



# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA 1976

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

State of California

# DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EVELLE J. YOUNGER, Attorney General

CHARLES A. BARRETT, Chief Deputy Attorney General



DALE H. SPECK, Director, Division of Law Enforcement

R. JAMES RASMUSSEN, Assistant Director, Identification and Information Branch

JAMES M. WATSON, Chief, Bureau of Criminal Statistics

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA, 1976

Prepared by

DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

770313 8/77 4.5M  
1.5M BCS 3M OSP

77 Cadillac Drive  
P. O. Box 13427  
Sacramento, CA 95813

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

NCJRS  
DEC 01 1977  
ACQUISITIONS

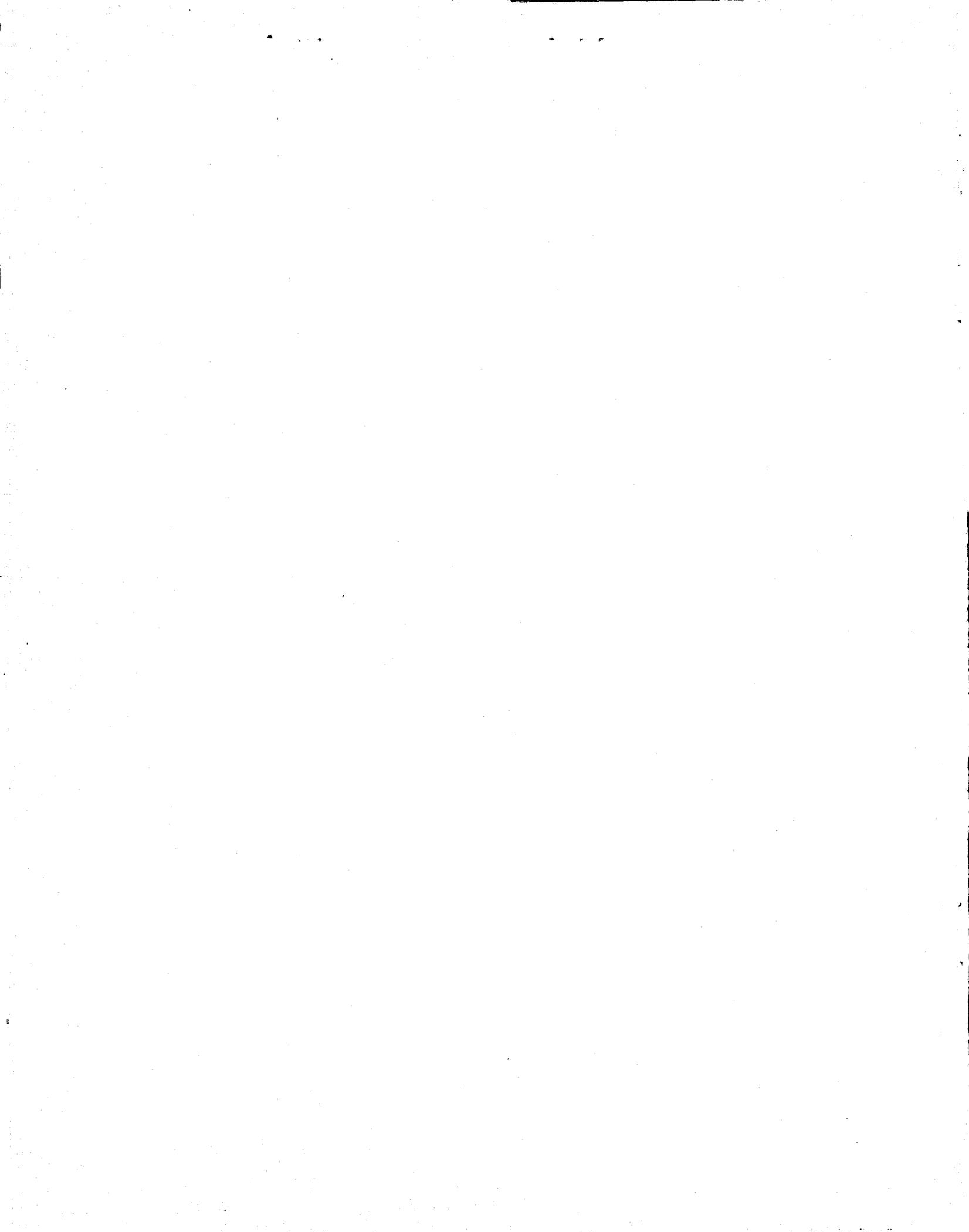


TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

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

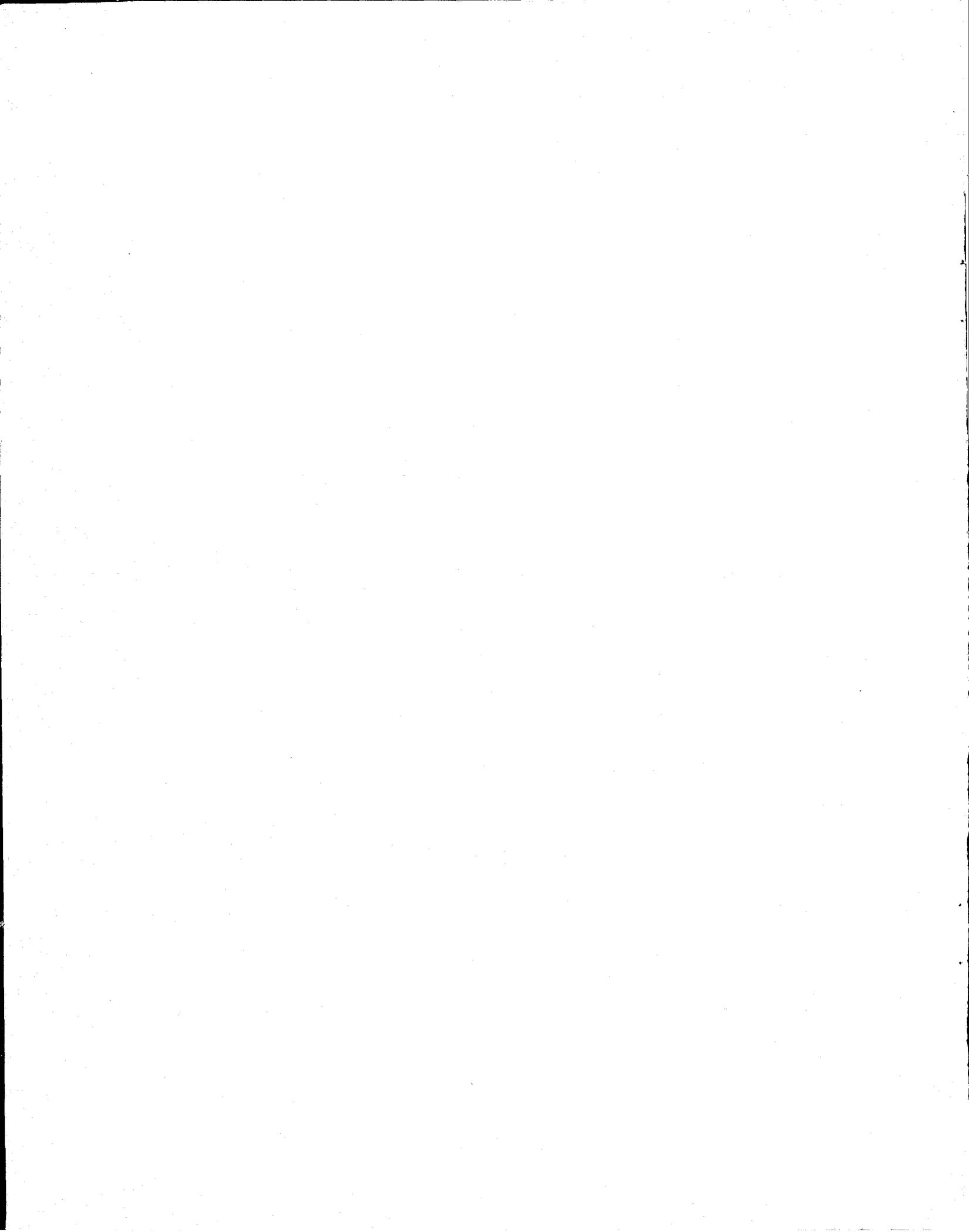


## CHARTS

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

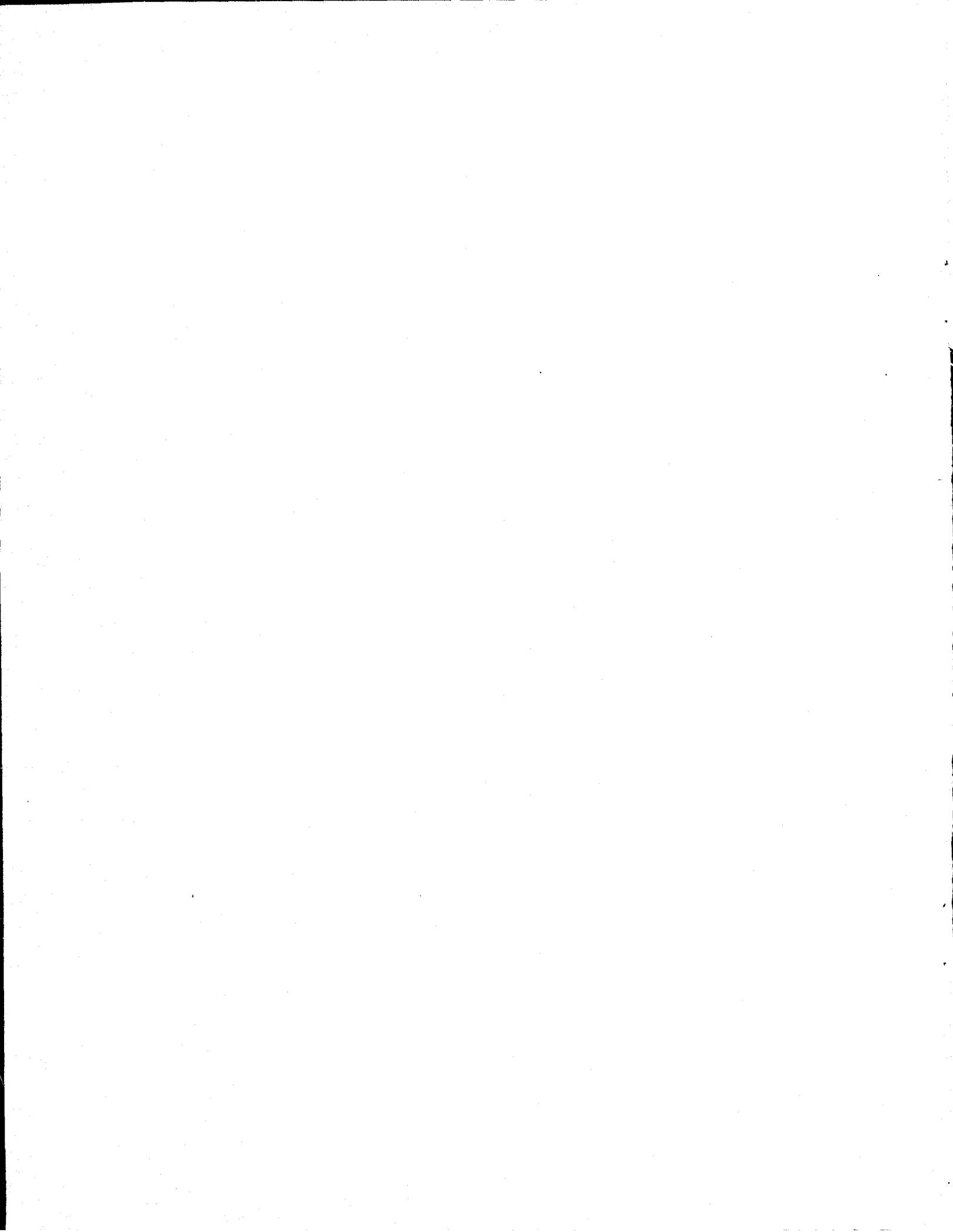
## TABLES

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



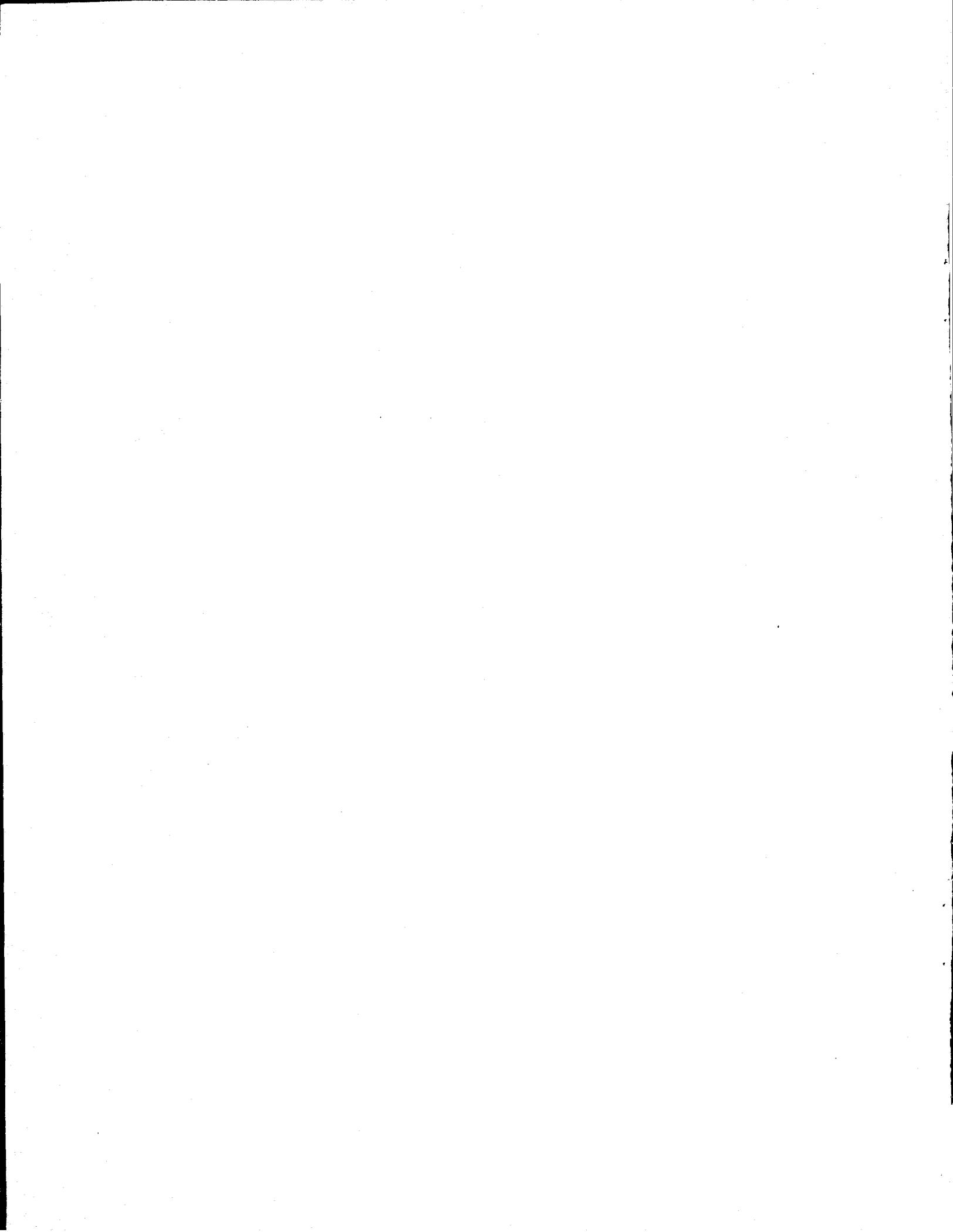
TABLES - Continued

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



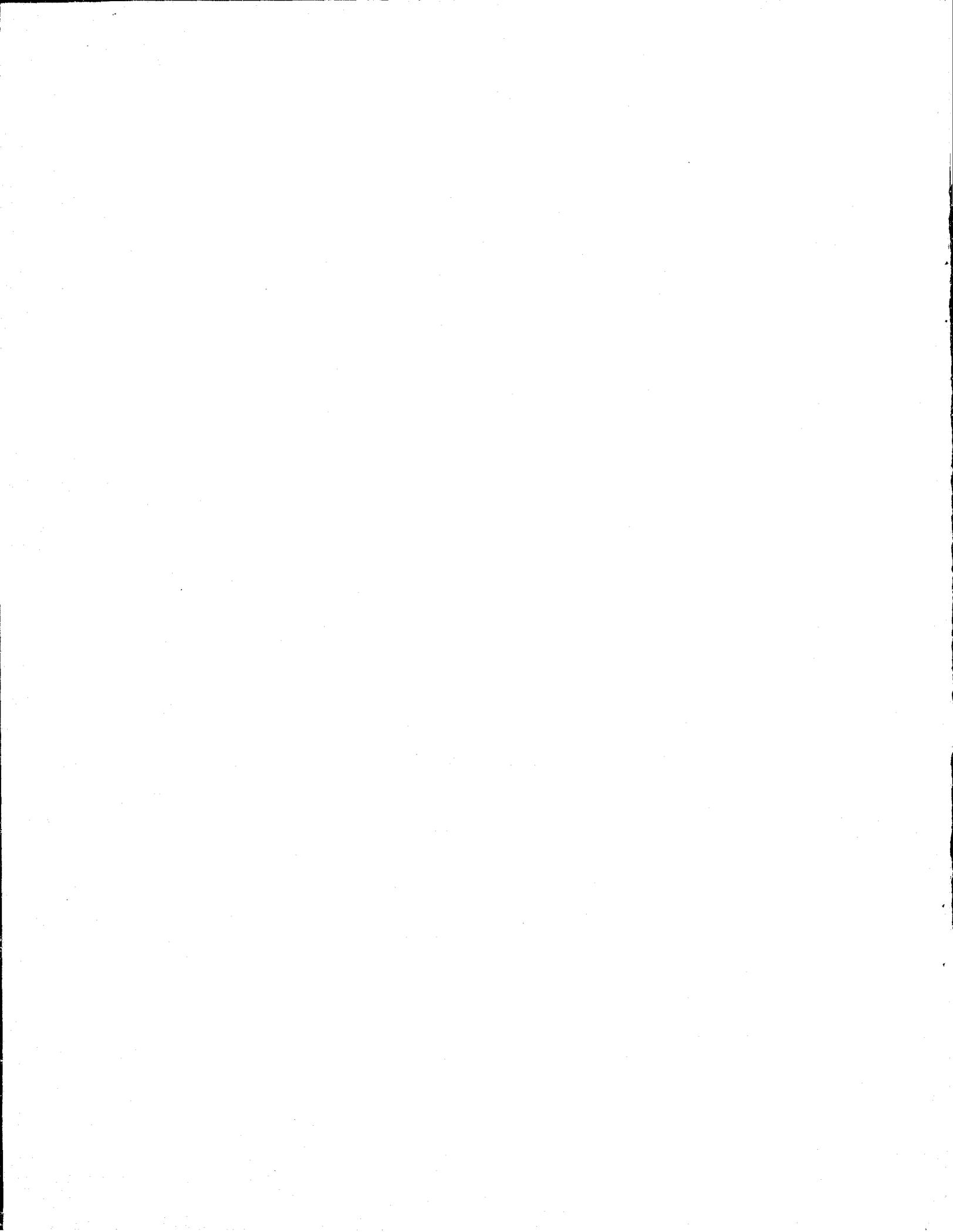
TABLES - Continued

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



TABLES - Continued

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



## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CRIMES

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

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

### *Crimes Against Persons*

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

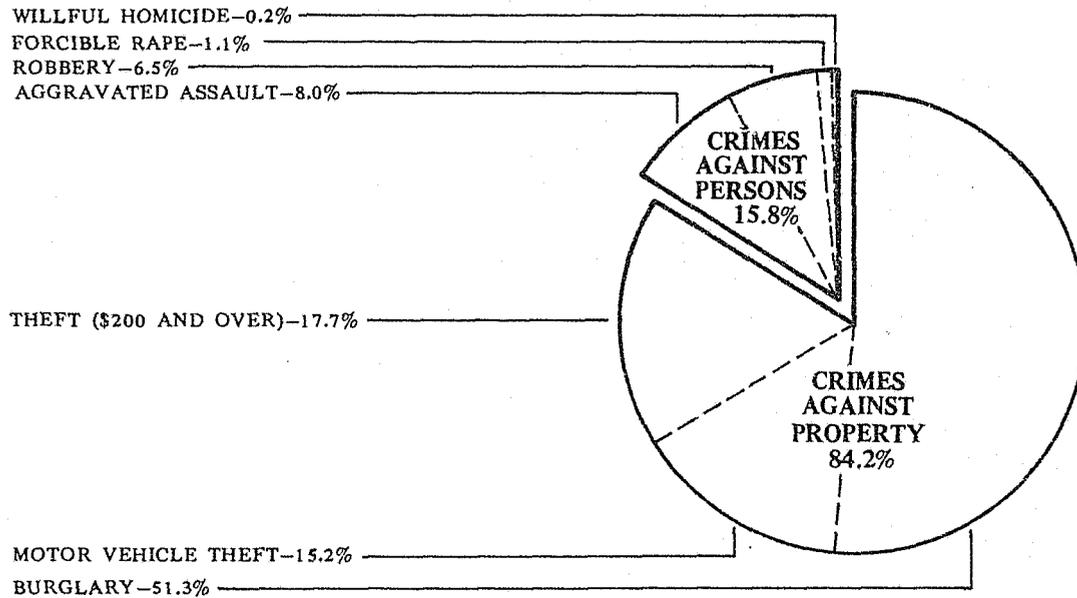
Aggravated assault continued to be the most frequently reported of the crimes against persons with a total of 72,609 offenses reported in 1976. Assault also showed the largest percent increase since 1971, 51.0 percent. Robbery exhibited the smallest increase, 24.5 percent, during the five-year period,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

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

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

Note: Rates may not balance due to rounding.

CHART 1  
 CRIMES, 1976  
 Seven Major Offenses



**Willful Homicide**

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

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

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

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

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

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

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

TABLE 3  
HOMICIDES INVOLVING PEACE OFFICERS, 1971-1976

Year	Killed by peace officer <sup>a</sup>	Peace officer killed
1976 .....	94	6
1975 .....	87	12
1974 .....	84	10
1973 .....	64	16
1972 .....	76	6
1971 .....	93	14

<sup>a</sup>Includes only killings in the line of duty.

## Forcible Rape

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

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

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

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

## Robbery

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

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

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

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

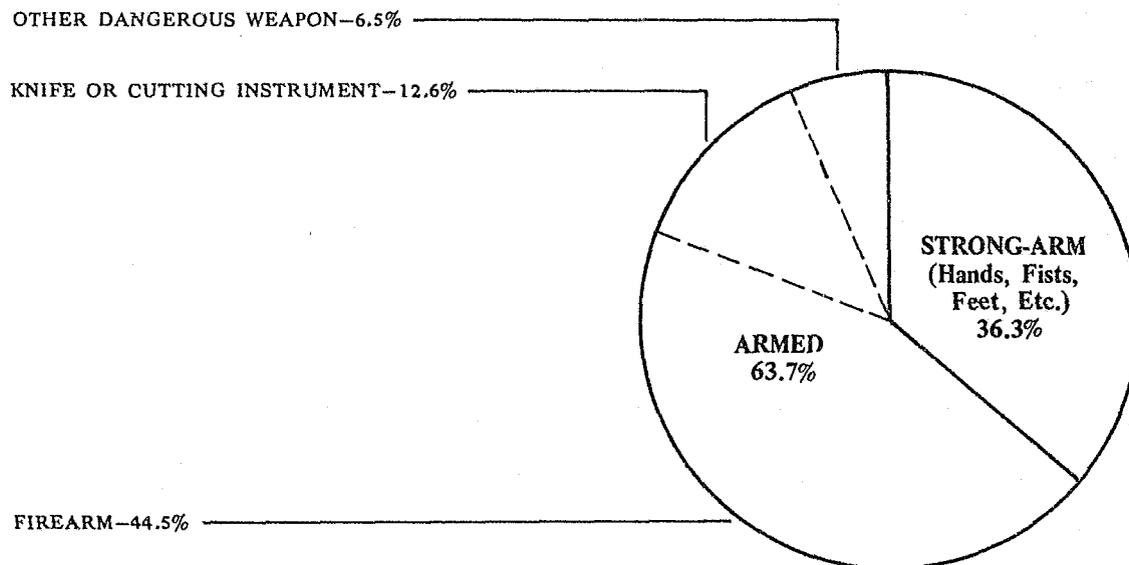
Item	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1971	1975	1976	1971	1975	1976	1971-1976	1975-1976
Total .....	47,477	59,747	59,132	100.0	100.0	100.0	24.5	-1.0
Highway .....	21,358	25,881	24,397	45.0	43.3	41.3	14.2	-5.7
Commercial .....	16,418	20,327	20,722	34.6	34.0	35.0	26.2	1.9
Residence .....	4,151	5,904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

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

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

## CHART 2

### ROBBERY CRIMES, 1976 By Type of Weapon Used



Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

### Assault

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

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

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

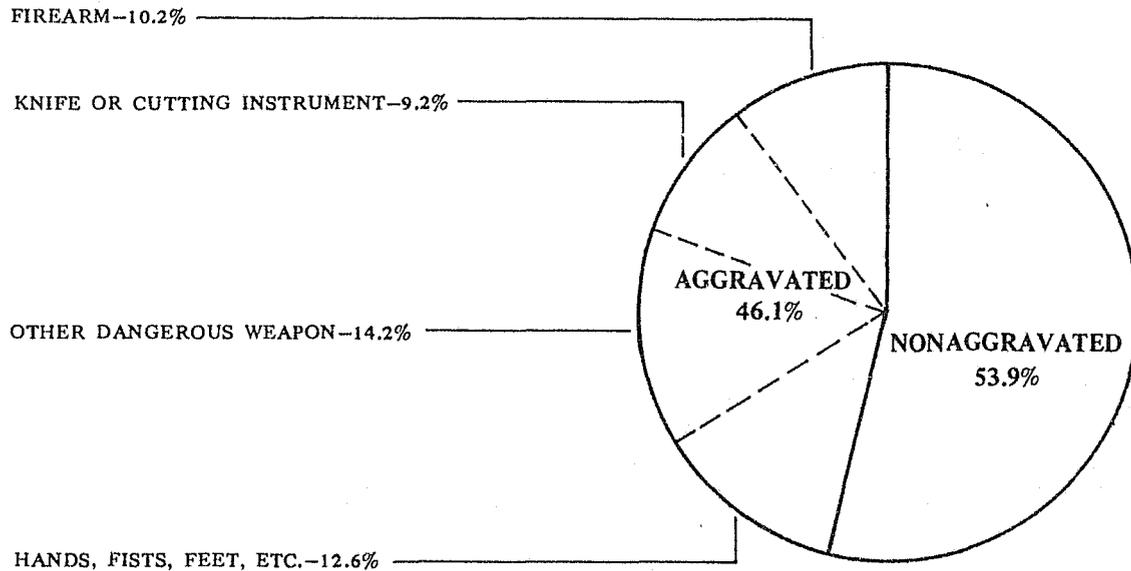
Type of weapon	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1971	1975	1976	1971	1975	1976	1971-1976	1975-1976
Total .....	118,279	149,794	157,379				33.1	5.1
Aggravated assaults .....	48,098	67,670	72,609	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.0	7.3
Firearm .....	10,870	14,819	15,988	22.6	21.9	22.0	47.1	7.9
Knife or cutting instrument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

Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

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

### CHART 3

#### ASSAULT CRIMES, 1976 By Type of Weapon Used



Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

#### *Crimes Against Property*

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

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

## Burglary

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Theft

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

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

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

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

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

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

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

### Motor Vehicle Theft

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

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

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

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

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

## ARRESTS

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

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

### *Total Arrests*

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

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

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

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

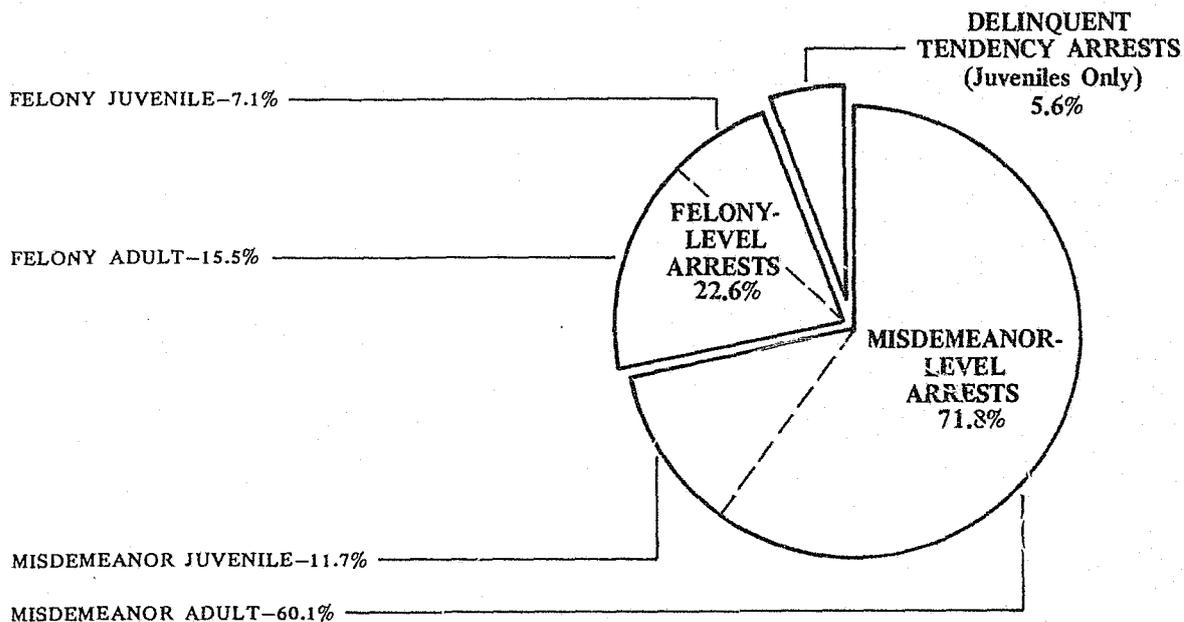
Offense types	1971		1975		1976		Percent change in rate	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	1971-1976	1975-1976
Total .....	1,347,479	6649.3	1,439,857	6819.8	1,447,750	6727.5	1.2	-1.4
Adult .....	968,025	4776.8	1,068,907	5062.8	1,093,998	5083.6	6.4	0.4
Juvenile .....	379,454	1872.5	370,950	1757.0	353,752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

<sup>a</sup>Juvenile data for 1975 and 1976 are not comparable with 1971 since some offenses previously grouped in the delinquent tendency category are now included in the felony- and misdemeanor-level categories.

Note: Rates may not balance due to rounding.

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

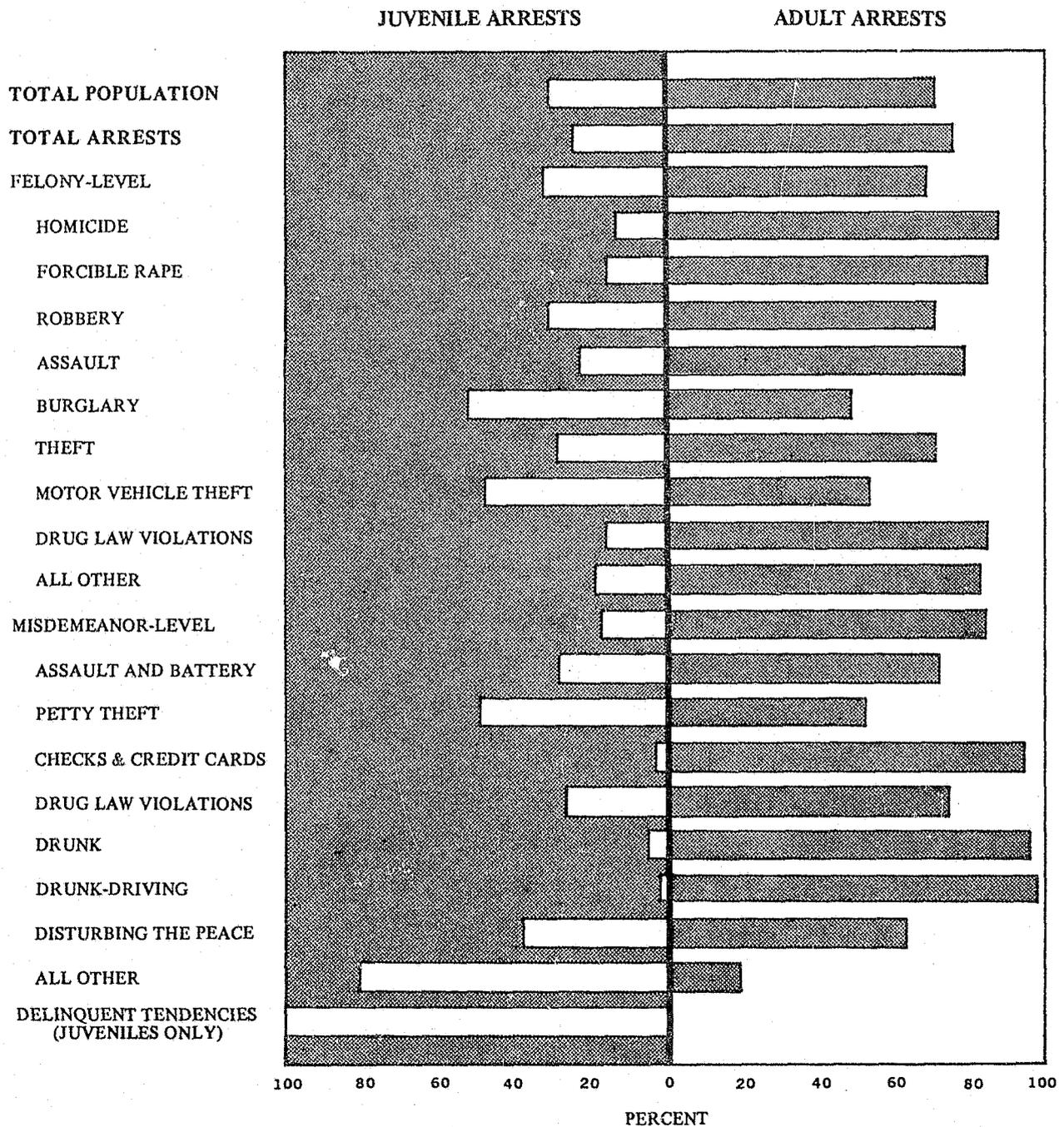
CHART 4  
ARRESTS REPORTED, 1976



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

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

CHART 5  
ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS REPORTED, 1976



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

### *Adult Felony Arrests*

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

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

### *Adult Misdemeanor Arrests*

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes releases where no complaints were sought and releases where complaints were rejected by the district attorney.  
Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1973, 1974, 1975, and 1976 are not comparable with prior years due to changes in offense groupings.

<sup>b</sup>Includes releases where no complaints were sought and releases where complaints were rejected by the district attorney.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

### *Juvenile Arrests*

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

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

### *Personal Characteristics of Arrestees*

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Misdemeanor drug law violations were included in the felony category prior to 1973.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

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

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

**Felony-Level Arrest Data**

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

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

**Misdemeanor-Level Arrest Data**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup> Eighty-eight percent of the total felony arrests were reported on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register.

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Ninety percent of the total misdemeanor arrests were reported on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register.

## THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

### *Introduction to Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)*

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

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

There are several other characteristics and limitations of OBTS data:

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

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

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

#### *A Comparison of OBTS Dispositions in 1975 and 1976*

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Data for Alameda and Santa Clara counties are not included.  
<sup>b</sup>Data for Santa Clara County are not included.  
<sup>c</sup>Includes those defendants certified to juvenile court.  
<sup>d</sup>Includes those defendants certified to juvenile court, and other.  
Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.  
Dash indicates data are unavailable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 18  
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS IN 57 COUNTIES, 1976<sup>a</sup>  
Disposition Level by Arrest Offense

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

<sup>a</sup>Data for Santa Clara County are not included.

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Data for Santa Clara County are not included.  
Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

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

#### A Comparison of OBTS Marijuana Arrest Dispositions in 1975 and 1976

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Data for Alameda and Santa Clara counties are not included.

<sup>b</sup>Data for Santa Clara County are not included.

<sup>c</sup>Includes those defendants certified to juvenile court.

<sup>d</sup>Includes those defendants certified to juvenile court, and other.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

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

*OBTS Arrestee/Defendant Characteristics (Data not Shown)*

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

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

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

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

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

## *Adult Corrections*

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

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

### **State Corrections**

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Excludes lower court adult probation caseload.

<sup>b</sup>One day count taken December 31 of each year, except mentally disordered sex offender one day count taken June 30.

<sup>c</sup>One day count taken each year on the fourth Thursday of September.

<sup>d</sup>Variations within counties in case accounting procedures may result in some duplication of counts.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Admissions to State Institutions*

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

TABLE 22  
 ADMISSIONS TO STATE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL INSTITUTIONS, 1971, 1975, AND 1976<sup>a</sup>  
 Type of Institution by Year

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

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

<sup>b</sup>California Department of Health data are shown for fiscal years. The 1974 data are for FY 1973-1974, 1975 are for FY 1974-1975, and 1976 data are for FY 1975-1976.

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

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

TABLE 23  
 INSTITUTION ADMISSIONS FROM SUPERIOR COURT, 1971, 1975, and 1976<sup>a</sup>  
 Type of Admission by Year

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes adults who entered California Department of Corrections, California Youth Authority, and California Rehabilitation Center institutions. All multiple county commitments in a year are counted.

<sup>b</sup>Not under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections at the time of arrest for current offense.

<sup>c</sup>Probation may have been revoked because of a technical violation or conviction for a new offense.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes those returned to finish their prison term for a technical violation.

<sup>e</sup>Includes additional commitments from other counties, additional commitments following escapes, crimes committed in institutions, and persons serving federal and state sentences concurrently.

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

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

### *Subsequent Dispositions of Superior Court Reopenings*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Penal Code Section 1168 provides for resentencing within 120 days of the initial commitment of those persons convicted of a felony and sentenced to prison.

<sup>c</sup>Probation revocation data were processed for only those whose revocation resulted in commitment to a state institution.

### Local Corrections

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

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

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

*Adult Probation*

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

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

	1975	1976	Percent change 1975-1976
Total <sup>a</sup> .....	63,753	63,458	-0.5

<sup>a</sup>Variations within counties in case accounting procedures may result in some duplication of counts.

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

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

## Superior Court Probation Grants

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

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

	1975	1976	Percent change 1975-1976
Total <sup>a</sup> . . .	23,315	22,093	-5.2

<sup>a</sup>Variations within counties in case accounting procedures may result in some duplication of counts.

## Removals from Superior Court Probation

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Variations within counties in case accounting procedures may result in some duplication of counts.

<sup>b</sup>Included are transfers from jurisdiction, deceased, sentence vacated, appeal, etc.

Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.



## JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

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

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

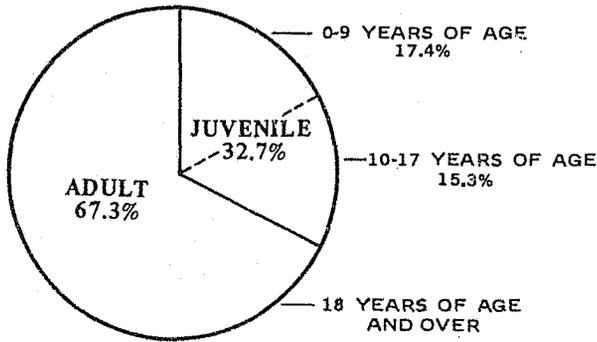
### *Juvenile Arrests*

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

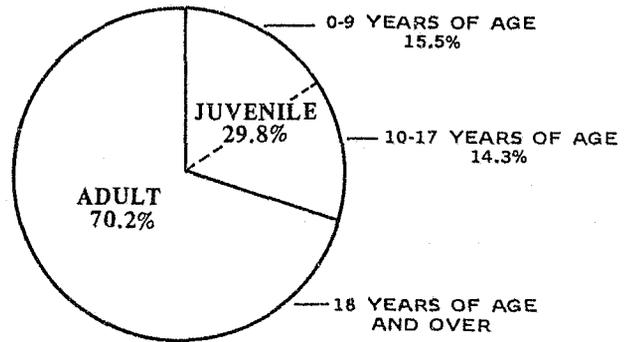
For a better perspective, the percentage of juveniles in the total population should be examined. Youths 10 to 17 years of age are usually considered more prone to exhibit delinquent behavior. The total population of California in 1971 was 20,265,000 with 3,103,550, or 15.3 percent, in the 10-17 age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

CHART 6

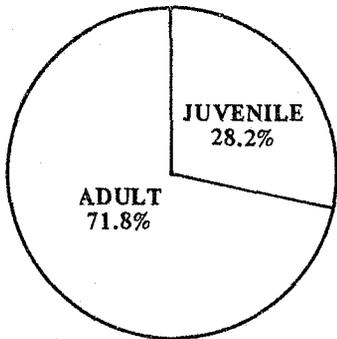
JUVENILE JUSTICE INDICES, 1971 AND 1976  
 Percents of Population and Arrests Reported



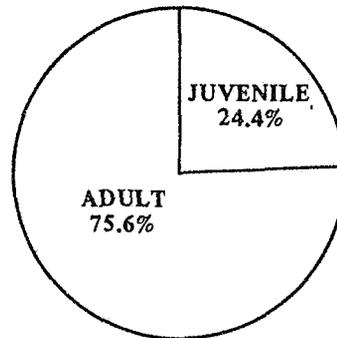
1971  
 POPULATION  
 20,265,000



1976  
 POPULATION  
 21,520,000



1971  
 TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED  
 1,347,479



1976  
 TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED  
 1,447,750

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

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

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

### *Referrals to Probation*

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

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

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

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

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Percent change	
							1971-1976	1975-1976
Total .....	170,185	160,904	164,436	178,332	163,621	161,170	-5.3	-1.5
Source of referral								
Law enforcement .....	145,354	139,549	144,255	159,286	149,469	147,766	1.7	-1.1
Courts .....	11,126	7,006	5,655	5,957	5,888	5,584	-49.8	-5.2
Schools .....	5,234	5,681	5,598	5,415	1,467	1,015	-80.6	-30.8
Parents .....	3,551	4,108	4,230	3,580	3,056	2,682	-24.5	-12.2
Probation departments ...	1,225	1,368	1,834	1,706	1,129	1,286	5.0	13.9
Other and unknown .....	3,695	3,192	2,864	2,388	2,612	2,837	-23.2	8.6
Disposition <sup>b</sup>								
Dismissed, transferred to other agency .....	93,591	90,806	89,889	98,657	88,060	89,937	-	2.1
Informal probation .....	21,794	22,344	23,868	25,951	23,444	22,252	-	-5.1
Petition filed .....	53,305	47,754	50,679	53,724	52,117	48,981	-	-6.0
Sex								
Boys .....	122,533	115,046	118,394	127,329	121,016	119,396	-2.6	-1.3
Girls .....	47,652	45,858	46,042	51,003	42,605	41,774	-12.3	-2.0
Race								
White .....	114,711	108,512	109,802	116,015	103,905	102,001	-11.1	-1.8
Mexican-American .....	22,032	21,425	23,226	26,534	27,112	29,036	31.8	7.1
Negro .....	21,978	21,946	23,991	26,574	24,550	22,374	1.8	-8.9
Other .....	2,922	2,965	2,980	3,311	3,270	3,533	20.9	8.0
Unknown .....	8,542	6,056	4,437	5,898	4,784	4,226	-50.5	-11.7

<sup>a</sup>Statewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

<sup>b</sup>Does not include 1,495 cases awaiting initial probation determination in Alameda County in 1971.

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

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

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

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

### *Juvenile Court Dispositions*

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

#### **Initial Petitions**

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

TABLE 29  
INITIAL PETITION FILINGS, 1971-1976<sup>a</sup>  
Juvenile Court Dispositions by Year

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

<sup>a</sup>Statewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

### Subsequent Petitions

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

TABLE 30  
SUBSEQUENT PETITION FILINGS, 1975-1976<sup>a</sup>  
Juvenile Court Dispositions by Year

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

<sup>a</sup>Statewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

<sup>b</sup>Does not include cases dismissed or transferred to other counties.

<sup>c</sup>Includes probation and parole supervision.

<sup>d</sup>Includes initial commitments, recommitments, and turnbacks.

*Probation Caseload*

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

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

TABLE 31  
STATUS OF ACTIVE JUVENILE CASES ON DECEMBER 31, 1971-1976<sup>a</sup>  
Probation Status by Year

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

<sup>a</sup>Statewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

<sup>b</sup>Those cases pending court action are not included.

### Removals from Probation

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

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

TABLE 32  
REMOVALS FROM JUVENILE PROBATION, 1975-1976<sup>a</sup>  
Type of Removal by Year

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

<sup>a</sup>Statewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

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

## Juvenile Detention

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes dependents in those counties which reported dependents (600 W&I Code).

<sup>b</sup>Forty-five dependents who were included with the 1975 population count are not included in 1976.

## Juvenile Corrections

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Statewide totals include Los Angeles County data which are based on summary reports instead of individual reports.

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

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

TABLE 35  
CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY  
ADMISSIONS AND DEPARTURES, 1975-1976<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>Includes juveniles committed from juvenile court and young adults committed from criminal courts to California Youth Authority. Informal transfers are not included.

<sup>b</sup>Includes return from furlough, return from court, and guest (parolee-temporary detention, diagnostic study, out of state). Guest for 1975 also included eight under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

<sup>c</sup>Includes release on furlough, out of court, guest, and discharge at departure.

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

## *New Legislation*

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

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

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

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

## PERSONNEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup> Bay Area Rapid Transit became a police agency January 1, 1972.

<sup>b</sup> Incomplete reporting prior to 1973.

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

<sup>d</sup> Court appointed attorneys are not included.

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

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

Dash indicates data are unavailable.

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

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

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

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

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



## EXPENDITURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Expenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Building construction is not included.

<sup>b</sup>Prior to Fiscal Year 1975-1976, family support expenditures were not fully reported. For example, Fiscal Year 1974-1975 expenditures excluded \$871,922 (1.1 percent of the total Prosecution expenditures).

<sup>c</sup>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.

## SPECIAL STUDIES

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

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

### *Homicide Study*

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

### *Firearms: Their Contribution to Violent Deaths in California*

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

### *Victimization Study*

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

### *Parole Arrest Study*

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

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY

### GENERAL TERMS

**ADULT:** a person 18 years of age or older.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**JUVENILE:** a person 17 years of age or younger.

**JUVENILE COURT:** the court responsible to adjudicate juvenile offenders.

**LOWER COURTS:** municipal and justice courts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ADULT STATUS TERMS

**ABSCOND:** to leave the judicial jurisdiction without consent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NONE:** not under commitment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NONE:** no arrests.

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

**PRISON:** any number of state prison commitments.

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

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

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

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

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

**REVOCAION:** cancellation or suspension of Adult Authority parole.

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

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

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

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

*COURT*: the decision is rendered by the judge.

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

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

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

## JUVENILE STATUS TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

### CRIMES REPORTED LEVEL

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

#### Crimes Against Persons

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

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

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

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

#### Crimes Against Property

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

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

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

## FELONY ARREST LEVEL<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>Penal Code Sections unless indicated as follows:

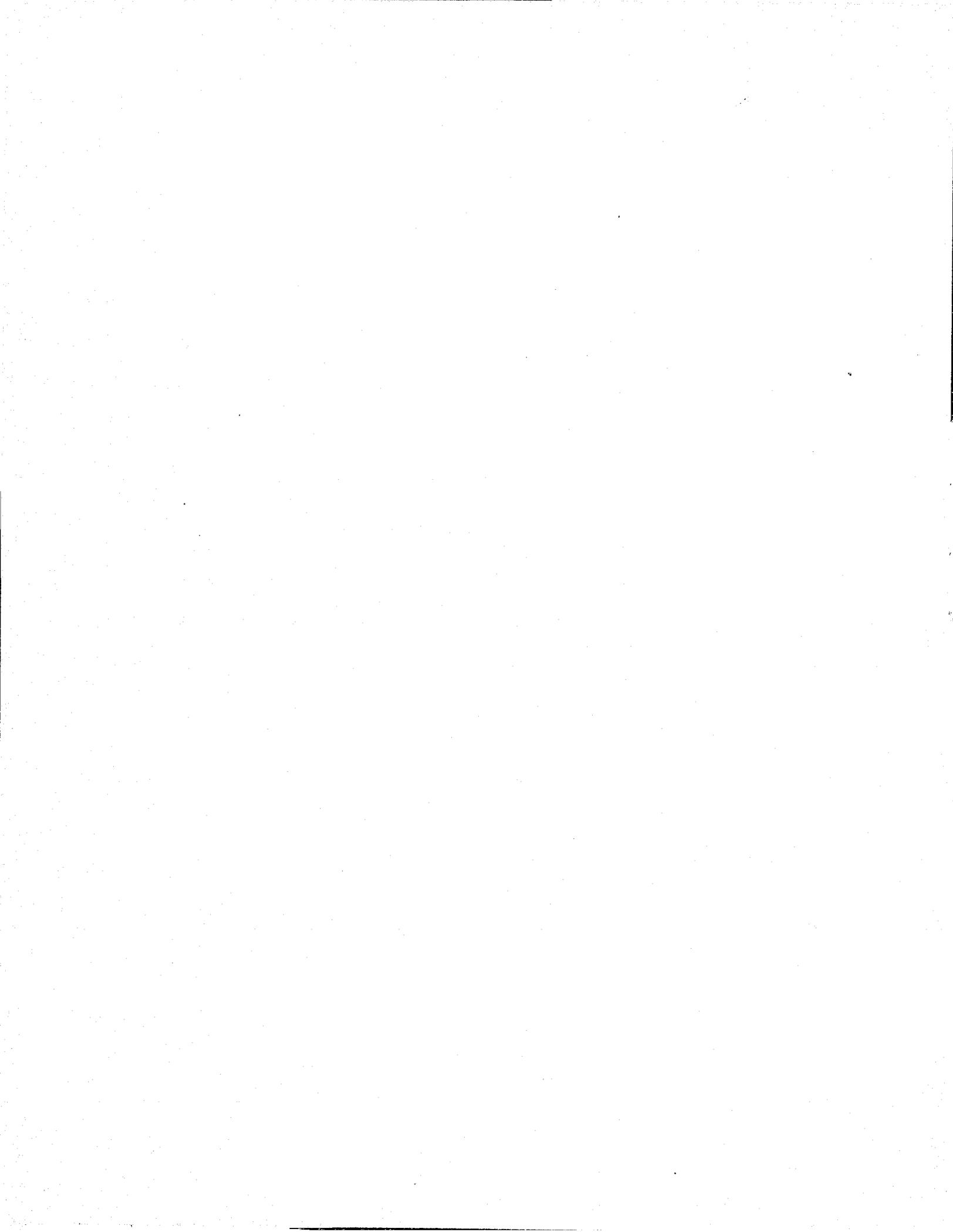
AC - Agricultural Code; BP - Business and Professions Code; CC - Corporations Code; EC - Elections Code; GC - Government Code; HS - Health and Safety Code; IC - Insurance Code; VC - Vehicle Code; WI - Welfare and Institutions Code. All other felony offenses also include code sections in the Financial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

FELONY ARREST LEVEL - Continued

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

FELONY ARREST LEVEL - Continued

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



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

## MISDEMEANOR ARREST LEVEL<sup>a</sup>

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

<sup>a</sup>Penal Code Sections unless indicated as follows:

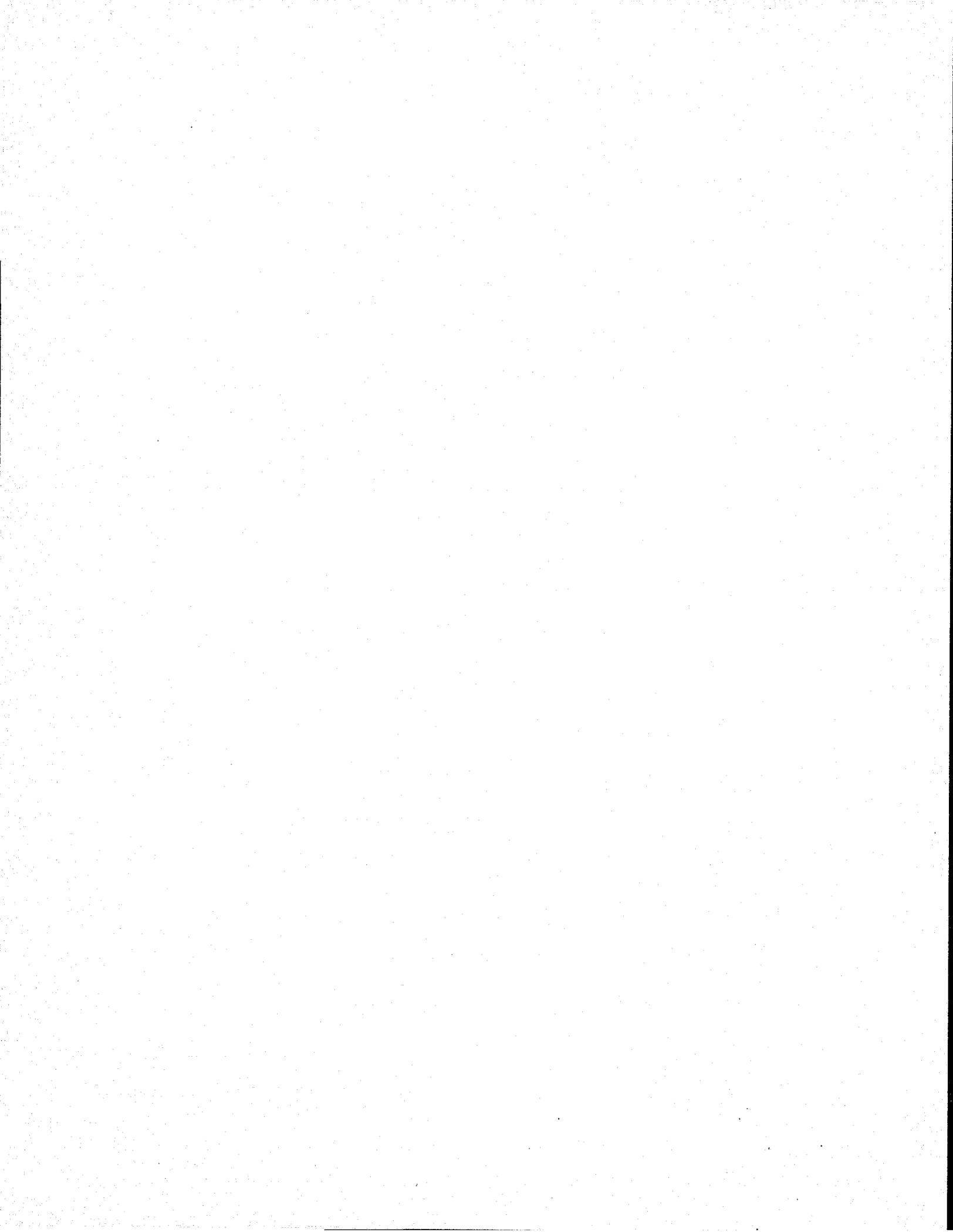
BP - Business and Professions Code; GC - Government Code; HS - Health and Safety Code; VC - Vehicle Code. All other misdemeanor offenses also include: Agricultural Code; California Administration Code; City or County Ordinance; Education Code; Elections Code; Fish and Game Code; Harbors and Navigation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

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

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

MISDEMEANOR ARREST LEVEL - Continued

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



**END**