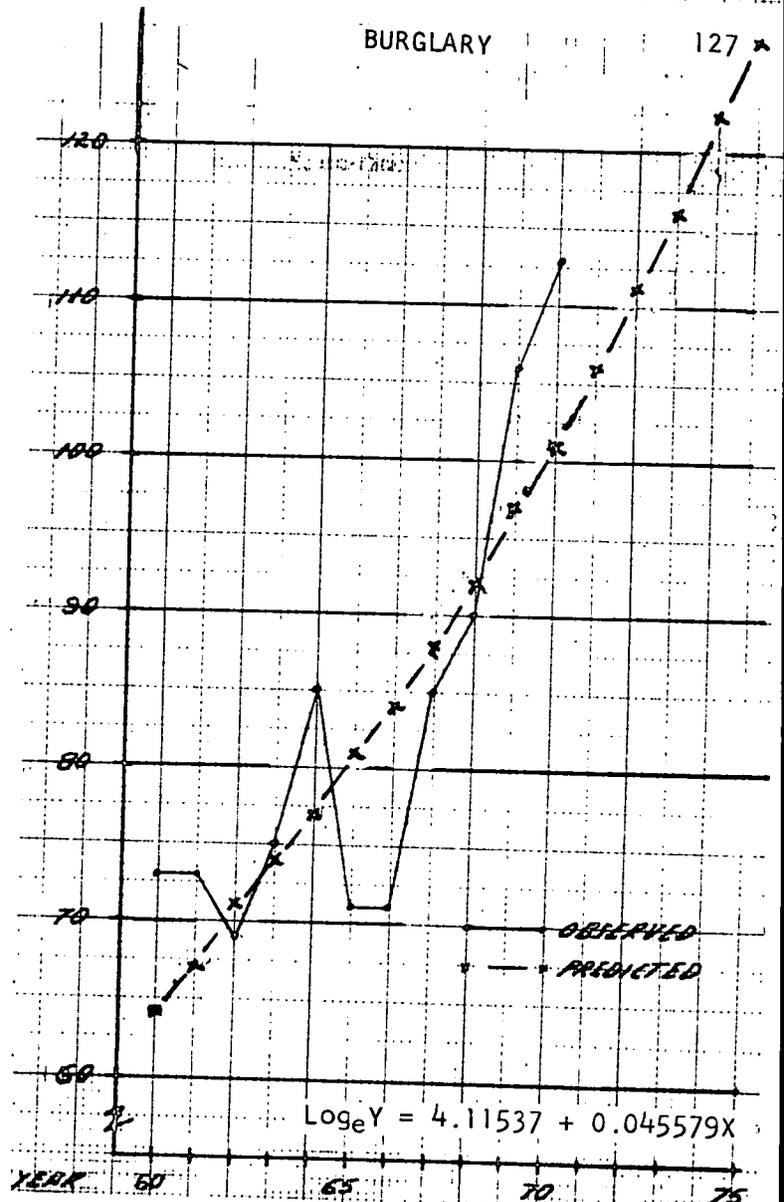
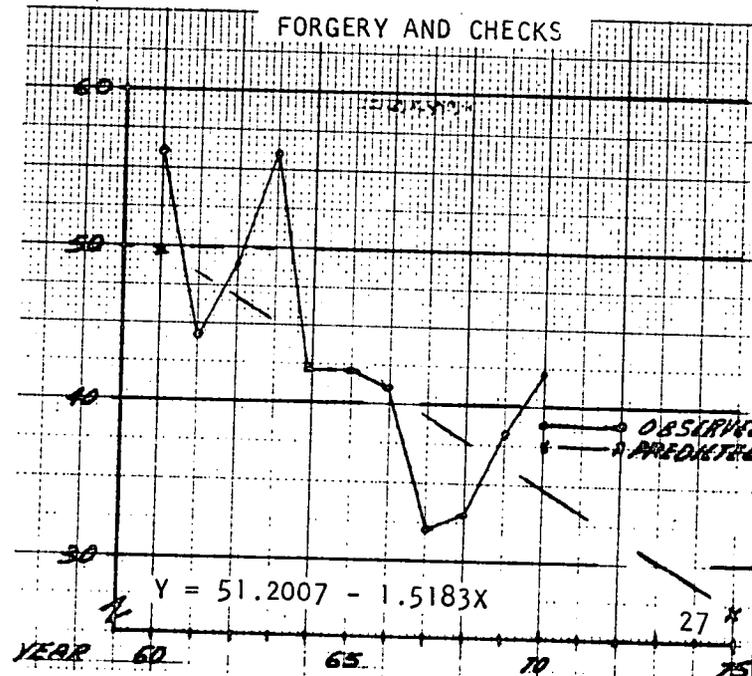
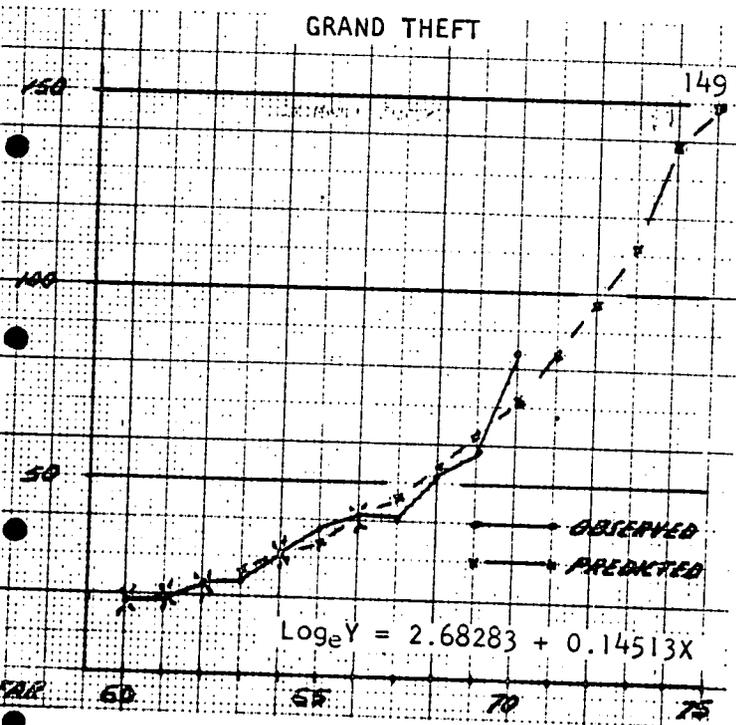
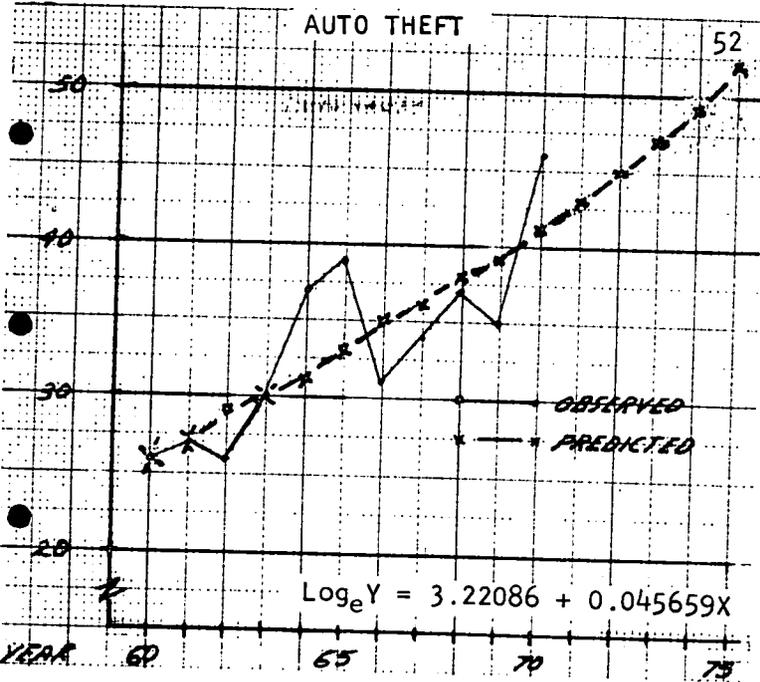


Chart 43 Adult Felony Arrests:  
Rate/100,000 Total  
Population - Crimes  
Against Property



to 84, or 367%, and from 1970-1975 may rise to 149 for an additional 77% increase.

(The rate/100,000 total population of adult arrests for drug/narcotic violations will be discussed later in this chapter, along with the rate for misdemeanor arrests for drug violations.)

Summary: Rate/100,000 Total Population - Adult Arrests for Crimes against Persons and Property

The rate/100,000 total population of adult arrests for two offenses actually declined during the base period--those for sex offenses and forgery and check offenses. The rate for homicides remained at about the same level, and is not expected to rise. The greatest increase in rate/100,000 total population in arrests for crimes against persons took place for aggravated assaults, and projections indicate a high (relatively) rate of increase through 1975. The increase in the arrest rate for grand theft was, however, even greater (367%), and the predicted increase through 1975 is larger than that for any other major offense. Again, rates/100,000 total population were very erratic except for arrests for assault and grand theft, so that projections may be in error.

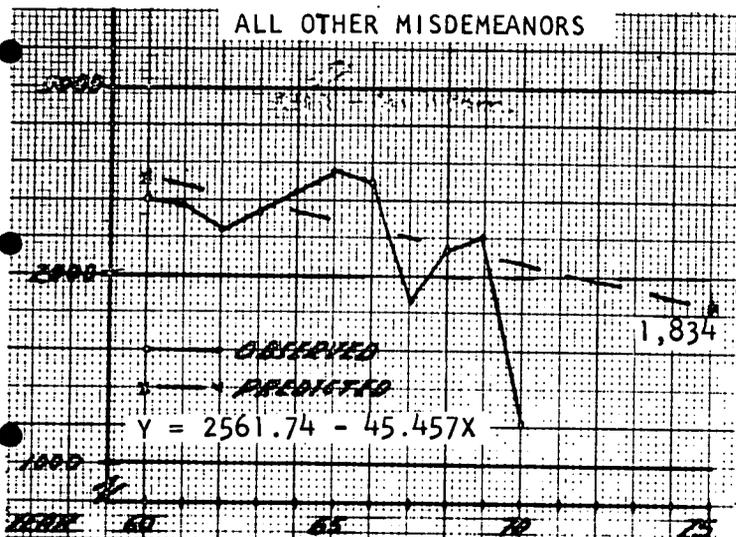
Adult misdemeanor arrest rates/100,000 total population are given in Chart 44 for 1960-1970 trends and projections through 1975. The rate/100,000 for "all other" misdemeanor arrests decreased from 1960-1970 (due in part to the big reduction in traffic custody arrests in 1970, mentioned earlier). The projected rates through 1975 also show a decreasing trend, but the predicted rate for 1975 is higher than the actual rate for 1970 (1,834 compared to 1,613). The rate/100,000 total population of arrests for drunkenness, not shown in the charts due to the paucity of data, would have been 867 of the 1,613 for 1970 under the "all other" category. The rate/100,000 total population for arrests for petty theft increased 92% from 1960-1970, due to an unprecedented rise from 1969-1970 (from 134 to 232). The rate/100,000 total population had, until 1970, not reached more than 160--this was in 1964. The rate/100,000 total population for drunk driving, like that for drunkenness, is one of the highest misdemeanor arrest rates. The rate for drunk driving increased from 300 to 716 from 1960-1970, or 139%. The projected rate for arrests for drunk driving is 908 by 1975, or an additional 27% (which may be a conservative prediction, in view of the rate of increase from 1967-1970). The rate/100,000 total population for simple assault arrests increased by 149% from 1960 to 1970 (from 47 to 117), and the predicted rate for 1975 is 154 or another 32%. This prediction, too, may be conservative, considering the extremely high rate of increase from 1967 to 1970.

Summary: Adult Misdemeanor Arrests - Rate/100,000 Total Population

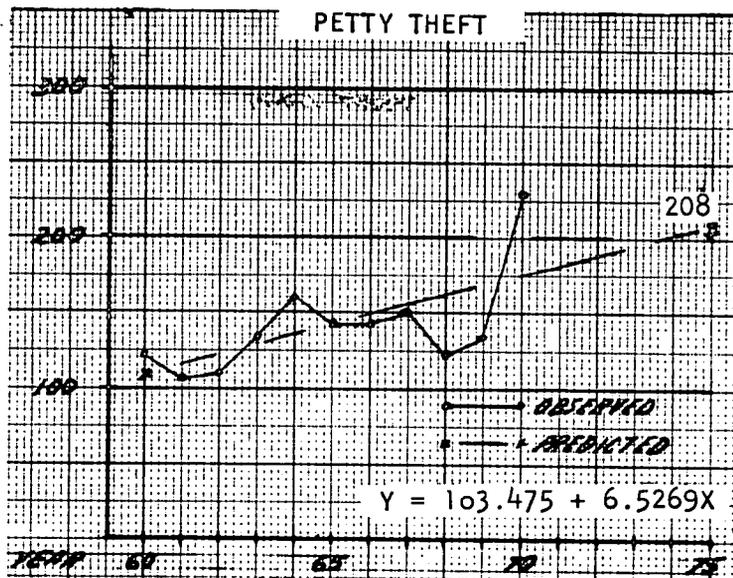
A decline in the rate/100,000 total population was indicated for arrests for "all other" types of misdemeanor offenses, partially attributable to the drastic reduction in traffic custody arrests under this category in 1970. Rates for simple assault and drunk driving arrests had the highest percentages of increase during the base period, and these trends are expected to continue. Rates for drunk and drunk driving arrests are the highest of the misdemeanor arrests for specified offenses. The rate of arrests for petty theft/100,000 total population rose very gradually during the base period, except for a big jump in 1970.

Chart 44 Adult Misdemeanor Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total Population

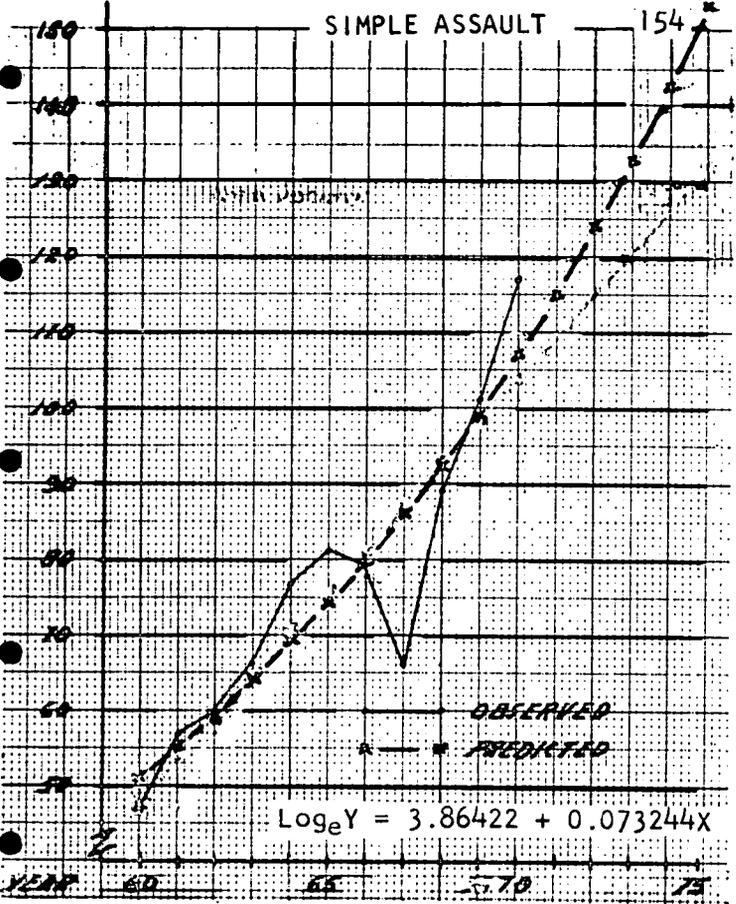
ALL OTHER MISDEMEANORS



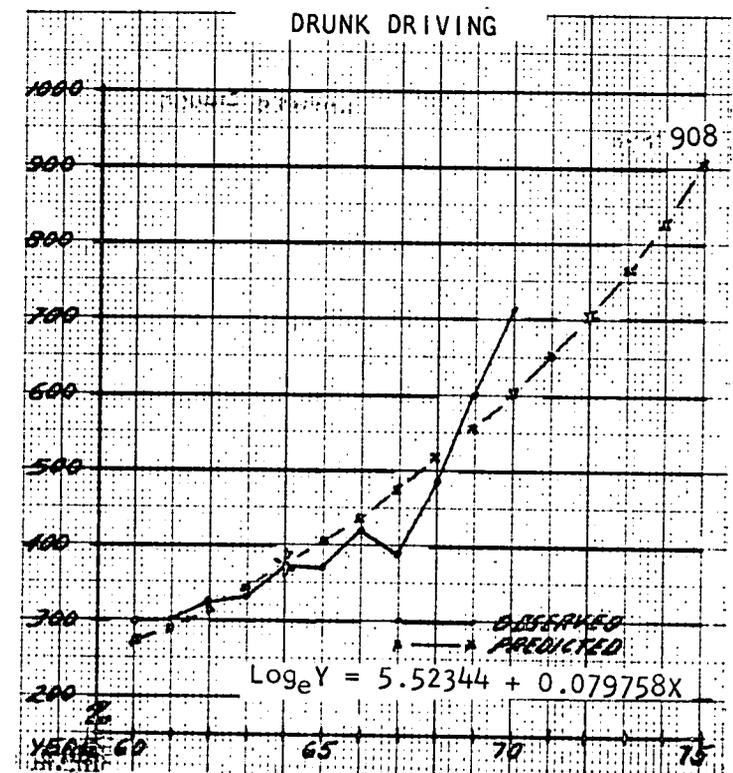
PETTY THEFT



SIMPLE ASSAULT



DRUNK DRIVING



The rate/100,000 total population for adult arrests for both felony and misdemeanor drug violations are shown in Chart 45. The felony arrest rate for 1960-1970 was higher than that for misdemeanor drug arrests, but the situation may be reversed in the next five years. The rate/100,000 total population for misdemeanor drug arrests actually decreased from 1960-1966, then skyrocketed (relatively speaking) from 3 to 40. The predicted rate for 1975, when predictions are based on all eleven years of the base period, is also 40. Therefore, the same approach was used as for absolute numbers of adult misdemeanor arrests for drug violations. The average yearly percentage of increase in rate from 1965-1970 was projected to 1975, giving an estimated rate of 1,398 misdemeanor arrests for drug violations/100,000 total population. This would be more than the rate of 727 predicted for adult felony arrests for drug/narcotic violations. The rate for felony arrests is likely to be a low estimate, since it was based on the entire base period--but, again, projections based only on 1965-1970 data would have resulted in an unbelievably high rate.

Summary: Rate/100,000 total population - Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Violations

Contrary to the data for 1960-1970, the rate/100,000 total population for misdemeanor drug arrests may exceed that for felony arrests by 1975. The rates for both types of drug offense arrests began to rise rapidly from 1966-1970, but particularly that for misdemeanor violations.

Adult Arrests: Rate/100,000 18-39 Year Old Population

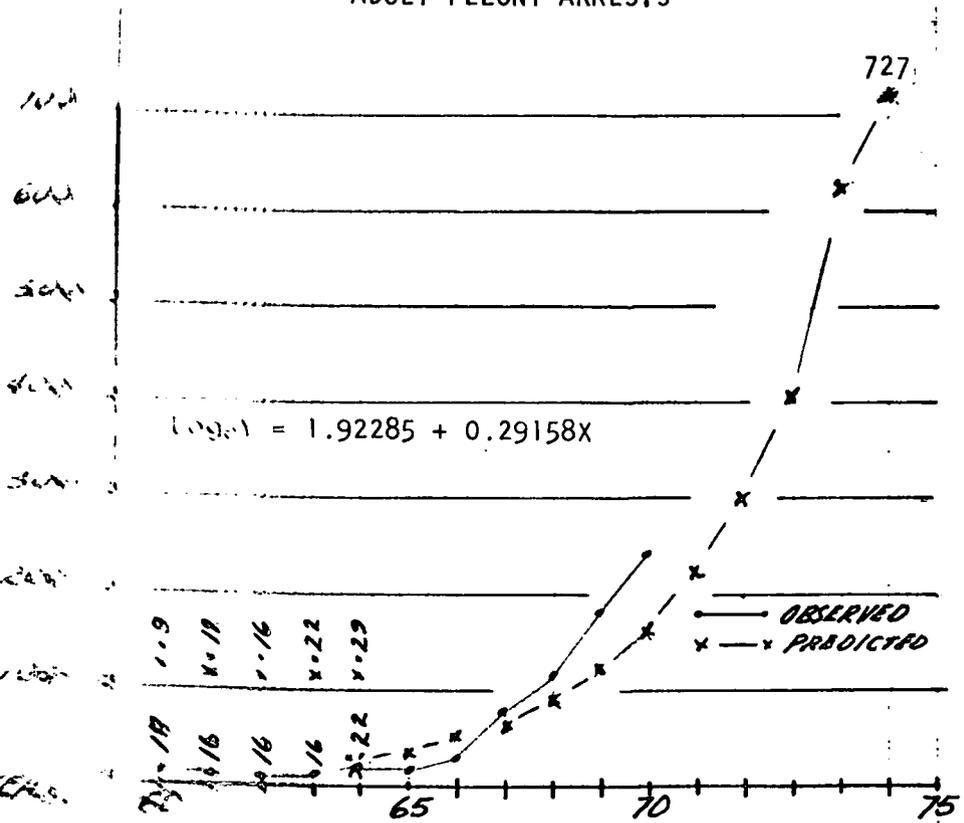
Table V-3 summarizes the actual rates/100,000 18-39 year olds for all specified types of adult arrests, for 1960-1970. The trends during the base period and projected rates for 1971-1975 are shown in Charts 46-50. These figures and graphs relate adult arrests to the adult criminal age group.

The rates/100,000 18-39 year old population for arrests for crimes against persons and property, and "all other" felony offenses, are given in Chart 46.

Though the rate for "all other" felony offenses has been increasing linearly and at a comparatively even pace, the rates for the seven major offenses were quite erratic. The percentage of increase in the rate of felony arrests for "all other" types of offenses was 138% (from 70 to 167) over 1960-1970. The projected 1975 rate is 201, which would be another 20% increase. The rate/100,000 18-39 year olds for arrests for crimes against persons rose from 242 in 1960 to 312 in 1964, then remained at about 300 till 1969. From 1968-1970, the rate increased from 300 to 409, or 36% in two years. The overall base period increase was 242 to 409, then, or a 69% rise. Because most of this rise took place in just two years, the predicted values based on all eleven years of the base period resulted in a 1975 value of 431, or just 5% more than in 1970. The rate/100,000 18-39 year olds for arrests for crimes against property showed a tendency to increase from 1960-1967, then began to rise at a more rapid pace. From 1960-1967, the rate rose from 550 to 609, or 11%, but from 1967-1970, a 44% increase occurred. The projected rate for 1975 is therefore just 929, or only 6% more than that for 1970, since it was based on the entire base period from 1960-1970.

Chart 45 Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total Population - Drug Law Violations

ADULT FELONY ARRESTS



ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

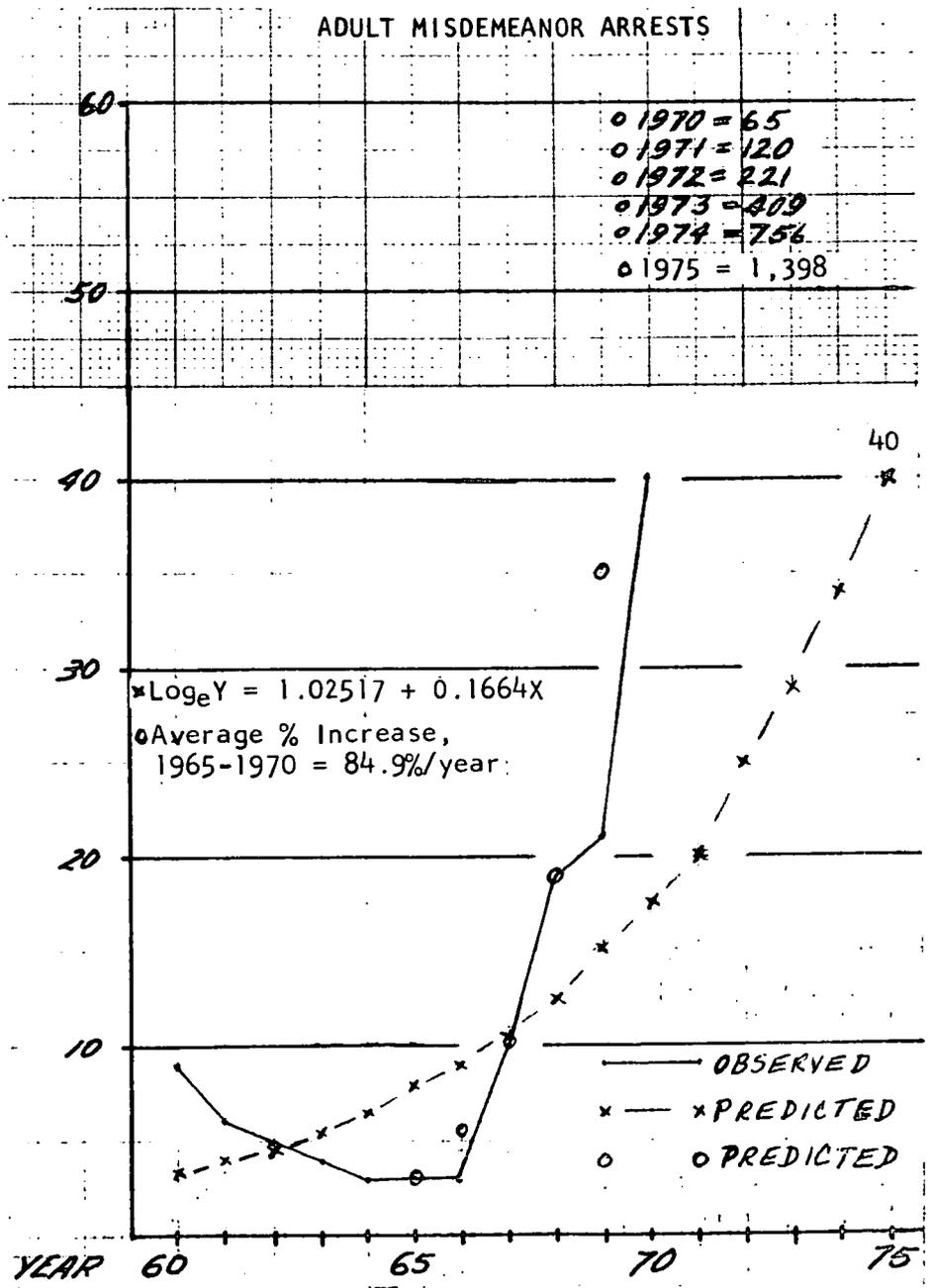


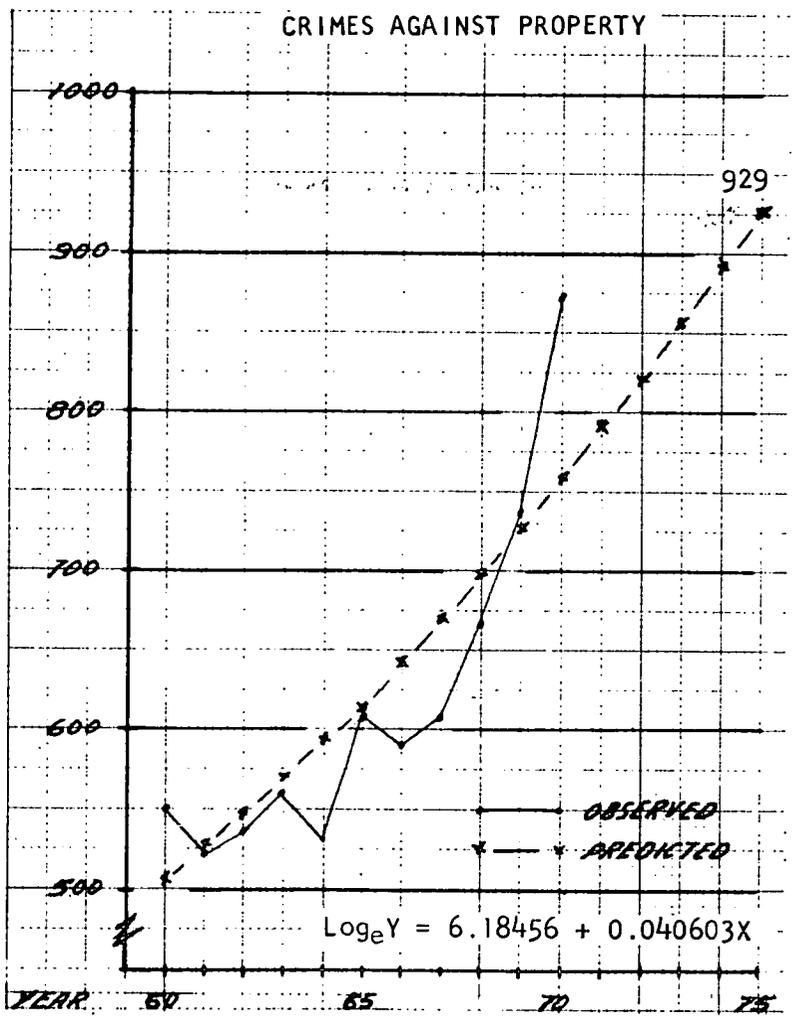
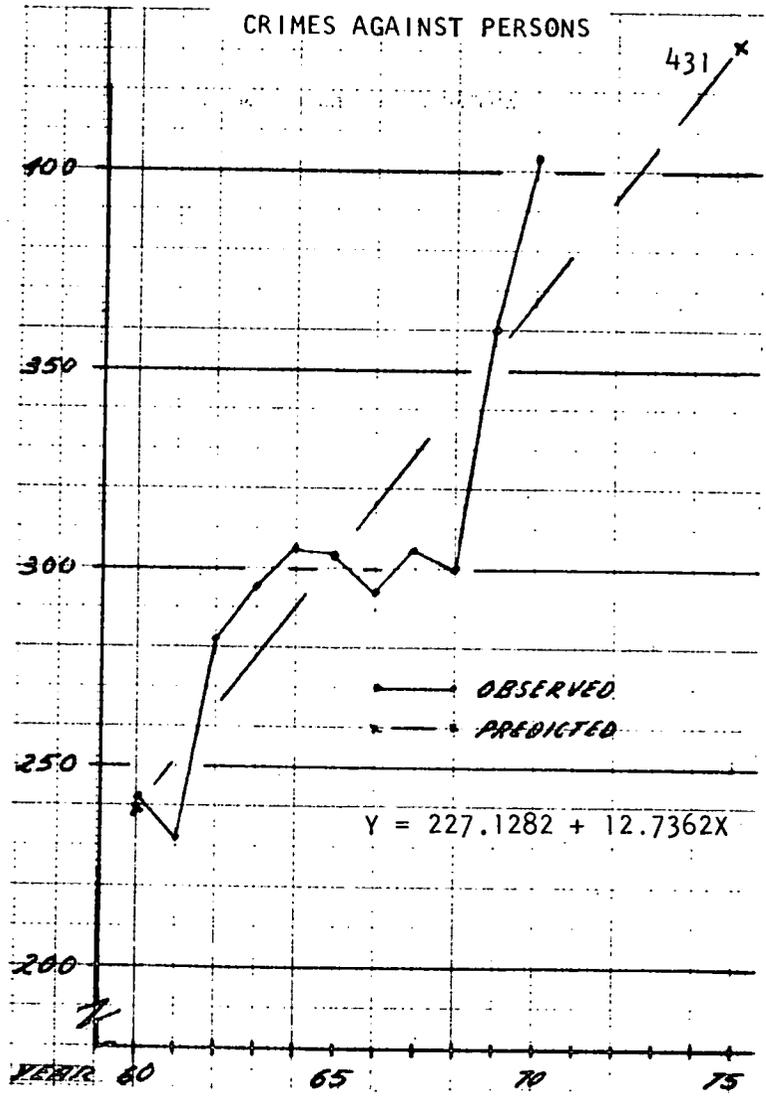
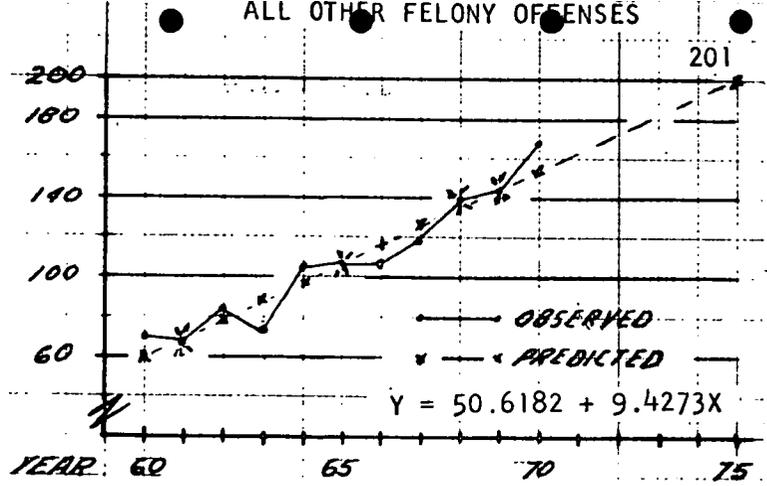
Table V-3

ALL ADULT ARRESTS 1960-1970  
Rate Per Hundred Thousand 18-39 Year Old Population

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>All Adult Arrests</u>	<u>10,027</u>	<u>9,999</u>	<u>9,778</u>	<u>10,298</u>	<u>11,015</u>	<u>11,252</u>	<u>11,137</u>	<u>10,613</u>	<u>10,479</u>	<u>11,335</u>	<u>10,532</u>
<u>Adult Felony Arrests</u>	<u>917</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>979</u>	<u>1,118</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>1,080</u>	<u>1,277</u>	<u>1,468</u>	<u>1,803</u>	<u>2,198</u>
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>409</u>
Homicide	11	11	11	11	8	13	11	10	8	9	19
Robbery	68	47	64	64	80	69	58	61	77	87	96
Aggravated assault	90	116	122	120	134	146	146	173	160	202	229
Sex Offenses	73	58	85	100	90	81	79	60	55	62	65
<u>Crime Against Property</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>874</u>
Burglary	232	233	223	243	274	230	228	270	283	331	347
Grand Theft	58	60	72	79	101	122	131	131	163	182	256
Auto Theft	84	87	84	96	120	124	100	108	119	108	141
Forgery and Checks	176	141	157	142	137	133	130	100	103	117	130
<u>Drugs/Narcotics</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>748</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>167</u>
<u>Adult Misdemeanor Arrests</u>	<u>9,110</u>	<u>9,129</u>	<u>8,825</u>	<u>9,319</u>	<u>9,817</u>	<u>10,168</u>	<u>10,057</u>	<u>9,336</u>	<u>9,011</u>	<u>9,532</u>	<u>8,334</u>
Simple Assault	148	183	191	213	248	259	253	210	281	314	357
Petty Theft	383	344	357	357	518	457	457	477	406	417	713
Drug Violation	30	20	18	12	10	11	10	30	59	66	122
Drunk Driving	947	964	1,039	1,070	1,216	1,194	1,351	1,244	1,527	1,873	2,197
All Other	7,602*	7,618*	7,220*	7,577*	7,905*	8,247*	5,216	4,746	4,517	4,849	4,221
Traffic (custody)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	<u>2,770*</u>	<u>2,629*</u>	<u>2,221*</u>	<u>2,013*</u>	<u>724*</u>
							7,986	7,375	6,738	6,862	4,945
<u>18-39 (000's) Year Old Population</u>	<u>205.87</u>	<u>219.44</u>	<u>234.32</u>	<u>251.57</u>	<u>263.18</u>	<u>276.24</u>	<u>287.61</u>	<u>302.17</u>	<u>316.94</u>	<u>330.93</u>	<u>346.38</u>

\*Including Traffic (custody)

Chart 46 Adult Felony Arrests: Rate/100,000  
 18-39 Population - Crimes Against  
 Persons, Crimes Against Property  
 and All Other Felony Offenses

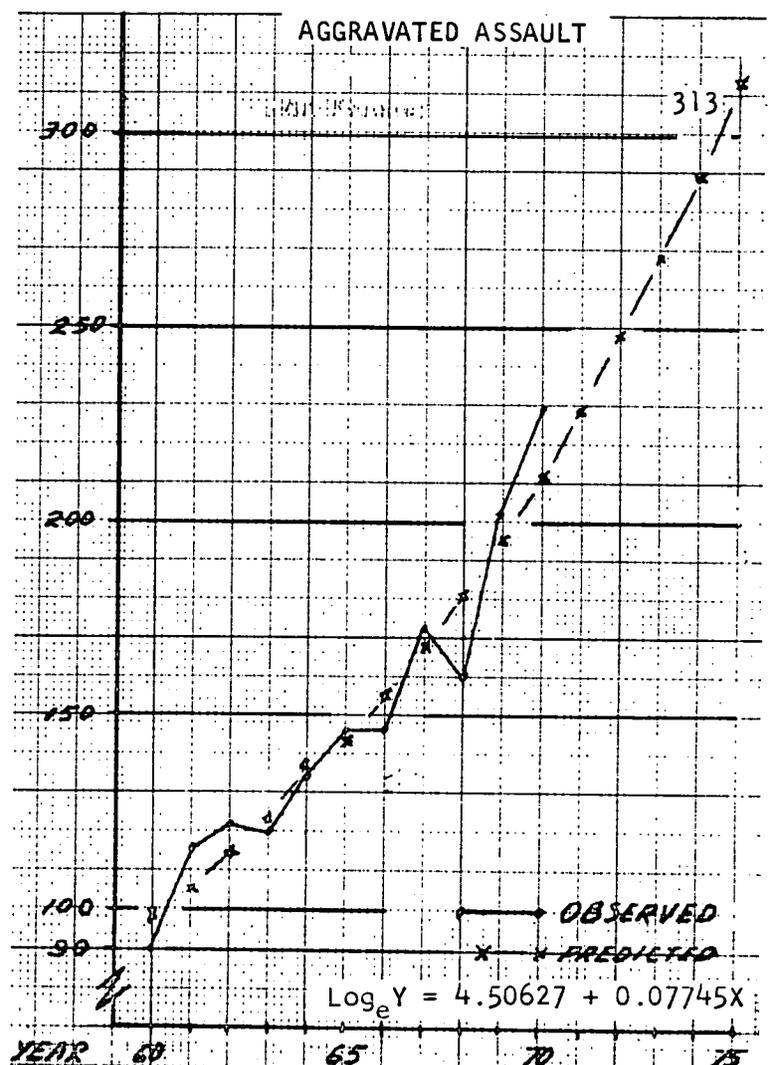
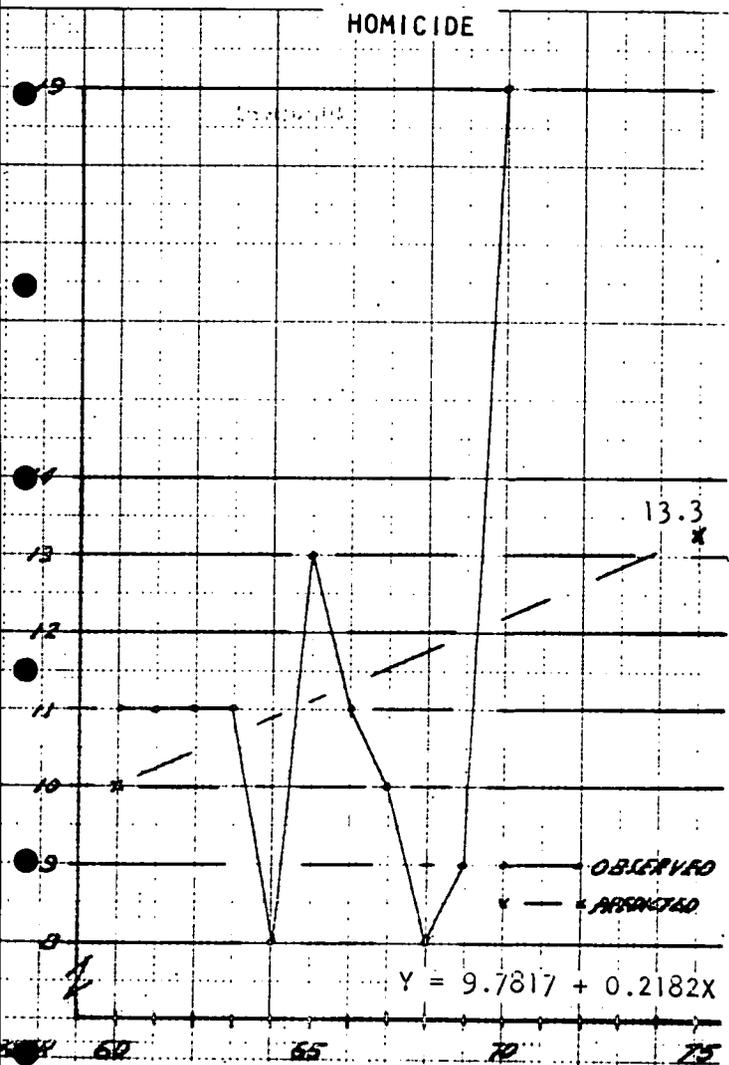
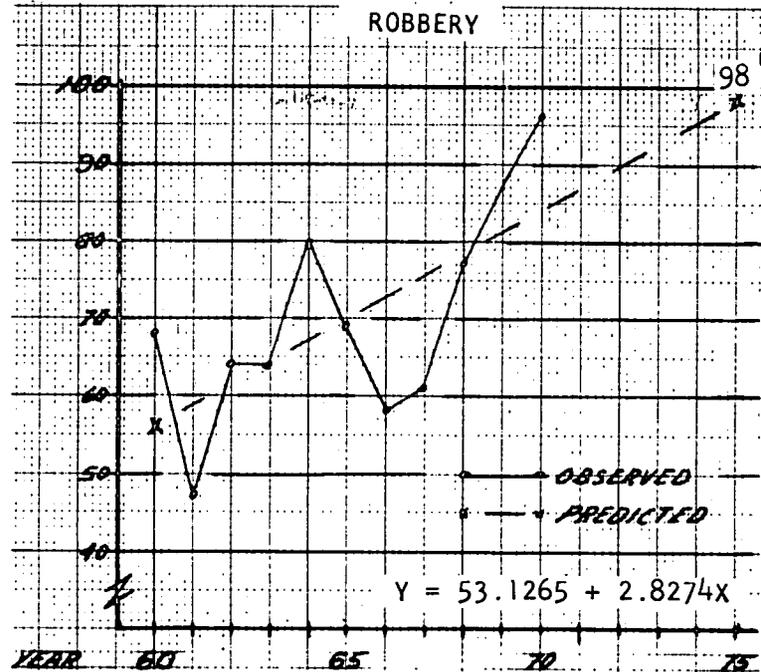
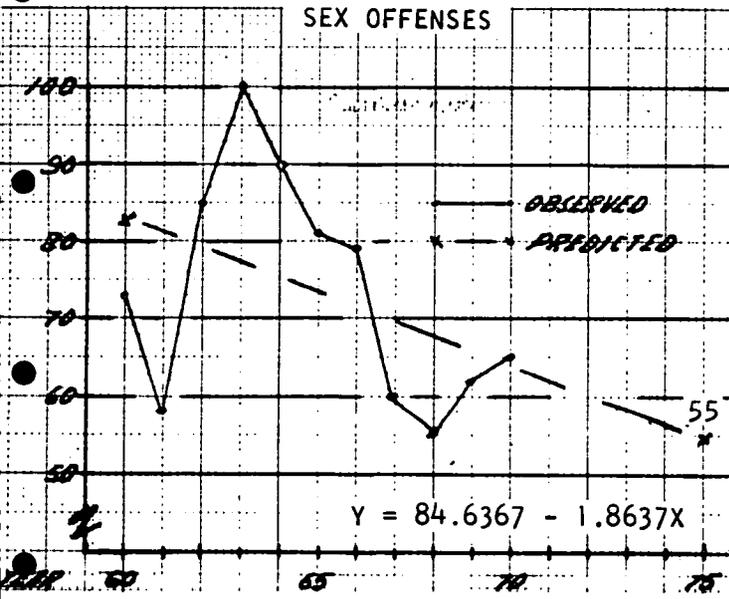


Summary: Adult Arrests/100,000 18-39 Year Old Population - Crimes against Persons and Property, and "all Other" Felony Offenses

Changes in the rate/100,000 18-39 year olds for "all other" arrests for felony offenses have been more consistent than those for the seven major offenses. The projected rates for "all other" felony offense arrests are therefore more likely to be accurate. However, these represent only a small part of the adult arrest rate for felony offenses, and the more important categories appeared to be changing trend during the base period. The predicted rates for arrests for crimes against persons and for crimes against property may be underestimates, depending on the continuance of recently indicated changes in trend.

The rate/100,000 18-39 year old population for adult felony arrests for crimes against persons is given in Chart 47. Here, as in the rate for the total population, a tendency to decline is seen in arrests for sex offenses. "Tendency" is the appropriate word, since yearly rates have been quite erratic during the base period. The rate for these offenses underwent an increase from 1960-1963, from 73 to 100/100,000 18-39 year olds, then dropped from 100 to 65 by 1970. The predicted rate for 1975 is 55/100,000 18-39 year olds, or a 45% decrease from the high in 1963. As noted earlier, the rates for homicides arrests show an increase because of the high number of arrests in 1970; without this exceptionally large number of arrests, little or no rise would have occurred. (From 1960-1969, the rate/100,000 18-39 year old population varied from 8 to 13, with a median of 11--and, if anything, the rate appeared to be declining until the unprecedented jump to 19 in 1970.) The predicted rate of 13 for 1975 may for this reason be high. The rate/100,000 18-39 year olds for robbery arrests fluctuated from 47 to 80, up and down, from 1960 till 1968, with no discernible trend. The rate rose steadily and rapidly, however, from 1967-1970. The 1975 projection based on the entire base period gives a rate of 98, just slightly more than the actual value of 96 in 1970. The rate/100,000 of the 18-39 year old population for arrests for aggravated assault is the only one of the crimes against persons which appeared to have a definite trend during 1960-1970. The rate increased exponentially from 1960-1970 for a 154% increase (from 90 to 229), and the predicted rate for 1975 is 313 or another 37% rise over 1970.

Chart 47 Adult Felony Arrests: Rate/100,000 18-39 Population - Crimes Against Persons



Rates/100,000 18-39 year old population for crimes against property may be seen in Chart 48. The decreasing rate for forgery and check offense arrests from 1960-1967 (from 176 to 100) appeared to change to a rising rate from 1967-1970 (100 to 130). If this increase continues, the lower rate for 1975 (81) based on the entire 1960-1970 data may be an underestimate. Rates of arrests/100,000 18-39 year olds for the other crimes against property have been increasing, albeit erratically for auto theft and burglary arrests. Auto theft arrests/100,000 18-39 year old population increased from 84 to 141, or 68%, from 1960-1970, and the predicted rate of 159 in 1975 would mean an additional 13% increase. The burglary arrests rate/100,000 18-39 year olds, except for a peak of 274 in 1964, remained at an almost constant level from 1960 till 1966. Since 1966, the rate has been shooting up, with a rise from 228 (actually lower than the 1960 rate) to 347 for a 52% increase by 1970. The predicted rate of 380 in 1975 will be an underestimate if this more recent trend continues. The rate/100,000 18-39 year olds of arrests for grand theft increased more evenly, rising from 58 to 256 (341%) over 1960-1970, with a projected rate of 452 for 1975, another 76% rise above 1970.

(The rate of adult felony arrests/100,000 18-39 year old population for drug/narcotic violations will be discussed later, along with the misdemeanor drug arrests rates.)

Summary: Rate/100,000 18-39 Year Old Population - Adult Arrests for Crimes against Persons and Property

The rate of arrests/100,000 18-39 year olds appeared to be declining during the base period, for sex offenses and forgery and check offenses. Further rate decreases are projected for both offenses through 1975, but it is possible that the trend in rate is reversing itself for forgery and check offenses. The homicide arrests rate/100,000 18-39 year old population was quite stable from 1960-1969, but the effect of a sudden rise in 1970 resulted in prediction of slightly increasing rates over the next five years. Rates of arrests for robbery, burglary, and auto theft were erratic from 1960-1970, though generally rising. Projections through 1975 for robbery and burglary arrests rates/100,000 18-39 year olds may be low if the rapid increases in 1966-1970 continue. Arrests for aggravated assault and grand theft experienced fairly steady patterns of exponentially increasing rates during the base period. Sizeable percentages of growth took place for both types of arrest, but grand theft rates increased more than those of any other of the seven major offenses (341%) and are expected to continue to rise rapidly in the next five years.

Chart 48 Adult Felony Arrests: Rate/100,000 18-39 Population - Crimes Against Property

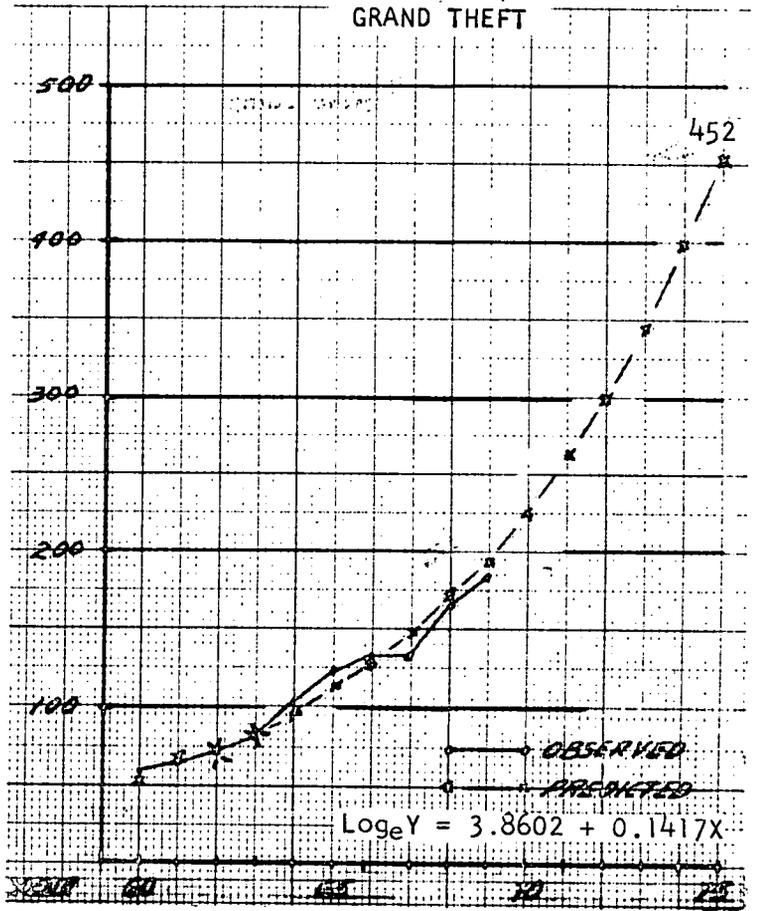
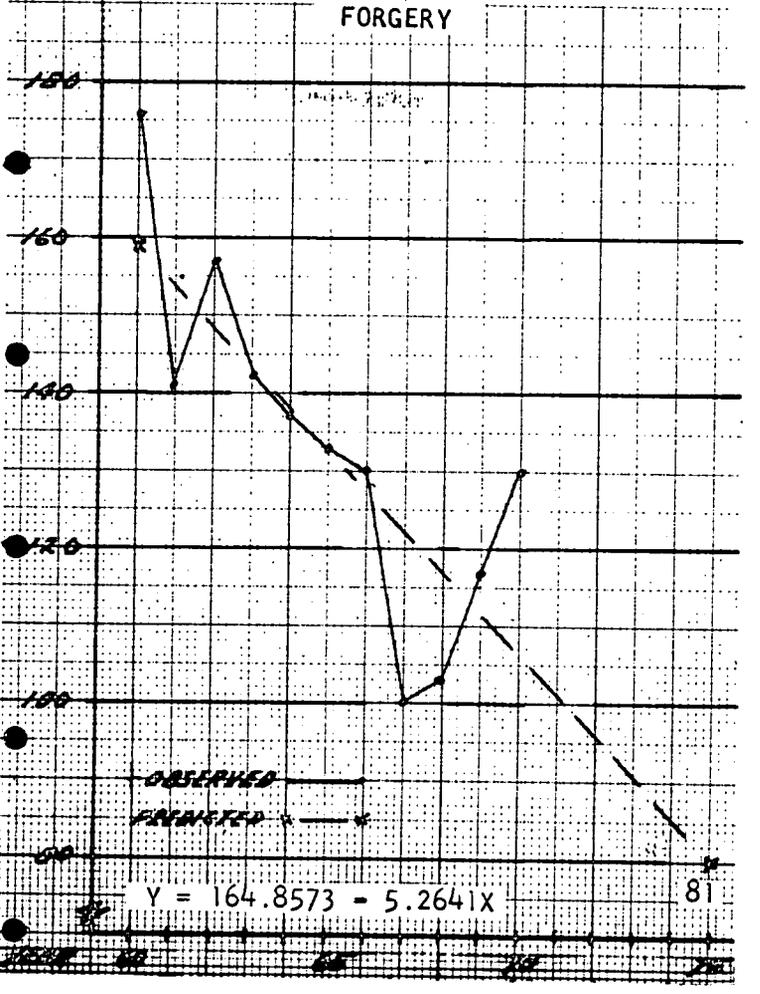
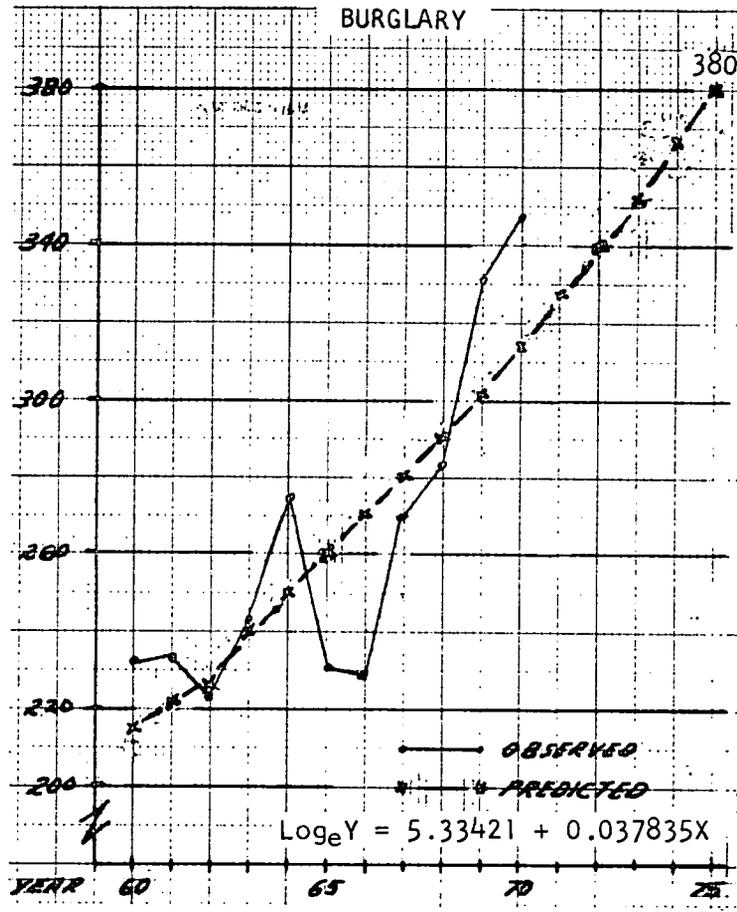
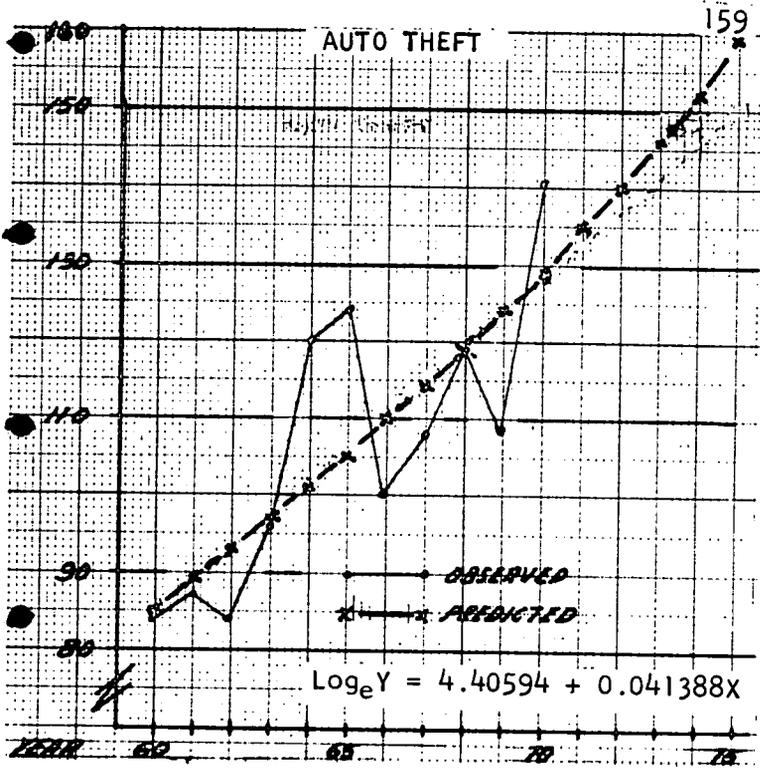


Chart 49 contains graphs of the adult misdemeanor arrests rate/100,000 18-39 year old population. The rate of adult arrests for "all other" misdemeanors decreased from 1966-1970, following a rise from 1960-1966. It may be recalled that the absolute number of arrests for "all other" misdemeanors increased slightly over the base period, but the rate/100,000 total population appeared to have a downward trend. The downward trend is even more pronounced in the rate of misdemeanor arrests for "all other" offenses when related to the adult criminal age group, and an extremely low rate in 1970 is below the projected rate for 1975. The actual rate fell from a high of 8,247 in 1965 to 6,962 in 1969 and then to 4,945 arrests/100,000 18-39 year olds in 1970. The projected 1975 rate is 5,636. The rates for the specified reasons for arrest all showed a tendency to increase from 1960-1970. The rate/100,000 18-39 year olds of adult arrests for petty theft fluctuated up and down from 1960-1969, then had a tremendous spurt in 1970 to an unprecedented high of 713. The highest rate in prior years was 518 in 1964; after 1964, the rate fell to 417 in 1969. As a result of all the ups and downs, the predicted rate for 1975 was lower than the peculiarly high 1970 rate. The rate/100,000 18-39 year old population of arrests for simple assault appeared to be changing to a more rapidly increasing rate, from 1967 to 1970. In any case, it increased 148%, from 148 to 357, over the entire base period, and the projected rate for 1975 is 473 or another 32% rise over 1970. The drunk driving arrests rate/100,000 18-39 year olds showed a similar change of pace from 1967-1970. After increasing only 31% (from 947 to 1,244) from 1960-1967, there was a 77% increase in the remaining three years of the base period, to 2,197 in 1970. The projected rate for 1975 is 2,762, which may be low if the recent more rapid rate of increase continues.

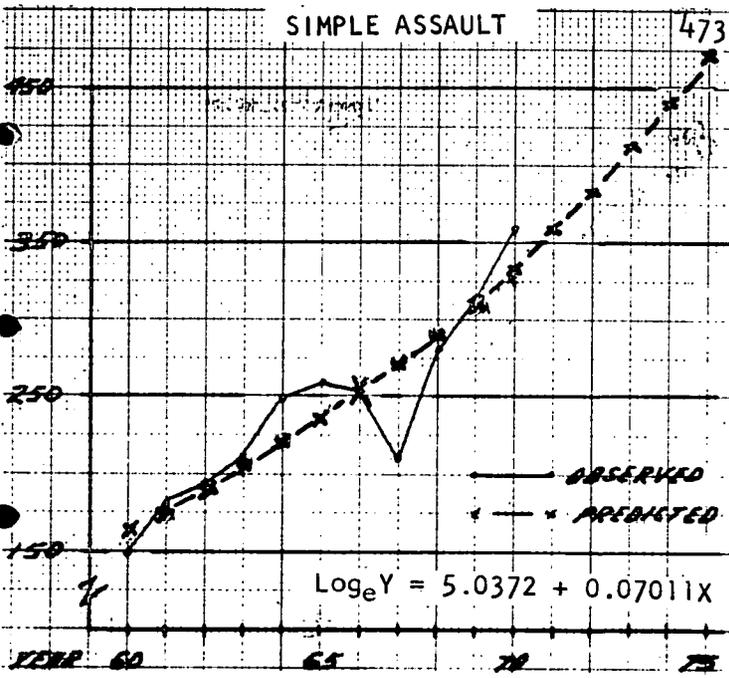
Summary: Rate/100,000 18-39 Year Old Population - Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

Only the rate/100,000 18-39 year olds of misdemeanor arrests for "all other" offenses appeared to be decreasing. The rates for petty theft, simple assault, and drunk driving arrests increased during the base period, and projections to 1975 indicate further increases. Though the rate for "all other" misdemeanor arrests was dropping, it still retained the highest rate of the four given arrest types.

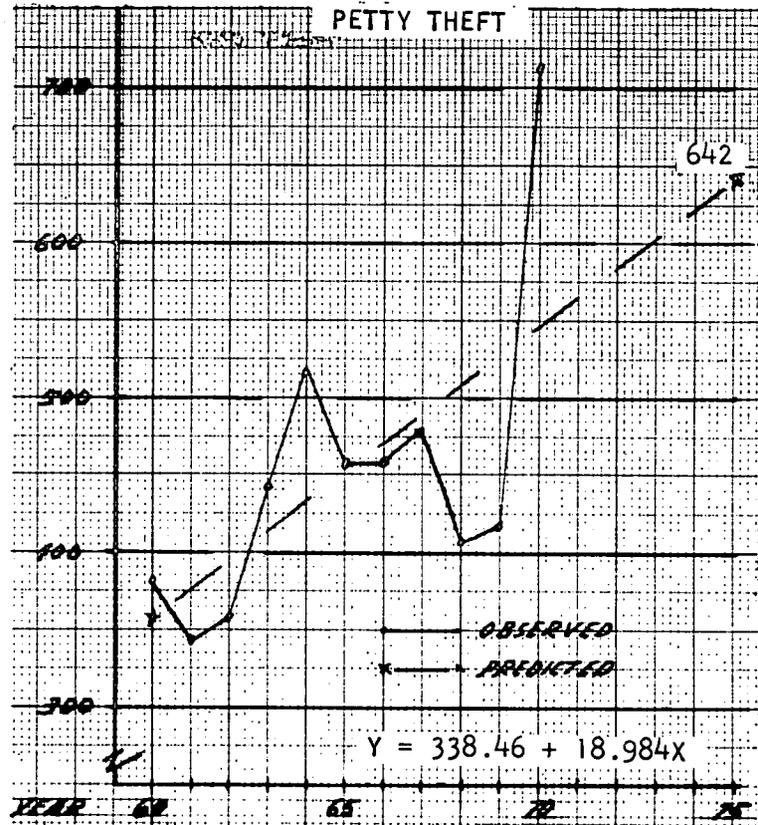
The rate/100,000 of the adult criminal age group, 18-39 year olds, of felony and misdemeanor arrests for drug narcotic violations is given in Chart 50. The felony arrests rate increased from 55 in 1960 to 91 in 1966, or 65%. Then, the rate skyrocketed to 748 in 1970 giving a 722% rise in the last four years of the base period. The projected rate for 1975 is 2,282/100,000 18-39 year old population, or an additional 205% rise. The misdemeanor drug violation arrests rate decreased from 1960-1966, when it too began to increase at a terrific rate. From 1966-1970, the rate/100,000 18-39 year old population for adult misdemeanor drug arrests rose 1120%, from 10 to 122. Predictions based on the entire period from 1960-1970 were plainly too low if the rates continued to rise as rapidly as from 1966-1970, so a different prediction equation was developed from 1965-1970 data only. If the 1966-1970 trend is maintained, the predicted rate for 1975 would be 1,746 adult misdemeanor arrests for drug violations/100,000 18-39 year olds. The estimated 1975 18-39 year old population is 440,710. If 4,407 (the number of 100,000's) is multiplied by the projected arrest rates/100,000 18-39 year olds, the expected number of drug/narcotic violation arrests will be 10,057 at the felony level and 7,697 at the misdemeanor level, in 1975.

Chart 49 Adult Misdemeanor Arrests: Rate/100,000 18-39 Population

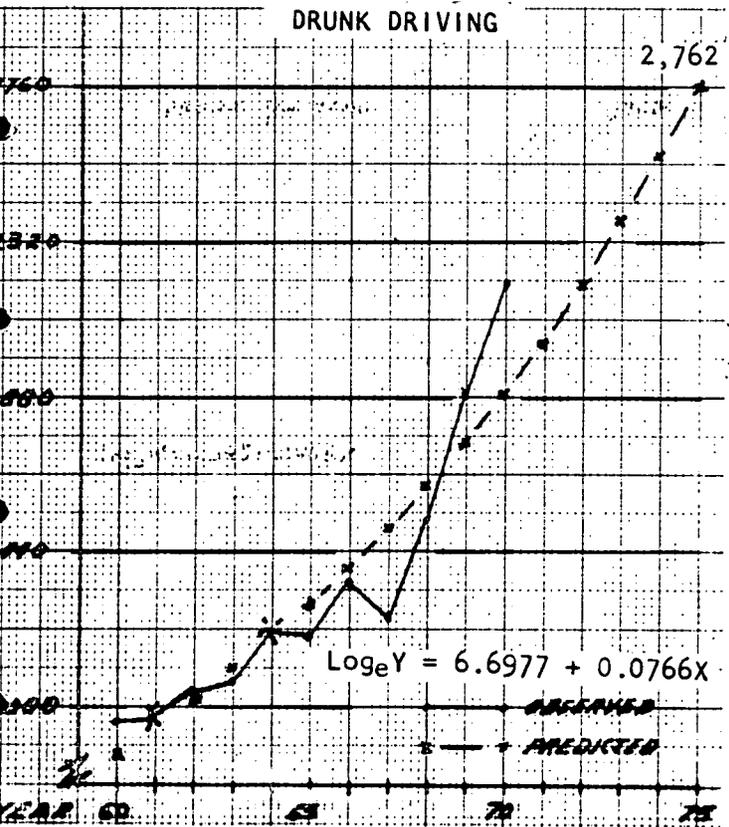
**SIMPLE ASSAULT**



**PETTY THEFT**



**DRUNK DRIVING**



**ALL OTHER MISDEMEANORS**

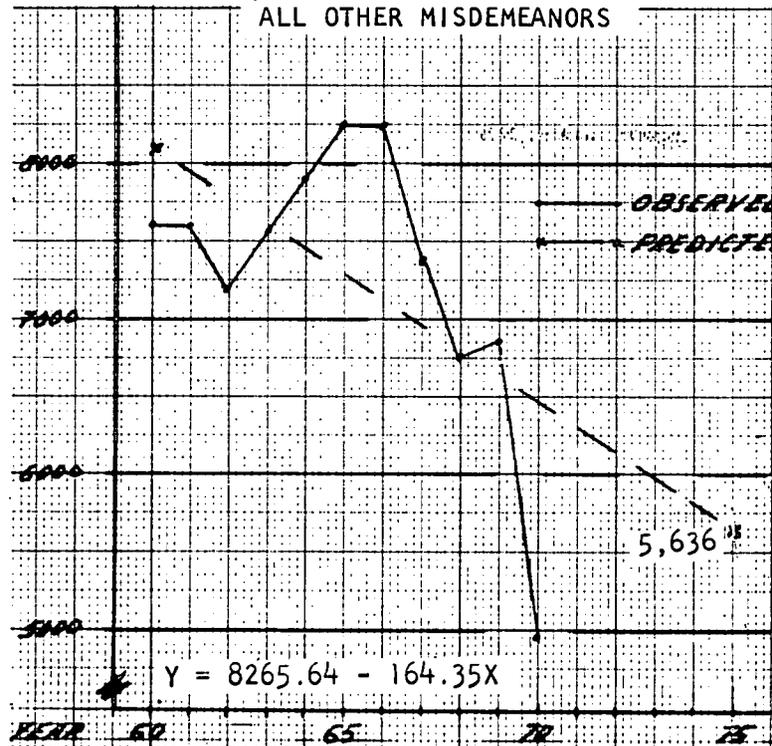
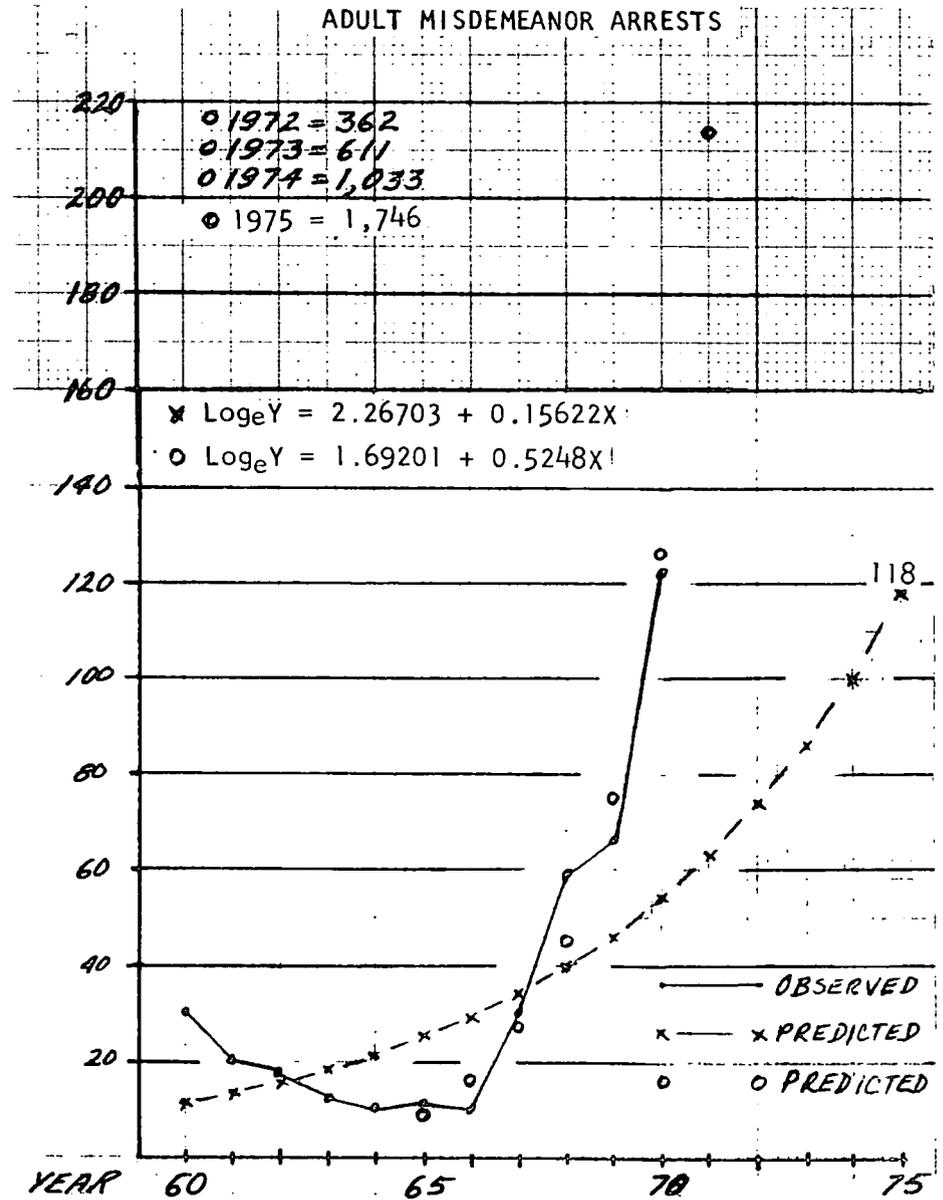
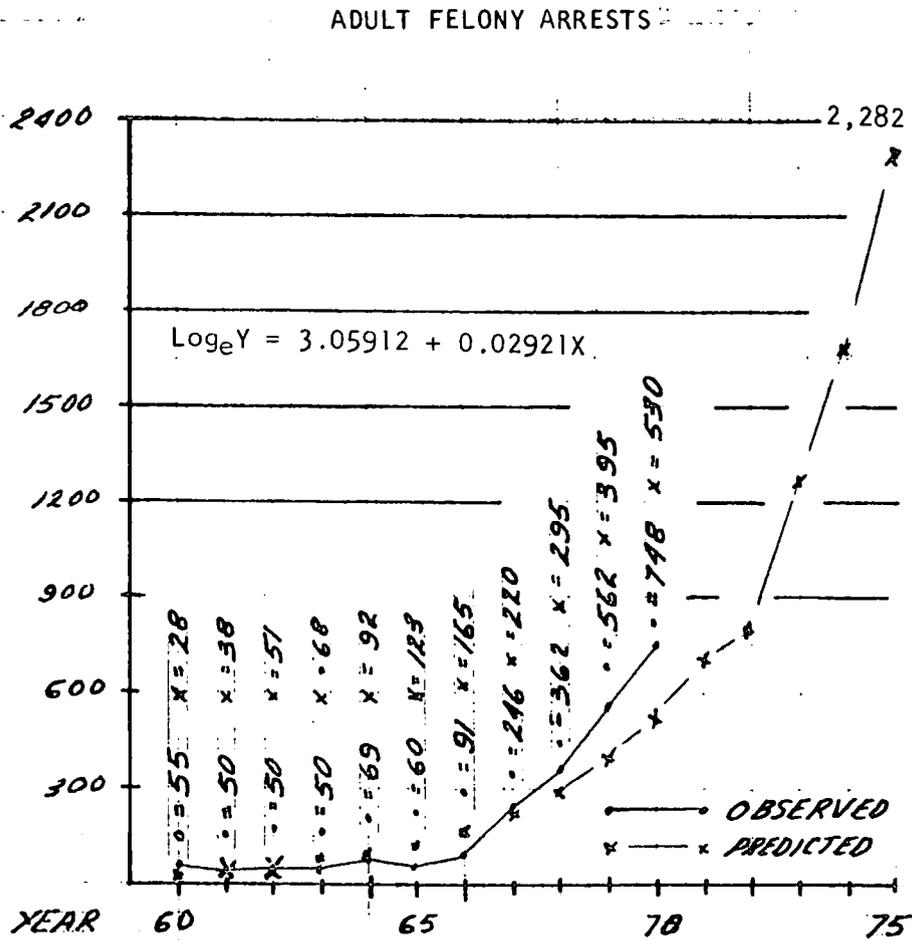


Chart 50 Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests: Rate/100,000 18-39 Population - Drug Law Violations



Chapter VI

JUVENILE ARRESTS

## Chapter VI JUVENILE ARRESTS

Trends in juvenile arrests for specific major offenses, minor offenses, and delinquent tendencies, are presented in this chapter. (BCS annual report data do not give specific reasons for arrests of juveniles for minor offenses or delinquent tendencies.) Table VI-1 summarizes the actual 1960-1970 data from which trends and prediction equations for 1971-1975 projections were calculated. The absolute numbers of arrests will be discussed first, followed by the rate of juvenile arrests, for each 100,000 of the total population and then for the 10-17 year old population.

Juvenile Major Offense Arrests for Crimes against Persons and Property

The number of juvenile arrests for crimes against persons and property from 1960-1970 and as predicted through 1971-1975 are shown in Chart 51. It can be seen that juvenile arrests for crimes against persons rose very slowly from 1960-1968 (from 51 to 91), then began to grow rapidly, to 302 in 1970. Thus, although juvenile arrests for crimes against persons rose only 78% during the first eight years of the base period, they increased another 232% in just three years, for an overall growth of 492% from 1960-1970. Juvenile arrests for crimes against property, on the other hand, appeared to have a more consistent rate of increase during the base period, growing from 1,002 in 1960 to 2,848 in 1970 or a 184% rise.

The estimated number of juvenile arrests for 1975 is 2,418 for crimes against persons (a 701% increase over 1970), when the prediction trend is based on the more recent 1967-1970 data. Using the entire base period for development of the prediction equation, 4,204 juvenile arrests for crimes against property are estimated for 1975, which would be a 48% increase over 1970. Indications are, then, that juvenile arrests for crimes against persons are becoming an increasingly larger proportion of all juvenile arrests for major offenses. They were 4.8% of the total in 1960, 6.0% in 1970 but may be as much as 36.5% of the total arrests of juveniles in 1975.

Comparing the percentages of increase in juvenile arrests for crimes against persons and property with the growth of adult arrests for these offenses, it is evident that juvenile arrests have risen at a far more rapid rate than adult arrests only for crimes against persons. The comparative rates of increase are shown below:

Percentages of Increase in Juvenile and Adult Arrests -  
Crimes against Persons and Property

	1960		1970		% Increase, 1960-1970	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Crimes against Persons	499	51	1,417	302	184%	492%
Crimes against Property	1,130	1,002	3,029	2,848	168%	184%

It is not possible to determine from the data whether the increase in juvenile arrests for crimes against persons arises from greater numbers

Table VI-1

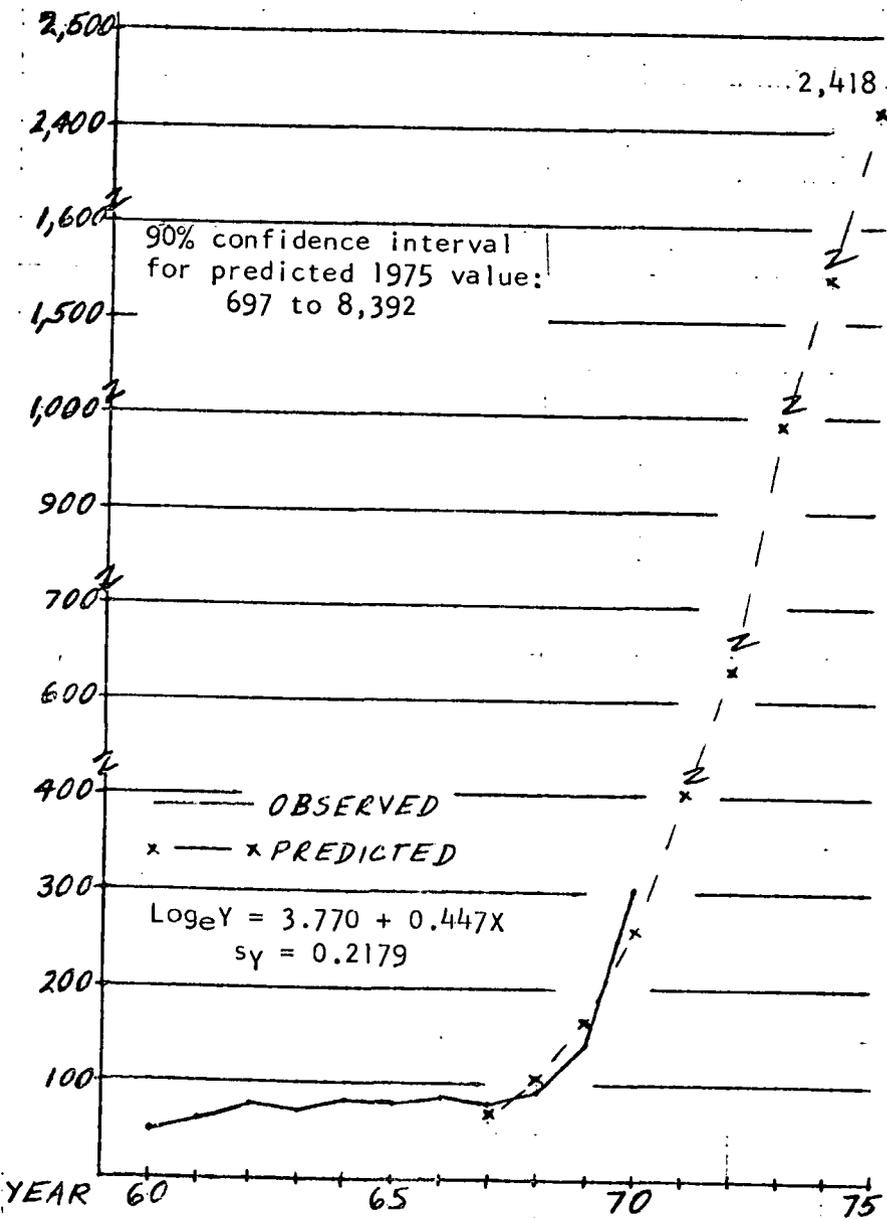
## ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>All Juvenile Arrests</u>	<u>8,206</u>	<u>10,266</u>	<u>11,812</u>	<u>13,247</u>	<u>12,573</u>	<u>12,994</u>	<u>14,569</u>	<u>16,521</u>	<u>18,662</u>	<u>18,081*</u>	<u>23,385</u>
<u>Major Offenses</u>	<u>1,059</u>	<u>1,349</u>	<u>1,261</u>	<u>1,394</u>	<u>1,896</u>	<u>1,914</u>	<u>2,256</u>	<u>2,269</u>	<u>3,249</u>	<u>3,489</u>	<u>5,042</u>
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>302</u>
Homicide	-	3	3	2	2	2	8	1	4	3	4
Robbery	36	30	25	31	31	39	31	30	52	58	79
Aggravated assault	10	14	20	28	41	27	42	38	24	69	208
Forcible rape	5	15	30	11	8	11	4	10	11	12	11
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>	<u>1,002</u>	<u>1,286</u>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>1,313</u>	<u>1,798</u>	<u>1,823</u>	<u>2,101</u>	<u>1,778</u>	<u>2,231</u>	<u>2,162</u>	<u>2,848</u>
Burglary and theft	666	944	741	900	1,148	1,258	1,447	1,350	1,730	1,576	1,896
Auto theft	336	342	437	413	650	565	654	428	501	586	952
<u>Drugs/Narcotics</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>927</u>	<u>1,185</u>	<u>1,892</u>
<u>Minor Offenses</u>	<u>1,774</u>	<u>1,988</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>2,547</u>	<u>3,441</u>	<u>3,632</u>	<u>3,804</u>	<u>4,043</u>	<u>4,700</u>	<u>4,256</u>	<u>5,957</u>
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	<u>5,373</u>	<u>6,929</u>	<u>8,201</u>	<u>9,306</u>	<u>7,236</u>	<u>7,448</u>	<u>8,509</u>	<u>10,209</u>	<u>10,713</u>	<u>10,336</u>	<u>12,386</u>

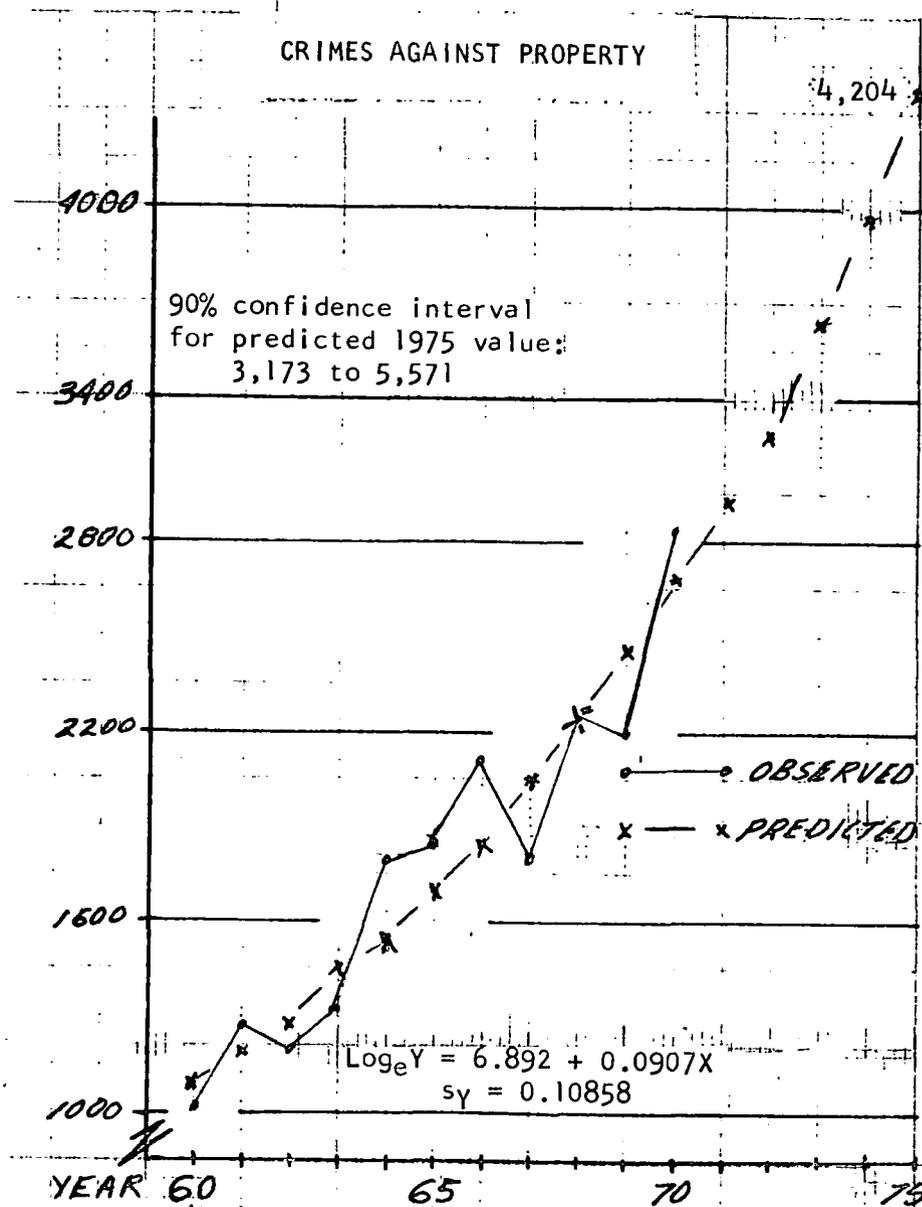
\* This figure and the related numbers of arrests for major offenses are based on only nine months' data for the City of San Jose plus a full year's data for the rest of Santa Clara County.

Chart 51 Juvenile Arrests - Crimes Against Persons and Crimes Against Property

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS



CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY



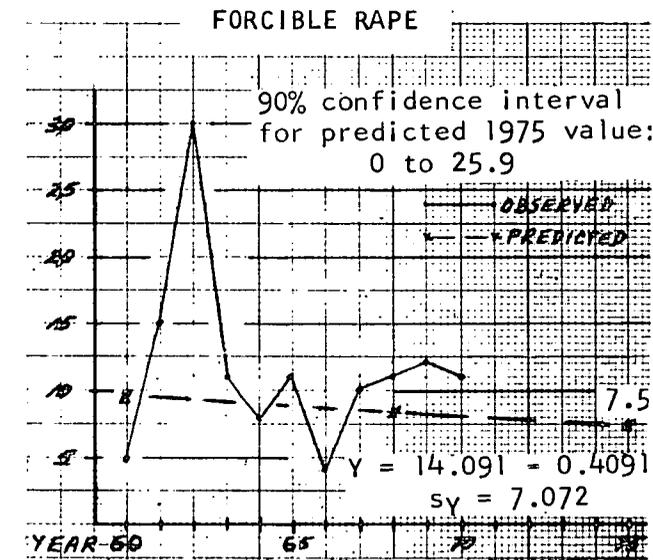
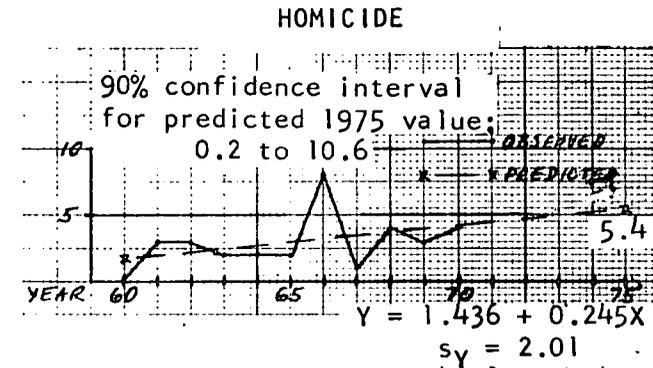
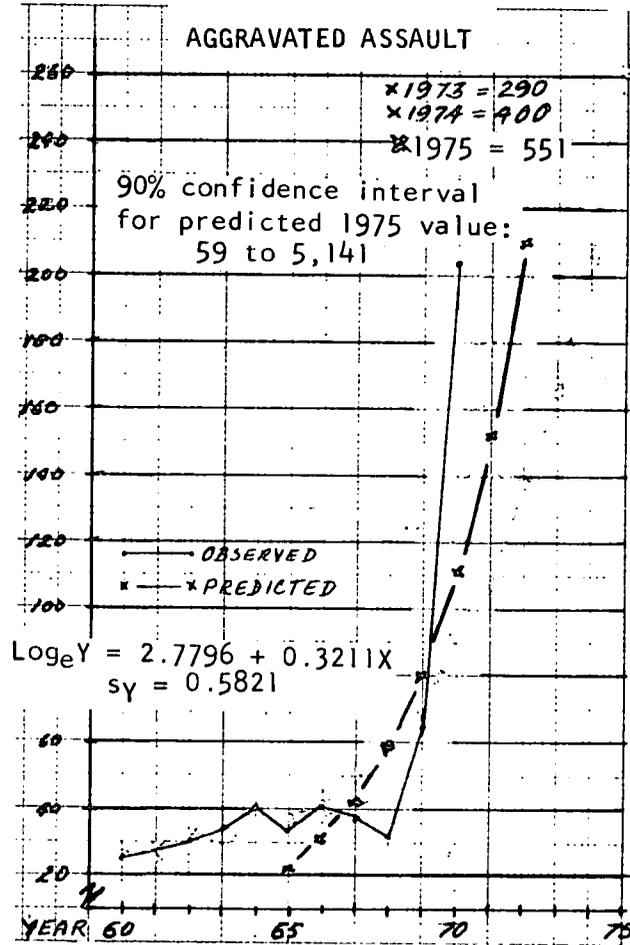
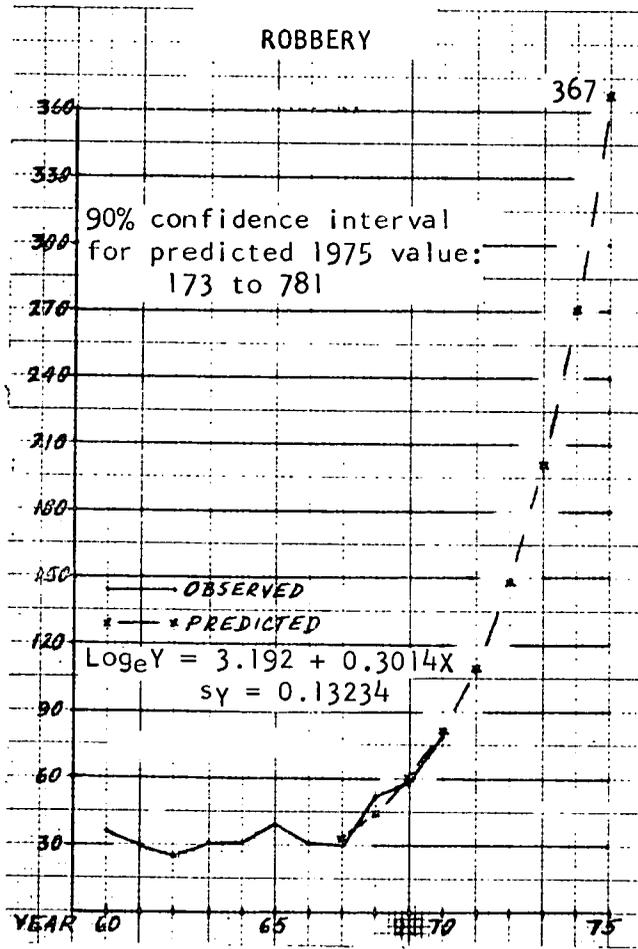
of juveniles committing such offenses, from an increased willingness to press charges against juveniles by the victims, and/or from an increased willingness on the part of police to place juveniles under arrest for such offenses. In any case, the proportion of arrests of juveniles for crimes against persons, of the total arrests, doubled from 1960-1970, going from 9% to 18%.

The juvenile percentage of all arrests for crimes against property remained at almost the same level from 1960-1970; the percentage was 47% in 1960 and 48% in 1970. Though juveniles have contributed far less to arrests for crimes against persons than their proportion of the criminal age group (9-18% compared to 31-35%), the pattern may be changing. Juveniles have apparently contributed more than their share of arrests for crimes against property, relative to their proportion of the 10-39 year old population.

If projections to 1975 prove to be good estimates, the juvenile proportion of arrests for crimes against persons will be 60% of the total, an extreme change from the existing percentages. However, the percentage of arrests for crimes against property for juveniles will remain almost the same, about 50%.

To determine from which of the crimes against persons the increase in juvenile arrests have been arising, Chart 52 may be examined. It is evident that the number of juvenile arrests for homicide have increased very little, from 0 to 4 over the base period. In terms of the percentage of increase, this is a great rise (400%), but such small numbers would not affect the proportion of juvenile arrests for crimes against persons. Juvenile arrests for forcible rape have been quite erratic, but the general trend has been toward a declining number, following a peak in 1962. The estimated value for 1975 is about 8; again, the figures involved would not markedly affect total juvenile arrests for crimes against persons. However, the other two crimes against persons--robbery and aggravated assault--are plainly related to the rapid growth in juvenile arrests. Though juvenile arrests for both offenses showed little growth from 1960 till 1967 and later, the number of arrests rose rapidly thereafter. Juvenile robbery arrests rose from 30 in 1967 to 79 in 1970, a 163% increase. Projections were based on the more recent 1967-1970 data, and 367 arrests are predicted in 1975, or a 364% increase over 1970. Juvenile arrests for aggravated assault increased from 10 to 24 from 1960-1968 (a 140% rise), but jumped to 208 by 1970 (an additional 767% increase). In light of the fact that the extreme increase from 1968-1970 could be an oddity, a conservative prediction line was determined, based on 1965-1970 data. 551 juvenile arrests were estimated for 1975, an additional 165% increase above 1970.

Chart 52 Juvenile Arrests - Crimes Against Persons



Juvenile arrests for crimes against property are given in Chart 53. (Burglary and grand theft arrests are not given separately in BCS data on juvenile arrests.) Arrests for burglary and grand theft rose more or less linearly from 1960-1970, from 666 to 1,896 or 185%. 2,409 arrests are predicted for 1975, another 27% increase in juvenile arrests for these offenses. Arrests of juveniles for auto theft fluctuated considerably from 1960-1970, but the general trend was toward a rising number. After a slump in 1967, the number of arrests for auto theft rose rapidly till 1970. As a result, the 922 juvenile arrests projected for 1975 are less than the actual 1970 number, 952.

#### Summary: Juvenile Arrests for Crimes against Persons and Property

Juvenile arrests for crimes against persons increased rapidly from 1960-1970, and are expected to continue to do so through 1975. As a proportion of total arrests for crimes against persons, adult and juvenile, the juvenile percentage rose from 9% to 18% during the base period and may be as much as 60% of the total by 1975. Indications are that this change may be attributed to rapidly increasing numbers of juvenile arrests for robbery and aggravated assault. Juvenile arrests for crimes against property have also been increasing, but not as rapidly. The proportion of total arrests for crimes against property contributed by juvenile arrests has not changed appreciably, and is not expected to do so.

#### Juvenile Major Offense Arrests for Drug Law Violations

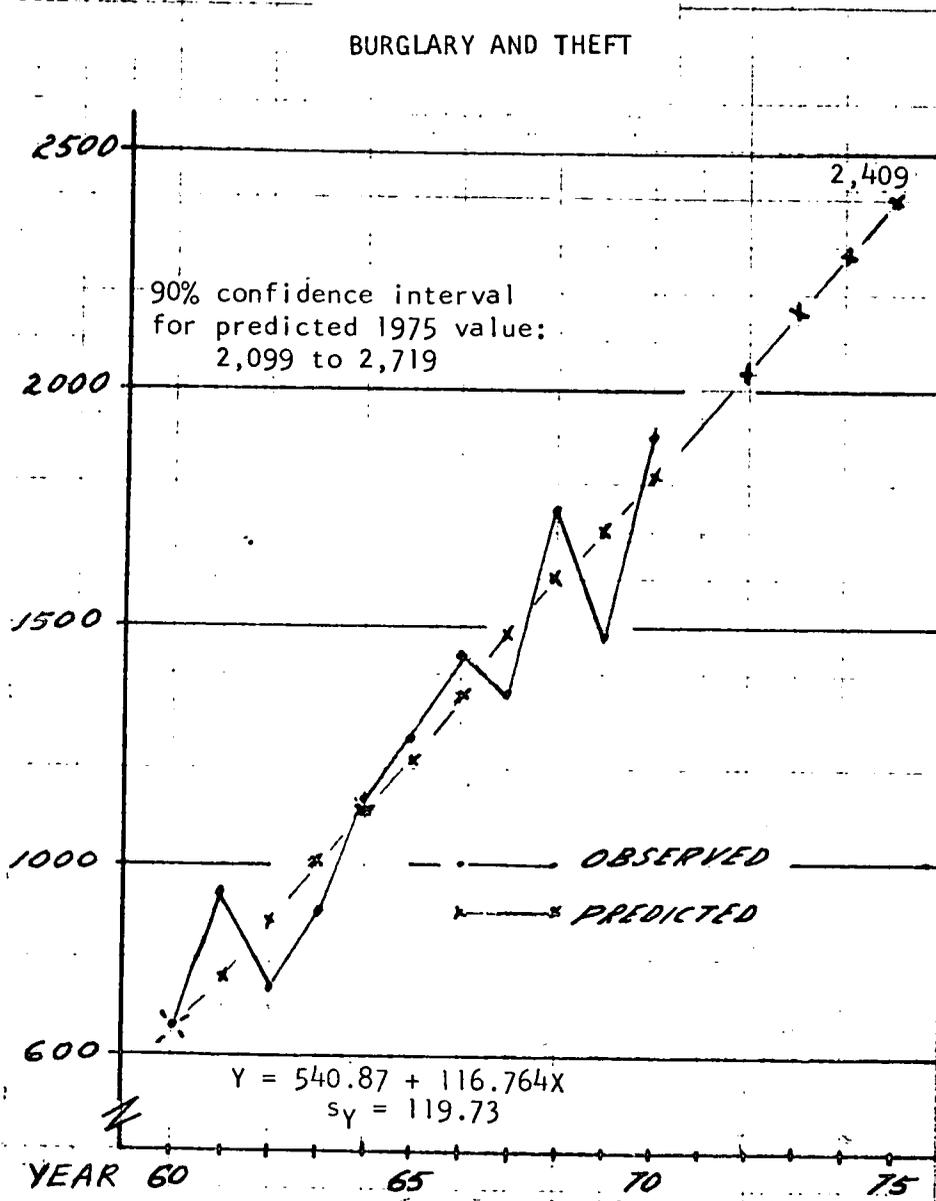
Chart 54 shows the actual and predicted arrests of juveniles for major drug/narcotic violations. From 1960-1965, there was a small increase in these arrests, from 6 in 1960 to a high of 16 in 1964 followed by a drop to 12 in 1965. From 1965-1970, juvenile arrests for drug violations rose to 1,892, a 15,667% increase. Even though projections were based on data for all eleven years of the base period, an astronomical number of arrests are estimated for 1975--82,000. If projections of adult arrests for drug violations were staggering, the expected number of juvenile arrests is unbelievable! If this prediction were accurate and the present drug laws are enforced in the future as they are today, the result would be arrests of 39% of the 10-17 year old population in the County in 1975. Police would have to arrest 225 juveniles per day, for drug violations alone. The proportion of juvenile arrests for drug violations, of all arrests for major offenses, rose from 0.6% in 1960 to 37.5% in 1970 and could be as high as 92% by 1975.

#### Juvenile Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total Population

The observed rates/100,000 total population of juvenile arrests for various offenses which served as the base for development of projections are given in Table VI-2. Charts 55-57 illustrate graphically the base period and projected trends.

Chart 53 Juvenile Arrests - Crimes Against Property

BURGLARY AND THEFT



AUTO THEFT

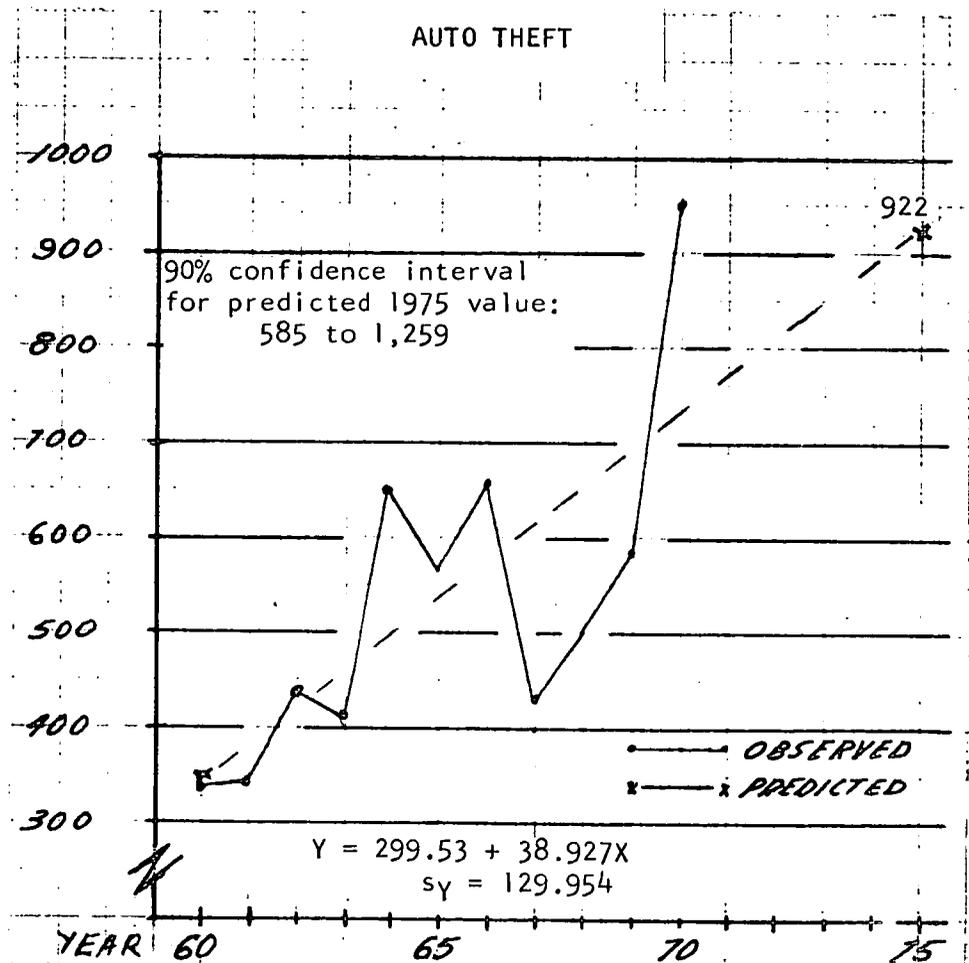


Chart 54 Juvenile Major Offense Arrests: Drug Law Violations

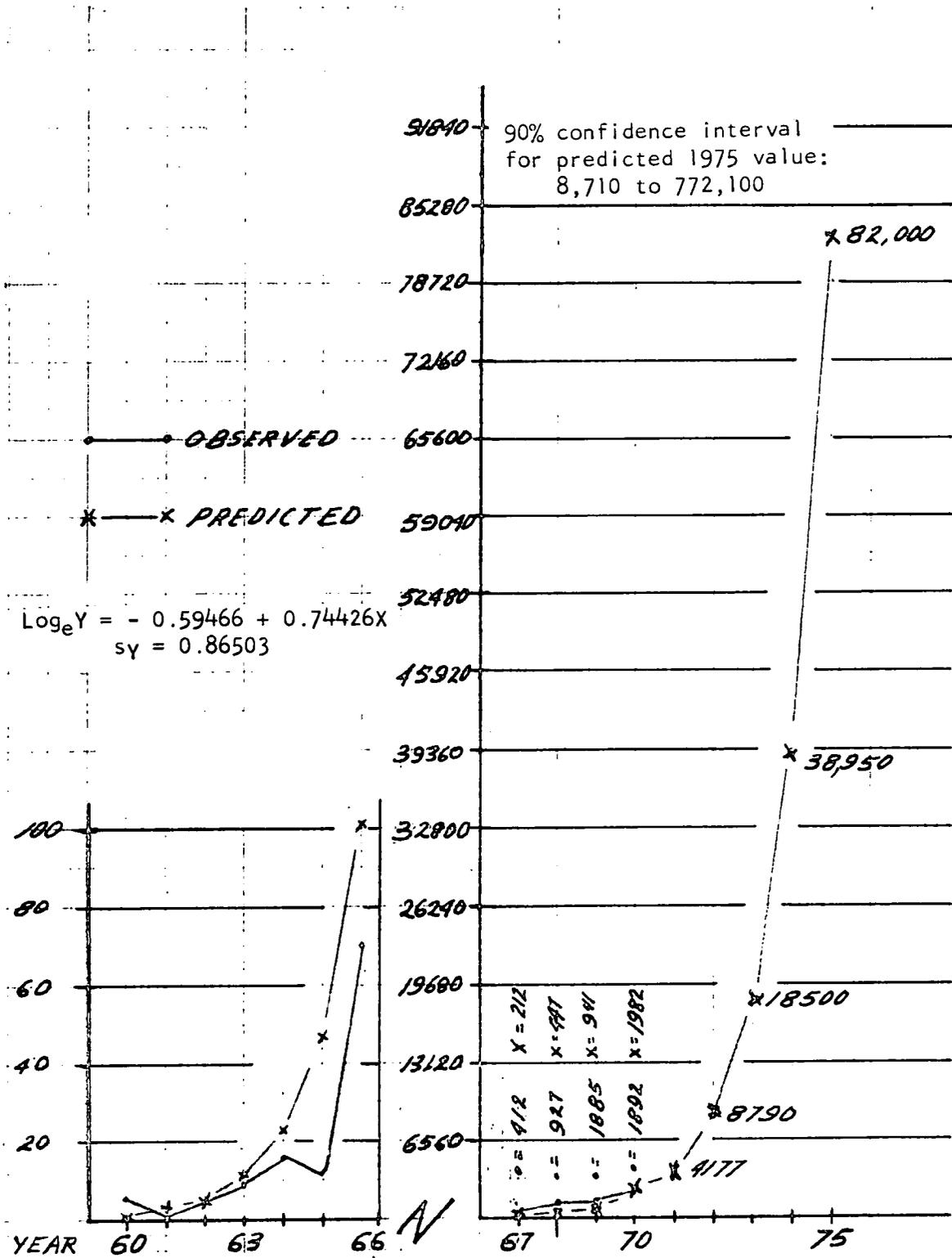


Table VI-2

ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1960-1970  
Rate Per Hundred Thousand Total Population

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>All Juvenile Arrests</u>	<u>1,261</u>	<u>1,466</u>	<u>1,570</u>	<u>1,634</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>1,462</u>	<u>1,583</u>	<u>1,721</u>	<u>1,871</u>	<u>1,758</u>	<u>2,202</u>
<u>Major Offenses</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>475</u>
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>	8	9	10	9	10	8	9	8	9	14	28
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Robbery	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	5	6	7
Aggravated assault	2	2	3	4	5	3	5	4	3	7	20
Forcible rape	1	2	4	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>268</u>
Burglary and theft	102	135	99	111	135	142	157	141	174	153	178
Auto theft	52	49	58	51	76	64	71	44	50	57	90
<u>Drugs</u>	1	-	1	1	2	1	8	43	93	115	179
<u>Minor Offenses</u>	272	284	312	314	404	409	413	421	471	414	516
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	826	989	1,090	1,148	849	838	925	1,064	1,074	1,005	1,166
<u>Total Population ( 000's)</u>	650.80	700.28	752.35	810.51	851.55	888.94	919.96	959.69	997.05	1,028.28	1,062.08

General categories of juvenile arrests are shown in Chart 55. The rate/100,000 total population for total juvenile arrests rose linearly from 1,261 in 1960 to 2,202 in 1970, a 75% increase. The rate estimated for 1975 is 2,278 for an additional rise of just 3%. The rate/100,000 total population of juvenile arrests for major offenses increased exponentially during the base period, with a particularly large increase from 1969-1970. From 1960-1970, the percentage of increase was 191% as the rate went from 163 to 475. By 1975, the rate is expected to be 605 which would be another 27% rise above 1970. The rate/100,000 total population of juvenile arrests for minor offenses was indicated to be increasing linearly from 1960-1970, though here, too, there was an unusually large rise from 1969-1970. The rate rose from 272 to 561 during the base period, or 106% and the projected 1975 rate (631) would result in another 12% rise. Juvenile arrests for delinquent tendencies/100,000 total population fluctuated tremendously from 1960-1970, though the general trend was upward. The projected rate for 1975 (1,145) is lower than the actual rate for 1970, but this is possible in view of the erratic course of the data.

Chart 56 gives the rates/100,000 total population for juvenile arrests for crimes against persons. After increasing by just one arrest/100,000 from 1960-1968, the rate jumped from 9 to 14 to 28 from 1968-1970. The predicted rate for 1975, based on the entire base period, was therefore lower (21) than the actual 1970 rate. The graphs for specific crimes against persons do not include rates for homicide arrests because the rate was zero except for one year (1966) during the base period. The rate of juvenile arrests for forcible rape/100,000 total population was 1 for 8 of the base period years. However, because of a peak early in the base period, followed by lower rates in ensuing years, a decreasing trend was projected from 1971-1975. If the 1975 projection is "good", the rate for this offense will also be zero. The rate/100,000 total population of juvenile arrests for aggravated assault showed a slight tendency to rise from 1960 to 1970, though the 1960 and 1970 values were equal (2). The predicted rate for 1975 is 5 aggravated assault arrests of juveniles/100,000 total population. The rate/100,000 total population of juvenile arrests for robbery varied from 3 to 5 from 1960 until 1968. In 1969 the rate increased to 6, and in 1970 to 7, so that the trend line shows a slightly increasing rate--but the predicted rate for 1975 is 6, or less than the observed value for 1970.

The rates/100,000 total population for juvenile arrests for crimes against property are shown in Chart 57. The rates for arrests for all crimes against property were generally increasing by a little more each year, from 1960-1970. An increase of 74% occurred (from 154 to 268/100,000 total population) over the base period, and the predicted rate for 1975 is 301 or another 12% rise. The rate for juvenile burglary and theft arrests/100,000 total population grew from 102 in 1960 to 178 in 1970, or by 74%. Projections indicate a rise to 208 in 1975, an additional 17% increase over 1970. The rate of juvenile arrests for auto theft to each 100,000 of the total population was extremely erratic during the base period, peaking at 76 in 1964 and then decreasing to its lowest point, 44, in 1967. From 1967-1970, the rate for auto theft arrests rose to 90 (104% in three years), so the predicted rate of 76 in 1975 was less than the actual 1970 rate.

Chart 55 Juvenile Arrests: Rate/100,000  
 Total Population Arrests, Major  
 Offense Arrests, Minor Offense  
 Arrests and Delinquent Tendencies  
 Arrests

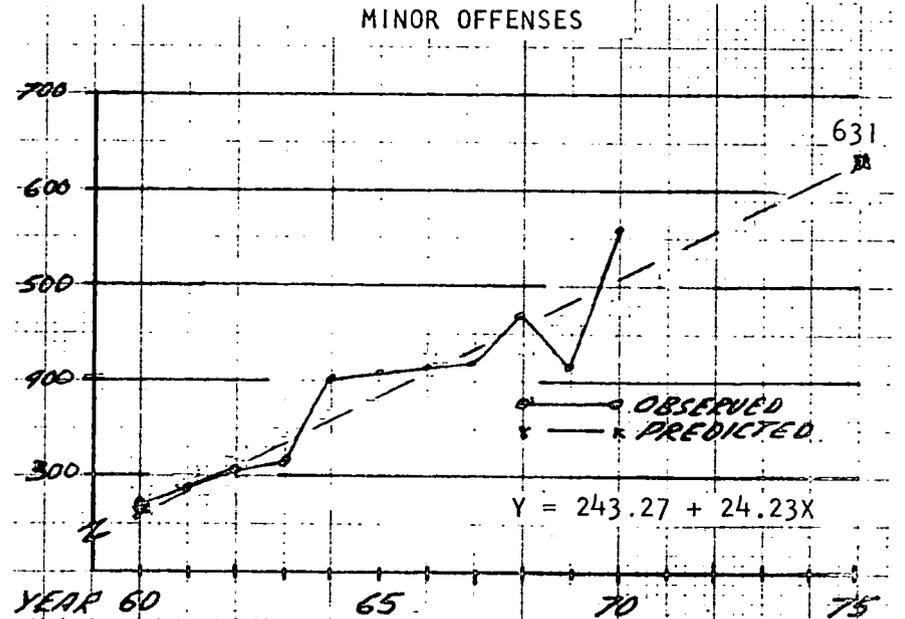
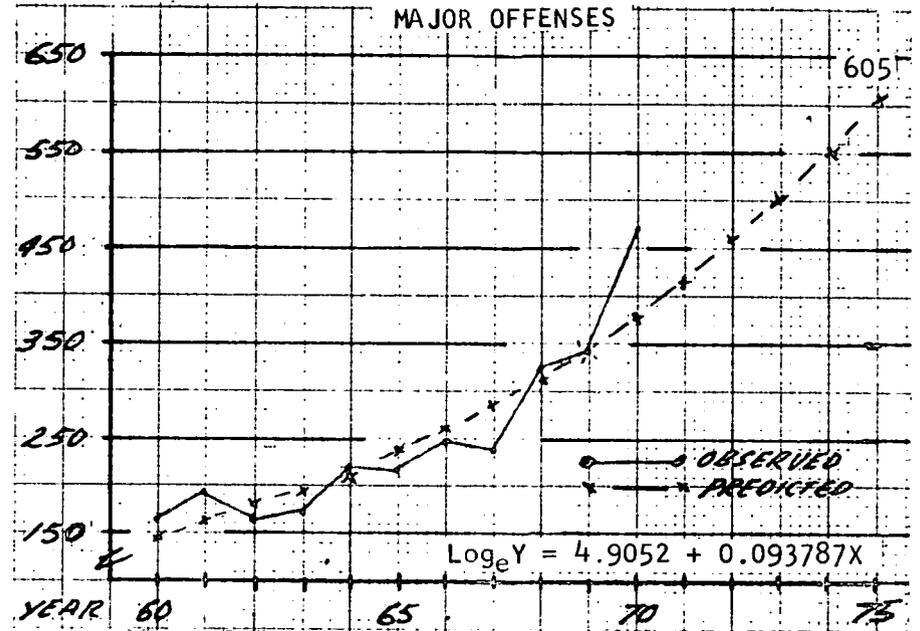
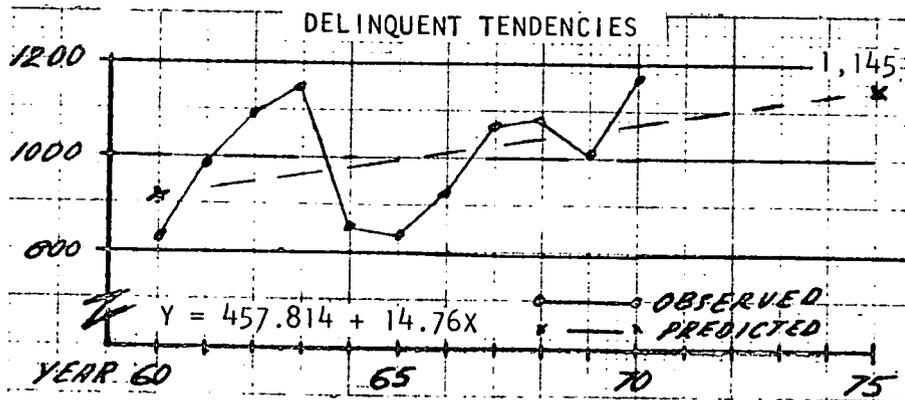
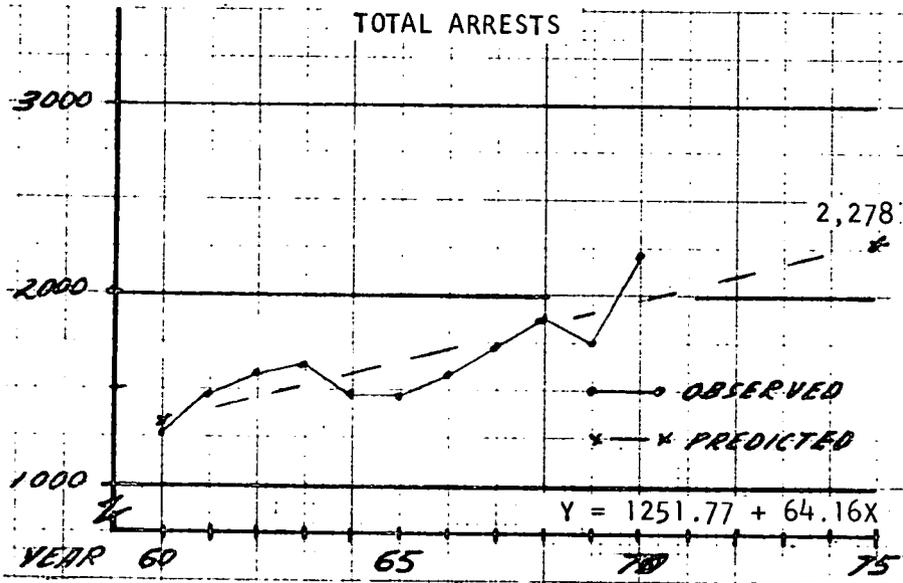
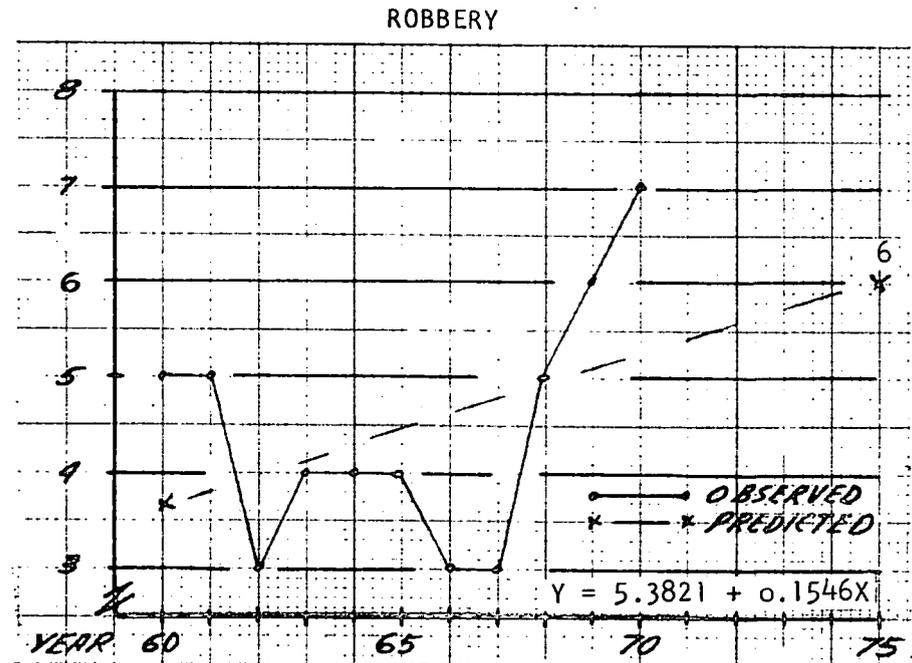
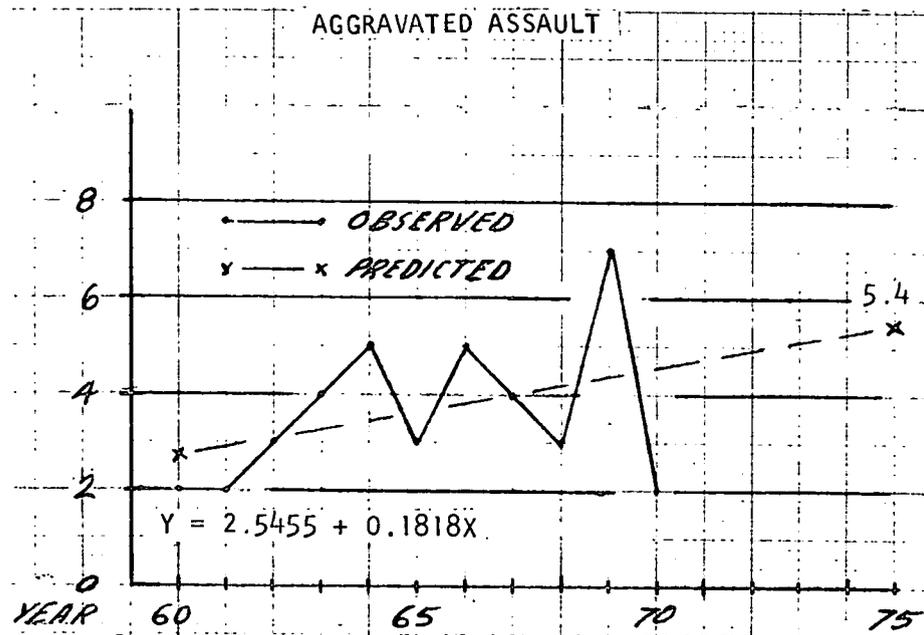
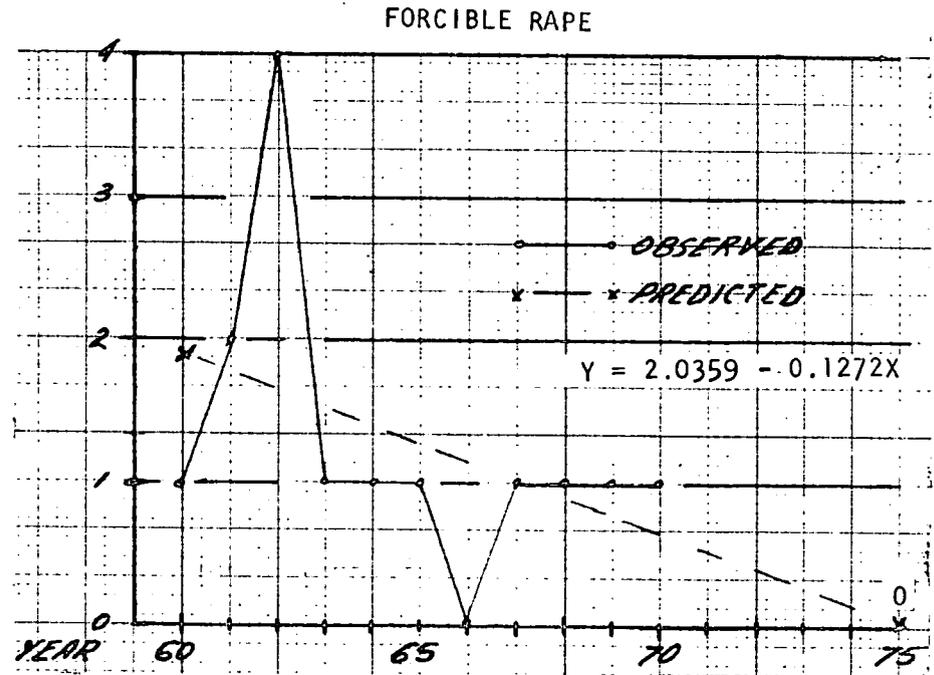
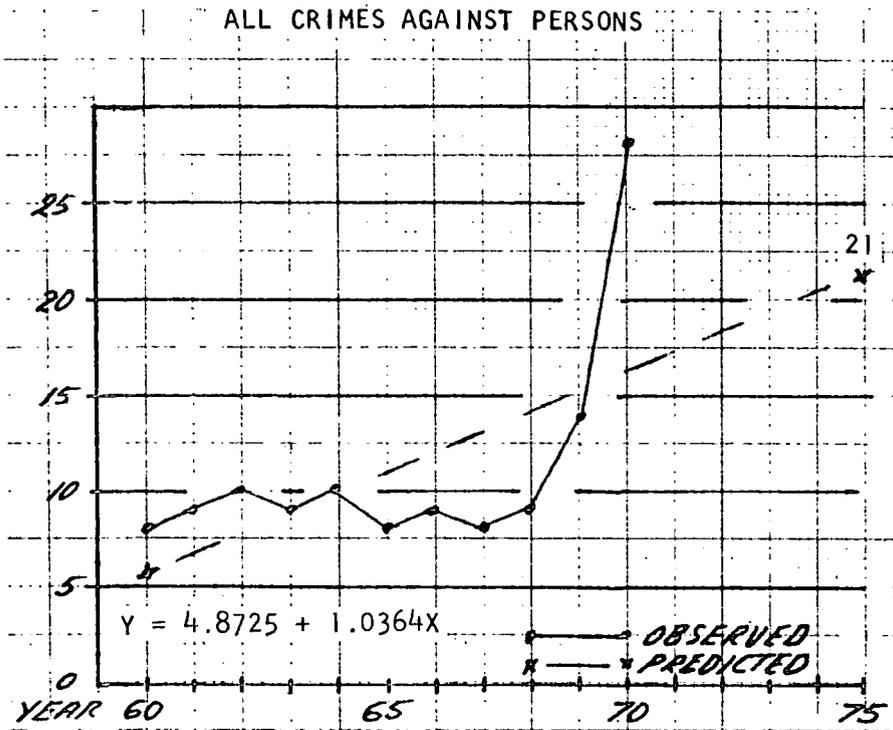


Chart 56 Juvenile Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total Population - Crimes Against Persons



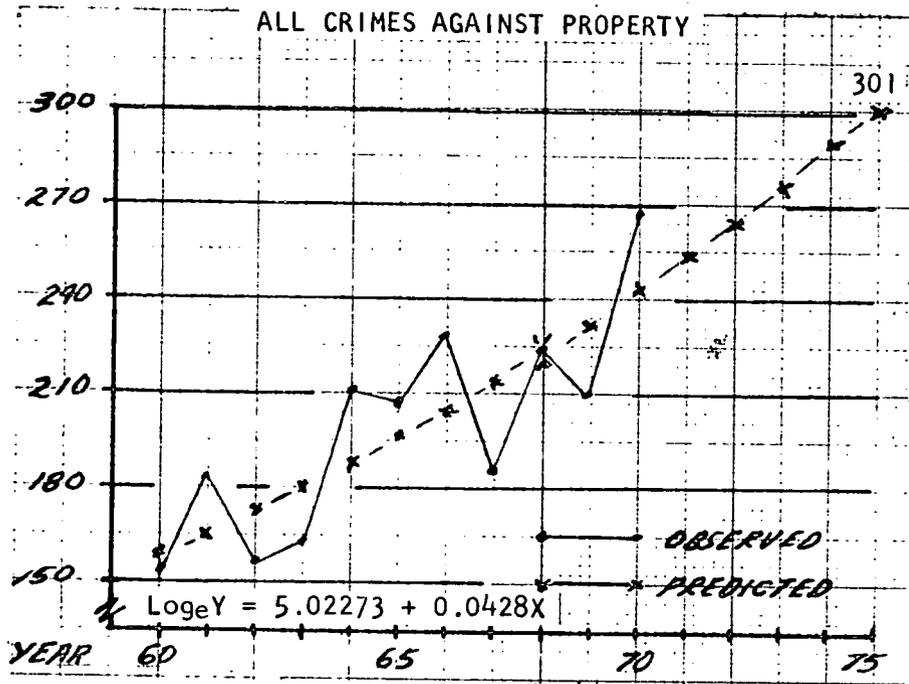
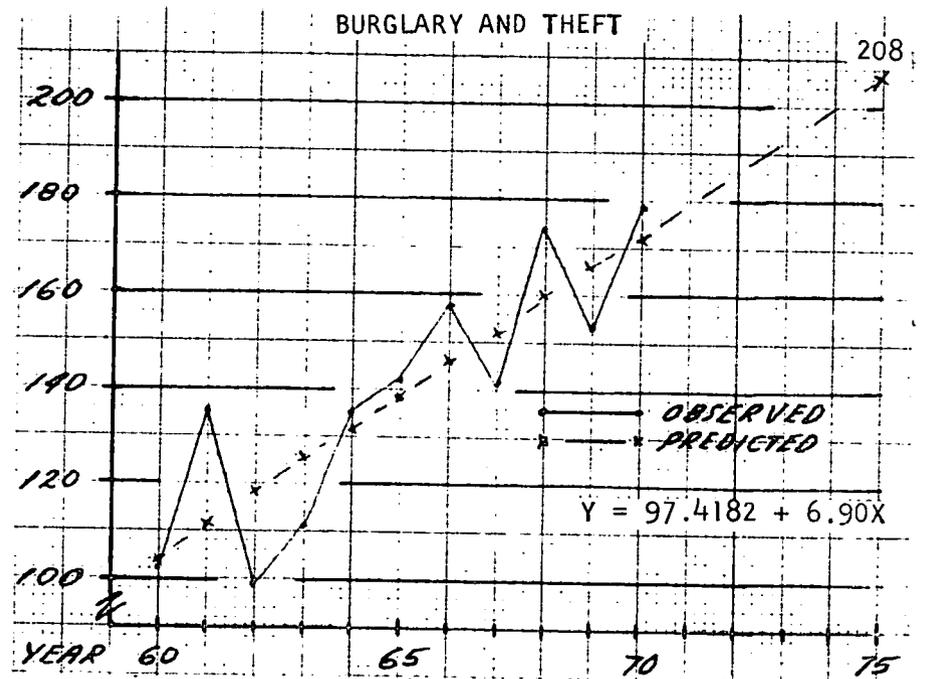
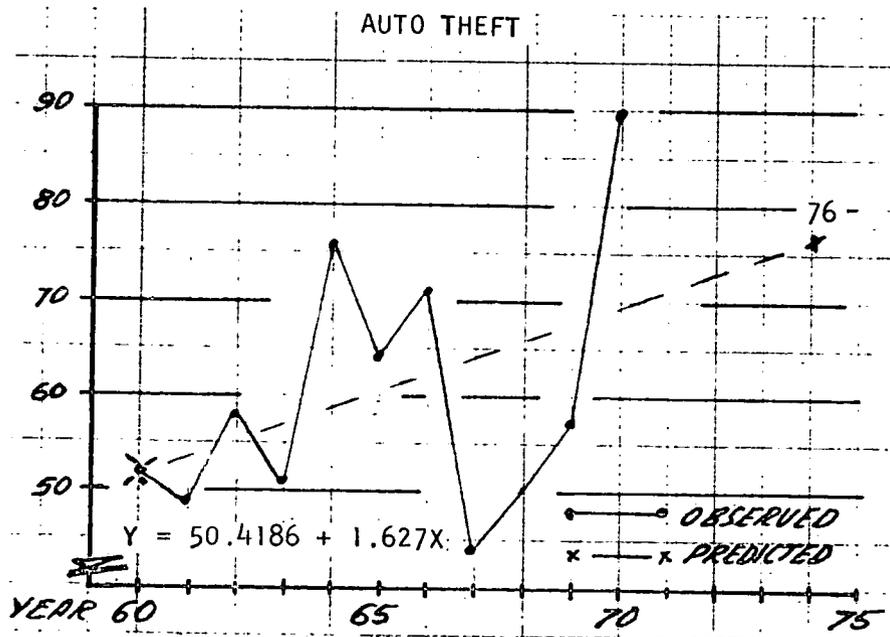


Chart 57 Juvenile Arrests: Rate/100,000  
Total Population - Crimes Against Property



Summary: Rate/100,000 Total Population - Juvenile Arrests

The percentages of increase in the rate/100,000 total population for all types of juvenile arrests were generally moderate over the 1960-1970 base period, and projections indicated very small increases, if any, through 1975. For juvenile arrests for delinquent tendencies, all crimes against persons, robbery, and auto theft, the predicted rates for 1975 were lower than the actual 1970 rates. There were indications that the rates for all crimes against persons, robbery, and auto theft arrests might be undergoing a change of trend to more rapidly increasing rates in the last two or three years of the base period.

Juvenile Arrests: Rate/100,000 10-17 Year Old Population

Actual 1960-1970 rates/100,000 10-17 year olds for juvenile arrests are given in Table VI-3. These data were used for development of projections over the next five years, through 1975. Charts 58 and 59 show the base period trends and predicted values.

The rate/100,000 10-17 year old population for crimes against persons, Chart 58, indicates that the rate of juvenile arrests to their own population is not following the same pattern for all or every crime against persons. The rates for homicide were neither plotted nor predicted because there was no discernible trend during the base period. The highest rate for homicide arrests of juveniles was 5, in 1966-- apparently, a freak occurrence because the average rate over 1960-1965 was 2 as was the average rate for the following years. The rate of juvenile arrests/100,000 10-17 year olds for all crimes against persons actually decreased from 1960-1968, from 56 to 53 (the high during this time was 70, in 1962). Then, from 1968-1970, the rate rose to 161, apparently due to the rise in arrests for aggravated assault and robbery. The predicted 1975 rate for juvenile arrests for all crimes against persons (117) was for this reason less than the observed 1970 rate. The rate of juvenile arrests for forcible rape to each 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population was indicated to be declining after a peak in 1962, though the rate for 1970 was the same as (6) the rate for 1960. Projections were influenced by the 1962 peak followed by lower rates; the predicted rate for 1975 is less than one. The rate/100,000 10-17 year olds for juvenile arrests for aggravated assault was only slightly higher in 1968 than in 1960 (14 compared to 11), though there were higher rates in the interim. From the 1968 level, the rate rose to 38 and then to 111 in 1969 and 1970. Should this trend continue, projected rates will underestimate actual rates; the predicted rate for 1975 is lower (92) than the 1970 rate. Juvenile robbery rates of arrest/100,000 10-17 year olds decreased from 1960-1967, then changed trend and rose from 19 to 42 in 1970. Again, the projected 1975 rate is less (32) than the actual 1970 rate.

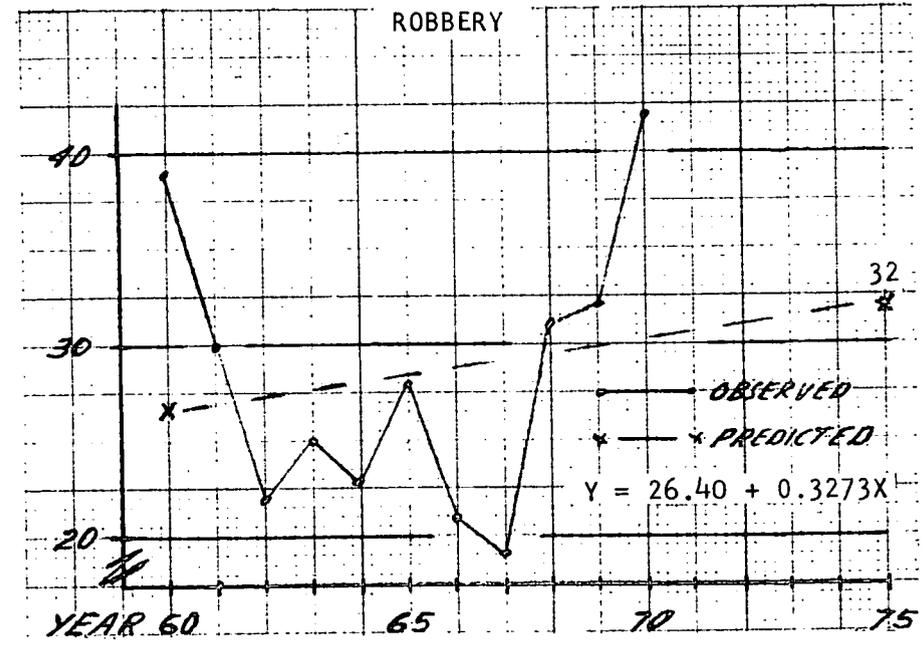
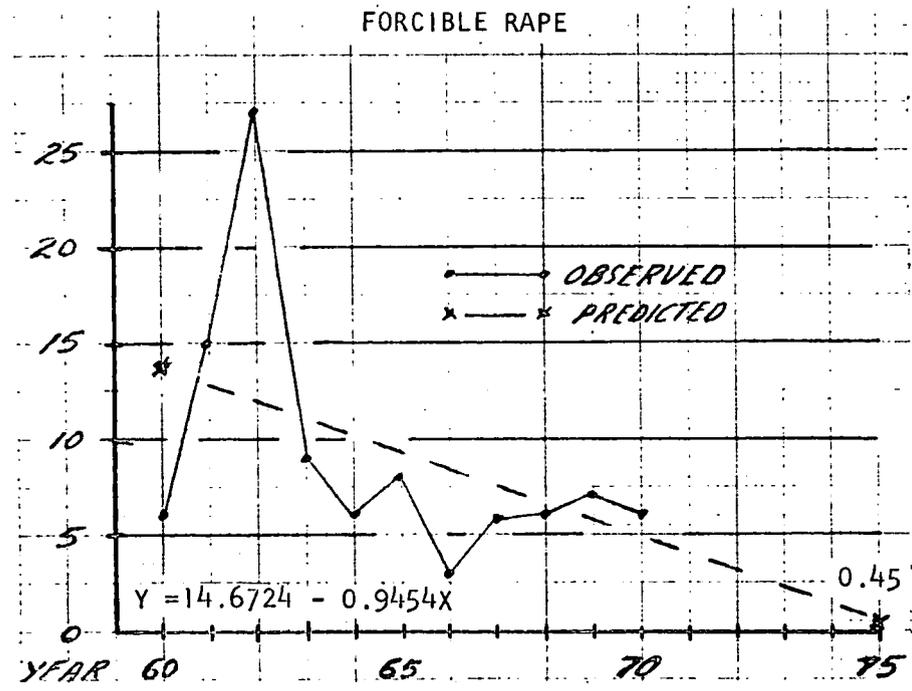
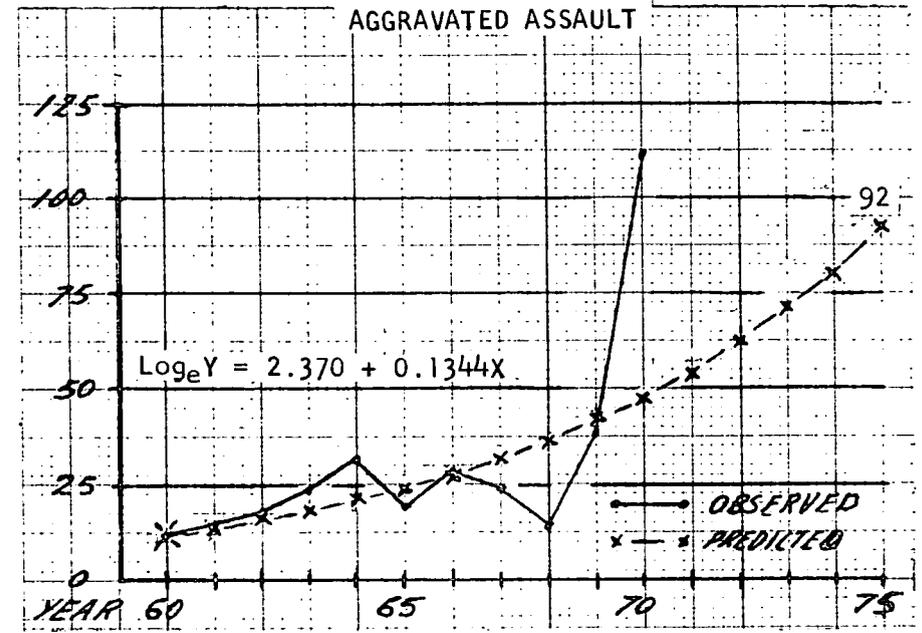
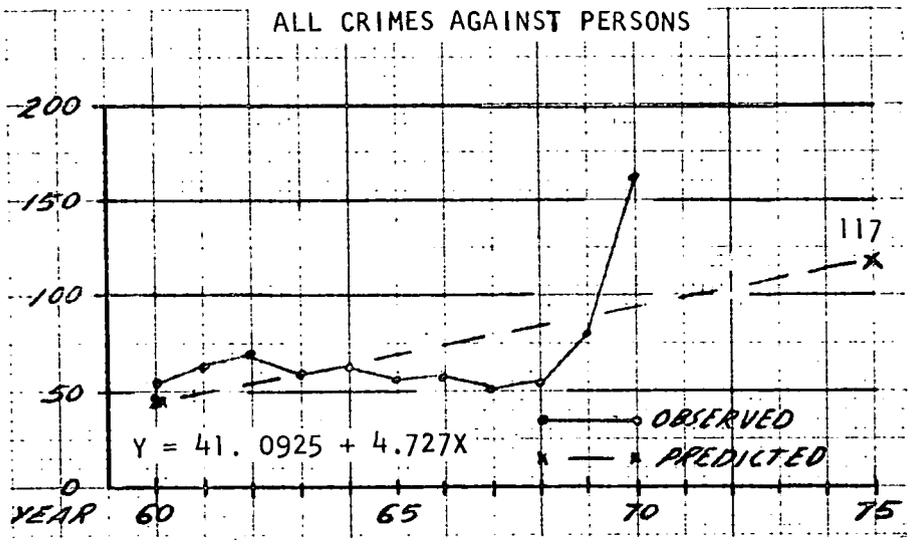
The rate of juvenile arrests for crimes against property to each 100,000 10-17 year olds is shown in Chart 59. The problems of attempting to predict future rates are amply exemplified in these graphs. The rate of juvenile arrests/100,000 of the juvenile criminal age group for all crimes against property varied from a low of 1,059 in 1962 to a high of 1,519 in 1970. Though generally increasing, fluctuations up and down occurred yearly. The best fitting trend line could only be linear, an average of the variations over the base period, and the resulting

Table VI-3

ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1960-1970  
Rate Per Hundred Thousand 10-17 Year Old Population

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>All Juvenile Arrests</u>	<u>8,961</u>	<u>10,169</u>	<u>10,621</u>	<u>10,742</u>	<u>9,431</u>	<u>9,205</u>	<u>9,743</u>	<u>10,322</u>	<u>10,943</u>	<u>10,078</u>	<u>12,470</u>
<u>Major Offenses</u>	<u>1,156</u>	<u>1,336</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>1,131</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>1,356</u>	<u>1,509</u>	<u>1,418</u>	<u>1,905</u>	<u>1,945</u>	<u>2,689</u>
<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>161</u>
Homicide	-	3	3	2	1	1	5	1	2	2	2
Robbery	39	30	22	25	23	28	21	19	31	32	42
Aggravated assault	11	14	18	23	31	19	28	24	14	38	111
Forcible rape	6	15	27	9	6	8	3	6	6	7	6
<u>Crimes Against Property</u>	<u>1,094</u>	<u>1,273</u>	<u>1,059</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>1,349</u>	<u>1,291</u>	<u>1,405</u>	<u>1,111</u>	<u>1,308</u>	<u>1,205</u>	<u>1,519</u>
Burglary and theft	727	935	666	730	861	891	968	844	1,014	878	1,011
Auto theft	367	338	393	335	488	400	437	267	294	327	508
<u>Drugs</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>1,009</u>
<u>Minor Offenses</u>	<u>1,937</u>	<u>1,969</u>	<u>2,113</u>	<u>2,065</u>	<u>2,581</u>	<u>2,573</u>	<u>2,544</u>	<u>2,526</u>	<u>2,756</u>	<u>2,372</u>	<u>3,176</u>
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	<u>5,868</u>	<u>6,864</u>	<u>7,374</u>	<u>7,546</u>	<u>5,428</u>	<u>5,276</u>	<u>5,690</u>	<u>6,378</u>	<u>6,282</u>	<u>5,761</u>	<u>6,605</u>
<u>10-17 (000's) Year Old population</u>	<u>91.57</u>	<u>100.95</u>	<u>111.21</u>	<u>123.32</u>	<u>133.31</u>	<u>141.18</u>	<u>149.54</u>	<u>160.06</u>	<u>170.53</u>	<u>179.41</u>	<u>187.53</u>

Chart 58 Juvenile Arrests: Rate/100,000 10-17 Population - Crimes Against Persons



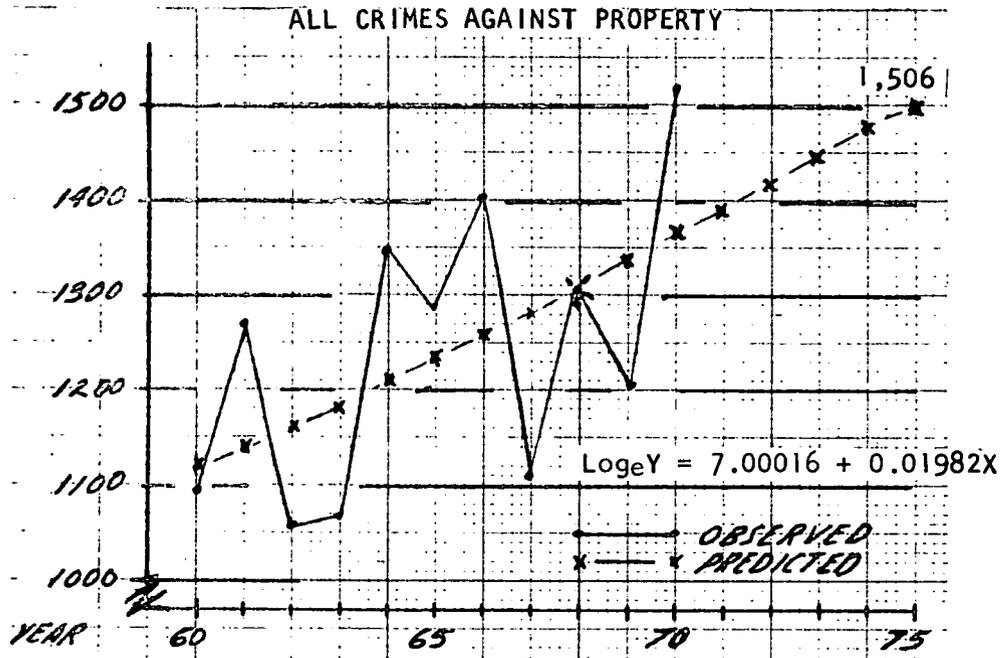
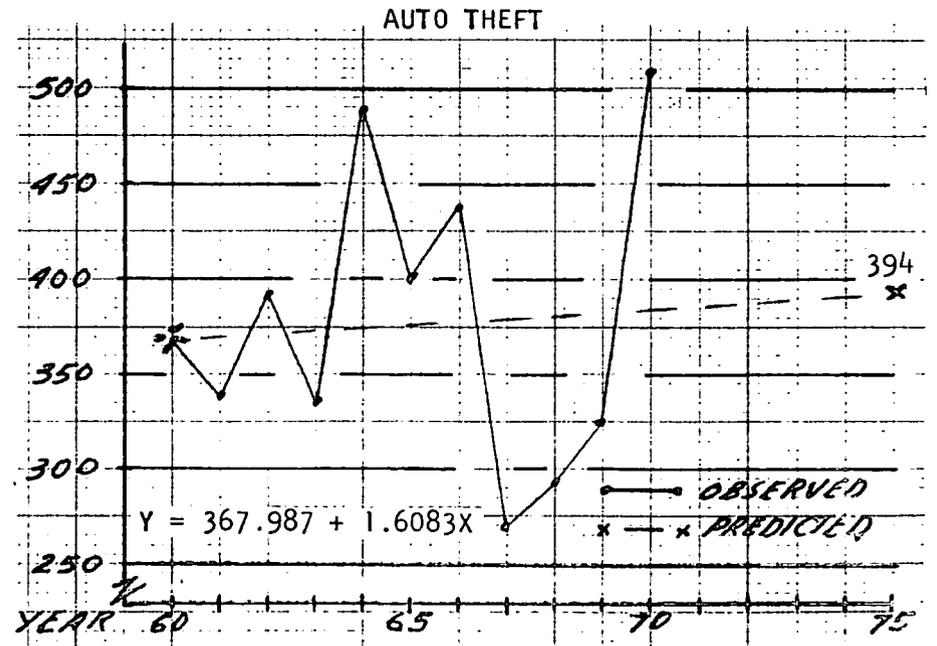
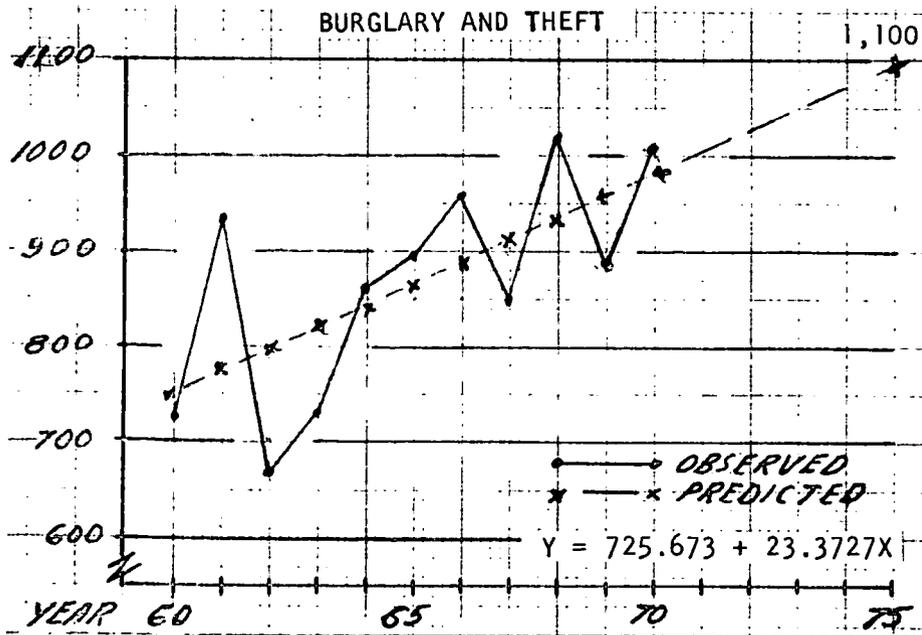


Chart 59 Juvenile Arrests: Rate/100,000  
10-17 Population - Crimes Against  
Property



prediction for 1975 (1,506) is less than the actual 1970 rate. The rate for juvenile arrests for burglary and theft/100,000 10-17 year old population was somewhat less erratic, so that the projected rate for 1975 was a reasonable estimate. The rate increased from 727 in 1960 to 1,011 in 1970 (37%) and the rate in 1975 should be about 1,100 or an additional 9% rise from 1970. The rate/100,000 of the juvenile criminal age group for arrests for auto theft varied from a high of 488 in 1964 to a low of 267 in 1967, then rose to 508 in 1970. The predicted value for 1975 was therefore much lower than the actual 1970 rate.

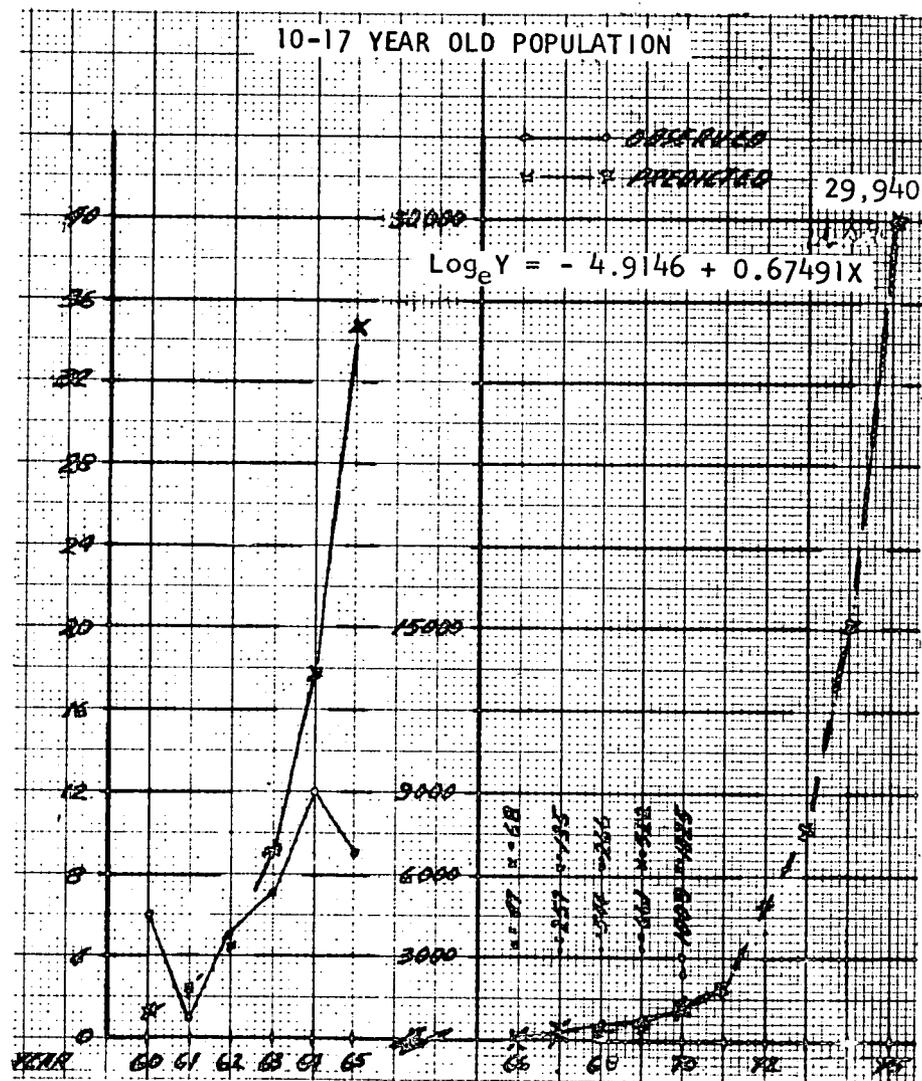
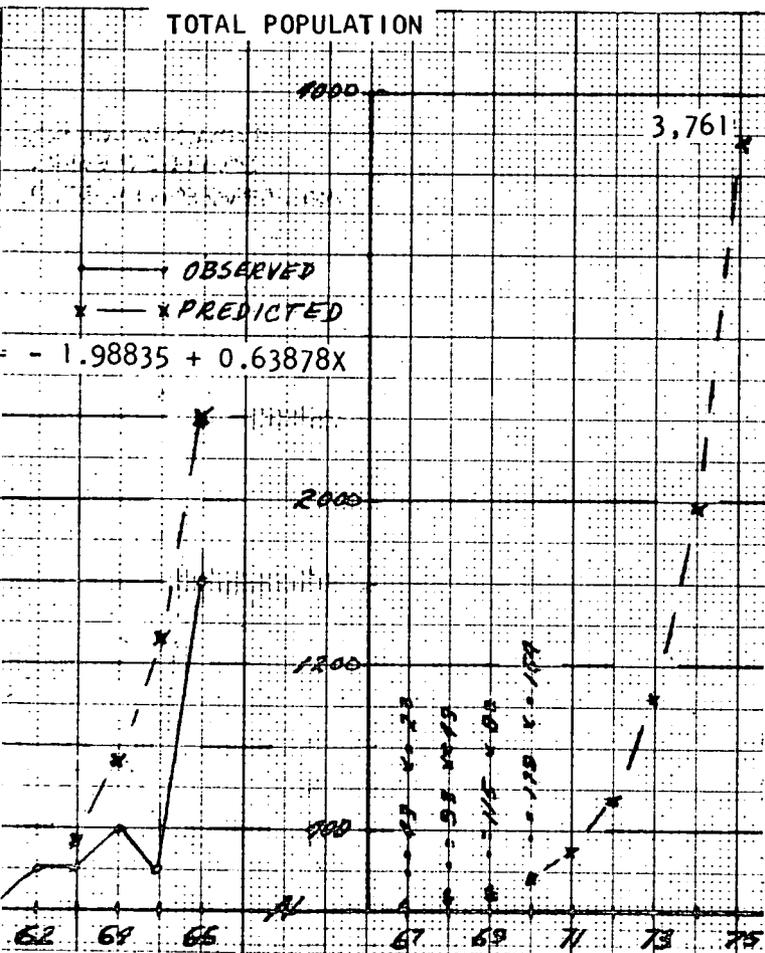
Summary: Rate/100,000 10-17 Year Old Population - Juvenile Arrests for Crimes against Persons and Property

Juvenile arrests rates/100,000 10-17 year old population were, for the most part, extremely erratic during the base period of 1960-1970. The rates for all crimes against persons were relatively stable through 1968, then rose rapidly in 1969 and 1970. Projected 1975 values of rates for all crimes against persons, aggravated assault, robbery, all crimes against property, and auto theft were all lower than the 1970 rates due to possible changes in trend in the last two or three years of the base period and/or sudden large increases from 1969-1970.

Juvenile Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total and 10-17 Year Old Population - Drug Law Violations

The rate of juvenile arrests to each 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population for drug violations increased from 6 to 9, from 1960-1965, as shown in Chart 60. Thereafter, the rate rose to 1,009 by 1970, a 16,717% increase over the 1960 rate. The projected rate for 1975, derived from data for the entire base period, is 29,940. If this figure is multiplied times the estimated 100,000's of juveniles in 1975 (2.1068), 63,078 arrests could be expected. The rate/100,000 of the total population for juvenile arrests for drug violations did not increase at all over 1960-1965, remaining at 1. In 1966, the rate rose to 8 and by 1970 the rate was 179. The expected rate in 1975 is 3,761 or a 2001% increase above the 1970 value.

Part 60 Juvenile Drug Violation Arrests: Rate/100,000 Total and 10-17 Year Old Populations



Chapter VII

ADULT ARRESTS: DISPOSITION, COMMITMENTS,  
AND DEFENDANTS' CHARACTERISTICS

## Chapter VII ADULT ARRESTS: DISPOSITION, COMMITMENTS, AND DEFENDANTS' CHARACTERISTICS

Examination of the disposition of adult felony arrests provides a means of estimating the demands on the police, the lower courts, and the Superior Court. The commitments of convicted adult felony defendants may be used to determine the needs of correctional facilities. Finally, the characteristics of felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court may aid in directing preventive efforts.

While historical data on the disposition of adult felons were fairly complete, few data were found relating to disposition of misdemeanants. This is unfortunate, since misdemeanor arrests constitute such a large portion of all adult arrests.

### Disposition of Adult Felony Arrests

Overall disposition of adult felony arrests. The disposition of adult felony defendants prior to and in Superior Court is given in Table VII-1. Data prior to 1965 were sketchy and inconsistent, so only the years 1965-1970 were included.

Of the total number of adult felony arrests, about 7% were not carried through official disposition channels, for various reasons. Of those cases which were handled through officers of the court, approximately 65% were disposed of prior to Superior Court. Police and lower courts released or dismissed some 36% of their defendants, and another 35% were declared original misdemeanors by the police. In the lower courts, 20% of the cases were sent to Juvenile Court or reduced to misdemeanors. The small remainder of defendants disposed of prior to Superior Court were either placed under other jurisdictions or otherwise cancelled.

The Superior Court dismissed about 11% of the adult felony cases, and another 2% were acquitted by the court or by jury trial. By far the greatest percentage of felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court were convicted by a plea of guilty--80%. Juries and the court convicted 7% of the defendants in Superior Court.

Over the six years of data, the relative proportions of cases disposed of in or prior to Superior Court were stable, indicating no significant trends. The percentages of defendants released, convicted, etc., were similarly stable. However, the total number of dispositions of adult felony arrests had increased by 121% from 1965 to 1970. If this trend were to continue at the rate of the average number of cases added over these six years, nearly 10,000 defendants would require disposition by 1975.

Felony complaints dismissed. The number of felony complaints dismissed in the lower courts which appeared in Table VII-1 included only those cases which were not subject to further prosecution in the County, because the evidence was insufficient to warrant prosecution or because no probable cause was found to hold the defendant for trial. However, a greater number of felony complaints are dismissed in which the defendants are subsequently prosecuted in the County. The case may be remanded to Juvenile Court due to the age of the defendant, the charge may be amended to a misdemeanor and the defendant tried in a lower court,

Table VII-1

## DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS 1965-1970

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Adult Felony Arrests	2,996	3,107	3,860	4,652	5,968	7,612
<u>Total Dispositions</u>	<u>2,912</u>	<u>2,902</u>	<u>3,557</u>	<u>4,371</u>	<u>5,704</u>	<u>6,436</u>
1. Prior to Superior Court	<u>1,862</u>	<u>1,829</u>	<u>2,237</u>	<u>2,890</u>	<u>3,604</u>	<u>4,404</u>
<u>Police</u>						
Released	383	452	643	828	1,101	1,331
Original misdemeanor	668	631	731	1,050	1,356	1,519
Other jurisdictions	244	190	165	165	137	126
<u>Lower Courts</u>						
Released/dismissed	180	161	235	281	324	250
To Juvenile Court/ Reduced to misde- meanor }	341	376	424	533	632	1,132
<u>Other*</u>	46	19	39	33	54	46
2. Superior Court Dispositions	<u>1,050</u>	<u>1,073</u>	<u>1,320</u>	<u>1,481</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>2,132</u>
<u>Released</u>						
Dismissed	116	126	146	146	313	186
<u>Acquitted</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>12</u>
Jury	15	23	29	31	27	12
Court	5	4	1	6	5	--
<u>Convicted</u>						
Plea of guilty	830	863	1,060	1,200	1,626	1,663
Jury	71	51	78	85	74	103
Court	13	6	6	13	55	68

\*Death, state hospital, bench warrant over one year old, to other jurisdiction.

or the case may be refiled on a different felony complaint and tried in Superior Court. Table VII-2 gives the actual total number of felony complaints dismissed, and the number subsequently prosecuted in Juvenile Court or a lower court, or under a different complaint in Superior Court. From 1960 to 1969, about 39% (on the average) of the felony complaints dismissed were not prosecuted further. However, this proportion dropped to 21% in 1970, while the percentage of cases reduced to misdemeanors jumped to 74% from a previous average of 49%. The percentages of felony complaints dismissed but subsequently prosecuted in Juvenile Court or under different charges in Superior Court were small and not as stable.

Considering the 1970 changes in the percentages of cases dismissed without further prosecution or subsequently prosecuted in the County as misdemeanants, it would be unwise to attempt to predict the proportions of these major components to be expected in 1975. However, a difference of from 49% to 74% in the number of cases to be prosecuted as misdemeanants would have a significant effect on the caseload of the lower courts. The total number of felony complaints dismissed has increased by more and more each year. If the number continued to increase at the 1969-1970 rate of 34% each year, an estimated 5,172 felony complaints would be dismissed in 1975. If just 49% of these were prosecuted as misdemeanants, the load on the lower courts would be 2,534 cases. If, however, 74% were later prosecuted on misdemeanor charges, the load on the lower courts would be about 3,827 cases--a difference of almost 1,300 cases.

Limitation of felony filings in Superior Court. Proceedings against felony defendants in Superior Court may originate from information, indictment, or certification. An information is filed by the District Attorney when the defendant has been held to answer in a preliminary hearing. Indictments are initiated by the Grand Jury, while certification follows from pleas of guilty entered at the preliminary hearing.

The data for the origin of felony filings in Superior Court appear in Table VII-3, for the years 1960-1970. From 1960-1964, the percentages of filings on information, indictment, and certification were almost constant, certification being negligible and filings on information making up 95% of the cases. In 1965, a different pattern emerged as information filings dropped from 95% to 80% and appear to be a decreasing proportion, while the percentage of filings on certification jumped from 2% to an average of 20% over 1965-1970. The percentage of filings by Grand Jury indictment has increased from 4% to 8%.

The type of proceeding involved in felony filings has been related, statewide, to the type of offense. The highest percentages of indictments arise from murder and manslaughter charges, with drug law violations being a lower but above-average percentage. The slight increase in the proportion of filings by indictment might, then, be attributable in part to the increased drug law violations in the County. Higher percentages of certification filings occur for the offenses of manslaughter, receiving stolen property, forgery and checks, and escape. Bookmaking, failure to render aid, sex perversion, rape, assault, and vehicle manslaughter are among the highest proportion of filings on

Table VII-2

FELONY COMPLAINTS DISMISSED IN COURTS 1960-1970  
(Prior to prosecution in Superior Court)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>714</u>	<u>896</u>	<u>1,198</u>
No Further Prosecution in County	49	151	190	173	144	180	172	253	281	324	250
Subsequent Prosecution in County											
Juvenile Court	6	9	11	8	9	23	54	33	22	60	48
Lower Court	67	118	208	201	195	233	247	327	401	489	892
Superior Court*	13	18	38	31	46	60	50	58	10	23	8

\*Case is refiled as a different felony complaint

## SUPERIOR COURT FELONY FILINGS 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>al Superior Court</u> <u>Filings</u>	<u>1,027</u>	<u>922</u>	<u>951</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>1,229</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,207</u>	<u>1,563</u>	<u>1,871</u>	<u>2,386</u>	<u>2,741</u>
Information	981	886	893	903	1,172	923	914	1,207	1,380	1,773	1,971
Indictment	45	35	58	41	40	80	78	80	128	136	233
Certification	1	1	---	2	17	147	215	276	363	477	537

has remained stable since then) may have been due to changes in legal or judicial procedures in that year.

The total number of felony filings in Superior Court have been increasing since 1965, though not at a constant or increasing rate. Because of the erratic nature of the increases, prediction of the total number of felony filings which will have to be handled by the Superior Court in 1975 may be subject to considerable inaccuracy. However, taking the average percentage of increase over 1966-1970, the estimated 23% increase per year would result in 7,713 filings in Superior Court in 1975.

Level of conviction of felony defendants. In Table VII-4, the total number of felony defendants convicted in Superior Court and the ultimate level of conviction are presented, for the years 1966-1970. Since 1966, the trend has been toward more serious levels of conviction, and harsher sentences. The percentage of felony defendants convicted as charged increased from 70% in 1966, and 62% in 1967 and 1968, to 75% in 1970. The sentences given these defendants showed an increase in felony sentences, from 51%, 47%, and 49% in 1966-1968 to 56% and 63% (of total convictions) in 1969 and 1970, and a decrease in misdemeanor sentences, from 19% in 1966 to 11% in 1970. The proportion of lesser felony convictions remained fairly stable, but the percentage of convictions at the misdemeanor level decreased from 16% to 5% from 1966 to 1970. Of those defendants convicted of lesser felonies, the proportion given felony sentences rose from 10% in 1966 to 17% in 1967, and remained at that rate or slightly higher from 1967-1970.

The percentage of increase in the total number of convictions from year to year was extremely variable, even over the last few years of data. As a very rough estimate, then, based on the average of percentages of increase over 1966-1970, about 4,375 convictions may occur in 1975. Considering the number of variables which could affect the level of conviction and sentencing practices, and that exact effects and relationships cannot be determined from the available data, more exact predictions for 1975 were not attempted for these factors.

Time lapse from filing date to disposition date of Superior Court felony convictions. The median number of months which elapse between the time of filing and disposition in Superior Court was increasing from 1960 to 1970, as shown in Table VII-5. The median gradually grew from 1.2 months to 2.1 months, indicating that the defendants in most cases waited about twice as long for disposition. Also given in Table VII-5 are the actual distributions of cases for 1969 and 1970. Less than one-fourth of the defendants were disposed of in less than one month, and less than one-half within 1.9 months. Dispositions were made for 96% of the defendants within 5.9 months. If these figures give some indication of the burden on the jails and the court, the situation in 1975 is likely to be considerably worse.

Summary, disposition of adult felony arrests. Police, lower courts, and the Superior Court, altogether release or dismiss an average of 30% of adult felony arrests which are carried through official disposition channels. (About 7% of those arrested apparently do not receive official disposition.) In another 35% of the adult felony

Table VII-4

## LEVEL OF CONVICTION OF FELONY DEFENDANTS SENTENCED IN SUPERIOR COURT 1966-1970

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Convicted</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>1,144</u>	<u>1,298</u>	<u>1,755</u>	<u>1,834</u>
<u>Felony as Charged</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>714</u>	<u>807</u>	<u>1,198</u>	<u>1,371</u>
<u>Felony Sentence</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>986</u>	<u>1,163</u>
<u>Misdemeanor Sentence</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>208</u>
<u>Lesser Felony</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>371</u>
<u>Felony Sentence</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>313</u>
<u>Misdemeanor Sentence</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Misdemeanor</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>92</u>

Table VII-5

## TIME LAPSE FROM FILING DATE TO DISPOSITION DATE: SUPERIOR COURT FELONY CONVICTIONS 1960-1970 (partial information)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	1965- <u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Time (in months) for Middle 80% of Defendants	0.2- 3.5	Not Known	0.3- 3.5	0.4- 3.9	0.5- 3.4	Not Known	0.4- 3.8	0.5- 3.8

Median Time (in months) 1.2                      1.2                      1.4                      1.5                      2.2                      2.1

## Actual Distribution of Cases, 1969 and 1970

	<u>1969</u>			<u>1970</u>		
<u>Total Defendants</u>	<u>1755</u>			<u>1834</u>		
<u>Time Lapse</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Cum. No.</u>	<u>Cum. %</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Cum.No.</u>	<u>Cum. %</u>
Less than 1 month	401	401	22.8	394	394	21.5
1.0-1.9 months	374	775	44.2	484	878	47.9
2.0-2.9	489	1,264	72.0	501	1,379	75.2
3.0-5.9	423	1,687	96.1	378	1,757	95.8
6.0-11.9	65	1,752	99.8	69	1,826	99.6
12.0-23.9	2	1,754	99.9	8	1,834	100.0%
Over 24 months	1	1,755	100.0%	-	-	

arrests, charges are reduced to original misdemeanors. A relatively small percentage of adults arrested for felony offenses ultimately reach Superior Court, i.e., about 35%. Approximately 30% are convicted in Superior Court, about 80% of these on a plea of guilty. It was estimated that nearly 10,000 defendants would require disposition by 1975, based on the increases from 1965-1970 (2,912 to 6,436).

Some felony complaints are dismissed in the lower courts. Of these, an average of 39% were not prosecuted further in the County during 1960-1969. In 1970, the percentage dropped to 21% with a concomitant increase in the percentage prosecuted in the lower courts on misdemeanor charges. The percentage of felony complaints dismissed but amended to misdemeanors and tried in the lower courts averaged 49% from 1960-1969; this percentage jumped to 74% in 1970. The percentages of cases subsequently prosecuted in Juvenile Court or in Superior Court on a different felony complaint were small and variable. If the 1970 practices were carried forward--a reduction in the percentage of felony complaints dismissed without further prosecution resulting in an increase in the percentage prosecuted under amended charges in the lower courts--it would result in a sizeable increase in the workload of the lower courts. This is most probably the result of a 1970 change in the law (see Section 17 P.C.)

Data on the origin of felony filings in Superior Court from 1960-1970 indicated that filings on information were declining from 1965 on, from the 1960-1964 level of 95% to 80% or less. The proportion of filings on certification jumped from about 2% during 1960-1964 to 20% in 1965. Filings by Grand Jury indictment increased from 4% to 8% from 1960-1970. The origin of felony filings has been related to the type of offense, statewide, but comparing felony arrests for the offenses associated with certification filings did not explain the sudden increase in these in 1965. The change may have been related to changes in legal or judicial procedures.

Indications were that the trend from 1966-1970 was toward more serious levels of conviction of felony defendants, and harsher sentences. The percentage of felony defendants convicted as charged increased to 75% in 1970 from 62% in 1967 and 1968. There was an increase in felony sentences for these defendants, from 51% to 63% in 1970, and a decrease in misdemeanor sentences (from 19% to 11%). The percentage of lesser felony convictions did not change, but the percentage of convictions at the misdemeanor level decreased from 16% to 5% in 1970. A higher proportion of defendants convicted of lesser felonies received felony sentences, rising from 10% to 17%.

The median time lapse between filing and disposition almost doubled from 1960-1970, increasing from 1.2 months to 2.1 months. In 1969 and 1970, less than one-fourth of the felony defendants were disposed of in less than one month, and less than one-half within 1.9 months. This indicates an increasing burden on the pretrial jail, on the court and on the sentenced jail.

#### Commitments of Felony Defendants Sentenced in Superior Court

Table VII-6 gives the number of defendants committed to death, imprisonment, probation, fines, etc., for those persons convicted and sentenced

Table VII-6

## COMMITMENTS OF FELONY DEFENDANTS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED IN SUPERIOR COURT 1960-1970

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<u>Total Sentences</u>	700	710	568	641	928	914	920	1,144	1,298	1,755	1,834
Death	---	---	---	2	1	---	2	---	---	---	---
Prison	243	220	143	145	200	152	124	127	123	124	205
California Youth Authority	50	62	26	47	46	45	35	35	39	69	111
Probation											
Straight	100	111	106	114	184	190	198	311	410	618	348
With Jail	131	169	179	178	270	267	303	389	447	623	898
Jail Only	153	141	102	132	190	230	223	251	226	230	167
Fine	1	---	---	2	1	6	12	5	10	25	9
Mental Hygiene	12	7	11	12	18	8	6	3	7	6	5
California Rehabilitation Center	---	---	1	9	18	16	17	23	36	60	91

in Superior Court from 1960 to 1970. The proportion of defendants sentenced to prison dropped from about 35% in 1960 to 11% in 1970. The percentage of California Youth Authority commitments had a tendency to be erratic, though the general trend from 1960 to 1970 was downward; the average over the 11-year period was 5% of the total commitments. Sentences of straight probation varied from 15% to 35%, with no discernible trend upward or downward from 1960 to 1970. Commitments to probation with jail, on the other hand, increased from 19% to 49%, with a sharp jump from 1969 to 1970. The proportion of defendants sentenced to straight jail terms decreased after 1967, from a previous average of 22% to 9% in 1970. Commitments to the California Rehabilitation Center increased from 0 to 5% of the total, probably as a result of the increased numbers of drug/narcotics arrestees coming before the court. Death sentences, fines, and commitments to mental hospitals comprised a very small percentage of the sentences.

The downward trends of prison and straight jail commitments have apparently been taken up primarily by an increase in sentences of probation with jail. Thus, the jails may in net effect be receiving more prisoners than previously, who after serving their jail terms are added to the caseloads of the probation department.

In terms of absolute numbers, fewer defendants were being sent to prison, at least until 1970 when there was a sudden increase to 205 from the 123 of the previous year. Santa Clara County has been, then, taking an increasingly large share of the burden of correction and probation within its own responsibility via sentencing practices. The percentage of defendants sentenced to straight probation, probation with jail, and jail rose from 56% in 1960 to 84% in 1969; there was a slight drop to 77% in 1970.

Using the rough estimate of the possible number of felony convictions in 1975 given in the previous section (4,375) and the average percentage of these defendants sentenced to County facilities since 1966 (82%), the number of convicted felons who would require in-County services and facilities may be about 3,600.

Summary, commitments of felony defendants. The percentage of defendants sentenced to prison decreased from 35% in 1960 to 11% in 1970. An average of 5% were sentenced to the California Youth Authority during 1960-1970. The proportion of defendants given straight probation did not take any particular pattern, varying from 15% to 35% erratically. Commitments to probation with jail increased from 19% to 49% from 1960-1970. Straight jail sentences dropped after 1967 from a previous average of 22% to 9% in 1970. Commitments to the California Rehabilitation Center increased from 0 to 5%.

It appears that the downward trend in prison commitments have been taken up in most part by an increase in sentences of probation with jail. In total, the percentage of defendants sentenced to straight probation, probation with jail, and straight jail terms rose from 56% in 1960 to 84% in 1969 (there was a slight drop to 77% in 1970). Thus, the County has through sentencing practices been taking a larger and larger share of the burden of correction and probation within its own facilities and criminal justice personnel.

### Characteristics of Felony Defendants Disposed of in Superior Court

Prior record of felony defendants. The number of felony defendants with known prior records--either no prior record, major or minor recidivism records<sup>1/</sup> or prior prison recidivism records--is shown in Table VII-7. Information was available only for the years 1966-1970. The proportion of defendants falling in a given category was fairly stable for those with prior major recidivism records averaging 34% over these five years. The percentage of recidivists defendants with prior minor records increased slightly, from 23% to 31%, while the percentage of those with prior prison records dropped from 20% to 13%. The average proportion of defendants with no prior record was 22%. Thus, about 78% of the felons coming before the court were recidivists, and this proportion was approximately maintained from 1966 through 1970.

Existing criminal status of felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court. Table VII-8 gives the existing criminal status of defendants at the time their cases were disposed. Of the total whose status was known, from 1966-1970, about 70% were not under commitment when they came before the court. Of the remaining 30% who were under commitment at the time, the percentage of parolees dropped from 12% in 1966 to 7% in 1970. The percentage on probation rose slightly, from 16% to 21%, as did the proportion of those under jail or prison commitments (from 2% to 4%). These figures indicate that, although the "mix" of those under commitment varied somewhat, the percentages of defendants not under or under commitment when disposed of by the court did not change significantly. Comparing these figures with those related to the defendants' prior records, it appears that although 78% of the felony defendants were recidivists, less than half of these were still on parole or under probation when they were again before the court.

Summary, prior record and existing criminal status of felony defendants. Data for 1966-1970 indicated that about 78% of the felons coming before the court were recidivists. About 34% had prior major records, 31% minor records, and 13% had prison records.

70% of the felony defendants were not under commitment at the time they appeared in Superior Court. Of the 30% who were under commitment, about two-thirds were on probation, one-fifth on parole, and the remainder under jail or prison commitments.

Race and ethnic group of felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court. The California Bureau of Criminal Statistics has traditionally defined the races, in their data, as "white, Negro, Mexican-American, and other." While this practice may reflect the size of the Mexican-American minority population in California, Mexican-Americans are more generally considered part of the white race. Rather than continue the BCS practice, the data in this report have been revised to include "white, Negro, and other" as races, with Mexican-Americans as part of the white race. The ethnic group

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<sup>1/</sup> Minor prior record is defined as arrests entailing sentences for as long as 90 days in jail or two years' probation. Major prior records are defined as consisting of sentences of 90 days or more in jail or two years or more of probation.

Table VII-7

## PRIOR RECORD OF FELONY DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN SUPERIOR COURT 1966-1970

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total with Known <u>Prior Record</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,481</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>2,032</u>
No Prior Record	193	226	332	555	422
Minor Recidivism	203	326	411	623	627
Major Recidivism	302	381	502	669	727
Prison Record	177	205	236	253	256

Table VII-8

## EXISTING CRIMINAL STATUS OF FELONY DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN SUPERIOR COURT 1966-1970

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total with Known <u>Status</u>	<u>875</u>	<u>1,139</u>	<u>1,469</u>	<u>2,079</u>	<u>2,021</u>
Not Under Commitment	613	776	1,037	1,519	1,361
<u>Under Commitment</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>660</u>
Parole					
Cal. Youth Auth.	42	63	76	80	87
Dept. Correction	49	45	48	60	55
Cal. Rehab. Ctr.	8	11	10	13	11
Other Jurisdictions	4	5			
Probation	144	206	253	355	429
Jail/Prison	15	33	45	52	78

dichotomy should include "Mexican-American and other," with "other" ethnic groups including whites, Negroes, Orientals, etc. It would be preferable to specify some of the major ethnic groups under the "other" category, but the BCS data were not in this form.

In Table VII-9, the number and percentage of felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court are shown by race and ethnic group, for 1966-1970. The percentages of each race and ethnic group in the total population in the County are also given, as determined by a special census conducted by the County in 1966.

It can be seen that the proportion of Negro felony defendants rose slightly from 1966 to 1970, from 7% to 11%. Assuming that the percentage of Negroes in the total population (1.1%) had not increased since 1966, it appears that Negroes were accountable for more than a proportionate share of the felony defendants.

The percentage of felony defendants in the Mexican-American ethnic group has been decreasing from 1966-1970, from 26.5% to 16.5%. Although a disproportionate number of felony defendants were Mexican-American, according to their percentage in the County population (9.3%), the downward trend indicates that this imbalance may soon end.

Though these figures indicate that there are higher percentages of felony defendants who are Negro and Mexican-American than would be expected from their proportion in the County population, it does not necessarily follow that these groups contribute more than their share of felony offenses. As when comparing juvenile and adult or male and female arrests, there is an implicit assumption that clearances by arrest are equivalent for all groups. To this assumption must be added the implication that all arrestees are equally likely to be brought to the Superior Court as felony defendants.

Summary, race and ethnic group of felony defendants in Superior Court. Compared to their proportions in the population, Negroes and Mexican-Americans are overrepresented as felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court. However, the percentage of Negro defendants has been rising while the percentage of Mexican-Americans declined. In 1970, 11% of felony defendants were Negro; the Negro proportion of the total County population is about 1%. Mexican-Americans were 16.5% of felony defendants in 1970; their proportion of the County population is about 9%. Caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions from these data, since such comparisons assume that arrest and prosecution on felony charges are equally likely for all races and ethnic groups.

Age of felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court. The number and percentage of felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court by age of the defendant are given in Table VII-10 for 1966-1970. The age groups include defendants under 20 years, 20-24 years, 25-39 years, and 40 years and over. For comparison, the percentages of the total population age 18 and over in the County in 1966-1970 for each of the age groups is also given. (The "under 20" group includes only 18 and 19 year olds in the population percentages, since juveniles--17 years or less--rarely appear in Superior Court.)

Table VII-9

## RACE OF FELONY DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN SUPERIOR COURT 1966-1970

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Defendant Race</u>					
No. of White	819	1,030	1,320	1,876	1,778
% of White	92.0%	90.0%	89.5%	90.1%	87.7%
No. of Negro	62	103	127	179	226
% of Negro	7.0%	9.0%	8.6%	8.6%	11.1%
No. of Other	9	11	28	28	25
% of Other	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.2%

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE, 1966\*

White	93.6%
Negro	1.1%
Other	5.3%

## ETHNIC GROUP OF FELONY DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN SUPERIOR COURT 1966-1970

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Defendants' Ethnic Group</u>					
No. of Mexican-American	236	262	306	435	334
% of Mexican-American	26.5%	22.9%	20.8%	20.9%	16.5%
No. of Other	684	882	1,169	1,648	1,110
% of Other	73.5%	77.1%	79.2	79.1%	83.5%

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, 1966\*

Mexican-American	9.3%
All Other	90.7%

\*Special census conducted by County of Santa Clara Planning Dept., April 1, 1966.

Table VII-10

## AGE OF FELONY DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN SUPERIOR COURT 1966-1970

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Defendants of Known Age</u>	891	1,114	1,475	2,084	2,029
No. Under 20*	82	270	210	288	275
% Under 20	9.2%	23.6%	14.2%	13.8%	13.5%
No. 20-24 Years	327	350	584	979	899
% 20-24 Years	36.7%	30.6%	39.6%	47.0%	44.3%
% Under 20-24 Years *	45.9%	54.2%	53.8%	60.8%	57.8%
No. 25-29 Years	182	192	271	357	380
No. 30-34 Years	108	112	142	179	180
No. 35-39 Years	77	97	112	117	121
% 25-39	41.2	35.2%	35.6%	31.3%	33.6%
% Under 20-39 Years *	81.7	89.4	89.4	92.1%	91.4%
No. 40-44 Years	} 81	47	61	69	84
No. 45-49 Years		33	46	53	47
No. 50 Years and Over	34	41	49	42	43
% 40 and Over	12.9%	10.6%	7.9%	7.9%	8.6%

## PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 18\* AND OVER 1966-1970

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Under 20 Years*	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%
20-24 Years	12.4	13.1%	13.5%	13.7%	14.0%
Under 24 Years*	18.5	19.0%	19.3%	19.6%	20.0%
25-39 Years	33.5%	33.2%	33.1%	33.1%	33.0%
Under 20*39 Years	52.0%	52.2%	52.4%	52.7%	53.0%
40 Years and Over	48.0%	47.8%	47.6%	47.3%	47.0%
<u>Total Population 18* and Over (000's)</u>	<u>552.97</u>	<u>579.04</u>	<u>604.96</u>	<u>628.51</u>	<u>653.87</u>

\*Under 20 group considered to include 18 and 19 year old felony defendants for the most part.

The percentage of felony defendants under 20 years increased slightly from 1966-1970, from 9.2% to 13.5%. In the same period, their percentage of the total over-18 population remained at about 6%. Felony defendants 20-24 years of age contributed from 36.7% to 44.3% from 1966-1970. In the 18 years and over population in the County, 20-24 year olds were from 12.4% in 1966 to 14.0% in 1970.

Cumulatng the number of felony defendants in Superior Court who were under 25 years, the percentage in this age group was 45.9% in 1966 and rose to 57.8% in 1970. The proportion of the total over-18 population in this age group increased slightly from 1966-1970, from 18.5% to 20%.

The percentage of defendants between 25 and 39 years dropped somewhat over 1966-1970, from 41.2% to 33.6%. The population percentage of 25-39 years dropped somewhat over 1966-1970, from 41.2% to 33.6%. The population percentage of 25-39 year olds also decreased, from 33.5% to 33.0%. It should be noted that about half of the defendants in this age group were between 25 and 29 years old.

Taking the entire number of felony defendants who were from 18-39 years, it is found that this age group includes about 90% of the defendants. The percentage increased from 87.1% in 1966 to 91.4% in 1970. The proportion of this age group to the total over-18 population was 52.0% in 1966 and 53.0% in 1970.

Defendants 40 years and over decreased from 12.9% to 8.6% over 1966-1970. In the total 18 years and over population, this age group made up from 48.0% to 47.0% in the same years.

These data make it amply evident that the 18-39 year old group contributes far more than its share of felony defendants, primarily in the under-25 age bracket. The greatest discrepancy between population and defendant percentages occurred for the 20-24 year olds. The percentage of felony defendants in the 25-39 year old group was only slightly higher than the proportion in this age group of the 18 years and over population. Felons over 40 years are very under-represented for their percentage of the population.

Once again, there is no way of knowing whether the younger offenders are more likely to be "caught" than older and more knowledgeable criminals, or whether older offenders through greater familiarity with the system are able to avoid prosecution as felons. There is also a possibility that older felons are already under commitment, or that in fact people are less likely to commit crimes as they grow older.

Summary, age of felony defendants in Superior Court. About 90% of the felony defendants disposed of in Superior Court are under the age of 39. Close to one-half are between 20 and 24 years of age. By comparison, these groups comprise just 53% (age 18-39) and 14% (age 20-24) of the total 18 years and over population. Felony defendants 40 years and older are a much smaller proportion of those in the court than they are in the over-18 population, about 9% versus 47%. It is important to keep in mind that although persons between 18 and 39 years of age may indeed be more likely to commit felony offenses than older people, other factors may

mitigate to increase their numbers in the court--particularly in the lower levels of this age group.

### Police Disposition of Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

Table VII-11 shows the disposition of misdemeanants by police during 1968-1970. These were the only data available in the BCS annual reports to provide information on disposition of these arrests.

On the average, 95% of the people arrested for misdemeanor offenses were charged with formal complaints. Only 3-4% were released, and the remainder were transferred to other jurisdictions. It would be most useful to know the ultimate disposition of the misdemeanants in the lower courts, since arrests for these offenses are such a large portion of total arrests.

In any case, there are enormous differences in the disposition of misdemeanor and felony arrests. Police release about 20% of the total adult felony arrestees who are disposed of by official agencies, compared to the 3-4% of misdemeanants. Only about one-third of adult felony arrestees reach Superior Court for disposition but 95% of the misdemeanants are sent to court, apparently.

While part of the difference in disposition may arise from inability to obtain sufficient evidence for prosecution of felons, or victims dropping charges against felons, two inescapable facts remain. Adult felons are more likely to be released than are misdemeanants and ultimate prosecution of misdemeanants on the original charges can almost always be expected while felons are prosecuted as charged in just one-third of the cases.

Table VII-11

ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARREST DISPOSITION BY POLICE  
1968-1970

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Misdemeanor Arrests</u>	<u>28,561</u>	<u>31,543</u>	<u>28,869</u>
 <u>Police Disposition</u>			
Released	1,223	912	1,126
Other Jurisdictions	319	343	590
Misdemeanor Complaint Filed	27,019	30,288	27,153

Chapter VIII  
ADULT PROBATION

## Chapter VIII ADULT PROBATION

Details of adult probation are presented in this chapter--numbers of cases investigated and granted or denied probation, the probation caseload, disposition versus probation officers' recommendations, probation terms and conditions, caseload by offense, prior record of probationers, and defendants' characteristics.

Adult Probation Summary

Table VIII-1 summarizes the probation investigations and decisions of the Superior and Municipal Courts from 1961-1970, with breakdowns showing the sex of the defendants.

The total number of investigations increased from 3,016 in 1961 to 7,547 in 1970 (150%). One-fourth were investigated by the Superior Court and three-fourths by the lower courts. The percentage of female defendants investigated averaged about 8% in Superior Court and 10% in the lower courts.

The percentage of females granted probation in Superior Court increased from 64% in 1961 to 86% in 1970. Though the percentage of males granted probation in Superior Court remained lower than that for females, the percentage also increased from 1961-1970, from 38% to 66%.

A reverse trend took place in lower court probation investigations. That is, the percentage of females and males granted probation decreased from 1961-1970. The percentage of females granted probation decreased from 75% to 46%, and that for males, from 53% to 40%.

Comparing Superior Court and lower court actions, it is evident that lower percentages of both males and females were granted probation in the lower courts, and that females were less likely to be granted probation in the lower courts.

The number of active adult probation cases at the end of each year during 1960-1970 are given in Table VIII-2. The total increased from 2,971 in 1960 to 8,829 in 1970, or by 197%. The percentage of courtesy cases rose from 14% of the total in 1960 to 45% in 1970, which accounts for a good part of the 1960-1970 rise in total cases. Most of the courtesy cases are reciprocal cases, i.e., to monitor child support payments. The proportion of the jurisdictional cases under the Superior Court increased from 26% to 48% over 1960-1970. This is understandable, in view of the increase in defendants who were granted probation in the Superior Court and the decrease for the lower courts.

Summary, adult probation summary. One-fourth of the total probation investigations are carried out by the Superior Court, the other three-fourths by the lower courts. The percentage of female defendants investigated was about 8% in Superior Court and 10% in the lower courts. The percentage of both males and females granted probation increased in Superior Court and decreased in the lower courts from 1961-1970.

Table VIII-1

## ADULT PROBATION SUMMARY 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Superior Court</u>											
<u>Investigated</u>	<u>717</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>641</u>	<u>909</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>1,181</u>	<u>1,329</u>	<u>1,806</u>	<u>1,895</u>
Male		671	505	592	830	847	833	1,091	1,217	1,636	1,716
Female		47	44	49	79	52	97	91	112	170	179
<u>Granted</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>1,256</u>	<u>1,286</u>
Male		254	244	263	408	421	444	655	777	1,119	1,131
Female		30	41	31	54	41	83	72	93	137	155
<u>Denied</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>503</u>
Male		417	261	329	422	426	389	435	440	517	492
Female		17	3	18	25	11	14	19	19	33	11
<u>Municipal Court</u>											
<u>Investigated</u>	Not	<u>2,298</u>	<u>2,497</u>	<u>2,965</u>	<u>3,003</u>	<u>3,248</u>	<u>3,315</u>	<u>4,054</u>	<u>3,803</u>	<u>4,976</u>	<u>5,652</u>
Male	Known	2,062	2,130	2,517	2,650	2,907	2,961	3,559	3,237	4,328	5,024
Female		236	367	448	353	341	354	495	566	648	628
<u>Granted</u>		<u>1,265</u>	<u>1,314</u>	<u>1,742</u>	<u>1,672</u>	<u>1,792</u>	<u>1,658</u>	<u>1,826</u>	<u>1,701</u>	<u>2,111</u>	<u>2,275</u>
Male		1,088	1,061	1,431	1,392	1,532	1,429	1,505	1,405	1,779	1,986
Female		177	253	311	280	260	229	321	296	332	289
<u>Denied</u>		<u>1,033</u>	<u>1,183</u>	<u>1,223</u>	<u>1,311</u>	<u>1,456</u>	<u>1,657</u>	<u>2,228</u>	<u>2,102</u>	<u>2,865</u>	<u>3,377</u>
Male		974	1,069	1,086	1,258	1,375	1,532	2,054	1,832	2,549	3,038
Female		59	114	137	73	81	125	174	270	316	339

Table VIII-2

## ACTIVE ADULT PROBATION CASES ON DECEMBER 31, 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Jurisdictional Total</u>	<u>2,541</u>	<u>2,893</u>	<u>3,007</u>	<u>3,374</u>	<u>3,557</u>	<u>3,402</u>	<u>3,467</u>	<u>3,623</u>	<u>3,649</u>	<u>4,301</u>	<u>4,827</u>
Superior Court	663	706	725	715	871	1,002	1,019	1,248	1,552	2,001	2,316
Lower Courts	1,878	2,187	2,282	2,659	2,686	2,400	2,448	2,375	2,097	2,300	2,511
<u>Courtesy Cases</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>717</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>1,586</u>	<u>2,011</u>	<u>2,621</u>	<u>3,325</u>	<u>3,771</u>	<u>4,153</u>	<u>4,002</u>
Intercounty	62	98	112	130	159	149	176	166	224	327	358
Interstate	33	38	36	46	55	55	77	71	85	75	80
Reciprocal	335	391	569	928	1,372	1,797	2,368	3,088	3,462	3,751	3,564

Females were more often granted probation than males in the Superior Court, but the percentage of females granted probation in the lower courts has declined to almost the same level as that of males.

An increase in reciprocal courtesy cases has inflated the rise in active cases over 1960-1970, having risen from 14% to 45% of the total caseload. Probation cases under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court have risen from 26% to 48% of the jurisdictional caseload, due to the changing practices of the lower and of the Superior Court in granting probation to defendants.

#### Superior Court Actions in Probation Cases

The disposition of adult probation referrals by the Superior Court as related to recommended action by probation officers is shown in Table VIII-3, for 1960-1970. Although the percentage recommended for probation by probation officers increased from 36% to 67% from 1960-1970, the proportion of these cases granted probation by the court has risen only slightly. Always high, the net effect of the court's following probation officers' recommendations has been an increased number of cases in which probation is granted.

The outcome of adult probation referrals in Superior Court from 1960-1970 is given in Table VIII-4. There is, in fact, not much to be learned from these data which was not covered in the discussion of Table III-1, particularly since the practice of specifying sentences given when probation was denied has been discontinued. It may be noted that the number of reinstatements to probation has risen along with the number of total actions, reinstatements being about 3-5% of the total. The proportion of defendants committed to the California Rehabilitation Center has increased, though it is still a very small part of the total actions. This may be attributable to the growing drug/narcotic problem.

Adult probation terms imposed by the Superior Court are shown in Table VIII-5, for 1962-1970. The median length of term imposed is two years, with about 70% of the probationers falling in this group in recent years. Another fairly large portion are sentenced for three years, this percentage being from 9-28% from 1966-1970. From 1-9% have been given terms of one year or less during the same period. Altogether, about 98% of the defendants are given probation terms of three years or less.

Conditions of adult probation imposed by the Superior Court from 1961-1970 may be seen in Table VIII-6. The percentage of defendants given probation without jail appeared to be increasing from 1961-1969, as it went from 40% to 54%, but in 1970 it dropped to 33%. In almost all of these cases, probationers received probation with fine or restitution, rather than straight probation. Of the remainder, those who were given probation with jail (from 60%-46% in 1969 and 67% in 1970), nearly all had jail and fine or restitution conditions imposed, rather than straight jail.

Table VIII-7 gives the numbers and types of removals of adults from probation by the Superior Court, from 1960-1970. The proportion of those removed from probation by termination varied from 60-70% during 1960-1969, then fell to 53% in 1970. The percentage of those removed

Table VIII-3

## DISPOSITION OF ADULT PROBATION REFERRALS IN SUPERIOR COURT BY PROBATION OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Recommendations</u>	707	694	548	611	884	875	862	1,097	1,244	1,591	1,646
<u>Recommended Probation</u>	257	285	282	278	426	420	457	648	763	1,090	1,107
<u>Probation Granted</u>	251	274	275	274	426	420	456	645	762	1,089	1,107
<u>Probation Denied</u>	6	11	7	4	-	-	1	3	1	3	10
<u>Recommended Against Probation</u>	450	409	266	333	458	455	405	449	481	501	539
<u>Probation Granted</u>	-	1	4	10	24	34	21	39	75	93	92
<u>Probation Denied</u>	450	408	262	323	434	421	384	410	406	408	447
-----											
<u>Percentage of Total with Probation Recommended</u>	36.4%	41.1%	51.5%	45.5%	48.2%	48.0%	53.0%	59.1%	61.3%	68.5%	67.2%
<u>Percentage of Recommended Granted Probation</u>	97.7%	96.1%	97.5%	98.6%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	99.5%	99.9%	99.7%	99.1%

Table VIII-4

OUTCOME OF ADULT PROBATION IN SUPERIOR COURT 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Actions</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>928</u>	<u>927</u>	<u>926</u>	<u>1,183</u>	<u>1,361</u>	<u>1,804</u>	<u>1,750*</u>
<u>Not Sentenced</u>											
Dismissed/Off Calendar	9	7	29	17	19	7	8	5	7	5	4
Reinstated to Probation	-	-	-	7	14	27	26	48	69	77	Not Known
Cal. Rehabil. Ctr. Commit.	-	-	2	12	6	7	14	20	35	61	97
<u>Sentenced - Probation Granted</u>											
Imposition Suspended	260	286	285	287	453	452	484	691	829	1,186	1,161
Prison Sentence Suspended	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11	Not Known	Not Known
Jail Sentence Suspended	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	Not Known	Not Known
<u>Sentenced - Probation Denied</u>											
Prison	245	222	145	150	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	} 475	} 488
Calif. Youth Authority	50	59	26	47							
Jail or Fine	162	145	103	138							

\*Does not include reinstatements as do other totals.

Table VIII-5

## ADULT PROBATION TERMS IMPOSED BY SUPERIOR COURT 1962-1970

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Indefinite Term	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
<u>Set Term Total</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>1,186</u>	<u>1,160</u>
1 Year or Less	26	12	17	15	6	9	29	104	67
2 Years	155	157	374	369	423	607	552	903	817
3 Years	89	96	44	36	43	63	237	153	228
<u>Total 3 Years or Less</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>472</u>	<u>679</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>1,112</u>
4 Years	1	-	-	-	4	1	19	17	39
5 Years	15	24	18	32	7	9	3	8	9
6-9 Years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
10 Years or More	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

Table VIII-6

## ADULT PROBATION CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY SUPERIOR COURT 1961-1970

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Cases</u>	286	286	289	453	455	484	691	840	1,169	1,161
<u>Probation without Jail</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>385*</u>
Straight	4	3	2	4	2	4	3	8	7	Not
With Fine or Restitution	110	105	115	181	192	199	316	405	640	Known
<u>Probation with Jail</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>776</u>
Jail	6	3	10	10	6	8	9	24	23	Not
Jail and Fine or Restitution	166	175	162	258	255	273	363	403	516	Known

\*May or may not also include fine or restitution.

Table VIII-7

## ADULT DEFENDANTS REMOVED FROM PROBATION BY SUPERIOR COURT 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>513</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>823</u>	<u>990</u>
<u>Terminations</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>524</u>
Normal	147	131	178	168	178	204	292	288	333	393	415
Early	15	24	16	36	25	41	54	57	50	97	109
<u>Violations</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>438</u>
Probation Revoked	16	20	22	57	88	90	133	155	205	322	435
Not Sentenced	4	-	1	46	66	Not	Not	127	151	252	326
Sentenced	12	20	21	11	20	Known	Known	28	54	70	109
Loss of Jurisdiction	55	68	52	45	22	18	14	13	17	11	3
<u>Other than Termination or Violation</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	28

from probation by normal termination declined from 91% in 1960 to 79% in 1970, the remainder having been given early termination. In 1968-1970, 2-3% of the removals were other than by termination or violation. The remaining 30% to 44%, from 1960-1970, of the removals were due to violations of probation. In the early '60s, the majority of the removals for violation were by loss of jurisdiction (70-77%), but the percentage of violators under other jurisdictions dropped thereafter. In 1970, these cases were less than 1% of the probation violation removals. Probation was revoked by the Superior Court for violation, in those cases which remained under their jurisdiction. Most of those with probation revoked were sentenced, from 1960-1962, but this trend reversed after 1962, and about three-fourths were not sentenced during 1963-1970.

The prior criminal record of adults placed on probation by the Superior Court is shown in Table VIII-8. These data did not appear in BCS annual reports, for Santa Clara County, until 1968, and therefore include only the years 1968-1970.

Table VIII-8

PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD OF ADULTS PLACED ON PROBATION BY SUPERIOR COURT  
1968-1970

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>		<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>1186</u>	<u>1161</u>				
Unknown	17	21	15				
<u>Total Known</u>	<u>823</u>	<u>1165</u>	<u>1146</u>	<u>Percentages</u>			
None	372	552	460		45.2%	47.4%	40.1%
Minor Recidivism	201	283	313		24.5	24.3	27.3
Major Recidivism	197	260	282		23.9	22.3	24.6
Prison Record	53	70	91		6.4	6.0	8.0
					<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Of the total adults placed on probation with a known prior record, 40-47% had no prior record. Another 24-27% had minor records; 22-25% had major records; and 6-8% had prison records.

Summary, Superior Court actions in probation cases. The Superior Court has since 1960 always granted probation to a high percentage of those recommended for probation by probation officers. The percentage of cases recommended for probation by the officers increased from 36-67% from 1960-1970, the net effect being an increased number of cases granted probation. The median length of term imposed on probationers was two years, for about 70% of the cases. Approximately 98% of the probationers

are given terms of three years or less. On the average, from 1961-1970, half of the defendants were given probation without jail and half, probation with jail. Almost all of those placed on probation without jail had to pay fines or make restitution. Most of those with probation and jail impositions had jail and fine or restitution sentences rather than straight jail terms. There was a growing tendency to early removal of adults from probation by termination, but these were still only 21% of the terminations in 1970. The other 79% were removed by normal termination. Most removals were by termination rather than for violation--60-70% until 1970, when the percentage dropped to 53%. After 1962, about three-fourths of those whose probation was revoked for violation were not sentenced. Data for 1968-1970 indicated that the majority of defendants placed on probation had prior records--about 52-60%.

Characteristics of Defendants in Adult Probation Cases in the Superior Court

The convicted offenses of adults on probation under the Superior Court are given in Table VIII-9, for 1968-1970, on the last day of each year.

Table VIII-9

SUPERIOR COURT ADULT PROBATION CASELOAD BY CONVICTED OFFENSES:  
DECEMBER 31, 1968-1970

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>		<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1552</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2316</u>	<u>Percentages</u>			
Homicide	16	19	25		1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Robbery	44	43	43		2.8	2.2	1.8
Assault	85	75	101		5.5	3.8	4.4
Sex Offenses	118	95	102		7.6	4.8	4.4
Burglary	195	212	259		12.6	10.6	11.2
Theft (except auto)	225	261	310		14.5	13.0	13.4
Auto Theft	56	65	79		3.6	3.2	3.4
Forgery/Checks	204	235	248		13.1	11.7	10.7
Drugs	484	865	979		31.2	43.2	42.3
Other	125	131	170		8.1	6.5	7.3
					<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The largest percentage had been convicted of drug offenses--from 31% in 1968 to 42% in 1970. Probationers found guilty of theft, burglary, and forgery and check offenses each made up approximately 11-14% of the caseload. About 7-8% had been convicted of "other" offenses, 1% for homicide, and 2% for robbery. The remainder was fairly evenly divided between assault, sex, and auto theft offenders.

The numbers and percentage of adult probationers under the Superior Court by age, on the last day of 1968-1970, are shown in Table VIII-10.

Table VIII-10

SUPERIOR COURT ADULT PROBATION CASELOAD BY AGE OF DEFENDANT,  
DECEMBER 31, 1968-1970

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>		<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1552</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2316</u>				
Unknown	7	10	12				
<u>Total Known</u>	<u>1545</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>2304</u>	<u>Percentages</u>			
<u>Under 25 years</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>1156</u>	<u>1265</u>		<u>50.3%</u>	<u>58.1%</u>	<u>54.9%</u>
Under 20 yrs.	157	197	186		10.2	9.9	8.1
20-24 years	620	959	1079		40.1	48.2	46.8
<u>25 Years or Over</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>835</u>	<u>1039</u>		<u>49.7%</u>	<u>41.9%</u>	<u>45.1%</u>
25-29 years	298	349	457		19.3	17.5	19.8
30-34 years	160	159	211		10.4	8.0	9.2
35-39 years	110	112	134		7.1	5.6	5.8
40-44 years	84	92	99		5.4	4.6	4.3
45-49 years	56	55	69		3.6	2.8	3.0
50 years or over	60	68	69		3.9	3.4	3.0

From 50-58% of the probationers were under 25 years of age, with 40-48% between the ages of 20 and 24. In the 42-50% over 25 years old, there were 18-20% 25-29 years of age, 8-10% 30-34 years old, and the remaining 16-20% were 35 or over.

The sex, race and ethnic group breakdown of the adult probation caseload in Superior Court on the last day of the years 1968-1970 are shown in Table VIII-11.

Table VIII-11

SUPERIOR COURT ADULT PROBATION CASELOAD BY DEFENDANT'S SEX, RACE, AND ETHNIC GROUP 1968-1970

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>		<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1552</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2316</u>	<u>Percentages</u>			
<u>Sex</u>							
Male	1355	1741	2006		87.3%	87.0%	86.6%
Female	197	260	310		12.7	13.0	13.4
<u>Race</u>							
White	1409	1841	2098		90.8%	92.0%	90.6%
Negro	122	130	188		7.9	6.5	8.1
Other	18	23	27		1.1	1.1	1.2
Unknown	3	7	3		0.2	.4	.1
<u>Ethnic Group</u>							
Mexican-American	275	342	404		17.7%	17.1%	17.4%
All Other	1277	1659	1912		82.3	82.9	82.6

The percentage of males remained at 87% and females at 13% during these three years. 91-92% of the cases were white, about 8% Negro, and the remainder of other races or of unknown race. Mexican-Americans made up 17-18% of the caseload.

Summary, characteristics of defendants in Superior Court adult probation caseload. Data for 1968-1970 indicated that the largest percentage of adult probationers had been convicted of drug offenses; from 31-43%. The next largest groups of offenders under probation were convicted of theft, forgery and check offenses, and burglary, about 11-14% each. The percentage of probationers found guilty of "other" offenses was 6-8%, and 1% had been convicted of homicide. Over 50% of the cases were under 25 years of age, most of these between 20 and 24. Another 18-20% were 25-29 years old, and 8-10% were 30-34. 87% of the cases were males, over 90% were white and 8% Negro. About 17-18% were Mexican-American.

Chapter IX

PRISONERS IN COUNTY  
JAILS AND CAMPS

## Chapter IX PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS AND CAMPS

Table IX-1 gives the number of prisoners in county jails and camps "on a day in September" from 1960-1970. The number increased from 628 to 978, or by 56% over 1960-1970. Nearly all of the prisoners were adults (over 99%).

The percentage of the prisoners in jail increased slightly, from 44% in 1960 to 55% in 1970. The other prisoners, in camps, were of course sentenced prisoners. The proportion of prisoners in jail who were sentenced varied from 43-65% over 1960-1968, but fell to 34% in 1969 and 1970. Thus, during these most recent years, the total percentage of sentenced prisoners was about 65% (35% of the prisoners were unsentenced inmates). In prior years, the lowest percentage of prisoners with sentences was 75%, in 1962 and 1965.

Such a change in the proportion of unsentenced prisoners in county jails, of the total prisoners, may indicate increasing lengths of stay before sentencing, and signal a growing burden is affecting the court system.

Table IX-1

## PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS AND CAMPS (ON A DAY IN SEPTEMBER) 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>604</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>790</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>873</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>1,017</u>	<u>978</u>
Juvenile	2	-	-	4	1	1	5	1	1	4	3
Adult	626	695	604	629	789	797	801	872	919	1,013	975
<u>Jail</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>535</u>
Sentenced	160	132	143	130	180	152	180	220	286	174	180
Unsentenced	115	160	152	145	150	202	189	195	151	343	355
Camps (Sentenced)	351	403	309	358	460	444	437	458	483	500	443

Chapter X

JUVENILE ARREST DISPOSITIONS

## Chapter X JUVENILE ARREST DISPOSITIONS

In this chapter, such information as was available in the BCS annual reports on crime and delinquency is presented and discussed. Police dispositions of juvenile arrests, juvenile traffic cases, and Juvenile Court disposition of initial petitions for delinquent acts are included.

### Police Disposition of Juvenile Arrests and Traffic Cases

In Table X-1, 1960-1970 data on police disposition of juvenile arrests is given. As noted in the chapter on juvenile arrests, the total number of arrests increased from 8,206 to 23,385 over 1960-1970 (a 185% increase). The percentage of juvenile arrests handled within the police departments has shown a general tendency to decline from 55-60% in 1961-1963 to about 43% over 1968-1970. The percentage of juvenile arrests referred to other agencies (a very small proportion of the cases), appeared to decrease somewhat from 1961-1970, from 5-6% in the early sixties to 3% in recent years. From a low of 34-35% in 1961-1962, the percentage of juveniles referred to probation by the police rose to a peak of 60% in the mid-sixties, then decreased to 53% by 1970.

The number of juvenile traffic cases disposed of without an official court hearing during 1960-1964 and 1967-1969 are shown in Table X-2. These cases are not included in the figures in Table X-1 under juvenile arrests handled within the police departments. The number increased from 8,395 in 1960 to 17,797 in 1969, or by 112%.

Summary, police disposition of juvenile arrests and traffic cases. The proportion of juvenile arrests handled within the police departments has declined from 55-60% to 43% in recent years. The percentage of juveniles referred for probation reached a peak in the mid-sixties, then declined to about 53% in recent years. A very large number (almost 18,000 in 1969) of juvenile traffic cases have been disposed of without an official court hearing.

### Juvenile Court Dispositions of Initial Petitions for Delinquent Acts

Table X-3 gives the numbers of petitions transferred to other counties, dismissed, placed under local supervision, or transferred to other jurisdictions by the Juvenile Court, from 1960-1970. In some years, data were provided on the sex of the defendant.

The total number of Juvenile Court dispositions increased from 864 to 2,760 over 1960-1970, or by 219%. About 3% of the cases were transferred to other counties.

Of the remaining 97%, about one-fifth were females--there was no indication of a changing proportion of girls. After decreasing in the mid-sixties, the percentage of petitions dismissed rose to its former level, 14-15%. Of the petitions dismissed...

Table X-1

## POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE ARRESTS 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Juvenile Arrests</u>	8,206	10,266	11,812	13,247	12,573	12,994	14,569	16,521	18,662	18,081*	23,385
Handled in Department	Not	6,083	7,063	7,251	5,228	4,723	5,201	6,638	8,088	7,594	10,321
Referred to Other Agency	Known	528	679	767	532	460	532	608	566	561	699
Referred to Probation Dept. (% Referred to Probation)	-	(35.6%)	(34.4%)	(39.5%)	(54.2%)	(60.1%)	(60.6%)	(56.1%)	(53.6%)	(54.9%)	(52.9%)

Table X-2

## JUVENILE TRAFFIC CASES DISPOSED OF BY HEARING OFFICERS OR REFERREES WITHOUT OFFICIAL COURT HEARING 1960-1969

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
	8,395	9,039	9,345	11,758	12,315	--	--	14,296	16,772	17,797

\*Total juvenile arrests are based on only nine months' data from the City of San Jose, but a full years' data for the remainder of the County.

## JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS RESULTING FROM INITIAL PETITIONS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Grant Total</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>1,381</u>	<u>1,466</u>	<u>1,429</u>	<u>1,918</u>	<u>2,322</u>	<u>2,089</u>	<u>2,813</u>	<u>2,760</u>
Transferred to											
Other County	59	45	45	58	50	35	51	32	66	85	71
<u>Total Within County</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>1,323</u>	<u>1,416</u>	<u>1,394</u>	<u>1,867</u>	<u>2,290</u>	<u>2,023</u>	<u>2,728</u>	<u>2,689</u>
Boys	634	722	853	1,039	1,072	Not	Not	1,895	1,623	2,060	Not
Girls	171	181	188	284	344	Known	Known	395	400	668	Known
<u>Petition Dismissed</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>379</u>
Boys	74	58	45	43	85	Not	Not	243	170	331	Not
Girls	46	44	16	17	26	Known	Known	43	39	91	Known
<u>To Local Supervision</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>783</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>1,212</u>	<u>1,274</u>	<u>1,244</u>	<u>1,588</u>	<u>1,925</u>	<u>1,736</u>	<u>2,238</u>	<u>2,171</u>
Boys	527	649	782	950	964	Not	Not	1,577	1,384	1,672	Not
Girls	119	134	165	262	310	Known	Known	348	352	566	Known
Non-ward Probation	28	19	89	78	256	310	435	342	135	446	582
Boys	28	17	81	74	246	Not	Not	320	111	367	Not
Girls	-	2	8	4	10	Known	Known	22	24	79	Known
Declared Ward	618	764	858	1,134	1,018	934	1,153	1,583	1,601	1,792	1,589
Boys	499	632	701	876	718	Not	Not	1,257	1,273	1,305	Not
Girls	119	132	157	258	300	Known	Known	326	328	487	Known
<u>To Other Jurisdiction for Prosecution or Control</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>139</u>
Boys	33	15	26	46	23	Not	Not	75	69	57	Not
Girls	6	3	7	5	8	Known	Known	4	9	11	Known
<u>To Adult Court</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>124</u>
Boys	20	3	16	21	9	Not	Not	61	61	46	Not
Girls	2	2	1	3	2	Known	Known	3	8	10	Known
<u>To Cal. Youth Authority</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>
Boys	13	12	10	25	14	Not	Not	14	8	11	Not
Girls	4	1	6	2	6	Known	Known	1	1	1	Known

was the same on the average as their proportion of total dispositions. The percentage of juveniles placed under local supervision as wards varied from 73-98% over the 11-year period, giving an average 85%. There was no evidence that girls are more likely to be placed on ward or non-ward status than boys.

From 1960-1970, the percentage of juveniles placed under other jurisdictions remained at 2-5%. The proportion of this group sent to adult court has been very erratic, varying from as low as 25% to as high as 90%. However, in the most recent years, 1967-1970, the percentage seems to be settling down to between 80-90%. Thus, the number of juveniles placed under the California Youth Authority has been very small--in fact, this number, unlike any of the other juvenile court dispositions, has shown no increasing trend.

Summary, juvenile court disposition. Generally, juvenile court disposition practices have been quite consistent, with 14-15% of the initial petitions being dismissed, an average of 86% placed under local supervision, and a small percentage sent to other jurisdictions. About one-fifth of the cases involved girls, and there was no indication that disposition of females followed any different pattern from dispositions of boys. Of juveniles placed under local supervision, about 85% were placed on ward rather than non-ward status. In recent years, between 80-90% of the juveniles sent to other jurisdictions have been sent to adult court rather than to the California Youth Authority.

Chapter XI

JUVENILE PROBATION

## Chapter XI JUVENILE PROBATION

The caseload and status of cases in the Juvenile Probation Department, reasons for juvenile referrals, source of referrals, and many other aspects of the juvenile probation system are described in this chapter. Much of the data covers the years 1960-1970, but in some cases information was available only for more recent years.

### Juvenile Case Movement and Status of Cases

Table XI-1 summarizes the probation department caseload in terms of the beginning balance of cases, the number of initial referrals during the year, and the number of cases closed during the year, from 1960-1970. The beginning balance of cases increased from 3,353 to 5,768 from 1960-1970, or by 72%. Initial referrals during each year rose 155% during the same period (from 3,971 to 10,142). The percentage of cases closed at intake increased from 58% in 1960 to 72% in 1965, then decreased to 61% in 1969. (1970 data were not given.) The number of existing cases closed rose 173% from 1960-1969 (from 1,622 to 4,428). The percentage of existing cases closed at informal status averaged 14.5% from 1960-1967, then rose to 25% during 1968 and 1969. The proportion of cases closed at formal status decreased somewhat, from about 67% to 52%, as that for 725A status and others increased. Cases closed at court status generally held at about 15%.

The status of active juvenile cases under probation on the last day of 1960-1970 is shown in Table XI-2. The totals simply represent the beginning balance of the prior year given in the previous table, but in this table the numbers of boys and girls are provided for some years. Here, the percentage of girls is higher than the proportion in the juvenile court--girls are about one-third of the probation cases. It may also be noted that the number of active cases at the close of 1970 was 30% less than in 1969.

The percentage of cases pending probation or court action decreased from about 15% during 1960-1965 to 3% in 1970. The proportion of pending cases awaiting probation determination (rather than court action) was 64-75% from 1960-1964, suddenly dropped to about 44% over the next three years, then to zero in 1968 and thereafter.

As the percentage of active cases awaiting action decreased, the portion of the total cases under supervision accordingly increased, from 85% during 1960-1965 to 97% in 1970. Of these, by far the largest group has been under formal supervision as wards or dependent children. The proportion under this category has declined, however, from 86-91% during 1960-1964 to about 85% from 1967-1969, and then to just 70% in 1970. The sudden drop in 1970 was taken up by sudden increases in both cases on 725A status and informal probation status. In prior years, the proportion of cases on 725A (6 months' supervision) had never been above 5%, but it was 9% in 1970. The highest percentage of cases on informal probation had been 12%, but in 1970 it was 20%. The proportion of girls under the various categories of supervision remained at about one-third for wards or dependent children, and informal probation, but they were not equivalently represented in the 725A status.

Table X1-1

## JUVENILE CASE MOVEMENT IN PROBATION DEPARTMENT 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Beginning Balance	3,353	3,411	3,299	3,045	3,626	3,836	4,118	4,739	5,334	5,805	5,768
Initial Referrals	3,971	4,001	4,966	5,812	8,199	9,092	8,587	10,773	10,353	11,330	10,142
Closed at Intake	2,291	2,296	3,065	3,528	6,546	6,546	5,667	6,987	6,877	6,939	Not Known
% Closed at Intake	57.7%	57.4%	61.7%	60.7%	66.7%	72.0%	66.0%	64.9%	66.4%	61.2%	
<u>Existing Cases Closed</u>	<u>1,622</u>	<u>1,817</u>	<u>2,155</u>	<u>1,703</u>	<u>2,517</u>	<u>2,264</u>	<u>2,301</u>	<u>3,912</u>	<u>3,005</u>	<u>4,428</u>	Not Known
At Informal Status	279	373	334	179	410	276	349	378	761	1,095	
At Court Status	335	275	298	244	286	285	446	516	424	640	
At 725A Status	---	---	---	75	126	284	255	401	174	327	
At Formal Status	1,008	1,169	1,523	1,205	1,695	1,419	1,251	1,897	1,646	2,366	

Table XI-2

## STATUS OF ACTIVE JUVENILE CASES IN PROBATION DEPARTMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>3,411</u>	<u>3,299</u>	<u>3,405</u>	<u>3,626</u>	<u>3,836</u>	<u>4,118</u>	<u>4,739</u>	<u>5,333</u>	<u>5,805</u>	<u>5,768</u>	<u>4,043</u>
Boys	2,311	2,177	2,057	2,499	2,497	Not	Not	3,577	3,925	Not	Not
Girls	1,100	1,122	958	1,177	1,339	Known	Known	1,756	1,880	Known	Known
<u>Pending</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>112</u>
Boys	301	321	272	377	376	Not	Not	259	319	Not	Not
Girls	161	170	167	209	240	Known	Known	97	110	Known	Known
<u>Awaiting Probation Determination</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>156</u>	-	-	-
Boys	170	184	195	226	255	Not	Not	100	-	-	-
Girls	134	131	133	157	177	Known	Known	56	-	-	-
<u>Court Action Pending</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>224</u>	-
Boys	131	137	77	151	121	Not	Not	159	319	Not	-
Girls	27	39	34	52	63	Known	Known	41	110	Known	-
<u>Unclassified</u>	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	-
<u>Under Supervision December 31</u>	<u>2,949</u>	<u>2,808</u>	<u>2,606</u>	<u>3,040</u>	<u>3,220</u>	<u>3,506</u>	<u>4,328</u>	<u>4,972</u>	<u>5,376</u>	<u>5,544</u>	<u>3,391</u>
Boys	2,010	1,856	1,785	2,072	2,121	2,250	2,864	3,316	3,606	Not	Not
Girls	939	952	821	968	1,099	1,256	1,464	1,656	1,770	Known	Known
<u>Wards/Dependent Children</u>	<u>2,064</u>	<u>2,558</u>	<u>2,331</u>	<u>2,724</u>	<u>2,777</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>4,174</u>	<u>4,607</u>	<u>4,631</u>	<u>2,771</u>
Boys	1,751	1,685	1,590	1,849	1,768	Known	Known	2,751	3,055	Not	Not
Girls	853	873	741	875	1,009	Not	Not	1,423	1,552	Known	Known
<u>725A (6 mos. supervision)</u>	-	-	<u>33</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>153</u>	-	-	<u>172</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>353</u>
Boys	-	-	32	39	150	-	-	160	117	Not	Not
Girls	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	12	9	Known	Known
<u>Informal Probation</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>290</u>	-	-	<u>631</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>807</u>
Boys	259	171	163	184	203	-	-	407	434	Not	Not
Girls	86	79	79	92	87	-	-	224	209	Known	Known

Summary, juvenile case movement and status. The Juvenile Probation Department caseload at the beginning of each year increased 72% from 1960-1970, and initial referrals by 155%. The proportion of initial referrals closed at intake reached a peak in 1965, of 72%, then decreased to 61% by 1969. The majority of the existing cases closed were on formal status. Girls are about one-third of the active probation cases. For some reason, the number of active probation cases in 1970 was 30% less than in 1969. The proportion of cases awaiting probation department action dropped from about 70% in the early sixties to 44% and finally to zero in 1968. Of the total active cases, the percentage pending court action decreased from 1960-1970, from 15% to 3%. The percentage of cases under supervision thereby increased from 85% to 97%. Within the cases under supervision, the proportion on ward/dependent children status declined from about 88% to 85% and then, in 1970, to 70%. Sudden increases in the percentage of juveniles on 725A status (from less than 5% to 9%) and on informal status (from 12% or less to 20%) took up the 1970 drop in ward/dependent children cases.

### Juvenile Probation Department Actions

Table XI-3 gives the probation department determinations of initial referrals for delinquent acts over 1960-1970. Total determinations increased from 2,847 to 10,142 over 1960-1970, or 256%. The proportion of initial referrals closed at intake or referred to another agency increased from 61% in 1960 to a peak of 72% in 1965, then declined to 61% again in 1970. The table indicates that girls have become an increasingly larger percentage of this group. They were 13% of the initial referrals closed or referred to another agency in 1960, but in 1969 were 28% of these. The number of cases closed or referred to another agency increased 256% from 1960-1970. The percentage of cases placed under informal supervision appeared to be increasing slightly, from 10% in 1960 to 15% in 1970, but in terms of absolute numbers, rose 400% (from 298 to 1,490). The proportion of girls placed under informal supervision averaged 25%. Petitions were filed for the remaining cases under probation department determination, this percentage varying from 13% to 34% without any indicated trends over the 11-year period. The number of petitions filed rose from 803 to 2,434, or 203% over 1960-1970. Girls were a smaller proportion of this group (20%, on the average). Apparently, any increase in the percentage of girls initially referred for delinquent acts was handled by closing or referring the case to another agency, since their proportion of other determinations remained at about the same level during 1960-1970.

The number of delinquent juveniles removed from formal status during 1960-1970 is shown in Table XI-4. The total terminations of wardship increased from 745 to 1,763 from 1960-1970, or 137%. By far the largest number of these were regular dismissals, though the percentage decreased from 88% in 1960 to 78% in 1966. These data were not given for 1967-1968, but the percentage for regular dismissals had increased in 1969-1970, to about 95%. The other 12% to 5% were either committed to the California Youth Authority or transferred to another agency. Data were scanty in this area, as may be seen in the table, but it does appear that in 1969 and 1970 a smaller proportion of juveniles were being transferred to other agencies, in favor of commitments to the

Table XI-3

## PROBATION DEPARTMENT DETERMINATIONS OF INITIAL REFERRALS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,847</u>	<u>2,935</u>	<u>3,620</u>	<u>4,057</u>	<u>5,889</u>	<u>6,517</u>	<u>6,597</u>	<u>8,274</u>	<u>8,470</u>	<u>9,102</u>	<u>10,142</u>
<u>Closed/Referred to Other Agency</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>1,722</u>	<u>2,278</u>	<u>2,443</u>	<u>4,081</u>	<u>4,696</u>	<u>4,373</u>	<u>5,416</u>	<u>5,452</u>	<u>5,352</u>	<u>6,218</u>
Boys	1,449	1,394	1,794	1,897	3,339	Not Known	Not Known	4,167	4,052	3,836	Not Known
Girls	297	328	484	546	742	Known	Known	1,249	1,400	1,516	Known
<u>Placed Under Informal Supervision</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>697</u>	<u>894</u>	<u>1,321</u>	<u>1,490</u>
Boys	219	218	272	177	370	Not Known	Not Known	487	685	911	Not Known
Girls	79	74	77	57	73	Known	Known	210	209	410	Known
<u>Petition Filed</u>	<u>803</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>993</u>	<u>1,380</u>	<u>1,365</u>	<u>1,456</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>2,161</u>	<u>2,124</u>	<u>2,429</u>	<u>2,434</u>
Boys	637	739	821	1,091	1,033	Not Known	Not Known	1,807	1,712	1,851	Not Known
Girls	166	182	172	289	332	Known	Known	354	412	578	Known

Table XI-4

## REMOVAL OF DELINQUENT JUVENILES FROM FORMAL STATUS BY TYPE OF REMOVAL 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Terminations of Wardship</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>1,043</u>	<u>961</u>	<u>844</u>	<u>1,897</u>	<u>1,646</u>	<u>1,787</u>	<u>1,763</u>
Boys	635	622	618	677	913	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not
Girls	110	127	156	154	130	Known	Known	Known	Known	Known	Known
<u>Committed to Calif. Youth Authority</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>66</u>			<u>74</u>	<u>79</u>
Boys	72	68	75	116	165	Not	Not			Not	Not
Girls	14	11	22	29	41	Known	Known			Known	Known
<u>Remanded to Adult Court/ Transferred/Other</u>						<u>80</u>	<u>122</u>			<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Boys						Not	Not			Not	Not
Girls						Known	Known			Known	Known
<u>Regular Dismissals</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>786</u>	<u>656</u>			<u>1,712</u>	<u>1,678</u>
Boys	563	554	543	561	748	Not	Not			Not	Not
Girls	96	116	134	125	89	Known	Known			Known	Known

California Youth Authority (CYA). However, it should be kept in mind that, in these two years, a larger percentage of removals were regular dismissals. That is, the percentage of juveniles removed from wardship to be committed to CYA, of total removals, had not increased. The percentage of girls involved in removal categories was only given for 1960-1964, so recent trends are not available.

For regular dismissals, the time to discharge or termination of formal status is shown in Table XI-5 for most of the years from 1960-1970. The median number of months under formal status was 24.4 for boys in 1960, and 18.2 for girls. By 1964, the median was 13.2 months for boys and 13.8 months for girls. Thus, though the duration of formal status decreased for both boys and girls during 1960-1964, it declined far less for girls. In 1965 and 1966, breakdowns by sex were not given; the median for both boys and girls was 15.9 months--an increase over the early sixties. No data at all were available for 1967 or 1968. The exact median number of months of formal status in 1969 and 1970 was not given, but the highest frequency of cases fell in the 12-17 months interval. The medians would therefore be somewhere between 12 and 17 months. It may be said, then, that the median length of time under formal status has decreased from 1960-1970. No differentiation between the duration of wardship for boys and girls was given after 1964, so recent trends cannot be determined.

Summary, juvenile probation department actions. The total number of determinations for delinquent acts made by the probation department during 1960-1970 increased from 2,847 to 10,142, or 256%. The proportion of initial referrals for delinquent acts which were closed or referred to another agency at intake was approximately 60% of the total determinations. The number of cases closed or referred to another agency at intake rose 256%, also. Though a small proportion of the total determinations (10-15%), the number of cases placed on informal status increased 400% from 1960-1970. The rise in the number of petitions filed was just 203%, from 803 to 2,434. The percentage of girls placed under informal supervision averaged 25%, and of petitions filed, about 20%. However, the percentage of girls in cases closed or referred to another agency rose from 13% in 1960 to 28% in 1970. This may indicate that, if the number of girls referred for delinquent acts is increasing, they are primarily being referred to other agencies or dismissed. Total terminations of wardship increased from 745 to 1,763 or 137% over 1960-1970. Of these, the percentage of regular dismissals increased in 1969-1970 to 95% from earlier levels of 78-88%. This resulted in a drop in the percentage of juveniles committed to the California Youth Authority or transferred to other agencies during these two years, but nearly all of these cases were committed to CYA. The median number of months of formal supervision of juveniles decreased from 24.4 for boys and 18.2 for girls to between 12 and 17 months for all wards, from 1960-1970 (data for boys and girls were not given separately after 1964). There were indications that the median number of months under supervision were about equal for boys and girls by 1964.

Table XI-5

## TIME TO DISCHARGE OR TERMINATION OF FORMAL STATUS: REGULAR DISMISSALS 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Regular Dismissals</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>786</u>	<u>656</u>	No Information		<u>1,712</u>	<u>1,678</u>
Boys	<u>563</u>	<u>554</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>748</u>	Not	Not	For 1967-1968		Not	Not
Girls	96	116	134	125	89	Known	Known			Known	Known
<u>After 0-5 Months</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>37</u>			<u>83</u>	<u>50</u>
Boys	23	28	34	26	26	Not	Not			Not	Not
Girls	13	6	10	9	5	Known	Known			Known	Known
<u>After 6-11 Months</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>93</u>			<u>252</u>	<u>317</u>
Boys	67	72	73	110	120	Not	Not			Not	Not
Girls	13	23	21	16	32	Known	Known			Known	Known
<u>After 12-17 Months</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>272</u>			<u>789</u>	<u>697</u>
Boys	109	200	219	241	376	Not	Not			Not	Not
Girls	20	14	31	42	18	Known	Known			Known	Known
<u>After 18-23 Months</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>82</u>			<u>222</u>	<u>250</u>
Boys	70	78	62	63	76	Not	Not			Not	Not
Girls	17	17	22	19	13	Known	Known			Known	Known
<u>After 24-35 Months</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>109</u>			<u>235</u>	<u>204</u>
Boys	166	101	80	68	87	Not	Not			Not	Not
Girls	18	34	25	22	15	Known	Known			Known	Known
<u>After 36-99 Months</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>62</u>			<u>131</u>	<u>160</u>
Boys	128	75	75	53	63	Not	Not			Not	Not
Girls	15	22	25	17	6	Known	Known			Known	Known
<u>Unknown</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			-	-
<u>Median No. of Months</u>						<u>15.9</u>	<u>15.9</u>			<u>Not</u>	<u>Not</u>
Boys	24.4	18.0	14.8	13.4	13.2	Not	Not			Known	Known
Girls	18.2	22.5	18.3	16.7	13.8	Known	Known				

## Reasons for Referral and Sources of Referrals of Juveniles to the Probation Department

General reasons for initial referral of juveniles to the probation department from 1960-1969 may be seen in Table XI-6. (Data for 1970 were too incomplete to be useful.) Of the total initial referrals during these years, the percentage of girls was between 27-32%.

Initial referrals for delinquent acts rose from 72% of the total in 1960 to 80% in 1969. The proportion of girls initially referred for delinquent acts increased from 19-20% in the early sixties to 28% in 1969. Nondelinquent acts were the reason for about 20% of the initial referrals, on the average. In these cases, girls were 50% of those referred. Traffic cases were a minute percentage of the total initial referrals, and nearly all of these involved boys. From 1960-1964, cases referred to the juvenile probation department for special investigation comprised about 8-9% of the total with girls being about half of the group. No data were given for this category in 1965-1966, but figures for 1967 and 1968 indicate that they had become a much smaller portion of the total.

Table XI-7 specifies delinquent acts for which juveniles were initially referred to the probation department, from 1960-1970. The same information is given in Table XI-7-a but with individual numbers for boys and girls for the years 1960-1964 and 1967-1969. Data from the tables will be discussed concurrently.

The proportion of initial referrals for specific offenses did not vary importantly from 1960-1970, ranging from 53% to 58% or slightly over one-half of the cases. The number of cases referred for specific offenses rose from 1,506 to 5,794, an increase of 285%. Girls were an increasing percentage of the cases referred for specific offenses, having been 8% in 1960 but 19% in 1969.

Juvenile referrals for homicide were 0.1-0.2% of the specific offenses, and almost all were boys. Initial referrals for robbery ranged from 15 to 31 during 1960-1967 with no evident trend, but appeared to be increasing over 1968-1970 (from 43 to 56). However, in percentage of total specific offense referrals, robbery remained at 1% or less. About one robbery case per year involved a girl, until 1969 when 12 out of 38 robbery offenders were girls.

Juveniles initially referred for assault increased from 35 in 1960 to 363 in 1970, or by 937%. As a proportion of the total referrals for specific offenses, assault rose only 2.3% to 6.3%, notwithstanding the tremendous growth of its numbers. The percentage of assault referrals for girls ranged from 7-22%, very erratically.

Initial referrals for rape and other sex offenses increased from 100 in 1960 to a peak of 437 in 1967, then declined to 94 by 1970. As a percentage of all referrals for specific offenses, this resulted in an increase for rape and other sex offenses from 3.5% in 1960 to 11.2% in 1963 followed by a gradual decrease to 1.6% in 1970. The proportion of girls referred for sex offenses was 21% in 1960, rose to 52% in 1963, decreased to 33% by 1968 and in 1969 fell to 9%.

The number of juveniles initially referred for burglary offenses was 348 in 1960 and grew to 855 by 1967 but has been decreasing since, to

Table XI-6

## GENERAL REASON FOR INITIAL JUVENILE REFERRAL TO PROBATION DEPARTMENT

1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,971</u>	<u>4,001</u>	<u>4,965</u>	<u>5,812</u>	<u>8,198</u>	<u>9,092</u>	<u>8,585</u>	<u>10,771</u>	<u>10,353</u>	<u>11,356</u>	Not
Boys	2,907	2,914	3,592	4,087	5,900	Not	Not	7,396	7,738	7,747	Known
Girls	1,064	1,087	1,373	1,725	2,298	Known	Known	3,033	2,957	3,609	
<u>Delinquent</u>	<u>2,857</u>	<u>2,294</u>	<u>3,636</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>5,886</u>	<u>6,502</u>	<u>6,594</u>	<u>8,273</u>	<u>8,469</u>	<u>9,102</u>	<u>10,117</u>
Boys	2,312	2,344	2,902	3,158	4,740	Not	Not	6,461	6,448	6,598	Not
Girls	545	580	734	894	1,146	Known	Known	1,812	2,021	2,504	Known
<u>Nondelinquent</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>918</u>	<u>1,232</u>	<u>1,767</u>	<u>2,590</u>	<u>1,991</u>	<u>2,418</u>	<u>1,831</u>	<u>2,228</u>	Not
Boys	388	354	458	648	868	Not	Not	1,220	919	1,124	Known
Girls	356	367	460	584	899	Known	Known	1,198	912	1,104	
<u>Traffic</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>27</u>	Not	Not	43	28	26	25
Boys	9	23	10	17	27	Known	Known	38	24	25	Not
Girls	1	-	-	1	-			5	4	1	Known
<u>Special Inves- tigation</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>518</u>	Not	Not	37	25	Not	Not
Boys	198	193	222	264	265	Known	Known	19	5	Known	Known
Girls	162	140	179	246	253			18	20		

Table XI-7

## DELINQUENT ACTS FOR WHICH JUVENILES WERE INITIALLY REFERRED TO PROBATION DEPARTMENT 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,857</u>	<u>2,924</u>	<u>3,636</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>5,886</u>	<u>6,502</u>	<u>6,594</u>	<u>8,273</u>	<u>8,469</u>	<u>9,102</u>	<u>10,117</u>
<u>Specific Offenses</u>	<u>1,506</u>	<u>1,683</u>	<u>2,006</u>	<u>2,196</u>	<u>3,320</u>	<u>3,634</u>	<u>3,691</u>	<u>4,650</u>	<u>4,766</u>	<u>5,024</u>	<u>5,794</u>
Homicide	1	3	4	5	5	9	8	7	7	7	7
Robbery	26	17	15	21	27	22	31	21	43	38	56
Assault	35	76	72	107	173	159	190	210	198	310	363
Forcible Rape } Other Sex }	100	101	161	246	339	307	318	437	317	157	94
Burglary	348	438	459	526	585	697	751	855	828	834	807
Theft (except auto)	581	612	785	791	1,420	1,586	1,586	1,893	1,786	1,757	2,206
Forgery*										*	*
Auto Theft	297	312	402	374	534	521	451	455	498	485	552
Drug Violations	5	6	2	8	9	8	97	493	804	1,134	1,403
Marijuana										622	775
Heroin/Narcotics										19	20
Dangerous Drugs										351	438
Other Drugs										142	170
Other	94	96	88	105	207	211	259	279	285	302	306
Forgery*						*	*	*	*		
Forgery	19	22	18	13	21						
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	<u>1,351</u>	<u>1,241</u>	<u>1,630</u>	<u>1,856</u>	<u>2,566</u>	<u>2,868</u>	<u>2,903</u>	<u>3,623</u>	<u>3,703</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>4,323</u>
Incorrigible/Sexual Delinquency <sup>X</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,962	1,224
Malicious Mischief	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	399	411
Failure to Adjust/ Runaway	731	744	958	1,204	1,535	1,696	1,701	2,235	2,125	173	912
Liquor, Gasoline, and Glue Sniffing	247	253	373	299	456	458	522	539	527	528	632
Loitering, Trespassing, And Curfew	221	123	144	157	276	413	424	528	735	736	645
Disorderly Conduct	105	91	112	138	199	189	160	188	180	133	207
Truancy	47	30	43	58	100	112	96	133	136	121	292

\*Forgery was listed as a separate category from 1960-1964, included with "Other" acts in 1965-1968, and included under "Theft" in 1969-1970.

<sup>X</sup> Incorrigibility, sexual delinquency, and malicious mischief were included with "Failure to Adjust/Runaway" tendencies from 1960 until 1969.

Table XI-7A

## DELINQUENT ACTS FOR WHICH BOYS/GIRLS WERE INITIALLY REFERRED TO PROBATION DEPARTMENT 1960-1964 and 1967-1969

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>2312/545</u>	<u>2344/580</u>	<u>2902/734</u>	<u>3158/894</u>	<u>4740/1146</u>	<u>6461/1812</u>	<u>6448/2021</u>	<u>6598/2504</u>
<u>Specific Offenses</u>	<u>1379/127</u>	<u>1526/157</u>	<u>1753/253</u>	<u>1872/324</u>	<u>2885/435</u>	<u>3870/780</u>	<u>3996/770</u>	<u>4060/964</u>
Homicide	1/-	3/-	4/-	5/-	4/1	7/-	7/-	5/2
Robbery	26/-	16/1	14/1	19/2	26/1	20/1	42/1	26/12
Assault	32/3	59/17	67/5	93/14	161/12	181/29	179/19	283/27
Forcible Rape } Other Sex }	79/21	76/25	97/64	119/127	207/132	278/159	213/104	143/14
Burglary	340/8	426/12	437/22	512/14	549/36	811/44	781/47	791/43
Theft (except auto)	515/66	539/73	660/125	666/125	1217/203	1533/360	1441/345	1253/504
Forgery*								*
Auto Theft	281/16	296/19	381/21	346/28	506/28	418/37	459/39	453/32
Drug Violations	5/-	4/2	2/-	7/1	7/2	372/121	607/197	834/300
Marijuana								487/135
Heroin/Narcotics								15/4
Dangerous Drugs								242/109
Other Drug Offenses								90/52
Other	88/6	94/2	79/9	97/8	193/14	250/29	267/18	272/30
Forgery*						*	*	
Forgery	12/7	13/9	12/6	8/5	15/6			
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	<u>933/418</u>	<u>818/423</u>	<u>1149/481</u>	<u>1286/570</u>	<u>1855/711</u>	<u>2591/1032</u>	<u>2452/1251</u>	<u>2513/1539</u>
Incorrigible/Sexual Delinquency x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	871/1091
Malicious Mischief x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	370/29
Failure to Adjust/ Runaway	429/302	397/347	544/414	740/464	971/564	1450/785	1196/929	98/75
Liquor, Gasoline, and Glue Sniffing	229/18	225/28	339/34	267/32	411/45	456/83	449/78	421/107
Loitering, Trespassing, and Curfew	159/62	103/20	127/17	129/28	233/43	453/75	583/152	575/161
Disorderly Conduct	95/10	79/12	111/1	114/24	171/28	152/36	152/28	115/18
Truancy	21/26	14/16	28/15	36/22	69/31	80/53	72/64	63/58

\*Forgery was listed as a separate category from 1960-1964, included with "Other" acts in 1967-1968, and include under "Theft" in 1969.

X Incorrigibility, sexual delinquency, and malicious mischief were included with "Failure to Adjust/Runaway" tendencies until 1969.

807 in 1970. The overall increase from 1960-1970 was, then, 132%. The proportion of referrals for burglary of the total for specific offenses was at its highest in 1962 (26%), and declined thereafter to 13.9% in 1970. The proportion of girls referred for burglary showed a tendency to increase, rising from 2% in 1960 to 5% in 1969.

Initial referrals for theft (other than auto) can only be compared over 1960-1968, because in 1969-1970, forgery offenses were added to the theft category. Referrals for theft increased from 581 to 1,786 from 1960-1968, a 207% rise. It is evident from the size of the number of cases that theft offenses have been the predominant reason for initial referrals. The proportion of referrals for theft, of the specific offenses, was from 36-47% over 1960-1968. The proportion of theft referrals for girls increased from 11% in 1960 to 19% in 1968.

Juvenile referrals for auto theft increased from 297 to 552, an 86% rise from 1960-1970. Referrals for auto theft declined as a percentage of all referrals for specific offenses, from 20% in 1960 to less than 10% in 1970. Girls remained an almost constant 5% of referrals for auto theft in the early sixties, but increased to 7-8% in 1967-1969.

The number of juvenile referrals for drug violations numbered 2-9 from 1960-1965. In 1966, the number increased to 97, 1112% more than the 8 referrals in 1965. From 1966-1970, referrals for drug violations increased another 1346%, from 97 to 1,403. Thus, referrals for an offense which had been less than 1% (0.1-0.4%) during 1960-1965 increased in the next five years to 24% of all referrals for specific offenses. In 1969 and 1970, the referrals for drug violations were specified by type. 55% of the drug violations involved marijuana; 31%, dangerous drugs; 12%, "other" drugs; and the other 2%, heroin and other narcotics. Over referrals for all drug violation offenses, girls made up 26% of the referrals. For marijuana and heroin/narcotics offenses, girls were 21-22% of referrals. Their proportion was higher for dangerous drug and "other" drug offenses, 31% and 37% respectively.

Juvenile referrals for specific offenses under the catch-all "other" classification were given separately from 1960-1964; then, forgery offenses were included from 1965-1968. Forgery offense referrals had been given separately from 1960-1964. To get some idea of the trend, if any, for referrals for "other" reasons, forgery offenses were added to "other" offenses in the 1960-1964 data as far as this discussion is concerned. So, "other" offense referrals increased from 113 in 1960 to 285 in 1968, or by 152% (including referrals for forgery offenses). In proportion to referrals for all specific offenses, they made a small contribution, ranging from 5-7% over 1960-1968. The proportion of girls referred for "other" specific offenses varied from 6% to 14%, but it should be noted that girls contributed more than 50% of the referrals for forgery in most of the years when this offense was given as a separate category.

Initial referrals of juveniles for delinquent tendencies increased from 1,351 to 4,323 during 1960-1970, or 220%. Girls were about one-third of these referrals. Within the cases referred to the probation department for delinquent tendencies, several kinds of juvenile misbehavior

have been lumped together in the BCS data. From 1960-1969, incorrigibility, sexual delinquency, malicious mischief, failure to adjust and running away from home were counted together. In 1969 and 1970, incorrigibility and sexual delinquency behaviors were specified apart from malicious mischief and failure to adjust or running away. Liquor, gasoline and glue sniffing were reported as one category, and loitering, trespassing, and curfew violations as another. Indeed, disorderly conduct and truancy are the only delinquent tendencies which have been reported individually, until 1969 when malicious mischief referrals were separated from several others. Though one might be able to assume that most of these juvenile misbehaviors spring from the same causes, for the most part--emotional disturbances, growing-up pains and tests of authority, differences with parents, etc.--some of these are very different forms of expression of juvenile problems. They also appear to represent different levels of misbehavior. If these various types of juvenile misbehavior must be lumped together for ease of data gathering or presentation of data, it is recommended that the data be grouped by level of misbehavior or by type of behavior. Otherwise, it is as useful to lump all of the delinquent tendencies together as to count incorrigibles with sexual delinquents or loiterers with trespassers. It is worth noting, once again, that most of these behaviors would not be considered reason for arrest or probation referral if done by persons over 18 or 21 years of age. Further, many are highly susceptible to subjective interpretation.

In any case, in order to determine 1960-1970 trends in referrals for incorrigible, sexually delinquent, failing to adjust, and running away behaviors, all were added together for 1969-1970 in conformity with previous reporting. Initial referrals of juveniles for these delinquent tendencies increased from 731 in 1960 to 2,547 in 1970, a growth of 248%. As a whole, these acts made up from 54% to 65% of all referrals for delinquent tendencies, with no changes of trend indicated. In the two years when incorrigibility and sexual delinquency and malicious mischief were given separately, the proportion of referrals for delinquent tendencies for malicious mischief was about 10%. Referrals for the other classifications varied considerably from 1969-1970. In 1969, referrals for incorrigibility and sexual delinquency were 1,962 or 48% of all referrals for delinquent tendencies, but were only 28% in 1970. Of all referrals for delinquent tendencies in 1969, just 4% were for failure to adjust or running away, but in 1970 these were 21% of all referrals. In the one year in which the number of referrals for boys and girls were given for these classifications, girls were 56% of the referrals for incorrigibility and sexual delinquency, 7% of the referrals for malicious mischief, and 43% of those for failure to adjust or running away. Indications are, then, that many of the referrals lumped under incorrigible/sexual delinquency are in fact for female sexual delinquency. (It may be remembered that, except for forgery, sex offenses were the only category under specific offenses where females were a high proportion of the juvenile offenders.) The high proportion of girls in the lumped categories of incorrigibility, sexual delinquency, malicious mischief, and failure to adjust/runaway--from 35-47%--is evidently due, then, to their higher percentage of referrals for sexual delinquency and failure to adjust/runaway, rather than malicious mischief.

Though the absolute numbers of referrals for the delinquent tendencies of liquor and gasoline and glue sniffing increased from 247 to 632 (a 156% increase), from 1960-1970, their percentage of all referrals for delinquent tendencies declined slightly, from 18-23% in the early sixties to

13-15% in 1968-1970. The proportion of girls referred for liquor and gasoline and glue sniffing increased from 7% in 1960 to 20% in 1970.

Referrals for loitering, trespassing, and curfew violations were another 8-20% of referrals for delinquent tendencies, showing some tendency to increase in proportion in recent years. The number of these referrals increased from 221 to 645 from 1960-1970, or 192%. The proportion of girls referred for these reasons was quite variable, ranging from 9-28%; their average percentage over 1960-1970 was 13%.

The number of referrals for disorderly conduct was very erratic, rising from 105 in 1960 to 199 in 1964, decreasing to 133 in 1969 and then jumping to 207 in 1970. Over 1960-1970, the proportion of referrals for disorderly conduct of all referrals for delinquent tendencies appeared to be falling slightly, from 8% in 1960 to 5% in 1970. Girls were an unpredictable portion of referrals for disorderly conduct, but on the average, the percentage of girls was 11% from 1960-1964 (range, 1% to 17%) and 16% over 1967-1969 (range, 14-19%).

Truancy referrals showed a general tendency to increase from 1960-1970, but in 1970 were over twice as much as the previous high of 136 in 1968. From 1960-1968, referrals for truancy increased from 47 to 136. From 1968-1970, truancy referrals increased from 136 to 292. The overall percentage of increase from 1960 to 1970 was 521%. Except for a jump to 7% in 1970, truancies were a fairly stable 3-4% of all referrals for delinquent tendencies during 1960-1970. Again, girls were a relatively high proportion of referrals under this category, averaging 43% from 1960-1970.

Sources of delinquent act referrals to the probation department during 1960-1970 are shown in Table XI-8. 90-92% of the initial referrals for delinquent acts came from primary law enforcement agencies, the number increasing from 2,584 in 1960 to 9,364 in 1970, or 262%. This proportion does not necessarily mean that law enforcement agencies were responsible for identification of 90% of the juvenile offenders, but that they have, after investigation of reported offenders from other sources and of particular crimes, been the ultimate source of referral for these offenders. Girls were, at least from 1960-1964 and 1967-1968, about 20% of these referrals.

From 4-7% of the initial referrals for delinquent acts have come from the courts during 1960-1970, the number growing from 141 to 576 for a 308% increase. Though the proportion of referrals coming from the courts has not increased to any extent, the difference in the percentages of increase in referrals by primary law enforcement agencies (262%) and by the courts (308%) indicates that the courts are sending relatively more juveniles to the probation department. The proportion of girls referred by the courts averaged 25% over 1960-1964 and 1967-1968.

The remaining small proportion of juvenile offenders who were referred from other sources appeared to be approximately equally divided between referrals by schools, parents or relatives, and other or unknown sources. Girls were a significantly higher percentage of referrals from these sources than from law enforcement agencies or the courts, either slightly under or over 50%.

Table XI-8

## SOURCE OF DELINQUENT ACT REFERRALS TO PROBATION DEPARTMENT 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,857</u>	<u>2,924</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>5,886</u>	<u>6,502</u>	<u>6,594</u>	<u>8,273</u>	<u>8,469</u>	<u>9,102</u>	<u>10,142</u>
Boys	2,312	2,344	2,902	3,158	4,740	Not	Not	6,461	6,448	Not	Not
Girls	545	580	734	894	1,146	Known	Known	1,812	2,021	Known	Known
<u>Unknown</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>49</u>
Boys	1	18	2	3	2	Not	Not	27	19	Not	Not
Girls	-	6	2	-	-	Known	Known	11	5	Known	Known
<u>Primary Law Enforcement Agency</u>	<u>2,584</u>	<u>2,649</u>	<u>3,394</u>	<u>3,726</u>	<u>5,411</u>	<u>5,973</u>	<u>6,015</u>	<u>7,526</u>	<u>7,625</u>	<u>7,962</u>	<u>9,364</u>
Boys	2,113	2,148	2,732	2,972	4,432	Not	Not	5,942	5,881	Not	Not
Girls	471	501	662	754	979	Known	Known	1,584	1,744	Known	Known
<u>Courts</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>629</u>	<u>576</u>
Boys	116	113	102	109	167	Not	Not	346	401	Not	Not
Girls	25	41	37	37	50	Known	Known	87	132	Known	Known
<u>Schools</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>84</u>
Boys	26	12	15	20	33	-	-	24	25	Not	Not
Girls	15	4	9	20	23	-	-	19	22	Known	Known
<u>Parents/Relatives</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>54</u>			<u>54</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>43</u>
Boys	39	37	32	27	24			32	25	Not	Not
Girls	29	15	19	32	30			22	27	Known	Known
<u>Other</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>26</u>
Boys	17	16	19	27	82	Not	Not	90	97	Not	Not
Girls	5	13	5	30	64	Known	Known	89	91	Known	Known

Summary, reasons for referral and sources of referrals of juveniles. The proportion of girls in the total initial referrals from 1960-1969 was 27-32%. Initial referrals for delinquent acts increased from 72% to 80% of the total during this period, and the proportion of girls referred for delinquent acts was rising, too, from 19-20% to 28%. An average of 20% of referrals were for nondelinquent acts; 50% of these were girls. Most of the remaining cases were referred for special investigation. Slightly over one-half of the cases were referred for specific offenses, the rest for delinquent tendencies. The increase in referrals for specific offenses was 285% from 1960-1970, from 1,506 to 5,794. Initial referrals for delinquent tendencies increased from 1,351 to 4,323 or 220% over 1960-1970. The proportion of girls referred for specific offenses increased from 8-19% over 1960-1969, but remained fairly stable for delinquent tendency referrals, at about one-third of the total.

Initial referrals for homicide were about 0.1-0.2% of total referrals, for specific offenses, and referrals for robbery remained at 1% or less; girls were a very small percentage of referrals for these offenses. Referrals for assault increased dramatically, by 937% from 1960-1970, but they only increased from 2% to 6% of the total referrals for specific offenses. The percentage of girls referred for assault varied from 7-22%. The number of juveniles referred for rape and other sex offenses ranged from 2-11% of the specific offenses during 1960-1970, and the proportion of girls varied from as little as 9% to 52% of these. Referrals for burglary offenses were a somewhat larger percentage of referrals for specific offenses, from 14-26%, and the proportion of girls referred for burglary was small but tending to increase. Theft (except auto) offenses were the largest proportion of referrals for specific offenses, increasing from 581 to 1,786 (207%) from 1960-1968 and accounting for 36-47% of referrals during this period. The percentage of girls referred for theft rose from 11% in 1960 to 19% in 1968. Juvenile referrals for auto theft declined from 20% to 10% of specific offenses from 1960-1970, though the number increased from 297 to 552 (86%). Girls were 5% of auto theft referrals from 1960-1964, but increased to 7-8% in the late sixties. Juvenile referrals for drug violations were less than 1% of referrals for specific offenses from 1960-1965, but from 1966-1970 the number rose from 97 to 1,403 or 1346%, making them 24% of all referrals. In 1969-1970, 55% of the drug violations involved marijuana; 31%, dangerous drugs; 12%, "other" drugs; and the other 2%, heroin and other narcotics. Overall, girls made up 26% of the drug violation referrals, but their proportion was higher for dangerous drug and "other" drug offenses (31-37%) than for marijuana and heroin/narcotics offenses (21-22%).

Data for several different kinds of juvenile misbehavior, and levels of seriousness, have been lumped together in reporting initial referrals for delinquent tendencies. Until 1969, referrals for incorrigibility, sexual delinquency, malicious mischief, failure to adjust, and running away from home were given as one category. Liquor and gasoline and glue sniffing referrals were reported as one classification, and loitering, trespassing, and curfew violations as another, over the entire period from 1960-1970. It appears that the data would be considerably more meaningful and useful if data were reported separately for these behaviors, or at least for those which include significant proportions of juvenile referrals for delinquent tendencies. Initial referrals for incorrigibility, sexual delinquency, malicious mischief, failure to adjust, and running away increased from 731 to 2,547, or 248%

from 1960-1970. These acts were 54-65% of referrals for delinquent tendencies, with from 35-47% of these being girls. In the two years for which some individual data were reported for referrals for these acts, 1969-1970, it was found that 10% of all delinquent tendency referrals were for malicious mischief, with girls being a small percentage of these (7%). Incurrigibility and sexual delinquency were 48% of all referrals for delinquent tendencies in 1969, but only 28% in 1970; girls contributed 56% of these referrals. (This leads to the conclusion that most of these cases may be sexual delinquency referrals.) Referrals for failure to adjust/runaway juveniles varied from 4% in 1969 to 21% in 1970; girls were a high percentage of these cases, too--43%. Though referrals for liquor and gasoline and glue sniffing increased in number over 1960-1970, their proportion of referrals for delinquent tendencies dropped from 18-23% to 13-15%. The percentage of girls referred for these acts increased from 7% to 20%. Referrals for loitering, trespassing, and curfew violations rose 192% from 1960-1970, and their percentage of referrals for delinquent tendencies tended to increase (ranging from 8-20%). Girls were, on the average, 13% of these referrals. The number of referrals for disorderly conduct was very erratic, but they were generally a small proportion of delinquent tendency referrals, with girls contributing about 11% of these referrals in the early sixties but 16% in more recent years. Referrals for truancy were a small percentage of all referrals for delinquent tendencies, 3-4%, except for a sudden increase in 1970 to 7% which reflected the 292 truancy referrals in 1970--the previous high had been 136, in 1968. Girls were about 43% of the referrals for truancy.

90-92% of the delinquent act referrals to the probation department come from primary law enforcement agencies. The number referred by law enforcement agencies rose 262% from 1960-1970 (from 2,584 to 9,364), girls being about 20% of these referrals. Referrals by the courts increased from 141 to 576, a 308% rise, but still contributed only 4-7% of the total referrals. Approximately one-fourth of the court referrals were girls. The remainder of the referrals came from schools, parents or relatives, and other or unknown sources, with about 50% being referrals of girls.

#### Characteristics of Juveniles on Initial Referral to the Probation Department

Table XI-9 gives the ages of juveniles referred for probation from 1960-1964 and 1967-1970. The median age of referral has remained almost the same over this period, 15.4-15.8 years, and there were no real differences in the median ages of referral for boys and girls. However, the percentage of girls referred within different age intervals varied. About 10% of the 8-11 year old referrals were girls, and their proportion increased with age to 25% of referrals 14-15 years old followed by decreasing proportions to 15% in the 18 years and over group.

The race of juveniles initially referred to the probation department for delinquent acts in 1960-1964 and 1967-1970 is shown in Table XI-10. Though the number of white juveniles referred increased from 2,755 to 7,651 over 1960-1970, or 178%, their proportion of all referrals decreased from 96% to 75%. From 1960-1968, the percentage of white boys dropped from 78% to 70%, while the percentage of white girls increased

Table XI-9 AGE OF JUVENILE AT INITIAL REFERRAL TO PROBATION DEPARTMENT FOR DELINQUENT ACTS 1960-1964 AND 1967-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,857</u>	<u>2,924</u>	<u>3,636</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>5,886</u>	<u>8,273</u>	<u>8,469</u>	<u>9,102</u>	<u>10,142</u>
<u>8-9 Years</u>	43	42	70	84	143	170	143	153	182
Boys	39	34	62	80	125	158	134	Not	Not
Girls	4	8	8	4	18	12	9	Known	Known
<u>10-11 Years</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>457</u>
Boys	126	91	147	169	274	345	308	Not	Not
Girls	9	14	19	11	36	36	34	Known	Known
<u>12-Years</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>626</u>
Boys	138	124	166	200	283	405	378	Not	Not
Girls	20	20	33	37	50	97	92	Known	Known
<u>13 Years</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>914</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>967</u>	<u>1,212</u>
Boys	254	269	340	356	517	705	679	Not	Not
Girls	76	69	82	97	123	209	211	Known	Known
<u>14 Years</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>939</u>	<u>1,375</u>	<u>1,355</u>	<u>1,383</u>	<u>1,794</u>
Boys	313	403	417	477	714	1,036	944	Not	Not
Girls	120	130	111	174	225	339	411	Known	Known
<u>15 Years</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>832</u>	<u>788</u>	<u>1,066</u>	<u>1,558</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>1,766</u>	<u>1,962</u>
Boys	348	418	626	587	814	1,156	1,209	Not	Not
Girls	116	121	206	201	252	402	481	Known	Known
<u>16 Years</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>915</u>	<u>1,159</u>	<u>1,634</u>	<u>1,808</u>	<u>1,906</u>	<u>2,196</u>
Boys	505	472	551	681	918	1,219	1,347	Not	Not
Girls	127	123	161	234	241	415	461	Known	Known
<u>17 Years</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>1,179</u>	<u>1,485</u>	<u>1,590</u>	<u>1,862</u>	<u>1,423</u>
Boys	533	476	527	551	994	1,219	1,296	Not	Not
Girls	68	80	105	126	185	263	294	Known	Known
<u>18 Years and Over</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>277</u>
Boys	41	38	49	39	68	212	144	Not	Not
Girls	3	14	8	9	7	37	26	Known	Known
<u>Unknown</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>13</u>
Boys	15	19	17	18	33	6	9	Not	Not
Girls	2	1	1	1	9	2	2	Known	Known
<u>Median Age</u>									
Boys	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.6		
Girls	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.5		

Table XI-10 RACE OF JUVENILE INITIALLY REFERRED TO PROBATION DEPARTMENT FOR DELINQUENT ACTS 1960-1964 AND 1967-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,857</u>	<u>2,924</u>	<u>3,636</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>5,886</u>	<u>8,273</u>	<u>8,469</u>	<u>9,102</u>	<u>10,142</u>
<u>White</u>	<u>2,755</u>	<u>2,792</u>	<u>3,485</u>	<u>3,636</u>	<u>5,088</u>	<u>7,452</u>	<u>7,837</u>	<u>8,078</u>	<u>7,651</u>
Boys	2,231	2,233	2,790	2,854	4,117	5,782	5,930	Not	Not
Girls	524	559	782	782	971	1,670	1,907	Known	Known
<u>Negro</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>351</u>
Boys	44	55	97	97	98	181	189	Not	Not
Girls	5	8	20	20	19	38	37	Known	Known
<u>Other</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>128</u>
Boys	21	45	30	21	51	56	60	Not	Not
Girls	10	11	18	12	15	14	19	Known	Known
<u>Unknown</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>2,012</u>
Boys	16	11	14	186	474	442	269	Not	Not
Girls	6	2	5	80	186	90	58	Known	Known

## PERCENTAGE BY RACE OF JUVENILES INITIALLY REFERRED

<u>White</u>	<u>96.4%</u>	<u>95.5%</u>	<u>95.9%</u>	<u>89.7%</u>	<u>86.4%</u>	<u>90.1%</u>	<u>92.5%</u>	<u>88.7%</u>	<u>75.4%</u>
Boys	78.1	76.4	76.8	70.4	69.9	69.9	70.0	Not	Not
Girls	18.3	19.1	19.1	19.3	16.5	20.2	22.5	Known	Known
<u>Negro</u>	<u>1.7%</u>	<u>2.2%</u>	<u>2.3%</u>	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>2.0%</u>	<u>2.6%</u>	<u>2.7%</u>	<u>3.4%</u>	<u>3.5%</u>
Boys	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.2	Not	Not
Girls	.2	.3	.4	.5	.3	.4	.5	Known	Known
<u>Other</u>	<u>1.1%</u>	<u>1.9%</u>	<u>1.3%</u>	<u>.8%</u>	<u>1.1%</u>	<u>.9%</u>	<u>.9%</u>	<u>1.5%</u>	<u>1.3%</u>
Boys	.7	1.5	.8	.5	.9	.7	.7	Not	Not
Girls	.4	.4	.5	.3	.2	.2	.2	Known	Known
<u>Unknown</u>	<u>.8%</u>	<u>.4%</u>	<u>.5%</u>	<u>6.6%</u>	<u>10.5%</u>	<u>6.4%</u>	<u>3.9%</u>	<u>6.4%</u>	<u>19.8%</u>
Boys	.6	.3	.4	4.6	8.1	5.3	3.2	Not	Not
Girls	.2	.1	.1	2.0	2.4	1.1	.7	Known	Known

## RACE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL 10-19 YEAR OLD POPULATION, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, 1966\*

<u>White</u>	<u>94.7%</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
Boys	47.5	Boys	1.6
Girls	47.2	Girls	1.4
<u>Negro</u>	<u>1.0%</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>1.3%</u>
Boys	.5	Boys	.7
Girls	.5	Girls	.6

\*Special census by Sounty of Santa Clara Planning Dept., April 1, 1966.

from 18% to 22.5%. Negro juveniles referred increased from 49 to 351 or 616% from 1960-1970, though their proportion of all referrals only rose from 2% to 3.5%. Over 1960-1968, the percentage of referrals for Negro boys rose from 1.5% to 2%; Negro girls contributed 0.2% in 1960 but 0.5% by 1968. Juveniles of "other" races increased from 31 in 1960 to 128 in 1970, a 313% rise. Their percentage of all referrals was 0.8-1.9% during 1960-1970; no tendency to increase in proportion was indicated. Boys of "other" races were 0.7-1.5% of the total, and girls of "other" races, 0.2-0.4%. The remainder, of unknown race, rose from 22 to 2,012 from 1960-1970, or 9045%. The percentage of all referrals for juveniles of unknown race increased as a result, from 0.8% in 1960 to 20% in 1970. From 1960-1968, the proportion of all referrals for boys of unknown race rose from 0.6% to 3.2% and that for girls, from 0.2% to 0.7%.

To relate the percentages of total referrals discussed above to the proportion of boys and girls of different races within the juvenile population, population proportions are also shown in Table XI-10. The special 1966 census from which these data were obtained did not give the 10-17 year old figures, but it was assumed that the 10-19 year old populations which were given would not be very different. It may be seen that white boys contributed more than their proportionate share, being 70-78% of the total referrals but only 47.5% in the 10-19 year old population. Negro, "other", and boys of unknown races also were a higher percentage of referrals than of the juvenile population. White girls contributed less than their proportion of the population to referrals, as did girls of "other" races, but Negro girls and girls of unknown race were generally more equally represented in referrals and the population. As a whole, white juveniles were slightly overrepresented in 1960 but dropped to less than their proportion in the population by 1970. Negroes became increasingly overrepresented in juvenile referrals compared to their proportion in the population. Juvenile referrals of "other" races were consistently underrepresented according to their percentage of the juvenile population. Until 1963, juveniles of unknown race were also underrepresented in juvenile referrals, but by 1970 their referrals were 15 times their proportion in the population.

Juvenile referrals by ethnic group--Mexican-American and all others--are shown in Table XI-11, for 1960-1964 and 1967-1970. The number of referrals of Mexican-American juveniles increased from 767 to 1,512 or 97% from 1960-1970. The number of referrals for all other ethnic groups rose from 2,090 to 8,630 or 313% during the same period. It is evident, then, that the number of Mexican-American juveniles referred has not been increasing at nearly the rate of all other ethnic groups. As a consequence, their proportion of total referrals has been declining, from 27% in 1960 to 15% in 1970. Mexican-American girls were a much smaller percentage of total referrals over 1960-1968 than girls of other ethnic groups, about 5% or less compared to an increasing proportion from 14% to 19%. Comparing juvenile referrals with population percentages for Mexican-Americans and all other ethnic groups, it may be seen in Table XI-11 that the decreasing percentage of referrals for Mexican-Americans has been approaching their proportion in the population, 11.4%. Mexican-American boys have been overrepresented in juvenile referrals, since their percentage of the total 10-19 year old population is about 6% but their proportion of referrals was 22% in 1960 and dropped to 16% in 1968. Mexican-American girls have been slightly underrepresented

Table XI-11 ETHNIC GROUP OF JUVENILES INITIALLY REFERRED TO PROBATION DEPARTMENT FOR DELINQUENT ACTS 1960-1964 and 1967-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,857</u>	<u>2,924</u>	<u>3,636</u>	<u>4,052</u>	<u>5,886</u>	<u>8,273</u>	<u>8,469</u>	<u>9,102</u>	<u>10,142</u>
<u>Mexican-American</u>	767	701	809	692	729	1,876	1,719	1,747	1,512
Boys	619	561	608	518	563	1,426	1,317	Not	Not
Girls	148	140	201	174	166	450	402	Known	Known
<u>All Others</u>	<u>2,090</u>	<u>2,223</u>	<u>2,827</u>	<u>3,360</u>	<u>5,157</u>	<u>6,397</u>	<u>6,750</u>	<u>7,355</u>	<u>8,630</u>
Boys	1,693	1,783	2,294	2,640	4,177	5,035	5,131	Not	Not
Girls	397	440	533	720	980	1,362	1,619	Known	Known

PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILES INITIALLY REFERRED, BY ETHNIC GROUP

<u>Mexican-American</u>	<u>26.9%</u>	<u>24.0%</u>	<u>22.2%</u>	<u>17.1%</u>	<u>12.4%</u>	<u>22.7%</u>	<u>20.3%</u>	<u>19.2%</u>	<u>14.9</u>
Boys	21.7	19.2	16.7	12.8	9.6	17.2	15.6	Not	Not
Girls	5.2	4.8	5.5	4.3	2.8	5.5	4.7	Known	Known
<u>All Others</u>	<u>73.1%</u>	<u>76.0%</u>	<u>77.8%</u>	<u>82.9%</u>	<u>87.6%</u>	<u>77.3%</u>	<u>79.7%</u>	<u>80.8%</u>	<u>85.1%</u>
Boys	59.2	61.0	63.1	65.1	71.0	60.9	60.6	Not	Not
Girls	13.9	15.0	14.7	17.8	16.6	16.4	19.1	Known	Known

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL 10-19 YEAR OLD POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, 1966\*

<u>Mexican-American</u>	<u>11.4%</u>
Boys	5.8
Girls	5.6
<u>All Others</u>	<u>88.6%</u>
Boys	44.5
Girls	44.1

\*Special census conducted by County of Santa Clara Planning Dept., April 1, 1966.

in juvenile referrals, since they are 5.6% in the juvenile population but 4.7% in referrals. Boys of other ethnic groups are considerably more overrepresented in referrals for their proportion of the juvenile population, being at least 60% of referrals but 44.5% of the population. However, girls of other ethnic groups are less well-represented in referrals than are Mexican-American girls.

Summary, characteristics of juveniles on initial referral. The median age of juvenile referrals remained at about 15 1/2 years over 1960-1970, for both boys and girls. The proportion of girls varied within age intervals, however, from 10% in the younger ages to 25% in the 14-15 year olds and 15% in the 18 years and over group. The increase in juvenile referrals of Negroes was higher than for any other race, 61%, from 1960-1970, but their proportion of total juvenile referrals only rose from 2% to 3.5%. Referrals of white juveniles showed the lowest rate of increase from 1960-1970 (17%) and their percentage of total referrals declined from 96% to 75%. Juveniles of "other" races were a very small percentage of total referrals and their rate of increase was 31% over 1960-1970. The numbers and proportion of juveniles of "unknown" race increased tremendously during 1963-1970; this is believed to be due to a growing tendency for juveniles and referral sources to reject racial connotations by reporting juveniles as of unknown race. Data on the sex and race of juvenile referrals were only given for 1960-1964 and 1967-1968, but these were sufficient to indicate differences in the proportions of boys and girls of different races referred for juvenile probation. The proportion of white boys decreased from 78% to 70% while that for white girls increased from 18% to 22.5%. The proportion of referrals for Negro boys rose from 1.5% to 2% and the percentage for Negro girls increased from 0.2% to 0.5%. Compared to their proportions in the juvenile population, white boys were most overrepresented in juvenile referrals, and white girls most underrepresented. Relating ethnic groups to juvenile referrals, data for 1960-1970 indicated that Mexican-Americans have not increased as much as other ethnic groups, and that their proportion of total referrals has become correspondingly less, dropping from 27% in 1960 to 15% in 1970. The percentage of juveniles in the Mexican-American ethnic group is thus approaching their proportion in the juvenile population, 11.4%. Mexican-American boys are overrepresented in juvenile referrals according to their percentage of the population, but less so than boys of other ethnic groups. Girls of other ethnic groups, on the other hand, are a considerably smaller percentage of referrals than of the juvenile population but Mexican-American girls are almost equivalently represented.

Rereferrals: Subsequent Petitions Filed in Juvenile Court While Juveniles Were Under Court Jurisdiction

Specific reasons for rereferral of juveniles while still under court jurisdiction for previous delinquent acts are given in Table XI-12, for 1965-1970. The total number of rereferrals increased from 1965-1968, from 1,742 to 2,610, then decreased to 1,856 in 1970. The rate of increase from 1965-1968 was higher for rereferrals for delinquent tendencies than for specific offenses (55% versus 43%). From 1968 to 1969, the number of rereferrals for delinquent tendencies decreased 48% while those for specific offenses decreased just 18%. 1970 levels

Table XI-12

DELINQUENT ACTS RESULTING IN SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENCY PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURTS WHILE UNDER COURT JURISDICTION (REREFERRALS) 1965-1970

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,742</u>	<u>1,970</u>	<u>2,472</u>	<u>2,610</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>1,856</u>
<u>Specific Offenses</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>1,054</u>	<u>1,087</u>	<u>893</u>	<u>981</u>
Homicide	1	6	1	-	-	-
Robbery	19	17	10	13	21	11
Assault	53	62	53	73	83	126
Forcible Rape	+	+	+	+	9	6
Other Sex	+	+	+	+	9	9
Burglary	133	193	233	217	163	182
Theft (except auto)	270	298	346	360	173	156
Forgery*					*	*
Auto Theft	173	219	176	139	142	170
<u>Drug Violations</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>278</u>
Marijuana					98	132
Heroin/Narcotics					-	3
Dangerous Drugs					72	135
Other Drugs					25	8
Other	104	93	117	115	98	42
Forgery*	*	*	*	*		
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	<u>981</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>1,418</u>	<u>1,523</u>	<u>797</u>	<u>875</u>
Incorrigible/Sexual Delinquency <sup>x</sup>	x	x	x	x	600	205
Malicious Mischief <sup>x</sup>	x	x	x	x	26	15
Failure to Adjust/ Runaway	745	810	1,045	1,161	20	444
Liquor, Gasoline and Glue Sniffing	91	123	147	117	83	136
Loitering, Trespassing, and Curfew	60	64	125	126	13	17
Disorderly Conduct	45	41	55	66	13	8
Truancy	40	27	46	53	23	32
Other	-	-	-	-	19	18

\*Forgery was included with "Other" acts in 1965-1968 and under "Theft" in 1969-1970

<sup>x</sup>Incorrigibility, sexual delinquency, and malicious mischief were included with "Failure to Adjust/Runaway" tendencies from 1965 until 1969.

<sup>+</sup>Forcible rape and other sex offenses were categorized as "Sex Offenses" and included under "Delinquent Tendencies from 1965-1968.

were slightly higher for both. Rereferrals for specific offenses were 42-46% of the total rereferrals from 1965-1968, but increased to 53% in 1969-1970, due to the large decrease in rereferrals for delinquent tendencies in 1969-1970.

Under the specific offenses, rereferrals for homicide, robbery, and forcible rape and other sex offenses were very small percentages of the total rereferrals, and no trends were indicated. Rereferrals for assault increased from 53 to 126 (138%), and were an increasingly high percentage of rereferrals for specific offenses--from 7% in 1965 to 13% in 1970. The numbers of rereferrals for burglary and theft apparently contributed to the peak in 1967-1968 for total rereferrals. Burglary rereferrals rose from 133 in 1965 to 233 in 1967, then declined to 182 in 1970, but were still an increasing proportion of rereferrals for specific offenses (from 8% in 1965 to 18% in 1970). Rereferrals for theft (except auto) increased from 270 to 360 over 1965-1968, then--in spite of including forgery offenses which had heretofore been added to "other" acts--dropped to 156 in 1970. Rereferrals for theft became a decreasing proportion of rereferrals for specific offenses, however, from 35% in 1965 to 16% in 1970. Rereferrals for auto theft were quite erratic, ranging from 139 to 219, and their proportion of all rereferrals for specific offenses varied accordingly, from 13-24%. Rereferrals for drug violations increased from 8 to 278 over 1965-1970, or 3474%. Their proportion of rereferrals for specific offenses therefore rose from 1% in 1965 to 28% in 1970. Since breakdowns of rereferrals for drug violations were only given for 1969-1970, it was not possible to determine trends, but rereferrals for marijuana were about 50% of those for drug violations. Dangerous drugs were the reason for 37% of the rereferrals for drug violations in 1969, and 49% in 1970. Rereferrals for other drugs were 13% in 1969 and 3% in 1970. There were three rereferrals for heroin/narcotics violations in 1970 and none in 1969. Rereferrals for "other" specific offenses were quite erratic, in part because forgery offenses were included from 1965-1968 but not in 1969-1970. In any case, they were 10-14% of rereferrals for specific offenses from 1965-1969, but dropped to 4% in 1970.

Rereferrals for delinquent tendencies were subject to the same problems as initial referrals, in which different forms of juvenile misbehavior and different levels of misbehavior were lumped into one piece of data. Be that as it may, the number of juvenile rereferrals for incorrigible, sexually delinquent, malicious mischief, failure to adjust, and run-away acts showed the same trends as other rereferrals--an increase from 1965-1968 (745 to 1,161) followed by a decrease in 1969-1970 (to 646 and 664). As a proportion of all rereferrals for delinquent tendencies, these acts were 74-81%, with the 81% being for 1969, when the number of rereferrals for these acts was lowest. In 1969-1970, individual numbers were given for incorrigibility and sexual delinquency, malicious mischief, and failure to adjust or running away. The numbers and percentages for these breakdowns were extremely variable from one year to the next. Rereferrals for incorrigibility and sexual delinquency were 75% (600) of rereferrals for delinquent tendencies in 1969, but just 23% (205) in 1970. Rereferrals for malicious mischief were 3% (26) in 1969 and 2% (15) in 1970. Juvenile rereferrals for failure to adjust or running away were 2.5% of rereferrals for delinquent tendencies in 1969 (20) and 51% (444) in 1970. Rereferrals for liquor violations and gasoline and glue

sniffing were quite variable, ranging from 83 to 147 unpredictably. Their percentage of rereferrals for delinquent tendencies was 8-16%. Rereferrals for loitering, trespassing, and curfew violations rose from 60 in 1965 to 126 in 1968, then decreased to 17 in 1970. Their proportion of all rereferrals for delinquent tendencies averaged 7% from 1965-1968, but dropped to 2% in 1969-1970. Numbers of rereferrals for disorderly conduct showed a similar pattern, increasing from 45 to 66 over 1965-1968, then decreasing to 8 by 1970. Disorderly conduct rereferrals were 4% of rereferrals for delinquent tendencies from 1965-1968 and 1-2% in 1969-1970. Truancy rereferrals were erratic, but remained at 2-4% of delinquent tendency rereferrals over 1965-1970. Rereferrals for "other" delinquent tendencies were 2% of the total in 1969-1970, the only years in which data for "other" delinquent tendencies were given.

Summary, specific reasons for rereferral of juveniles. The total number of rereferrals increased from 1965-1968, then declined from 1968-1970. This change of trend occurred for both rereferrals for delinquent tendencies and for specific offenses. Rereferrals for specific offenses were 44% (761) of the total (1,742) in 1965, and 53% (981) of the total (1,856) in 1970, due to a sudden decrease in the number of rereferrals for delinquent tendencies in 1969 and 1970. Of rereferrals for specific offenses, the largest percentages were for assault (13% in 1970), burglary (18% in 1970), theft (16% in 1970), auto theft (17% in 1970), and drugs (28% in 1970). Rereferrals for drug offenses were primarily for marijuana (50%) and dangerous drugs (49%). The proportion of rereferrals for delinquent tendencies was largest for the incorrigibility, sexual delinquency, malicious mischief, failure to adjust, and runaway category--75-81% over 1965-1970. Rereferrals for liquor, gasoline, and glue sniffing were 8-16% of those for delinquent tendencies. Other delinquent tendency categories were very small percentages of the total.

The dispositions of rereferrals to juvenile court are shown in Table XI-13, for the years 1965-1970. About 1% of the cases involved multiple petitions, in 1969-1970. The total, non-duplicated findings increased from 1,186 to 1,835 or 55% over the six-year period. 2-3% of the cases were closed (dismissed) or transferred to other counties. Prior formal or non-ward status was maintained for an increasingly higher percentage of juvenile rereferrals, from 72% in 1965 to 87% in 1970. The court's practice of initiating formal status for 10-14% of juvenile rereferrals suddenly changed in 1970, as formal status was initiated for only 1% of the cases. From 15-10% of rereferrals, over 1965-1970, were sent to other jurisdictions for prosecution or control. Most of these cases were committed to the California Youth Authority rather than remanded to adult court, and the majority of the CYA commitments were initial rather than recommitments or turnbacks.

Table XI-13

SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENCY PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT WHILE JUVENILES WERE UNDER COURT JURISDICTION (REREFERRALS) BY DISPOSITION 1965-1970

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total	1186	1486	1627	1515	1690	1856
Multiple Petitions	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	26	21
<u>Total Non-duplicated Findings</u>	<u>1186</u>	<u>1486</u>	<u>1627</u>	<u>1515</u>	<u>1664</u>	<u>1835</u>
Closed or Transferred	29	36	32	39	53	43
Prior Formal or Non-Ward Status Maintained	857	1065	1212	1150	1420	1590
Formal Status Initiated	119	211	206	158	191	20
<u>To Other Jurisdiction for Prosecution or Control</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>182</u>
Remand to Adult Court	6	12	9	14	37	56
<u>California Youth Authority</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>126</u>
Initial Recommitment	96	74	110	97	71	80
Turnback	7	37	20	4	13	8
	72	51	38	53	51	38

Table XI-14 gives the source of rereferrals over 1965-1970. Although most of the rereferrals were made by primary law enforcement agencies, as for initial referrals, a much larger percentage of rereferrals came from "other" sources than had initial referrals. From 66-74% of rereferrals were made by primary law enforcement agencies, and 25-31% came from "other" sources. Very few juveniles were rereferred by schools or relatives, and only 1-3% by the courts.

Table XI-14

SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENCY PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT WHILE UNDER COURT JURISDICTION (REREFERRALS) BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL 1965-1970

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1742</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>2472</u>	<u>2610</u>	<u>1690</u>	<u>1856</u>
Unknown	-	2	-	-	4	17
Primary Law Enforcement Agency	1210	1453	1835	1800	1192	1236
Courts	37	30	25	31	47	24
Schools	-	-	-	-	1	1
Parents/Relatives	-	-	-	-	5	4
Other	495	485	612	779	441	574

The hearing representation of juveniles rereferred to juvenile court was reported for the years 1969 and 1970, as shown in Table XI-15. Most rereferrals had no hearing representation (63-69%); about one-fourth were represented by Public Defenders; and 7-8% by private counsel. A very small number of rereferrals (1-4%) had court-appointed counsel or other representation.

Table XI-15

SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENCY PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT WHILE JUVENILES WERE UNDER COURT JURISDICTION (REREFERRALS) BY HEARING REPRESENTATION 1969-1970

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total	1690	1856
Unknown	266	142
<u>Total Known</u>	<u>1424</u>	<u>1714</u>
None	899	1178
Private Counsel	105	142
Court-Appointed Counsel	4	2
Public Defender	413	391
Other	3	1

Summary, rereferral disposition, source, and representation. An increasingly higher percentage of juveniles rereferred to the courts while under jurisdiction were maintained under their prior formal or non-ward status from 1965-1970; from 72% in 1965 to 87% in 1970. Until 1970, the Juvenile Court had initiated formal status for 10-14% of the rereferrals, but in 1970 only 1% were placed on formal status. Most of the cases sent to other jurisdictions (10-15%) were committed to CYA (for the first time), rather than remanded to adult court. Primary law enforcement agencies were the source of rereferral for 66-74% of the juveniles, and "other" sources rereferred another 25-31%. From 63-69% of the juveniles rereferred had no hearing representation; one-fourth were represented by the Public Defender's Office, and just 7-8% by private counsel.

The number of prior petitions for juveniles referred to the court while under its jurisdiction is given in Table XI-16. These data were only reported in 1969-1970, so trends could not be determined, but it appears that the proportion of rereferrals having had two or more prior petitions increased from 1969 to 1970. In 1969, 70% of rereferrals had had one prior petition; the percentage fell to 56% in 1970. The proportion of rereferrals who had had two prior petitions filed was 20% in 1969 and 25% in 1970; three prior petitions, 5% in 1969 and 11% in 1970; four prior petitions, 1% in 1969 and 4% in 1970; and five prior petitions, from less than 1% to 2%. The percentage of rereferrals who had never had prior petitions filed dropped from 4% to 2% over 1969-1970. Indications were, then, that juveniles rereferred to the court who had had more prior petitions filed were increasing in proportion to those who had had only one or no prior petitions filed.

Table XI-16

SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENCY PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT WHILE UNDER COURT JURISDICTION (REREFERRALS) AND NUMBER OF PRIOR PETITIONS 1969-1970

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1690</u>	<u>1856</u>
None	62	32
One	1175	1043
Two	336	466
Three	85	204
Four	22	73
Five or More	10	38

Table XI-17 shows the race of juvenile rereferrals and Table XI-18, the ethnic group, for 1969-1970. About 95% of the juveniles rereferred were white, 3-4% Negro, and 1% other races. Even if the number of juveniles of unknown race were included in the computation of percentages, white juvenile rereferrals would still be a higher proportion of rereferrals than of initial referrals (93% compared to 75%). All other ethnic groups made up 65% of juvenile rereferrals, and Mexican-Americans, 35%. Thus, the proportion of Mexican-American juveniles rereferred was greater than their percentage of initial referrals (15%).

Table XI-17

SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENCY PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT WHILE UNDER COURT JURISDICTION (REREFERRALS) BY RACE 1969-1970

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Percentage of Known</u>	
			<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1690</u>	<u>1856</u>		
Unknown	9	61		
<u>Total Known</u>	<u>1681</u>	<u>1795</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
White	1588	1721	94.4%	95.8%
Negro	73	57	4.4	3.2
Other	20	17	1.2	1.0

Table XI-18

SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENCY PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT WHILE UNDER COURT JURISDICTION (REREFERRALS) BY ETHNIC GROUP 1969-1970

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Percentage of Known</u>	
			<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>1690</u>	<u>1856</u>		
Unknown	9	61		
<u>Total Known</u>	<u>1681</u>	<u>1795</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Mexican-American	604	629	35.9%	35.0%
All Other	1077	1166	64.1%	65.0%

Summary, prior record and characteristics of juvenile rereferrals. Data on the prior record, race, and ethnic group of juveniles rereferred to the court were only reported for 1969-1970. At least for these two years, indications were that the proportion of juveniles rereferred who had had two or more petitions filed previously was increasing. The percentages of white and Mexican-American juveniles rereferred were higher than their proportions of initial referrals.

Chapter XII

JUVENILE DETENTION

## Chapter XII JUVENILE DETENTION

Information compiled from BCS annual reports relative to population movement in juvenile halls, reasons for detention, and age at admission will be presented and discussed in this chapter. Data for juvenile ranches--admissions, releases, reasons for detention, age at admission, and race and ethnic group of juvenile ranch admissions are also given. Much of the data covers only part of the 1960-1970 period, as reporting practices changed.

### Population Movement in Juvenile Halls

Admissions, departures, and admissions by month of the year to juvenile halls from 1960-1970 are given in Table XII-1. From 1960-1970, total admissions increased from 4,069 to 10,594 or 160%. The percentage of boys admitted decreased slightly, from 78% in 1960 to 72% in 1970. Year-end population in juvenile halls grew from 114 to 251 during the same period, a 120% increase. Examining the monthly admissions, there was some indication that October often had the highest number of admissions; this month was first in admissions for six of the nine years for which these data were given. March was among the top six months in admissions for seven years, as was November. May was in the top six months for six years, and January for five. There were fewer admissions in the summer months, from June through September. This contradicts the notion that idleness and having free time (from school and winter activities) are contributing factors to juvenile delinquency. The fact that school is not in session and criminal justice personnel and parents are on vacation, may also offer a partial explanation for this phenomena.

Summary, population movement in juvenile halls. Total admissions to juvenile halls increased 160% during 1960-1970, from 4,609 to 10,594. Year-end population in juvenile halls rose 120%, from 114 to 251. The number of admissions was highest, generally, in October, and lowest in the summer months, from June through September.

### Admissions to Juvenile Halls by Reason for Detention

General reasons for juvenile detention are shown in Table XII-2 for 1960-1970. The proportion of juveniles detained for specific offenses declined from 56-64% in the early sixties to 43-48% over 1965-1970. The percentage of boys in this group dropped somewhat, from 92% in 1960 to 84% in 1970, indicating that the number and proportion of girls being detained in juvenile halls is increasing. As the proportion of juveniles detained for specific offenses declined, the percentage detained for delinquent tendencies increased from 29% to 43% over the 11-year period. (The percentage of juveniles detained for delinquent tendencies would have been higher in 1969-1970 had it not been for great increases in the number of juveniles detained for "other" reasons in these two years.) Boys were only 53-62% of the juveniles detained for delinquent tendencies, making the proportion of girls almost equivalent to their percentage of the juvenile population. Only partial information was given in the BCS reports for 1960-1970 for juvenile detention for dependent-neglect.

Table XII-1

## POPULATION MOVEMENT IN JUVENILE HALLS: ADMISSIONS, DEPARTURES, AND ADMISSIONS BY MONTH 1969-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total Admissions</u>	4,069	4,131	4,310	4,710	5,557	5,719	6,549	7,229	8,069	9,390	10,594
Boys	3,123	3,242	3,249	3,622	4,318	Not	5,138	5,515	6,057	6,813	7,605
Girls	946	889	881	1,088	1,239	Known	1,411	1,714	2,012	2,577	2,989
<u>Total Departures</u>	4,043	4,159	4,250	4,728	5,577	5,712	6,511	7,612	7,908	9,384	10,588
January 1 Population	88	114	86	146	128	108	115	153	153	239	245
December 31 Population	114	86	146	128	108	115	153	220	314	245	251
<u>Admissions by Month</u>											
January	319	388	361	373	511	Not	Not	Not	752	700	914
February	288	339	363	354	482	Known	Known	Known	733	703	853
March	385	423	408	440	430				741	799	1,001
April	274	340	335	362	491				687	844	983
May	336	302	373	407	456				727	868	1,029
June	317	363	333	296	419			515	561	703	782
July	323	321	299	381	432			(Minimum)	623	807	803
August	381	371	338	362	428				513	685	800
September	291	324	296	395	452				612	757	739
October	396	351	430	533	537			709	809	954	867
November	391	350	438	431	459			(Maximum)	702	744	917
December	368	259	336	376	460				611	826	906

Table XII-2

## ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE HALLS BY REASON FOR DETENTION 1960-1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,069</u>	<u>4,131</u>	<u>4,310</u>	<u>4,710</u>	<u>5,557</u>	<u>5,719</u>	<u>6,549</u>	<u>7,229</u>	<u>9,196</u>	<u>9,390</u>	<u>10,594</u>
<u>Specific Offenses</u>	<u>2,277</u>	<u>2,447</u>	<u>2,740</u>	<u>2,865</u>	<u>3,512</u>	<u>2,760</u>	<u>2,907</u>	<u>3,084</u>	<u>4,138</u>	<u>4,158</u>	<u>4,813</u>
Boys	2,102	2,273	2,534	2,614	3,187	Not	Not	Not	3,609	3,572	4,028
Girls	175	174	206	251	325	Known	Known	Known	529	586	785
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	<u>1,182</u>	<u>1,291</u>	<u>1,452</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>1,962</u>	<u>2,834</u>	<u>3,539</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>3,873</u>	<u>4,417</u>	<u>4,602</u>
Boys	665	727	799	937	1,085	Not	Not	Known	2,409	2,649	2,734
Girls	517	564	653	825	877	Known	Known	Known	1,464	1,768	1,868
<u>Dependent-Neglect</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>1,127</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Not</u>
Boys	277	159	27	8	4	Not	Not	Known	545	Known	Known
Girls	254	151	22	10	7	Known	Known	Known	582	Known	Known
<u>Traffic (except parking)</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Not</u>
Boys	79	83	69	63	Known	Not	Not	Known	Known	Known	Known
Girls	-	-	-	2	Known						
<u>Other</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>815</u>	<u>1,179</u>
Boys	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	39	592	843
Girls	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	19	223	336

The number dropped from 531 or 13% of all admissions in 1960 to 9 (0.1%) in 1966. From 1967-1970, the number of juveniles detained on dependent-neglect premises was reported only for 1968, when there were 1,127 such cases or 12% of total admissions to juvenile halls. Girls were almost equal in number to boys in these cases. The proportion of admissions for traffic violations was small during the years in which these were reported. The number of admissions for "other" reasons was low until 1969-1970, when these became 9-11% of total admissions. Boys were 67-73% of juveniles detained for "other" reasons over 1968-1970.

In Table XII-3, specific reasons for detention in juvenile halls are given for 1967-1970. Delinquent acts resulting in detention for specific offenses will be discussed first, followed by detention for specific delinquent tendencies and finally, "other" delinquent acts.

The number of juveniles admitted for homicide was extremely small, 2-4 or 0.06-0.1% of all admissions for specific offenses. Other offenses against persons were also a small proportion of admissions for specific offenses, detention for robbery being 0.8-2.0%; for assault, 3.5-6.9%; and for forcible rape and other sex offenses, 1.6-3.0%. Girls were a very small portion of the juveniles detained for crimes against persons (even for "other" sex offenses, where a higher percentage of girls might have been expected). The percentage of juveniles detained for crimes against property was notably higher, except for forgery and check offenses. 16-24% of juvenile detentions were for burglary, 18-22% for theft, and 11-15% for auto theft. The proportion of girls among those detained for crimes against property varied from 4-9% for burglary, 16-20% for theft, and 3-6% for auto theft in 1968-1970.

The proportion of juveniles admitted because of drug violations increased from 14% to 35% of all admissions for specific offenses, from 1967-1970. In 1969 and 1970, marijuana violations were 50% of these, and dangerous drugs another 44-46%, with narcotics taking up the remainder. Among detentions for drug violations, girls were from 15-20% of those admitted for marijuana offenses, 25-35% of those admitted because of narcotics violations, and 26-34% of admissions for dangerous drugs offenses. For the remaining categories of specific offenses, the highest percentage of admissions was for runaways from placement--2.6-4.3%--and girls were a larger proportion of these, 19-22%.

Of juveniles admitted because of delinquent tendencies, by far the largest number were for incorrigibility, 40-44%, and for running away, 24-26%. Girls were 48% of admissions for incorrigibility and nearly sixty percent of admissions for running away, indicating that these are particularly difficult problem areas for girls. Detentions for violation of liquor laws and drunkenness, and for vagrancy and curfew violations were 9-10% and 7-9% of admissions for delinquent tendencies, respectively. Girls were a smaller proportion of admissions for these acts, 15-20%. Admissions to juvenile hall for traffic violations and truancy were 3-6% of those detained for delinquent tendencies; girls were 24-31% of admissions for truancy but only 12-17% of those for traffic violations. From 2.5-3.0% of the juveniles detained for delinquent tendencies were

Table XII-3

## ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE HALL BY DELINQUENT ACTS RESULTING IN DETENTION 1967-1970

\*KEY TOTAL: BOYS/GIRLS

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Specific Offenses</u>	3,084	* 4138:3609/529	* 4158:3752/586	* 4813:4028/785
Homicide	2	-	4:2/2	3:3/-
Robbery	23	69:68/1	81:61/20	83:77/6
Assault	212	145:136/9	212:189/23	202:175/27
Forcible Rape	92	11:11/-	18:17/1	20:20/-
Other Sex Offenses		82:81/1	79:78/1	56:54/2
Burglary	738	737:705/32	850:822/28	794:725/69
Theft (except auto)	692	749:625/124	843:683/160	957:770/187
Auto Theft	463	471:448/23	517:487/30	589:569/20
Forgery and Checks	Not Known	Not Known	39:28/11	19:14/5
<u>Drug Violations</u>	432	807:634/173	1231:949/282	1701:1287/414
Narcotics	Not Known	Not Known	67:50/17	43:28/15
Marijuana	Not Known	Not Known	621:496/125	874:746/128
Dangerous Drugs	Not Known	Not Known	543:403/140	784:513/271
Possession of Weapons	64	92:91/1	80:78/2	67:63/4
Drunk Driving	Not Known	17:17/-	44:40/4	55:54/1
Hit and Run	Not Known	Not Known	18:17/1	35:33/2
Runaway from Placement	Not Known	Not Known	109:88/21	209:162/47
Arson	Not Known	Not Known	33:33/-	23:22/1
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	Not Known	3873:2409/1464	4417:2649/1768	4602:2734/1868
Liquor Laws and Drunk			396:335/61	442:353/89
Disturbing the Peace			126:116/10	116:104/12
Glue Sniffing			116:105/11	116:102/14
Malicious Mischief			87:83/4	95:91/4
Traffic Violations		Not Known	225:198/27	150:125/25
Incorrigibility			1774:921/853	2008:1033/975
Truancy			177:122/55	207:205/65
Runaway			1135:465/670	1083:452/631
Vagrancy and Curfew			381:304/77	322:269/53
<u>Other</u>	Not Known	58:39/19	815:592/223	1179:843/336
Violation of a Court Order		Not Known	158:119/39	176:124/52
Disciplinary Camp Removal		Not Known	1:-/1	3:3/-
Change of Placement (delinquent)		Not Known	87:60/27	48:19/29
Change of Placement(dependent)		Not Known	-	-
Courtesy Holds		35:19/16	15:11/4	6:6/-
Awaiting Institutional Delivery		Not Known	6:4/2	16:15/1
Court Commitments		23:20/3	-	10:10/-
All Other		Not Known	548:398/150	920:666/254
<u>Dependent-Neglect</u>	Not Known	1127:545/582	Not Known	Not Known

because of disturbing the peace and glue sniffing acts; of these, about 10% were girls. Only 2% of admissions for delinquent tendencies were for malicious mischief, and girls were just 4% of those detained for these acts.

The increase in admissions for "other" delinquent acts noted in the discussion of Table XII-2 is an unknown, since it is not seen in specified "other" delinquent acts but only in "all other" of the "other" acts resulting in detention in juvenile halls. The percentage of juveniles detained for "all other" unspecified reasons was 67% of those admitted for "other" delinquent acts in 1969, and 78% in 1970. The remaining 22-33% was largely taken up by detention for violation of a court order (15-19%). Girls were 25-30% of admissions for "all other" and violation of court orders acts.

Summary, reasons for detention in juvenile halls. The proportion of juveniles detained for specific offenses (rather than for delinquent tendencies) declined from about 60% in the early sixties to 45% after 1965. Juveniles detained for crimes against persons were a very small percentage of admissions for specific offenses, 7-11% altogether. Detentions for crimes against property were about 50% in all; 20% for burglary, 20% for theft, and 13% for auto theft. Admissions to juvenile halls for drug violations increased from 14% to 35% of admissions for specific offenses from 1967-1970. Half of these involved marijuana offenses, 45%, dangerous drugs, and the rest, narcotics. Other specified offenses were in total a very low percentage of admissions for specific offenses. Detention of girls for specific offenses appeared to be increasing somewhat, from 8% to 16% over 1967-1970. Their proportion of admissions for theft, runaways from placement, and drug violations was higher than for other specific offenses, ranging from 18-35%.

Detention of juveniles for delinquent tendencies rose from 29% to 43% of total admissions over 1960-1970. From 40-44% of these were for incorrigibility, and 24-26% for running away, in 1969 and 1970. Other delinquent tendencies for which a fairly large number of juveniles were detained were violation of liquor laws and drunkenness (9-10%) and violation of curfew laws and vagrancy (7-9%). The proportion of girls detained for delinquent tendencies was more equivalent to their percentage of the population, varying from 38-47% over 1960-1970. Their percentages were particularly high for admissions for incorrigibility (48%) and running away (nearly 60%).

Had it not been for the undefined increase in detention of juveniles for "other" offenses in 1969 and 1970, admissions for delinquent tendencies would have been a larger proportion of total admissions than the 43% indicated above. Though detailed data were given for these years on "other" delinquent acts resulting in detention, the data provided did not explain the increase. It was only in "all other" acts, within the "other" category, that a large increase was shown, and "all other" acts were 67-78% of the total "other" offenses.

#### Age of Juveniles Admitted to Juvenile Halls

Table XII-4 gives the ages of juveniles at admission to juvenile halls for the years 1960-1967. The age group with the highest number of

Table XII-4

## AGE AT ADMISSION TO JUVENILE HALLS 1960-1967

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>4,069</u>	<u>4,131</u>	<u>4,310</u>	<u>4,710</u>	<u>5,557</u>	<u>5,719</u>	<u>6,549</u>	<u>7,229</u>
Boys	<u>3,123</u>	<u>3,242</u>	<u>3,429</u>	<u>3,622</u>	<u>4,318</u>	Not	Not	<u>5,515</u>
Girls	946	889	881	1,088	1,239	Known	Known	1,714
<u>6 Years or Less</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Boys	<u>171</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Not	Not	<u>6</u>
Girls	124	73	1	-	-	Known	Known	-
<u>7-12 Years</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>595</u>
Boys	<u>368</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>354</u>	Not	Not	<u>499</u>
Girls	95	76	73	50	67	Known	Known	96
<u>13-14 Years</u>	<u>889</u>	<u>1,058</u>	<u>1,132</u>	<u>1,170</u>	<u>1,387</u>	<u>1,384</u>	<u>1,628</u>	<u>1,781</u>
Boys	<u>648</u>	<u>822</u>	<u>877</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>994</u>	Not	Not	<u>1,309</u>
Girls	241	236	255	321	393	Known	Known	472
<u>15-Years</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>1,006</u>	<u>1,175</u>	<u>1,236</u>	<u>1,438</u>	<u>1,537</u>
Boys	<u>483</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>854</u>	Not	Not	<u>1,192</u>
Girls	172	190	238	276	321	Known	Known	395
<u>16-Years</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>1,159</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>1,393</u>	<u>1,552</u>	<u>1,663</u>
Boys	<u>708</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>1,008</u>	Not	Not	<u>1,260</u>
Girls	187	188	191	297	262	Known	Known	403
<u>17-Years</u>	<u>836</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>918</u>	<u>1,271</u>	<u>1,157</u>	<u>1,304</u>	<u>1,545</u>
Boys	<u>717</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>1,083</u>	Not	Not	<u>1,215</u>
Girls	119	112	120	138	188	Known	Known	330
<u>18-Years and Older</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>52</u>
Boys	<u>28</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>24</u>	Not	Not	<u>34</u>
Girls	8	14	3	6	8	Known	Known	18

admissions was the 13-14 year old group, from 1961-1967. The age with the next-highest frequency was 16 years, with 15 and 17 year olds running close behind. The median age at admission (i.e., the age above which and below which 50% of the cases fell) was slightly over 15 years. Generally, girls were about one-fourth of juveniles admitted at ages 13-14, 15, and 16 years. They were smaller proportions of admissions aged 7-12 and 17 years, 16-17%. The percentage of girls among juveniles 18 years and over at admission was erratic, varying from 10% to 40%.

#### Juvenile Ranches - Admissions and Releases

The total and monthly number of admissions to juvenile ranches for the years 1968-1970 are shown in Table XII-5. There was a slight decrease in the yearly total over 1968-1970, from 322 to 287. The months with the highest frequencies in admissions were January-June in 1968 and 1970, but dispersed throughout the year in 1969. The percentage of girls admitted to juvenile ranches was 13-19%.

Table XII-6 gives the total releases from juvenile ranches in 1969-1970, and the median time to release for 1969 only. The number of juveniles released from juvenile ranches dropped from 318 in 1969 to 240 in 1970. Comparing these figures with total admissions in the same years (Table XII-5), it can be seen that there were more releases than admissions in 1969 but more admissions than releases in 1970. From 60-70% of the juveniles were released by graduation, the remainder for other reasons. Median time to release by graduation was six months at all three facilities. Median time to release for other reasons was less; two months or less at the William F. James Ranch (boys) and the Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch, and two to four months at Boys' Ranch Number 2.

Summary, admissions and releases for juvenile ranches. Because only two or three years' data were available, any trends in admissions and releases from year to year could not be determined. However, it appeared that most admissions occurred in January to June. Girls were 13-19% of admissions to juvenile ranches. Median time to release by graduation was six months; release for other reasons was granted at two months or less at two facilities, and two-four months at one ranch.

#### Juvenile Ranches - Reason for Detention of Juveniles

Table XII-7 gives the reasons for detention of juveniles in ranches by specific offenses and for delinquent tendencies, for 1969-1970. About 25-30% of admissions were for delinquent tendencies, and 18-23% of these were girls. Within the 199 admissions for specific offenses in 1969, and 215 in 1970, 9% in 1969 and 16% in 1970 were girls. In 1969, detentions for theft (except auto) were more numerous than those for any other specific offense but in 1970, the largest number of detentions was attributed to drug violations (61). Girls were a higher percentage of detentions for drug violations than for any other specific offense, 19% in 1969 and 31% in 1970. The percentage of girls detained for burglary and theft (except auto) increased from 1969-1970; from 4% to 13% for burglary, and from 7% to 18% for theft. Girls were 10% of detentions for assault in both years. Detentions for homicide, robbery, and sex offenses were few, but assault, burglary, and auto theft offenses were 10-13%, 14-19%, and 15% of the specific reasons for detention, respectively.

Table XII-5

## ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE RANCHES BY MONTH 1968-1970

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Yearly Total</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>287</u>
Boys	262	248	240
Girls	60	37	47
<u>January</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>30</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	23	44	13
Boys' Ranch Number 2	20	28	10
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	12	5	7
<u>February</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>29</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	19	11	13
Boys' Ranch Number 2	8	3	13
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	3	3	3
<u>March</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>30</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	15	7	14
Boys' Ranch Number 2	14	3	8
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	7	1	8
<u>April</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	19	12	14
Boys' Ranch Number 2	15	5	6
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	2	3	5
<u>May</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>35</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	13	12	19
Boys' Ranch Number 2	11	5	13
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	5	3	3
<u>June</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>34</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	6	5	5
Boys' Ranch Number 2	17	10	15
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	6	2	5
<u>July</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	7	8	11
Boys' Ranch Number 2	9	1	2
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	9	3	4
<u>August</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	8	8	9
Boys' Ranch Number 2	6	3	6
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	3	3	2
<u>September</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	11	9	6
Boys' Ranch Number 2	6	9	5
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	4	2	3
<u>October</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	12	14	10
Boys' Ranch Number 2	8	5	6
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	3	2	1
<u>November</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	9	13	12
Boys' Ranch Number 2	5	5	6
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	6	3	3
<u>December</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>18</u>
William F. James Ranch	-	13	8
Boys' Ranch Number 2	1	15	7
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	7	3

Table XII-6

## RELEASES FROM JUVENILE RANCHES 1969-1970

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>240</u>
<u>Graduated</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>170</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	106	92
Boys' Ranch Number 2	59	57
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	26	21
<u>Other</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>70</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	54	36
Boys Ranch Number 2	54	24
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	19	10

## Median Time to Release (Days) -- 1969 Only

<u>Overall</u>	<u>121-180 days</u>
<u>Graduated</u>	<u>181 days or more</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	180 days
Boys' Ranch Number 2	181 days or more
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	181 days or more
<u>Other</u>	<u>0-60 days</u>
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	0-60 days
Boys' Ranch Number 2	61-120 days
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	0-61 days
 <u>By Ranch</u>	
William F. James Ranch (Boys)	121-180 days
Boys' Ranch Number 2	181 days or more
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	181 days or more

Table XII-7 ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE RANCHES BY REASON FOR DETENTION 1969-1970

	1969	1970
<u>Total</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>287</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	178	143
Boys' Ranch Number 2	117	97
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	43	47
<u>Specific Offenses</u>	199	215
William F. James Boys' Ranch	121	109
Boys' Ranch Number 2	61	72
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	17	34
<u>Homicide</u>	1	-
William F. James Boys' Ranch	1	-
Boys' Ranch Number 2	-	-
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	-
<u>Robbery</u>	5	6
William F. James Boys' Ranch	3	3
Boys' Ranch Number 2	2	3
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	-
<u>Assault</u>	20	29
William F. James Boys' Ranch	13	22
Boys' Ranch Number 2	5	4
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	2	3
<u>Sex Offenses</u>	5	4
William F. James Boys' Ranch	2	4
Boys' Ranch Number 2	3	-
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	-
<u>Burglary</u>	28	40
William F. James Boys' Ranch	9	12
Boys' Ranch Number 2	18	23
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	1	5
<u>Theft (except auto)</u>	42	34
William F. James Boys' Ranch	30	18
Boys' Ranch Number 2	9	10
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	3	6
<u>Auto Theft</u>	30	33
William F. James Boys' Ranch	17	17
Boys' Ranch Number 2	12	15
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	1	1
<u>Drug Violations</u>	37	61
William F. James Boys' Ranch	25	29
Boys' Ranch Number 2	5	13
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	7	19
<u>All Other Specific Offenses</u>	31	8
William F. James Boys' Ranch	21	4
Boys' Ranch Number	7	4
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	3	-
<u>Delinquent Tendencies</u>	86	72
William F. James Boys' Ranch	35	34
Boys' Ranch Number 2	31	25
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	20	13

Summary, reasons for detention in juvenile ranches. At least one-fourth of the juveniles admitted to juvenile ranches were detained because of delinquent tendencies. Detentions for specific crimes against persons were few, except for assaults. Averaging the two years of available data, for 1969 and 1970, the proportion of detentions for burglary, theft (except auto), and auto theft were in the same range, 15-17%. Juvenile detentions for drug violations averaged 24%, slightly higher than any other offenses. Girls were a higher percentage of detentions for drug violations than for other offenses, about 25% on the average.

#### Characteristics of Juveniles Admitted to Juvenile Ranches

The ages of juveniles at admission to juvenile ranches are given in Table XII-8, for 1965-1970. Juveniles 15 and 16 years of age averaged 30% each of total admissions over these six years, and juveniles aged 14 and 17 years, 16% each. Juveniles 12-13 and 18 years of age and over made up the remaining 8%. Though the proportions were rather erratic from year to year, girls were, on the average, 25% of 14 year old juvenile admissions, 21% of the 15 year olds, 18% of the 16 year olds, and 21% of the 17 year olds.

Table XII-9 shows the race of juveniles admitted to juvenile ranches during 1965-1970. From 91.6% to 96.6% of the juveniles admitted were white, and from 3.4% to 5.9% were Negro; the small remainder were of other or unknown race. The percentage of admissions of white juveniles for girls decreased slightly, from 24% in 1965 to 16% in 1970. Girls were 0% to 37% of Negro juveniles admitted to ranches.

The ethnic group of juveniles admitted to ranches over 1965-1970 is given in Table XII-10. The percentage of juveniles of the Mexican-American ethnic group increased from 9% in 1965 to 37% in 1970. Girls were 11% to 23% of Mexican-American juveniles admitted, and 14% to 24% of all other ethnic groups admitted.

Summary, characteristics of juveniles admitted to juvenile ranches. The majority of juveniles admitted to ranches were 15 or 16 years old at admission, with some indication that girls were a higher proportion of 14 year old admissions than of older juveniles (25% compared to 18-21%). At least 92% of the juveniles admitted were white, and about 4% were Negro. On the average, girls were a larger percentage of white juveniles admitted than they were of Negro juvenile admissions. The proportion of Mexican-American juveniles admitted to ranches increased from 9% to 37% over 1965-1970. Thus, although the percentage of Mexican-American juveniles initially referred to probation has been decreasing, they have become an increasing proportion of admissions to juvenile ranches. The percentages of girls of Mexican-American or all other races, of their own ethnic groups, were about the same--16% and 20%, respectively.

Table XII-8

## ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE RANCHES BY AGE AT ADMISSION 1965-1970

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>149*</u>	<u>160*</u>	<u>157*</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>287</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	58	66	62	142	156	143
Boys' Ranch Number 2	57	60	61	120	92	97
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	34	34	34	60	37	47
<u>12 Years or Less</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys' Ranch Number 2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>13 Years</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys' Ranch Number 2	10	18	10	23	18	16
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	-	-	2	-	-
<u>14 Years</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>36</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	-	1	1	-	-	-
Boys' Ranch Number 2	14	17	21	38	47	28
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	6	8	7	15	7	8
<u>15 Years</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>78</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	11	20	11	14	41	15
Boys' Ranch Number 2	25	21	27	58	26	46
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	15	12	9	18	12	17
<u>16 Years</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>96</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	33	29	31	75	79	68
Boys' Ranch Number 2	8	3	2	1	1	7
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	9	8	8	17	8	21
<u>17 Years</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>61</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	14	15	18	50	36	60
Boys' Ranch Number	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	4	6	10	8	9	1
<u>18 Years and Over</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	-	1	1	3	-	-
Boys' Ranch Number 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	-	-	-	1	-

\*Total under commitment at end of year

Table XII-9

## ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE RANCHES BY RACE 1965-1970

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>149</u> *	<u>160</u> *	<u>157</u> *	<u>322</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>287</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	58	66	62	142	156	143
Boys' Ranch Number 2	57	60	61	120	92	97
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	34	34	34	34	37	47
<u>White</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>268</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	56	61	56	136	144	137
Boys' Ranch Number 2	54	58	60	108	82	88
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	34	32	31	51	36	43
<u>Negro</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	2	5	4	6	9	3
Boys' Ranch Number 2	3	2	1	6	6	5
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	-	1	7	-	2
<u>Other</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	-	-	2	-	3	2
Boys' Ranch Number 2	-	-	-	6	4	2
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	2	2	2	1	2
<u>UnKnown</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boys' Ranch Number 2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Note the total number of admissions, but the number under commitment at the end of the year.

Table XII-10

## ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE RANCHES BY ETHNIC GROUP 1965-1970

	<u>1965*</u>	<u>1966*</u>	<u>1967*</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Total*</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>287</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	58	66	62	142	156	143
Boys' Ranch Number 2	57	60	61	120	92	97
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	34	34	34	60	37	47
<u>Mexican-American</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>105</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	1	13	18	40	55	48
Boys' Ranch Number 2	9	19	20	52	33	40
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	3	17	7	13	11	17
<u>All Other</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>182</u>
William F. James Boys' Ranch	57	53	44	102	101	95
Boys' Ranch Number 2	48	41	41	68	59	57
Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch	31	27	27	47	26	30

\*Note a total number of admissions, but the total under commitment at the end of the year.

Chapter XIII

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL

## Chapter XIII LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL

This is a very brief chapter, containing one table which provides the number of law enforcement agency personnel in all of Santa Clara County and for each municipality and the Sheriff's Office. These are broken down into numbers of sworn, civilian, and auxiliary personnel, and the number of persons who have taken radiological defense training. Because this report is primarily an overview of the entire county, no attempt will be made to compare changes among the several agencies.

Summary, Santa Clara County Law Enforcement Agency Personnel

Table XIII-1 provides the data on the number of law enforcement agency personnel in the county from 1960-1970--total, sworn, civilian, and auxiliary. In addition, the number who have undertaken radiological defense training is given.

Total personnel increased from 867 to 1,736 over 1960-1970, or 100%. Of these, about 82-83% were sworn agents. The number of civilian personnel rose from 154 to 297, or 93% during the same period. Auxiliary personnel varied from a low of 417 to 499, with no trends indicated. The number receiving radiological defense training increased from 1962-1967, dropped to one-half the previous levels in 1968-1969, then rose again in 1970.

Table XIII-1

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL

<u>Year and Reporting Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sworn</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Radiological Defense Training</u>
Santa Clara County					
1960	867	713	154	-	-
1961	932	826	106	-	-
1962	1016	900	116	483	113
1963	1097	944	153	433	137
1964	1156	1007	149	440	121
1965	1273	1115	158	452	113
1966	1360	1178	182	432	156
1967	1344	1152	192	417	222
1968	1567	1247	320	434	58
1969	1695	1457	238	499	77
1970	1736	1439	297	427	216
Sheriff's Office					
1960	251	155	96	-	-
1961	267	222	45	-	-
1962	288	241	47	141	15
1963	305	236	69	147	30
1964	356	300	56	125	25
1965	360	301	59	101	5
1966	383	318	65	107	10
1967	303	235	68	89	20
1968	452	267	185	100	25
1969	505	417	88	150	37
1970	452	339	113	88	12
Alviso					
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	1	1	-	-	-
1962	1	1	-	1	-
1963	1	1	-	-	-
1964	1	1	-	2	-
1965	2	2	-	31	-
1966	1	1	-	1	-
1967	1	1	-	1	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-

Table XIII-1 (cont)

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL

<u>Year and Reporting Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sworn</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Radiological Defense Training</u>
<b>Campbell</b>					
1960	12	11	1	-	-
1961	17	15	2	-	-
1962	19	17	2	20	-
1963	22	19	3	20	3
1964	24	21	3	20	2
1965	26	22	4	20	2
1966	27	23	4	20	2
1967	28	24	4	20	2
1968	28	24	4	20	2
1969	30	25	5	13	1
1970	30	26	4	20	2
<b>Gilroy</b>					
1960	17	13	4	-	-
1961	17	16	1	-	-
1962	17	12	5	21	-
1963	18	14	4	18	4
1964	19	15	4	19	4
1965	19	16	3	18	4
1966	22	17	5	17	3
1967	21	17	4	16	4
1968	24	19	5	16	4
1969	25	20	5	18	4
1970	25	20	5	18	4
<b>Los Altos</b>					
1960	17	16	1	-	-
1961	18	17	1	-	-
1962	18	17	1	10	-
1963	24	19	5	-	-
1964	25	20	5	10	2
1965	26	20	6	10	-
1966	27	21	6	10	5
1967	27	21	6	8	-
1968	26	21	5	9	2
1969	28	22	6	8	3
1970	28	22	6	9	4

Table XIII-1 (cont)

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL

<u>Year and Reporting Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sworn</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Radiological Defense Training</u>
Los Gatos					
1960	13	12	1	-	-
1961	15	14	1	-	-
1962	17	16	1	8	1
1963	19	17	2	8	2
1964	22	20	2	9	1
1965	23	22	1	12	2
1966	23	22	1	9	1
1967	23	21	2	9	2
1968	24	21	3	11	3
1969	28	24	4	11	2
1970	28	24	4	10	3
Milpitas					
1960	12	12	0	-	-
1961	15	14	1	-	-
1962	17	16	1	4	-
1963	19	18	1	3	-
1964	20	19	1	4	-
1965	22	20	2	3	-
1966	23	21	2	-	-
1967	27	25	2	4	6
1968	28	26	2	3	-
1969	34	28	6	3	6
1970	35	28	7	2	4
Morgan Hill					
1960	6	6	-	-	-
1961	7	7	-	-	-
1962	7	7	-	18	3
1963	8	7	1	-	3
1964	9	8	1	18	4
1965	9	8	1	20	2
1966	11	10	1	20	3
1967	11	11	-	25	4
1968	12	11	1	25	4
1969	12	11	1	25	4
1970	13	12	1	20	2

Table XIII-1 (cont)

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL

<u>Year and Reporting Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sworn</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Radiological Defense Training</u>
Mountain View					
1960	39	34	5	-	-
1961	43	38	5	-	-
1962	50	42	8	18	-
1963	50	42	8	17	-
1964	57	46	11	16	2
1965	61	48	13	16	4
1966	65	52	13	10	2
1967	67	53	14	6	3
1968	72	58	14	11	4
1969	74	58	16	9	2
1970	78	61	17	13	6
Palo Alto					
1960	73	71	2	-	-
1961	74	71	3	-	-
1962	75	72	3	35	10
1963	80	77	3	32	9
1964	83	79	4	31	8
1965	83	79	4	34	8
1966	90	83	7	38	6
1967	91	84	7	40	10
1968	97	90	7	40	2
1969	107	95	12	42	4
1970	105	91	14	38	2
San Jose					
1960	258	237	21	-	-
1961	269	247	22	-	-
1962	298	274	24	150	30
1963	321	295	26	125	35
1964	354	325	29	125	21
1965	377	346	31	150	27
1966	420	383	37	150	10
1967	468	423	45	144	52
1968	525	472	53	145	10
1969	567	508	59	160	10
1970	644	562	82	152	55

Table XIII-1 (cont)

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL

<u>Year and Reporting Agency</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Sworn</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Radiological Defense Training</u>
Santa Clara					
1960	62	54	8	-	-
1961	67	59	8	-	-
1962	76	67	9	57	52
1963	80	69	11	63	51
1964	89	78	11	61	52
1965	94	84	10	65	52
1966	97	86	11	50	15
1967	99	84	15	55	-
1968	104	91	13	60	-
1969	111	100	11	60	2
1970	116	97	19	57	3
Sunnyvale					
1960	107	92	15	-	-
1961	122	105	17	-	-
1962	133	118	15	-	2
1963	150	130	20	-	-
1964	97	75	22	-	-
1965	171	147	24	-	6
1966	171	141	30	-	99
1967	178	153	25	-	119
1968	175	147	28	-	2
1969	174	149	25	-	2
1970	182	157	25	-	119

Note: Since their incorporation, the cities of Cupertino, Los Altos Hills, Monte Sereno and Saratoga have contracted with the Sheriff's Office for police services.

APPENDIX

## STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY

Data for felony offense reports and arrests were extracted from each BCS annual report for the years 1960-1970. These data became the dependent variables in the prediction equations. The years, 1960 to 1970, were named 1, 2, 3, . . . ., 11 as the independent variable (or, where only 1965 or 1966 to 1970 data were used for development of prediction equations, the first year was called 1). When population groups were the independent variables, the values were taken from unpublished data of the California Bureau of Finance because these data provided the necessary age group breakdowns. To keep these numbers as small as possible, only the significant figures were used, i.e., the last zero was dropped so that  $x = 0.1$  (population in thousands).

Values for the independent and dependent variables were keypunched to permit computer calculation of the prediction equations. The basic technique applied was that of linear regression analysis to determine the line (curve) of best fit by the method of least squares. A library program was used (the Stanford Research Institute Regression Program) which allowed application of various functions to the input variables--logarithmic, exponential, or power functions--or the use of the untransformed data, in constructing the equations.

After plotting felony offense reports or arrests versus years or population on linear graphs, the resulting line or curve was judged as characteristic of linear, logarithmic, exponential, etc. relationships. The appropriate function was then applied to the data via the computer program, which provided output of the correlation coefficient, variance about the regression line, coefficients of the variables in the regression equations, and predicted values of the dependent variables. The predicted values were plotted against actual values to obtain visual estimation of the fit. Evaluation of the strength of the relationship was provided by the size of the correlation coefficient, and the variance about the regression line indicated the amount of error to be expected in prediction. If necessary, other functions were applied and the resulting output examined to determine whether a better fit had been obtained.

The computer program did not contain calculation of confidence intervals for the prediction line or future values of the dependent variables. 90% confidence intervals for predicted 1975 values of felony offense reports and arrests were computed using a desk calculator. (The method used is given in EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS, National Bureau of Standards Handbook 91, August 1963, p. 5-45).

A word of caution is in order concerning the predictions generated to estimate the 1971-1975 crime characteristics. *Statistically, the accuracy of prediction depends on the closeness of the relationships (e.g., between arrests and population, or offense reports and years of time) and on the variability of the phenomenon being observed. If sizeable differences between predicted and observed (actual) values are apparent, for the years 1960-1970, or if the actual values fluctuate wildly from year to year, the estimates of 1971-1975 figures should be considered as "best guesses".*

Nevertheless, interpreting available information statistically remains the best method of avoiding bias and provides more reliable estimates of future crime trends than does sheer intuition. When predicted and observed values are close (and the observed values appear to be following a fairly regular pattern over the years 1960-1970) the estimates for 1971-1975 should be more accurate.

Even so, changes in law enforcement and judicial practices, unpredictable population changes, and any number of other factors--including criminal justice projects which may be embarked on--may significantly affect arrests, the incidence of crime, clearance percentages, etc. The accuracy of predictions depends on constancy in all of the factors involved. Should changes occur in important contributing factors, the predictions may become meaningless.

For the most part, a conservative approach was taken in predicting future numbers of arrests, felony offense reports, etc. If year-to-year data for the base period gave an erratic pattern, or when what appeared to be a change of trend occurred only over the last two or three years, all 11 years of the base period were used to develop trend line equations. In some cases, where it was statistically justifiable, projections were made only from data for the last few years of the base period.

Trend line equations were calculated independently for total numbers of arrests and felony offense reports, and for specific offenses or offender groups (parts of the totals). The projected totals reflect the historical influence of each part in terms of relative numbers (or weight) and trends during 1960-1970. For each part--each specific offense or offender group--individual projections give full weight to the numbers and trend of that part alone. Because of these factors, projected values for totals do not equal the sum of the predictions for the parts (specific offenses or offender groups).

To facilitate assimilation of the considerable amount of information to be presented, charts were prepared which show actual figures for 1960-1970 and the predicted values for 1960-1975. It should be noted that different scales have been used for the various graphs, according to the numeric values involved. Therefore, when comparing numbers of arrests, offense reports, etc. for different crimes, or the rate of increase from year to year, the scale of the graph should be observed.

#### Key to graphs:

\_\_\_\_\_ actual, observed numbers given in BCS reports.

x - x or o - o Numbers predicted from trend line equations

In prediction equations:

X = Year or population size

Y = Predicted number --- reports, arrests, rate/100,000, etc.

CALIFORNIA BCS DEFINITION OF MAJOR OFFENSES

1. Willful homicide - Includes only murder and excludes negligent manslaughter.
2. Robbery - Includes all offenses in which property is taken from the person or immediate presence of another through means of force or violence or by putting in fear. Includes assault with intent to rob and attempt to commit robbery. Penal Code Section 211.
3. Aggravated Assault - With the exception of wife or child beating, includes assaults and attempted assaults which might result in severe bodily injuries or death to the victim. Includes attempted murder and all assaults and attempted assaults with the exception of assault to commit robbery or rape. Penal Code Sections 203, 216, 217, 244, 245, 246, 273d, 4500, and 4501.
4. Burglary - With the exception of "burglary from locked vehicle", includes all offenses in which any building or structure is broken into or entered with the intention of committing a felony or any theft therein at any time, either day or night. Includes attempt to commit burglary. Includes shoplifting. It should be noted that these offenses are often looked upon as petty theft by law enforcement agencies and therefore are not always reported to the State Bureau as felonious acts. Penal Code sections 459, 460 and 461.
5. Grand Theft except Auto - Excludes petty theft with prior and receiving stolen property offenses.
6. Auto Theft - Includes all offenses in which a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned by someone not having lawful access thereto. Includes attempt to commit auto theft. Penal Code Section 487.3 and Vehicle Code Section 10851.
7. Rape - Includes only forcible rape. Excludes statutory rape.

Table 1

SANTA CLARA COUNTY ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE 1960-1975  
(Thousands)

<u>Years Old</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
0-4	83.93	90.62	96.86	103.29	105.85	105.85	103.19	102.44
5	16.14	17.76	19.35	21.02	21.83	22.21	23.31	23.57
6	15.84	17.33	19.04	20.88	21.89	22.54	22.71	24.19
7	15.40	16.75	18.29	20.19	21.55	22.45	22.95	23.37
8	14.57	16.21	17.60	19.30	20.79	22.07	22.84	23.54
9	13.85	15.38	17.08	18.66	19.90	21.30	22.44	23.48
<hr/>								
0-9	159.73	174.05	188.22	203.34	211.38	216.42	217.44	220.59
<hr/>								
10-17	91.57	100.95	111.21	123.32	133.31	141.18	149.54	160.06
<hr/>								
18	9.05	10.19	11.31	12.27	13.57	16.58	16.63	17.01
19	8.77	9.84	11.16	12.51	12.99	14.15	17.06	17.29
20	8.49	9.43	10.59	12.17	13.03	13.31	14.28	17.51
21	8.31	8.65	9.65	10.83	12.21	13.07	13.29	14.29
22	8.61	9.34	9.74	10.80	11.77	13.20	14.00	14.25
23	8.56	9.63	10.44	10.86	11.68	12.67	14.04	14.94
24	8.58	9.32	10.50	11.35	11.48	12.32	13.25	14.70
<hr/>								
18-24	60.34	66.41	73.38	80.78	86.74	95.28	102.54	110.00
<hr/>								
25-29	44.87	47.88	51.34	55.82	58.73	60.79	62.91	66.43
30-34	48.75	50.93	53.50	56.63	58.66	60.58	61.85	63.93
35-39	51.90	43.22	54.20	58.34	59.04	59.60	60.31	61.81
<hr/>								
25-39	145.53	153.03	160.94	170.79	176.44	180.96	185.07	192.17
<hr/>								
18-39	205.87	205.87	219.44	251.57	263.17	276.24	287.61	302.17
<hr/>								
10-39	297.44	320.39	345.53	374.89	396.48	417.42	437.15	462.23
<hr/>								
40-44	43.21	47.16	51.47	55.78	59.07	61.94	62.89	63.62
45-49	35.62	38.17	40.74	43.52	46.02	48.63	52.04	55.95
50-54	28.58	30.52	32.63	32.35	37.34	39.46	41.28	43.37
55-59	22.68	23.55	25.06	25.06	26.52	29.41	31.03	32.96
60-64	18.42	19.58	20.20	21.14	21.14	21.92	23.28	24.60
65 and Over	45.13	46.86	48.50	50.11	51.44	53.01	54.87	56.37

Table 1 Continued

SANTA CLARA COUNTY ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE 1960-1975  
(Thousands)

<u>Years Old</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
40 and Over	193.63	205.85	218.60	232.27	243.69	255.11	265.38	276.87
<b>Total</b>	650.80	700.28	752.35	810.51	851.55	888.94	919.96	959.69
Median Age	26.57	25.95	25.34	24.81	24.51	24.32	24.28	24.26

Table 1 Continued

SANTA CLARA COUNTY ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE 1960-1975  
(Thousands)

<u>Years Old</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
0-4	101.14	99.78	100.50	102.74	104.30	109.31	113.29	117.06
5	23.21	22.70	22.04	20.97	21.31	20.66	21.58	22.71
6	24.51	23.66	23.24	22.54	21.44	21.79	21.10	22.03
7	24.82	24.73	24.10	23.66	22.95	21.82	22.16	21.45
8	23.93	25.21	25.16	24.50	24.06	23.33	22.18	22.51
9	24.12	24.28	25.64	25.58	24.92	24.46	23.71	22.52
0-9	221.56	220.36	220.68	219.99	218.98	221.37	224.02	228.29
10-17	170.53	179.41	187.53	195.28	202.00	206.90	209.88	210.63
18	17.90	18.72	20.25	22.01	23.14	24.28	25.74	27.09
19	17.54	18.21	19.14	20.73	22.52	23.66	24.83	26.30
20	17.58	17.75	18.48	19.40	21.01	22.82	23.98	25.15
21	17.59	17.67	17.77	18.43	19.39	20.99	22.81	23.97
22	15.31	18.72	18.73	18.76	19.46	20.42	22.04	23.89
23	15.17	16.72	19.71	19.65	19.71	20.41	21.36	23.02
24	15.64	15.79	16.85	20.36	20.32	20.36	21.05	22.02
18-24	116.72	123.07	130.93	139.35	145.56	152.95	161.85	171.44
25-29	70.28	74.11	78.37	82.77	89.91	95.62	100.51	106.04
30-34	66.39	68.72	70.37	72.67	75.56	79.10	83.10	87.35
35-39	63.55	65.03	66.72	68.01	69.73	71.92	74.34	75.88
25-39	200.22	207.86	215.45	223.45	235.20	246.65	257.94	269.27
18-39	316.94	330.93	346.38	362.80	380.76	399.59	419.76	440.71
10-39	487.47	510.34	533.91	558.08	582.76	606.49	629.64	651.39
40-44	64.21	64.29	64.45					70.71
45-49	59.41	62.30	65.04					66.63
50-54	45.32	47.49	49.90					65.71
55-59	35.09	37.00	39.93					48.60
60-64	25.74	26.97	28.33					36.86
65 and Over	58.16	59.53	60.85					69.59
40 and Over	288.00	297.59	307.50	317.58	327.47	337.50	347.55	358.09

Table 1 Continued

## SANTA CLARA ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE 1960-1975

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total	997.05	1,028.28	1,062.08	1,095.65	1,130.22	1,165.37	1,201.21	1,237.77
Median Age	24.34	24.45	24.52	24.67	24.88	25.07	25.24	25.39

Note: Owing to rounding, totals may not equal sums.

Source: Unpublished data from the California Department of Finance, Bureau of Population Research

Table 2

SANTA CLARA COUNTY PERCENTAGE OF 10-19 YEAR OLDS BY AGE, SEX, RACE,  
AND ETHNIC GROUPPercentage by Sex - 1966  
(10-19 years of age)

<u>Male</u> 50.3%	<u>Female</u> 49.7%
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Percentage by Race and Sex - 1966  
(10-19 years of age)

<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Unknown</u>	
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
47.5%	47.2%	0.5%	0.5%	1.6%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%
94.7%		1.0%		3.0%		1.3%	

Percentage by Ethnic Origin and Sex - 1966  
(10-19 years of age)

<u>Mexican-American</u>		<u>All Other</u>	
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
5.8%	5.6%	44.5%	44.1%
11.4%		88.6%	

Source: Special Santa Clara County Census, April 1, 1966; Santa Clara County Planning Department.

JURIS. CODE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
**BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS**  
**MONTHLY CRIME AND CLEARANCE REPORT**

QTR	TRANS. CODE	BATCH
	08	

COUNTY   
CITY  OF

MONTH OF

7 MAJOR OFFENSES			OFFENSES REPORTED	UNFOUNDED	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES
1. HOMICIDE	a. Murder and Non-Negligible Manslaughter	A			
	b. Manslaughter by Negligence	B			
2. RAPE (Forcible)		C			
3. ASSAULT	a. Aggravated	D			
	b. Non-Aggravated	E			
4. ROBBERY		F			
5. BURGLARY		G			
6. THEFT	a. Over \$200	H			
	b. \$50 to \$200	I			
	c. Under \$50.	J			
7. AUTO THEFT		K			

1.	2. TOTAL HOMICIDE	3.	4.	5.	6. CLEARANCES		7. VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY
					(a.) By Arrest (including b.)	(b.) By Arrest of Juveniles	
1. HOMICIDE							
a. Murder and Non-Negligible Manslaughter	10						
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	16	VEHICULAR	NON-VEH.				
2. RAPE Forcible	61	FORCIBLE	ATT. FORCE.				
3. ASSAULT		TOTAL ASSAULT	AGGRAVATED	NON-AGGR.			ONLY CLEARANCES FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
a. Gun	31						
b. Knife	32						
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	33						
d. Hands, Feet, etc.	34						
4. ROBBERY		TOTAL ROBBERY	WEAPON	STRONGARM			
a. Highway, etc.	21						
b. Commercial House	22						
c. Service Station	23						
d. Chain Store	24						
e. Residence	25						
f. Bank	26						
g. Other	27						
5. BURGLARY		TOTAL BURGLARY	FORCIBLE ENTRY	ATT. FORCE. ENTRY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY		
a. Residence—Night	41						
b. Residence—Day	42						
c. Residence—Unknown	43						
d. Other Structure—Night	44						
e. Other Structure—Day	45						
f. Other Structure—Unknown	46						
6. THEFT (except Auto)		TOTAL THEFT	VALUE OVER \$200	VALUE \$50 TO \$200	VALUE UNDER \$50		ONLY CLEARANCES FOR THEFT \$50 AND OVER
a. Pocket Picking	51						
b. Purse Snatching	52						
c. Shoplifting	53						
d. From Auto (except e.)	54						
e. Auto Parts and Accessories	55						
f. Bicycles	56						
g. From Building (except c.)	57						
h. Coin-Operating Machine	58						
i. All Other	59						
j. Locked Vehicle (auto burg.)	5A						
k. Phone Booth (burglary)	5B						
7. AUTO THEFT	70						

