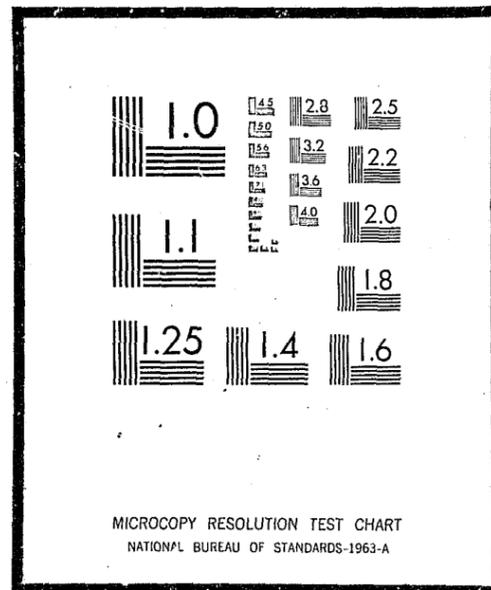


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ROBBERY IN SAN JOSE

Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program  
American Justice Institute

December 1974

## ABSTRACT

An in-depth analysis was conducted of 383 commercial robberies and 311 non-commercial robberies reported to the Police Department in San Jose, California during 1972. The purpose of the analysis was to develop a substantial base of information upon which specific robbery reduction programs could be predicated.

The study deals with the crime itself, the victim, the offender, those who are arrested and the response of the criminal justice system. Robbery events are described in terms of their spatial and temporal distributions and other characteristics. Comparisons are made between commercial and non-commercial robberies. A picture of the victim of non-commercial robberies is presented. The offenders as they are perceived by the victim, a witness or the police are described. Then the individuals who were arrested for robberies reported in San Jose in 1972 are characterized and compared with all robbery offenders (i.e., both those arrested and those still at large). The response of the criminal justice system to the crime and more specifically to those who are apprehended and charged is documented.

The analysis yields a wealth of information for formulating specific strategies which can be implemented to help address the robbery problem. The concluding portion of each chapter of the research report summarizes salient features of the event, victim, offender, arrestee, as well as system response. Implications for increasing the effectiveness of prevention, apprehension, prosecution, and habilitation are contained in the concluding chapter of the report.

TO THE READER

An in-depth analysis was conducted of 383 commercial and 311 non-commercial robberies reported to the San Jose Police Department during 1972. All results are presented in this report. Findings are summarized at the conclusion of each chapter of the research report. Implications are presented in Chapter VII.

*Appreciation is extended to Mr. Ben Woods for his efficient and timely computer programming in all phases of the study and to Mrs. Alice Costa, whose typing qualifies as an art.*

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Chapter I  
INTRODUCTION

The goals of the National Institute for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (1973) include a mandate for the Institute "to increase knowledge of the extent and impact of crime [p.3]." The San Jose/Santa Clara County Criminal Justice Pilot Program, (LEAA, 1974) sponsored by the Institute shares that mandate and, in addition, has been tasked "to contribute significantly to the improved ability of the system (criminal justice) to reduce crime [p.77]."

This report reflects an effort by the authors, staff members of the Pilot Program, to satisfy the above described responsibilities. The research results reported here increase knowledge of the extent and impact of the crime of robbery. The analysis provides a basis for the police component of the criminal justice system to assess their present response to robbery events and, further, to seek ways of improving that capability to the end that the steadily increasing number and rate increases they have experienced in robbery may be effectively interdicted and hopefully reduced.

The crime of robbery was selected because it involves both property loss and violence--both directly related to the personal safety and well-being of the citizen. The police records from which the event data for this report were extracted reflects the broad

range of circumstances that are classified as robberies. To illustrate:

A young man enters a liquor store, brandishes a revolver, forces the clerk into a storeroom, binds and pistol whips her, empties the cash register, and flees the scene in a waiting car.

A teenager pedals his newspaper-laden bicycle into the subterranean garage area of a large apartment complex in the dark hours of early morning. He is set upon by a group of youths demanding money. He has none. They take his newspapers and tell him to leave the area, or else. He does.

Both events involve the loss of property taken by the actual application of force or the clear intention of doing so. They are robberies and, as such, they represent a crime that most citizens genuinely fear.

*Robbery Defined*

In the State of California robbery is defined at Section 211 of the Penal Code. Generally, a theft accomplished by means of force or fear constitutes a robbery. More specifically, those accomplished by torture or while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon are of the first degree; all others are of the second degree.

The records of the San Jose Police Department were used as the basis for this report. That Department classifies, processes, and statistically reports robberies in three categories. They are "Armed," "strong-Arm" and "Grand Theft, Person." Those cases assigned the first category are those defined in the statute as first degree robberies, i.e., accomplished by torture or while armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon. In the second category, some degree of physical force was applied in accomplishing the theft.

In the latter category are those thefts from persons accomplished without application of physical force or violence and are classified, processed, statistically recorded and reported as "Grand Theft, Person." The robbery cases considered and analyzed in this report-- those reported to the San Jose Police Department in calendar year 1972--total 694. They constitute those reports that fall within categories one and two defined above. For sake of comparison, during the same period there were 106 cases, originally reported as robberies, that were reclassified as "Grand Theft, Person" and for that reason were not included in this analysis.

*The Robbery Problem in San Jose*

Figure 1, Table 1, and Table 2 reflect the steadily escalating magnitude of the robbery crime problem in San Jose for the period 1967 through 1972. Table 2 also reflects the fact that paralleling the increase in actual numbers of reported robberies occurring in San Jose there has been a decrease in the percentage of those cases that have been cleared by the Police Department.

In 1967, the Department was successful in clearing 53% of the 219 reported actual cases. Clearance was accomplished with the allocation of two investigators assigned the robbery cases. By 1972, the numbers of reported cases has almost tripled. The personnel assigned robbery investigations had likewise increased to five but the clearance rate had dropped to 39%.

Table 1 reflects the increasing rate per 100,000 population of the incidence of robberies in the City of San Jose. Comparing 1971

with 1972, we note that the robbery rate increased by 31% in just over one year showing an incidence of 103.8 per 100,000 residents in 1971 compared with 135.5 for 1972. The numerical and rate increases for 1971 versus 1972 are closely related, +38% for the former and +31% for the latter. The real significance becomes apparent when it is considered that the population of San Jose increased by only 6% during the same period. The issue may be raised that rate figures based on population figures as given for a city do not accurately reflect the real population at risk. This point may be of particular significance when it is considered that San Jose is the hub of commerce, industry, and government for Santa Clara County and rapidly emerging as a major site for visitors both for recreational and commercial purposes.

Table 1  
Crime in San Jose

Type of Crime	Number of Crimes			
	Year-1971	Year-1972	Change in #	Change in %
Murder	18	28	+10	+56
Forcible Rape	170	173	+3	+2
Robbery	497	687	+190	+38
Aggravated Assault	492	822	+330	+67
Theft--Over \$200	616	614	-2	-0
Auto Theft	3,621	4,180	+559	+15
TOTAL	13,604	16,107	+2,503	+18

Note.--This table was reproduced from the *San Jose Police Department Annual Report 1972*, p. 15.

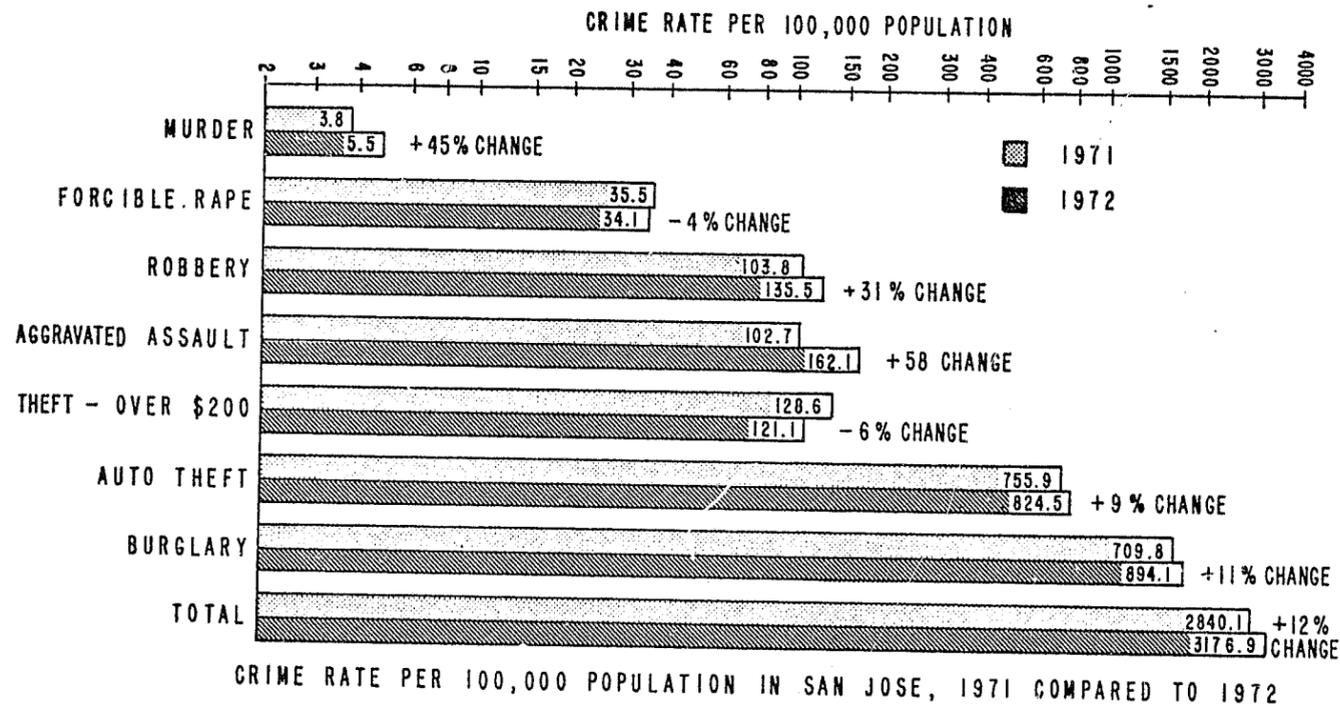


Fig. 1. Crime Index Trends 1971 to 1972.

It should also be considered that the figures reflecting "unfounded" cases on Table 2 represent a substantial investment of manpower. The procedures followed to determine the validity of the reported offenses are intricate and time-consuming. In the broad sense, the increase in robbery offenses is similar to the experiences of other state jurisdictions and is also comparable to national crime statistics that reflect a gradual slowing of the overall crime incidence rate but significant increases in the assaultive crimes of homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Table 2  
Robbery Offenses 1967-1972

Year	Cases Reported	Cases Unfounded	Actual Cases	Cases Cleared	Percent Cleared
1967	251	32	219	117	53
1968	309	30	279	84	30
1969	404	35	369	153	42
1970	559	15	544	190	35
1971	534	37	497	197	40
1972	718	31	687	267	39

Note.--Statistics taken from the *San Jose Police Department Annual Report 1972*, pg. 14.

*The Study Site--The City of San Jose*

The City of San Jose, located in Santa Clara County, California is situated some 50 miles southeast of San Francisco. (See Figure 2.) In 1972, it encompassed about 145 square miles with a population of 506,000. It is the largest City of a standard metropolitan statistical area that consists of 1,312 square miles and is inhabited by 1,200,000. At present San Jose ranks as California's fourth largest City in population and ranks thirty-first in that respect in the Nation.

Until 1950, San Jose's growth both in land area and population was slow. Mainly it served as the seat of government for Santa Clara County and its economic base was essentially related to the agricultural activities that dominated the Santa Clara Valley. Subsequent to 1950, San Jose experienced rapid growth. That development was associated with the location of several aerospace, research laboratories, computer science, and electronic firms in the City. New housing was quickly provided for the population attracted to employment in the new industries and many shopping centers were developed to provide products and services for the burgeoning population. Such development further broadened the tax base supporting municipal government but resulted in the displacement of many commercial firms from the core City to the newly-created shopping centers. Such displacement has resulted in a substantial redevelopment program for the core City.

The 1970 census reflected the ethnic composition of Santa Clara County as consisting of 76.8% White, Non-SSL, 1.7% Black,

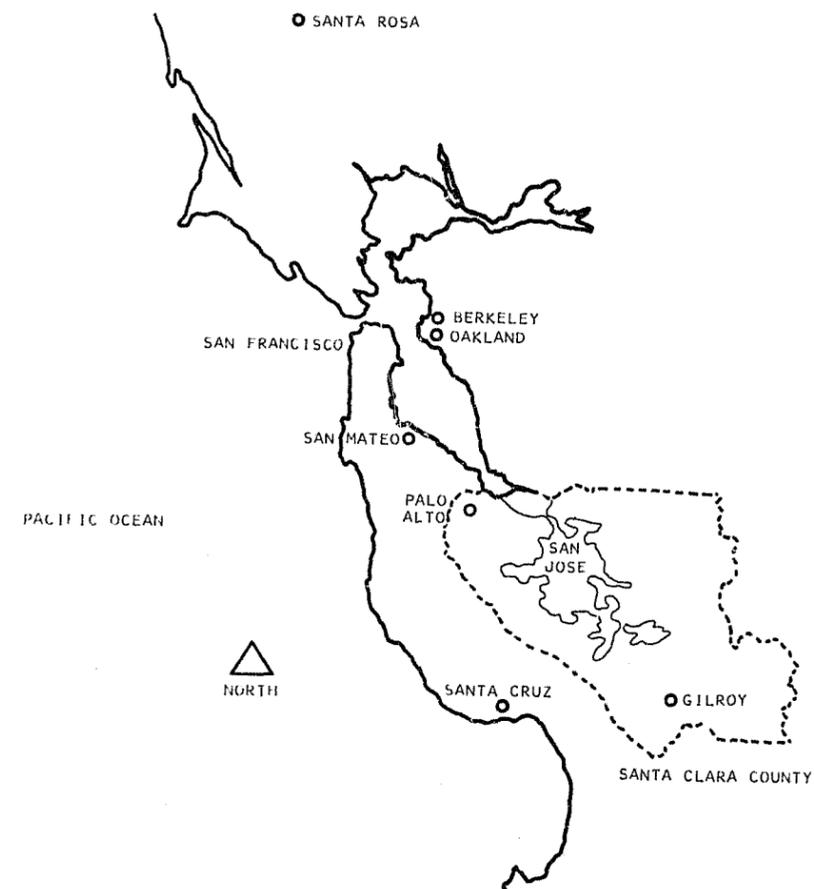


Fig. 2. City of San Jose, Santa Clara County and Bay Area.

17.5% White, Spanish Surname/Language (SSL), and 4.0% composed of Indians, Japanese, Chinese and unknown. The age group composition was described as 19.6% in the 18-24 year age group; 24.1% in the 25-34 group; 46.8% in the 35-64 group; and 9.5% in the 65 and older age group.

Primarily, San Jose is situated on the flatlands of the Santa Clara Valley flanked on the west by the Santa Cruz Mountain Range and on the east by the southern extension of the Diablo Mountain Range. San Jose's borders are irregular, being influenced by "islands" of unincorporated County area and contiguous cities.

#### *Data Sources*

The analyses and results are based on the following data files: (1) Event File, (2) Adult Arrestee File, and (3) Juvenile Arrestee File. These three data files were specifically constructed for the study described in the present report and contain information exclusively derived from existing local government files.<sup>1</sup>

*The Event File.* Briefly, the Event File contains CAPER<sup>2</sup> coding for each of 694 robberies which were reported (purse snatches excluded) in San Jose in 1972, an indication of whether the robbery was commercial or non-commercial, and whether the case was uncleared, cleared by an arrest in Santa Clara County, or an exceptional clearance.

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<sup>1</sup>Access to local government files was granted by agencies specifically for purposes of this research effort, and special precautions as outlined by the agencies were followed to insure the personal privacy and anonymity of offenders.

<sup>2</sup>The Crime Analysis, Program Evaluation and Research (CAPER) System was developed as part of the Pilot Cities/Counties research effort in Santa Clara County, California.

The data elements included in CAPER coding and a description of the CAPER System are given in Appendix A. Commercial robberies are those which occur either in a commercial establishment or vehicle or which involve an employee while executing the duties of his job. All other robberies are considered to be non-commercial. Included in the categories of robberies with exceptional clearances are cases where the offender(s) is killed or arrested outside of Santa Clara County.

The Event File was constructed from information taken from San Jose Police Department offense reports and the Robbery Unit's working files.

*The Adult Arrestee File.* The Adult Arrestee File contains descriptive information on the 183 adults who were arrested for the robberies contained in the Event File (i.e., those robberies reported in 1972 in San Jose). In addition to descriptive information (e.g., age, sex, prior record), the file contains the location of the offender's residence when he or she was arrested and information which tracks the offenders from arrest through disposition of the case. Appendix B presents a complete and detailed description of the file.

The Adult Arrestee File was constructed from information extracted from the Criminal Justice Information Control (CJIC) System, a criminal justice information system in Santa Clara County. Some additional information was taken from the offender's booking jacket in the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department and personal history records in the San Jose Police Department.

*The Juvenile Arrestee File.* The Juvenile Arrestee File contains descriptive information on the 88 juveniles (17 years of age or under) who were arrested for the robberies contained in the Event File. In addition, the file contains the location of the offender's residence when he or she was arrested and information on the disposition of his or her case. Appendix C presents a complete and detailed description of the file. The Juvenile Arrestee File was constructed from information extracted from files in the County's Juvenile Probation Department.

The three files, which have been described, were constructed in such a way that they could easily be linked with one another. Thus, it was possible to directly associate each arrestee with his or her offense, as well as to co-arrestees if they existed. This capability made possible some of the most useful and interesting analyses and results.

#### *Organization of the Report*

This report does not pretend to add to sociological or psychological theory which surrounds crime and criminals. The authors' intention is simply to illuminate the phenomenon labeled as robbery as it manifested itself in San Jose, California in 1972. It is hoped that the report will serve primarily as a resource for local criminal justice agencies, but also that it will provide information for cross-city comparisons by those who have attempted more thorough and comprehensive robbery analyses.

Chapter I has defined robbery and the extent of the robbery problem in San Jose. The subsequent chapters deal with the crime

itself, the victim, the offender, those who are arrested and the response of the criminal justice system. Chapter II treats robbery events in terms of their spatial and temporal distributions and other characteristics. It compares commercial robberies with non-commercial robberies. Chapter III presents a picture of the victims of non-commercial robberies. Chapter IV describes the offenders as they are perceived by the victim, a witness or the police. Then in Chapter V, the individuals who were arrested for robberies reported in San Jose in 1972 are characterized and compared with the offenders described in Chapter IV. Chapter VI captures the response of the system to the crime and more specifically to those who are apprehended and charged. Chapter VII discusses the implications of the contents of Chapters II through VI for robbery prevention strategies.

Chapter II

THE EVENT

The present chapter presents a picture of the robbery event--the spatial distribution, the temporal distribution, types of premises where robberies occur, type of property taken, type of entry, value of loss and discoverer of the crime.

In San Jose, California during 1972, 694 robberies were reported, recorded by the police and considered to be founded. This does not include the 106 cases that were classified as "purse snatches." As Table 3 indicates, 383 (55.2%) of the 694 robberies were commercial (i.e., the victim was an employee of a business or other commercial establishment and the robbery target was the establishment's property). The remaining 311 (44.8%) robberies were non-commercial (i.e., the robbery target was the victim's personal property).

As Table 3 also indicates, of the 383 commercial robberies, 120 (31.3%) were cleared by an arrest in Santa Clara County and 37 (9.7%) were cleared by death of the suspect or an arrest in another jurisdiction. Of the 311 non-commercial robberies, 75 (24.1%) were cleared by an arrest in Santa Clara County and 2 (.6%) were cleared by death of the suspect or an arrest in another jurisdiction. Thus, 41.0% of the commercial robberies were cleared; whereas only 24.7% of the non-commercial robberies were cleared. Significantly fewer non-commercial robberies are cleared ( $Z = 4.53, p < .01$ ).

Table 3  
1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose

Clearance	Commercial		Non-Commercial	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Cleared by Arrest in Santa Clara County	120	31.3	75	24.1
Exceptional Clearance <sup>a</sup>	37	9.7	2	.6
Uncleared	226	59.0	234	75.2
Total	383	100.0	311	100.0

<sup>a</sup>Case cleared by death of suspect or arrest in another jurisdiction.

Table 4 gives the number of juveniles and adults arrested for the 1972 reported robberies. About half of the robberies cleared involved the arrest of a single suspect.

Table 4  
Number of Arrestees for 1972 Robberies  
Reported in San Jose

Number of Arrestees		Frequency of Commercial Robberies	Frequency of Non- Commercial Robberies
Juvenile	Adult		
one one	one none	62 8 } (58.3%) <sup>a</sup>	27 9 } (48.0%) <sup>a</sup>
one none two	one two none	8 22 4 } (28.3%) <sup>b</sup>	2 15 8 } (33.3%) <sup>b</sup>
none three one two	three none two one	8 1 0 2 } (9.2%) <sup>c</sup>	1 3 2 1 } (9.3%) <sup>c</sup>
none four one two	four none three two	2 1 0 2 } (4.2%) <sup>d</sup>	1 3 2 1 } (9.3%) <sup>d</sup>
Total		120	75

<sup>a</sup>Percentage of cases with one arrestee.

<sup>b</sup>Percentage of cases with two arrestees.

<sup>c</sup>Percentage of cases with three arrestees.

<sup>d</sup>Percentage of cases with four arrestees.

#### *Spatial Patterns of Robbery in San Jose*

The Event File, from which data for this chapter were taken, was based primarily upon CAPER System data. A characteristic of the CAPER System, which greatly enhances its utility as a research tool, is that it carries crime location information which pinpoints precisely where the crime occurred. For each robbery, the State Plane Coordinate System values were recorded. The coordinate values,

along with other information on the robbery, were input to a computer program which can generate a variety of maps on request.<sup>3</sup>

*Commercial robberies.* The distribution of commercial robberies reported in 1972 is shown in Figure 3. The legend at the bottom of the figure indicates the number of robberies represented by each symbol. Overall, the darker the symbol, the more robberies it represents. Each symbol occupies a grid cell that is 1056 ft. X 1320 ft. Converting feet to miles, that is an area of 1/5 mile by 1/4 mile. This type of map gives an indication of the sections of the city where commercial robberies tend to concentrate. Obviously the problem is most intense in the central and eastward areas of San Jose.

A vague impression that robberies may line up along major streets is given by Figure 3. Since the symbols cover areas of 1/5 mile by 1/4 mile, the map cannot show exactly where the robberies occur. A manually generated map of commercial and non-commercial robberies is shown in Figure 4. Each commercial robbery is represented by a solid black dot. Since the map is divided over several pages, it cannot give an overall picture as Figure 3 does. However, it serves to pinpoint the location of each robbery.

<sup>3</sup>The program, which is supplied by the Census Use Study of the U. S. Census Bureau, is called GRIDs. This work was performed for the Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program by the Santa Clara County Center for Urban Analysis.

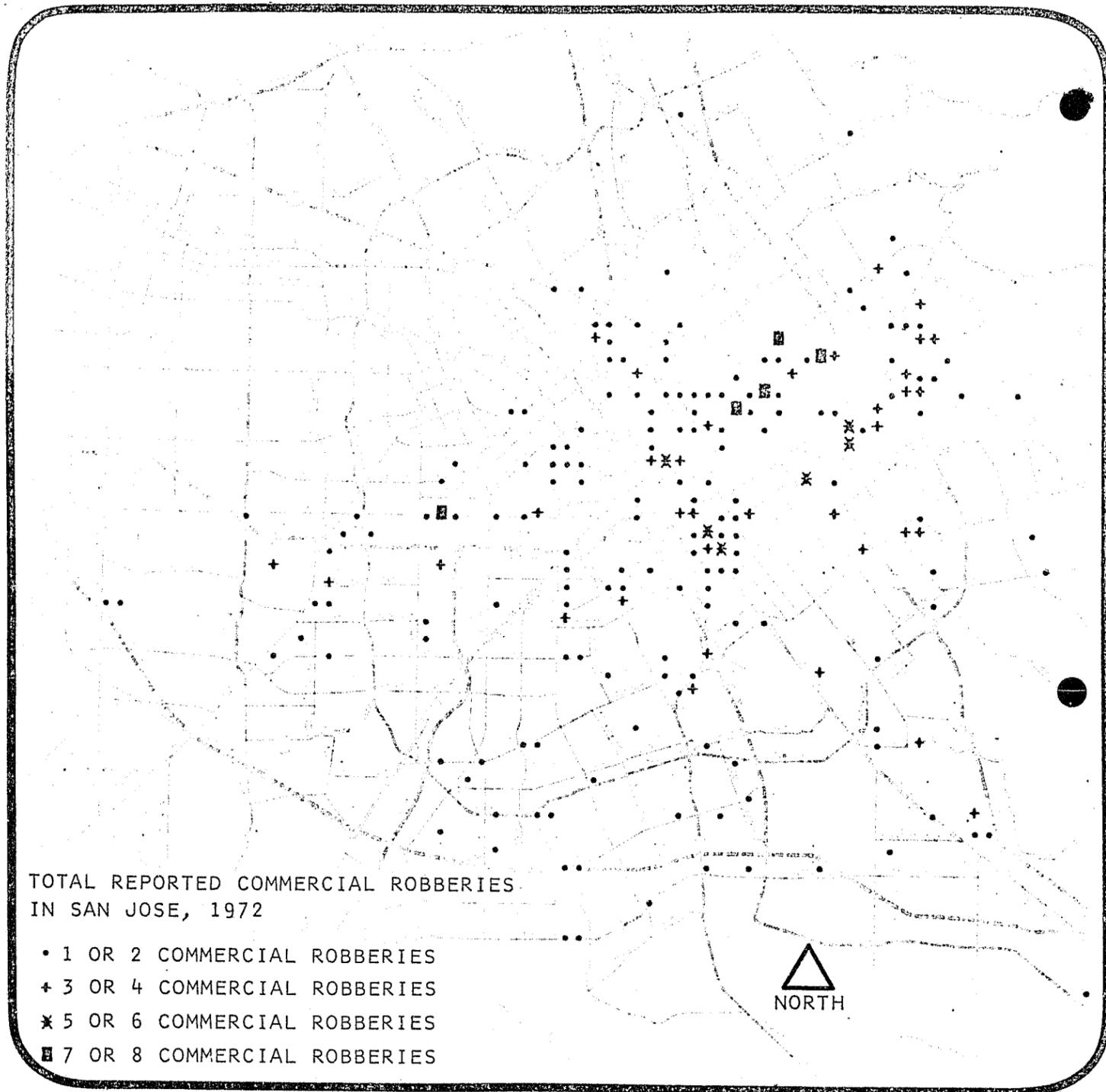


Fig. 3. Total Reported Commercial Robberies in San Jose, 1972.

An inspection of Figure 4 indicates that commercial robberies do indeed line up along certain streets. The portion of the figure shown on page 19 contains the major concentration of robberies. Commercial robberies occur frequently along Santa Clara Street from First to Highway 101, along Alum Rock Avenue and Story Road from Highway 101 to White Road and along First Street, which turns into Monterey Road. It is apparent that commercial robberies occur elsewhere in the city, but not with such a high frequency.

*Non-Commercial robberies.* The distribution of non-commercial robberies reported in 1972 is shown in Figure 5. The legend at the bottom of the figure indicates the number of robberies represented by each symbol. Each symbol occupies an area of 1/5 mile by 1/4 mile. As for commercial robberies, the concentration of non-commercial robberies is in the central, downtown area of the city and eastward. With non-commercial robberies, however, the *highest* concentration of events is the central, downtown area of the city alone. This observation is substantiated by the distribution shown in Figure 4, page 19.

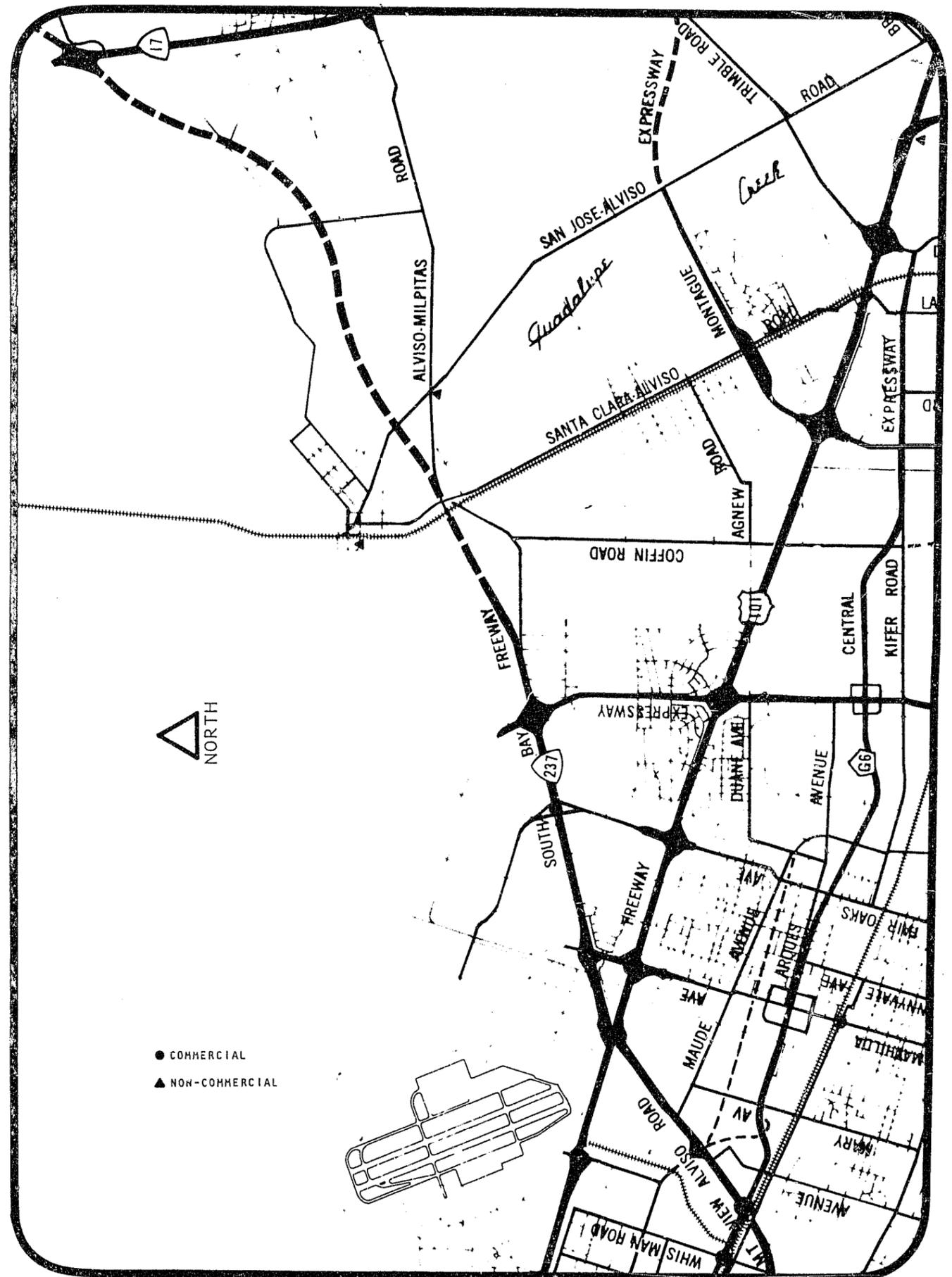


Fig. 4. PAGE INDEX TO-Robberies occurring in San Jose, California during 1972

Fig. 4 (cont.).

Robberies occurring in San Jose, California during 1972

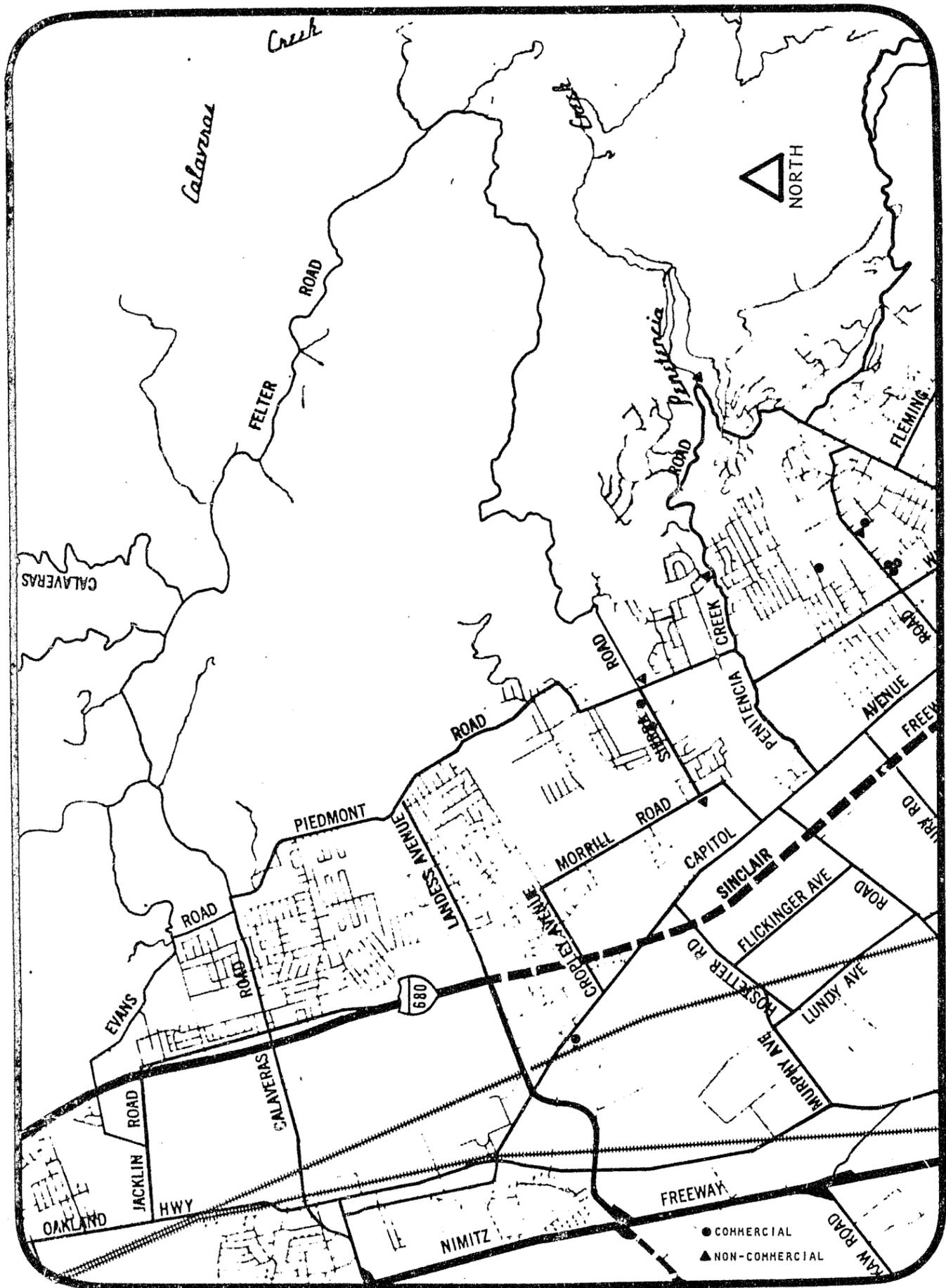


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Robberies occurring in San Jose, California during 1972

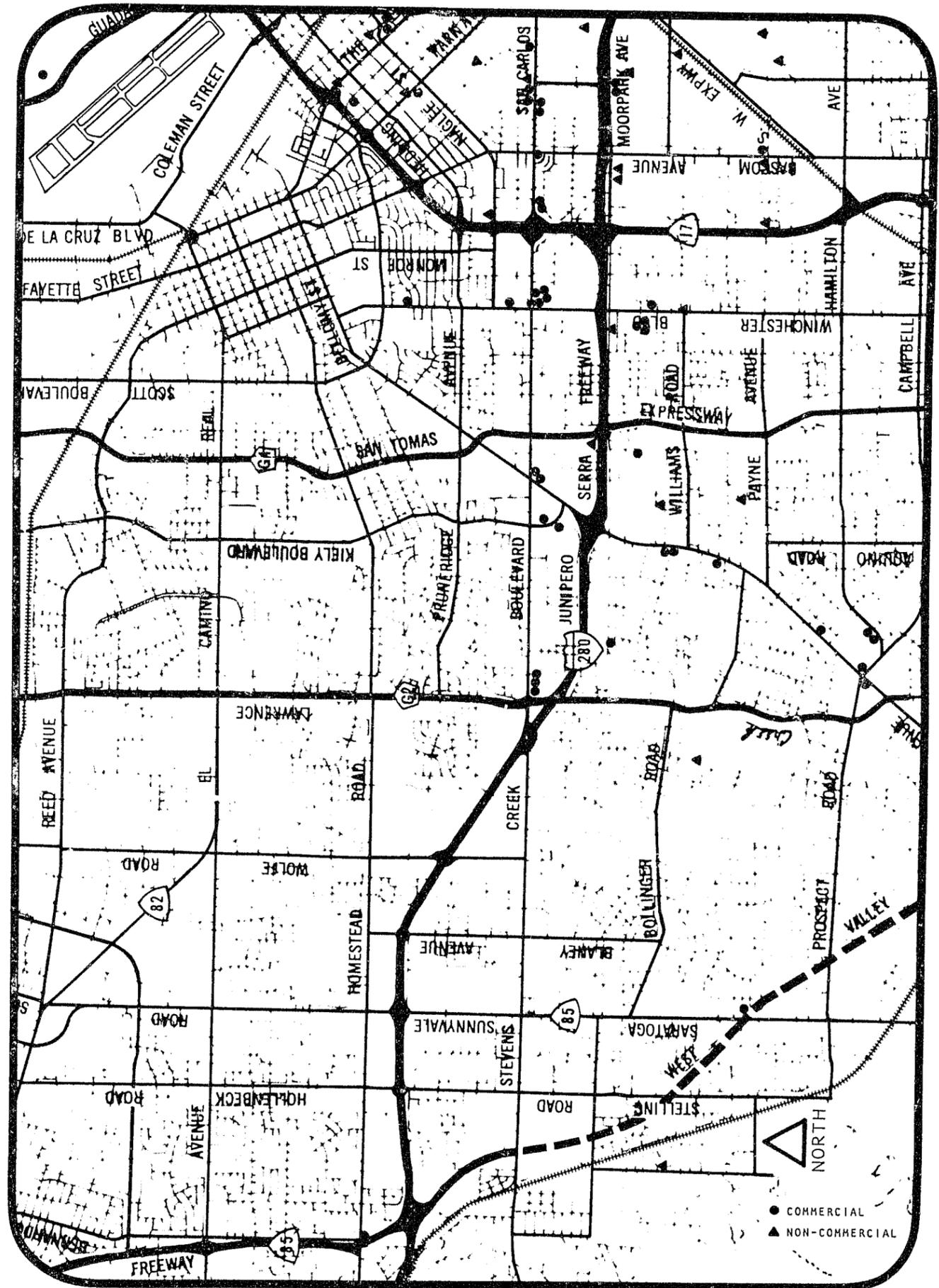


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Robberies occurring in San Jose, California during 1972

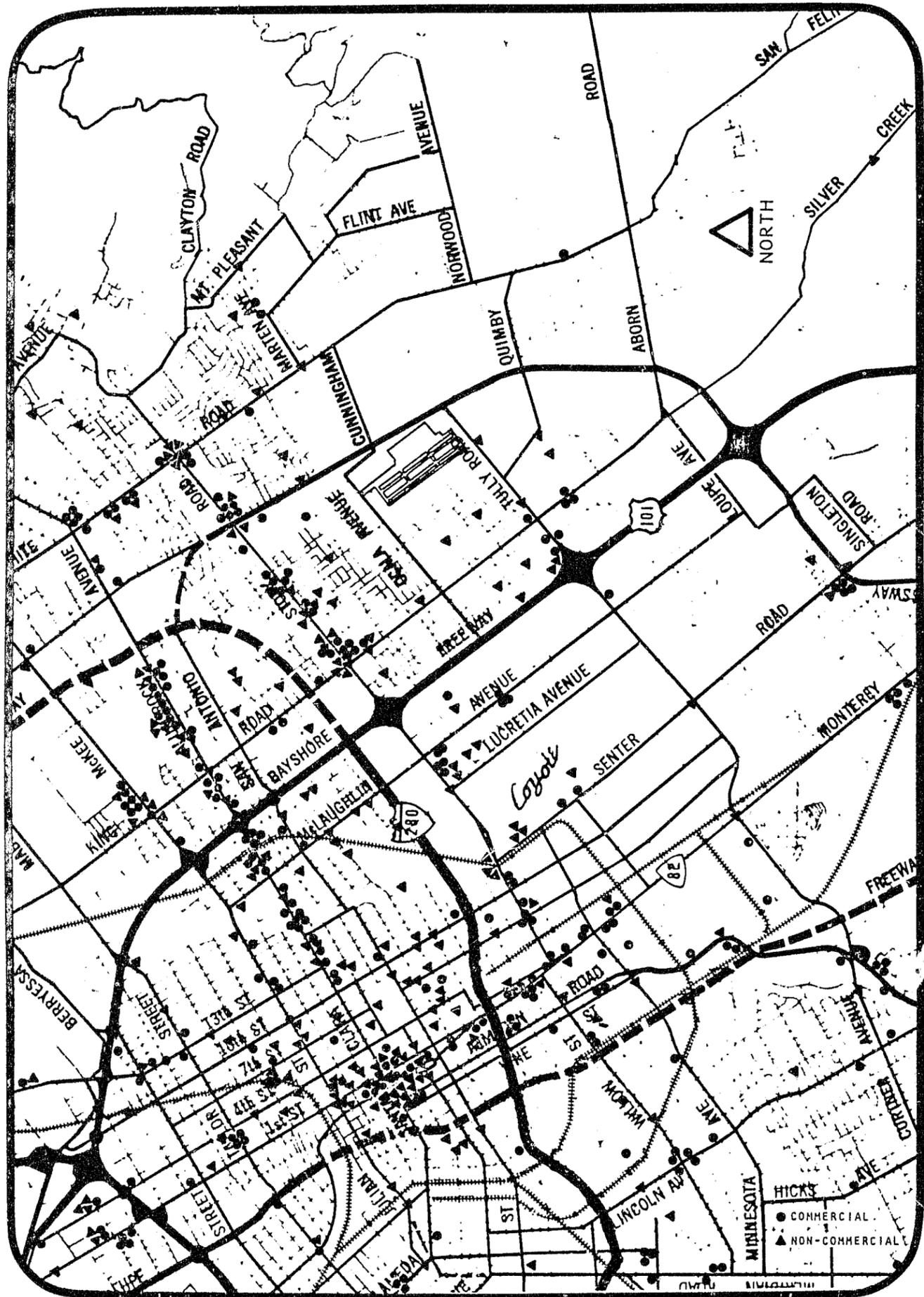


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Robberies occurring in San Jose, California during 1972

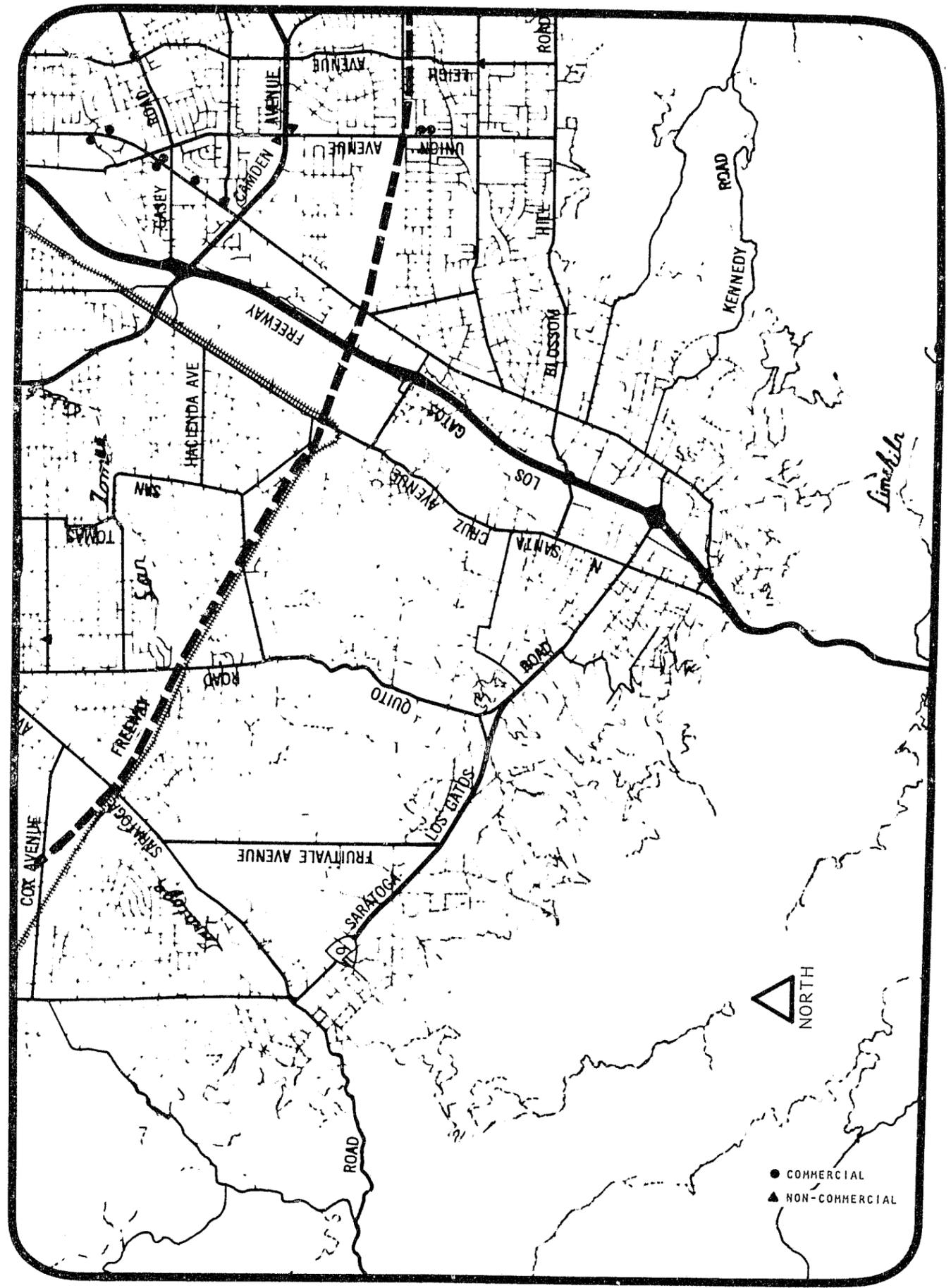


Fig. 4 (cont.)

Robberies occurring in San Jose, California during 1972

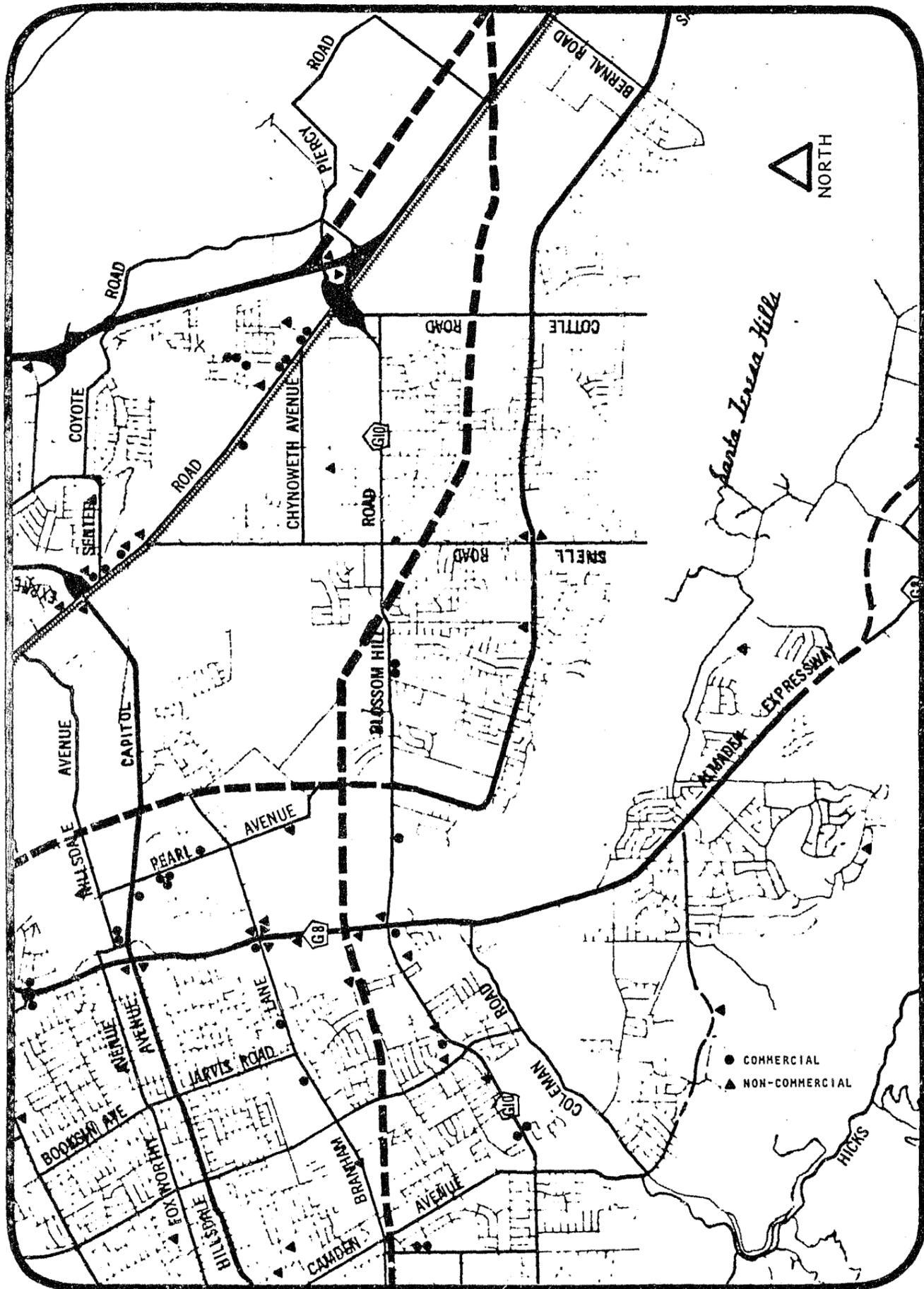
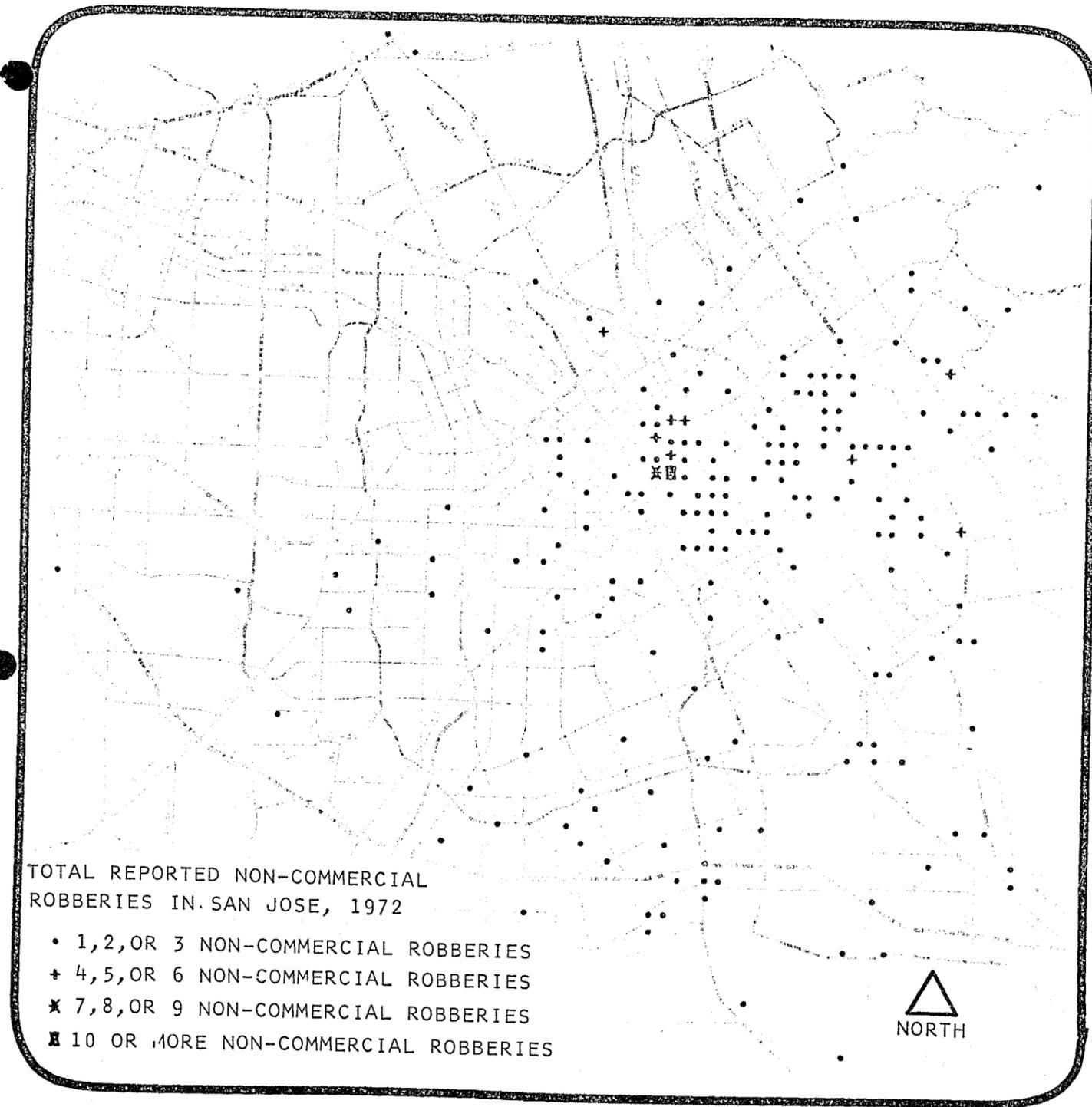


Fig. 4 (cont.)

Robberies occurring in San Jose, California during 1972



TOTAL REPORTED NON-COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES IN SAN JOSE, 1972

- 1, 2, OR 3 NON-COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES
- + 4, 5, OR 6 NON-COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES
- \* 7, 8, OR 9 NON-COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES
- 10 OR MORE NON-COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES

Fig. 5. Total Reported Non-Commercial Robberies in San Jose, 1972.

A different type of map is shown in Figure 6. This is referred to as a value map. Figure 6 gives the numbers of non-commercial robberies occurring in each square mile grid in the City. Focus A is an area of three square miles, which represents 2.1% of the City land area and yet contains 82 (26.4%) of the City's 311 non-commercial robberies. Focus B is an area of four square miles, which represents 2.8% of the City land area and contains 54 (17.4%) of the non-commercial robberies. The final section of this chapter compares the nature of the robberies occurring in Focus A, Focus B and the remainder of the City.

We have seen where commercial and non-commercial robberies occur; we will now consider when they occur.

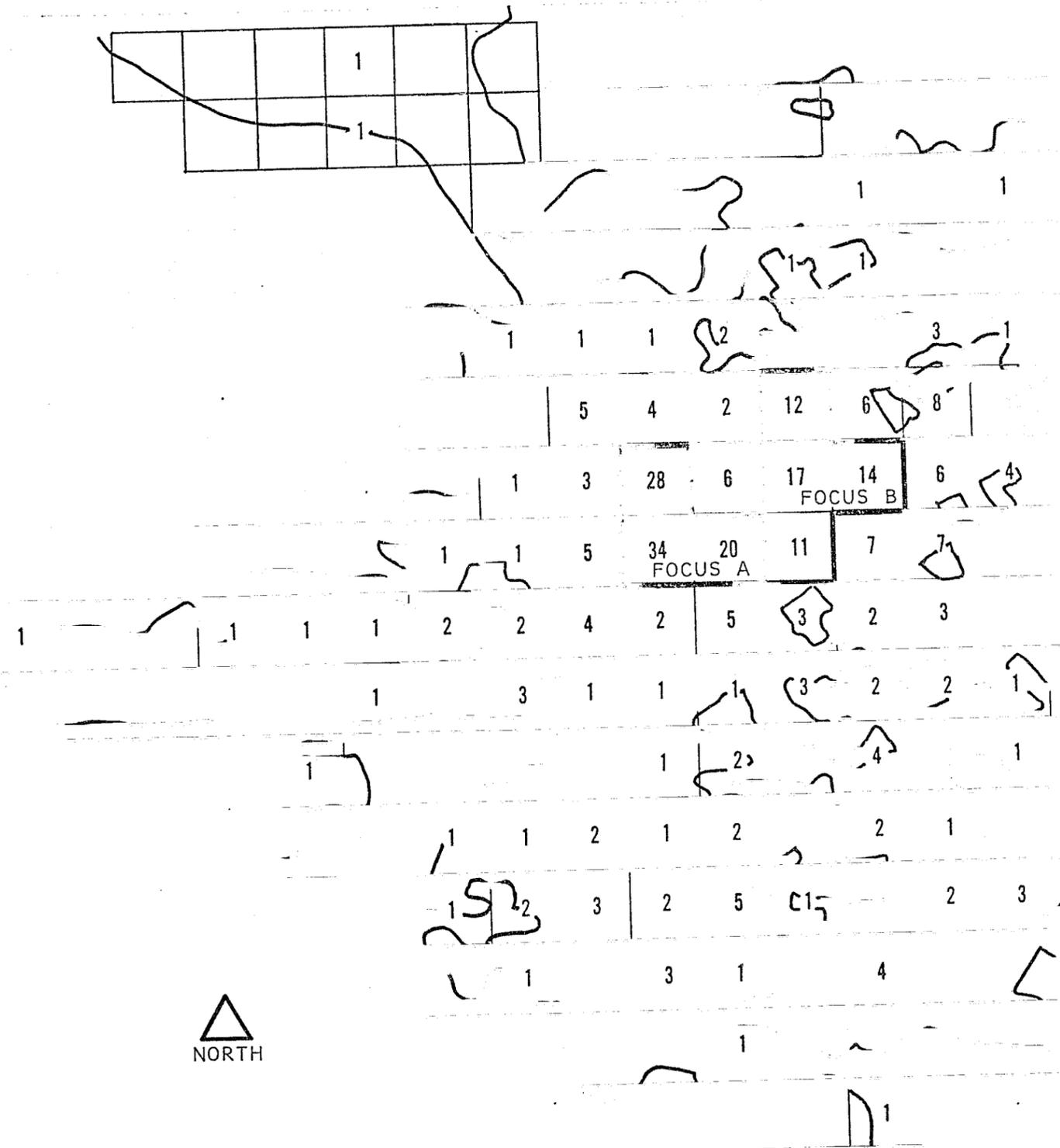


Fig. 6. Non-Commercial Robberies by Square Mile Grid.

*The Temporal Distribution of Robberies in San Jose*

Table 5 shows robberies reported by month of occurrence. Although commercial and non-commercial robberies are shown separately, the distributions of cases over the 12 months were not significantly different from one another. For this reason, it is perhaps best to limit our discussion of robbery occurrences over the year to total robberies. It can be seen from Table 5 that robberies appear to have increased slightly in September and December.

Table 5

1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose  
By Month of Occurrence

Month	Commercial		Non-Commercial		Total Robberies	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
January	38	9.9	22	7.1	60	8.7
February	27	7.0	13	4.2	40	5.8
March	26	6.8	24	7.7	50	7.3
April	17	4.4	22	7.1	39	5.7
May	35	9.1	25	8.1	60	8.7
June	22	5.7	20	6.5	42	6.1
July	23	7.3	25	8.1	48	7.0
August	37	9.7	35	11.3	72	10.5
September	35	9.1	48	15.5	83	12.1
October	37	9.7	25	8.1	62	9.0
November	31	8.1	17	5.5	48	7.0
December	50	13.1	34	11.0	84	12.2
Unknown	5	--	1	--	6	--

Note.-- $\chi^2 = 16.72$ , with  $df = 11$ ,  $p > .10$ .

Table 6 shows robberies reported by day of week. Again, the distribution of commercial robberies and that of non-commercial robberies do not differ significantly. Looking at the daily frequencies for total robberies, we see that there was a dip in the frequency on Tuesday and that Monday, Thursday and Friday seem to be the days of most activity.

Table 6

1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose  
By Day of Week of Occurrence

Day of Week	Commercial		Non-Commercial		Total Robberies	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Monday	75	19.6	38	12.3	113	16.3
Tuesday	42	11.0	40	12.9	82	11.8
Wednesday	48	12.5	43	13.9	91	13.1
Thursday	52	13.6	42	13.5	94	13.6
Friday	58	15.1	48	15.5	106	15.3
Saturday	62	16.2	46	14.8	108	15.6
Sunday	46	12.0	53	17.1	99	14.3
Unknown	0	--	1	--	1	--

Note.-- $\chi^2 = 9.73$ , with  $df = 6$ ,  $p > .10$ .

Table 7 shows robberies reported by hour of day. Since the frequencies per hour were sometimes very small, the data were collapsed into four-hour time periods as shown in Table 8. The distributions of cases over the four-hour periods do not differ significantly for commercial and non-commercial robberies.

Table 7  
1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose  
By Time of Occurrence

Time	Commercial		Non-Commercial	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
midnight - 12:59 am	18	4.7	24	7.8
1:00 am - 1:59 am	16	4.2	18	5.9
2:00 am - 2:59 am	27	7.1	24	7.8
3:00 am - 3:59 am	17	4.5	7	2.3
4:00 am - 4:59 am	8	2.1	5	1.6
5:00 am - 5:59 am	6	1.6	3	1.0
6:00 am - 6:59 am	5	1.3	5	1.6
7:00 am - 7:59 am	4	1.0	1	.3
8:00 am - 8:59 am	3	.8	6	2.0
9:00 am - 9:59 am	2	.5	3	1.0
10:00 am - 10:59 am	6	1.6	7	2.3
11:00 am - 11:59 am	7	1.8	7	2.3
noon - 12:59 pm	4	1.0	10	3.3
1:00 pm - 1:59 pm	9	2.4	4	1.3
2:00 pm - 2:59 pm	14	3.7	13	4.2
3:00 pm - 3:59 pm	13	3.4	13	4.2
4:00 pm - 4:59 pm	11	2.9	19	6.2
5:00 pm - 5:59 pm	16	4.2	13	4.2
6:00 pm - 6:59 pm	19	5.0	15	4.9
7:00 pm - 7:59 pm	30	7.9	14	4.6
8:00 pm - 8:59 pm	28	7.3	28	9.1
9:00 pm - 9:59 pm	41	10.8	16	5.2
10:00 pm - 10:59 pm	41	10.8	27	8.8
11:00 pm - 11:59 pm	36	9.4	25	8.1
Unknown	2	--	4	--

The percentages shown for total robberies in Table 8 are quite varied over time periods. Much of the activity occurs from 8:00 pm to 11:59 pm (35.2%). The time periods on either side of it are also very active (19.9% and 21.9%). The hours from 4:00 am to 11:59 am are relatively inactive (5.4% and 6.0%).

Table 8  
1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose  
by Time Period of Occurrence

Time Period	Commercial		Non-Commercial		Total Robberies	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
midnight - 3:59 am	78	20.5	73	23.8	151	21.9
4:00 am - 7:59 am	23	6.0	14	4.6	37	5.4
8:00 am - 11:59 am	18	4.7	23	7.5	41	6.0
noon - 3:59 pm	40	10.5	40	13.0	80	11.6
4:00 pm - 7:59 pm	76	19.9	61	19.9	137	19.9
8:00 pm - 11:59 pm	146	38.3	96	31.3	242	35.2
Unknown	2	--	4	--	6	--

Note.-- $\chi^2 = 7.06$ , with  $df = 5$ ,  $p > .10$ .

*Types of Premises Where Robberies Occurred*

An inspection of Table 9 confirms the expectation that commercial and non-commercial robberies occur at different types of premises. A substantial portion of commercial robberies occurred at markets and gas stations (34.4% and 19.0% respectively). The category of

market includes quick stop markets as well as super markets. The remaining 46.6% of commercial robberies occurred primarily in other types of commercial establishments (e.g. liquor stores). Non-commercial robberies occurred most frequently in three types of areas: 20.6% in houses or apartments, 21.5% in automobiles or trucks, and 42.1% on public streets and parking lots.

Table 9  
1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose  
by Type of Premise

Premise Type	Commercial		Non-Commercial	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
House	-- <sup>a</sup>	--	33	10.6
Apartment	--	--	31	10.0
Trailer	--	--	2	.6
Hotel or Motel	5	1.3	4	1.3
Hospital	--	--	1	.3
Bar	23	6.1	5	1.6
Restaurant	20	5.3	3	1.0
Drive-in/Take-out	27	7.1	2	.6
Liquor Store	33	8.7	--	--
Market	130	34.4	--	--
Gas Station	72	19.0	2	.6
Bank or Savings & Loan	8	2.1	--	--
Parking Lot	2	.5	24	7.7
Dry Goods Store	8	2.1	1	.3
Drug Store	4	1.1	--	--
Other or Unspecified Commercial Establishment	23	6.1	--	--
Construction Site	--	--	1	.3
Taxi	6	1.6	--	--
Other or Unspecified Commercial Vehicle	1	.3	--	--
Automobile	--	--	65	20.9
Truck	--	--	2	.6
School	--	--	13	4.2
Park	--	--	6	1.9
Public Street	7	1.9	107	34.4
Church	--	--	1	.3
Movie	8	2.1	--	--
Other or Unspecified Public or Private Area	1	.3	8	2.6
Unknown	5	--	--	--

<sup>a</sup>--indicates zero cases.

*Types of Property Taken and Value of Loss*

Table 10 shows the types of property taken during commercial and non-commercial robberies. If the proportion of all non-commercial cases where the primary property target was cash (80.7%) is compared to the proportion of all commercial cases where the primary property target was cash (96.1%), a statistically significant difference is observed ( $Z = 6.48, p < .01$ ). Therefore, although a high proportion of non-commercial cases involve a loss of cash, an even higher proportion of commercial cases involve a loss of cash.

Table 10  
1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose  
by Primary Property Target

Property Target	Commercial		Non-Commercial	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Cash	367	96.1	247	80.7
Clothing (except furs)	1	.3	8	2.6
Jewelry	-- <sup>a</sup>	--	6	2.0
Other Personal Accessories	--	--	1	.3
Liquor	6	1.6	1	.3
Tobacco Products	1	.3	--	--
Prescription Drugs	1	.3	1	.3
Illegal Drugs	--	--	2	.7
Phono Records or tapes	1	.3	--	--
Pets, Supplies & Equipment	--	--	1	.3
Television	--	--	1	.3
Phono or Radio	--	--	5	1.6
Tape Player	--	--	1	.3
Automobile	1	.3	12	3.9
Bicycle & Parts	--	--	14	4.6
Gasoline & Vehicle Supplies	3	.8	--	--
Sports Accessories	--	--	1	.3
Office Equipment	--	--	3	1.0
Personal Equipment	--	--	1	.3
Collections	1	.3	--	--
Long Guns	--	--	1	.3
Unknown	1	--	5	--

<sup>a</sup>--indicates zero cases.

The amount of cash loss is shown in Table 11. The distribution for commercial robberies is different from that for non-commercial robberies. For commercial robberies, losses peak at the \$50.00-\$99.99 category, then taper off very slowly. Whereas, for non-commercial robberies, the peak is at \$5.00-\$19.99 and the drop off at the \$20.00-\$49.99 category is a sharp one. To summarize what Table 11 shows, losses are not as great in non-commercial robberies as they are in commercial robberies.

Table 11  
1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose  
by Value of Loss

Value of Loss	Commercial		Non-Commercial	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No loss	50	13.7	52	20.1
\$0.01-4.99	7	1.9	25	9.7
\$5.00-19.99	8	2.2	54	20.8
\$20.00-49.99	42	11.5	29	11.2
\$50.00-99.99	83	22.8	39	15.1
\$100.00-199.99	71	19.5	32	12.4
\$200.00-499.99	61	16.8	17	6.6
\$500.00-999.99	21	5.8	6	2.3
\$1000.00+	21	5.8	5	1.9
Unknown	19	--	52	--

Note.--Omitting the unknown cases,  $\chi^2 = 105.61$  (with  $df = 8$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

*Types of Entry and Discoverer*

There are no surprises in the results for type of entry and discoverer. As Table 12 indicates for both commercial and non-commercial robberies, the majority of cases do not involve illegal entry. A legal entry was made in slightly fewer non-commercial robberies (81.9%) than commercial robberies (95.8%) ( $z = 5.95$ ,  $p < .01$ ).

Table 12  
1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose  
by Type of Entry

Type of Entry	Commercial		Non-Commercial	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Legal Entry	366	95.8	253	81.9
Illegal Entry - No Force	10	2.6	32	10.4
Illegal Entry - Force	5	1.3	23	7.4
Attempted Illegal Entry - Force	1	.3	1	.3
Unknown	1	--	2	--

Table 13 shows the type of individual who discovered the robbery. In the vast majority of cases, this was the victim or employee--98.4% of commercial and 96.5% of non-commercial robberies.

Table 13

1972 Robberies Reported in San Jose  
by Discoverer

Discoverer	Commercial		Non-Commercial	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Victim or Employee	377	98.4	299	96.5
Police Officer	2	.5	4	1.3
Victim's Friend or Acquaintance	1	.3	0	.0
Citizen Witness	3	.8	6	1.9
Citizen Passing	0	.0	1	.3
Unknown	0	--	1	--

*Nature of Robberies Occurring in Focus A, Focus B, and Remainder of City*

Figure 6 on page 28 shows the number of non-commercial robberies which occurred in each square mile grid in San Jose. Focus A contains 82 offenses; Focus B, 54, and the remainder of the City, 175. The nature of offenses occurring in these three areas was compared. Table 11 lists the specific characteristics which were compared. On only 3 of the 15 characteristics did the areas differ. These were offender's age, offender's ethnic group and victim's age.

Table 14

Comparison of Non-Commercial Robberies in Focus A, Focus B,  
and Remainder of San Jose

Characteristic	Significance
Day of Week of Robbery	non-significant
Level of Violence	non-significant
Month of Robbery	non-significant
Number of Offenders Apprehended	non-significant
Offender's Age ( $\chi^2=17.83$ , $df=6$ )	$p < .01$
Offender's Ethnic Group ( $\chi^2=20.99$ , $df=6$ )	$p < .01$
Offender's Mode of Transportation	non-significant
Premise Type	non-significant
Time of Robbery	non-significant
Value of Loss	non-significant
Victim's Age ( $\chi^2=32.96$ , $df=6$ )	$p < .001$
Victim's Behavior	non-significant
Victim's Ethnic Group	non-significant
Victim's Sex	non-significant
Victim/Offender Relationship	non-significant

Table 15 presents the distributions of cases for the three characteristics. It appears that Focus A contained more cases with offenders in the 25-39 and mixed age groups than did Focus B or the remainder of the City. Focus B contains about the same percentage of cases in the 25-39 age group as did Focus A; however, it has fewer cases in the mixed age group and more in the 10-17 age group.

Looking at the characteristic of offender's ethnic group, Focus A contained a lower percentage of White, non-SSL and a higher percentage Black. Focus B seems to fall mid-way between Focus A and the remainder of the City. The percentage of White, SSL remains about the same across areas.

Finally, looking at victim's age, the cases in Focus A have older victims. Again Focus B lies mid-way between Focus A and the remainder of the City. To summarize the results of the comparison, victims and offenders in Focus A are older than those in Focus B or the remainder of the City. In addition, a higher percentage of Black offenders are involved in those robberies occurring in Focus A. Focus B generally falls mid-way between Focus A and the remainder of the City.

Table 15  
Characteristics of Non-Commercial Robberies in  
Focus A, Focus B, and Remainder of City

Offender's Age <sup>a</sup>	Non-Commercial Robberies		
	Focus A	Focus B	Remainder
10-17	3 (4.5%)	6 (13.0%)	38 (24.1%)
18-24	30 (45.5%)	21 (45.7%)	69 (43.7%)
25-39	20 (30.3%)	15 (32.6%)	29 (18.4%)
40-59	2	1	0
60+	1	0	0
Mixed	13 (19.7%)	4 (8.7%)	22 (13.9%)
Unknown	13	7	17

Offender's Ethnic Group <sup>b</sup>	Non-Commercial Robberies		
	Focus A	Focus B	Remainder
White, Non-SSL	11 (14.9%)	12 (22.2%)	61 (35.7%)
White, SSL	20 (27.0%)	16 (29.6%)	44 (25.7%)
Black	32 (43.2%)	19 (35.2%)	34 (19.9%)
Oriental	1	0	0
Mixed	11 (14.9%)	7 (13.0%)	32 (18.7%)
Unknown	7	0	4

Victim's Age <sup>c</sup>	Non-Commercial Robberies		
	Focus A	Focus B	Remainder
9 or less	0	0	4
10-17	4 (6.2%)	9 (23.1%)	55 (39.9%)
18-24	16 (24.6%)	11 (28.2%)	35 (25.4%)
25-39	22 (33.8%)	12 (30.8%)	31 (22.5%)
40-59	23 (35.4%)	7 (17.9%)	17 (12.3%)
60+	11	7	12
Adult	1	0	0
Mixed	2	2	9
Unknown	3	6	12

<sup>a</sup>40-59, 60+, and unknown were not included in comparisons primarily because of the small numbers of cases.

<sup>b</sup>Oriental and unknown were not included in comparisons primarily because of the small numbers of cases.

<sup>c</sup>9 or less, 60+, adult, mixed, and unknown were not included in comparisons primarily because of the small numbers of cases.

*Summary of Characteristics of Robberies*

The following characteristics of commercial and non-commercial robberies were observed:

- (a) Excluding "purse snatches," 383 (55.2%) of the 694 robberies reported in San Jose in 1972 were commercial, and 311 (44.8%) were non-commercial.
- (b) Significantly, fewer non-commercial robberies were cleared than were commercial robberies (24.7% and 41.0% respectively).
- (c) Commercial robberies occurred along specific streets in the central and eastern portion of the City. Non-commercial robberies occur most frequently in the central, downtown section of the City.
- (d) Commercial robberies do not differ from non-commercial robberies in terms of month, day, or time of occurrence. Robberies appear: to increase slightly in September and December; to decrease on Tuesday and increase on Monday, Thursday, and Friday; to occur most frequently between 8:00 pm and 11:59 pm.
- (e) The single premise type in which the highest percentage of commercial robberies occurred is markets (34.4%). Non-commercial robberies occurred most frequently on public streets and parking lots (42.1%), in houses or apartments (20.6%) and in automobiles and trucks (21.5%).
- (f) Cash was the primary target in 96.1% of the commercial robberies and in 80.7% of the non-commercial robberies.
- (g) The dollar loss in commercial robberies was greater than in non-commercial robberies. There was no loss in 13.7%

of commercial and 20.1% of non-commercial robberies.

- (h) Legal entry was made in 95.8% of the commercial and 81.9% of the non-commercial robberies.
- (i) In the vast majority of cases, the discoverer of the robbery was the victim or employee--98.4% of commercial and 96.5% of non-commercial robberies.
- (j) A three square mile area (Focus A) in central, downtown San Jose, which contained 26.4% of non-commercial robberies, was compared with another four square mile area (Focus B) in east San Jose, which contained 17.4% of non-commercial robberies, and with the remainder of the City. Victims and offenders in Focus A are older than those in Focus B or the remainder of the City. A higher percentage of Black offenders are involved in Focus A's robberies. Focus B generally falls midway between Focus A and the remainder of the City.

Chapter III  
ROBBERY VICTIMS

This chapter describes the characteristics of the victims of the 311 non-commercial robberies reported in San Jose during 1972. The information contained in this chapter was derived from the Event File. (The contents of the Event File are described on page 9.) It will be recalled that the source of information in the Event File is the police offense report and supplementary reports in the Detective's files.

*Number of Victims*

Table 16 shows the numbers of victims involved in non-commercial robberies. In 266 cases, there was a single victim. This represents 85.5 percent of the 311 non-commercial robberies. It is clear that in the majority of cases, there is only one victim. In 35 cases, there were two victims, and in the remaining 10 cases, there were three or more victims. In cases with more than one victim, are the chances greater that there will be more than one offender as well? It appears that they are.

Table 16  
Number of Victims Involved in Non-Commercial  
Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Number of Victims	Non-Commercial Robberies	
	Frequency	%
one	266	85.5
two	35	11.3
three	6	1.9
five	3	1.0
eight	1	.3

Table 17 presents a cross tabulation of cases on the dimensions of number of victims and number of offenders.

In 37 (82.2%) of the 45 cases with more than one victim, there was more than one offender. Whereas in only 155 (59.2%) of the 262 cases with one victim where the number of offenders was known, there were more than one offender. The percentage with more than one offender for cases with one victim (59.2%) is significantly different ( $p < .01$ ) from the percentage with more than one offender for cases with more than one victim (82.2%). Cases with more than one victim are more likely to involve more than one offender.

The total number of victims of non-commercial robberies is 377; however, the descriptions that follow are based on 311 since the CAPER

System codes information on the aggregate of victims for any single crime. Information on each specific victim for multiple victim events is not available.

Table 17  
Number of Victims by Number of Offenders for  
Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Number of Victims	Number of Offenders								
	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	Unknown
one	107	91	42	15	4	1	0	2	4
two	8	16	3	6	1	0	1	0	0
three	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
five	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
eight	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

*Victim's Age Group*

Table 18 shows the number of non-commercial robbery cases with victims in each age group. If there were two victims in a particular robbery and they were 17 and 45 years old, then that robbery would have been one of the 13 for which mixed age group was coded. Usually, there is a single victim and the age group coded would be the one in

which the single victim's age fell. When the specific age group was unknown, but the victim was known to be an adult rather than a juvenile, the adult age group code was used. There was only one of these cases.

It can be seen that victims fell into the 10-17, 18-24, and 25-39 age groups with almost equal frequency. These three age groups combined account for 67.2% of the cases. Very few victims were 9 years or less. Seventy-seven victims (26.5%) were 40 years or over.

Table 18  
Victim's Age Group for Non-Commercial Robberies  
Reported in San Jose in 1972

Age Group (in years)	Non-Commercial Robberies		% County Population <sup>a</sup>
	Frequency	%	
9 or less	4	1.4	20.2
10-17	68	24.6	16.4
18-24	62	22.5	12.3
25-39	65	23.6	21.6
40-59	47	17.0	20.7
60 or over	30	10.9	8.8
Mixed age group	13	--	--
Adult	1	--	--
Unknown	21	--	--

Note.--With mixed age group, adult and unknown omitted,  $\chi^2 = 86.27$  (with  $df = 5, p < .001$ ).

<sup>a</sup>1970. The Census Bureau's count for the 35-44 age group was divided equally between the 25-39 and the 40-59 age groups.

No particular age group seems to be subject to victimization to the exclusion of any other. Anyone that is 10 years or older is likely to become a robbery victim. Comparing victims with the population in Santa Clara County, it is apparent that the 10-17 and 18-24

age groups contain a higher proportion of victims than one would expect.

Victim's age group was compared with offender's age group to determine whether or not offenders tend to victimize individuals close to their own age. Table 19 shows the cross tabulation of cases on the dimensions of victim's age group and offender's age group.

Table 19

Victim's Age Group by Offender's Age Group for Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Victim's Age Group	Offender's Age Groups						
	10-17	18-24	25-39	40-59	60+	Mixed	Unknown
9 or less	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
10-17	35	19	2	0	0	7	5
18-24	4	33	11	0	0	8	6
25-39	2	25	23	0	1	5	9
40-59	0	16	12	2	0	8	9
60+	1	13	6	1	0	5	4
Adult	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	1	8	3	0	0	1	0
Unknown	1	5	7	0	0	5	3
Total	47	120	64	3	1	39	37

Note.--With 40-59, 60+, mixed and unknown columns and 9 or less, 60+, adult, mixed, unknown and total rows omitted,  $\chi^2 = 85.75$  (with  $df = 6, p < .001$ ).

It is interesting to note that victims in the 10-17 age group were victimized by those in their own age group most often. This is also true for victims in the 18-24 age group. Victims in the 25-39 and 40-59 age groups were victimized most often by offenders in the 18-24 and the 25-39 age groups. There does appear to be a general tendency for individuals to be victimized by individuals close to their own age. As Table 20 shows, this relationship holds up even when we look only at those cases when the victims and offenders were strangers to one another.

Table 20

Victim's Age Group by Offender's Age Group for Only Those Cases Where Victim/Offender Relationship was Stranger-to-Stranger For Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Victim's Age Group	Offender's Age Group						
	10-17	18-24	25-39	40-59	60+	Mixed	Unknown
9 or less	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-17	22	16	2	0	0	6	0
18-24	3	27	9	0	0	5	1
25-39	2	24	21	0	0	4	3
40-59	0	12	7	0	0	6	2
60+	1	12	5	1	0	2	0
Adult	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	1	6	2	0	0	1	0
Unknown	1	5	2	0	0	1	1
Total	30	91	44	1	0	25	7

Note.--With 40-59, 60+, mixed and unknown columns and 9 or less, 40-59, 60+, adult, mixed, unknown and total rows omitted,  $\chi^2 = 47.69$  (with  $df = 4, p < .001$ ).

*Victim's Sex*

An inspection of Table 21 reveals that in 241 (77.5%) of the 311 non-commercial robberies the victims were male. In 58 (18.6%) cases, they were female, and in 12 (3.9%) cases, they consisted of a mixed group of males and females. Thus, males are much more likely than females to become victims of robbery. Robbery in the present study does not include cases classified as purse snatches. If purse snatches were included, the percentage of females would, of course, be somewhat higher.

Table 21

Sex of Victims Involved in Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Sex of Victims	Non-Commercial Robberies	
	Frequency	%
Female	58	18.6
Male	241	77.5
Mixed Group	12	3.9

*Victim's Ethnic Group*

Table 22 shows the number of non-commercial robberies with victims in each ethnic group. There is a slightly higher proportion of White, Spanish Surname/Language (SSL) victims than one would expect based on the proportion of the County's population that is White, SSL. There are more Black victims and fewer Oriental and other ethnic group victims than would be expected.

Table 22

Ethnic Group of Victims Involved in Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Ethnic Group	Non-Commercial Robberies		% County Population
	Frequency	%	
White, Non-SSL	215	73.4	76.8
White, SSL	64	21.8	17.5
Black	10	3.4	1.7
Oriental	3	1.0	4.0
Other	1	.3	
Mixed	6	--	--
Unknown	12	--	--

Note.--With mixed and unknown ethnic groups omitted,  $\chi^2 = 13.75$  (with  $df = 3, p < .01$ ).

Table 23 compares victim's ethnic group with offender's ethnic group. White, SSL individuals are victimized more often by White, SSL offenders than by those who are either White, Non-SSL or Black.

Table 23

Victim's Ethnic Group by Offender's Ethnic Group for Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Victim's Ethnic Group	Offender's Ethnic Group					
	White	Spanish SL	Black	Oriental	Mixed	Unknown
White, Non-SSL	67	48	61	1	35	3
White, SSL	9	23	15 *	0	10	7
Black	2	2	5	0	1	0
Oriental	1	0	1	0	1	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mixed	3	0	1	0	2	0
Unknown	2	6	2	0	1	1
Total	84	80	85	1	50	11

Note.--With Black, Oriental, mixed and unknown columns and Black, Oriental, other, mixed, unknown, and total rows omitted,  $\chi^2 = 9.45$  (with  $df = 2$ ,  $p < .01$ ).

*Victim's Behavior*

As Table 24 shows, most victims (80.5%) offered no resistance during the robbery. Cross tabulations of victim's behavior and five other characteristics associated with the event were generated in order to learn more about the circumstances associated with the victim's behavior. The five characteristics are: (a) victim/offender relationship, (b) value of loss, (c) level of violence, (d) premise type, and (e) victim's sex.

Table 24

Victim's Behavior for Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Victim's Behavior	Non-Commercial Robberies	
	Frequency	%
No resistance	247	80.5
Active resistance	60	19.5
Unknown	4	--

*Victim/offender relationship.* The relationship between the victim's behavior and victim/offender relationship is shown in Table 25. The victim/offender relationship categories of marital or common-law, other immediate family, other relative or close friend, and acquaintance were collapsed into a single category

called family, friend or acquaintance. The categories of all other and unknown were combined. The percentage of cases where the victim offered resistance when the victim/offender relationship was family, friend or acquaintance is 81.4. Where the victim/offender relationship was stranger-to-stranger, the percentage was 79.3. These percentages are not significantly different ( $Z = .36$ ). Thus there appears to be no relationship between victim's behavior and victim/offender relationship.

Table 25

Victim's Behavior by Victim/Offender Relationship for Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose

Victim/Offender Relationship	Victim's Behavior		
	No Resistance	Active Resistance	Unknown
Family, Friend or Acquaintance	48 (81.4%)	11 (18.6%)	1
Stranger-to-Stranger	188 (79.3%)	49 (20.7%)	1
Other & Unknown	11 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	2

Note.--The percentage of cases with resistance and without resistance for each type of victim/offender relationship is given in parentheses following the frequency of cases. The unknown category is ignored.

*Value of loss.* The relationship between value of loss and victim's behavior is shown in Table 26. The percentage of cases where resistance was offered differs significantly among intervals of value of loss ( $\chi^2 = 14.82$ , with  $df = 6$ ,  $p < .05$ ). When there was no loss, the percentage of cases with resistance (38.0) was higher than for any of the intervals where there was some degree of loss.

Table 26

Victim's Behavior by Value of Loss for Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Value of Loss	Victim's Behavior		
	No Resistance	Active Resistance	Unknown
No loss	31 (62.0%)	19 (38.0%)	2
\$.01 - 4.99	19 (76.0%)	6 (24.0%)	0
\$5.00 - 19.99	47 (87.0%)	7 (13.0%)	0
\$20.00 - 49.99	23 (79.3%)	6 (20.7%)	0
\$50.00 - 99.99	35 (89.7%)	4 (10.3%)	0
\$100.00 - 199.99	24 (80.0%)	6 (20.0%)	2
\$200.00+	20 (82.0%)	3 (13.0%)	0
Unknown	43 (82.7%)	9 (17.3%)	0

Note.--The percentage of cases with resistance and without resistance for each value of loss is given in parentheses following the frequency of cases. The unknown category is ignored.

*Level of violence.* Table 27 shows the relationship between victim's behavior and level of violence. Omitting the cases where level of violence was unknown, there were no significant differences among the different levels of violence in terms of victim's behavior ( $\chi^2 = 6.23$ , with  $df = 4$ ,  $p > .10$ ).

Table 27

Victim's Behavior by Level of Violence for Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Level of Violence Used by Offender	Victim's Behavior		
	No Resistance	Active Resistance	Unknown
No violence or personal threat only	22 (84.6%)	4 (15.4%)	0
Simple Battery	50 (73.5%)	18 (26.5%)	0
Personal Threat--Weapon	127 (85.2%)	22 (14.8%)	0
Injury--No Weapon	15 (75.0%)	5 (25.0%)	0
Injury--Weapon	30 (73.2%)	11 (26.8%)	4
Unknown	3 (100.0%)	0 (.0%)	0

Note.--The percentage of cases with resistance and without resistance for each level of violence is given in parentheses following the frequency of cases. The unknown category is ignored.

*Premise type.* Table 28 shows the relationship between type of premise where the robbery occurred and victim's behavior. There were no significant differences in percentage of cases without resistance among different premise types ( $\chi^2 = 7.16$ , with  $df = 3$ ,  $.10 > p > .05$ ).

Table 28

Victim's Behavior by Premise Type for Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Premise type	Victim's Behavior		
	No Resistance	Active Resistance	Unknown
House or Apartment	54 (84.4%)	10 (15.6%)	0
Automobile	58 (89.2%)	7 (10.8%)	0
Parking Lot or Public Street	94 (74.0%)	33 (26.0%)	4
All Other	41 (80.4%)	10 (19.6%)	0

Note.--The percentage of cases with resistance and without resistance for each premise type is given in parentheses following the frequency of cases. The unknown category is ignored.

*Victim's sex.* As Table 29 shows, females are more likely to put up resistance to robbery than are males ( $Z = 4.39, p < .01$ ). Of the 158 cases with female victims, resistance was offered in 23 (39.7%) cases. Of the 237 cases with male victims, resistance was offered in 34 (14.3%) cases.

Table 29

Victim's Behavior by Victim's Sex for Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Victim's Sex	Victim's Behavior		
	No Resistance	Active Resistance	Unknown
Female	35 (60.3%)	23 (39.7%)	0
Male	203 (85.7%)	34 (14.3%)	4
Female & Male	9	3	0

Note.--The percentages of cases with resistance and without resistance are given in parentheses following the frequencies of cases.

*Victim/Offender Relationship*

As Table 30 shows, most non-commercial robbery victims and offenders were strangers to one another (238 cases or 79.6%). In 52 cases (17.4%), they were acquaintances, and in a very few cases, they were family members or close friends.

Table 30

Victim/Offender Relationship for Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Victim/Offender Relationship	Non-Commercial Robberies	
	Frequency	%
Marital or common-law	2	.7
Other immediate family	1	.3
Other relative or close friend	5	1.7
Acquaintance	52	17.4
Stranger-to-stranger	238	79.6
All other	1	.3
Unknown	12	--

*Summary of Victim Characteristics*

The following characteristics of victims of non-commercial robberies were observed:

- (a) In 85.5% of the 311 non-commercial robberies, there was a lone victim.
- (b) Cases with more than one victim were more likely to involve more than one offender.
- (c) Few cases involved victims 9 years or younger. There were more victims in the 10-17 and the 18-24 age groups than would be expected from the County population distribution.
- (d) There appears to be a general tendency for individuals to be victimized by offenders close to their own age, even when only those cases where the victim and offender were strangers are considered.
- (e) There were 58 (18.6%) cases with female victims and 241 (77.5%) cases with male victims.
- (f) There is a slightly higher proportion (21.8%) of White, Spanish Surname/Language (SSL) victims than one would expect based on the proportion of the County's population that is of White, SSL. This is also true for Blacks.
- (g) Very few (60 or 19.5%) victims resisted during the robbery.
- (h) When there was no loss to the victim, the percentage of cases with resistance (38.0%) was higher than for any of the intervals of dollar value where there was some degree

of loss.

- (i) A higher percentage (39.7%) of females resisted than did males (14.3%).
- (j) There is no significant relationship between a victim's resistance and victim/offender relationship, level of violence of offender or premise type where the robbery occurred.
- (k) In 238 cases (79.6%), the victims and offenders were strangers to one another.

Chapter IV  
THE OFFENDER

This chapter describes the perceived characteristics of the offenders for the 311 non-commercial and 383 commercial robberies reported in San Jose during 1972. The information contained in this chapter was derived from the Event File; therefore, it presents a picture of the offender as perceived by the victim, witness or police officer. It includes all offenders, both those who were apprehended and those who were not. The following chapter differs from this chapter in that it presents information on only those who were apprehended and arrested.

*Number of Offenders*

The numbers of offenders involved in commercial robberies are compared with the numbers of offenders involved in non-commercial robberies in Table 31. In 200 (52.4%) of the commercial robberies, there was a lone offender; whereas in non-commercial robberies, there were 115 (37.5%) cases with a lone offender. There is a significantly higher percentage of lone offenders in commercial robberies. Cases involving two offenders appeared about equally often among commercial (36.1%) and non-commercial (37.1%) robberies. Cases which involved a group of three or more offenders seem to

occur more often among non-commercial robberies.

Since the percentages of lone offenders and of different sized groups of offenders differ between commercial and non-commercial robberies, the numbers in the total column are of little use in determining prevention or apprehension strategies.

*Offender's Age*

For each robbery reported in San Jose in 1972, the age(s) of the offender(s) as recorded on the police offense report was converted by a coder to a CAPER age group. The possible age groups are: 9 years or less; 10-17 years; 18-24 years; 25-39 years; 40-59 years; 60 years or more; mixed age group; juvenile; adult and unknown. Thus, if two offenders aged 23 and 24 were involved in a particular robbery, the code for 18-24 years would be given for that case. The age group represents the age(s) of the offender(s) as perceived by the victims, witnesses or the police officer.

Table 31

Number of Offenders for Commercial and Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Number of Offenders	Commercial Robberies		Non-Commercial Robberies		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
one	200	52.4	115	37.5	315	45.7
two	138	36.1	114	37.1	252	36.6
three	32	8.4	47	15.3	79	11.5
four	9	2.4	22	7.2	31	4.5
five	2	.5	5	1.6	7	1.0
six	1	.3	1	.3	2	.3
seven	0	.0	1	.3	1	.1
eight	0	.0	2	.7	2	.3
unknown	1	--	4	--	5	--

Note.--Comparing commercial with non-commercial robberies with cases with five, six, seven, and eight offenders combined,  $\chi^2 = 28.70$  (with  $df = 4$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

<sup>a</sup>Total of commercial and non-commercial robberies.

Table 32 presents the age distribution of offenders for commercial and non-commercial robberies. There is a significantly lower proportion of cases with offenders in the 10-17 age group for commercial robberies (5.3%) than for non-commercial robberies (20.0%). There is a higher percentage of cases with offenders in the 25-39 age group for commercial robberies (37.2%) than for non-commercial robberies (27.2%). Both commercial and non-commercial robberies have a substantial percentage of offenders in the 18-24 age group (55.2% and 51.1% respectively).

Table 32

Offender's Age for Commercial and Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Age Group	Commercial Robberies		Non-Commercial Robberies		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
10-17	18	5.3	47	20.0	65	11.3
18-24	187	55.2	120	51.1	307	53.5
25-39	126	37.2	64	27.2	190	33.1
40-59	8	2.4	3	1.3	11	1.9
60+	0	.0	1	.4	1	.2
Mixed Age Group	34	--	39	--	73	--
Unknown	10	--	37	--	47	--

Note.--Comparing commercial with non-commercial robberies with cases with 60+ and mixed age group omitted,  $\chi^2 = 31.89$  (with  $df = 3$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

<sup>a</sup>Total of commercial and non-commercial robberies.

In Table 33 the age distribution of offenders in commercial and in non-commercial robberies is compared with the age distribution of all males in Santa Clara County. Chi square values were calculated separately for commercial and for non-commercial robberies to determine whether or not the age distributions of offenders differed from that for the County's male population. It was found that the distributions for both types of robbery did differ significantly (for commercial robberies,  $\chi^2 = 274.79$  with  $df = 5$ ,  $p < .001$ ; and for non-commercial robberies,  $\chi^2 = 163.73$  with  $df = 5$ ,  $p < .001$ ). As expected the 18-24 age group is over-represented among offenders for commercial and non-commercial robberies.

Table 33

Age Distribution of Offenders Compared with Total Age Distribution for Males in Santa Clara County

Age Group	Commercial Robberies	Non-Commercial Robberies	County Population <sup>a</sup>
9 or less	.0%	.0%	20.9%
10-17	5.3	20.0	17.0
18-24	55.2	51.1	11.9
25-39	37.2	27.2	21.9
40-59	2.4	1.3	20.9
60+	.0%	.4%	7.4%

<sup>a</sup>1970. The Census Bureau's count for the 35-44 age group was divided equally between the 25-39 and the 40-59 age groups.

*Comparison of Perceived Age of Offenders With Offender's Actual Age*

Once having arrested someone for the robbery, it is possible to determine his actual age at the time the crime was committed. The actual age of each offender involved was calculated for 195 robbery cases where one or more individuals were arrested. The actual ages of the offenders were then compared with the perceived age group for each of the 195 events.

In 183 (94%) cases, the actual ages fell into the perceived age groups. Table 34 gives the perceived age groups and actual ages for the 12 cases where the actual ages did *not* fall into the perceived age groups. It can be seen that in the top seven cases, the actual age never lies more than five years from the perceived age group and is usually only one year away. In the next three cases where a mixed age group was perceived, the actual ages fall into the same age groups with one another. In the last two cases, age group was simply not reported.

In conclusion, it can be stated that a remarkable degree of correspondence was observed between the actual ages of individuals arrested and their ages as perceived and recorded in the police offense report.

Table 34  
Discrepancies Found When Perceived Age of Offenders  
Was Compared With Offenders' Actual Age

Perceived Age Group	Number of Offenders Apprehended	Actual Ages
25-39	1	24
25-39	2	24, 26
25-39	2	20, 25
18-24	2	14, 16
18-24	2	25, 25
18-24	4	17, 18, 19, 20
10-17	2	17, 18
Mixed age group	2	25, 29
Mixed age group	2	20, 24
Mixed age group	2	30, 32
Unknown	3	17, 17, 22
Unknown	3	17, 17, 22

Offender's Ethnic Group

Table 35 presents a breakdown of commercial and non-commercial robberies on the basis of offender's ethnic group. There is a significant difference in the ethnic distribution of offenders for commercial robberies and for non-commercial robberies. The largest difference is seen in the proportion of offenses where the perceived offenders were Blacks for commercial robberies (24.1%) and for non-commercial robberies (34.0%).

Table 35  
Offender's Ethnic Group for Commercial and Non-Commercial  
Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Ethnic Group	Commercial Robberies		Non-Commercial Robberies		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
White, Non-SSL	138	39.1	84	33.6	222	36.8
White, SSL	130	36.8	80	32.0	210	34.8
Black	85	24.1	85	34.0	170	28.2
Oriental	0	.0	1	.4	1	.2
Mixed Group	23	--	50	--	73	--
Unknown	7	--	11	--	18	--

Note.--Comparing commercial with non-commercial robberies with cases with offenders of Oriental or mixed ethnic group omitted,  $\chi^2 = 7.29$  (with  $df = 2$ ,  $p < .05$ ).

<sup>a</sup>Total of commercial and non-commercial robberies.

In Table 36 the ethnic group distribution of offenders in commercial and in non-commercial robberies is compared with the ethnic group distribution of the total population in Santa Clara County. Chi square values were calculated separately for commercial and for non-commercial robberies to determine whether or not the ethnic group distribution of offenders differed significantly from that for the entire County. It was found that the distributions for both types of robbery did differ significantly (for commercial robberies,  $\chi^2 = 135.92$  with  $df = 2$ ,  $p < .001$ ; and for non-commercial robberies,  $\chi^2 = 125.47$  with  $df = 2$ ,  $p < .001$ ). There is a strong over-representation of Blacks among offenders. There is also an over-representation of White, SSL individuals.

Table 36

Ethnic Group Distribution of Offenders Compared With Ethnic Group Distribution for Santa Clara County

Ethnic Group	Commercial Robberies	Non-Commercial Robberies	County Population
White, Non-SSL	39.1%	33.6%	76.8%
White, SSL	36.8%	32.0%	17.5%
Black	24.1%	34.0%	1.7%
Oriental	.0%	.4%	--

*Comparison of Perceived Ethnic Group of Offenders With Offender's Actual Ethnic Group*

The actual ethnic group of offenders who were arrested was determined for the 195 robbery cases where one or more individuals were arrested. The actual ethnic group was then compared with the perceived ethnic group for each of the 195 events. In 178 (91%) cases, the actual ethnic groups fell into the perceived ethnic groups.

Table 37 gives the perceived ethnic groups and the actual ethnic groups for the 17 cases where the actual ethnic group did not fall into the perceived ethnic group. An inspection of Table 37 reveals that the disparities are usually between the ethnic groups of White, Non-SSL and White, SSL. Most of the cases were perceived as involving solely White, SSL individuals but in actuality involved a mixed group of White, SSL and White, Non-SSL ethnic groups.

It will be recalled that when perceived age of offenders was compared with actual age, 94% of the cases matched. In comparing perceived ethnic group with actual ethnic group, 91% of the cases matched. These percentages are not significantly different ( $Z = .97$ ). Therefore, victims, witnesses or police seem to be equally capable of perceiving and reporting the ethnic group of offenders as they are of perceiving and reporting the offender's age group.

Table 37

Discrepancies Found When Perceived Ethnic Group of Offenders was Compared with Offender's Actual Ethnic Group

Perceived Ethnic Group	Number of Offenders Apprehended	Actual Ethnic Group
White, SSL	1	White and Non-SSL
White, SSL	1	White and Non-SSL
White, SSL	1	White and Non-SSL
White, Non-SSL	2	White, Non-SSL and White, SSL
White, SSL	2	White and SSL
White, SSL	2	White and SSL
White, SSL	2	White and SSL
White, SSL	2	Other and SSL
White, SSL	3	White and 2 SSL
White, SSL	3	White and 2 SSL
White, SSL	3	White and 2 SSL
White, SSL	3	Other, 2 SSL
White, SSL	4	White and 3 SSL
Black	2	2 SSL
Mixed Ethnic Group	2	2 White
Mixed Ethnic Group	2	2 White
Mixed Ethnic Group	3	3 White

Offender's Sex

The sex of offenders who committed commercial and non-commercial robberies is given in Table 38. For both commercial and non-commercial robberies, there were many more male than female offenders (94.0% and 84.0% respectively). There was a significantly higher proportion of non-commercial robberies that involved a mix of male and female offenders (10.2% compared with 3.9% for commercial robberies).

Table 38

Offender's Sex for Commercial and Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Sex	Commercial Robberies		Non-Commercial Robberies		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Female	8	2.1	10	3.3	18	2.6
Male	360	94.0	257	84.0	617	89.6
Female and Male	15	3.9	39	10.2	54	7.8
Unknown	0	--	5	--	5	--

Note.--Comparing commercial with non-commercial robberies with unknown cases omitted,  $\chi^2 = 19.72$  (with  $df = 2$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

<sup>a</sup>Total of commercial and non-commercial robberies.

*Offender's Mode of Transportation*

Table 39 shows the mode of transportation used by offenders in commercial and non-commercial robberies. Vehicles were used more often in non-commercial robberies. Combining automobiles, motorcycles, trucks and all other, 53.3% of the non-commercial robberies are accounted for. Combining these same categories for commercial robberies accounts for 44.6% of the cases.

Table 39

Offender's Mode of Transportation for Commercial and Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Mode of Transportation	Commercial Robberies		Non-Commercial Robberies		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No Vehicle	175	55.4	127	46.7	302	51.4
Automobile	134	42.4	126	46.3	260	44.2
Motorcycle	2	.6	4	1.5	6	1.0
Truck	4	1.3	4	1.5	8	1.4
All Other	1	.3	11	4.0	12	2.0
Unknown	67	--	39	--	106	--

Note.--Comparing commercial with non-commercial robberies with motorcycle, truck and all other combined and unknown omitted,  $\chi^2 = 10.18$  (with  $df = 2$ ,  $p < .01$ ).

<sup>a</sup>Total of commercial and non-commercial robberies.

*Offender's Use of Violence*

As can be seen in Table 40, weapons were used by offenders much more often during commercial than non-commercial robberies. Commercial robbery offenders used weapons in 92.4% of the 383 cases. Non-commercial robbery offenders used weapons in 63.5% of the 311 cases. Table 40 also shows that injury, whether with or without a weapon, occurs more often during non-commercial robberies. In addition, simple battery occurs more often with non-commercial robberies.

Table 40

Use of Violence for Commercial and Non-Commercial Robberies Reported in San Jose in 1972

Level of Violence	Commercial Robberies		Non-Commercial Robberies		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No Violence to Person	11	2.9	12	3.9	23	3.3
Personal Threat Only	7	1.8	14	4.5	21	3.0
Simple Battery	10	2.6	68	22.1	78	11.3
Personal Threat--Weapon	339	88.5	149	48.9	488	70.6
Injury--No Weapon	1	.3	20	6.5	21	3.0
Injury--Weapon	15	3.9	45	14.6	60	8.7
Unknown	0	--	3	--	3	--

Note.--Comparing commercial with non-commercial robberies with unknown omitted,  $\chi^2 = 145.24$  (with  $df = 5$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

<sup>a</sup>Total of commercial and non-commercial robberies.

*Summary of Offender's Characteristics*

The following offender characteristics were observed for commercial and non-commercial robberies:

- (a) Cases involving a long offender occurred more often for commercial (52.4%) than for non-commercial (37.5%) robberies.
- (b) Cases involving offenders in the 10-17 age group occurred more frequently among non-commercial (20.0%) than among commercial (5.3%) robberies.
- (c) About half of commercial (55.2%) and non-commercial (51.1%) robberies were committed by offenders in the 18-24 age group.
- (d) The age of the offenders as perceived by the victims, witnesses or police matched the actual age of the offenders in 94% of the cases.
- (e) For commercial robberies, 39.1% of offenders are perceived to be White, Non-SSL, 36.8% White, SSL, and 24.1% Black. For non-commercial robberies, 33.6% are perceived to be White, Non-SSL, 32.0% White, SSL and 34.0% Black.
- (f) There was a significantly higher percentage of Black offenders for non-commercial (34.0%) than for commercial (24.1%) robberies.
- (g) The ethnic group of offenders as perceived by the victims, witnesses or police matched the actual ethnic group of the offender in 91% of the cases.

- (h) There was a significantly higher percentage of female/male offender groups for non-commercial (10.2%) than for commercial (3.9%) robberies.
- (i) Commercial robbery offenders used weapons in 92.4% of the cases. Non-commercial robbery offenders used weapons in 63.5% of the cases.
- (j) Vehicles were used slightly more often in non-commercial (53.3%) than commercial (44.6%) robberies.
- (k) Injuries occurred more often during non-commercial (21.1%) than commercial (4.2%) robberies.

Chapter V  
THE ARRESTEE

One hundred eighty-three adults were arrested for robberies committed in San Jose in 1972. Most of the 183 individuals were arrested during 1972, but a few were not arrested until 1973. Three of the 183 adults were arrested twice for robberies committed in 1972. In addition, 88 juveniles were arrested.

Table 41 shows the number of cases cleared by each of the 271 adult and juvenile arrestees. Most of the arrestees (89.3%) cleared only one robbery. Two robberies were cleared by 6.6% of the arrestees. The greatest number of robberies cleared was eight, which were cleared by one arrestee.

Table 41

Number of Cases Cleared by 271 Robbery Arrestees

Number of Cases	Arrestees	
	Number	Percent
one	242	89.3
two	18	6.6
three	6	2.2
four	1	.4
five	0	.0
six	2	.7
seven	1	.4
eight	1	.4

For the 29 arrestees who cleared more than one case, the number of commercial and of non-commercial robberies they cleared is presented in Table 42. All but one of the arrestees cleared either all commercial and no non-commercial robberies or vice versa. The one exception cleared one commercial and one non-commercial robbery. It is remarkable that individuals responsible for more than one offense appear to stick exclusively with either commercial or non-commercial robberies. It is interesting that most of the cases are commercial.

The remainder of the chapter is devoted to describing the characteristics of the adult and juvenile arrestees, where they live and how far they travel to commit their crimes, and finally to what degree they represent all 1972 robbery offenders in San Jose.

Table 42

Number of Commercial and Non-Commercial Robberies Cleared by Each Arrestee for Those Who Cleared More Than One Case

Number of Cases	Number Commercial	Number Non-Commercial	Number of Arrestees
2	2	0	15
2	0	2	2
2	1	1	1 <sup>a</sup>
3	3	0	6
4	4	0	1
6	0	6	2
7	7	0	1
8	8	0	1

<sup>a</sup>This individual was one of the three arrestees who were arrested twice.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTEES

The descriptive information on the 183 adult robbery arrestees was extracted from the Adult Arrestee File. It will be recalled that the Adult Arrestee File was constructed from two data sources, Rap Sheets and the Criminal Justice Information Control (CJIC) System. The original source of data on age, ethnic group, sex and prior arrests was the Rap Sheet in the San Jose Police Department. The original source of data on marital status and occupation was CJIC.

For the 88 juveniles arrested, descriptive information was extracted from the Juvenile Arrestee File. The original source of data for this file was the reports in the Juvenile Probation Department. Information on juveniles is limited to age, ethnic group, sex, and prior referrals.

*Arrestee's Age*

Ages of the 271 adult and juvenile arrestees are given in Table 43. The same information is presented graphically in Figure 7. It is apparent from Table 43 that 51.2% of the arrestees are 19 years or younger. Also if we total the percentages for ages 15 through 20, 52.7% of the arrestees fall within this six year span. Looking at single years, the ages of 16 and 19 are the most frequent. Less than 10% of the arrestees are over 30 years old.

The ages of those arrested for commercial robberies and those arrested for non-commercial robberies were then considered separately. The single offender who was arrested for a commercial and a non-commercial robbery was included in both categories of arrestees.

Table 43  
Arrestee's Ages

Age	Number of Arrestees	% of Arrestees	Cumulative %
11	3	1.1	1.1
12	3	1.1	2.2
13	6	2.2	4.4
14	9	3.3	7.7
15	20	7.4	15.1
16	28	10.3	25.4
17	19	7.0	32.4
18	20	7.4	39.8
19	31	11.4	51.2
20	25	9.2	60.4
21	11	4.0	64.4
22	15	5.5	69.9
23	8	2.9	72.8
24	14	5.1	77.9
25	11	4.0	81.9
26	8	2.9	84.8
27	3	1.1	85.9
28	5	1.8	87.7
29	4	1.4	89.1
30	5	1.8	90.9
31	1	.4	91.3
32	4	1.4	92.7
33	2	.7	93.4
34	3	1.1	94.5
35	2	.7	95.2
36	1	.4	95.6
37	2	.7	96.3
38	2	.7	97.0
41	2	.7	97.7
42	1	.4	98.1
49	1	.4	98.5
50	1	.4	98.9
51	1	.4	99.3
55	1	.4	99.7

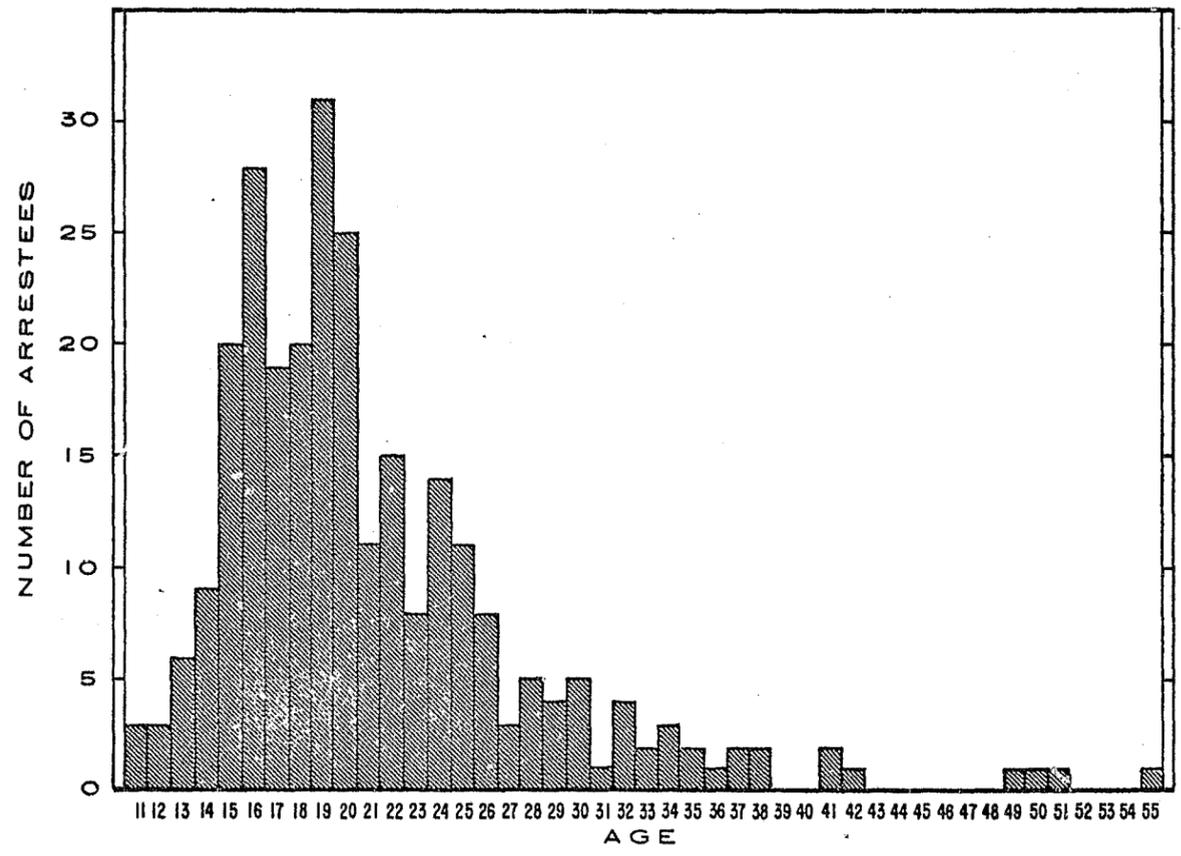


Fig. 7. Age of Individuals Arrested for Robberies Committed in San Jose, California in 1972.

Table 44 shows the ages separately for commercial and for non-commercial robbery arrestees. Figure 8 presents the information graphically. It is apparent that non-commercial robbery arrestees constitute a younger group of individuals. About half of them are 18 or younger; whereas, for commercial robbery arrestees about half are 20 or younger.

Table 44

Commercial and Non-Commercial Robbery Arrestee's Ages

Age	Commercial Arrestees			Non-Commercial Arrestees		
	Number	%	Cumulative %	Number	%	Cumulative %
11	0	.0	.0	3	2.4	2.4
12	0	.0	.0	3	2.4	4.8
13	1	.7	.7	5	4.1	8.9
14	1	.7	1.4	8	6.5	15.4
15	5	3.4	4.8	15	12.2	27.6
16	13	8.7	13.5	15	12.2	39.8
17	12	8.1	21.6	7	5.7	45.5
18	11	7.4	29.0	9	7.3	52.8
19	21	14.1	43.1	10	8.1	60.9
20	16	10.7	53.8	9	7.3	68.2
21	6	4.0	57.8	5	4.1	72.3
22	9	6.0	63.8	6	4.9	77.2
23	3	2.0	65.8	5	4.1	81.3
24	9	6.0	71.8	5	4.1	85.4
25	7	4.7	76.5	4	3.3	88.7
26	4	2.7	79.2	4	3.3	92.0
27	2	1.3	80.5	1	.8	92.8
28	4	2.7	83.2	1	.8	93.6
29	3	2.0	85.2	1	.8	94.4
30	5	3.4	88.6	0	.0	94.4
31	1	.7	89.3	0	.0	94.4
32	2	1.3	90.6	2	1.6	96.0
33	2	1.3	91.9	0	.0	96.0
34	2	1.3	93.2	1	.8	96.8
35	2	1.3	94.5	0	.0	96.8
36	1	.7	95.2	0	.0	96.8
37	1	.7	95.9	1	.8	97.6
38	1	.7	96.6	1	.8	98.4
41	1	.7	97.3	1	.8	99.2
42	1	.7	98.0	0	.0	99.2
49	1	.7	98.7	0	.0	99.2
50	1	.7	99.4	0	.0	99.2
51	1	.7	100.1	0	.0	99.2
55	0	.0	100.1	1	.8	100.0

Note.--Mean age for commercial arrestees = 22.6 ; mean age for non-commercial arrestees = 19.4.  $t = 3.81$  (with  $df = 270$ ,  $p < .01$ ).

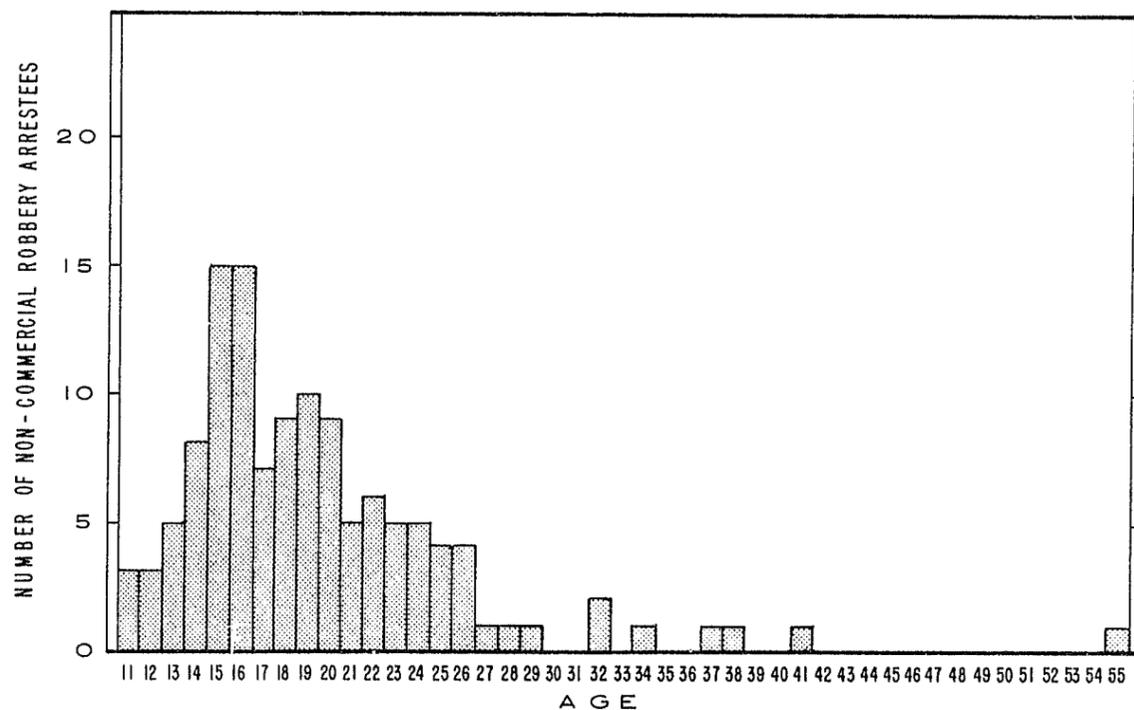
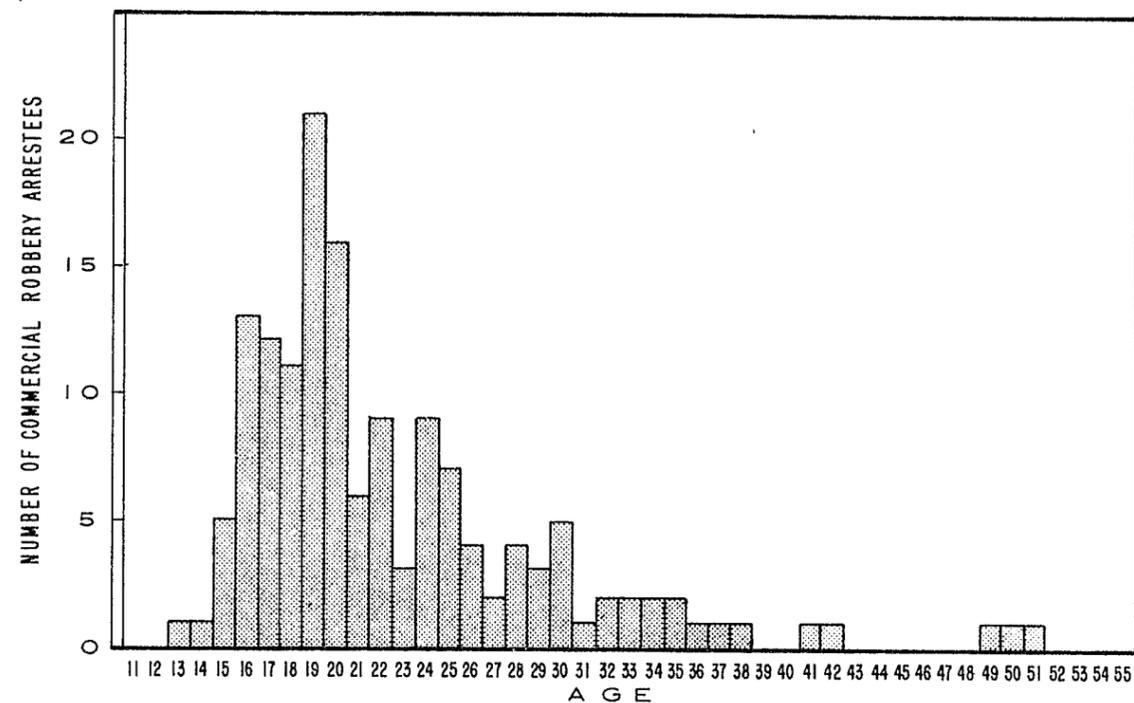


Fig. 8. Commercial and Non-Commercial Robbery Arrestee's Ages.

*Arrestee's Ethnic Group*

Table 45 shows the ethnic group of commercial and non-commercial robbery arrestees. To determine whether or not the ethnic group distributions differed for commercial and non-commercial robbery arrestees, a chi square value was calculated with Oriental, Other, and Unknown ethnic groups omitted ( $\chi^2 = .79, df = 2$ ). There is not a significant difference between the commercial and the non-commercial robbery arrestees in terms of ethnic group.

For commercial and non-commercial robbery arrestees combined: 39.6% were White, Non-SSL; 37.7% were White, SSL; 20.1% were Black, and 2.6% were Oriental or other ethnic group.

Table 45  
Commercial, Non-Commercial and Total Robbery  
Arrestee's Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Commercial		Non-Commercial		Total Arrestees	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White, Non-SSL	57	38.3	49	40.8	106	39.6
White, SSL	61	40.9	41	34.2	101	37.7
Black	30	20.1	24	20.0	54	20.1
Oriental	0	.0	3	2.5	3	1.1
Other	1	.7	3	2.5	4	1.5
Unknown	0	--	3	--	3	--

*Arrestee's Sex*

Table 46 shows the sex of commercial and non-commercial robbery arrestees. To determine if the proportion of arrestees that were female was different for commercial and non-commercial robberies, the standardized difference of the two binomial proportions was calculated ( $Z = 1.34$ ). There was no significant difference.

For commercial and non-commercial robbery arrestees combined: 9.6% were female and 90.4% were male.

Table 46  
Commercial, Non-Commercial and Total Robbery  
Arrestee's Sex

Sex	Commercial		Non-Commercial		Total Arrestees	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Female	11	7.4	15	12.2	26	9.6
Male	138	92.6	108	87.8	245	90.4

*Marital Status of Adult Arrestee's*

The marital status for the 183 adult robbery arrestees was compared with marital status of arrestees for all crimes except public inebriation for a seven-month period in 1972 and with marital status of all males, 14 years old and over, in Santa Clara County. Table 48 presents the marital status for each of the three groups.

It is apparent that both robbery arrestees and all arrestees differ from the County's male population. There is a higher rate

of divorce and separation for the arrestees. There are more individuals who were never married and there are fewer who were married at the time of their offense.

When robbery arrestees were compared with all arrestees, it was determined that they were significantly different from one another in terms of marital status ( $\chi^2 = 20.46$ , with  $df = 4$ ,  $p < .001$ ). It is apparent from Table 47 that the big difference is for the categories of married and never married. A higher proportion of robbery arrestees (49.0%) have never been married.

Table 47  
Marital Status of Adult Robbery Arrestees

Marital Status	Robbery Arrestees		All Arrestees <sup>a</sup>		% County's Male Population <sup>b</sup>
	Number	%	Number	%	
Divorced	19	12.8	2003	15.4	3.6
Married	43	28.9	5523	42.3	65.0
Never Married	73	49.0	4303	33.0	28.7
Separated	14	9.4	1062	8.1	1.2
Widowed	.0	.0	157	1.2	1.6
Unknown	34	--	2902	--	--

<sup>a</sup>All adults arrested between March 1 and September 30, 1972 in Santa Clara County except public inebriates.

<sup>b</sup>Based on males, 14 years old and over in 1970 in Santa Clara County.

#### Occupation of Adult Arrestees

The occupations of the 183 male adult robbery arrestees were grouped into the categories used by the U. S. Census Bureau. These were the occupations given by the arrestees at booking and do not necessarily mean that the arrestee was working at the time. Table 8 shows the numbers of arrestees in each occupation category. The categories of Student or Trainee, and Armed Forces were added. If an occupation could not clearly be classified into a single category, it was tallied under Can't Classify.

A Goodness of Fit test was applied to the occupation data and a  $\chi^2$  value of 332.62 was obtained (with  $df = 7$ ,  $p < .001$ ). The occupations of male arrestees are quite different from those of the total male population. As inspection of Table 48 shows that arrestees were most often Laborers (36.8%), Craftsmen and kindred workers (28.0%) and Service workers, except private household (21.6%). They are greatly underrepresented in the categories of Professional, technical and kindred workers (4.8%), Managers and administrators, except farm (.0%), Clerical and kindred workers (.8%) and Operatives, except transport (5.6%).

Table 48

## Occupation of Adult Male Robbery Offenders

Occupation	Male Arrestees		County's Male Population <sup>a</sup>
	Number	%	%
Clerical & Kindred workers	1 (8.8)	.8	7.0
Craftsmen & Kindred workers	35 (23.5)	28.0	18.8
Laborer, except farm	42 } (6.5)	36.8	5.2
Transport equipment operatives	4		
Operatives, except transport	7 (19.6)	5.6	15.7
Private household workers	0 (.1)	.0	.1
Professional, technical & kindred workers	6 (31.3)	4.8	25.0
Sales workers	3 (9.4)	2.4	7.5
Service workers except private household	27 (9.5)	21.6	7.6
Managers & administrators, except farm	0 (14.9)	.0	11.9
Farm workers	0 (1.5)	.0	1.2
Student or trainee	16	--	--
Armed Forces	3	--	--
Can't Classify	4	--	--
Unknown	21	--	--

Note.--Expected frequencies are given in parentheses. Only the civilian labor force is included in the calculation of percentages.

<sup>a</sup>Table P-3 Labor Force Characteristics of the population: 1970, Santa Clara County, Males 16 years old and over.

<sup>b</sup>For 1970 Census Operatives, except transport includes Transport equipment operatives.

# CONTINUED

# 1 OF 3

### *Prior Arrests*

Information on prior arrests was obtained for both adults and juveniles. Penal codes from Rap Sheets and from Juvenile Probation records were converted to Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) Codes, except for codes<sup>4</sup> of 600, 601, and 602 for juveniles. The conversion table is presented in Appendix D. A full description of 600, 601, and 602 offenses is given in Appendix E. For simplicity, 600's will be referred to as dependent child, 601's as beyond control, and 602's as criminal offenses.

*Adults.* The most serious charge for each of the three most recent prior arrests was coded for each adult robbery arrestee. The BCS codes were then sorted into six major categories: Robbery, Person offenses, Property offenses, Drugs and Alcohol, Other and No arrest. The BCS codes included in each category are given in Appendix F. The numbers of arrestees with prior arrests for the offense categories are given in Table 49.

The breakdown of offenses was compared for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd arrest back from the 1972 robbery for which the individual was arrested ( $\chi^2 = 13.36$ , with  $df = 8$ ,  $p > .05$ ). It seems that the different types of offenses appear about as frequently whether one looks back one, two, or three arrests.

Table 49 also makes it clear that robbery arrestees reflect a variety of past offenses. They do not commit robberies alone. Twenty-eight (15.1%) of the robbery arrestees have no prior arrests.

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<sup>4</sup>Welfare and Institution Code of the State of California. See Appendix E.

Thus 84.9% of the arrestees had at least one prior arrest.

Table 49  
Prior Arrests of Adult Robbery Arrestees

Offense Category	1st Arrest Back		2nd Arrest Back		3rd Arrest Back	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Robbery	5	3.2	10	7.2	9	7.6
Person Offense	39	24.7	51	36.7	36	30.5
Property Offense	44	27.8	38	27.3	35	29.7
Drugs & Alcohol	37	23.4	23	16.5	24	20.3
Other	33	20.9	17	12.2	14	11.9
None	28	--	47	--	68	--

As Table 50 shows, when the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd offense back was a robbery, no pattern or progression appears from one arrest to the next.

Table 50  
Prior Arrest for Robbery

Number of Arrestees	3rd Offense Back	2nd Offense Back	1st Offense Back
3	Robbery	Person	Person
1	Robbery	Robbery	Person
2	Robbery	Property	Property
1	Robbery	Property	Drugs & Alcohol
1	Robbery	Person	Other
1	Robbery	Property	Other
1	Missing	Robbery	Person
1	Property	Robbery	Person
1	Drugs & Alcohol	Robbery	Property
1	Drugs & Alcohol	Robbery	Drugs & Alcohol
1	Other	Robbery	Drugs & Alcohol
1	Person	Robbery	Other
3	Property	Robbery	Other
1	Missing	Missing	Robbery
1	Missing	Person	Robbery
1	Property	Property	Robbery
1	Property	Drugs & Alcohol	Robbery

*Juveniles.* The most serious charge for each of the seven most recent prior referrals was coded for each juvenile arrestee. It can be seen in Table 51 that 29 of the juveniles had no prior referrals. Thus 67.0% of the juveniles arrested for robbery had at least one prior referral to Juvenile Probation. Most of the referrals were for criminal offenses. There were no prior referrals for robbery.

Table 51

## Prior Referrals of Juvenile Robbery Arrestees

Offense	1st Referral Back	2nd Referral Back	3rd Referral Back	4th Referral Back	5th Referral Back	6th Referral Back	7th Referral Back
Burglary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Petty Theft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dependent Child	2	4	0	2	1	1	2
Beyond Control	6	6	3	7	4	4	2
Criminal Offenses	50	29	26	19	20	15	11
None	29	48	58	60	63	68	73

## LOCATION OF ARRESTEE'S RESIDENCE AND ROBBERY LOCATION

Address of residence for adult arrestees at the time of their booking was obtained from Sheriff's Department records. Address of residence for juvenile arrestees at the time of their referral was obtained from records in the Juvenile Probation Department. The addresses were converted to coordinate values based on the State Plane Coordinate System by Santa Clara County's Center for Urban Analysis.

For addresses outside Santa Clara County, a special code was substituted for the coordinate values which indicated whether the arrestee lived in state, out of state, or was a transient. Thus each arrestee was associated with either a pair of coordinate values or a special code.

### *Distance From Arrestee's Residence to Robbery Location*

Table 52 presents an overview of the locations of arrestees' residences. Those living outside the county but in the state and those living outside the state were totaled for juveniles and for adults. These totals were compared with the numbers of adult and juvenile arrestees living within the county. A significantly higher percentage of juvenile arrestees (92.9%) than adult arrestees (76.7%) lived within the county ( $Z = 3.20, p < .01$ ).

Table 52  
Robbery Arrestee's Residence

Residence	Adult Arrestees		Juvenile Arrestees		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Out of State	5	2.9	0	.0	5	2.0
In State, Out of County	35	20.5	6	7.1	41	16.0
In County	131	76.6	79	92.9	210	82.0
Transient	6	--	0	--	6	--
Unknown	6	--	3	--	9	--

The distribution of residences for all arrestees living within Santa Clara County is shown in Figure 10. Adults alone are shown in Figure 11 and juveniles in Figure 12. The legend at the bottom of the figure indicates the number of arrestees represented by each symbol. Overall, the darker the symbol, the more arrestees reside within the grid. Each symbol occupies a grid cell that is 1/5 mile by 1/4 mile. It is apparent that arrestees tend to live within the same areas as those in which robberies occur most frequently. The reader is referred to Figure 3 on page 17 and Figure 5 on page 26 for purposes of comparison. The similarity between the distributions of offenses and arrestees may be due to arrestees living close to where they commit their robberies. The relationship between arrestees residence and robbery location is considered in the following section.

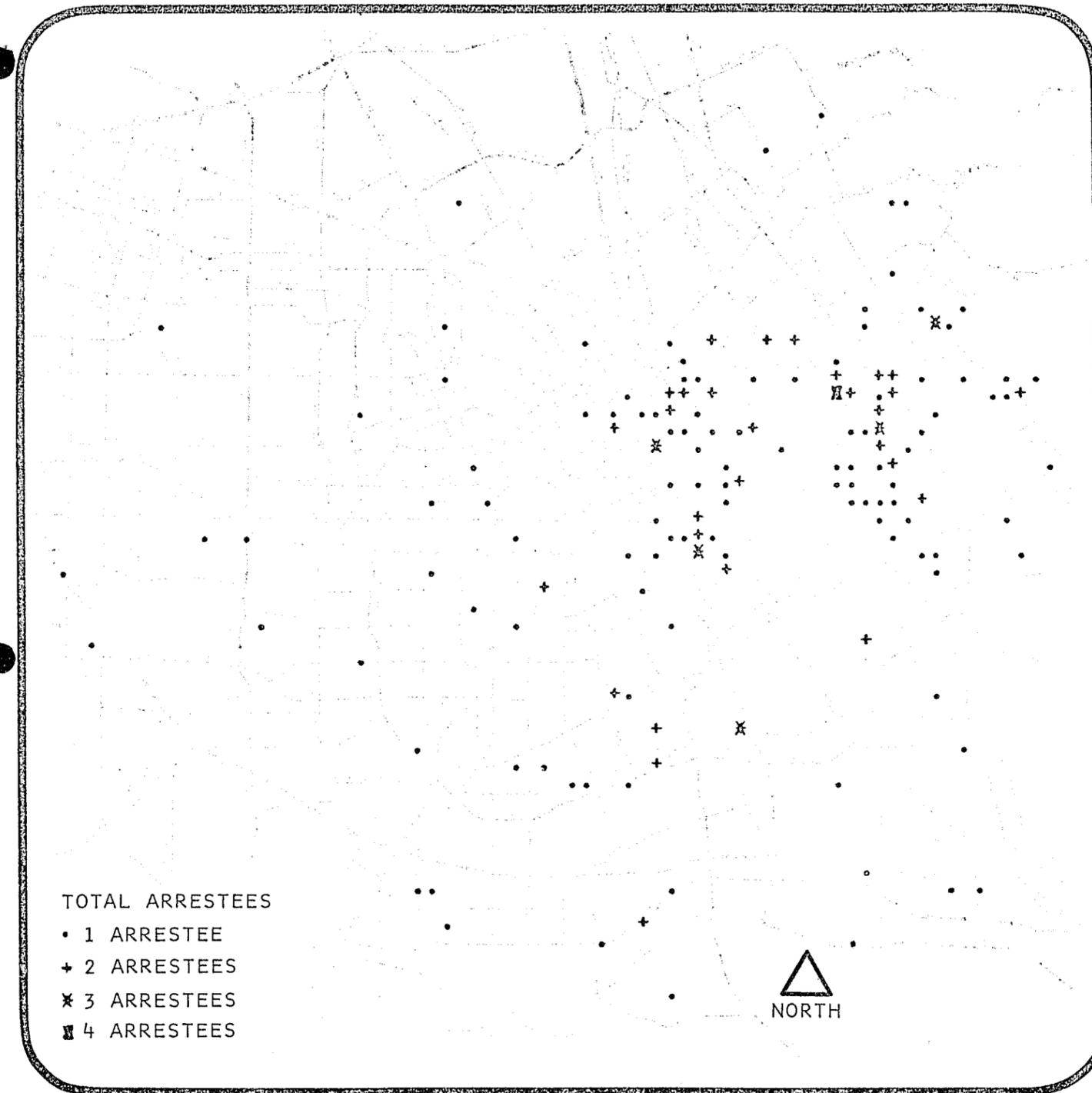


Fig. 10. Distribution of Residences for All Arrestees Living within Santa Clara County.



Fig. 11. Distribution of Residences for Adult Arrestees Living in Santa Clara County.

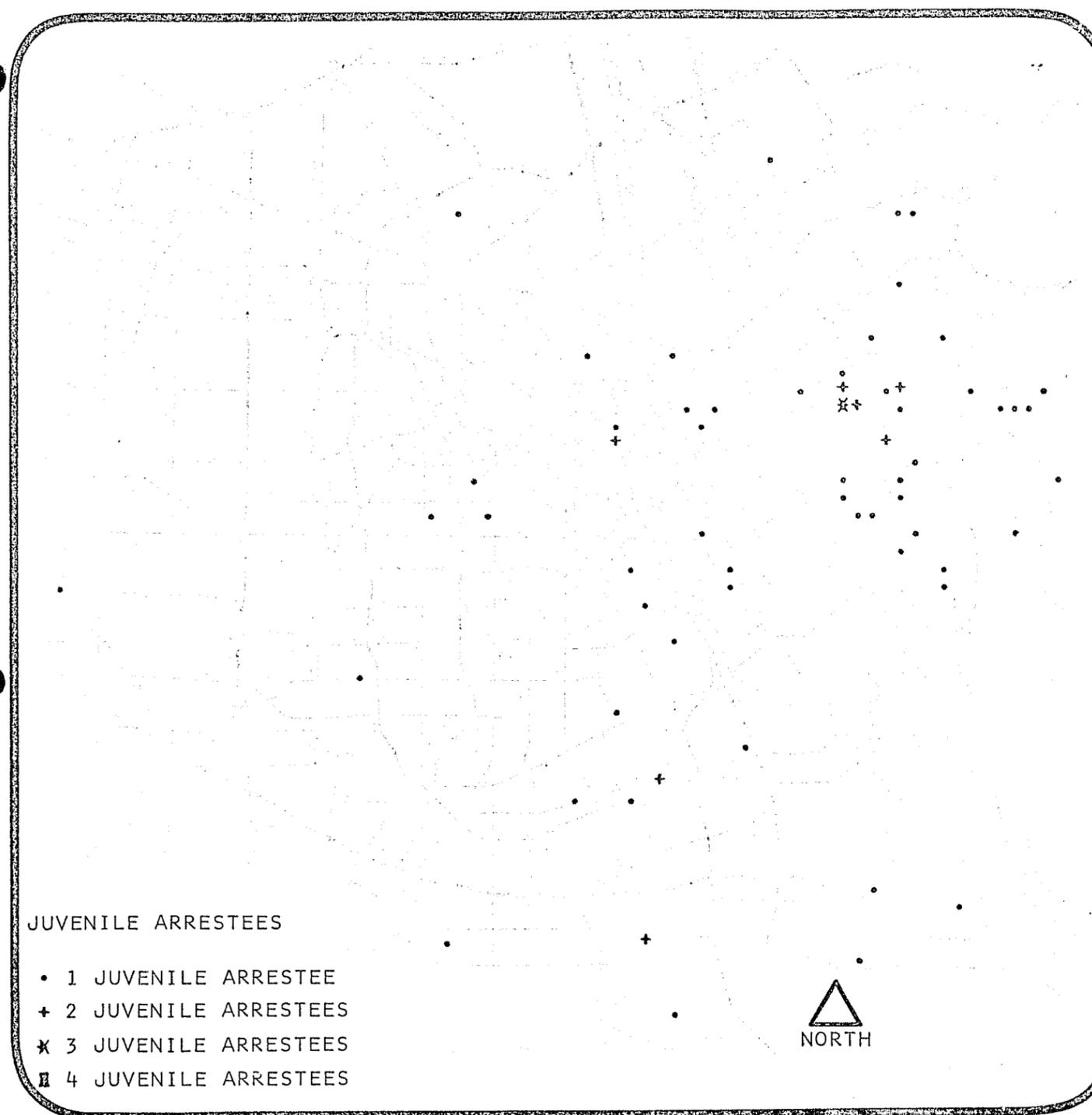


Fig. 12. Distribution of Residences for Juvenile Arrestees Living in Santa Clara County.

Over all arrestees, 210 (82.0%) resided within the County. Of those outside the County, the majority (41 out of 46) lived within the State.

For each offender living within the County, the Euclidian distance between offender's residence and the robbery location was calculated. As Figure 13 shows, 83 (33.3%) lived within one mile of the robbery location. An additional 45 (18.1%) lived between one and two miles from the robbery location. Thus over half of the arrestees living within the County resided within two miles of the location where they committed the crime.

The numbers of juvenile arrestees living within one, two, etc., miles of their robbery locations were compared with the numbers of adult arrestees living within one, two, etc., miles of their robbery locations. All categories over five miles were combined into a single category of six miles and over for the comparison. It was determined that the distribution for juveniles was not significantly different from that for adults ( $\chi^2 = 6.93$ , with  $df = 5$ ,  $p > .05$ ). In the same way, arrestees for commercial robberies were compared with arrestees for non-commercial robberies. Again, no significant difference was observed ( $\chi^2 = 9.57$ , with  $df = 5$ ,  $p > .05$ ).

A final comparison was made between the distribution of distances taking into account all arrestees and the distribution taking into account only the arrestee residing closest to the crime where more than one arrestee was involved. For cases with a single

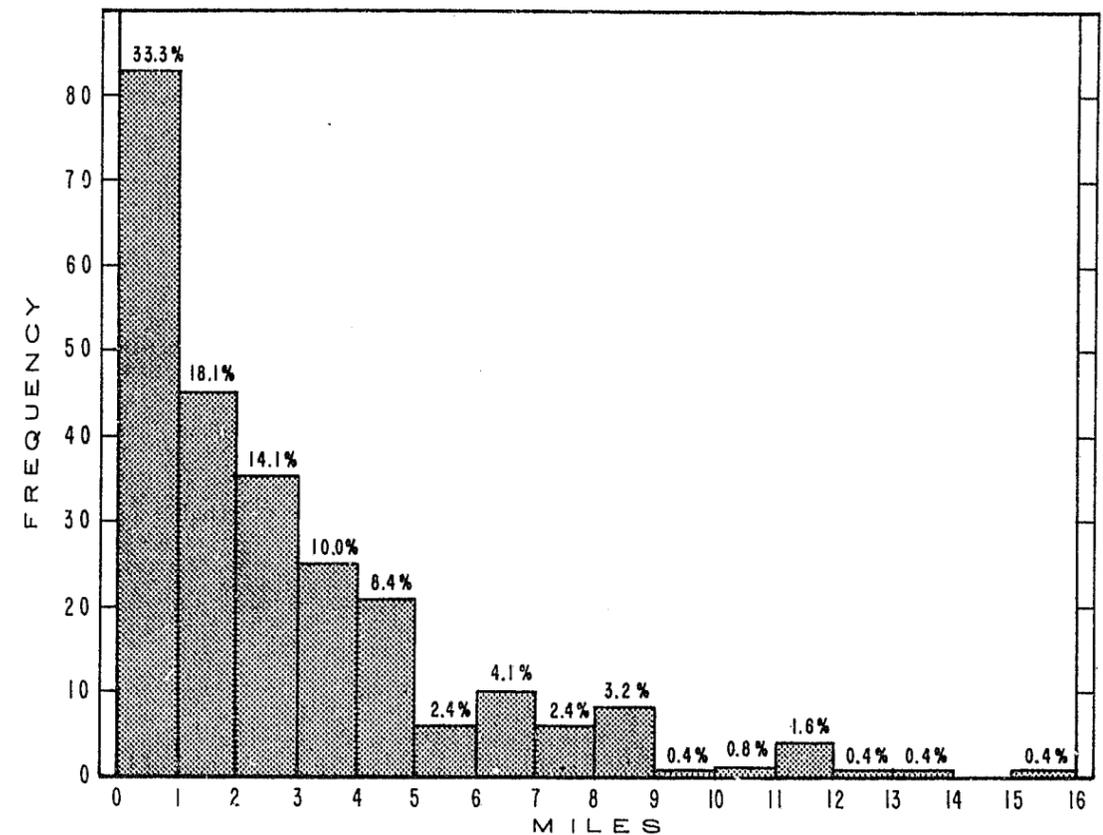


Fig. 13. Distance From Arrestee's Residence to Robbery Location.

arrestee, the arrestee would of course be considered to reside closest to the crime. The distributions were not significantly different ( $\chi^2 = 3.84$ ,  $df = 5$ ,  $p > .05$ ).

*Distance Between Arrestee's Residences for Multi-Arrestee Robberies*

Combining commercial and non-commercial robberies, in 105 (53.8%) of the cases where there was an arrest, one individual was arrested. Thus in slightly under half of the cases, more than one arrestee was involved. Usually the number involved was two (30.8%). Less often there were three (9.2%) or four (6.2%) arrestees. Table 53 shows the number of cases involving one, two, three, and four arrestees.

Table 53  
Number of Arrestees for Robberies in San Jose in 1972

Number of Arrestees	Commercial Robberies		Non-Commercial Robberies		Total Robberies	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
one	70	58.3	36	48.0	105	53.8
two	34	28.3	25	33.3	60	30.8
three	11	9.2	7	9.3	18	9.2
four	5	4.2	7	9.3	12	6.2

Note.--When commercial robberies are compared with non-commercial robberies,  $\chi^2 = 3.04$ , with  $df = 3$ ,  $p > .05$ .

Figure 14 gives the distribution of distances between arrestee's residence for those cases involving multiple arrestees. If a case involved three arrestees, the distance was calculated between the first and second arrestee's residences, the first and third and the second and third. Therefore, three distances went into the distribution in Figure 14 for that particular case. It can be seen that 42.6% of the distances between arrestees were found to be a mile or under. After one mile, there is a sharp decline in the percentage to 11.5. After that there appears to be a gradual decline with slight irregularities at six to seven miles and eleven to thirteen.

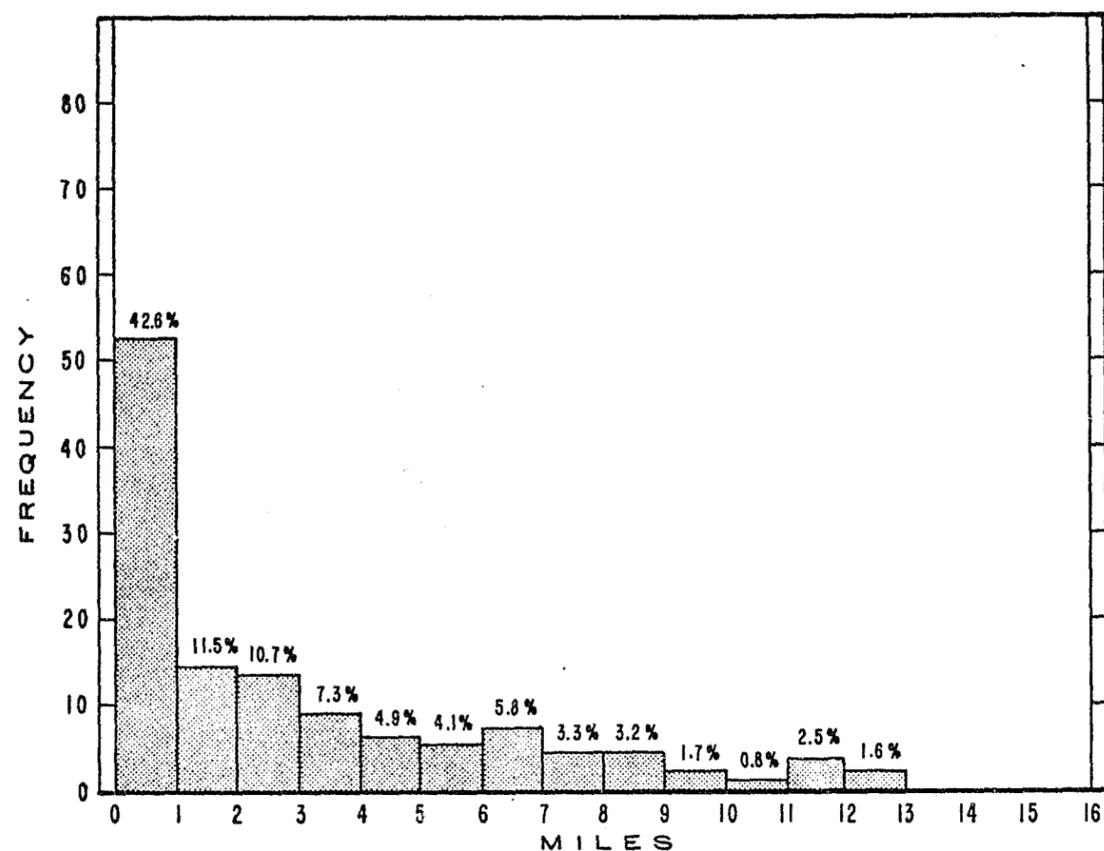


Fig. 14. Distance Between Residences of Arrestee's For Multi-Arrestee Robberies.

COMPARISON OF ARRESTEES WITH ALL ROBBERY OFFENDERS

The 149 individuals arrested for commercial robberies and the 123 individuals arrested for non-commercial robberies were compared with total offender populations in terms of age, ethnic group and sex. Offender information was coded for each case; therefore, to account for all offenders, every case was individually weighted by the total number of offenders involved. Also each arrestee was weighted by the number of robberies he cleared.

Table 54 shows the age group distributions for arrestees compared with offenders. For both commercial and non-commercial robbery, arrestees were significantly different from offenders. ( $\chi^2 = 74.22$  with  $df = 2$ ,  $p < .01$  and  $\chi^2 = 29.85$  with  $df = 2$ ,  $p < .01$  respectively.) Only 10-17, 18-24, and 25-39 age groups were included in the comparisons. It is apparent that younger individuals (i.e., 10-17) are arrested more frequently than older individuals.

Table 54

Age Group of Arrestees Compared With  
Age Group of Robbery Offenders

Age Group	Commercial Robbery		Non-Commercial Robbery		Commercial Robbery		Non-Commercial Robbery	
	Arrestees Number	Offender %	Arrestees Number	Offender %	Arrestees Number	Offender %	Arrestees Number	Offender %
10-17 years	40	20.9	33	6.3	56	41.8	103	23.2
18-24 years	104	54.5	311	59.6	60	44.8	229	51.6
25-39 years	42	22.0	169	32.4	16	11.9	107	24.1
40-59 years	5	2.6	9	1.7	2	1.5	4	.9
60+ years	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1	.2
Unknown	0	--	109 <sup>a</sup>	--	0	--	186 <sup>a</sup>	--

<sup>a</sup>Includes (1) offenders whose age group was not given on the offense report, and (2) offenders who were members of a mixed age group of offenders.

Table 55 shows the ethnic group distribution for arrestees compared with all offenders. For commercial robbery, arrestees are not significantly different from all offenders ( $\chi^2 = 0.16$ ). Only White, Non-SSL, White SSL and Black were included in the comparisons. For non-commercial robberies, a significant difference was observed ( $\chi^2 = 9.26$ , with  $df = 2$ ,  $p < .01$ ). Fewer Blacks are arrested and more White, Non-SSL.

Table 55

Ethnic Group of Arrestees Compared With  
Ethnic Group of Robbery Offenders

Ethnic Group	Commercial Robbery		Non-Commercial Robbery		Commercial Robbery		Non-Commercial Robbery	
	Arrestees Number	Offender %	Arrestees Number	Offender %	Arrestees Number	Offender %	Arrestees Number	Offender %
White, Non-SSL	71	37.0	204	36.3	54	41.2	151	31.4
White, SSL	77	40.1	225	40.0	41	31.3	166	34.5
Black	43	22.4	133	23.7	30	22.9	163	33.9
Oriental	0	.0	0	.0	3	2.3	1	.2
Other	1	.5	0	.0	3	2.3	0	.0

<sup>a</sup>Includes (1) offenders whose ethnic group was not given on the offense report, and (2) offenders who were members of a mixed ethnic group of offenders.

Table 56 shows the sex of arrestees compared with all offenders. For both commercial and non-commercial robbery, a significantly higher percentage of female offenders were arrested ( $z = 2.48$  and  $4.34$  respectively).

Table 56  
Sex of Arrestees Compared With Sex  
of Robbery Offenders

Sex	Commercial Robbery		Non-Commercial Robbery		Commercial Robbery		Non-Commercial Robbery	
	Arrestees Number	Offenders %	Arrestees Number	Offenders %	Arrestees Number	Offenders %	Arrestees Number	Offenders %
Female	13	6.8	21	3.5	20	14.9	32	6.0
Male	178	93.2	579	96.5	114	85.1	502	94.0
Unknown	0	--	25 <sup>a</sup>	--	0	--	86 <sup>a</sup>	--

<sup>a</sup>Includes (1) offenders whose sex was not given on the offense report and (2) offenders who were members of offender groups of three or more where mixed sex was coded.

*Summary of Arrestee's Characteristics*

The following arrestee characteristics and comparisons between arrestees and all offenders were observed:

- (a) Most robbery arrestees (89.3%) cleared only one case.
- (b) Of the 29 arrestees who cleared more than one case, all but one cleared either all commercial and no non-commercial robberies or vice versa.
- (c) About half (51.5%) of the arrestees were 19 years of age or younger.
- (d) Non-commercial robbery arrestees constitute a younger group of individuals than commercial robbery arrestees.
- (e) For commercial and non-commercial robbery arrestees combined: 39.6% were White, Non-SSL; 37.7% were White, SSL; 20.1% were Black, and 2.6% were Oriental or other ethnic group.
- (f) For commercial and non-commercial robbery arrestees combined: 9.6% were female and 90.4% were male.
- (g) Male arrestees had a higher rate of divorce and separation than all males within Santa Clara County.
- (h) Arrestees were most often Laborers (36.8%), Craftsmen and Kindred Workers (28.0%) and Service Workers, except Private Household (21.6%).
- (i) Of the adult arrestees, 84.9% had at least one prior arrest. Of the juveniles, 67.0% had at least one prior referral to Juvenile Probation.

- (j) A significantly higher percentage of the juvenile arrestees (92.9%) than adult arrestees (76.7%) lived within the County.
- (k) Over half of the arrestees, who lived within the County, resided within two miles of the location where they committed the crime.
- (l) When arrestees were compared with all offenders, it was found that both commercial and non-commercial robbery arrestees were younger, non-commercial robbery arrestees were less often Black, and both commercial and non-commercial robbery arrestees were more frequently female than were all offenders.

Chapter VI  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE

A simplified diagram of the flow of 274 arrests for robberies committed in San Jose in 1972, through the Santa Clara County criminal justice system, is presented in Figure 15. The blocks in the diagram represent decision points in the system and the arrows indicate the flow paths. The numbers given on the chart show the flow of cases through each decision point. In addition to the numbers of cases, two types of percentages are given: *input percentages* and *decision point percentages*.

*Input percentages* are calculated against the input into the system. For example, 52% of the 186 adult arrests resulted in a conviction and sentencing in the Superior Court subsystem. The input percentages in the adult subsystem are calculated against 186, the number of adult arrests. The input percentages in the juvenile subsystem are calculated against 88, the number of juvenile probation intakes. In the flow diagram, input percentages are shown in parenthesis.

*Decision point percentages* are the percentages going to each alternative at each decision point. For example, of the 21 adult arrests resulting in conviction and sentencing in the Municipal Court subsystem, 67% were sentenced to jail and probation, 24% to jail and

# THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

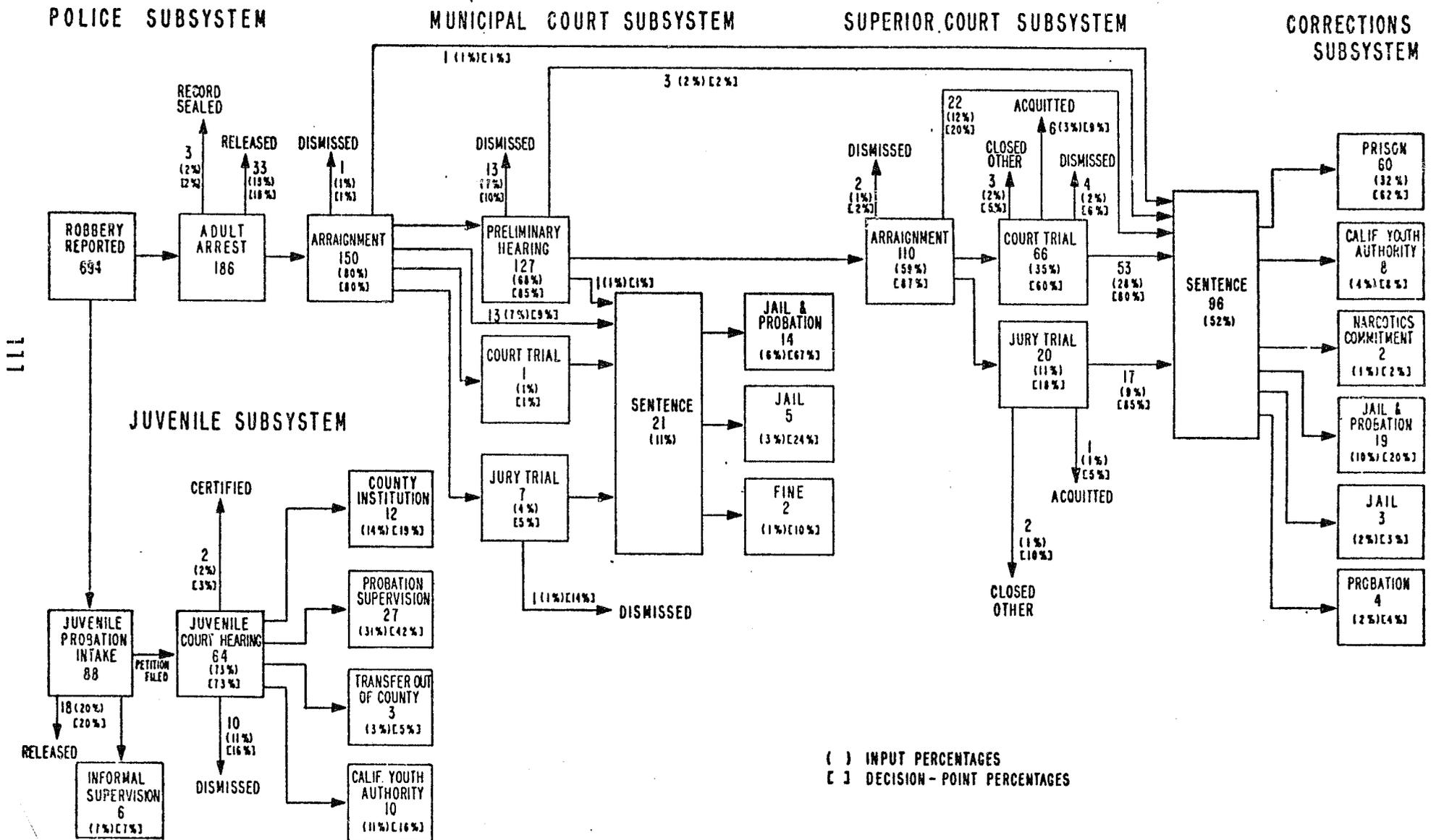


Fig. 15. Flow Diagram of San Jose, California 1972 Robbery Arrestees Through the Santa Clara County Criminal Justice System.

10% were fined. In the flow diagram, decision point percentages are shown in brackets. The decision point percentages going to each alternative at any particular decision point should sum to 100%. As in the above example (67% + 24% + 10% = 101%), sometimes they don't sum to exactly 100%. This is due to simple rounding errors in calculating the percentages.

The numbers flowing out of a box (i.e., decision point), in combination, always equal the number in the box. This means that all cases are accounted for. Arrows coming out of boxes which do not connect to other boxes indicate that some offenders leave the system for a variety of reasons. For example, 33 adults who were arrested were released--i.e., no complaint was filed.

The flow diagram in Figure 15 represents a systematic arrangement of data, which allows for the tracking of cases through the system. The following discussion of the criminal justice system response to the robbery event is tied, whenever possible, to the information in the flow diagram. The discussion is presented in three sections: The Police Response; From Detention through Disposition; and Sentencing.

#### *The Police Response*

The robbery response procedures currently in effect in the San Jose Police Department are described in detail in Appendix G. This section provides a summary of Appendix G.

The handling procedures of the San Jose Police Department for robberies clearly reflects the concern of the Department for

the hazard the event poses to the citizen as well as responding officers. Notification of a robbery in progress or just accomplished are received by the main telephone switchboard. Immediately upon determining the nature of the call, the operator establishes a joint connection for the caller with both the Senior Radio Coordinator and a Complaint Taker. The Dispatcher identifies the closest available unit(s) and dispatches them to the event scene with the highest response priority assigned. The Complaint Taker meantime attempts to gain supplemental information from the reporting party; i.e., descriptions of suspect(s), weapons used, vehicles direction of flight, injuries to victims, etc., and such information is handed the Senior Radio Coordinator to be broadcast to all units to provide as much information as possible to aid field personnel in apprehending the perpetrators. At the same time, the available information is broadcast to detective units operating in the field and telephoned to the Robbery Detail, General Crimes Unit, Bureau of Investigations. If available, detectives respond to the scene from their field location or from the Police Administration Building. In the more serious cases that occur during hours when detectives are not regularly assigned, they may be summoned by either the Bureau of Investigations Watch Commander or the Bureau of Field Operations (Patrol) Watch Commander.

Both patrol and detective personnel responding to the scene follow general police procedures, i.e., apprehending the suspect(s); providing or summoning aid for injured victim(s)/witness(es);

gathering additional descriptive information for supplemental broadcasts to all units; gathering information to be included in the Crime Report; collecting, identifying and preserving physical evidence at the scene, etc. While the preparation of the initial Crime Report is generally the responsibility of patrol personnel responding detectives have the prerogative of assuming complete responsibility for conducting the preliminary investigation and preparation and submission of required reports.

At the same time, acting upon information broadcast, other operating field units are establishing a quadrant blocking pattern as prescribed by Departmental directives in an attempt to intercept the fleeing suspects.

Crime Reports of robbery events are assigned the Robbery Detail of the General Crimes Unit for review, possible reclassification, and for conducting such supplemental investigative activities as may be required. The Supervisor of the Robbery Detail assigns cases to his investigators based, primarily, upon workload and discerned similarities in a particular case with other cases the investigator may be handling. It should be noted that while cases are assigned to individual investigators, field activities are conducted by two-man teams reflecting concern for the hazard potential present in apprehending robbery suspects.

Investigative personnel conduct the follow-up investigations which generally consist of reinterviewing victim(s)/witness(es) previously identified, seeking to identify other witnesses and

contacting them to gain information, processing physical evidence obtained, and when possible identification has been established, presenting a series of photographs to victim(s)/witness(es) to determine their ability to positively identify the perpetrator(s). If identification is made, the investigator must develop corroborative evidence to support the presentation of the case to the District Attorney to obtain a criminal complaint.

If the responsibles are in-custody and a complaint is issued, the investigator immediately files it with the court of competent jurisdiction. Subsequently, during trial proceedings, investigators assist the Deputy District Attorney in presenting the case by performing further investigative activities and offering testimony. Patrol officers may likewise be required to testify.

If the identified responsibles are not in custody, a warrant of arrest is obtained when the complaint is filed and appropriate notification of the existence of the warrant is made to all units within the Department and to other law enforcement agencies. By Departmental policy robbery cases have only two status level. They are either "cleared by the arrest of the responsibles or they are "uncleared;" that is, a warrant of arrest is outstanding and has not been executed or the perpetrators have not been identified. In any event, the responsibility for the case remains with the Robbery Detail until such time as the matter has been adjudicated.

In those cases tried where the defendant(s) is found guilty, it is not uncommon for a Deputy Probation Officer to contact the assigned robbery investigator. The purpose is to acquire information

the Deputy Probation Officer feels may assist him in framing an appropriate pre-disposition report to the court when such is required.

Table 57 reflects a measure of the results achieved by the San Jose Police Department utilizing the described procedures to respond to the crime of robbery. Attention is invited to the qualification of those data used to generate the table.

Table 57  
Elapsed Time From Robbery to Arrest for Adults

Time Interval	Number of Cases	%
0-5 minutes	36	19.4
6-10 minutes	14	7.5
11-15 minutes	11	5.9
16-30 minutes	19	10.2
31 minutes - 1 hour	21	11.3
1 hour and 1 minute - 2 hours	15	8.1
2 hours and 1 minute - 1 day	19	10.2
1 day and 1 minute - 10 days	32	17.2
11 days - 100 days	15	8.1
101 days - 218 days	4	2.2

Note.--The times used to generate this table were the times given on the offense report and in the CJIC System. They are not clocked-times and should be considered to be approximate.

From Table 57, it appears that arrests for 54.3% or 101 of the 186 cases in which arrests of adults were made occurred within the first hour after the commission of the crime. Further, 72.6% of the arrests for 135 of the cases occurred within 24 hours immediately

following the event. Looking at the table from a different perspective, for that period of time spanning 1 day through 218 days, the efforts of the Department resulted in effecting 27.5% of all robbery arrests for adults involved in 51 of the 185 case total. Although the above considerations are based on data that must be qualified, some implications for further analysis in this area do surface and are discussed more fully in Chapter VII.

In the development of Table 57, the data also revealed the circumstances of the arrests of adults made for robbery. It reflected that 122 of the arrests were made as "on view" by police officers. Another 36 were effected on "reasonable cause" (without a warrant), basis and the remaining 18 were made on the basis of warrants obtained from complaints filed in the courts. In collecting those data, it again appeared that the entry to the CJIC system of arrest circumstances is made on a somewhat arbitrary basis and that reservation needs to be pointed out. Again, if measures of police procedures and their associated effectiveness are to be made, this area is one that needs to be explored after necessary refinements in terms of those particular types of data entries have been made.

Out of 186 adult arrests, information on arrest location was coded for 181 arrests. Three of the 181 arrests were made outside the State of California. Six arrests were made in California, but outside of Santa Clara County. The remaining 172 arrests were made in Santa Clara County.

Table 58 presents the cross tabulation of location of arrest by location of the offender's residence. Of the 172 arrests made in the county, the offender resided in the county in 129 cases. In 33 cases he resided in the state, but not in Santa Clara County. In only 3 cases he resided out of state.

The 172 arrests made in the county were further analyzed to determine the distance from the location of the robbery and the location of the arrest. In 2 cases the location of the robbery, the arrest and the offender's residence were identical. In 11 cases the offender was arrested at the robbery scene, and in 14 cases, at his residence.

Table 58  
Location of Arrest By Location of Offender's Residence

Offender's Residence	Arrest Location			
	In County	Out of County- In State	Out of State	Unknown
In County	129	4	1	0
Out of County- In State	33	2	0	0
Out of State	3	0	2	0
Unknown	1	0	0	5
Transient	6	0	0	0

Figure 16 shows the distances from the location of the robbery to where the offender was arrested for the remaining 145 cases. Slightly under half of the robbery arrests in Santa Clara County were within a mile or less of the crime. The data used to generate Figure 16 is presented in Table 59.

Table 59  
Distance From Robbery to Arrest Location

Distance	Frequency	%	Cumulative %
1 feet - 1 mile	62	42.8	42.8
5281 feet - 2 miles	23	15.9	58.7
10,561 feet - 3 miles	16	11.0	69.7
15,841 feet - 4 miles	9	6.2	75.9
21,121 feet - 5 miles	8	5.5	81.4
26,401 feet - 6 miles	7	4.8	86.2
31,681 feet - 7 miles	2	1.4	87.6
36,961 feet - 8 miles	6	4.1	91.7
42,241 feet - 9 miles	5	3.4	95.1
47,521 feet - 10 miles	5	3.4	98.5
52,801 feet - 11 miles	0	.0	99.2
58,081 feet - 12 miles	1	.7	--
⋮			
110,880 feet - 22 miles	1	.7	99.9

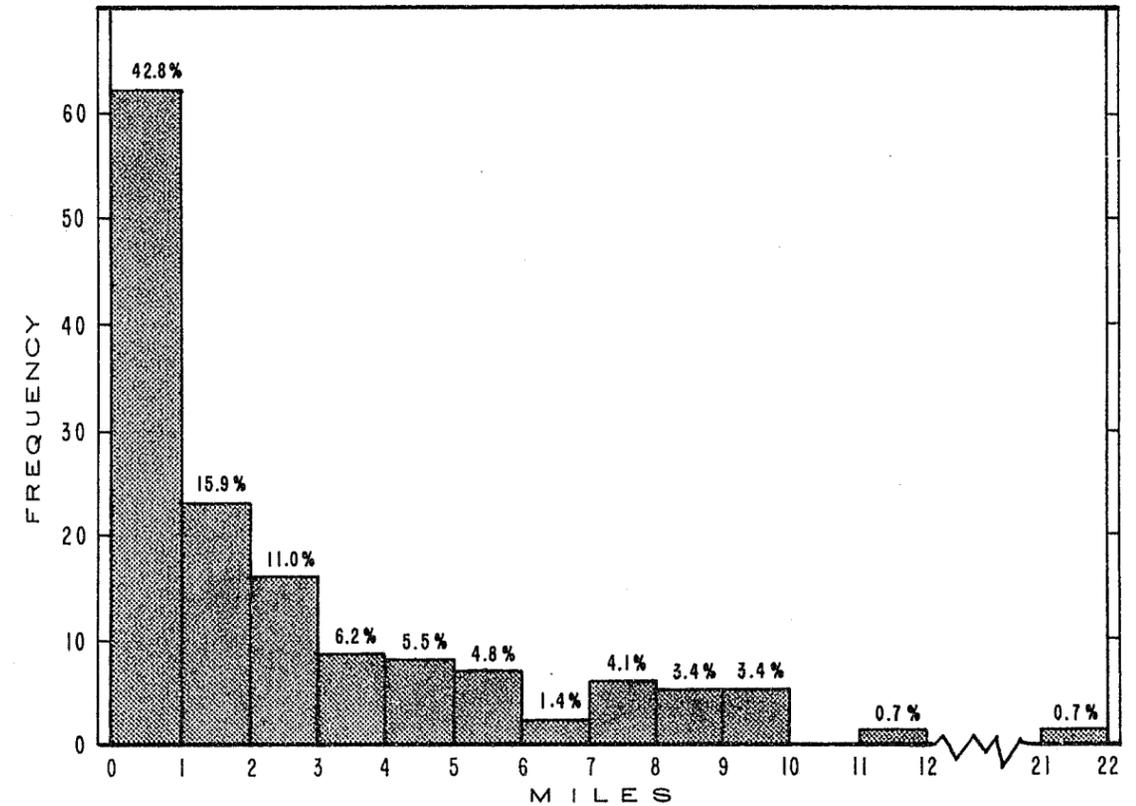


Fig. 16. Distance From Robbery to Arrest Location.

In considering Table 57, it was noted that over one-half (54.3%) of the arrests for robbery occurred within one hour of the commission of the crime. The data in Table 59 add another dimension to those findings. It appears that almost one-half of the robbery arrests (42.8%) occur within one mile of the crime scene. Further, slightly over three-quarters of the robbery arrests (75.9%) occur within 4 miles of the robbery location. The above considerations prompt thoughts relative response time and the interdiction plan for robbery suspects escape routes. Those considerations are made, reported on and appropriate recommendations concerning the implications of such review in Chapter VII.

*From Detention Through Disposition*

After arrest, juveniles are referred to the Juvenile Probation Department and enter the juvenile subsystem (shown in Figure 15). For adults, information on the processing of the individuals' cases through the criminal justice system is stored in the County's Criminal Justice Information Control (CJIC) system.

*Information sources.* A choice was made by the researchers to use the information in the CJIC system, rather than attempting to extract information from the records kept in the files of relevant criminal justice agencies. This choice has influenced the array of information available for analysis and presentation. Some data elements, such as type of pretrial release, were not entered into the CJIC system.<sup>5</sup> The additional time and effort required to fill in the gaps in the process description from agency source files did not seem warranted at the time.

CJIC personnel were approached with an informal request to write a program to take selected information from the appropriate data files for the 186 bookings related to robberies committed in San Jose in 1972. Their response was that due to the size of the workload generated by their existing obligations, they could not say when they would be able to address the task described. Their recommendation was that the information be collected by an

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<sup>5</sup>Type of pretrial release is a data element which has subsequently been added to the CJIC system.

authorized individual, who would use the CJIC data file query commands at a CJIC terminal to produce the required data.

After the necessary authorization was obtained and proper security measures observed, the data were obtained in the manner recommended. The series of instructions input at the CJIC terminal and examples of CJIC output are presented in Appendix H. It was necessary to repeat the instructions for each of the 186 bookings. Although the procedure was extremely time-consuming, it afforded the researchers an opportunity to become familiar with the CJIC system and the data.

Based on the effort described above, it is recommended that if in the future a similar study is planned, data be obtained solely from agency source files. The CJIC system can be a tremendous resource for researchers, but it won't be fully utilized until policy and priorities change.

For juveniles, information on the processing of the individuals' cases was taken from the records in the Juvenile Probation Department. This was accomplished by personnel in the Juvenile Probation Department working extra hours to produce the required data. The use of existing personnel assures (1) familiarity with the content and meaning of the records, and (2) security of personal information contained in the records.

*Adult arrests.* In 1972, 694 robberies came to the attention of the San Jose Police Department. One hundred eighty-six adult arrests and 88 juvenile referrals resulted from efforts to clear

these crimes. This means that there were about two adult arrests for each juvenile referral. There were 183 adults arrested--3 individuals were arrested twice. Arrests, rather than individuals, are shown in the flow diagram in Figure 15.

Because their records were sealed, 3 adults could not be tracked and are shown as exiting the system from the adult arrest block. In reality, they penetrated some unknown distance into the system. Thirty-three (18%) of the 186 arrests resulted in release without a complaint being filed. Therefore, 150 (80%) went at least to arraignment. Robbery was filed on 114 of these and a lesser charge, on the remaining 36. At arraignment 1 case was dismissed, 1 went directly to superior court sentencing, 8 were held over for trial in municipal court and 127 were scheduled for a preliminary hearing.

The 127 cases reaching preliminary hearing represent 68% of the 186 arrests and 85% of the 150 cases arraigned. Of the 127, 13 (10%) were dismissed, 3 (2%) went directly on to sentencing in superior court, 1 (1%) was sentenced in municipal court, and 110 (87%) were held over for superior court arraignment. Thus, of the 186 arrests, 110 (59%) penetrated the system as far as superior court arraignment.

Of the 110 arraigned, 2 (2%) were dismissed, 22 (20%) were immediately sentenced, 66 (60%) were scheduled for court trial and 20 (18%) for jury trial. From court trial, 13 (20%) of the 66 exited the system without a conviction. From jury trial, 3 (15%) of the 20 exited the system without conviction. Only 96 (52%) of

the 186 adult arrests resulted in a superior court conviction.

Returning to the 8 cases tried in municipal court, 1 was a court trial and 7 were jury trials. There was 1 dismissal and 7 convictions. Of the 186 adult arrests, 21 (11%) were sentenced in municipal court. Combining the figures for superior and municipal courts, 117 (63%) of the 186 cases resulted in sentencing.

The average number of days required to dispose of cases where a robbery was filed from municipal court arraignment to disposition was 95. The shortest time from municipal court arraignment to disposition was 7 days, and the longest time was 507 days. The distribution of the cases is shown in Table 60. It can be seen that about half of the 114 cases took between 61 and 100 days. Twenty-five cases took 60 days or less. The remaining 29 cases required more than 100 days.

*Juvenile referrals.* Juvenile Probation received 88 juveniles who were involved in 1972 San Jose robberies. Of these, 18 (20%) were released, 6 (7%) were assigned to informal supervision and 64 juveniles penetrated further into the system. Three of the 52 juveniles were transferred out of the county. Thus in 49 (66%) of the 88 cases referred to the Juvenile Probation Department, the petition was filed and sustained. This figure is quite close to the percentage of adult cases which penetrated to sentencing (63%). The following section discusses the results of sentencing.

Table 60

Number of Days From Municipal Court Arraignment Through Disposition for Adult Cases with Filing on a Robbery Charge

Number of Days	Number of Cases
0-20	12
21-40	7
41-60	6
61-80	22
81-100	33
101-120	10
121-140	5
141-160	4
161-180	5
181-200	5
201-220	3
.	
.	
.	
316	1
507	1

The average number of days from referral to the Juvenile Probation Department to disposition was 26. This is considerably lower than the average of 95 days from municipal court arraignment to disposition for adult cases where a robbery charge was filed. The distribution of the 88 juvenile cases is shown in Table 61. It can be seen that almost half of the 88 cases took 20 days or less. About 75% required 30 days or less.

Table 61

Number of Days From Referral to Juvenile Probation Through Disposition

Number of Days	Number of Cases	%	Cumulative %
0-10	17	19.5	19.5
11-20	24	27.6	47.1
21-30	24	27.6	74.7
31-40	9	10.3	85.0
41-50	5	5.7	90.7
51-60	3	3.4	94.1
61-70	1	1.1	95.2
71-80	2	2.3	97.5
81-90	0	0	0
91-100	1	1.1	98.6
:			
:			
133	1	1.1	99.7
Unknown	1	--	--

*Sentencing*

Figure 15 shows that 117 adult cases reached sentencing, and 49 juvenile cases were concluded with a sentence being imposed. Ninety-six of the 117 adults were sentenced in superior court. Of these, 60 (62%) were sentenced to state prison; 8 (8%) were certified to the California Youth Authority; 2 (2%) received a narcotics commitment; 19 (20%) were sentenced to jail and probation; 3 (3%) were sentenced to jail alone, and 4 (4%) to probation alone. Fourteen (67%) received a sentence of jail and probation; 5 (24%) jail alone and 2 (10%) were fined.

Of the 49 juveniles for whom the petition was sustained, 12 were disposed of by being assigned to a county institution; 27 received probation supervision; and 10 were certified to the California Youth Authority.

For adult arrests, Table 62 organizes the sentencing information in a different way from Figure 15. Table 62 shows the number of cases receiving each type of disposition. Cases where no robbery was filed, but a conviction was received on another charge are considered separately from cases where a robbery was filed and a conviction received and from cases where a robbery was filed with no conviction on the robbery but a conviction on another charge. Superior and municipal court cases are combined. The average time sentenced or dollar amount of fine along with the range of values is given for county jail, probation and fine. An inspection of

Table 62 reveals that for convictions on a robbery charge, most cases receive a state prison disposition (47 of 63 cases). Even for those cases receiving a county jail sentence, the sentences are longer on the average (11.3 months) than they are for convictions on other charges where no robbery was filed (2.6 months) or where a robbery was filed but no conviction received on the robbery (7.5 months). The same situation prevails for average length of probation: 45.3 months on robbery convictions, 15 months on other convictions where no robbery was filed, and 33.4 months where a robbery was filed with no conviction on the robbery.

In summary, sentences are most severe when the conviction is received on a robbery charge. This is followed by cases where a robbery was filed and a conviction was received on another charge. The least severe sentences are received where no robbery was filed and a conviction was received on another charge.

Table 62

## Sentencing Information For Adult Arrests

	<u>No Robbery Filed, Convicted on Other Charge</u>	<u>Robbery Filed, Convicted on Other Charge</u>	<u>Convicted on Robbery</u>
Work Furlough & Probation	1	--	--
State Prison	8	5	47
County Jail	6	1	1
County Jail & Probation	9	11	8
County Jail, Probation, & Fine	4	--	--
Fine	2	--	--
California Youth Authority	2	2	4
Narcotics Treatment	--	--	2
Probation	--	1	1
Probation & Fine	--	2	--
	<u>N= 32</u>	<u>N= 22</u>	<u>N= 63</u>
County Jail Sentenced Time	Range = 5 days-8 mo. Average = 2.6 mo.	Range = 3 mo.-12 mo. Average = 7.5 mo.	Range = 9 mo-12 mo. Average = 11.3 mo.
Probation Duration	Range = 12 mo.-24 mo. Average = 15 mo.	Range = 24 mo.-60 mo. Average = 33.4 mo.	Range = 24 mo.-60 mo. Average = 45.3 mo.
Amount of Fine	Range = \$100-\$250 Average = \$172	Range = \$400-\$400 Average = \$400	---

*Chapter Summary*

The following statistics, which reflect the nature of the response of the criminal justice system to robbery, were presented:

- (a) Over one-half (54.3%) of the arrests of adults for robbery occurred within one hour of the commission of the crime.
- (b) Almost one-half (42.8%) of the arrests within the County, excluding the 13 cases where arrest was at the robbery scene and the 14 cases where arrest was at the arrestee's residence, occurred within one mile of the crime scene.
- (c) One hundred eighty-six adult arrests and 88 juvenile referrals resulted from efforts to clear the 694 robberies reported in San Jose in 1972.
- (d) Robbery was filed on 114 of the 186 adult arrests and a lesser charge on 36.
- (e) The average number of days required to dispose of cases where a robbery complaint was filed from municipal court to disposition was 95.
- (f) One hundred seventeen (63%) of the 186 adult arrests resulted in sentencing.
- (g) In 49 (66%) of the 88 juvenile referrals, a petition was filed and sustained.
- (h) The average number of days from referral to the Juvenile Probation Department to disposition was 26.

- (i) Adult sentences are most severe when the conviction is received on a robbery charge rather than on some other charge. The least severe sentences are received where no robbery was filed and a conviction was received on another charge.

Chapter VII  
IMPLICATIONS

The preceding six chapters have presented a detailed description of 383 commercial robberies and 311 non-commercial robberies reported to the San Jose Police Department during 1972. These six chapters contain a wealth of information; each chapter concludes with a summary of findings.

It is the purpose of this last chapter of the report to consider the implications of these findings--the connection between the research results and the possibilities for putting this knowledge to work to reduce the incidence of robbery events.

Day-to-day law enforcement operations must always proceed in an environment characterized by some degree of uncertainty and in the face of incomplete knowledge. Though conclusive evidence based on research is a welcomed base for planning day-to-day operations, the police executive must also continue to operate, to some extent, through inference and assumption. To the police executive this means that planning and action must go beyond the limits of the available data. Recognizing this, the approach taken in this chapter involves using the knowledge base developed by the robbery research as a point of departure for suggesting certain

strategies and tactics for consideration by law enforcement officials.

Since the robbery research project is but one part of a larger research undertaking in San Jose and Santa Clara County, other related research will be brought into the discussion. These other studies will serve as a background permitting a discussion of the development of strategies to achieve robbery reduction within a framework which draws on the results of related research and demonstration projects.

*The "Focused" Approach*

Robbery, as legally defined on page 2, describes a diverse set of circumstances. The research shows that operationally, there are many different kinds of robbery situations, each of which may respond to different tactical approaches.

Because there are so many different types of robberies, merely developing a general all-purpose program to "reduce robberies" will lack the needed precision. Irrespective of the soundness of any given programmatic approach, any one general strategy intended to reduce all types of robberies, involving all types of victims, in all parts of a jurisdiction, is simply unrealistic. It becomes necessary, therefore, to classify robberies in some useful way and to begin to focus specific strategies on specific types of robberies.

*Legal Definition Versus Operational Definitions of Robbery*

Because robbery has been legally defined by the legislature and by the courts, executive branch agencies of government tend to organize their robbery reduction efforts in terms of the legal definitions.

For example, police agency reporting and statistics and police agency organization and procedures have traditionally reflected the statutory distinction between armed robbery and strong armed robbery. Naturally, it has also been traditional to classify and analyze the crime of robbery in terms of these two categories.

The research data in this report have been presented differently: robbery is classified into two categories which seem to provide better operational definitions; i.e., commercial robberies and non-commercial robberies. These operational definitions are believed to be superior because of the basic acceptance of the dissimilarity between techniques designed to prevent robbery attacks for fixed places of business (i.e., commercial robberies) and robbery attacks upon the citizen abroad in public streets, public parks, their own homes, etc., (non-commercial robberies).

It may be operationally useful, therefore, for police departments to redefine robbery events in terms of these two categories, to arrange reporting and statistical systems accordingly, and perhaps to rethink methods of police organization and procedures

in terms of these new definitions.

Redefining the problem in this way represents a way of breaking out of the confinement of traditional modes of thinking about and approaching the robbery event. It can lead to new perspectives, new ideas, new approaches and perhaps to new solutions.

*The "Focused" Approach Provides Added Definition*

The distinction between commercial and non-commercial robberies is but a first rough cut toward a more useful way of operationally defining and classifying robbery events. More refinement is needed.

Robbery reduction strategies should be constructed only after a clear analysis and understanding is achieved about the characteristics of the potential victims, those who choose to attack them and the environmental context within which these events occur. This will permit a more focused approach.

The focused approach would first require the selection of a geographic area in which the highest frequency of robberies occurs. For non-commercial robberies, this might be an area of only a few square miles or a few city blocks with far more than its share of robberies. For commercial robberies the area may be more dispersed, but high-risk commercial establishments can usually be easily identified.

The next step would be to focus upon the characteristics of these non-commercial and commercial robbery events. This will begin to provide improved insight, which in turn will lead experienced police personnel to suggest tactical approaches specifically tailored to produce results. These programs will be directed at specific types of robberies, occurring in specific locations, involving certain types of victims and/or offenders at certain times of the day or week, etc.

The resources to be committed are similarly focused upon the target area and not dispersed so as to lose their potential effectiveness. The impact of the focused approach is then carefully measured against historical data which serve as a baseline. Results are reviewed periodically and, as these are assessed, the tactical approaches are either modified or abandoned. A scientific search for improvement replaces trial-and-error methods. As these tactical approaches "prove out" they can be extended to other selected target areas of the police jurisdiction.

#### *The Nature of Robbery*

During 1972, 694 robberies were reported to the San Jose Police Department--383 commercial robberies and 311 non-commercial robberies. Though robbery is a serious crime and deserves much attention from the police and by citizens, robbery events are relatively rare occurrences. For example, in the same year (1972) the police department recorded 16,107 Part I offenses reported to

the police--the seven most serious crimes; yet, only 687 or 4.3% of these were robberies (see text, Table 1, page 4). Put another way, the city experienced an average of 44 Part I offenses reported to the police per day in 1972; but only two of these were robberies.

For the police, then, the need to control robbery events had to be balanced against the need to control other serious crimes. The issue involves resource allocation: How could the San Jose Police Department have allocated its resources so as to best protect 506,000 citizens from an average of two robberies per day occurring within a city which occupied a land area of about 145 square miles? The management of police resources thus becomes a key issue.

Fortunately, the nature of robbery lends itself to the "focused approach." Robberies do not occur randomly throughout the city. All of the people, all of the commercial establishments, in all areas of the city are not equally subject to robbery events all at the same time.

In many respects robberies are concentrated:

- There is a geographic concentration of robbery events.
  - For example, in 1972, 53.8% of the non-commercial robberies in San Jose occurred in a seven-square mile area representing slightly less than 5% of the city's land area (see text, page 27).
  - Similarly, commercial robberies were clustered along certain streets (see text, pages 41-42). Clearly, there is a geographic concentration of robbery events--not all areas of the city require the same level protection. Police resources can be

focused on the problem geography.

But, in addition to geographic concentration, robbery events are concentrated in other ways.

- Certain locations are also more vulnerable.

--Over half of the commercial robberies occurred in markets or gas stations (see text, page 33); 21% of the non-commercial robberies occurred in or about an automobile; another 34% on public streets, and another 26% in houses or apartments. This concentration of "robbery-prone" locations will have tactical implications for the police.

- Robberies are concentrated in terms of day of week and time of day.

--Monday, Thursday and Friday seem to be the days of highest robbery activity (page 30) and from 8 p.m. to midnight is when robbery activity is the greatest (page 32).

- Persons who commit and are arrested for robbery also show a concentration.

--It is a young man's game; 90.4% of the arrestees are male (page 86), and over half are in the 18-24 year old age group (page 64); 77.5% of the non-commercial robbery victims were also males (page 49) and, though less concentrated in the young adult age group, there also appears to be a tendency for non-commercial arrestees to victimize persons close to their own age group (page 48).

- Not only are the arrestees young and male, they have other characteristics which lend themselves to a "focused" approach.

--Sixty-seven percent of the juvenile arrestees (page 93) and 85% of the adult arrestees (page 91) had a prior criminal record.

--Ninety-three percent of the juvenile arrestees and 77% of the adult arrestees lived within the county--robbery isn't a problem created by people from "out of town"; in fact, more than half of the arrestees lived less than two miles from where the robbery occurred (page 99) and none of the robbery arrestees who resided within the county lived more than 16 miles from the site of the crime.

--In drastic contrast to the ethnic make-up of the city and county, arrestees tend to fall almost equally into the three major ethnic groups (page 51).

Thus the crime of robbery is, in many ways, characterized by what we have termed "concentration"; because of this, robbery control lends itself to the "focused approach." The allocation of police resources can be focused, but to do so they must be better managed; resources must be reallocated and better targeted. This can only occur if detailed information similar to that presented in this report is made available to the police.

### *Implementing the Focused Approach*

For a police department to operationalize what we have called the "focused approach," it must have detailed information about the location and characteristics of each crime. Normally, a police department will have the needed information, but it is contained in police offense reports buried in thousands of individual files and not in a form where it can be used. In San Jose, detailed information about crimes reported to the police is routinely collected from the individual offense reports as they enter the police records bureau.<sup>6</sup>

The information is coded and then keypunched for machine processing using a system, developed specifically for small- and medium-sized police departments, called CAPER--an acronym for: Crime Analysis, Program Evaluation, Research.<sup>7</sup> CAPER, which provided

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<sup>6</sup>*Robbery in San Jose* is an integral part of a larger and continuing effort to develop improved crime reduction techniques by using CAPER data. An earlier report, *Crime in San Jose*, provided similar, though less detailed profile of Part I crimes in San Jose. *Burglary in San Jose* provided a detailed analysis of the crime of burglary and it in turn led to the development of a *Burglary Methodology Project* that has now been in operation for almost one year. A robbery reduction demonstration program, based on similar principles and on the data contained in *Robbery in San Jose* is now being developed by the San Jose Police Department.

<sup>7</sup>*CAPER Manual*, Countywide CAPER Project, January 1974.

much of the data for the robbery research project (additional data items were also collected by the researchers), has been field tested in San Jose and is now being used by all 13 local police agencies in Santa Clara County. This makes detailed crime information available on a countywide basis. CAPER is more fully described in Appendix A.

In addition to having detailed information about the location and characteristics of each crime, a second requirement is that the police agencies find the resources and the talent needed to collect, process and analyze the data. In San Jose, an LEAA-funded grant provided the opportunity to test the focused approach in connection with a Burglary Methodology Project.<sup>8</sup>

A second grant has been prepared to attempt a similar approach to the reduction of robbery events. In both cases, the grant-funded program was based upon a research effort,<sup>9</sup> and both projects make extensive use of CAPER.

A related LEAA-funded project, the Center for Urban Analysis, significantly adds to CAPER by providing geocoding services.

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<sup>8</sup>*Development of Prevention Methodology by Burglary Offense Analysis*, Office of Criminal Justice Planning Grant No. 1434, Awarded October 1973 for 12 months.

<sup>9</sup>*Burglary in San Jose*, Baseline Technical Report #2, Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program, November 1971, 114 pages.

When provided with addresses (for example, the locations of offenses reported to the police), the Center for Urban Analysis can aggregate the addresses into geographic areas of any size or shape. In this way the crime problem of any geographic area can be described.

The police-beat is not the only option--school districts, census tracts, etc., can be the geographic unit for aggregating the data.

In addition, because the Center for Urban Analysis can aggregate the crime data into any geographically defined area, it is possible to show the relationships among crimes and data collected by other government agencies; e.g., census, housing, school districts, etc. Crime analysis can then include socio-economic-demographic data. This creates a very powerful diagnostic data base for assessing the relationships between crime and the environment.

In addition, the Center for Urban Analysis is able to relate the crime data to other known information about the environment. For example, burglary rates can now be expressed in terms of burglaries per 1,000 single-family dwellings for any area of the city or county, rather than the usual expression of burglaries per 100,000 population. Since structures are burglarized, not people, this is obviously a more useful baseline measure. Similarly, because the Center for Urban Analysis can cross-reference burglaries to the location and type of commercial establishment, it can produce more useful counts and rates for crimes against business. This will be especially useful in developing and evaluating new programs to

reduce commercial robberies and burglaries.

Working with the City of Sunnyvale, the second largest city in Santa Clara County, the process has been carried one step further. The City of Sunnyvale, as a result of gathering information for fire inspection purposes, also has detailed computerized information about the characteristics of commercial establishments. This makes it possible to assess commercial offenses in terms of the characteristics of the victim establishments.

When combined, CAPER and the Center for Urban Analysis provide powerful new diagnostic tools for the police. As a result of these two projects, the cities and the county have an unprecedented capability to analyze crime and to develop crime control and prevention strategies which are carefully targeted or focused on specific types of crimes, occurring at particular sites, under specific circumstances, with certain specific victim-offender relationships, and so forth. They also have the ability to monitor and evaluate the results which are produced either by existing or new tactical approaches, as well as to gradually modify the use of their resources by discarding unproductive methods and reallocating resources to those that work. The tools now exist to do these things, and the operational and managerial skills needed to put these tools to work are also developing.

### *The Robbery Reduction Process*

We now turn to an examination of the research report's implications for the police processes involved in solving the crime of robbery.<sup>10</sup>

First, we suggest that significant gains might be achieved by developing a program strategy to systematically improve the *robbery reduction process*. Viewed as a system, these processes include: (a) prevention/deterrence; (b) detection and reporting; (c) investigation; (d) identification; (e) apprehension; (f) prosecution; (g) recovery of stolen property; and (h) habilitation of the offender.

*Prevention* is the first line of defense. It involves reducing the need and desire of persons to commit robberies and diminishing opportunities for those events to take place by encouraging potential victims to take the necessary steps to protect themselves. *Deterrence* is a form of prevention which discourages and thereby prevents robbery. It can involve "target hardening"; e.g., alarm protection or other forms of security, and it involves the implementation of various techniques to place potential offenders on notice that they will be apprehended. In short, it increases offender risk.

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<sup>10</sup>The research report describes the criminal justice system response in Chapter VI. More detailed police procedures are set forth in Appendix G. A review of these two sections of the research report suggest a number of implications which might be considered by police departments.

Once a robbery has occurred, the police robbery reduction processes involves a series of police procedures designed to prevent the robber from repeating the offense: *investigation* of the event (the police response and the gathering of evidence, etc.), *identification* of suspects, *apprehension* of the suspects; and *successful prosecution* of offenders.

The theory is that by successfully completing the series of steps involved in this process--investigation, identification, apprehension, prosecution--the police theoretically build credibility which also deters future robbery events.

The success of a department's ability to execute the robbery reduction process can also be measured by the police department's performance at being able to recover property which was taken from the victims and return that property to its rightful owner.

It should also be measured in terms of its utility to the prosecutor and, though this may be beyond the scope of direct police agency responsibility, there also is a need to be concerned that the process produces, as an end product, the introduction of the offender into a program of *habilitation* which will modify his future behavior.

The robbery reduction process can be diagramed as a flow chart appearing as a "chain" connecting these several successive steps together. Because each successive step is dependent upon

the preceding step, any weakness in the early steps of the robbery-reduction process chain will seriously affect later steps. For example, *identification*, *apprehension*, and *prosecution* depend upon a thorough investigation, for without a good investigation, these other processes will be handicapped and diminished in their effectiveness. Logic suggests that if a robbery suspect cannot be *identified*, he cannot be *apprehended*; and if he cannot be *apprehended*, then prosecution is impossible, and so is any program of habilitation.

#### *Improving the Robbery Reduction Process*

Given the most pessimistic outlook about the ability of the robber to change his behavior, or for that matter, the willingness of the victim to change his, there is clearly a great deal that can be done to help the police agency reduce robbery more effectively and with less expense.

As a starting point, a police department should begin to assess its present performance in carrying out its robbery reduction process. It will be necessary to identify the offenses reported and track them through the robbery reduction process. This will produce the forementioned flow chart with numbers in each box reflecting the important "production rates." This assessment of the robbery reduction process should also involve some qualitative assessment of each step in the process; i.e., how well it is being performed. Once a department has reviewed these steps, it will

know what its present performance is. It will have a baseline against which subsequent performance can be measured, and it will have some idea of which steps, if improved, might lead to an overall strengthening of the robbery reduction process.

This management review will suggest where organizational effort can best be focused to improve the ability of the police organization to reduce robbery. It works with what perhaps is most amenable to change--police procedures--and what is most directly controlled by the police--the police agency itself.

Since each successive step of the robbery reduction process depends upon successful execution of earlier steps, logic dictates that the front end of the process be improved first. If resources are to be committed to improve the robbery reduction process, they will probably be best invested if placed "at the front end of the wagon."

#### *Prevention/Deterrence*

The front end of the crime reduction process, as we have defined it, begins with *prevention* and *deterrence*. Efforts to improve these two phases of the crime reduction process should begin only after a clear analysis and understanding has been reached about the (1) characteristics of potential and actual victims, (2) the characteristics of offenders, and (3) the environment in which these events occur. This requires detailed knowledge about crimes, victims, offenders and the environment; and it requires that police gain

the ability to analyze and make use of the information--issues discussed in the previous pages of this chapter.

*Investigation/Identification/Apprehension*

The next steps in improving the crime reduction process should concentrate on improving police performance at successfully completing the series of police procedures intended to solve robbery cases and prevent the robber from repeating the offense.

A thorough management review of the police response; i.e., investigation, identification, and apprehension is suggested here. This assessment should be supported by collecting data on actual cases and following these cases through the robbery reduction process, with a view toward diagnosing where improvements can/need to be made in these processes.

The suggested review goes *beyond* the scope of activities normally performed by internal inspection units. Though consultants may assist with this review, it should be primarily an in-house, management-directed self-assessment designed from the outset to assure continued learning.

There are some good examples of what can be done in this area. One of the more sophisticated efforts is being performed in a Santa Clara County police jurisdiction.

In the City of Sunnyvale, the Department of Public Safety has developed, tested, and demonstrated a practical, computerized, operational tool which allows a constant management review of the

investigation-apprehension phase of the process we have been discussing. It is not limited to the robbery reduction process; instead, it allows an analysis of all crimes. Known by the acronym ICAM<sup>11</sup> for Investigation-Apprehension Control and Management, this new tool is used for measuring, monitoring, and managing the productivity of the police activities devoted to the investigation of crimes. ICAM is now an integral part of the computerized Public Safety Information System. It is used to support the typical management sequence of planning, goal-setting, the development and selection of alternatives, organizing, controlling, and evaluating.

The City of Sunnyvale has learned some important things through ICAM. For example, they have learned that their ability to apprehend a suspect in some specific types of cases is much greater than it is for other types of cases. They have learned that certain investigative activities are more productive than others. They have also learned that they are able to solve a high proportion of cases where certain specific leads are present and, if these leads are not present, the chance of solving these cases is minimal. For example, if the victims can name a suspect or provide a description of a vehicle, it greatly helps in solving the crime. Without this information, the chances of solving the crime are reduced.

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<sup>11</sup>*Investigation Control and Management System (ICAM)*, Department of Public Safety, Sunnyvale, California, October 1973, 115 pages.

The tactical implications, then, are first to devote more time to the cases which have a high probability of being solved (each case doesn't get equal time), and second to spend more time engaging in those kinds of investigative-apprehension activities which the historical data show will most often produce results for cases with similar characteristics.

#### *Prosecution*

Special attention needs to be given to the product of police activities; that is, to determine which cases are prosecuted successfully and which are not. These cases are then analyzed and improved performance planned.<sup>12</sup>

The robbery research project produced some useful data in this respect. Though more information is still needed, the robbery research data is sufficient to illustrate how crude performance rates can be constructed to serve as a baseline for estimating police/prosecutor productivity.

The study shows that of the 186 adult arrests, only 117 persons were convicted and sentenced (page 110); thus 37% or 69 cases dropped out along the way. The largest group, 33 cases, were dropped because no complaint was filed (page 111). Another 21 cases were dismissed at some stage of the proceedings. Another 7 cases were acquitted and 8 more cases were closed for a variety of other reasons.

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<sup>12</sup>Washington, D. C.'s Project PROMISE provides tools for the prosecutor's evaluation of cases. The system is analogous to ICAM.

A more detailed analysis of these 69 cases which did *not* result in conviction would be needed before any firm conclusions can be drawn, but they presumably represent "weak cases." Weaknesses in the police investigation and police preparation of these cases, once identified and corrected, conceivably could improve the ratio of arrestees receiving convictions.

The picture with respect to juveniles arrests shows a more dramatic loss of cases.

Of the 88 juvenile robbery arrests, 42 persons were convicted. This means that 46 cases, or 52%, dropped out along the way: 18 cases were released, 10 cases were dismissed; 6 cases received informal probation; and 2 cases were dropped for other reasons.

Other measures of police/prosecutor productivity can be expressed in terms of: (1) severity of penalty; (2) level of conviction; and (3) type of conviction. Examples of simple production rates for these three types of measures are:

#### 1. Severity of Penalty

Of the 117 convictions, 70 persons were committed to the state level where they will spend more than one year in custody; 60 were sent to state prison; 8 were committed to the California Youth Authority; and 2 were committed to the state's Civil Addict Program (page 129, Table 62). The remaining 47 persons were sentenced to local jail terms, probation, or some combination thereof.

Two example production rates can be expressed as follows:

- a. The adult *arrest* to state commitment ratio is 37.6%  
(70 state commitments ÷ 186 adult arrests = 37.6%).  
This ratio can be stated as: 37.6% of all adult robbery arrestees received a state commitment.
- b. The adult *conviction* to state commitment ratio is 59.8%  
(70 commitments ÷ 117 adult convictions = 59.8%). This ratio can be stated as: 59.8% of all adults convicted of offenses stemming from a robbery arrest were committed to the state.

## 2. Level of Conviction

Of the 117 adults who were convicted and sentenced, 96 were convicted in Superior Court; 21 were convicted in Municipal Court (pages 110 and 127). The conviction ratio, therefore, is 82.1% for the Superior Court and 17.9% for the Municipal Court.

## 3. Type of Conviction

### a. Adult Arrests

Using 186 adult arrests as the base, the following productivity ratios can be established for baseline purposes:

- (1) No conviction: 69 ÷ 186 or ----- 37.1%
- (2) Conviction: 117 ÷ 186 or ----- 62.9%
  - (a) Robbery conviction: 63 ÷ 186 or -- 33.9%
  - (b) Convicted on another offense: 54 ÷ 186 or -- 29.0%
    - 1) Robbery filed but convicted on another offense: 22 ÷ 186 or -- 11.8%
    - 2) No robbery filed; convicted on another offense: 32 ÷ 186 or -- 17.2%

### b. Adult Convictions

Using 117 adult *convictions* as the base, the following productivity ratios can be established for baseline purposes:

- (1) Robbery conviction: 63 ÷ 117 or ----- 53.8%
- (2) Convicted on another charge: 54 ÷ 117 or ----- 46.2%
  - (a) Robbery filed but convicted on another offense: 22 ÷ 117 or --- 18.8%
  - (b) No robbery filed; convicted on another offense: 32 ÷ 117 or --- 27.4%

To summarize three examples of common productivity measures for police/prosecutor performance have been presented--measures which express (1) severity of penalty, (2) level of conviction, and (3) type of conviction. These ratios can be developed to indicate current performance and can be monitored over time to evaluate changes in the performance of police/prosecutor performance.

### *Habilitation*

As mentioned earlier, there is also a need to be concerned that the crime reduction process produces, as an end product, the introduction of the offender into a program of habilitation which will modify his future behavior.

In this respect, the methodology being used in Santa Clara County becomes "offender specific" as opposed to "crime specific." Persons convicted of robbery should be individually diagnosed,

classified and treated. Each offender will have specific needs and present particular problems. Not all robbery offenders will be equally responsive to any one treatment/control approach. For these reasons, the principle of the "focused approach" has an analogous "offender specific" counterpart when the time comes to consider strategies for habilitation. The methodology is similar: (1) diagnose the individual and his problems, (2) classify and match offenders with programs of habilitation which are judged to be most likely to affect these problems, and (3) monitor and evaluate program and client performance. A variety of success/failure definitions of recidivism should be used as primary indicators of the system's performance.

Attempts to develop and implement correctional system programs which improve diagnostic and classification services need to be supported. Similarly, programs which seek to develop differential treatment programs based upon a more thorough and individualized diagnosis of the offender should also be supported, especially if these programs are to be subject to a well-designed, adequately conducted evaluation.

These programs will give the added precision needed both to focus resources more intelligently and to help the corrections sub-system make decisions about correctional clients which are at least as sophisticated as the current state of the art permits.

*Operations and Management Review Unit--A Proposal*

Of course, the approach we have been discussing is applicable not only to robbery, but to other crimes as well. The problems of implementing improvements in the crime reduction process do not seem to be technological or even so much a case of lack of knowledge. They emanate from the problems which are created by the way the system is organized to deal with crime.

As we have defined it, the robbery reduction process cuts horizontally across the vertically organized functions of a police agency. It also cuts across the police, courts, and corrections segments of the criminal justice agencies. The way criminal justice agencies are organized makes it very difficult to piece together the information needed to assess the performance of the existing robbery reduction process, and because so many different organizational units and agencies are involved, it makes it terribly complicated to think in terms of managing the robbery reduction effort.

At the very least, it seems important to establish an operations and management review unit which either can collect, or effect the collection of the necessary data spread across these organizational lines. The data would describe and chart the flow of the robbery reduction process, identify the principal aspects of any problems, and help design intra- and inter-organizational solutions to correct these problems. The unit should have both an evaluative capability which would allow constant assessment of the robbery reduction

process, and an ability to encourage implementation of improvements aimed at updating tactics and constantly improving system performance.

Once established, this unit should gradually begin to perform the same function with respect to burglary. Eventually, it should deal with all Part I crimes.

This may require some new expenditures, but it is likely to produce more useful results than the traditional response of adding more men and more money to augment current but out-dated approaches.

## Appendix A THE CAPER SYSTEM

The Crime Analysis, Program Evaluation, and Research (CAPER) System was initiated in San Jose on January 1, 1971 to extract, code, and keypunch data contained in police offense reports for computer analysis. Data files are now available, which cover offenses reported from January 1, 1971 through July 31, 1973. The system has recently been extended to extract data from all Police Departments and the Sheriff's Department in Santa Clara County.

The CAPER System was designed to provide medium-sized cities and counties with a guide for constructing a relatively simple and practical crime analysis, project evaluation and research capability. It is a specific tool designed for criminal justice planners and local police to aid them in developing and evaluating crime reduction projects.

### *CAPER Data Elements*

Address where offense occurred.  
\*X-Y Coordinates and census tract where offense occurred.  
Date and time of offense.  
Discover.  
Type of premise where offense occurred.  
Level of violence used.  
Type of entry.  
Primary property target.  
Value of serial-numbered loss.  
Value of total loss.  
Perceived offender age group, sex, and ethnic group.  
Victim's age group, sex, and ethnic group.  
Number of victims.  
Number of offenders present, apprehended, and total.  
Offender's mode of transportation.  
Victim's behavioral.  
Victim/Offender relationship.

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\*These are added through matching the address with a geographic reference file.

Appendix B

DATA ELEMENTS IN THE ADULT ARRESTEE FILE

*Arrestee Characteristics*

Age  
Sex  
Race  
Most serious charge for each of three most recent arrests.  
Marital status  
Occupation  
Address  
X-Y Coordinates of address  
Year residence established in Santa Clara County  
Year residence established in California  
Year residence established at present address

*Process Information*

Date and time of arrest  
Address of arrest  
X-Y Coordinates of arrest location  
Arrest circumstances  
Date and time of booking  
Number of counts of robbery entered  
Number of counts of robbery filed  
Filing date  
Initial plea  
Disposition of robbery } For each of three different types  
Disposition date } of disposition.  
Number of counts }  
Most serious charge receiving a conviction (if no robbery conviction).  
Disposition date  
Number of counts  
Type of physical detention }  
Time sentenced to confinement } Sentencing  
Time suspended }  
Type of fine associated with a sentence  
Amount of fine  
Fine penalty assessment  
Fine amount suspended  
Type of probation associated with a sentence  
Duration of probation  
Municipal Court arraignment date  
Preliminary hearing date  
Superior Court arraignment date  
Jury trial date  
Court trial date  
Sentencing date

*Case numbers (refer to robberies in the Event File)*

Appendix C

DATA ELEMENTS IN THE JUVENILE ARRESTEE FILE

*Arrestee Characteristics*

Age  
Sex  
Race  
Seven most recent prior referrals  
Address  
X-Y Coordinates of address

*Process Information*

Referral date  
Intake disposition  
Charge (if petition was filed)  
Status (e.g., County institution, probation)  
Date of final disposition

# OFFENSE CODES

JANUARY 1, 1970

CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE	CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
<b>HOMICIDE</b>							
100	187	Murder - not specified.	-	376	273a (2)	Child beating	Jail
110	189	Murder 1st	Death or life	380	222	Administering drugs	0-5
120	189	Murder 2nd	5-life	380	244	Asslt. w/caustic chem.	1-14
150	192	Manslaughter	-	380	347	Poisoning food or water	1-10
150	192.1	Manslaughter - voluntary	0-15	380	375.4	Use dangerous substance	1-5
150	192.2	Mansl. - involuntary	0-15	382	246	Shooting at dwelling	1-5 (or J)
160	192.3(a)	Veh. mansl. w/neglect	1-5 (or J)	382	247	Shoot at aircraft-flying	0-5
166	192.3(b)	Veh. mansl. w/o neglect	0-1 year J	383	219.2	Throw at veh. or boats	0-3 (or J)
<b>ROBBERY</b>							
200	211	Robbery - not specified	-	383	23110(b) VC	Throwing at vehicles	1-5
210	211a	Robbery 1st	5-life	384	216	Administering poison	10-life
220	211a	Robbery 2nd	1-life	384	221	Asslt. to commit felony	0-15 (or J)
230	664 - 211	Attempted robbery	0-20	385	405a	Lynching	0-20
240	220 - 211	Asslt. w/ int to rob	1-20	391	218	Train wrecking	Life
<b>ASSAULT</b>							
300	664 - 187	Attempted murder	0-20	396	240	Simple assault	Jail
310	217	Asslt. w/int to murder	1-14	397	242	Battery	Jail
320	245a	Asslt. w/deadly weapon	0-10 (or J)	398	417	Displ. deadly weap.(asslt)	0-6 mo. J
330	203	Mayhem	0-14	399	-	Other assault - misd.	Jail
340	245b	ADW peace off. w/prior	5-life	<b>BURGLARY</b>			
341	245b	ADW on peace officer	0-15	400	459	Burglary-not specified	-
342	243	Battery on peace officer	1-10	410	459	Burglary 1st	5-life
344	241	Asslt. on peace officer	0-2	411	461.1	Burg. 1st assault	5-life
345	69	Resisting exec. officer	0-5 (or J)	420	459	Burglary 2nd	1-15 (or J)
346	148	Resist police officer	0-1 year J	421	461.1	Burg. 2nd assault	5-life
350	4501.5	Battery on prisoner	1-3	425	664 - 459	Att. burg. - not specified	-
351	4501	Assault by convict	3-life	430	664 - 459	Attempted burg. 1st	0-20
352	4500	Asslt. by life convict	Death	440	664 - 459	Attempted burg. 2nd	0-7 (or J)
360	148.1	False report of bomb	0-3 (or J)	450	464	Burg. with explosives	10-40
360	12352 HS	Poss. of an explosive	0-5	466	602	Trespass burg. (Sup. Ct.)	0-6 mo. J
363	12354 HS	Unlawful use explosive	1-life	476	466	Poss. burg. tools	Jail
370	273a	Child beating	1-10 (or J)	477	602.5	Enter dwell, unlawfully	Jail
371	273d	Wife or child beating	1-10 (or J)	<b>THEFT</b>			
				500	487	Grand theft - not spec.	-
				501	487.1	Grand theft, \$200, fruits	1-10 (or J)
				502	487.2	Grand theft, person	1-10 (or J)

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS CODES

CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
503	503	Embezzlement	-
503	424	Embezzle by public off.	1-10
504	485	Appropriation lost prop.	1-10 (or J)
504	495	Removing any part realty	1-10 (or J)
504	504a	Misappropriation prop.	0-10 (or J)
504	506	Misappropriation prop.	0-10 (or J)
504	503	Self appropriate	1-10
504	530	Rec. money false char.	0-10 (or J)
504	532	False pretenses	0-10 (or J)
504	538	Removal mortgaged prop.	0-10 (or J)
504	3020a IC	Taking funds	0-10 (or J)
504	10855 VC	Embzl. leased auto	0-10 (or J)
505	664 - 487	Attempted grand theft	0-5 (or J)
<b>PETTY THEFT</b>			
510	666	Petty theft w/prior	0-5 (or J)
510	667	Petty theft w/prior	0-5 (or J)
516	488	Petty theft	0-6 mo. J
<b>RECEIVING</b>			
530	496	Rec. stolen property	0-10 (or J)
531	496a	Junk dlr. imp. rec.prop.	0-5 (or J)
536	496	RSP - less than \$200	0-1 yr. J
<b>FRAUD</b>			
550	72	Fraud or false claim	0-5 (or J)
550	115	False or forged instr.	0-5
550	134	Prepare false evidence	0-5
550	182.4	Conspiracy to com. fraud	0-3 (or J)
550	474	Forge teleg. to fraud	0-5 (or J)
550	481	Forged railroad ticket	0-5 (or J)
550	502.7e	False tel/tel serv.	0-5 (or J)
550	11022 BP	Misleading advertising	0-5
551	4463 VC	Forge auto registration	0-14 (or J)
552	556 IC	Fraudulent insur. claim	0-3
556	532 a,b	Other misd. fraud	0-6 mo. J
557	2101 UI	Unemployment insurance	0-6 mo. J
557	2107 UI	Unemployment insurance	0-6 mo. J
558	351a	Misuse brand name	1-3 mo. J
558	395	Fraud prac. affect price	Jail
558	482	Restor canceled RR tick	Jail

# OFFENSE CODES-BCS

JANUARY 1, 1970

PAGE

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CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
558	499	Steal water	Jail
558	499a	Making/using electricity	Jail
558	499c	Misuse trade secrets	Jail
558	501	Purc. or/rec jnk frm mncr	Jail
558	502.7	Illegal use tel/tel	Jail
558	537	Defrauding hotel keeper	Jail
558	1577 WI	False stmt in obt. aid	Jail
558	11482 WI	Welfare fraud	Jail
558	12024 BP	Fraud packaging & sale	Jail
<b>AUTO THEFT</b>			
560	487.3	GT, auto, animal, firearm	1-10 (or J)
561	664 - 487	Attmpt. GT, auto, etc.	0-2 (or J)
570	10851 VC	Oper veh w/o ownrs const	1-5 (or J)
571	499d	Theft of aircraft	1-5 (or J)
576	499b	Temporarily taking auto	0-3 (or J)
<b>FORGERY</b>			
580	472	Poss. counterfeit seal	1-14 (or J)
580	480	Poss. counterfeit plate	1-14
580	470	Forgery	1-14 (or J)
580	475	Pass forged notes	1-14 (or J)
580	475a	Poss fraud checks, etc.	1-14 (or J)
580	477	Counterfeiting coin	1-14
581	476	Fictitious checks	0-14 (or J)
582	476a (a)	NSF checks	0-14 (or J)
583	664 - 470	Attempted forgery	1-7 (or J)
584	484e (4)	Theft credit card	1-10
584	484g (6)	Use others credit card	1-10
585	484f (1)	Forged credit card-self	1-14 (or J)
585	484f (2)	Forged credit card-other	1-14 (or J)
585	484h, i	Furn goods cntrft card	1-14 (or J)
586	484e (1)	Theft credit card	0-1 yr. J
586	484e (2)	Theft credit card	0-1 yr. J
586	484e (3)	Theft credit card	0-1 yr. J
587	476a (b)	NSF checks misdemeanor	0-1 yr. J
588	-	Theft conversion (JP)	-

Appendix D (Continued)

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JANUARY 1, 1970

## RAPE

600	261	Rape - not specified	-
606	261.1	Rape - misdemeanor	Jail
610	261.3	Rape violent	3-life
620	220	Assault to rape	1-20
630	604-261	Attempt to rape	0-25 (or J)
640	261.1	Rape statutory	0-50 (or J)

## OTHER SEX

700	288	L&L acts on child	1-life
710	288a	Sex perversion	1-15 (or J)
726	272	Contrib delinq of minor	0-1 yr. J
730	286	Crime against nature	1-life
740	285	Incest	1-50
750	266h	Pimping	1-10
751	266i	Pandering	1-10
760	314	Indecent expos w/prior	1-life
766	314	Indecent exposure	0-6 mo. J
770	647a	Annoy molest child w/pr	1-life
776	647a	Annoy molest child	0-6 mo. J
780	311	Obscene matter w/prior	0-5 (or J)
786	311	Obscene matter	0-1 yr. J
790	266	Seduc for prostitution	0-5 (or J)
790	266f	Sell fen immoral purp.	0-5
790	267	Abduc for prostitution	0-5
791	220 -	Asslt comt sex (no rape)	1-20
792	604 -	Attempt com sex (no rape)	1-20
793	266g	Placing wife in brothel	3-10
794	265	Abduction f/defilement	2-14

## DRUGS

800	-	Drug - not specified	-
801	11500 HS	Poss narcotics	2-10
802	11501 HS	Selling narcotics	5-life
803	11500.5 HS	Poss narcotic for sale	5-15
804	11502 HS	Furn. narc to minor	10-life
805	11502.1 HS	Furn narc to min by min	5-life
806	11721 HS	Addict	0-1 yr. J
808	11556 HS	Visiting - narcotics	Jail

CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
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810	11530 HS	Poss marijuana	1-10 (or J)
810	11530.1 HS	Prod - cult marij	1-10 (or J)
811	11531 HS	Selling marij transport	5-life
812	11530.5 HS	Poss marijuana for sale	2-10
813	11532 HS	Furn marijuana to minor	10-life
814	11532.1 HS	Furn marij minor t/minor	5-life
815	11530.1 HS	Prod-poss marij w/prior	5-life
817	-	Juvenile und/inf. marij.	-
818	11556 HS	Visiting - marijuana	Jail
820	11913 HS	Sale dang. drug to minor	1-5
821	11912 HS	Sale dangerous drug	1-5 (or J)
822	11911 HS	Poss dang drug for sale	1-3 (or J)
823	11910 HS	Poss dang drug w/pr	2-20
824	11913 HS	Sale d drug to minor w/pr	2-10
824	11912 HS	Sale dang drug w/prior	2-10
824	11911 HS	Poss d drug f/sale w/pr	2-10
825	11910 HS	Poss dangerous drug	1-10
826	4230 EP	Poss dangerous drug	Jail
827	647(f)	Under/inf. dang. drug	Jail
830	11540 HS	Plnt/cult peyote w/pr	2-20
830	11540 HS	Plnt cult proc peyote	2-10
833	11503 HS	Sale - in lieu marij.	0-10
833	11503 HS	Sale - in lieu narcotic	1-10 (or J)
833	11917 HS	Sale - in lieu d. drugs	0-5
834	4234 EP	Use of minor as agent	0-5
834	4237 EP	Forg. prescription w/pr	0-6 (or J)
834	4390 EP	Forg. presc. by phone	1-14
834	11162 HS	Unauth prescription-narc	0-5
834	11163.5 HS	Unauth prescription-narc	0-5
834	11170 HS	Forging prescription	2-6 (or J)
834	11170.5 HS	Forging prescription	2-6 (or J)
834	11715 HS	Forging prescription	0-6 (or J)
835	11557 HS	Open or maint place	0-10
837	4227 EP	Furn. dan. drug w/o pres	Jail
837	11555 HS	Poss drug paraphernalia	0-1 yr. J
837	11915 HS	Possessing needle	0-1 yr. J
839	4237 EP	Other forged prescrip	0-6 mo. J

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CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
839	4392 BP	Selling w/o license	Jail
839	4390.5 BP	Forg prescript by phone	0-6 mo. J
839	11850 HS	Failure to register	Jail
839	-	Other misdemeanor drugs	Jail

# OFFENSE CODES - BCS

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WEAPONS			
CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
840	4502	Poss weapon, convict	3-life
841	12021	Ex con or alien w/wpn	0-15 (or J)
841	12560	Poss firearms by felon	0-15 (or J)
842	12090	Altering marks on gun	1-5
843	12025	Carry concl. wpn w/prior	1-5 (or J)
844	12020	Prohibited weapons	1-5 (or J)
844	12220	Poss/sale machine gun	1-5
844	12420	Poss/sale tear gas	0-2 (or J)
845	12520	Poss silencer	1-3
846	467	Poss wpn to com assault	Jail
846	12025	Carry concealed wpn misd	0-6 mo. J
847	417	Display deadly weapon	0-6 mo. J
847	653k	Poss switch blade knife	Jail
847	12031	Poss loaded weapon	Jail
848	12093	Plac no. or mark on gun	Jail

CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
872	2041	Esc Deuel Voc. Inst.	0-5 (or J)
872	2042	Esc Deuel Voc. Inst.	0-5 (or J)
872	6401	Esc Calif Rehab Center	0-7
873	107	Escape from detention	0-10
873	109	Esc from state hospital	0-10
873	3002 WI	Esc from lawful custody	0-7
873	4532a	Esc jl misd w/frce & viol	0-10 (or J)
873	4532a	Esc jl misd w/o frce viol	0-10 (or J)
873	4532b	Esc jl fel w/frce & viol	0-10 (or J)
873	4532b	Esc jl fel w/o frce&viol	6 mo.-5 (or J)
873	4533	Aid esc prison by guard	0-10
873	4534	Aid/abetting escape	0-10
874	4550.1	Rescue prsne w/dth sent	1-14
875	4535	Send in esc. equipment	1-life
876	1768.7 WI	Misd escape institution	Jail

DRIVING			
CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
850	367c	Drunk driving w/injury	0-5 (or J)
850	23101 VC	Drunk driving w/injury	1-5 (or J)
851	367	Drive under inf. narc.	0-5
851	23105 VC	Drive under infl. narc.	1-5
852	23101 VC	Dr. under infl dan drug	1-5
852	23103 VC	Drive under infl d drug	1-5 (or J)
856	367d	Drunk driving	Jail
856	23102a VC	Drunk driving, misd	1-6 mo. J
857	23106 VC	Driving non-narc. drug	0-1 yr. J
860	20001 VC	Hit and run w/injury	1-5 (or J)
867	20002 VC	Hit and run, misdemeanor	0-6 mo. J
868	20007 VC	Striking unattended veh.	0-6 mo. J
869	23104 VC	Reckless driv. w/injury	1-6 mo. J

KIDNAP			
CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
880	209	Kidnapping for ransom	Death (or L)
881	207	Kidnapping	1-25
882	278	Child stealing	0-20
883	210	Posing as kidnapper	5-life
884	4503	Holding hostage	5-life

ESCAPE			
CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
870	4530a	Esc prisn w/frce & viol	1-life
870	4530	Escape prison	1-life
871	4530b	Esc prisn w/o frce & viol	6 mo. - 5
872	4550.2	Rescuing prisoner	0-5 (or J)
372	5522 WI	Esc of sex psychopath	0-5 (or J)

BOOK - ABORT			
CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
890	337a	Bookmaking	0-1 (or J)
900	32	Accessory	0-5 (or J)
910	274	Abortion administering	2-5
910	275	Abortion submit to oper	1-5
911	276	Abortion solicit women	0-5 (or J)

ARSON			
CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
920	447a	Arson	2-20
921	448a	Burning of building	1-10
921	452a,b	Poss of fire bomb	0-5 (or J)
921	548	Burning prop insur fraud	1-10
921	600	Burning bridge or struct	1-10

Appendix D (Continued)

CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
921	600.5	Burning standing grain	1-10
922	450a	Attmpt arson pers prop	1-5
923	451a	Att arson bldg or prop	1-2
924	419a	Burning personal prop	1-3
<b>BIGAMY</b>			
930	281	Bigamy	0-10 (or J)
930	284	Bigamy	0-10 (or J)
<b>BRIBERY</b>			
940	67	Bribery - giving	1-14
940	68	Bribery - receiving	1-14
940	86	Bribery - legislature	1-14
940	165	Bribery -local official	1-14
941	92	Bribery-court official	1-10
941	93	Bribery - court receiv.	1-10
942	499c (c)	Bribery - trade secrets	0-10 (or J)
943	95	Attmpt to influence jury	0-5
943	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bribery - witness	0-5
943	137	Bribery - testimony	0-5
943	138	Bribery-wit accepting	0-5
<b>EXTORT</b>			
950	182	Conspiracy to com misd	0-3 (or J)
960	518	Extortion	1-10
960	522	Obt signature by threat	1-10
960	523	Threatening letters	1-10
961	524	Attempted extortion	0-5 (or J)
<b>NEGLECT</b>			
970	270	Nonsupport	1-5
971	271	Abandonment	0-5 (or J)
976	270a	Non-support - misd.	0-1 yr. J
977	273e	Child neglect, misd.	Jail
977	273f	Child neglect, misd.	Jail
977	273g	Child neglect, misd.	Jail
977	12454 EC	Fail send child school	Jail
<b>PERJURY</b>			
980	118	Perjury	1-14
980	126	Perjury	1-14

# OFFENSE CODES - BCS

JANUARY 1, 1970

CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENC
980	127	Subornation of perjury	1-14
980	129	False statmnt under oath	1-14
980	449.4 WI	False info obt aid perj	1-14
980	1550 WI	False info obt aid perj	1-14
980	11054 WI	False affirm re elig per	1-14
<b>OTHER FELONY</b>			
990	-	Miscellaneous felony	-
991	587	Injury to railroads	0-5 (or J)
991	588a	Throw injur matter hwy	0-5
991	591	Damaging telegraph lines	0-5 (or J)
991	593c	Damag gas main or appurt	0-5 (or J)
991	606	Dest/inj to jail	1-5
991	625a	False fire alarm-injury	1-5 (or J)
991	640	Tapping telephone line	0-5 (or J)
991	631(a)	Wiretap	0-3 (or J)
992	236	False imprisonment	1-10 (or J)
992	642	Remvl artcls dead bod-fel	0-10 (or J)
993	1319.4	Failure to appear	0-5
994	4571	Felon on prison grounds	0-5 (or J)
994	4573	Bring contrband into jl	0-5 (or J)
994	4574	Bring guns into prison	1-5
994	4600	Injury to jail	0-5 (or J)
995	153.1	Compounding crimes	0-5 (or J)
995	153.2	Compounding crimes	0-3 (or J)
995	226	Dueling w/death	1-7
995	227	Dueling w/o death	0-1 (or J)
995	425	Fail to pay over pub mny	0-5
995	653f	Solicit to comm crimes	0-5 (or J)
995	1814 IC	Bail licenses punishmt	0-5
995	2795 BP	Profesnal prac viol w/pr	1-3 (or J)
995	5605 FC	Issuing unauthor. loan	0-5
995	5606 FC	Issuing unauthor. loan	0-5
995	7172 FC	Max amt. of single loan	0-5
995	11401	Criminal syndicalism	0-5 (or J)
995	19406 RT	Fail to file income tax	0-5 (or J)

CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
995	26104 CC	Corporate Securities Act	0-5 (or J)
995	6201 GC	Alter record by citizen	0-5 (or J)
995	6200 GC	Alter record by officer	1-14

# OFFENSE CODES-BCS

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## RIOT

006	403	Disturbing assembly	Jail
006	404	Riot	0-1 yr. J
006	404.6	Urging to riot	Jail
006	406	Rout	Jail
006	407	Unlawful assembly	Jail
006	409	Remaining at riot scene	Jail
006	416	Refusing to disperse	Jail

## HIGHWAY

016	219.3	Throw obj fr toll bridge	Jail
016	588a	Injuring public highway	0-6 mo. J
016	13002 HS	Throw burning mat fr/veh	Jail
016	23111 VC	Throw litter on highway	Jail
016	23112 VC	Dumping on highway	Jail

## LEWD

026	647(a)	Lewd vagrancy-toilet	0-6 mo. J
026	647(g)	Lewd vagrancy-priv group	0-6 mo. J
026	647(a)	Lewd conduct - solicit	0-6 mo. J
026	653g	Loiter near children	0-6 mo. J

## DISTURB PEACE

027	290	Failure to register	0-6 mo. J
028	647(b)	Prostitution	Jail
036	1319.6	Failure to appear	Jail
046	647(f)	Drunk	Jail
056	415	Disturbing the peace	0-3 mo. J
056	653m	Annoying telephone calls	0-6 mo. J
057	647(c)	Disorderly conduct-beg	0-6 mo. J
057	647(e)	Disorderly conduct-loit	0-6 mo. J
057	647(h)	Disorderly conduct	0-6 mo. J
058	370	Public nuisance	0-6 mo. J
058	650.5	Act against pub decency	0-6 mo. J
059	647(f)	Glue sniffing	Jail
059	381	Fume inhalation	Jail

CODE	PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
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## MISCHIEF

066	587a	Tamper w/RR equipment	0-6 mo. J
066	594	Malicious mischief	0-6 mo. J
066	603	Destruction to property	Jail
066	604	Injury to standing crops	Jail
066	625a (1)	Interference fire alarm	0-1 yr. J
066	23110(a) VC	Throwing at vehicles	Jail
067	625b	Tampering with aircraft	Jail
067	10852 VC	Tampering with auto	0-6 mo. J
067	10853 VC	Mal. mischief to veh.	Jail
067	10854 VC	Use or tamper by bailee	0-1 yr. J
068	602	Trespassing	0-6 mo. J

## GAMBLE

076	330	Gambling	0-6 mo. J
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## LIQUOR

077	25658 BP	Liquor viol sale t/minor	Jail
077	25661 BP	False evidence of age	Jail
077	25662 BP	Poss alcohol by minor	Jail
077	25665 BP	Minor on premises	Jail
078	11200	Maint unlic club room	Jail
078	23121 VC	Drinking in vehicle	Jail
078	23122 VC	Poss of opened contr.	Jail
078	23123 VC	Storage open container	Jail
078	23300 BP	Selling w/o license	Jail
078	23301 BP	Poss still w/o license	Jail
078	25604 BP	Maint. unlic club room	Jail
078	25631 BP	Sales during closing hrs	Jail
078	25632 BP	Consum during clos. hrs	Jail

## COURT

079	166	Contempt of court	Jail
086	- VC	Traffic non-mov lower ct	Jail
087	- VC	Traffic moving lower ct	Jail
088	- VC	Parking	Jail

Appendix D (Continued)

OFFENSE CODES-BOS

JANUARY 1, 1970

OTHER MISD.

096	20 VC	Making false stmt or name	Jail
096	146a	Impersonating an officer	1 yr. J
096	148.5	False report of crime	Jail
096	148.7	Impersonation serv term	Jail
096	153.3	Compounding crimes	Jail
096	269a	Adultery	0-1 yr. J
096	318	Visit pl for gamb or prst	6 mo. J
096	418	Forc entry & detainer	Jail
096	538d	Impersonating peace offc	Jail
096	538e	Impersonating fireman	Jail
096	597	Cruelty to animals	0-6 mo. J
096	640a	Misuse vending slot mach	Jail
096	640b	Unauth use coin box phone	Jail
096	642	Steal from dead	0-6 mo. J
096	646a	Inst predng suit outsd st	1-6 mo. J
096	653.1	Device f/cavesdrop elec	1 yr. J
096	13001 HS	Lights fire w/o precaut.	Jail
096	664.2	Attempt to commit crime	Jail
096	664.3	Attempt to commit crime	Jail
096	664.4	Attempt to commit crime	Jail
096	2796 BP	Profesnal pract viol misd	0-1 yr. J
096	4570	Communicat w/st prisoner	0-6 mo. J
096	4600	Injury to jail, misd.	Jail
096	6203 GC	False certif or writing	Jail
096	7028 BP	Engag in business w/o lic	Jail
096	8550	Prac pest control w/o lic	Jail
096	10501 VC	False report of theft	Jail
096	11265 WI	False statement as misd	Jail
096	12752 HS	Possession fireworks	0-6 mo. J
096	14367 HS	Req bond for bid or contr	Jail
096	279a	Child steal - misd	Jail
096	-	Miscellaneous - misd	Jail

CODE	*PENAL CODE	OFFENSE	SENTENCE
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OTHER CODES

097	-	CO	City or county ordinance	Jail
098	-	FG	Fish & Game violations	Jail
099	-	AC	Agricultural marketing	Jail
099	-	EC	Election Code	Jail
099	-	EC	Education Code, misd	Jail
099	-	LC	Labor Code	Jail

\* Includes all California State Statutes

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Appendix D (continued)

Appendix E

SECTIONS 600, 601, AND 602  
OF THE CALIFORNIA WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE

*Section 600. Persons within jurisdiction of juvenile court:  
Persons subject to adjudication as dependent child.*

Any person under the age of 21 years who comes within any of the following descriptions is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court which may adjudge such person to be a dependent child of the court:

(a) Who is in need of proper and effective parental care or control and has no parent or guardian, or has no parent or guardian willing to exercise or capable of exercising such care or control, or has no parent or guardian actually exercising such care or control.

(b) Who is destitute, or who is not provided with the necessities of life, or who is not provided with a home or suitable place of abode, or whose home is an unfit place for him by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity of either of his parents, or of his guardian or other person in whose custody or care he is.

(c) Who is physically dangerous to the public because of a mental or physical deficiency, disorder or abnormality.

*Section 601. Same: Persons subject to adjudication as ward of court for refusal to obey orders of parents, etc.*

Any person under the age of 21 years who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parents, guardian, custodian or school authorities, or who is beyond the control of such person, or any person who is a habitual truant from school within the meaning of any law of this State, or who from any cause is in danger of leading an idle, dissolute, lewd, or immoral life, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court.

*Section 602. Same: Person subject to adjudication as ward of court for violation of law, or order of juvenile court.*

Any person under the age of 21 years who violates any law of this State or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county

Appendix E (Continued)

of this State defining crime or who, after having been found by the juvenile court to be a person described by Section 601, fails to obey any lawful order of the juvenile court, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court.

Appendix F

BCS CODES IN MAJOR OFFENSE CATEGORIES

<i>No Arrest</i>	<i>Person Offense</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Property Offense</i>
000 Missing	100's Homicide 600's Rape 970-977 Neglect 300's Assault 026 Lewd 027-059 Dist. Peace	200's Robbery	400's Burglary 500-505 Theft 510-516 Petty Theft 530-536 Receiving 550-558 Fraud 560-576 Auto Theft 580-588 Forgery 066-068 Mischief
	<i>Drugs &amp; Alcohol</i>		<i>Other</i>
	800-839 Drugs 850-869 Driving 077-078 Liquor		840-848 Weapons 870-876 Escape 079-088 Court All others--Other

Appendix G

ROBBERY PROCEDURES  
SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. There are several means by which the San Jose Police Department receives notification that an armed robbery is in progress or has been committed. The most common means are:

- (a) Report from victim or witness
- (b) Alarm notification
- (c) Officer observation

2. The procedures of the San Jose Police Department followed upon notification of a robbery event may be characterized as follows:

- (a) Response
- (b) Preliminary Investigation
- (c) Supplemental Investigation
- (d) Identification
- (e) Apprehension
- (f) Adjudication
- (g) Disposition

3. The following consists of a brief description of those elements identified above associated with robbery cases handled by the San Jose Police Department:

1-a. The report from the victim or witness of a robbery in progress or completed is usually received at the main switchboard operated by the Communications Switchboard Operator of the San Jose Police Department. Immediately upon determining the nature of the call, the Operator simultaneously connects the call to the Senior Radio Coordinator and the Complaint Desk. The Senior Radio Coordinator obtains sufficient information (status--i.e., primarily if in progress or completed, time and the event location) to dispatch, with highest priority, the nearest available patrol unit(s). The telephone operator and complaint taker will attempt to maintain contact with the reporting party. The reason is that the "complaint taker" may gather supplemental information [description of suspect's (s) vehicles, direction of escape, and weapon(s), if any] and prepare and transmit a supplemental broadcast to all units while the responding units are still enroute.

1-b. There are approximately 138 locations with direct wired alarms to the SJPD Radio Dispatch Center. The criteria

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

Appendix G (Continued)

applied in determining eligibility is that the location be covered by either the FDIC or Federal Banking Laws. Upon receipt of direct alarm notification, the Senior Radio Coordinator assigns the nearest available unit(s) to respond. Detectives are also advised either by telephone or radio message. The detectives have the obligation of insuring notification of such event is made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Many locations contract with private alarm firms. When such locations are attacked, the contractor receives the alarm signal, telephones the SJPD and dispatch procedures as in above cases are followed.

1-c. Very infrequently officers on patrol either observe robberies in progress or are hailed down by a victim or witness and respond and notify the Dispatch Center.

4. The following consists of a brief description of those elements of SJPD response to robbery events identified in #2 on page

2-a. *Response*

San Jose Police Department procedures for initial response to robbery events may be found in San Jose Police Manual, Book I--Field Operations, Volume IV--Uniformed Division, Article II--Direction, page 57, beginning at Section 2114.3 *Robbery*. Procedural information relative robbery event police procedures may also be found in *Roll Call Training Bulletin*, Vol. I, Bulletins 56 through 63. A related Roll Call Training Bulletin, Volume V, Bulletin 6, describes the methods utilized--*How to Conduct a Quadrant Search*.

Generally, the unit(s) arriving at the robbery event scene will notify the Dispatch Center of their arrival. They will immediately contact the victim(s) and/or witness(es) to develop information for a supplemental broadcast to other units. Information sought consists of the following elements:

- (1) Type of crime
- (2) Location of occurrence

Appendix G (Continued)

- (3) Time of occurrence
- (4) Direction left scene
- (5) Was vehicle seen?
- (6) Description of car, if used.
- (7) Number of suspects, with following information (as available) for each.

- (a) Sex
- (b) Age
- (c) Height
- (d) Weight
- (e) Color of eyes
- (f) Color of hair
- (g) Color of hat
- (h) Color of coat
- (i) Color of trousers
- (j) Color of shoes
- (k) Other outstanding features

(When an item of description is negative or unknown, it should be so stated; for example, "race unknown," "no hat," etc.)

- (8) Weapon used

(The above appears in Roll Call Training Bulletin, Vol. I, Bulletin 56--*How to Handle a Robbery Call--I. Arrival at Scene.*)

Having obtained as much of the above information as is available, the responding unit will transmit the supplemental information by land line to the Dispatcher, for relay, to aid other units in their efforts to identify and apprehend the perpetrators.

Normally, one or two patrol units are dispatched to the location. Other units are assigned by the Dispatch Center to specific areas to conduct a quadrant search of the area contiguous to the event location. Those field units not assigned to either the crime scene or the quadrant search take positions at major and secondary intersections, patrol major arterials leading from the crime scene and access routes to freeways.

Appendix G (Continued)

Robbery events also elicit a response from the Detective Division. During the Day Shift, detectives of the General Crimes Unit usually respond to robbery scenes. Their arrival time is between 15-30 minutes. During the Evening Shift, normally between the hours of 5 p.m. and 2-3 a.m., field detective units likewise are directed by standing operating procedures to report to the robbery scene.

2-b. *Preliminary Investigation*

The primary duties of responding units, both patrol and detective, are to (1) apprehend suspect if still at scene or nearby, (2) gather and broadcast additional descriptive information from victims and/or witness(es) to aid in the search for the suspects and (3) simultaneously, if required, provide first aid or summon medical aid and transport for any party(ies) injured [victim(s) and/or witness(es)] in the commission of the crime. The nature and extent of any injury (ies) sustained by victim(s) and/or witness(es) will define the nature and scope of the interview conducted by the responsible officer(s).

In addition to the above activities, the assigned patrol officers and detectives are responsible for securing, preserving, and marking physical evidence found at the scene. Such evidence may be identified from observation or from victim(s) and/or witness(es), who may point out locations or items from which latent fingerprints may be lifted.

The assigned patrolman, detective, or both, in a joint effort, are also required to conduct further, more extensive interviews with victim(s) and/or witness(es), than those conducted to obtain supplemental broadcast content. Such interviews provide the basic information for the completion of the Crime Report of the robbery event. Elements of information required are dictated by the structure of the Crime Report and Roll Call Training Bulletins as previously identified.

As indicated in Section 4 (2-a) *Response*, investigators from the Detective Division also report to the robbery event scene. Although according to Departmental policy and procedures, the assigned patrol unit(s) have responsibility for conducting the preliminary investigation and preparing the initial Crime Report, there are situations in which the responding detectives will assume responsibility

Appendix G (Continued)

for both functions.

There are no formally expressed criteria by which such situations may be identified. Based upon information received from the Supervising Investigator of the Robbery Detail, the detective at the scene assesses the scope and complexity of the event and observes the manner in which the patrol officer(s) is handling the situation and, based on that combined appraisal, may elect to assume responsibility for the complete handling of the situation.

*2-c. Supplemental Investigation*

Irrespective of the fact the detective may assume responsibility for conducting the preliminary robbery investigation and the preparation of the appropriate Crime Report, the Robbery Unit of the General Crimes Detail has sole responsibility for the supplemental investigation of all robbery cases.

Normally, robbery call reports developed by field officers and prepared in the Transcription Section of the Records Bureau are transmitted to the General Crimes Detail. The Detail Commander routes all robbery cases (armed, strong-arm and purse snatches) to the Supervising Investigator of the Robbery Unit.

The Supervisor initially classifies the case, i.e., as an armed or strong-arm robbery or as a purse-snatch. He maintains a log of cases received by his unit and, on the basis of assigned caseloads, assigns the case to an investigator. He also considers cases with similarities in m.o., offender identification, etc., in assigning cases.

If one or more suspects are in custody as a result of the initial response or preliminary investigation, such subjects will have been interviewed by detectives immediately following apprehension. Normally, in that event, the case would be assigned to the investigator(s) who conducted the interview. Consideration would also be given to assigning the case to the investigator who had handled other cases in which the arrestee(s) had been involved. In the matter of assigning cases, the Supervising Investigator scans the first report and also considers from information reflected therein the possibility that the perpetrators may be the

Appendix G (Continued)

same as those involved in other cases (based upon personal description, vehicle description, m.o. characteristics, etc.) currently under investigation; and if he feels that "link" has been established, he will assign the case to the investigator handling similar cases.

While cases are assigned to an individual investigator, the Robbery Unit is organized into teams of two officers each. Such organization is not uncommon in police agencies since the possibility of apprehension of armed robbery suspects in the field subsequent to the commission of the crime is generally considered to be far more hazardous than arrests of most other major crime suspects.

Functions associated with the conduct of Supplemental Investigations include a reinterview of victim(s) and/or witness(es); reobservation of the crime scene; attempts to locate other witnesses and, where successful, conduct an interview to develop information regarding descriptions of the responsible, vehicles, etc., that might be associated with the event; attempts to identify and secure physical evidence; transporting physical evidence to the Crime Laboratory or to the Fingerprint Technician for processing; review of FIR cards; contact with robbery investigators of other agencies to discuss the case to determine if any similarities exist between the assigned case and those being processed by other agencies and the exchange of information concerning tangible evidence, as appropriate; contacting informants for information, etc.

From information developed by the Supplemental Investigation, the investigator may either "unfound" the case or reclassify the event to some other type crime. The "unfounding" decision is normally predicated on the absence of the required corpus elements to support a charge of robbery or if the investigator has sufficient evidence to support the fact that the event reported as a robbery either did not occur or did not occur as reported suggesting some degree of unprosecutable complexity on part of the reporting party. Following the "unfounding" process, the investigator may conclude the elements of another offense exist and thus he recommends a reclassification of the event and the reassignment of investigatorial responsibilities to the appropriate unit.

*2-d. Identification*

Depending upon results obtained from the Supplemental Investigation phase, the assigned investigator may develop-- descriptions (partials) of the responsible(s), the vehicle(s) used, weapons, leads provided by analysis of physical evidence, etc., that may be substantial enough to establish directly or indirectly the identification of the responsible(s).

In the case of possible identification based on victim/witness information, the investigator may prepare a folder of "mug" shots which will include photograph(s) of those whom he believes to be the perpetrator(s). This folder is presented to identified victim(s) and/or witness(es), and they are asked if they can select from the photographs presented the suspect(s) responsible for the robbery. This is a critical process. The certainty with which victim(s) and/or witness(es) make identification from "mug shots" presented will be, the investigator knows, a highly significant factor if the suspect is apprehended and tried to the offense. Lack of certainty, for whatever reason, may prompt the investigator to recommend the case be inactivated--as "cleared" for lack of ability to prosecute. Generally, this is not a unilateral decision by the investigator. Often such decisions are made after conference with the Supervisor and/or the prosecutor.

If the victim(s)/witness(es) seem positive in their identification of the suspect(s) and if other corroborative evidence is of sufficient validity, he will prepare a supplemental report of those facts and contact a representative of the District Attorney. Such officer will review the information and evidence presented and, on the basis thereof, may issue a complaint specifically naming the suspect(s) responsible for the offense. The complaint is then filed with the court of cognizant jurisdiction and a warrant of arrest is issued and delivered to the officer presenting the complaint to the court.

*2-e. Apprehension*

If the perpetrator(s) are arrested by a patrol unit at the scene, shortly thereafter, or at some subsequent time,

the normal procedure in the SJPD is that the arrestee(s) be transported immediately to the Robbery Detail for interview. Such interview by detectives is, of course, limited by Miranda, i.e., if the suspect(s) have claimed the right to remain silent, they may do so in which event no interview is conducted. If the arrestee(s) is willing to be interviewed by the investigators, they will structure the interview so as to obtain as much factual evidence as may be available to support the arrest or to prompt consideration as to the advisability of releasing the party(ies) from detention.

In cases where the perpetrator(s) is subsequently arrested on the basis of the warrant issued (see *2-d, Identification*) similar "interview" procedures, prior to booking, are conducted.

The policy of the SJPD is that robbery cases are not "suspended." That is, they remain on the active caseload of the investigator, are periodically reviewed and scanned for relationship with new cases or arrests. In the event an arrest has not been made or a warrant of arrest has not been issued for the arrest of specifically named person(s) within the statutory limitations, the case would then become inactive.

*2-f. Adjudication*

All officers involved in the handling of a robbery case may be subpoenaed to offer testimony at trial proceedings held in connection with the arrest of a suspect(s). Such testimony may be required at the preliminary level (Municipal Court) or, if held to answer, and bound over for trial, in Superior Court, at that level. The investigative officer assigned the case has a direct responsibility to the trial prosecutor to provide such information or assistance as the prosecutor may deem necessary.

*2-g. Disposition*

In those cases in which a finding of guilty is rendered and a predisposition report is required by the court, it is not uncommon for the deputy probation officer to contact

Appendix G (Continued)

robbery investigators. The purpose of such contact is to assist the deputy probation officer in framing an appropriate and thorough recommendation to the court. Primarily, the deputy probation officer is interested in gaining information the officers may have regarding the victim of the offense. Particular concern is with injuries sustained, threats made, etc., by the suspect(s) in commission of the offense.

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*., STATE LIC-NO MAKE YR AUTO-LOCATION--CITY CITIZEN LNAM FI MI
*AUTO:      :      :      :      :      :      :      :
*., AGENCY OFFICER DATE TIME CUSTODY BOOKING PENDING
*BOOK: 4300 ; 02303: 01/17/72: 0610 ; NO :      *PDEF: N
*., IN EMERGENCY NOTIFY+ENAM: NOONE *FI:      *RELN:
*., NUMBER S DIR STREET NAME SUF APT# CITY
*ADDR:      :      :      :      :      :
*ST: *ZIP: *TEL: *AD: *EVID: *OFCN:

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180

CBQB AND CPQH QUERIES TO CJIC SYSTEM

Appendix H

CBQB \*PFN: ZZZ999 \*CEN: 0000001

\*., 01/15/74 1334 04

\*LNAM: [REDACTED]

\*FNAM: [REDACTED]

\*MNAM: [REDACTED]

\*GEN: : ZZZ999

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*CH2,10:	F:	01/17/72:	PC:	211	:	F:	1201: 5:	[REDACTED]	: 43100:	06/07/73: JI
*CH3,11:	F:	01/17/72:	PC:	207	:	F:	1007: 5:	[REDACTED]	: 43470:	12/20/72: K
*CH4,11:	F:	01/17/72:	PC:	207	:	F:	1007: 5:	[REDACTED]	: 43100:	04/26/73: EI
*CH5,12:	F:	01/17/72:	PC:	207	:	F:	1007: 5:	[REDACTED]	: 43470:	12/20/72: K
*CH6,12:	F:	01/17/72:	PC:	207	:	F:	1007: 5:	[REDACTED]	: 43100:	04/26/73: EI
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*CH8,14:	F:	01/17/72:	VC:	4000A	:	F:	2202: 5:	[REDACTED]	: 43470:	01/17/72: B
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\*., 01/15/74 1334 05

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\*FNAM: [REDACTED]

\*MNAM: [REDACTED]

\*GEN: : ZZZ999

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*.,	ASSOCIATED	DOCKETS;	43470	[REDACTED]	:	43100	[REDACTED]	:		
*CH2,	:	/ /	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	/ / :
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*CH4,	:	/ /	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	/ / :
*CH5,	:	/ /	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	/ / :
*CH6,	:	/ /	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	/ / :
*CH7,	:	/ /	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	/ / :

CPQH \*PFN: ZZZ999 DANOS: [REDACTED] \*, 01/16/74 1116 PG 1  
 \*LNAM: [REDACTED] \*FNAM: [REDACTED] \*MNAM: [REDACTED] \*GEN: [REDACTED]  
 \*DOB: [REDACTED] \*POB: [REDACTED] \*HGHT: [REDACTED] \*WGHT: [REDACTED] \*HAIR: [REDACTED] \*EYES: [REDACTED] \*RACE: [REDACTED] \*SEX: M

ENT	CHARGE	M/F	CRT	DOCKET	FILE	DATE	PRS	DISPOSITION	DISP DATE
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PDF;								DASN; RELS; / /	
CEN;	0000002 BOOK;					11/02/72	ARST;	SO -09406 DA;	OFCN; STAT; REL
PDF;								DASN; RELS; / /	
CEN;	0000003 BOOK;					07/31/69	ARST;	SJ - DA;	OFCN; STAT;
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PDF;								DASN; RELS; / /	
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CEN;	0000005 BOOK;					02/18/70	ARST;	SO - DA;	OFCN; STAT;
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CON	PC 606	M	SJ	[REDACTED]		02/18/70		J4-AMENDED MISC	03/16/70
CON	PC 594	M	SJ	[REDACTED]		03/16/70		J1-CONVICTED	03/16/70

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ENT	CHARGE	M/F	CRT	DOCKET	FILE	DATE	PRS	DISPOSITION	DISP DATE
CON	PC 459	F	SJ	[REDACTED]		11/08/71		U -UNKNOWN	/ /

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