

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA

1975

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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INTRODUCTION

Much of the basic data in this report was released earlier to contributors and planners. These data were released in the form of individual computer tabulations of crimes and arrests covering the respective jurisdictions of local criminal justice administrators. This annual report is largely a consolidation of these individual jurisdictional reports into a statewide perspective of crime and delinquency in California during 1975. While much like its predecessors in content, some policy changes have been made concerning subject matter covered in Crime and Delinquency for 1975.

Statewide crime and arrest trends and criminal justice personnel for calendar year 1975 and operating cost data for Fiscal Year 1974-1975 will be included in this report. In order to include prosecution and probation data and still maintain an early release of this and future Crime and Delinquency reports, a publication change has been implemented. Now, and in the future, prosecution and probation data for the year prior to the report year will be shown. This means that for the 1975 report, prosecution and probation data covering the 1974 report year will be shown.

An additional publication policy change has been made concerning both the 1975 and future Bureau program reports. Starting this year, data base components in the Bureau (crimes and arrests, prosecutions, and probation) will not publish individual program reports in the form of reference tables. These reference table reports will be consolidated into the profile report series to be issued as soon as possible after publication of the Crime and Delinquency report.

The profile report series will consist of a statewide issue as well as individual county issues covering each criminal justice jurisdiction in the state. Much of the reference data contained in each component of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) reports in earlier years will be contained in the profile report issues. When possible, the profile issues will be updated to include the most recent year of probation and prosecution data. Reference data not available in the Crime and Delinquency or profile issues will be available to BCS data users on a special request basis. In this manner, we hope to continue to improve our product and to more fully meet the data needs of our contributors and users.

CRIMES

Major crimes reported to law enforcement agencies during 1975 increased 9.1 percent over those reported during 1974. The 876,288 crimes reported for 1975 represented a 34.3 percent rise since 1970.

Felony theft (\$200 and over) showed the largest percent increase of any of the seven major offenses reported. (See Table 1.) This offense has had the largest increase for the past three years. Felony theft has replaced motor vehicle theft as the second-most frequently reported crime. In fact, for 1975 the 136,522 felony thefts nearly doubled those reported in 1970 (71,838).

The only offense to decrease from 1974 to 1975 was motor vehicle theft, declining 0.2 percent. Numerically, there were 4,696 fewer thefts of motor vehicles reported in 1975 than in 1970. Over the five-year period from 1970-1975, these thefts decreased 3.4 percent.

The seven major offenses are generally grouped into two classifications: crimes against persons (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and crimes against property (burglary, felony theft (\$200 and over), and motor vehicle theft). Crimes are generally classified according to Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definitions.¹ However, in the categories of theft and burglary, there are differences between UCR definitions and California Penal Code definitions. For example, thefts from locked vehicles and telephone booths are scored as theft under UCR rules, but are burglaries under California Penal Code. Also, shoplifting where intent to enter a premise to commit theft can be established is classified as a burglary in California but would be scored a theft by UCR.

Crimes Against Persons

Crimes against persons comprise the smaller proportion of total major crime (15.8 percent); yet, they usually receive more attention. These crimes generally involve some type of confrontation between victim and offender and are sometimes referred to as violent type offenses. From 1970 to 1975, crimes against persons have registered larger rates of increase each year than crimes against property. However, this trend has ended in 1975. Between 1974 and 1975 crimes against property showed a larger percent increase, 9.2 percent compared to 8.6 for crimes against persons. Over the five-year period, however, crimes against persons maintained a greater rate of increase (46.7 percent to 32.2 percent). (See Table 1.)

¹The UCR program is based on voluntary submission of crime and arrest data to the FBI by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. In California, this program is administered by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. The objective of this program is to standardize the nationwide classification of selected crimes reported to the police.

TABLE 1
FELONY CRIMES, 1970-1975
Seven Major Offenses
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

Years	Total	Crimes against persons					Crimes against property			
		Total	Willful homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total	Burglary	Theft (\$200 and over)	Motor vehicle theft
1975	876,288	138,400	2,196	8,787	59,747	67,670	737,888	468,433	136,522	132,933
1974	802,945	127,469	1,970	8,480	52,742	64,277	675,476	431,863	110,444	133,169
1973	740,157	116,506	1,862	8,349	49,524	56,771	623,651	407,375	85,053	131,223
1972	723,936	110,680	1,789	8,131	48,834	51,926	613,256	398,465	75,418	139,373
1971	714,685	104,489	1,633	7,281	47,477	48,098	610,196	391,157	75,128	143,911
1970	652,389	94,347	1,355	6,992	41,397	44,603	558,042	348,575	71,838	137,629
Percent change in number										
1975 over 1970 .	34.3	46.7	62.1	25.7	44.3	51.7	32.2	34.4	90.0	-3.4
1975 over 1974 .	9.1	8.6	11.5	3.6	13.3	5.3	9.2	8.5	23.6	-0.2
1974 over 1973 .	8.5	9.4	5.8	1.6	6.5	13.2	8.3	6.0	29.9	1.5
1973 over 1972 .	2.2	5.3	4.1	2.7	1.4	9.3	1.7	2.2	12.8	-5.8
1972 over 1971 .	1.3	5.9	9.6	11.7	2.9	8.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	-3.2
1971 over 1970 .	9.5	10.7	20.5	4.1	14.7	7.8	9.3	12.2	4.6	4.6
Rate per 100,000 population										
1975	4150.5	655.5	10.4	41.6	283.0	320.5	3494.9	2218.7	646.6	629.6
1974	3835.8	608.9	9.4	40.5	252.0	307.1	3226.8	2063.1	527.6	636.2
1973	3568.6	561.7	9.0	40.2	238.8	273.7	3006.9	1964.1	410.1	632.7
1972	3527.3	539.2	8.7	39.6	237.9	253.0	2988.0	1941.5	367.5	679.1
1971	3526.7	515.6	8.1	35.9	234.3	237.3	3011.1	1930.3	370.7	710.1
1970	3261.5	471.7	6.8	35.0	207.0	223.0	2789.8	1742.6	359.1	688.0
Percent change in rate										
1975 over 1970 .	27.3	39.0	53.6	19.1	36.7	43.7	25.3	27.3	80.0	-8.5
1975 over 1974 .	8.2	7.6	10.5	2.7	12.3	4.4	8.3	7.5	22.6	-1.0
1974 over 1973 .	7.5	8.4	4.8	0.6	5.5	12.2	7.3	5.0	28.7	0.6
1973 over 1972 .	1.2	4.2	3.0	1.6	0.4	8.2	0.6	1.2	11.6	-6.8
1972 over 1971 .	0.0	4.6	8.2	10.3	1.6	6.6	-0.8	0.6	-0.9	-4.4
1971 over 1970 .	8.1	9.3	19.0	2.8	13.2	6.4	7.9	10.8	3.2	3.2

Note: Rates may not balance due to rounding.

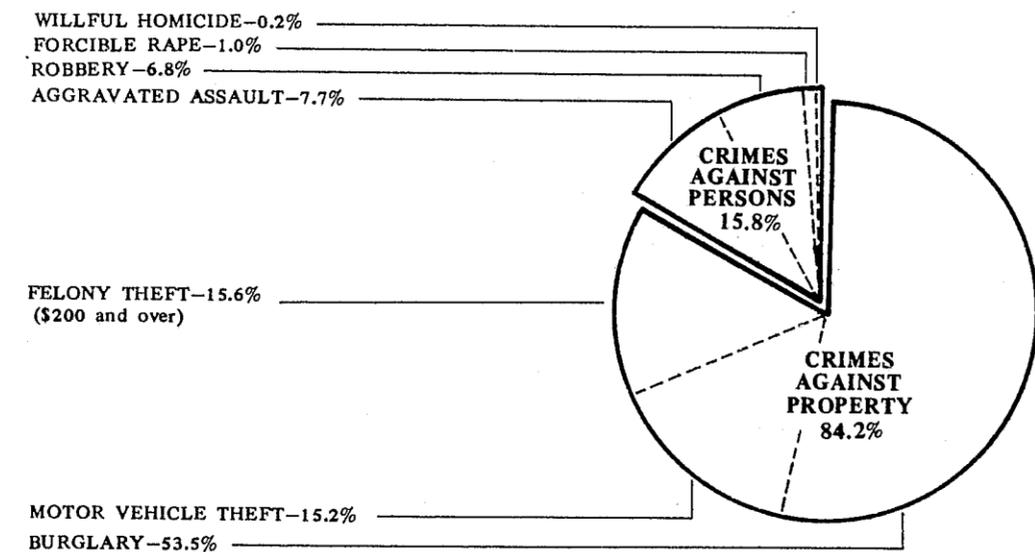
Within this category, aggravated assault has traditionally led in reported crimes. From 1973 to 1974, aggravated assault increased by 13.2 percent and from 1974 to 1975, by 5.3 percent. Contrariwise, robbery, second to aggravated assault crimes, increased 6.5 percent from 1973 to 1974 and 13.3 percent from 1974 to 1975.

Crimes Against Property

Crimes against property comprised 84.2 percent of all major offenses reported during 1975 as shown in Chart 1. From 1974 to 1975 these crimes increased 9.2 percent, the largest being a 23.6 percent increase in felony theft. Burglary, although increasing more in number, still had a much smaller percentage rate of increase (8.5) than theft.

For the most part, offense category proportions remain fairly constant from year to year. Due to an unusually large increase in felony theft during 1975, the felony theft category replaced the motor vehicle theft category as a higher proportion of total offenses. Motor vehicle thefts dropped from 16.6 percent in 1974 to 15.2 percent of all offenses in 1975 while felony thefts increased from 13.8 percent to 15.6 percent during the same period. Since 1970, motor vehicle thefts have been declining proportionately (21.1 to 15.2 percent) while felony thefts have been increasing (11.0 to 15.6 percent). (Data not shown.)

CHART 1
FELONY CRIMES, 1975
Seven Major Offenses



Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Willful Homicide

As shown in Table 1, the 11.5 percent increase in willful homicides from 1974 to 1975 was nearly double the increase from 1973 to 1974. Over the five-year period, willful homicide had the second-largest percent increase (62.1 percent) of all the seven major offenses reported.

Homicide data are categorized by type of weapon involved. Over one-half of the 2,196 willful homicides reported in 1975 were committed with a gun (55.6 percent). Another 20.3 percent involved the use of a cutting instrument. (See Table 2.)

TABLE 2
WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1970, 1974, AND 1975
Type of Weapon Used

Item	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1970	1974 ^a	1975	1970	1974	1975	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	1,355	1,970	2,196	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.1	11.5
Gun	721	1,142	1,220	53.2	58.0	55.6	69.2	6.8
Cutting instrument . . .	275	444	446	20.3	22.5	20.3	62.2	0.5
Club	74	108	137	5.5	5.5	6.2	85.1	26.9
Hands and feet	123	142	204	9.1	7.2	9.3	65.9	43.7
Other	117	116	161	8.6	5.9	7.3	37.6	38.8
Unknown	45	18	28	3.3	0.9	1.3	-	-

^aThe total for 1974 is ten less than the previously published 1974 total because of adjustments made in the data after publication.
Note: Percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year is less than 50.

In addition to those homicides designated as willful, data on the number of homicides committed by a peace officer are also collected. These data are presented in Table 3. In 1970, a 2 to 1 ratio between persons killed by peace officers and peace officers killed existed. In 1975, this ratio increased to 7 to 1 which is indicative of the widening year to year trend of varying degrees occurring for this statistic. Numerically, homicides committed by peace officers have increased from 46 in 1970 to 87 in 1975. Those instances in which a peace officer was killed have decreased from 20 reported in 1970 to 12 reported in 1975. From 1974 to 1975, the number of peace officers killed increased by 2.

TABLE 3
RATIO OF PEACE OFFICER KILLINGS TO
PEACE OFFICERS KILLED, 1970-1975

Year	Killed by peace officer	Peace officer killed	Ratio
1970	46	20	2.3
1971	93	14	6.6
1972	76	6	12.7
1973	64	16	4.0
1974	84	10	8.4
1975	87	12	7.3

Forcible Rape

There was a larger percent increase in forcible rape from 1974 to 1975 (3.6 percent) than the previous year's increase of 1.6 percent. The 1975 count of 8,787 reported forcible rapes is 307 more than those reported in 1974. (See Table 1.)

Reported forcible rapes are broken down into two categories: forcible rape and attempt to commit forcible rape. The two to one numerical relationship between attempted rape and actual rape shown in Table 4 has remained consistent since 1970. Attempted rape, however, has shown a larger percent increase. For the 1970-1975 period, the percent increase for attempted rape was 30.0 and for forcible rape, 23.4. This same trend continued for the data from 1974-1975 with attempted rapes showing a slightly larger percent increase, (4.7 percent) than forcible rape (3.0 percent).

TABLE 4
FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 1970, 1974, AND 1975

	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1970	1974	1975	1970	1974	1975	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	6,992	8,480	8,787	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.7	3.6
Forcible rape	4,619	5,534	5,702	66.1	65.3	64.9	23.4	3.0
Attempt to commit forcible rape . . .	2,373	2,946	3,085	33.9	34.7	35.1	30.0	4.7

Robbery

The 59,747 robberies reported during 1975 represented a 13.3 percent increase over 1974. As seen in Table 1, robberies showed the largest percent increase of the crimes against persons category and second of all major crimes reported. The 13.3 percent increase during 1975 was more than double the percent increase from 1973 to 1974 (6.5 percent). Over the five-year period, robberies increased 44.3 percent.

Robberies are categorized by location with the majority consistently occurring in the highway category. These are robberies which occur on highways, streets, alleys, etc. (See Table 5.) Robberies of commercial establishments such as gas stations, convenience stores, supermarkets, etc., comprise the second-largest category. Proportional breakdowns of robberies by location have varied little since 1970. Since robberies as a whole showed a substantial increase (13.3 percent), each category likewise showed substantial increases except for "other." This category includes robberies which can't be categorized as one of the established locations and would include robberies that occurred in parks, recreational areas, school grounds, etc. Over the five-year period, this group showed the largest percent increase, 70.9. Bank robberies, while comprising only 1.4 percent of the total, showed a large increase of 69.4 percent, while almost doubling in number since 1970 (483 to 818).

Robbery has been traditionally classified as a violent type crime in that the victim is confronted by the perpetrator either with a weapon, threat of a weapon, or the threat of physical violence. In

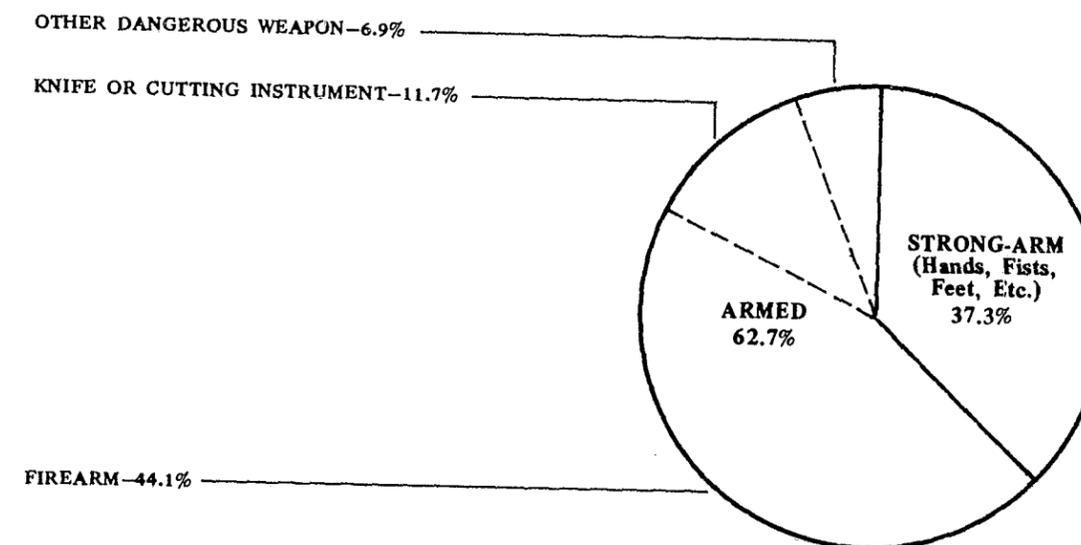
TABLE 5
ROBBERY CRIMES, 1970, 1974, AND 1975
By Premise and Type

Item	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1970	1974	1975	1970	1974	1975	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	41,397	52,742	59,747	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.3	13.3
Highway	18,738	24,182	25,881	45.3	45.8	43.3	38.1	7.0
Commercial	14,646	16,113	20,327	35.4	30.6	34.0	38.8	26.2
Residence	3,540	5,040	5,904	8.6	9.6	9.9	66.8	17.1
Bank	483	592	818	1.2	1.1	1.4	69.4	38.2
Other	3,990	6,815	6,817	9.6	12.9	11.4	70.9	0.0
Armed	26,110	32,759	37,462	63.1	62.1	62.7	43.5	14.4
Firearms	-	21,492	26,371	-	40.7	44.1	-	22.7
Knife or cutting instrument	-	7,232	6,970	-	13.7	11.7	-	-3.6
Other dangerous weapon	-	4,035	4,121	-	7.7	6.9	-	2.1
Strong-arm	15,287	19,983	22,285	36.9	37.9	37.3	45.8	11.5

Notes: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.
Dash indicates data are unavailable.

addition to location, robberies are also classified by armed (weapon involved) and strong-arm (hands, fists, and feet are used). Armed robberies have consistently represented between 60 and 65 percent of all robberies. Of this proportion, firearm involvement constituted 44.1 percent during 1975. (See Table 5.) These robbery data showing armed and strong-arm proportions are displayed graphically in Chart 2.

CHART 2
ROBBERY CRIMES, 1975
By Type of Weapon Used



Assault

Aggravated assault is usually the largest group in the crimes against persons category comprising 48.9 percent. As shown in Table 1, 67,670 aggravated assaults were reported in 1975. Assaults have increased steadily since 1970, reaching a high of 13.2 percent in 1974. In 1975, they showed an increase of less than half that of 1974, 5.3 percent. During the five-year period since 1970, aggravated assaults increased 51.7 percent.

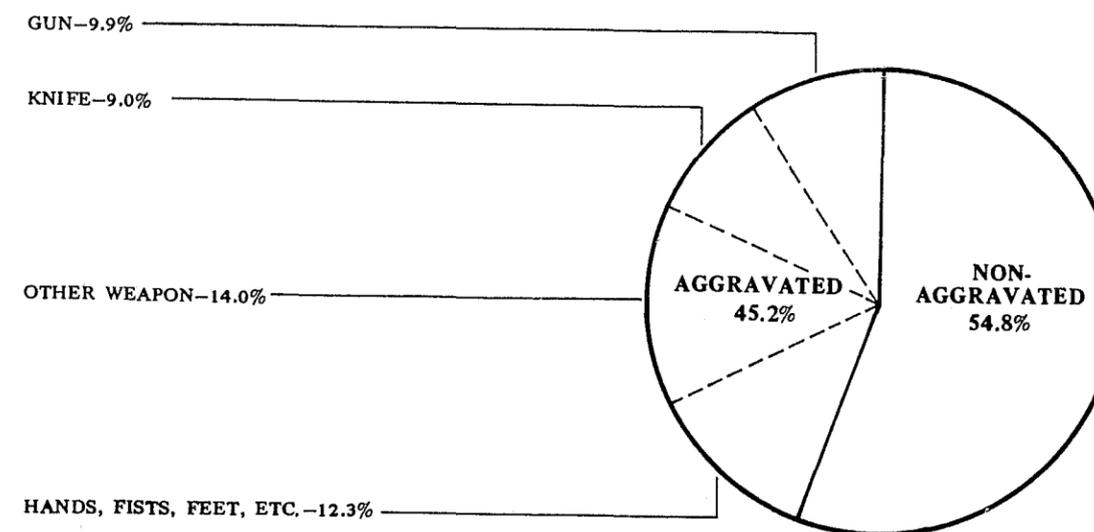
Data are shown in Table 6 for both felony (aggravated) and misdemeanor assaults. However, for the seven major offense total, only felony assaults are included. Of all assaults, 54.8 percent are misdemeanors. During 1975, misdemeanor assaults increased at a faster rate than felony assaults (8.6 versus 5.3 percent) reversing the growth pattern which occurred in 1974. From 1970-1975 felony assaults increased 51.7 percent and misdemeanor, 20.0 percent.

TABLE 6
ASSAULT CRIMES, 1970, 1974, AND 1975
By Type of Weapon

Type of weapon	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1970	1974	1975	1970	1974	1975	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	113,067	139,882	149,794				32.5	7.1
Felony (aggravated) assaults	44,603	64,277	67,670	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.7	5.3
Gun	9,770	14,853	14,819	21.9	23.1	21.9	51.7	-0.2
Knife	11,049	13,209	13,461	24.8	20.6	19.9	21.8	1.9
Other weapon	14,177	18,214	20,959	31.8	28.3	31.0	47.8	15.1
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	9,607	18,001	18,431	21.5	28.0	27.2	91.8	2.4
Misdemeanor assaults	68,464	75,605	82,124				20.0	8.6

Aggravated assaults are grouped by the type of weapon involved. "Other weapons" constituted a slightly larger proportion of aggravated assaults, and "hands, fists, and feet" were second. Guns showed a 10.1 percent increase from 1973 to 1974, (data not shown) but from 1974 to 1975 guns decreased 0.2 percent. This slight decrease in the use of guns as an assault method was heavily outweighed by the 15.1 percent increase in the "other weapons" category. Assault data are graphically displayed in Chart 3.

CHART 3
ASSAULT CRIMES, 1975



Burglary

Burglary constitutes the largest category numerically of all of the seven major offenses reported, 53.5 percent. Of all major crimes reported to law enforcement agencies, every other one is a burglary. From 1974 to 1975, burglaries increased 8.5 percent. (See Table 1.)

Residential burglaries have, since 1970, constituted approximately two-thirds of all reported burglaries. As shown in Table 7, these burglaries are increasing at a faster rate than nonresidential burglaries both since 1970 and from 1974 to 1975.

Burglary data are also classified by type of entry: forced or unlawful entry where no force was used. Use of force or attempted force has consistently comprised about 71 percent of all burglaries reported since 1970. Burglaries in both forced and unlawful entry increased at approximately the same rate from 1974 to 1975, 8.5 and 8.3 percent, respectively. Since 1970, the same trend is apparent.

Those burglaries which fell into the "time unknown" category have declined from 35.6 to 28.1 percent since 1970 while those burglaries occurring during the day have had a corresponding increase, 28.2 percent to 36.6 percent. Nighttime burglaries have consistently accounted for about 35 percent of all burglaries from 1970 to 1975.

TABLE 7
BURGLARY CRIMES, 1970, 1974, AND 1975
Type of Entry, Premise, and Time of Day

Item	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1970	1974	1975	1970	1974	1975	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	348,575	431,863	468,433	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.4	8.5
Force and attempt force	249,267	308,590	334,874	71.5	71.5	71.5	34.3	8.5
No force (unlawful entry)	99,308	123,273	133,559	28.5	28.5	28.5	34.5	8.3
Residence	212,991	283,735	312,726	61.1	65.7	66.8	46.8	10.2
Nonresidence	135,584	148,128	155,707	38.9	34.3	33.2	14.8	5.1
Day	98,239	159,472	171,551	28.2	36.9	36.6	74.6	7.6
Night	126,142	150,512	165,289	36.2	34.9	35.3	31.0	9.8
Unknown	124,194	121,879	131,593	35.6	28.2	28.1	6.0	8.0

Theft

Theft crimes are shown for both felony (\$200 and over) and misdemeanor (under \$200) levels. As indicated earlier, felony theft showed the largest increase from 1974 to 1975 of any of the specific offenses, 23.6 percent. These thefts also showed the largest increase of any of the offenses for the five-year period, 90.0 percent. Since 1970, it has been the smallest category numerically of all crimes against property. During 1975, however, it replaced motor vehicle theft as the second-most frequently reported crime, with 136,522 offenses. Felony theft has almost doubled since 1970.

As Table 8 shows, misdemeanor thefts have traditionally comprised the greatest proportion. When categorized by dollar values, the higher value breakdowns have steadily increased both proportionately and in rates of increase. Correspondingly, the category of under \$50 has been declining since 1970. This downward trend in rate of increase for thefts under \$50 is felt to be most directly the result of an inflationary economy.

When theft data are displayed by specific offenses, thefts from autos and auto accessories comprise the largest volume, 282,722 reported in 1975. Proportionately, they are showing a slight decline from 38.8 percent in 1970 to 36.1 percent in 1975. The offense registering the largest increase,

TABLE 8
THEFT CRIMES, 1970, 1974, AND 1975
Types and Values

Item	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1970	1974	1975	1970	1974	1975	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	686,908	734,506	783,063	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.0	6.6
Pocket picking	4,691	3,880	4,079	0.7	0.5	0.5	-13.0	5.1
Purse snatching	8,638	9,334	9,946	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.1	6.6
Shoplifting	64,120	90,387	107,531	9.3	12.3	13.7	67.7	19.0
From auto and auto accessories	266,201	249,569	282,722	38.8	34.0	36.1	6.2	13.3
Bicycles	134,430	131,355	98,454	19.6	17.9	12.6	-26.8	-25.0
From buildings	105,568	109,058	118,643	15.4	14.8	15.2	12.4	8.8
Coin machines	10,090	7,527	6,939	1.5	1.0	0.9	-31.2	-7.8
All other	93,170	133,396	154,749	13.6	18.2	19.8	66.1	16.0
\$200 and over	71,838	110,444	136,522	10.5	15.0	17.4	90.0	23.6
\$50 to \$199	207,838	236,729	251,726	30.3	32.2	32.1	21.1	6.3
Under \$50	407,232	387,333	394,815	59.3	52.7	50.4	-3.0	1.9

Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

shoplifting, rose 19.0 percent from 1974 to 1975. It also showed an increase in the proportion of total thefts.

Percent decreases occurred from 1974 to 1975 in thefts of bicycles (25.0) and in thefts from coin machines (7.8).

Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft was the only major offense to show a decrease, down 0.2 percent from 1974 to 1975. Motor vehicle thefts have decreased each year since 1972 except from 1973 to 1974 when they increased slightly. (See Table 1.) The locking devices introduced on new automobiles about 1972 is often cited as the reason for most of the decrease. Numerically, they have dropped from 137,629 to 132,933, falling to third place in terms of total crime reported and being replaced by felony theft.

Data showing the type of vehicle stolen was collected beginning in 1974. These data are shown in Table 9. Autos, although comprising the largest percentage (78.7), declined from 107,340 to 104,667. Some of this decline is attributed to the decline in motor vehicle thefts as a whole. The other two categories, trucks and buses, and other vehicles (snowmobiles, motorcycles, etc.) showed increases both numerically and as a proportion of the total.

TABLE 9
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1970, 1974, AND 1975

Type of vehicle	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1970 ^a	1974	1975	1970	1974	1975	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	137,629	133,169	132,933	100.0	100.0	100.0	-3.4	-0.2
Autos	-	107,340	104,667	-	80.6	78.7	-	-2.5
Trucks and buses . .	-	10,377	12,039	-	7.8	9.1	-	16.0
Other vehicles	-	15,452	16,227	-	11.6	12.2	-	5.0

^aDetailed data not available.

ARRESTS

Total Arrests

While crime counts continued to rise over previous years, total 1975 arrest counts fell by almost 50,000 from the 1,488,000 reported for 1974. The drop in arrests in 1975 occurred across a broad spectrum of criminal justice levels. However, the most significant drop occurred for juvenile rather than adult arrests. (See Table 10.) Chart 4 displays arrest data by level of arrest and juvenile-adult proportions. The drop in adult arrest rates per 100,000 population in 1975 over 1974 was roughly 1 percent compared to a 9 percent decrease for juveniles. Insofar as specific offense categories are concerned, the greatest numerical decreases occurred in the felony-level drug law violation categories for both juveniles and adults and for the delinquent tendency category for juveniles. Even though not in effect during 1975, the fact that a statute decriminalizing marijuana was passed during that year seems a most plausible reason for this decline in drug law violation arrests, and hence, total arrests.

TABLE 10
ARRESTS REPORTED, 1970, 1974, AND 1975.
Number and Rate Per 100,000 Population

Offense types	1970		1974		1975		Percent change in rate	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	1,340,072	6699.4	1,488,102	7108.9	1,439,857	6819.8	1.8	-4.1
Adult	957,137	4785.0	1,079,971	5159.2	1,068,907	5062.8	5.8	-1.9
Juvenile	382,935	1914.4	408,131	1949.7	370,950	1757.0	-8.2	-9.9
Felony level ^a	316,482	1582.2	402,421	1922.4	393,658	1864.5	-	-3.0
Adult	214,836	1074.0	267,904	1279.8	265,816	1259.0	17.2	-1.6
Juvenile ^a	101,646	508.2	134,517	642.6	127,842	605.5	-	-5.8
Misdemeanor level ^a	858,017	4289.4	977,783	4671.0	960,062	4547.3	-	-2.6
Adult	742,301	3710.9	812,067	3879.4	803,091	3803.8	2.5	-1.9
Juvenile ^a	115,716	578.5	165,716	791.7	156,971	743.5	-	-6.1
Delinquent tendencies ^a (juvenile only)	165,573	827.7	107,898	515.4	86,137	408.0	-	-20.8

^aData for 1974 and 1975 are not comparable with 1970 due to changes in offense groupings.

Note: Rates may not balance due to rounding.

Adult and Juvenile Felony-Level Arrests

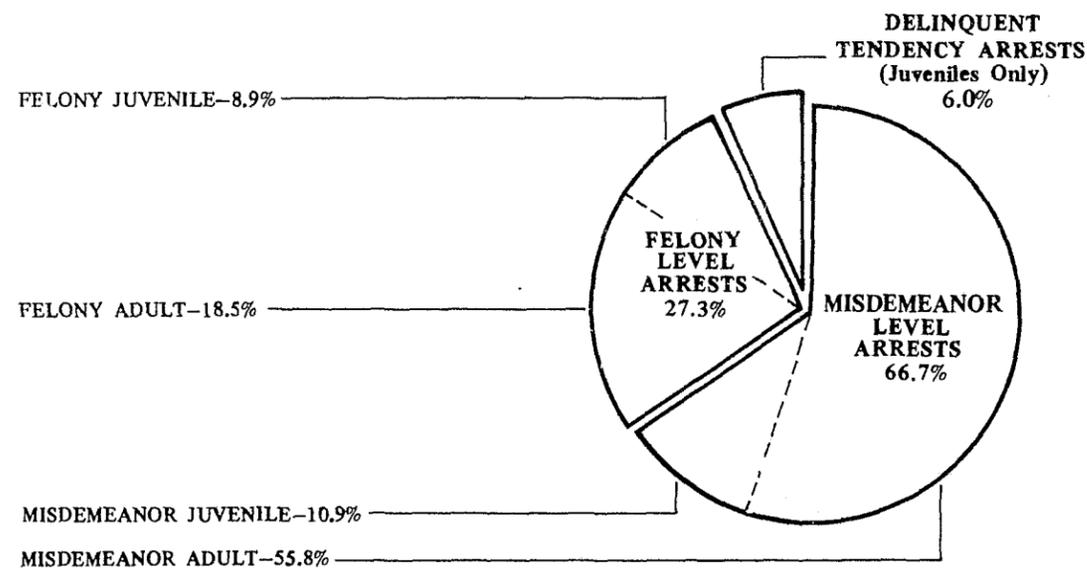
Table 11 shows about one-third of all felony-level arrests in 1975 were juveniles. Felony arrests overall have decreased 2.2 percent. When adults and juveniles are looked at individually, juveniles had a larger decrease (5.0 percent) than adults (0.8 percent).

Juveniles accounted for about one-half of all arrests in two categories, burglary and motor vehicle theft. Both of these categories have shown slight decreases in proportions from 1974 to 1975.

Chart 5 shows a comparison of juvenile and adult arrests. Juvenile arrests for theft have increased almost 200 percent, from 3,641 reported in 1970 to 10,586 reported in 1975. (See Table 11.) Juvenile arrests for theft have shown the largest proportionate increase of all arrests going from 19.9 percent in 1970 to 28.9 percent in 1975.

Drug law violation arrests of juveniles are following the same overall downward trend, decreasing almost twice as much for juveniles as adults from 1974 to 1975 (22.6 compared to 12.5 percent).

CHART 4
ARRESTS REPORTED, 1975



Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 11
ADULT AND JUVENILE FELONY-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED, 1970, 1974, AND 1975
Specific Offense by Year

Offense	1970	1974	1975	Percent change	
				1970-1975	1974-1975
Total ^a	316,482	402,421	393,658	-	-2.2
Adult	214,836	267,904	265,816	23.7	-0.8
Juvenile ^a	101,646	134,517	127,842	-	-5.0
Percent juvenile	32.1	33.4	32.5		
Homicide	1,712	2,541	2,561	50.0	0.8
Adult	1,530	2,175	2,213	14.6	1.7
Juvenile	182	366	348	91.2	-4.9
Percent juvenile	10.6	14.4	13.6		
Forcible rape	2,741	3,463	3,718	35.6	7.4
Adult	2,286	2,705	3,054	33.6	12.9
Juvenile	455	758	664	45.9	-12.4
Percent juvenile	16.6	21.9	17.9		
Robbery	17,368	22,493	23,986	38.1	6.6
Adult	12,932	14,888	16,005	23.8	7.5
Juvenile	4,436	7,605	7,981	79.9	4.9
Percent juvenile	25.5	33.8	33.3		
Assault	26,714	38,611	40,614	52.0	5.2
Adult	22,340	30,310	31,865	42.6	5.1
Juvenile	4,374	8,301	8,749	100.0	5.4
Percent juvenile	16.4	21.5	21.5		
Burglary	66,735	85,039	90,769	36.0	6.7
Adult	33,095	38,962	42,903	29.6	10.1
Juvenile	33,640	46,077	47,866	42.3	3.9
Percent juvenile	50.4	54.2	52.7		
Theft	18,301	31,936	36,659	100.3	14.8
Adult	14,660	23,519	26,073	77.9	10.9
Juvenile	3,641	8,417	10,586	190.7	25.8
Percent juvenile	19.9	26.4	28.9		
Motor vehicle theft	33,635	30,015	28,079	-16.5	-6.5
Adult	16,626	14,719	14,581	-12.3	-0.9
Juvenile	17,009	15,296	13,498	-20.6	-11.8
Percent juvenile	50.6	51.0	48.1		
Drug law violations ^b	118,314	143,896	122,076	-	-15.2
Adult	81,655	105,771	92,569	13.4	-12.5
Juvenile ^b	36,659	38,125	29,507	-	-22.6
Percent juvenile	31.0	26.5	24.2		
All other ^a	30,962	44,427	45,196	-	1.7
Adult	29,712	34,855	36,553	23.0	4.9
Juvenile ^a	1,250	9,572	8,643	-	-9.7
Percent juvenile	4.0	21.5	19.1		

^aData for 1974 and 1975 are not comparable with 1970 due to changes in offense groupings.

^bIn 1970, misdemeanor drug law violations were included in the felony category.

Adult Felony Arrests

The adult felony level had the smallest percentage decrease (0.8) of any of the arrest levels. Numerically, adult felony arrests decreased from 267,904 in 1974 to 265,816 in 1975. (See Table 12.)

CHART 5
ADULT AND JUVENILE FELONY - LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED, 1975

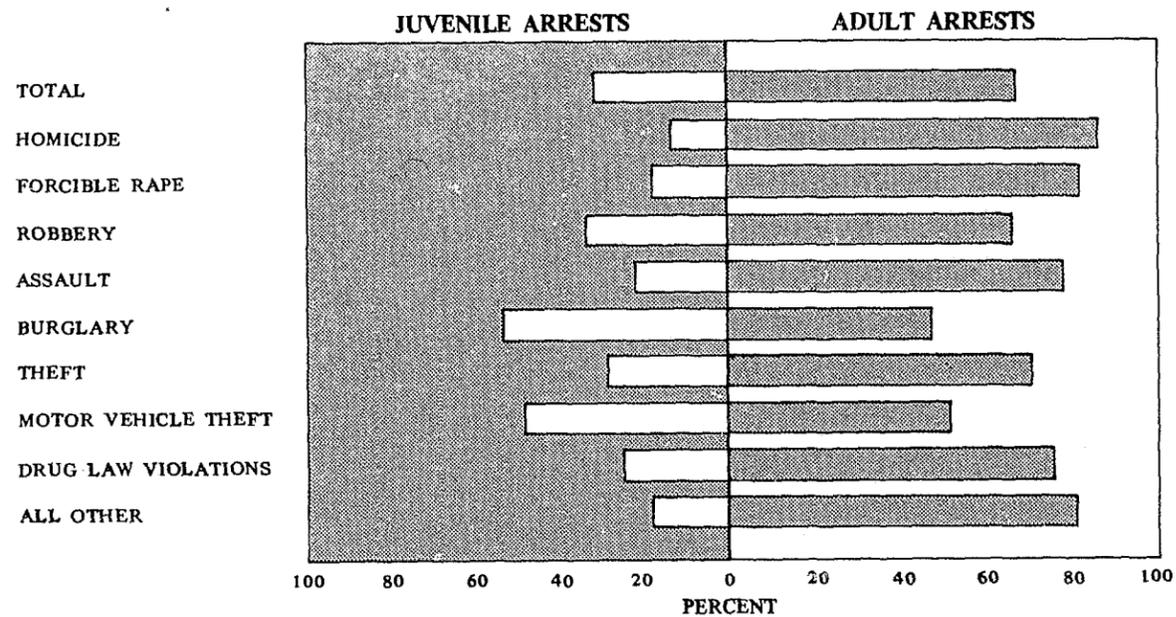


TABLE 12
ADULT FELONY ARRESTS REPORTED, 1970-1975
Specific Offense by Year

Offense	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975		Percent change	
						Number	Percent	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	214,836	229,476	240,231	239,395	267,904	265,816	100.0	23.7	-0.8
Crimes against persons	40,013	43,320	45,689	45,518	51,108	54,377	20.5	35.9	6.4
Homicide	1,530	1,809	1,995	1,776	2,175	2,213	0.8	44.6	1.7
Forcible rape	2,286	2,544	2,795	2,564	2,705	3,054	1.1	33.6	12.9
Robbery	12,932	14,080	13,904	13,698	14,888	16,005	6.0	23.8	7.5
Assault	22,340	23,918	25,894	26,540	30,310	31,865	12.0	42.6	5.1
Kidnapping	925	969	1,101	940	1,030	1,240	0.5	34.1	20.4
Crimes against property	75,518	81,805	78,485	76,353	87,582	94,565	35.6	25.2	8.0
Burglary	33,095	36,522	35,263	34,721	38,962	42,903	16.1	29.6	10.1
Theft	14,660	17,073	17,491	18,585	23,519	26,073	9.8	77.9	10.9
Motor vehicle theft	16,626	16,791	14,809	13,174	14,719	14,581	5.5	-12.3	-0.9
Forgery, checks, credit cards	11,137	11,419	10,922	9,873	10,382	11,008	4.1	-1.2	6.0
Drug law violations	81,655	84,384	95,251	96,733	105,771	92,569	34.8	13.4	-12.5
Marijuana	44,718	42,745	52,027	58,456	66,641	59,408	22.3	32.9	-10.9
All other	36,937	41,639	43,224	38,277	39,130	33,161	12.5	-10.2	-15.3
Sex law violations	3,651	3,739	3,270	3,630	3,657	3,795	1.4	3.9	3.8
Unlawful sexual intercourse	848	569	486	466	395	475	0.2	-44.0	20.3
Lewd and lascivious	1,368	1,463	1,462	1,354	1,486	1,581	0.6	15.6	6.4
All other	1,435	1,707	1,322	1,810	1,776	1,739	0.7	21.2	-2.1
All other	13,999	16,228	17,536	17,161	19,786	20,510	7.7	46.5	3.7
Weapons	3,645	4,170	4,429	5,047	6,359	6,463	2.4	77.3	1.6
Drunk driving	3,189	3,286	3,586	3,751	3,471	3,621	1.4	13.5	4.3
Hit and run	427	461	928	865	1,049	1,054	0.4	146.8	0.5
Escape	1,063	1,396	1,392	905	897	869	0.3	-18.2	-3.1
Bookmaking	1,668	2,096	1,833	1,731	1,691	1,702	0.6	2.0	0.7
Arson	708	628	818	732	770	985	0.4	39.1	27.9
All other	3,299	4,191	4,550	4,130	5,549	5,816	2.2	76.3	4.8
Total (less drug law violations)	133,181	145,092	144,980	142,662	162,133	173,247	65.2	30.1	6.9
Police dispositions	214,836	229,476	240,231	239,395	267,904	265,816	100.0	23.7	-0.8
Released	46,245	47,238	46,121	47,341	44,503	42,750	16.1	-7.6	-3.9
Other jurisdiction	9,901	10,245	8,368	6,372	11,652	9,829	3.7	-0.7	-15.6
Complaint filed	158,690	171,993	185,742	185,682	211,749	213,237	80.2	34.4	0.7

Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

The 12.5 percent decrease in drug law violations accounted for most of the overall decrease in felony arrests. Numerically, this category is the largest of the felony offenses, accounting for 34.8 percent of all adult felony arrests in 1975. All other drug arrests, although smaller in number, showed a larger decrease than marijuana (10.9 compared to 15.3 percent). Even with the 10.9 percent decrease, marijuana still accounted for six of every ten arrests for drug law violations in 1975.

Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

Adult misdemeanor arrests represent by far the greatest proportion of all arrests. The single percentage drop from 1974 arrests accounted for a numerical decline of 9,000 over the 812,067 adult misdemeanor arrests reported in 1974.

As shown in Table 13, the five-year increase from 1970 to 1975 for adult misdemeanor arrests was 8.2 percent. This is an exceptionally small increase in adult misdemeanor arrests for a five-year period. A small decrease in adult misdemeanor arrests occurred in 1973. This, coupled with the 1975 decrease, has had a depressant effect on the five-year growth rate for this arrest level.

Arrests for drunk driving accounted for almost one-third of all adult misdemeanor arrests. When the drunk category is included, over 50 percent of all adult misdemeanor arrests are attributable to the use of alcohol.

When comparing rates of increase between these two offenses, drunk driving increased 29.4 percent over the five-year period and decreased 6.0 percent from 1974 to 1975. Arrest rates for drunk had a reverse pattern, a 14.7 percent decrease since 1970 increasing slightly, 1.3 percent, from 1974 to 1975.

The largest decrease in adult misdemeanor arrests was in the category of obscene matter, 81.9 percent since 1970. Numerically, arrests for obscene matter have decreased from 1,408 to 255. It is conjectured that changes in social attitudes and laws have modified the rate of change for this arrest category.

Juvenile Arrests

Most juvenile arrest offense categories showed declines for 1975. All levels of juvenile arrests (felony, misdemeanor, and delinquent tendencies) were included in this decline. Juvenile arrests decreased 9.1 percent from 1974 to 1975. Numerically, 37,000 fewer juvenile arrests were recorded for 1975. This was a substantial change from the 408,131 arrests recorded in 1974. (See Table 14.)

TABLE 13
ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS REPORTED, 1970-1975
Specific Offense by Year

Offense	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975		Percent change	
						Number	Percent	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	742,301	738,549	746,975	781,222	812,067	803,091	100.0	8.2	-1.1
Assault and battery	20,311	21,500	24,834	24,321	27,795	31,215	3.9	53.7	12.3
Petty theft	40,554	45,267	44,888	45,118	51,394	58,751	7.3	44.9	14.3
Checks and credit cards	-	-	-	1,973	1,955	1,527	0.2	-	-21.9
Drug law violations	17,850	18,377	17,889	20,803	24,209	25,821	3.2	44.7	6.7
Indecent exposure	2,645	2,153	2,135	1,937	1,884	1,781	0.2	-32.7	-5.5
Annoying children	465	669	888	778	561	648	0.1	39.4	15.5
Obscene matter	1,408	1,322	1,282	848	685	255	0.0	-81.9	-62.8
Lewd conduct	-	-	-	4,156	3,585	3,751	0.5	-	4.6
Prostitution	6,618	7,301	7,546	9,122	8,304	8,707	1.1	31.6	4.9
Drunk	245,343	233,551	211,252	202,976	206,658	209,251	26.1	-14.7	1.3
Disorderly conduct	9,534	8,176	9,596	9,395	9,453	8,455	1.1	-11.3	-10.6
Disturbing the peace	17,383	17,424	16,819	15,326	14,645	11,751	1.5	-32.4	-9.8
Drunk driving	194,812	192,012	220,279	272,028	258,244	252,120	31.4	29.4	-6.0
Hit and run	2,044	2,204	2,554	2,882	3,018	2,800	0.3	37.0	-7.2
Traffic-custody	94,476	103,592	52,860	93,502	112,277	114,249	14.2	20.9	1.8
Gambling	5,341	5,285	5,623	4,843	4,951	5,090	0.6	-4.7	2.8
Nonsupport	5,082	5,398	5,002	3,657	2,479	2,222	0.3	-56.3	-10.4
All other ^a	78,435	74,318	123,528	67,557	69,970	64,697	8.1	-	-7.5
Police dispositions	742,301	738,549	746,975	781,222	812,067	803,091	100.0	8.2	-1.1
Released	36,095	53,937	55,497	67,084	76,569	75,643	9.4	109.6	-1.2
Other jurisdiction	28,747	29,982	26,026	28,293	33,819	10,308	1.3	-64.1	-69.5
Complaint filed	677,459	654,630	665,452	685,845	701,679	717,140	89.3	5.9	2.2

^a Data for 1973, 1974, and 1975 are not comparable with prior years due to changes in offense groupings.
Notes: Dash indicates data are unavailable.
Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 14
JUVENILE ARRESTS REPORTED, 1970-1975
Specific Offense by Year

Offense	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975		Percent change	
						Number	Percent	1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	382,935	379,454	353,232	362,617	408,131	370,950	100.0	-3.1	-9.1
Law violations ^a	217,362	219,862	217,714	259,560	300,233	284,813	76.8	-	-5.1
Felony level ^a	101,646	104,261	104,531	118,629	134,517	127,842	34.5	-	-5.0
Crimes against persons	9,447	11,119	13,610	15,249	17,030	17,742	4.8	87.8	4.2
Homicide	182	235	321	280	366	348	0.1	91.2	-4.9
Forcible rape	455	501	644	742	758	664	0.2	45.9	-12.4
Robbery	4,436	5,137	6,271	7,048	7,605	7,981	2.2	79.9	4.9
Assault	4,374	5,246	6,374	7,179	8,301	8,749	2.4	100.0	5.4
Crimes against property ^a	54,290	57,298	57,289	60,999	70,629	72,871	19.6	-	3.2
Burglary	33,640	35,842	36,085	39,888	46,077	47,866	12.9	42.3	3.9
Theft	3,641	4,692	5,343	5,985	8,417	10,586	2.9	190.7	25.8
Motor vehicle theft	17,009	16,764	15,861	14,318	15,296	13,498	3.6	-20.6	-11.8
Forgery, checks, credit cards	-	-	-	808	839	921	0.2	-	9.8
Drug law violations ^a	36,659	34,800	32,448	35,072	38,125	29,507	8.0	-	-22.6
Marijuana ^a	20,162	18,454	21,034	29,654	32,956	26,349	7.1	-	-20.0
All other ^a	16,497	16,346	11,414	5,418	5,169	3,158	0.9	-	-38.9
Arson	1,250	1,044	1,184	1,282	1,497	1,388	0.4	11.0	-7.3
All other	-	-	-	6,027	7,236	6,334	1.7	-	-12.5
Misdemeanor level ^a	115,716	115,601	113,183	140,931	165,716	156,971	42.3	-	-5.3
Assault and battery	8,308	9,464	9,743	10,199	12,071	13,099	3.5	57.7	8.5
Petty theft	53,855	54,034	49,493	50,917	63,715	62,007	16.7	15.1	-2.7
Checks and credit cards	-	-	-	81	82	34	0.0	-	-
Drug law violations ^b	-	-	-	6,606	8,163	7,443	2.0	-	-8.8
Weapons	2,481	2,543	2,562	2,403	2,554	1,764	0.5	-28.9	-30.9
Drunk driving	1,176	1,440	1,691	1,924	3,737	4,213	1.1	258.2	12.7
Drunk	-	-	-	7,701	8,875	9,291	2.5	-	4.7
Disturbing the peace	13,289	11,557	11,633	9,994	10,718	7,587	2.0	-42.9	-29.2
Glue sniffing	-	-	-	2,554	2,052	2,319	0.6	-	13.0
Malicious mischief	17,529	16,494	17,953	15,846	17,650	16,017	4.3	-8.6	-9.3
Liquor law violations ^a	15,810	17,056	17,635	9,778	10,954	10,139	2.7	-	-7.4
All other ^a	3,268	3,013	2,473	22,928	25,145	23,058	6.2	-	-8.3
Delinquent tendencies ^a	165,573	159,592	135,518	103,057	107,898	86,137	23.2	-	-20.2
Police dispositions	382,935	379,454	353,232	362,617	408,131	370,950	100.0	-3.1	-9.1
Handled within department	155,073	152,476	142,814	145,155	160,114	144,297	38.9	-6.9	-9.9
Other jurisdiction	13,595	14,652	12,435	12,145	13,108	9,396	2.5	-30.9	-28.3
Juvenile court or probation department	214,267	212,326	197,983	205,317	234,909	217,257	58.6	1.4	-7.5

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

^bMisdemeanor drug law violations were included in the felony category from 1970 through 1972.

Notes: Dash indicates data are unavailable.

Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Percent distributions are not calculated when the total number upon which those percents are based is less than 50.

Three-fifths of the 1975 numeric decrease in juvenile arrests was for delinquent tendencies. The remaining two-fifths of this total decrease were in the more serious law violations category. Within the law violations category, 1975 felony and misdemeanor-level arrests were almost equally split; experiencing percent decreases of about 5 percent each. The greatest percent decrease from 1974 to 1975 was 20.2 percent in the delinquent tendency category.

Within the felony-level category, drug law violations showed the largest numeric decline of all juvenile arrests. There were almost 9,000 fewer drug law violation arrests reported in 1975 than were reported in 1974. The percent drop in 1975 drug law violation arrests was 22.6 percent.

With a small exception from 1973 to 1974, delinquent tendency arrests have shown a consistent decline since 1970, when a high of 165,573 was recorded. This decline is generally viewed as the result of changing attitudes concerning status offenses and the concurrent impact of juvenile prevention and diversion programs.

Recent legal changes and shifts in social attitudes may portend a similar downward trend in drug law violation arrests, in particular marijuana arrests. Following a consistent increase in drug law violation arrests since 1972, a sharp abatement occurred in both adult and juvenile counts in 1975.

It can be speculated that the 1975 decline in drug law violation arrests was at least a psychological reaction within the criminal justice system to decriminalization of marijuana statutes adopted, though not yet implemented, that year. This view gains additional support from the finding that drug law violation arrests decreased most sharply the latter half of 1975. Of special note is the fact that while decriminalization statutes adopted were directed specifically to marijuana, a lessening of all other drug arrests also occurred during 1975.

Though not as numerically significant as the drop in marijuana arrests, juvenile arrests for all other drug law violations showed a much greater decline from 1974 of 38.9 compared to 20.0 percent for marijuana. (See Table 14.) Numerically, juvenile marijuana arrest counts fell from 32,956 in 1974 to 26,349 in 1975. All other drug arrests for juveniles were 5,418 in 1973 and 5,169 in 1974. The all other drug arrest category for juveniles dropped sharply to 3,158 in 1975.

An additional factor related to the general decline in juvenile arrest counts for 1975 should be mentioned. This factor is concerned with the proportionate decrease of juveniles (ages 8-18) in the general California population. Arrest rates for juveniles are traditionally based upon general population counts. Until 1975, however, this shrinkage of the juvenile proportion of the population has not been reflected in the arrest rates. In fact, a review of past publications indicates juvenile arrest rates per 100,000 population showed percent increases for both 1973 over 1972 and 1974 over 1973. However, based on the evidence at hand, the decline in 1975 arrest rates appears to be influenced less by the decrease in the juvenile population than by other factors. Changing social attitudes, and redefinitions of crimes and penalties appear to be more pertinent factors for the 1975 decreases in arrests.

Ratio of Total Felony-Level Arrests to Crimes

Table 15 shows that the ratio of felony-level arrests per each 100 major crimes has remained fairly consistent from 1970 through 1975. The ratio of arrests to crimes against persons is higher than that for crimes against property. The highest ratio is for willful homicide while the lowest ratio is for burglary. Notable in Table 15 is the high degree of consistency in ratios from year to year between offense categories.

The unique pattern shown for homicide ratios should be explained. To begin with, homicides have a high arrest clearance rate compared to other major crime categories. While a single arrested offender may be responsible for several homicides, it is more often the case that multiple offenders will be responsible for a single homicide. When the percent of crimes cleared is compared with the ratio of arrests per 100 crimes, this overage of arrests to crimes is apparent. For instance, homicide arrests in 1975 showed a ratio of 112 per 100 crimes, yet only three-fourths of all homicides were cleared by arrest.

TABLE 15
RATIO OF FELONY-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED
PER EACH 100 SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES, 1970-1975

Year	Total seven major offenses	Willful homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Theft (\$200 and over)	Motor vehicle theft
1970	26	120	39	42	60	19	25	24
1971	25	119	42	40	61	18	29	23
1972	25	124	42	41	62	18	30	22
1973	25	106	40	42	59	18	29	21
1974	27	124	41	43	60	20	29	23
1975	26	112	42	40	60	19	27	21

Arrest Register Data

In 1975, the Bureau obtained individual records for about 80 percent of all recorded felony and misdemeanor arrests. This enabled the display of age, race, and sex groupings for four-fifths of all 1975 reported felony and misdemeanor arrests. Tables 16 and 17 show the offense categories and crime level (felony and misdemeanor) breakdowns for these groupings. Examinations of these breakdowns show both pronounced consistencies and some variances among Arrest Register (individual arrest records) data.

Overall Data

The over one million arrests reported on the 1975 Arrest Register show that males greatly exceed females. The margin is roughly six males to one female regardless of level of arrest. Overall, adult arrest counts exceed those recorded for juveniles (under 18 years of age). Here the ratio is shown to be smaller, two adults to one juvenile on the felony level and for misdemeanor-level offenses, the ratio is much greater, five adults to one juvenile arrest. A more detailed review of arrest characteristics by crime level and type show other patterns of note.²

Felony-Level Arrest Data

There were 305,980 felony-level arrests recorded on the Arrest Register during 1975. A study of Table 16 shows that male felony-level arrests are more apt to involve whites than nonwhites.

²See Special Reports section, pages 53 to 54 for additional study findings on age and sex by offense trends.

TABLE 16
ADULT AND JUVENILE FELONY-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED ON THE
MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER, 1975^a
Offense by Age, Sex, and Race

Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	White		Mexican-American		Negro		Other	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	305,980	267,425	38,555	144,661	22,314	49,910	4,978	67,853	10,421	5,001	842
Under 18	101,677	90,953	10,724	51,773	6,738	16,787	1,602	20,621	2,141	1,772	243
18-24	115,520	100,604	14,916	55,871	8,732	19,490	1,838	23,544	4,020	1,699	326
25-39	69,798	59,408	10,390	29,069	5,424	10,941	1,222	18,234	3,526	1,164	218
40 and over	18,985	16,460	2,525	7,948	1,420	2,692	316	5,454	734	366	55
Crimes against persons	55,564	49,541	6,023	19,895	2,252	11,078	900	17,284	2,711	1,284	160
Homicide	1,993	1,710	283	610	116	430	35	620	120	50	12
Under 18	262	247	15	70	6	84	0	88	9	5	0
18-24	760	660	100	187	34	212	17	241	45	20	4
25-39	698	589	109	250	45	118	13	206	47	15	4
40 and over	273	214	59	103	31	16	5	85	19	10	4
Forcible rape	2,791	2,772	19	1,095	8	658	5	952	6	67	0
Under 18	506	500	6	179	2	123	1	186	3	12	0
18-24	1,097	1,088	9	404	5	290	2	367	2	27	0
25-39	977	973	4	417	1	209	2	323	1	24	0
40 and over	211	211	0	95	0	36	0	76	0	4	0
Robbery	18,252	16,649	1,603	5,551	569	2,910	242	7,827	757	361	35
Under 18	6,318	5,699	619	1,543	169	971	109	3,054	321	131	20
18-24	7,392	6,767	625	2,454	267	1,206	82	2,989	267	118	9
25-39	3,961	3,640	321	1,349	117	640	42	1,559	157	92	5
40 and over	581	543	38	205	16	93	9	225	12	20	1
Assault	31,446	27,426	4,020	12,206	1,498	6,883	604	7,549	1,806	788	112
Under 18	6,931	6,041	890	2,494	305	1,765	194	1,613	374	169	17
18-24	10,877	9,671	1,206	4,331	428	2,747	196	2,349	555	244	27
25-39	9,648	8,306	1,342	3,724	493	1,777	153	2,521	640	284	56
40 and over	3,990	3,408	582	1,657	272	594	61	1,066	237	91	12
Kidnapping	1,082	984	98	433	61	197	14	336	22	18	1
Under 18	126	112	14	50	5	23	5	38	4	1	0
18-24	443	403	40	182	27	86	4	128	9	7	0
25-39	419	382	37	161	24	74	4	138	8	9	1
40 and over	94	87	7	40	5	14	1	32	1	1	0

TABLE 16 - Continued
ADULT AND JUVENILE FELONY-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED ON THE
MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER, 1975^a
Offense by Age, Sex, and Race

Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	White		Mexican-American		Negro		Other	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crimes against property	132,040	117,110	14,930	64,142	8,468	21,203	2,130	29,634	3,969	2,131	363
Burglary	69,963	63,962	6,001	36,044	3,436	11,773	996	15,055	1,410	1,090	159
Under 18	37,122	34,415	2,707	20,549	1,752	5,930	408	7,337	473	599	74
18-24	21,507	19,619	1,888	10,610	976	3,922	323	4,769	540	318	49
25-39	9,464	8,309	1,155	4,066	552	1,620	214	2,484	361	139	28
40 and over	1,870	1,619	251	819	156	301	51	465	36	34	8
Theft	30,499	26,387	4,112	14,838	2,185	4,023	496	6,999	1,315	527	116
Under 18	9,545	8,650	895	5,117	501	1,316	112	2,024	249	193	33
18-24	10,774	9,156	1,618	5,283	864	1,418	194	2,299	517	156	43
25-39	7,610	6,385	1,225	3,271	600	971	132	2,015	462	128	31
40 and over	2,570	2,196	374	1,167	220	318	58	661	87	50	9
Motor vehicle theft	21,964	20,276	1,688	9,329	894	4,678	406	5,865	344	404	44
Under 18	10,681	9,752	929	4,683	498	2,457	281	2,360	126	252	24
18-24	7,458	6,972	486	2,988	241	1,590	95	2,286	135	108	15
25-39	3,175	2,943	232	1,327	126	556	27	1,021	74	39	5
40 and over	650	609	41	331	29	75	3	198	9	5	0
Forgery, checks, credit cards	9,614	6,485	3,129	3,931	1,953	729	232	1,715	900	110	44
Under 18	812	532	280	377	179	73	30	76	65	6	6
18-24	3,934	2,462	1,472	1,425	895	331	112	669	444	37	21
25-39	3,883	2,698	1,185	1,595	736	265	81	789	354	49	14
40 and over	985	793	192	534	143	60	9	181	37	18	3
Drug law violations	93,753	78,584	15,169	48,136	10,204	13,195	1,653	16,214	3,060	1,039	252
Under 18	23,940	20,032	3,908	13,854	3,057	2,991	389	2,916	402	271	60
18-24	43,239	36,507	6,732	23,870	4,568	5,946	708	6,204	1,320	487	136
25-39	22,841	18,862	3,979	9,410	2,286	3,523	472	5,687	1,175	242	46
40 and over	3,733	3,183	550	1,002	293	735	84	1,407	163	39	10
All other	24,623	22,190	2,433	12,488	1,390	4,434	295	4,721	681	547	67
Under 18	5,434	4,973	461	2,857	264	1,054	73	929	115	133	9
18-24	8,039	7,299	740	4,137	427	1,742	105	1,243	186	177	22
25-39	7,122	6,321	801	3,499	444	1,188	82	1,491	247	143	28
40 and over	4,028	3,597	431	1,995	255	450	35	1,058	133	94	8

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

However, this slight difference slackens with age. Beyond age twenty-four, nonwhite males exceed overall white arrest counts. Interestingly, this age reversal does not occur for females. They consistently show a greater white over nonwhite arrest count for all age groups.

Crimes against persons show variances within age and offense groups but overall both nonwhite male and female arrest counts are higher than those recorded for whites. On the other hand, crimes against property show a fair margin of both white male and female arrest counts over their nonwhite counterparts.

Almost one-third of all felony-level arrests recorded on the Arrest Register for 1975 were drug law violations. Of the over 93,000 drug law violation arrests reported, whites clearly predominate. This arrest edge for whites holds up regardless of sex or age with one exception. Male Negroes over forty comprised one-third of all drug law violation arrests recorded for that age group. Of drug law violation arrests for persons over 40, 1,407 were Negro males and 1,002 were white males.

Misdemeanor-Level Arrest Data

There were 784,839 total misdemeanor-level arrests recorded on the Arrest Register during 1975 as shown in Table 17. Adults exceeded in counts of recorded arrests with the single exception of the petty theft offense category. For this offense category, the 48,872 arrests recorded for juveniles exceeded the combined totals reported for all other age groups. The 1975 misdemeanor counts for whites led the combined counts for all nonwhite groups by a substantial margin with one exception. The arrest count superiority for whites is reversed only for the traffic offense category.

Of special note is the age distribution for traffic and traffic-related offenses. For drunk driving offenses, the 25-39 year-old group showed a hefty margin of arrest counts. For other than drunk driving traffic offenses, the 18-24 year-old group showed a substantial lead in number of arrests.

TABLE 17
ADULT AND JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED
ON THE MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER, 1975^a
Offense by Age, Sex, and Race

Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	White		Mexican-American		Negro		Other	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	784,839	675,120	109,719	387,808	70,990	155,834	15,310	111,510	19,795	19,968	3,624
Under 18	125,438	96,627	28,811	63,414	18,616	18,489	4,538	12,701	4,869	2,023	788
18-24	224,090	193,433	30,657	110,921	18,035	49,386	4,386	29,081	7,246	4,045	990
25-39	239,316	209,238	30,078	110,367	18,848	51,335	4,340	40,080	5,683	7,456	1,207
40 and over	195,995	175,822	20,173	103,106	15,491	36,624	2,046	29,648	1,997	6,444	639
Assault and battery	35,711	30,395	5,316	17,712	2,816	6,176	993	5,682	1,335	825	172
Under 18	10,372	8,119	2,253	4,493	1,113	1,676	489	1,714	590	236	61
18-24	11,652	10,320	1,332	5,943	684	2,317	246	1,807	357	253	45
25-39	9,783	8,575	1,208	4,995	677	1,660	171	1,677	311	243	49
40 and over	3,904	3,381	523	2,281	342	523	87	484	77	93	17
Petty theft	95,650	59,134	36,516	36,646	21,183	10,161	6,155	10,689	7,649	1,638	1,529
Under 18	48,872	32,124	16,748	20,981	10,523	4,879	2,256	5,481	3,428	783	541
18-24	23,308	14,056	9,252	8,340	4,722	2,747	1,723	2,608	2,432	361	375
25-39	14,884	8,398	6,486	4,335	3,183	1,796	1,483	1,963	1,412	304	408
40 and over	8,586	4,556	4,030	2,990	2,755	739	693	637	377	190	205
Drug law violations	23,834	19,466	4,368	11,796	3,011	4,691	620	2,665	665	314	72
Under 18	5,144	3,995	1,149	2,949	920	691	128	304	87	51	14
18-24	10,056	8,178	1,878	5,158	1,273	1,932	286	956	286	132	33
25-39	6,853	5,770	1,083	2,873	629	1,709	175	1,088	259	100	20
40 and over	1,781	1,523	258	816	189	359	31	317	33	31	5
Drunk	173,354	161,243	12,111	82,689	8,402	47,169	1,651	22,277	1,431	9,108	627
Under 18	7,299	6,015	1,284	3,695	983	1,913	221	274	45	133	35
18-24	33,075	30,413	2,662	16,600	1,665	9,965	426	2,716	425	1,132	146
25-39	52,910	48,871	4,039	22,662	2,619	14,557	579	8,108	576	3,544	265
40 and over	80,070	75,944	4,126	39,732	3,135	20,734	425	11,179	385	4,299	181
Drunk driving	228,497	205,831	22,666	128,793	18,181	48,878	2,156	24,056	1,894	4,104	435
Under 18	3,735	3,365	370	2,297	300	917	48	105	17	46	5
18-24	53,561	49,616	3,945	30,483	3,142	15,089	479	3,221	252	823	72
25-39	92,296	83,055	9,241	49,029	7,091	21,743	1,033	10,335	907	1,948	210
40 and over	78,905	69,795	9,110	46,984	7,648	11,129	596	10,395	718	1,287	148

TABLE 17 - Continued
 ADULT AND JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR-LEVEL ARRESTS REPORTED
 ON THE MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER, 1975^a
 Offense by Age, Sex, and Race

Offense and age	Total	Male	Female	White		Mexican-American		Negro		Other	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Traffic	99,861	91,798	8,063	44,181	5,105	18,750	1,090	27,443	1,680	1,424	188
Under 18 . . .	3,791	3,384	407	2,457	305	594	65	296	29	37	8
18-24	50,779	47,234	3,545	23,535	2,210	10,589	507	12,471	751	639	77
25-39	35,741	32,430	3,311	14,086	2,017	6,280	441	11,457	768	607	85
40 and over .	9,550	8,750	800	4,103	573	1,287	77	3,219	132	141	18
All other	127,932	107,253	20,679	65,991	12,292	20,009	2,645	18,698	5,141	2,555	601
Under 18 . . .	46,225	39,625	6,600	26,542	4,472	7,819	1,331	4,527	673	737	124
18-24	41,659	33,616	8,043	20,862	4,339	6,747	719	5,302	2,743	705	242
25-39	26,849	22,139	4,710	12,387	2,632	3,590	458	5,452	1,450	710	170
40 and over .	13,199	11,873	1,326	6,200	849	1,853	137	3,417	275	403	65

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

PROSECUTION

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)

The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics system, which began with a 25 percent sample in four counties in 1973, became operational statewide in 1975. The OBTS system is based on the concept of following an individual from point of arrest to final disposition. This concept is able to show the amount of activity at each level in the criminal justice system and how these different levels interrelate.

The 1974 OBTS data are based on four reporting counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and San Diego, representing 60 percent of the state. Based on these 1974 data, Chart 6 follows 1,000 arrestees through the system showing the activity at each major level.

Superior Court Filings

The number of defendants being filed on for felony offenses in superior court has decreased 25.1 percent since 1969. Much of this decrease has been in filings for drug law violations which dropped from 28,830 in 1969 to 14,012 in 1974 (51.4 percent). (See Table 18.)

Much of the decrease in superior court caseload and corresponding increase in lower court caseload can be attributed to Section 17 of the Penal Code. This allows defendants charged with certain felonies to be tried in lower rather than superior court.

Another offense category, although much smaller in number than drug law violations, which showed a large decrease in filings was motor vehicle theft, down by 58.4 percent.

Even though felony filings decreased overall, several offense categories showed substantial increases. Robbery and theft, both approximately the same volumewise, increased 32.0 percent and 26.7 percent, respectively.

CHART 6
ADULT FELONY OFFENSE PROCEEDINGS, 1974^a

OF EACH 1,000 ARRESTS:

● 547 WERE NOT CONVICTED

● 100 defendants were released by law enforcement agencies. The major reasons for release were insufficient evidence, victims declined to prosecute, elements of proof were missing, the police were convinced of a suspect's innocence, or the subject was released in the interest of justice.

● 150 defendants were released because the District Attorney or the City Attorney would not issue a complaint. Major reasons given for denying the complaints were lack of probable cause, lack of corpus (insufficient evidence), illegal search, victim refused to prosecute, witness unavailable, and cases combined with other cases.

● 297 defendants were released at a court level. Dismissals were the most frequent cause of release, followed by acquittal, remanded to juvenile court, and not guilty by reason of insanity.

■ 453 WERE CONVICTED

■ 276 pled guilty.

■ 116 changed their plea from not guilty to guilty.

■ 28 pled no contest (nolo contendere).

■ 16 were convicted by jury.

■ 12 were convicted by a judge.

■ 5 were convicted by a judge after he read the transcript of the lower court proceedings.

▲ 453 WERE SENTENCED

▲ 23 received a fine only.

▲ 40 received a jail sentence only.

▲ 189 were placed on probation with a jail sentence to be served before they were released to probation.

▲ 160 were placed on probation without a jail sentence.

▲ 8 were sent to the California Youth Authority.

▲ 1 was sent to Atascadero as a Mentally Disordered Sex Offender (MDSO).

▲ 8 were sent to the California Rehabilitation Center as drug addicts.

▲ 24 were sent to state prison.

TABLE 18
FELONY FILINGS ON DEFENDANTS IN SUPERIOR COURT, 1969-1974
By Charged Offense

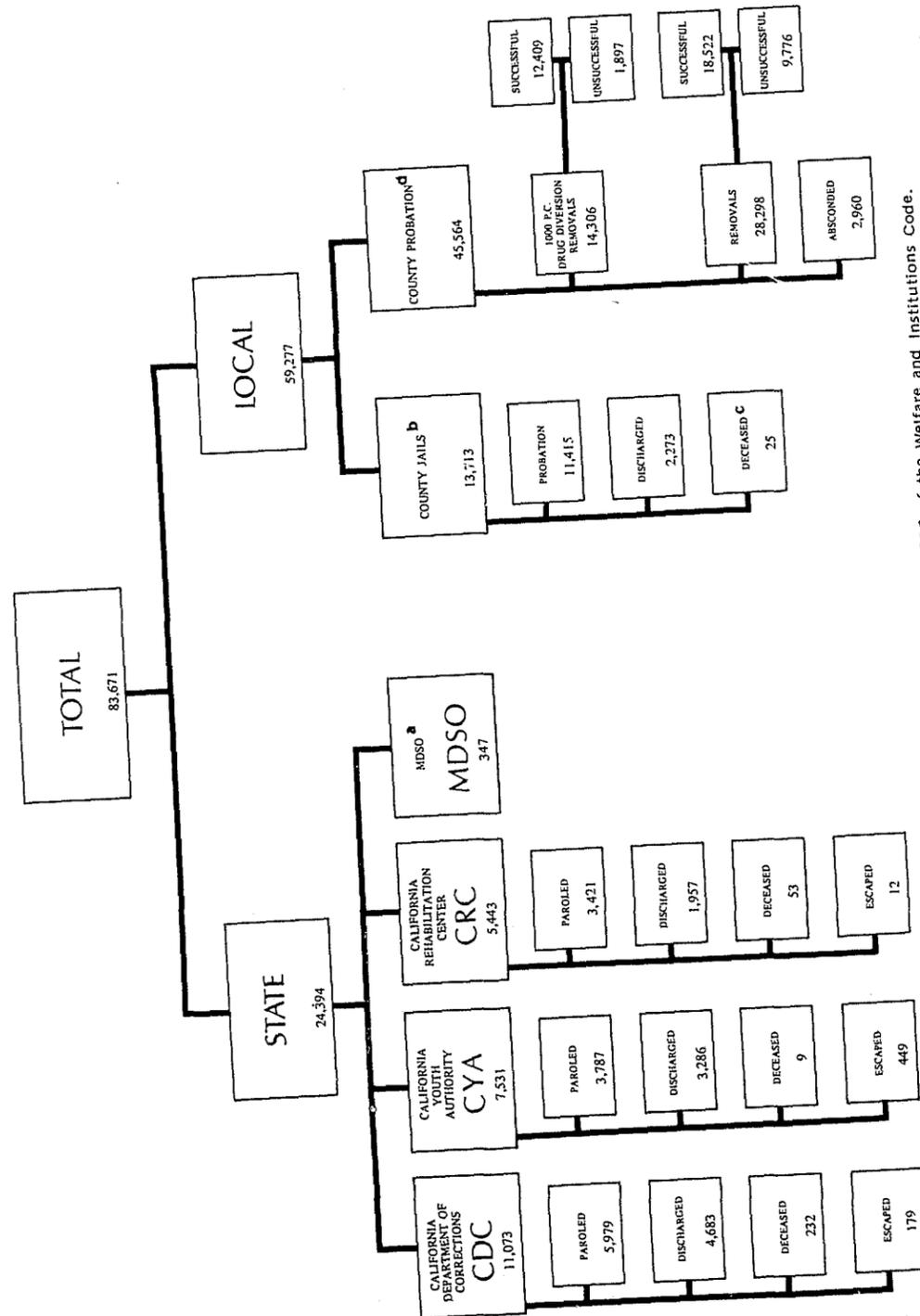
Charged offense	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Per- cent										
Total	71,313	100.0	71,850	100.0	70,663	100.0	63,692	100.0	55,268	100.0	53,441	100.0
Homicide	1,226	1.7	1,201	1.7	1,377	1.9	1,281	2.0	1,248	2.3	1,357	2.5
Manslaughter, vehicular	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	0.3	81	0.1	71	0.1
Forcible rape	887	1.2	871	1.2	931	1.3	1,005	1.6	823	1.5	849	1.6
Robbery	4,102	5.8	4,375	6.1	5,123	7.2	4,878	7.7	4,778	8.6	5,415	10.1
Assault	4,131	5.8	4,083	5.7	4,016	5.7	4,645	7.3	4,278	7.7	4,485	8.4
Kidnapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	0.5	305	0.6	319	0.6
Burglary	10,626	14.9	11,336	15.8	12,460	17.6	11,341	17.8	10,620	19.2	10,940	20.5
Theft	4,407	6.2	5,574	7.8	5,452	7.7	5,524	8.7	5,055	9.1	5,582	10.4
Motor vehicle theft ..	4,087	5.7	3,023	4.2	2,897	4.1	2,313	3.6	1,978	3.6	1,699	3.2
Forgery, checks, credit cards	5,589	7.8	5,465	7.6	5,097	7.2	4,422	6.9	3,998	7.2	3,481	6.5
Drug law violations ..	28,830	40.4	29,030	40.4	26,461	37.4	21,373	33.6	16,302	29.5	14,012	26.2
Marijuana	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,884	13.9	6,566	11.9	5,354	10.0
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,489	19.6	9,736	17.6	8,658	16.2
Sex law violations ...	1,867	2.6	1,751	2.4	1,784	2.5	1,738	2.7	1,571	2.8	1,415	2.6
Weapons	-	-	-	-	-	-	883	1.4	825	1.5	729	1.4
Drunk driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	704	1.1	611	1.1	546	1.0
Hit and run	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	0.2	164	0.3	147	0.3
Escape	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,339	2.1	901	1.6	728	1.4
Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	483	0.8	590	1.1	568	1.1
All other	5,561	7.8	5,141	7.2	5,065	7.2	1,078	1.7	1,140	2.1	1,098	2.1
Total	71,313	100.0	71,850	100.0	70,663	100.0	63,692	100.0	55,268	100.0	53,441	100.0
Information	61,754	86.6	63,630	88.6	62,070	87.8	55,935	87.8	48,190	87.2	46,108	86.3
Indictment	2,525	3.5	2,610	3.6	2,889	4.1	2,401	3.8	1,943	3.5	1,902	3.6
Certification	7,034	9.9	5,610	7.8	5,704	8.1	5,356	8.4	5,135	9.3	5,431	10.2

Notes: Filing data which are dashed from 1969-1971 were grouped and cannot be broken out to show individual offenses. Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

^aBased on 1974 data from the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics system.

CHART 7

PERSONS CONVICTED IN SUPERIOR COURT WHO WERE RELEASED OR TERMINATED FROM A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION DURING 1974
By State and Local Levels



^aMentally Disordered Sex Offender, encompasses Sections 5512, 5518, 6316, and 6326 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
^bExcluded are data from Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.
^cStatistical data on deaths were not reported to the Department of Justice until September 1974.
^dDoes not include Los Angeles County.

ADULT PROBATION

Active Adult Probation Caseload

The number of adults placed on probation from either superior or lower court has more than doubled since 1964. As of December 31, 1974 there were 158,887 adults on probation caseloads. Since 1972, the greatest proportion of the caseload has shifted from superior court to lower court. (See Table 19.)

The percent of adults who were placed on probation decreased for superior court cases for the fifth consecutive year, from 54.0 percent in 1969 to 45.1 percent in 1974.

Since 1969, the number of adults placed on probation from lower courts has increased steadily from 46,918 to 87,288 in 1974. This is an 86.0 percent increase compared to a smaller 29.9 percent increase for superior court. This increase in the lower court probation caseload can be attributed in part to Section 17b P.C.

TABLE 19
ACTIVE ADULT PROBATION CASELOAD ON DECEMBER 31, 1964-1974
Type of Court by Year

Year	Total	Percent change	Superior court	Lower court	Percent superior court to total caseload
1964	75,545	5.2	31,974	43,571	42.3
1965	78,847	4.4	33,677	45,170	42.7
1966	80,645	2.3	36,053	44,592	44.7
1967	83,517	3.6	39,474	44,043	47.3
1968	93,282	11.7	46,263	47,019	49.6
1969	102,042	9.4	55,124	46,918	54.0
1970	117,095	14.8	62,141	54,954	53.1
1971	132,078	12.8	68,379	63,699	51.8
1972	143,183	8.4	72,757	70,426	50.8
1973	150,292	5.0	72,539	77,753	49.1
1974	158,887	7.7	71,599	87,288	45.1
Percent change					
1974 over 1964 .	110.3	-	123.9	100.3	-
1974 over 1969 .	55.7	-	29.9	86.0	-

Removals from Probation

Over 65 percent of the adults placed on probation completed their terms. As shown in Table 20, adults who absconded or had their superior court probation revoked accounted for about 31 percent.

Percentagewise, successful probation terminations have increased since 1969 (57.3 compared to 65.5 percent) while those who absconded or had their probation revoked have decreased (34.8 percent in 1969 to 31.4 percent in 1974).

TABLE 20
ADULT DEFENDANTS REMOVED FROM SUPERIOR COURT PROBATION, 1969-1974
Type of Removal by Year

Year	Total	Terminated		Revoked and absconded ^a		Other ^b	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1969 ^c	20,156	11,552	57.3	7,019	34.8	1,585	7.9
1970 ^c	27,859	14,835	53.3	9,152	32.9	3,872	13.9
1971 ^c	32,519	17,192	52.9	9,683	29.8	5,644	17.4
1972 . .	28,256	17,798	63.0	9,299	32.9	1,159	4.1
1973 . .	29,229	18,420	63.0	9,328	31.9	1,481	5.1
1974 . .	28,297	18,522	65.5	8,882	31.4	893	3.2

^aData for 1969-1971 included persons who were loss of jurisdiction cases as described by Section 1203.2a of the Penal Code and persons whose probation orders terminated while bench warrants were outstanding or while they were in custody.
^bIncluded are transfers from jurisdiction, deceased, sentence vacated, appeal, etc.
^cIncluded are cases where probation and jail term are for the same length of time and those placed on probation without supervision.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

CORRECTIONS

During 1974, there were 218,364 adults under some type of supervision in California including probation, jail, camp, prison, or parole. (See Table 21.)

Almost three-fourths of these adults were under supervision of county probation departments (158,887). There were 11.5 percent (25,217) incarcerated in county or city jails and camps.

Approximately 15 percent of the adults under supervision were under state supervision: 10.4 percent (22,711) were serving prison terms and 5.3 percent (11,549) were on parole status.

TABLE 21
STATUS OF ADULTS UNDER SUPERVISION, 1970-1974

Type of supervision	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent change	
						1970-1974	1973-1974
Total	182,385	193,906	202,734	208,238	218,364	19.7	4.9
State supervision	37,326	34,199	32,596	33,585	34,260	-8.2	2.0
Prison ^a	22,399	18,391	17,748	20,589	22,711	1.4	10.3
Parole caseload ^a	14,927	15,808	14,848	12,996	11,549	-22.6	-11.1
Local supervision	145,059	159,707	170,138	174,653	184,101	26.9	5.4
County jails ^b	18,644	17,889	18,228	16,410	18,853	1.1	14.9
Sentenced	7,467	6,123	7,649	5,492	8,269	10.7	50.6
Not sentenced	11,117	11,766	10,579	10,918	10,584	-5.3	-3.1
City jails ^b	2,071	2,072	2,192	1,915	1,815	-12.4	-5.2
Sentenced	332	303	392	279	147	-55.7	-47.3
Not sentenced	1,739	1,769	1,800	1,636	1,668	-4.1	2.0
County and city camps ^b	7,249	7,668	6,535	6,036	4,549	-37.2	-24.6
Sentenced	7,249	7,645	6,456	5,853	4,371	-39.7	-25.3
Not sentenced	0	23	79	183	178	-	-2.7
Active probation caseload ^a	117,095	132,078	143,183	150,292	158,887	35.7	5.7
Superior court	62,141	68,379	72,757	72,539	71,599	15.2	-1.3
Lower court	54,954	63,699	70,426	77,753	87,288	58.8	12.3

^aOne day count taken December 31st of each year.
^bOne day count taken each year on the fourth Thursday of September.
 Note: Percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year is less than 50.
 Source: State supervision data taken from *Movement of Prison Population*, California Department of Corrections.

Parole caseloads have been steadily decreasing since 1971. Over the five-year period, the caseload has decreased 22.6 percent. From 1973 to 1974 they decreased 11.1 percent.

On the other hand, prison commitments, after decreasing from 1970 to 1972, are beginning an upward trend, having increased 16.0 and 10.3 percent in the last two years.

Bookings - County Jail

The number of persons booked into county jail in five of the largest counties in California is shown in Table 22. These five counties, which represent almost 60 percent of the state's population, booked 394,897 persons into their facilities during 1974. This averages 32,908 bookings per month, or 1,082 per day with a daily count of 13,012 for these five counties. Los Angeles County, with 212,447 bookings in 1974 represents 53.8 percent of the five-county total.

TABLE 22
ADULT PRISONERS IN FIVE SELECTED COUNTY JAILS, 1973-1974
Annual Bookings and Daily Count Averages by County

County	Annual bookings		Daily count averages		Percent change		1974 average prisoners booked	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	Annual bookings 1973-1974	Daily count averages 1973-1974	Monthly	Daily
Total	382,325	394,897	13,446	13,012	3.3	-3.2	32,908	1,082
Los Angeles	210,634	212,447	9,021	8,388	0.9	-7.0	17,704	582
Selected counties less Los Angeles	171,691	182,450	4,425	4,624	6.3	4.5	15,204	500
Alameda	27,399	26,674	1,235	1,401	-2.6	13.4	2,223	73
Orange	47,469	51,040	1,034	1,077	7.5	4.2	4,253	140
San Diego	63,045	71,683	1,140	1,174	13.7	3.0	5,974	196
Santa Clara	33,778	33,053	1,016	972	-2.1	-4.3	2,754	91

JUVENILE PROBATION

Source of Juvenile Initial Referrals

Law enforcement agencies were the major source for referring juveniles to probation departments during 1974 with 89.3 percent of the total initial referrals. Historically, law enforcement agencies have consistently been the largest referral source. (See Table 23.)

Courts, the second-highest referral source, have decreased as a referral source proportionately by one-half, from 6.8 percent in 1969 to 3.3 percent in 1974.

TABLE 23
INITIAL JUVENILE REFERRALS TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, 1969-1974
Source of Referral by Year

Source of referral	Year						Percent	
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1969	1974
Total	158,335	159,978	170,185	160,904	164,436	178,332	100.0	100.0
Law enforcement	134,363	137,039	145,354	139,549	144,255	159,286	84.9	89.3
Courts	10,709	10,298	11,126	7,006	5,655	5,957	6.8	3.3
Schools	4,143	4,944	5,234	5,681	5,598	5,415	2.6	3.0
Parents	3,654	3,149	3,551	4,108	4,230	3,580	2.3	2.0
Probation department	-	1,171	1,225	1,368	1,834	1,706	-	1.0
Other and unknown ^a	5,466	3,377	3,695	3,192	2,864	2,388	3.5	1.3

^aProbation department referrals were included in the "other and unknown" category for 1969 and therefore these data are not comparable with 1970.

Notes: Dash indicates data are unavailable.

Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 24
JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS, 1969-1974

Arrests and dispositions	Year						Percent		Percent change	
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1969	1974	1969-1974	1973-1974
	Total juvenile arrests	394,118	382,935	379,454	353,232	362,617	408,131	100.0	100.0	3.6
Handled within department	160,941	155,073	152,476	142,814	145,155	160,114	40.8	39.2	-0.5	10.3
Referred to:										
Other jurisdiction	14,118	13,595	14,652	12,435	12,145	13,108	3.6	3.2	-7.2	7.9
Juvenile court or probation department ^a	219,059	214,267	212,326	197,983	205,317	234,909	55.6	57.6	7.2	14.4
Dispositions of initial referrals to probation department ^b	158,335	158,944	168,690	160,904	164,436	178,332	40.2	43.7	12.6	8.5
Dismissed, transferred to other agency	77,935	84,343	93,591	90,806	89,889	98,657	19.8	24.2	26.6	9.8
Informal probation	22,422	21,564	21,794	22,344	23,868	25,951	5.7	6.4	15.7	8.7
Petitions filed	57,978	53,037	53,305	47,754	50,679	53,724	14.7	13.2	-7.3	6.0
Juvenile court dispositions	60,358	56,569	56,078	51,695	53,385	57,420	15.3	14.1	-4.9	7.6
Dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court	16,690	17,067	17,308	16,356	18,263	19,562	4.2	4.8	17.2	7.1
Probation - non-ward	7,800	6,965	7,068	6,170	5,545	6,517	2.0	1.6	-16.4	17.5
Probation - formal	35,451	32,158	31,449	28,907	29,275	31,004	9.0	7.6	-12.5	5.9
Committed to California Youth Authority	417	379	253	262	302	337	0.1	0.1	-19.2	11.6

^a Referrals by law enforcement include multiple arrests and arrests of juveniles already on probation or parole. These referrals are not included in probation department referral counts.

^b There were 1,034 cases in 1970 and 1,495 cases in 1971 that were excluded because they were awaiting initial probation department determination.

Note: The differences between the numbers of petitions filed and juvenile court dispositions are due to the varying time differential between filing and disposition.

Probation Actions

Over one-half (57.6 percent) of the 408,131 juveniles arrested by law enforcement agencies during 1974 were referred to county probation departments. As shown in Table 24, law enforcement agencies handled 160,114 juveniles within the department, either through local police diversion programs, citations, or reprimands.

Of the 178,332 juveniles initially referred to probation departments in 1974, the largest proportion (24.2 percent) were either dismissed at that level or transferred to other agencies. Reasons for dismissals may include diversion programs and/or counseling by the probation officer.

Another 6.4 percent or 25,951 juveniles were placed on informal probation. This type of disposition is based on a contract between the juvenile, his parents or guardians, and the probation officer without the benefit of a petition and court hearing.

Of the total juveniles arrested during 1974, only 13.2 percent reached juvenile court on the basis of initial petitions. Over the five-year period (1969-1974), formal court appearances for juveniles have decreased 7.3 percent, while other alternatives (informal probation, dismissals) have increased, 15.7 percent and 26.6 percent, respectively. However, the 1973-1974 data showed a 6.0 percent increase in the number of petitions filed.

During 1974, 7.6 percent of the 408,131 juveniles arrested were made wards of the court and placed on formal probation. Despite the fact that formal probation is still the most frequent court disposition, the number of these court dispositions has decreased 12.5 percent since 1969. However, from 1973 to 1974, the number of wards placed on formal probation increased 5.9 percent.

During 1974, there were 19,562 juveniles (4.8 percent) either dismissed by the court, transferred, or remanded to adult court for adjudication. Less than 1 percent (337) of the juveniles arrested were sent to the California Youth Authority.

Status of Active Juvenile Cases

As of December 31, 1974, there were 63,599 juveniles under some form of supervision: either on formal probation, placed on non-ward probation by the court, or placed on informal probation by the probation department. Although there was very little change in the total number of juveniles under supervision from 1970 to 1974, there was a 6.0 percent increase from 1973 to 1974. (See Table 25.)

TABLE 25
STATUS OF ACTIVE JUVENILE CASES ON DECEMBER 31, 1970-1974
Probation Status by Year

Year	Total	Type of probation						Percent change
		Formal		Non-ward		Informal		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1970	63,395	49,558	78.2	3,423	5.4	10,414	16.4	
1971	62,263	47,381	76.1	3,272	5.3	11,610	18.6	-1.8
1972	58,156	45,106	77.6	2,861	4.9	10,189	17.5	-6.6
1973	59,997	45,289	75.5	2,847	4.7	11,861	19.8	3.2
1974	63,599	46,873	73.7	2,901	4.6	13,825	21.7	6.0

Note: Data for 1969 are not comparable.

The majority (73.7 percent) of juveniles under supervision in 1974 were on formal probation (wards of the court). These 46,873 youths represented a 5.4 percent decrease over the four-year period. However, from 1973 to 1974 they showed an increase of 3.5 percent.

Non-ward probation followed the same trend as formal probation (wards of the court). It showed a four-year decrease of 15.2 and a yearly increase (1973 to 1974) of 1.9 percent. Proportionately, non-ward probation comprises 4.6 percent of the total.

The only category to show increases both over the four-year period and from 1973 to 1974 was informal probation. During 1974, there were 13,825 juveniles on informal probation, a 32.8 percent increase since 1970. Juveniles placed on informal probation do not go through juvenile court but are handled directly at the probation department level.

Removals from Probation

Juveniles can be removed from probation by release or discharge, remand to adult court, or commitment to CYA.

Summarized below are 1974 removals from probation:

Informal Probation

Case Closed - 20,140 (85.0 percent)
Petition Filed - 3,549 (15.0 percent)

Probation - Non-ward

Dismissed/Discharged - 4,803 (85.7 percent)
Made Wards of the Court - 798 (14.2 percent)

Probation - Formal

Discharged - 26,544 (94.9 percent)
Committed to CYA - 1,218 (4.4 percent)
Remanded to Adult Court - 193 (0.7 percent)

Juvenile Halls

Both admissions to and departures from juvenile halls have followed the same decreasing trend over the five-year period, with both showing yearly increases from 1970 to 1974.

As shown in Table 26, the 153,746 admissions in 1974 represented a 5.8 percent decrease over the 163,199 admissions in 1969. From 1973 to 1974, admissions increased 3.6 percent. Boys outnumbered girls in the number of admissions during 1974 by a ratio of 2 1/2 to 1.

Departures, similar in number to admissions, decreased from 163,260 to 154,027 or 5.7 percent over the five-year period. From 1973 to 1974, departures increased 4.3 percent.

Resident population as of December 31, 1974 was 3,701. This figure has declined 10.2 percent since 1969, and 7.1 percent from 1973 to 1974.

TABLE 26
POPULATION MOVEMENT IN JUVENILE HALLS, 1969-1974
Admissions and Departures by Year

Year	Resident population on January 1	Juvenile hall population movement				Resident population on December 31
		Admissions			Departures	
		Total	Boys	Girls		
1969	4,182	163,199	116,924	46,275	163,260	4,121
1970	4,121	156,788	110,852	45,936	157,390	3,519
1971	3,519	153,679	107,498	46,181	154,192	3,006
1972	3,006	144,783	101,284	43,499	144,534	3,255
1973	3,255	148,354	106,300	42,054	147,627	3,982
1974	3,982	153,746	111,631	42,115	154,027	3,701

Note: Data on dependents (Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 600) are not included for all counties.

PERSONNEL

Total criminal justice agency authorized full-time personnel increased by 4,059 persons (4.5 percent) in 1975 over 1974. (See Table 27.) Eighty-six percent of this increase was in the law enforcement and corrections categories. The prosecution category accounted for the bulk of the remainder of this increase; 523 persons, or 12.9 percent.

Law enforcement personnel increased by 2,157 persons, or 3.5 percent in 1975. Sworn personnel only increased 2.0 percent while civilian personnel increased by 1,231 persons, or 8.2 percent. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) and Bay Area Rapid Transit reported reductions in sworn personnel of 157 and 12 persons, or 2.8 and 14.6 percent, respectively. The CHP also reduced its civilian personnel total by 84 persons, resulting in a total reduction in CHP personnel of 241 persons in 1975, or 3.2 percent over 1974.

The prosecution category increased by 523 persons in 1975; one-fifth of this increase was attorneys and investigators, while the remainder was clerical staff and all other.

There was a total increase of 58 judgeships and auxiliary personnel in superior and municipal courts during 1975, an increase of 5.8 percent. There was a reduction of seven persons in justice courts during 1975, a decrease of 3.3 percent, continuing a long-term downward trend in the size of justice court staff, which stood at 207 persons for 1975.

The corrections category added 1,313 persons in 1975, an increase of 6.1 percent. Half of this increase was due to a 13.0 percent increase (857 persons) in the number of probation officers; this increase in probation officers was partially due to a job reclassification involving existing staff.

The California Youth Authority and the California Department of Corrections reported increases of 260 (6.9 percent) and 400 persons (5.0 percent), respectively.

Data showing comparisons among personnel, expenditures, crimes, and arrests from 1970-1975 are displayed in Chart 8.

TABLE 27
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1970-1975

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Percent change	
							1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	77,887	81,782	83,604	86,933	90,661	94,720	21.6	4.5
Law enforcement	55,320	57,099	58,028	59,697	62,020	64,177	16.0	3.5
Police departments	31,173	32,321	32,866	33,477	34,811	36,246	16.3	4.1
Sworn	24,389	25,123	25,480	25,979	26,597	27,047	10.9	1.7
Civilian	6,784	7,198	7,386	7,498	8,214	9,199	35.6	12.0
Sheriff's offices	15,950	17,215	17,461	18,173	18,961	19,915	24.9	5.0
Sworn	12,252	12,993	13,218	13,570	14,132	14,763	20.5	4.5
Civilian	3,698	4,222	4,243	4,603	4,829	5,152	39.3	6.7
California Highway Patrol	7,858	7,215	7,267	7,565	7,484	7,243	-7.8	-3.2
Sworn	5,674	5,513	5,464	5,695	5,555	5,398	-4.9	-2.8
Civilian	2,184	1,702	1,803	1,870	1,929	1,845	-15.5	-4.4
University of California Police	339	348	354	386	372	383	13.0	3.0
Sworn	300	301	298	294	281	294	-2.0	4.6
Civilian	39	47	56	92	91	89	-	-2.2
Bay Area Rapid Transit ^a	-	-	80	96	98	88	-	-10.2
Sworn	-	-	63	80	82	70	-	-14.6
Civilian	-	-	17	16	16	18	-	-
California State Police	-	-	-	-	294	302	-	2.7
Sworn	-	-	-	-	278	279	-	0.4
Civilian	-	-	-	-	16	23	-	-
Prosecution ^b	2,506	3,227	3,406	4,416	4,329	4,852	-	12.1
Attorneys	993	1,315	1,380	1,488	1,671	1,728	-	3.4
Investigators	427	568	608	726	655	709	-	8.2
Clerical	1,002	1,244	1,303	1,873	1,649	1,880	-	14.0
All other	84	100	115	329	354	535	-	51.1
Public defense ^c	929	1,120	1,236	1,385	1,559	1,574	69.4	1.0
Attorneys	619	745	816	883	978	998	61.2	2.0
Investigators	108	125	135	158	171	180	66.7	5.3
Clerical	193	241	266	321	362	358	85.5	-1.1
All other	9	9	19	23	48	38	-	-
Courts	1,105	1,160	1,186	1,213	1,215	1,266	14.6	4.2
Superior	503	534	564	573	573	601	19.5	4.9
Judgeship	416	443	471	477	478	503	20.9	5.2
Auxiliary ^d	87	91	93	96	95	98	12.6	3.2

TABLE 27 - Continued
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1970-1975

Agency	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Percent change	
							1970-1975	1974-1975
Municipal	358	384	392	414	428	458	27.9	7.0
Judgeship	337	356	365	376	384	406	20.5	5.7
Auxiliary ^d	21	28	27	38	44	52	-	-
Justice - Judgeship	244	242	230	226	214	207	-15.2	-3.3
Corrections	18,027	19,176	19,748	20,222	21,538	22,851	26.8	6.1
Probation departments	7,727	8,545	8,791	9,172	9,826	10,479	35.6	6.6
Probation officers	5,353	5,865	6,147	6,356	6,598	7,455	39.3	13.0
All other	2,374	2,680	2,644	2,816	3,228	3,024	27.4	-6.3
Department of Corrections	6,856	7,042	7,430	7,387	7,960	8,360	21.9	5.0
Correctional officers	2,863	2,916	3,173	3,558	4,134	4,221	47.4	2.1
Parole officers	571	637	630	647	576	613	7.4	6.4
Guidance and counseling	614	617	670	328	382	433	-29.5	13.4
All other	2,808	2,872	2,957	2,854	2,868	3,093	10.1	7.8
California Youth Authority	3,444	3,589	3,527	3,663	3,752	4,012	16.5	6.9
Correctional officers	389	407	410	430	471	662	70.2	40.6
Parole officers	380	391	428	438	431	452	18.9	4.9
Guidance and counseling	836	948	784	960	954	995	19.0	4.3
All other	1,839	1,843	1,905	1,835	1,896	1,903	3.5	0.4

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

^b Incomplete reporting prior to 1973.

^c Court appointed attorneys not included.

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

Notes: One day count of personnel taken June 30 with the exception of police departments, sheriff's offices, California Highway Patrol, and University of California police which was taken December 31 in 1970 through 1972 and October 31 in 1973 through 1975.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

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

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

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

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

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

EXPENDITURES

California criminal justice agency expenditures have been increasing every year for the past five fiscal years. These expenditures reached the 2 billion dollar mark for the first time during Fiscal Year 1974-1975, with total expenditures of \$2,112,394,000. (See Table 28.)

In addition, the increase in Fiscal Year 1974-1975 expenditures over expenditures for Fiscal Year 1973-1974 was 283 million dollars, or 15.4 percent, the largest such increase in the last five fiscal years.

The reason for this strong increase was the large increase in expenditures for law enforcement and corrections agencies over Fiscal Year 1973-1974, with 14.2 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively. These two categories accounted for 85 percent of all California criminal justice agency expenditures in Fiscal Year 1974-1975. This proportion has remained stable over the last five fiscal years.

Other large gains were reported by the courts with a 22 million dollar, or 17.9 percent increase, and the public defender agencies with a five million dollar or 16.8 percent increase. Court and court-related expenditures had a total increase of 30 million dollars over Fiscal Year 1973-1974.

TABLE 28
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEARS 1969-1970 THROUGH 1974-1975
Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars

Agency	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	Percent change	
							1970-1975	1974-1975
Total	\$1,133,461	\$1,295,856	\$1,429,104	\$1,612,367	\$1,829,882	\$2,112,394	86.4	15.4
Law enforcement	618,773	716,728	797,950	908,064	1,023,344	1,168,356	88.8	14.2
California Highway Patrol	110,875	121,933	126,520	138,706	153,377	170,881	54.1	11.4
Police departments	368,698	428,057	480,146	534,373	602,521	699,830	89.8	16.2
Sheriff's offices	137,332	164,300	188,445	231,089	262,881	291,839	112.5	11.0
California State Police	1,868	2,437	2,839	2,896	4,566	5,806	210.8	27.2
Prosecution	35,724	42,655	49,547	58,073	67,162	76,426	113.9	13.8
Public defense	13,806	17,753	21,786	25,238	29,555	34,528	150.1	16.8
Courts	76,233	86,899	98,285	109,165	124,562	146,843	92.6	17.9
Superior	29,568	34,042	38,805	43,224	49,973	59,438	101.0	18.9
Municipal	39,935	45,326	51,574	57,283	65,108	76,996	92.8	18.3
Justice	6,730	7,531	7,906	8,659	9,481	10,409	54.7	9.8
Court related	38,017	43,119	46,876	51,163	55,936	63,764	67.7	14.0
Constables and marshals	13,608	15,801	17,205	18,661	20,792	23,322	71.4	12.2
Court reporters and transcripts	590	676	727	892	882	898	52.2	1.8
County clerks	18,695	21,101	22,732	24,755	27,266	31,736	69.8	16.4
Grand juries	940	1,149	1,131	1,398	1,593	1,774	88.7	11.4
Law libraries	100	96	97	108	110	116	16.0	5.5
All other ^b	4,084	4,296	4,984	5,349	5,294	5,918	44.9	11.8
Corrections	350,909	388,703	414,661	460,664	529,324	622,477	77.4	17.6
Jails and rehabilitation	58,366	67,880	76,289	82,601	92,393	102,766	76.1	11.2
Probation departments	114,616	130,678 ^a	140,957	156,043	182,719	221,161	93.0	21.0
Department of Corrections	113,981	118,060	123,230	140,014	167,148	198,773	74.4	18.9
California Youth Authority	63,946	72,085	74,185	82,007	87,065	99,777	56.0	14.6

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

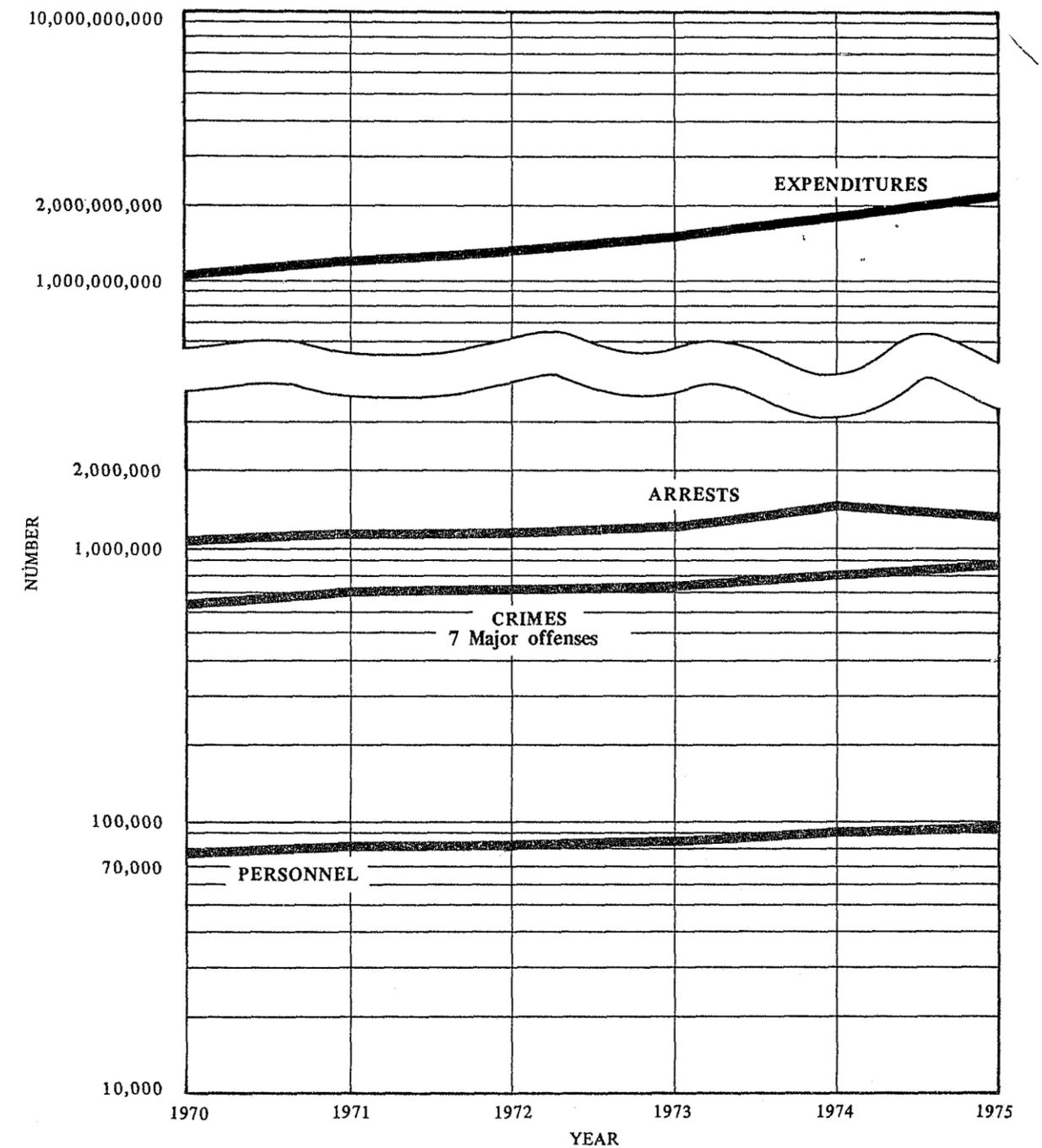
^b Includes costs for Juvenile Justice Commission, Delinquency Prevention Commission, jurors and interpreters, examination of the insane, juvenile court referees, Jury Commissioners, and other court related expenses.

Note: Expenditures may not balance due to rounding.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

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

CHART 8
COMPARISON OF CRIMES, ARRESTS, PERSONNEL
AND EXPENDITURES, 1970-1975



SPECIAL REPORTS

This section of the annual Crime and Delinquency report has been set aside to acquaint the contributors and other readers with special studies now being developed within the Bureau. These studies will be released at a later date in monograph form. They will contain more detail and analysis than is practical to include in an annual descriptive report.

The studies were specifically undertaken as the result of Bureau data users' needs and requests. They include subject areas of topical interest. These studies further cover areas central to current public issues. The two trend tables and the public survey synopsis included here are reports prepared for and released through public media. They are brief representations of the special studies now in process. They are also forerunners of reports to come.

Age Group Trends for Assaultive Offenses

Table 29 features the proportion of juveniles arrested for assaultive offenses from 1966 through 1975. It is a broad extraction of the more detailed analysis of patterns of crime and their relationships to discrete age, race, and sex groupings now being prepared.

TABLE 29
PERCENT JUVENILES OF TOTAL FELONY-
LEVEL ARRESTS, 1966-1975

Offense	Year									
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Seven major offenses ^a . . .	39.6	38.6	39.3	38.9	38.1	37.8	38.7	40.5	40.6	39.6
Homicide	11.9	11.0	13.3	12.0	10.6	11.5	13.9	13.6	14.4	13.6
Forcible rape	15.4	18.1	17.9	17.3	16.6	16.5	18.7	22.4	21.9	17.9
Robbery	17.9	18.1	21.8	24.1	25.5	26.7	31.1	34.0	33.8	33.3
Assault	15.4	16.7	15.7	15.1	16.4	18.0	19.8	21.3	21.5	21.5

^aIncludes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft.
Note: See Arrest Register section for a more detailed analysis of 1975 age group comparisons.

Sex Trends for General Offense Category

Table 30 shows an adult female arrest profile for felony and misdemeanor crimes for the years 1970 through 1975. It covers a single aspect of the criminal justice process; namely that of arrest. Arrests cover the first treatment level of the criminal justice process. The special studies being prepared will include coverage of all treatment levels. It will describe the arrest, prosecution, and the judicial process as they relate to women and crime.

TABLE 30
PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS, 1970-1975
By Specific Felony and Misdemeanor Offenses

Offense	Year					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Felony						
Total	12.9	13.1	13.0	12.7	13.3	13.5
Homicide	16.5	16.9	15.1	16.1	16.7	15.5
Robbery	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.7	8.1	8.4
Assault	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.4	13.4	12.9
Burglary	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.3	10.0	10.1
Theft	12.4	11.8	12.4	12.9	13.5	15.0
Motor vehicle theft . .	7.1	7.6	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.1
Drug law violations . .	15.5	15.9	15.6	14.8	15.2	15.7
All other	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.1	16.8	16.8
Misdemeanor						
Total	10.3	10.6	10.4	10.1	11.6	12.5
Assault and battery . .	9.9	10.1	10.4	11.0	12.0	12.1
Petty theft	39.1	37.4	38.9	40.5	40.0	41.6
Drug law violations . .	17.0	18.2	16.1	16.5	17.7	17.4
Sex law violations . . .	44.3	44.0	37.7	39.7	41.0	45.2
Drunk	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.9
Drunk driving	5.8	6.6	6.6	5.8	9.6	10.0
All other	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.4	10.0

Note: See Arrest Register section for a more detailed analysis of 1975 male-female comparisons.

Synopsis of a Handgun Survey

The study on handgun ownership and usage presents findings based on responses to questions developed by the Department of Justice and included in the Field Research Corporation's statewide FIELDSCOPE survey. The sample was designed to be a representative cross section of Californians 18 years of age and older who reside in civilian residential dwelling units. The sample consists of 1,165 individuals personally interviewed in their homes during the first week of November 1975. Three major areas relative to handguns in working order are explored: ownership of handguns by respondents, protective use of handguns by respondents, and threats to respondents with handguns.

Based upon data collected and population figures provided by the Population Research Unit of the Department of Finance, it is estimated that 2,300,000 Californians own 3,000,000 handguns.

Of respondents, the ratio of males to females who own handguns is 2 1/2 to 1. More than one-half of the respondents who own or have access to handguns stated that they have them for protection at home. An additional one-fourth gave recreation as the reason for ownership. More than one-half of the handguns last acquired were obtained within the past five years, with one-half of these obtained during the past two years. This suggests a possible increasing trend in handgun ownership.

This study will be included in fuller detail in the forthcoming report being prepared by the Bureau which will cover in detail aspects of handgun activity.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY

GENERAL TERMS

ADULT: a person 18 years of age or older.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INFORMATION: an information filing is a formal accusation of crime(s) differing from an indictment only in that it is presented by a prosecuting attorney instead of a grand jury.

Information filings are used when the lower court determines, at the preliminary hearing, that there is sufficient evidence to hold the defendant for a felony trial and prosecution at the superior court level.

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

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

JUVENILE: a person 17 years old and under.

JUVENILE COURT: specifically delegated to adjudicate juvenile offenders usually with bifurcated proceedings.

LOWER COURTS: municipal and justice courts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SENTENCE: see punishment.

SUMMARY SYSTEM: a method of collecting data based on gross counts in certain crime or arrest categories. All crimes and clearances are reported in a summary system. All arrests not reported on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register are reported by summary means.

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

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

ADULT PROCESSING TERMS

ABSCOND: to leave the judicial jurisdiction without consent.

CIVIL COMMITMENT: type of commitment in which criminal proceedings are suspended while a defendant undergoes treatment at the California Rehabilitation Center for Narcotic Addicts (CRC), with the Department of Mental Hygiene for Mentally Disordered Sex Offenders, or for persons declared insane who are undergoing psychiatric treatment.

PAROLE: the supervision of adults in the community after early release from a county jail or state prison.

PROBATION: a type of disposition rendered upon conviction which allows a convicted person to remain at liberty in the community subject to his meeting certain conditions and requirements.

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

REVOCATION: cancellation or suspension of Adult Authority parole.

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

REINSTATE: adults returned to a probation or parole caseload from an abscond or revoke status, or civil commitment.

REVOKE: withdrawal, repeal, or cancellation of probation or parole for an adult.

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

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

JUVENILE PROCESSING TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

CRIMES REPORTED LEVEL¹

SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES: offenses most likely to be reported to the police by the public. These offenses are: willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft \$200 and over, and motor vehicle theft.

Crimes Against Persons

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

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

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

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

Crimes Against Property

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

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

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

¹ Definitions of specific offenses taken from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

FELONY ARREST LEVEL

(Penal Code Sections unless indicated otherwise)²

<i>Homicide -</i>	187, 192 (except vehicular manslaughter)
<i>Manslaughter, Vehicle -</i>	192.3a
<i>Forcible Rape -</i>	220/261, 261(1), 261(2), 261(3), 261(4), 261(5), 264.1, 664/261
<i>Robbery -</i>	211, 220/211, 664/211
<i>Assault -</i>	69, 71, 148.1(a), (b), (c), 148.4(2), 149, 203, 216, 217, 218, 219.2, 221, 222, 241, 243, 244, 245a, 245b, 246, 247, 273a(1), 273d, 347, 375.4, 401, 405a, 588a, 664/187, 4500, 4501, 4501.5, 12303, 12303.1, 12303.2, 12303.3, 12303.6, 12304, 12305, 12305 HS, 12306, 12308, 12309, 12310, 12312, 12352 HS, 12354 HS, 23110b VC
<i>Kidnapping -</i>	207, 209, 210, 278, 4503
<i>Burglary -</i>	459, 464, 664/459,
<i>Theft -</i>	72, 115, 134, 182.4, 424, 474, 481, 484(a)/(b), 484b, 485, 487, 487a(a)/(b), 487.1, 487.2, 487.3, 495, 496, 496a, 497, 502.7e, 503, 504a, 506, 508, 529, 529.3, 530, 532, 538, 543, 556 IC, 664/487, 666, 667, 1733 IC, 10855 VC, 11022 BP, 11483(2) WI, 14014 WI, 17410 WI, 25541 CC, 27443 GC, 31110 GC, 31410 CC
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft -</i>	487.3, 499d, 664/487.3, 664/10851 VC, 10851 VC

²BP - Business and Professions Code; CC - Corporations Code; GC - Government Code; HS - Health and Safety Code; IC - Insurance Code; VC - Vehicle Code; WI - Welfare and Institutions Code.

FELONY ARREST LEVEL - Continued

<i>Forgery, Checks, Credit Cards -</i>	470, 472, 475, 475a, 476, 476a(a), 476a(b), 477, 480, 484e(4), 484(f)1, 484(f)2, 484(g), 484h(a)(b), 484i(b), 664/470, 4463 VC
<i>Other Sex Law Violations</i>	
<i>Unlawful Sexual Intercourse -</i>	261.5
<i>Lewd and Lascivious -</i>	288
<i>All Other -</i>	220/286, 265, 266, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266i, 267, 285, 286, 288a, 288b, 311.2(a), 314.1, 2, 647a, 664/286
<i>Drug Law Violations</i>	
<i>Marijuana -</i>	11357 HS, 11358 HS, 11359 HS, 11360 HS, 11361 HS
<i>All Other -</i>	4234 BP, 4237 BP, 4390 BP, 11154 HS, 11155 HS, 11156 HS, 11162 HS, 11173 HS, 11174 HS, 11350 HS, 11351 HS, 11352 HS, 11353 HS, 11354 HS, 11355 HS, 11363 HS, 11366 HS, 11368 HS, 11371 HS, 11377 HS, 11378 HS, 11379 HS, 11380 HS, 11382 HS, 11383 HS, 23106 VC, 23108 VC
<i>Weapons -</i>	171(c), 626.9, 4502, 12020, 12021, 12025, 12090, 12220, 12420, 12520, 12560
<i>Drunk Driving -</i>	367e, 23101 VC
<i>Hit and Run -</i>	20001 VC
<i>Escape -</i>	107, 109, 1257 WI, 2041, 2042, 3002 WI, 4530, 4530a, 4530b, 4530c, 4532a, 4532b, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4550.1, 4550.2, 6330 WI

FELONY ARREST LEVEL - Continued

Bookmaking -

337a

Arson -

447a, 448a, 449a, 449b, 449c, 450a, 451a, 452a,
452b, 548

All Other Felony Offenses

END

7/20/2000