

1977

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN

Volume I

ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND
DENVER'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM''

St. Mc Nichols Jr.
Mayor



DENVER ANTI-CRIME COUNCIL

Charles D. Weller
Executive Director

50890

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLORADO

d 1977 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN

FOR CRIME REDUCTION

VOLUME I

"An Analysis of Crime and Denver's Criminal Justice System"

NCJRS

OCT 2 1978

ACQUISITIONS

Submitted by:

Denver Anti-Crime Council
1313 Tremont Place, Suite 8
Denver, Colorado 80204

August 31, 1976

These materials and project efforts related to their production were supported by the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice through the provision of funds authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, 76-12B-(2)-PL3-04.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DOCUMENT

The Denver Anti-Crime Council is the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) for the City and County of Denver. Since the implementation of the High Impact Anti-Crime Program, Denver has continued to conduct crime analysis, research, monitoring, and program planning, updating progress each year in an annual planning document. The 1977, two volume plan, was designed to serve multiple purposes of different groups and agencies in the community.

Volume I contains a comprehensive look at crime, criminal justice agency data, and those problems of sufficient importance as to warrant special attention. Volume I may be of interest as a local crime reference document, as well as the fundamental collection of problem data that will identify, suggest, or document the actual existence of needs or deficiencies in the criminal justice system. Volume I profiles all parts of the local criminal justice system in Denver, Colorado based upon the most recent data available.

Volume II, "Implications From Crime and Systems Analysis: Strategies for Action", documents the analysis of problem data in terms of using it as a basis for an annual action program. Volume II provides the basis for linking up suggested improvement actions to problems identified from crime and systems analysis. This volume also lists some forty multi-year objectives that have not and will not change much from year to year, at least not until they have been achieved. Finally, the latter sections

of this volume are devoted to classifying the local programs for action into eight major "functional categories", followed by twenty-four program areas for project action. A major effort was made to link up fiscal requests for LEAA support and local priorities with those of the State Planning Agency. This was difficult because emphasis, importance and priorities were not totally congruent between State and local levels of government. Nevertheless, this volume may be of some utility for anyone interested in launching activities in Denver which are aimed at improving some phase of criminal justice operations.

The two volume plan as a totality is a comprehensive assessment of Denver's criminal justice system produced by a rational, data-based, planning process that integrates demographic and other non-crime types of data into the assessment of the entire system's productivity. Although LEAA's planning guidelines, data requirements and suggested analysis techniques were constantly referenced, it is believed that this plan goes beyond the minimal requirements for securing federal funding. Its purpose is envisioned as broader than that necessary to federally fund specific projects since some of the problems identified may be resolved without additional resources.

Finally, an innovative characteristic of this plan is the documented progress that the Denver CJCC is achieving toward establishing "systems rates" for the processing of events and persons through the criminal justice system. Each year this task becomes more refined and more near completion. In 1977, it is anticipated that cost factors and economic indicators will be added to the system flow charts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The manager of any type of planning agency soon learns how dependent he is upon the technical and analytical skills of his staff. This is most certainly true of criminal justice planning. The challenge of systematically collecting operational data, processing the data, analyzing it, identifying problems, identifying alternatives, selecting a course of action and then setting up baseline data for a feedback system to monitor action progress, requires coordinated team work. The contribution of our part-time data collectors and our clerical staff can never be excessively recognized, as they are fundamental to a planning team.

The Denver Anti-Crime Council itself continues to provoke creative thought from staff, always checking our progress in uncharted waters with the reality of productivity and practicality. The two units together have built a foundation for crime analysis, system coordination, and program development recognized nationally as a model for local units of government. These achievements are almost totally the result of the competency of staff members who plow the fields of data from day to day. A special note of recognition is due William K. Lester, J.D., who coordinated and integrated the materials resulting in this two volume plan.

CHARLES D. WELLER,
Executive Director

DENVER ANTI-CRIME COUNCIL

STAFF

CHARLES D. WELLER
Executive Director

JOHN L. JONES
Assistant Director

William K. Lester, Jr.
Criminal Justice Specialist
(Law Enforcement)

David I. Sheppard, Ph.D.
Criminal Justice Specialist
(Corrections)

Stephen F. Browne
Criminal Justice
Statistician

William F. Hafstrom
Criminal Justice System
Analyst (Courts)

John D. Carr
Criminal Justice System
Analyst

Thomas A. Giacinti
Criminal Justice
Statistician

JoAnn Youngquist
Executive Secretary

Betty A. Baker
Accountant

Dixie Grimes
Clerk Typist III

Olivia Cook
Andrea C. Mitchell
Carol Young
Research Assistants

DENVER ANTI-CRIME COUNCIL MEMBERS

W. Scott Moore, Chairman
*Vice President,
Ideal Basic Industries*

Minoru Yasui, Vice Chairman
*Executive Director,
Commission on Community Relations*

Levi Beall
Private Citizen

Edward Grout
Private Citizen

Hon. Edward Burke, Jr.
President, Denver City Council

Elinor Lewallen
Private Citizen

Hon. Elvin Caldwell
Denver City Councilperson

Hon. George Manerbino
Presiding Judge-County Court

Hon. Salvadore Carpio
Denver City Councilperson

Dr. James O'Hara
Denver Public Schools

Hon. Richard Castro
Colorado State Representative

Wayne K. Patterson
Director of Corrections

Richard Clark
Director of Budget, Denver

Hon. Cathy Reynolds
Denver City Councilperson

Arthur G. Dill
Chief of Police, Denver

Hon. Dale Tooley
Denver District Attorney

Hon. Dennis Gallagher
Colorado State Senator

Hon. Orrelle R. Weeks
Presiding Judge-Juvenile Court

Hon. Steve Grogan
Denver City Councilperson

Hon. Zita Weinshienk
Denver District Court Judge

VOLUME I

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DENVER CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DESCRIPTION-----	1
System Summary - Adult-----	1
System Summary - Juvenile-----	5
Denver Criminal Justice System Aggregate Statistics-----	11
Adult Case Processing Statistics-----	12
Juvenile Case Flow-----	13
 SPECIFIC SYSTEM COMPONENT DESCRIPTION-----	14
Law Enforcement-----	14
Prosecution-----	45
Defense-----	51
Courts-----	59
Corrections - Adult-----	68
Juvenile Justice-----	82
 OVERVIEW AND SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OF CRIME-----	110
Burglary-----	117
Rape-----	160
Robbery-----	199
Aggravated Assault-----	238
Homicide-----	276
Larceny-----	299
Auto Theft-----	308
Class I Offenses-----	315
Class II Offenses-----	317
Victimless Crime-----	319
 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIME LOCATION AND RESIDENCE OF ARRESTEE-----	322
 CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITY-----	353



INTRODUCTION

The specific components of the criminal justice system serving the Denver community are described in detail within this section of the plan. These descriptive analyses of agencies are imperative to a constructive highlighting of the system's strength and stress points but do not in themselves demonstrate the manner in which the agencies interrelate as a system. Other than the law enforcement component, criminal justice agencies serving Denver respond and react to numbers of individuals rather than a "crime problem" per se. In providing a summary of an interrelated system, therefore, it is most appropriate to summarize by revealing the flow of individuals through Denver's criminal justice agencies. The pages that follow narrate this flow for an adult offender and juvenile offender.

SYSTEM SUMMARY - ADULTS

Most felony arrests in Denver are effected without a warrant. After an adult is arrested, Denver police officers will transport the suspect to the Denver City Jail, a police detention facility, for booking and preliminary judicial advisement. Following formal booking, the case will be assigned to a Denver Police Detective who will assess the strength of the case, interview the suspect and make a determination as to whether or not a filing should be sought. At this time the detective will prepare a personal advisement form for the suspect which specifies the nature of the alleged offense.

A recommended bond may be prescribed by utilizing a Standard Bond

Schedule which proportionately increases the surety with the severity of the offense. Colorado Supreme Court rules require that an arrestee be brought before a County Court judge for the first advisement hearing at the next sitting of the court following arrest. This usually occurs within 24 hours, although those alleged felons arrested after noon on Saturday must wait until Monday morning for the next sitting of court.

First advisement hearings for the defendant are conducted in the County courtroom at the Denver Police Department Headquarters building. Almost without exception, the arrestee does not have the benefit of counsel at this time, although often times the Public Defender will have consulted with the arrestee in the jail between arrest and first advisement.

Those arrestees who are able to pledge bail after the first advisement hearing are released pending further prosecutorial actions. Those who do not post bond at this stage are usually transferred to the Denver County Jail, to await the next step of judicial processing. These arrestees will be given bond investigation interviews by probation officers from the Denver District Court Probation Department to determine their eligibility for personal recognizance bonding.

Within 72 hours of the arrest, the District Attorney's office makes the decision to formally file charges. If the charge is not forthcoming, the arrestee is released and bond posted is returned. If charges are filed, however, the defendant is once again brought before a County Court judge

for what is known as the "second advisement" of rights hearing. Here, as with those persons arrested on a warrant, the judge informs the defendant that formal charges have been issued, and notifies the defendant of his right to legal counsel if he cannot afford to retain his own attorney.

Between the first and second advisement of rights hearing another judicial proceeding, the bond reduction hearing, may take place. If the arrestee does not post the reduced bond, or if his bond is not reduced, he is remanded to the custody of the Denver County Jail.

It should be noted that often times the District Attorney may decide to file charges, but on a lesser felony than originally specified, or on a misdemeanor charge. If dropped to a misdemeanor at this point, adjudication of the case takes place in Denver County Court.

The next step in the judicial process for a charged felon is the "preliminary hearing" conducted in the County Court. This essentially is the first judicial proceeding dealing with the validity of the criminal charges filed against the defendant. The preliminary hearing is held only if the defendant files a motion requesting such a hearing. If probable cause to substantiate the charges is found, the County Court judge will bind the case over to Denver District Court for trial. Plea bargaining may take place at or before the preliminary hearing to reduce the charges to a lesser felony or misdemeanor. Also, the District Attorney may decide to request deferred prosecution, in which case the

defendant is released, subject to certain conditions. The threat of full prosecution may be pursued if the conditions are violated.

If the case is bound over to the District Court as a result of finding probable cause, or if the defendant waives preliminary hearing, felony arraignment is held in the Denver District Court. The major events taking place at arraignment are the filing of a plea and the setting of a trial date should a trial be requested. Also, bond may once again be reviewed and decreased at this juncture.

Many felony cases reach final disposition at or near the time of arraignment due to the intensity of plea bargaining. Once bound over to the District Court the case is adjudicated in the upper court even if the charges are reduced to a misdemeanor.

When a case reaches the trial stage the defendant has the option of requesting a jury trial or trial by the court. Choice of a jury trial usually delays the adjudication process. If convicted, the defendant may appeal his case to the Colorado Supreme Court.

After a defendant has been convicted, and barring the overturning of the conviction or granting of a new trial, the judge requests a pre-sentence report from the District Court Probation Department. Such a report may be preceded by a diagnostic evaluation at the request of either the judge or probation officer.

The court may hand down any of the following sentences to a convicted felon: probation, commitment to the State Hospital, a suspended sentence, commitment to the Colorado State Reformatory, commitment to Denver County Jail, commitment to the Colorado State Penitentiary, or commitment to the Denver Mountain Parks Work Camp.

If probation is granted in lieu of a commitment, the offender will receive supervision from a probation officer of the Denver District Court Probation Department.

Sentencing alternatives to the reformatory or penitentiary are controlled by Article II of Title 16, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1973. Most often, terms in the penitentiary or reformatory are followed by periods of parole supervision. District I of the Colorado Division of Adult Parole provides supervision for parolees released to Denver.

SYSTEM SUMMARY - JUVENILE

All juveniles arrested in Denver are received by the Police Department's Delinquency Control Division for investigation and appropriate action.

If the charge against the juvenile is minor or if the case is not too serious and only a first offense, the DCD will merely lecture and release the juvenile delinquent. Those cases that cannot be disposed of through lecture and release will be fully documented and forwarded to the District Attorney's office to be certified for probable cause. Youth not released will be detained at Juvenile Hall.

The District Attorney's office also has the discretion to proceed with the matter formally or informally if probable cause to substantiate a Juvenile Court filing is evident. The District Attorney has a variety of alternatives. If the case does not appear to be strong the juvenile will merely be lectured and released. If the case is strong but in the District Attorney's discretion, justice would be better satisfied through diversion, a formal agreement of deferred prosecution will be consummated. If diversion is not appropriate, the case will be certified to the Denver Juvenile Court. Finally, under exigent circumstances as provided by the Colorado Children's Code, 19-1-104, the juvenile may be treated as an adult through a direct filing with the Denver District Court.

Once the juvenile's case is certified to the Denver Juvenile Court, intake probation officers of the Juvenile Court's Probation Department will conduct a background investigation. A detention hearing bearing on the juvenile's continued custody in Juvenile Hall will also be conducted. At this point, Juvenile Court's discretion as to the proper manner of proceeding becomes operative. Intake probation officers will recommend either a formal court hearing, informal adjustment (diversion) or lecture and release. Formal court hearings are the exception to the norm of informal adjustments and lectures.

If a Juvenile Court hearing is recommended the Court may conditionally continue the case, dismiss the complaint or declare the juvenile delinquent.

Once delinquency is found, the juvenile may receive a sentence of probation or be committed to one of several juvenile camps or detention facilities. If probation is the disposition, the juvenile will be placed under the supervision of a Denver Juvenile Probation Department field probation officer.

The foregoing summaries are, of course, brief and do not reveal the full range of options which combine to complicate the flow of the system. In order to disclose the true complexity of the system, Figures 1 and 2 have been provided.

Additionally, Figures 3, 4, and 5 have been included to indicate the quantity of movement through Denver's criminal justice system and to reveal system input, fallout and final output.

Figure 2
JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING IN DENVER

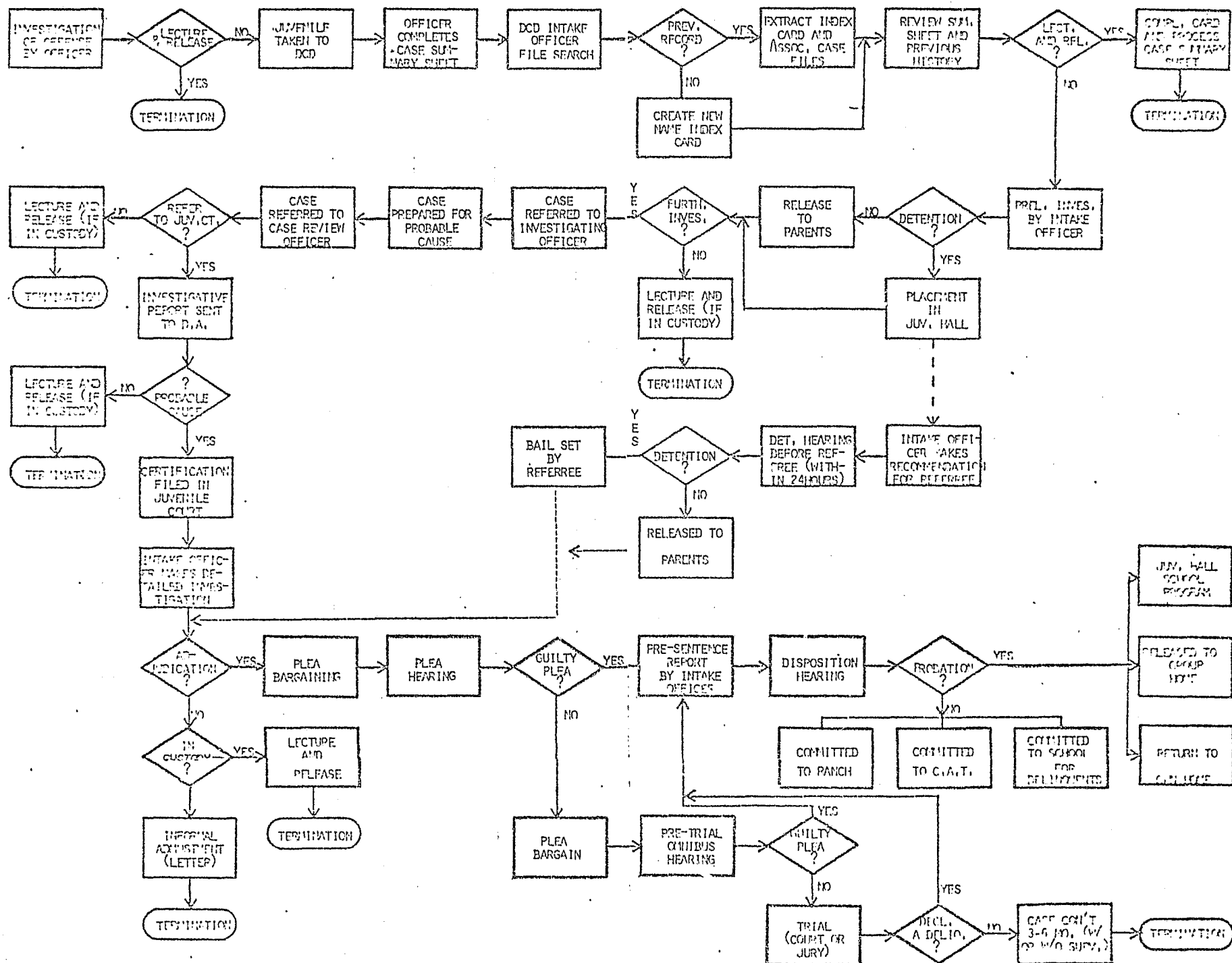


Figure 3

Denver Criminal Justice System

Aggregate Statistics

1975

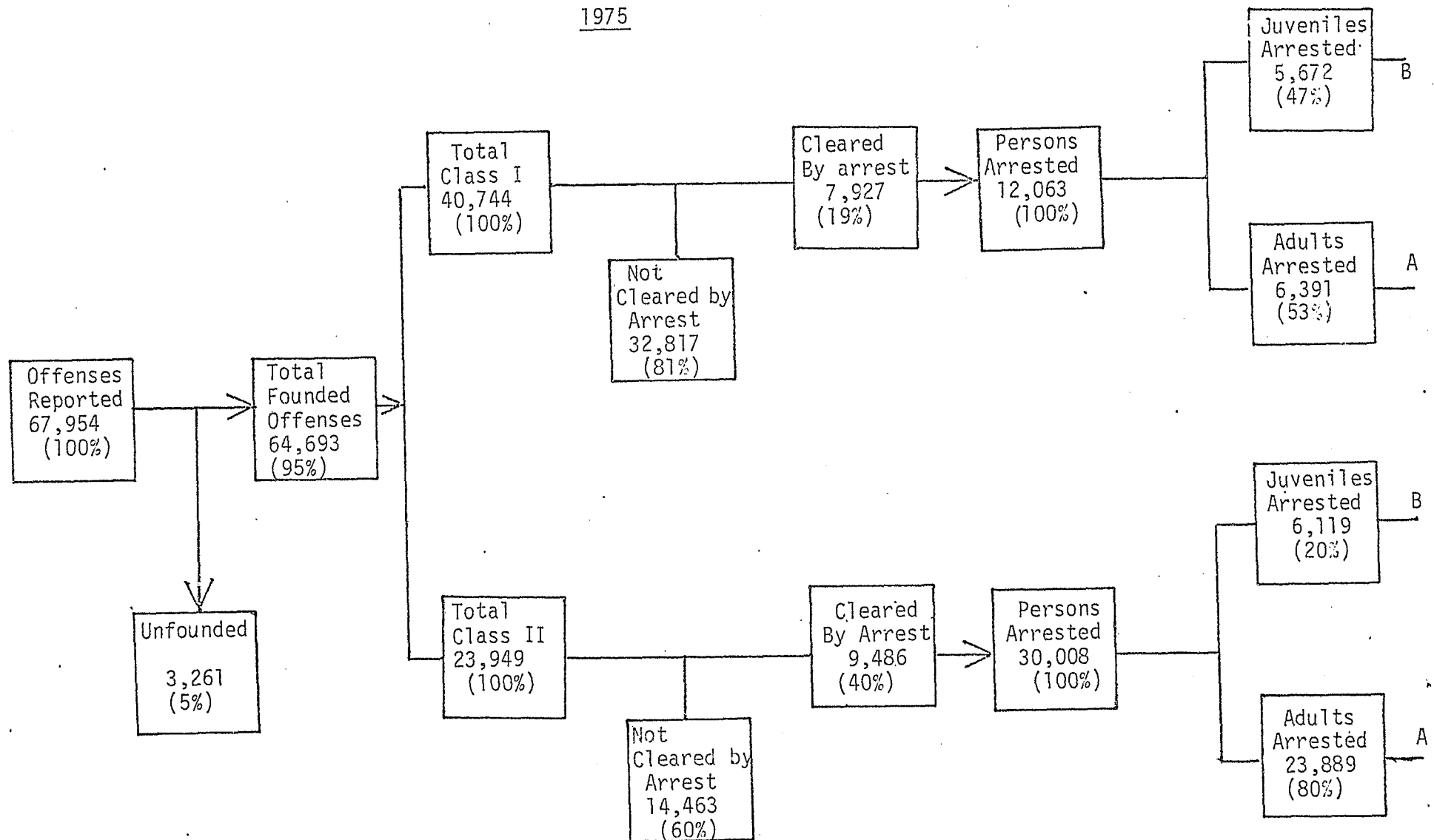
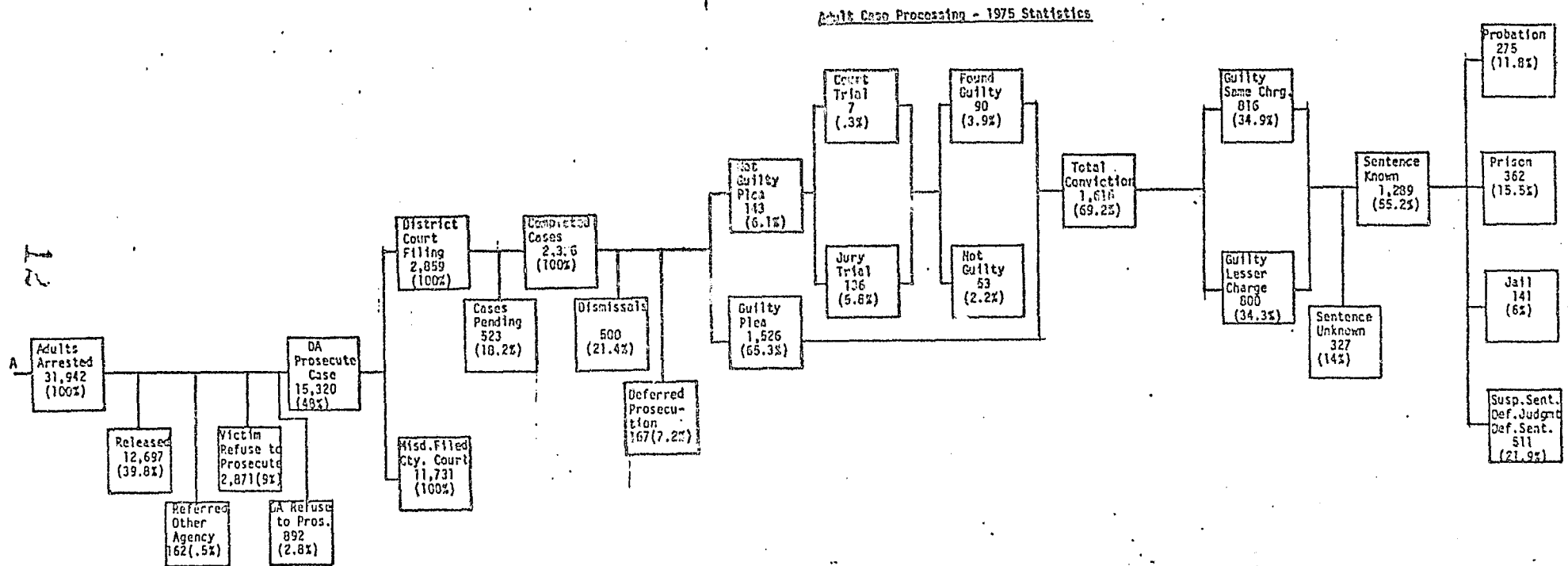


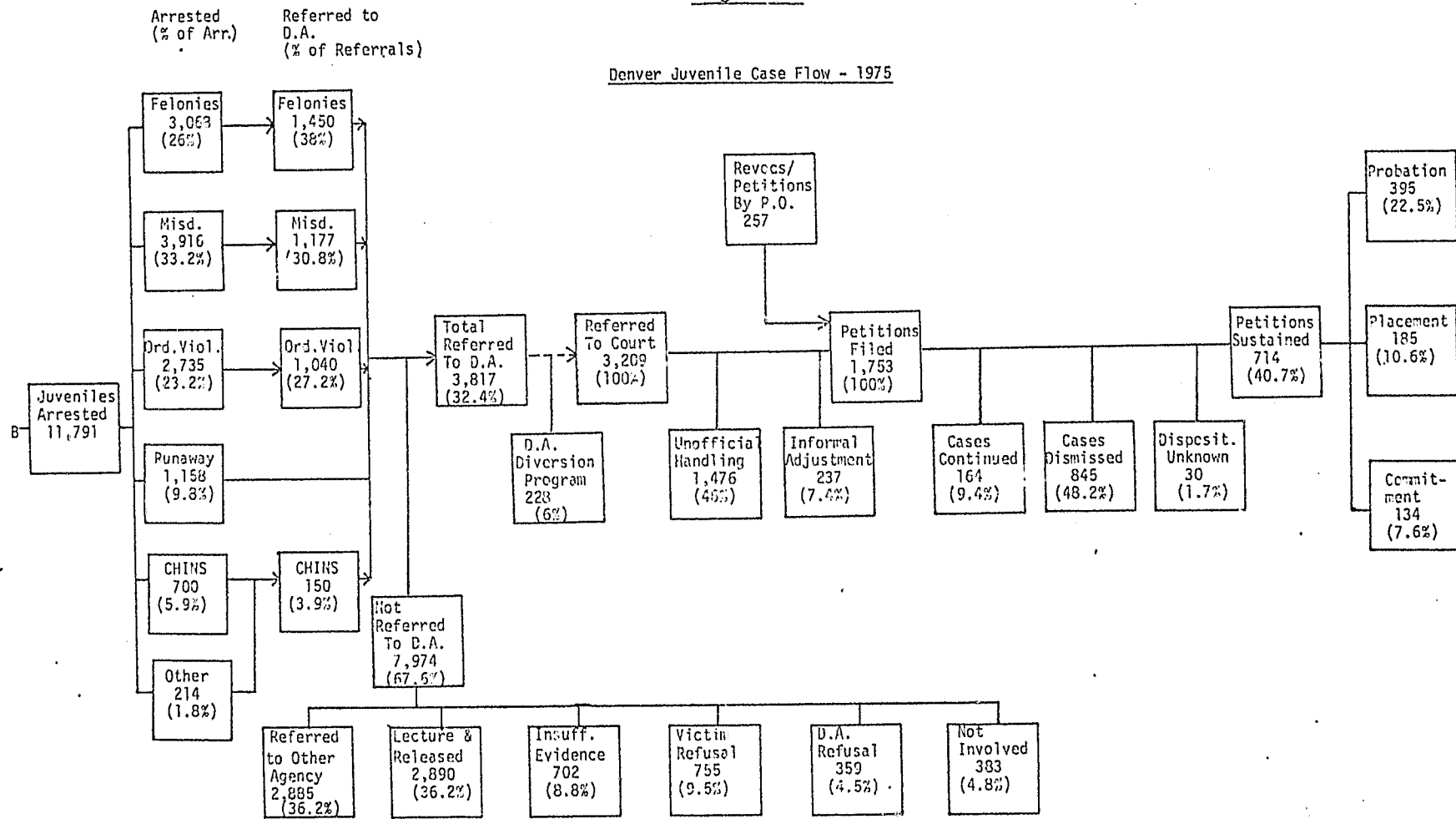
Figure 4



Note: Arrests includes traffic violations. Prosecutions are based on persons, not cases, while felony and misdemeanor filing statistics refer to cases.

Figure 5

Denver Juvenile Case Flow - 1975



Referred to YSB's (est. 1,600)

Note: Discrepancy of 380 cases between police referrals to DA and court referrals from DA cannot be accounted for, although some form of unofficial handling by DA and/or courts may account for differences. Most juvenile court statistics are estimates only.

SPECIFIC SYSTEM
COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

LAW ENFORCEMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Organization - General

Law enforcement services for the City and County of Denver are provided by the Denver Police Department. The department's organization consists of six functional divisions. These divisions are commanded by Division Chiefs who report directly to the Chief of Police. The Chief of the Denver Police Department is responsible to the city's Manager of Safety, who in turn is directly responsible to the Mayor.

The department is presently authorized to maintain a strength of 1,410 sworn police personnel and 273 civilian personnel. At this time, the actual departmental strength consists of 1,391 sworn personnel and 284 civilians. In addition, the Denver Police Department benefits from the services of 52 reserve officers.

Responsibility for the provision of law enforcement services in Denver rests exclusively with the Denver Police Department. Assistance in fulfilling this responsibility is, from time to time, received from the Colorado State Patrol, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration. Assistance of a more permanent and constant nature, yet of limited jurisdiction, is provided by the Denver Parks Police and Stapleton Airport Security Authority. The Parks Police are accountable to the Manager of Parks and Recreation, but are under the general supervision of the Denver Police Department. The Parks Police force consists of 14 officers

who receive complete entrance level training at the Denver Police Department's Training Bureau. Their jurisdiction is limited to the city's parks and fresh pursuit cases emanating from the parks.

Airport security consists of 21 security guards whose powers are limited and restricted to the airport facility. The security guards supplement a unit of 35 Denver police officers on permanent assignment at Stapleton Airport. These 35 Denver police officers are drawn from the department's sworn personnel strength. Airport revenues are utilized to defray the expense of this manpower deployment.

Organization - Specific

The various tasks and responsibilities of the Denver Police Department are primarily distributed among the agency's six divisions. These divisions include Administration, Patrol, Traffic, Investigation, Delinquency Control and Technical Services.

Administrative Division

The efficient management and administration of the department's internal affairs is the primary responsibility of the Administration Division. Departmental policies and procedures are researched and refined through this division for the approval of the Chief. Planning, fiscal affairs, training and the maintenance of personnel records are administered through this division. In addition, the department's records system, data center, Intelligence Bureau and Crime Analysis Section are organized within the

division. Of special note is the Video Training Section of the Division's Training Bureau. Federal grant support has facilitated the development of a modern and sophisticated closed circuit television studio and broadcasting system. High quality training tapes for utilization in entrance level, in-service and roll call training are being produced on a regular basis. Over 3,000 hours of training and educational material have been taped.

Patrol Division

The Patrol Division is the department's primary operational force. Crime prevention, the preservation of civil order and the servicing of routine complaints are provided by this division on a continuous basis. The Patrol Division is decentralized into four police districts. Each district is subdivided into precincts and each precinct is manned by at least one patrol officer 24 hours a day. There are 67 precincts in the city. The department is presently experimenting with a variety of sector designs in which precincts are grouped together so that individual precinct officers may function as a team. The sector design will assist in providing more continuity in patrol supervision, as each sector will be overseen by a Sergeant.

Included in the Patrol Division are three special units which are making significant contributions in patrol innovation for the Denver Police Department. These units are the Special Crime Attack Team (SCAT), ESCORT (Eliminate Street Crime on Residential Thoroughfares) and the Helicopter Unit.

The Special Crime Attack Team is a supplementary patrol force consisting of Patrolmen, Detectives and Evidence Technicians who utilize conventional and innovative patrol tactics to deter robberies and burglaries. Crime analysis and community education are important ingredients in the unit's operational philosophy. The team was initially funded by LEAA High Impact Program resources but has since been institutionalized by the department.

A new unit operational in 1975 is ESCORT. This is a LEAA High Impact Program supported project. The unit introduced an innovative patrol technique, motor bikes, to the six precincts which comprise the Capitol Hill area of the city. Crime analysis, community education and close personal contact between police and citizen are emphasized.

The Helicopter Unit provides observation and support to the Patrol Division's ground units. The unit has been of valuable assistance in supporting and directing a number of difficult apprehensions. The unit presently consists of a Lieutenant, six Technicians and one mechanic. One helicopter is operational with two additional units being prepared for operation later in the year.

Other units operating in the Patrol Division are the Special Services Unit, the Airport Police Unit and the Police Reserve Unit.

The Special Services Unit is the department's tactical force. It consists

of 41 sworn personnel who are specially trained in the handling of civil disorders. These officers also patrol high crime areas as directed by the Chief of Patrol. The Canine Corps is organizationally attached to this unit.

The Airport Police Unit, as mentioned before, maintains security for Stapleton International Airport.

The Police Reserve Unit consists of 52 volunteer citizens who are sworn and commissioned special officers. These volunteers supplement the Patrol Division's field force. During 1975 the unit contributed 22,282 man hours and 52,011 patrol miles to the department.

Traffic Division

The Traffic Division is responsible for controlling vehicular and pedestrian traffic throughout the city, enforcing traffic and parking regulations and conducting secondary investigations of traffic accidents. The division is also responsible for planning and coordinating police coverage of special occurrences such as parades, shows, sporting events, and any other functions where crowd control is necessary.

Investigation Division

The Investigation Division has the ultimate responsibility for continuing crime investigations initiated by patrol personnel. Personnel of this division interview victims and witnesses of crimes, conduct surveillances, apprehend suspects, serve warrants and prepare case filings for presentation in court.

The division's investigations are conducted through the Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Vice/Drug Control Bureaus. The division's Crimes Against Persons Bureau supports the Arson-Bomb Unit which has been particularly active in the handling and disposal of explosive materials. The division also houses the department's Crime Laboratory section.

Delinquency Control Division

Law enforcement's impact on the juvenile justice system in Denver is directed by the department's Delinquency Control Division. The division strives to prevent acts of delinquency through 24-hour patrol of high delinquency potential locations and through the provision of information and education programs to the public school system, businesses and other interested organizations. The division is responsible for the investigation of complaints involving juvenile suspects and assists the Investigation Division in cases where juveniles are implicated. Liaison activities between the Police Department, Welfare Department and Juvenile Hall are provided by the division. Delinquency Control personnel coordinate the filing of juvenile petitions and court appearances, screen incoming juveniles and represent the police department at detention hearings. The division is also responsible for investigating reports of missing persons, complaints of child abuse or neglect, and all thefts of or from automobiles.

The Delinquency Control Division supports the concept of diverting youthful offenders from the criminal justice system. During the past

three years, the division has referred over 4,400 children to Denver's network of Youth Service Bureaus.

Technical Services Division

This division provides the supportive services necessary to accomplish the department's law enforcement mission. The police department's communications system is administered through this division. Responsibility for the maintenance of the department's vehicular fleet and for the custody and control of evidence and other non-departmental personal property is also entrusted to the Technical Services Division.

In addition to the above described divisions, two other bureaus, the Staff Inspection Bureau and the Community Relations Bureau, report directly to the Chief of Police.

The Staff Inspection Bureau is responsible for preserving the department's integrity. The bureau investigates citizen complaints of police misconduct and processes disciplinary actions initiated by the department. The bureau ensures compliance with departmental rules, regulations and procedures through formal and spontaneous inspections of personnel and operations.

The Community Relations Bureau serves as the department's public information center and strives to enhance communications and rapport between police and the citizens they serve. Through increased dialogue,

the community's knowledge and understanding of police goals, problems and actions is promoted and mutual cooperation and involvement is facilitated. Included in this bureau are the Police Athletic League and the Junior Police Band. Each of these organizations presents opportunities for police officers to work with youngsters of impressionable ages. The bureau also administers a network of Police Storefronts. These neighborhood centers have been established to provide forums where citizens can informally exchange ideas, express their opinions and voice their concerns or complaints about the department in a non-coercive atmosphere. A storefront is located in each of the department's four patrol districts. They have been instrumental in relieving or reducing community tension and increasing effective communication and understanding.

MANPOWER AND STAFFING

Sworn Personnel

The Denver Police Department's actual sworn personnel strength of 1,391 officers is distributed among the following job classifications: Chief, Division Chief, Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, Detective, Technician, Dispatcher, Radio Engineer, Superintendent of Radio Engineers, and Patrol Officers.

The duties and responsibilities of the Chief, Division Chiefs and other supervisory personnel will not be elaborated upon in this plan. However, to avoid confusion and to clarify personnel tables presented in this section, brief narrative descriptions to distinguish the job titles of Detective, Technician and Dispatcher are provided. Each of these positions represents a promotion above the rank of Patrolman and the pay scale for each position is identical. Additionally, information relative to the Radio Engineer position is provided.

Detectives of the Denver Police Department are responsible for conducting investigations of reported offenses assigned to them. In all felony cases in which an arrest is made, a Detective will be assigned to prepare the case for filing by the District Attorney and for presentation in Court.

Patrolmen who demonstrate initiative, resourcefulness, intelligence, alertness, observation, memory and judgment to a greater degree than is ordinary, may be assigned to perform line, administrative or auxiliary

functions as a Technician. Specific talent or training is not a mandatory prerequisite to the promotion but may be required for certain assignments. Technicians are assigned throughout the department.

Dispatchers are sworn personnel promoted from the rank of patrolman and assigned to radio dispatch duties in the Communication Bureau.

Radio Engineers are sworn personnel trained in electrical engineering and assigned to the Communications Bureau. They are responsible for the efficient operation of the transmitter and all auxiliary equipment of the radio transmitter station. It is also their duty to make repairs and maintain mobile and other radio equipment. Radio Engineer's salary scale is in parity with that of Sergeants.

Table 1 indicates the numbers of individuals presently filling the department's sworn job classifications and the salary ranges corresponding to the various positions. Differences between starting salary and upper limits are based strictly upon seniority with the exception of Patrolmen.

Table 1

Denver Police Department Sworn Personnel Salary Range

Position	Number	Salary Range (1976)
Chief of Police	1	\$37,596
Division Chief	6	\$26,940 - \$27,036
Captain	18	\$22,680 - \$23,016
Lieutenant	37	\$20,004 - \$20,340
Sergeant	145	\$17,148 - \$18,012
Detective	273	\$15,372 - \$16,572
Technician	147	\$15,372 - \$16,572
Dispatcher	25	\$15,372 - \$16,572
Supt. Radio Engineers	1	\$20,340
Radio Engineer	12	\$15,372 - \$16,572
Patrolman	726	\$10,800 - \$15,276
Total	1,391	

The sworn personnel are presently distributed throughout the department in the manner shown in Table 2. This table also indicates the percent of total sworn personnel assigned to the department's major divisions and bureaus. This information, as well as the personnel data presented in Table 1, reflects actual strength as of the sixth 28-day working period of 1976. The distribution figures cited in Table 2 are subject to minor fluctuations between each departmental work period. Changes

Table 2

Denver Police Department - Sworn Personnel Distribution

Assignment	Chief	Div. Chief	Capt.	Lt.	Sgt.	Det.	Tech.	Disp.	Supt. Radio Engr.	Radio Engr.	Pat.	Total	Percent Total Dept.
Office of Chief and Manager of Safety	1			1		1						3	.2%
Administrative Division		1	5	4	12	19	17				58	116	8.3%
Patrol Division		1	4	17	75	13	84				553	747	53.7%
Investigative Division		1	3	2	17	143	1				13	180	13.0%
Traffic Division		1	1	3	16	23	7				85	136	9.8%
Delinquency Control Division		1	2	3	6	54	3				2	71	5.1%
Technical Services Division		1	2	2	11	1	30	25	1	12	14	99	7.1%
Staff Inspection Bureau			1	4	5	4						14	1.0%
Community Relations Bureau				1	3	3	5				1	13	.9%
Special Leave (i.e. DA's Office, etc.)						12						12	.9%
Total	1	6	18	37	145	273	147	25	1	12	726	1391	100.0%

are minimum due to the extremely low attrition rate experienced by the department. During 1974, less than 1.5% of the Denver Police Department's sworn strength turned over as a result of resignations, retirements or non-voluntary terminations.

Civilian Personnel

Civilian personnel are involved in a variety of activities at the Denver Police Department. The majority of the department's civilian employees are classified as administrative or communications clerks. Other civilian positions include mechanics, accountants, parking meter

clerks, chemists and fingerprint technicians. Of special interest are the department's positions for a Closed Circuit Television Engineer, Crime Analyst and Legal Coordinator. The Crime Analyst is assigned to Project ESCORT while the Television Engineer is assigned to the Video Section of the Training Bureau. The Legal Coordinator is a

Table 3

Denver Police Department - Civilian Personnel Distribution

Civilian Personnel Assignment	Number of Civilian Personnel	Percent of Total Civilian Strength
Office of Chief and Manager of Safety	1	.4%
Administration Division	50	17.6%
Patrol Division	14	4.9%
Investigation Division	21	7.4%
Traffic Division	23	8.1%
Delinquency Control Division	32	11.2%
Technical Services Division	141	49.6%
Staff Inspection Bureau	1	.4%
Community Relations Bureau	1	.4%
Special Leave (i.e., DA's Office, etc.)	-	-
Total	284	100.0%

practicing attorney and is responsible to act as a liaison between the department and courts, advise the Chief on legal issues, accompany officers on investigations when requested, lecture at the Police Academy and present pertinent roll call training.

Civilian personnel strength also includes 17 police cadets who are assigned throughout the department.

Table 3 reflects the present distribution of civilian personnel within the primary organization units of the department.

CASELOAD AND WORKLOAD SUMMARY

Providing law enforcement services to Denver's population of over 500,000 individuals entails a tremendous amount of both direct and indirect activity. The manhours and workload of personnel supplying essential support to line officers and investigators and consequently indirectly to the citizens will only receive documentation in this plan to the degree that the workload of patrol and investigative personnel reveals the extent of this supportive activity (i.e., yearly calls for service indicates workload of dispatchers and communications clerks). This section will only address the workload of patrol line officers and the caseloads of investigating detectives.

Patrol Workload

For purposes of this workload analysis patrol line manpower has been restricted to Sergeants, Technicians and Patrolmen actually assigned to the four police districts serving Denver. By discounting supervisory positions of Lieutenant and above, as well as personnel from departmental divisions other than Patrol, a truer accounting of manpower actually patrolling to suppress index crimes and available to respond to citizen's calls for service is provided. ^{*} Under this formula there are 579 patrol line officers presently assigned to the department's four districts.

* The analysis presents an ideal manpower complement. The actual figures of line officers available for patrol during each shift would be lower than figures provided on tables in this section due to the department's relief factor (i.e., regular days off, vacation, holidays, sick leave, etc.).

During the first five months of 1976, these 579 line officers responded to 14,284 reports of index crimes. This is equivalent to an average of 24.7 preliminary investigations of serious offenses per line officer. Projecting index crime over the remainder of 1976 results in an average index crime workload of 69 cases per line officer. The ratio of total reported index crime for 1975 to the 579 line officers is 74 cases per officer.

A more intense average workload is revealed through an analysis of serious offenses by the shift in which they occur and are responded to. For example, during shift or detail Number 3, which extends from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m., approximately 57% of the serious offense calls occur. ^{*} This is also the shift during which the largest percent (44) of manpower is deployed in patrol operations. Fifty seven percent of the reported index crimes during 1975 is equal to 24,478 offenses or 96 offenses per line officer deployed during shift Number 3. Routine patrol time is hampered by this increase in workload but the problem is somewhat alleviated by the deployment of Special Services Unit and Special Crime Attack Team personnel during this time frame. Analysis also revealed that approximately 15% of serious offenses occur during shift Number 1 (3:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.) and that 27.6% of the serious offenses occur during shift Number 2 (11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.). Table 4 reflects the average number of 1975 reported serious offenses per line officer for each shift in each of the police department's four patrol districts.

* Based on analysis conducted by DACC of 1973 DPD calls for service dispatch cards.

Table 4
Index Crime to Line Manpower Ratio

Shift	Police Districts				Total City-Wide
	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	
Detail I (0300-1100 hrs)	37/1	44/1	44/1	44/1	41/1
Detail II (1100-1900 hrs)	67/1	72/1	84/1	64/1	72/1
Detail III (1900-0300 hrs)	86/1	91/1	114/1	99/1	96/1
Average Ratio	67/1	74/1	85/1	72/1	74/1

Only 10 to 15 percent of a line officer's workload is dedicated to responding to and conducting preliminary investigations of serious offenses. Some 85% of the calls received involve civil crises, minor complaints and routine requests for service. A 10% seasonally adjusted random sample of Denver Police Department dispatch calls for 1973 has been analyzed by the Denver Anti-Crime Council. The analysis revealed that during 1973 there were 590,520 calls for service dispatched to patrol line personnel. This figure does not include 86,000 administrative calls revealed by the dispatch cards. Calls for police service are estimated to have increased by less than .05% between 1973 and 1974. A reasonable estimate of calls for service workload presently encountered by patrol line manpower can be made by comparing the present patrol line strength of 579 to the calls for service recorded in 1973. An analysis or accurate count of 1974 or 1975 calls for service is not available

for comparative purposes. Under the constraints of the available data it appears that each line officer responds to approximately 1,020 calls for service per year.

Information regarding index crimes and calls for service per line officer for each of Denver's four district stations is provided in Table 5. This table also allows for comparisons between the four districts relative to crime, calls for service, population, area size, and manpower allocations. All ratios in this table are based on line strength rather than total sworn personnel strength. The more traditional approach of equating jurisdictional population, area size, crime and calls for service with total sworn personnel would produce a police per 1,000 population ratio of 2:7, a police per square mile ratio of 11.9, an index crime per police ratio of 31/1 and a non-administrative call for service per police ratio of 424/1.

To provide a more definitive picture of the types of calls received by the Denver Police Department, Figures 6, 6a and 7 have been constructed. The figures are based on the 10% sample of dispatched calls for service during 1973 and indicate the percent of specific types of calls that occurred during each patrol shift.

Table 5

Patrol Manpower Distribution and Workload Summary

	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	Total
Detail I (0300-1100)					
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	20
Technicians	2	2	3	3	10
Patrol Officers	38	36	29	23	126
Detail II (1100-1900)					
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	20
Technicians	3	5	3	5	16
Patrol Officers	38	39	28	27	132
Detail III (1900-0300)					
Sergeants	5	5	5	5	20
Technicians	6	3	2	5	16
Patrol Officers	62	71	47	39	219
Total District Line Manpower					
Sergeants	15	15	15	15	60
Technicians	11 (164)	10 (171)	8 (127)	13 (117)	42 (579)
Patrol Officers	138	146	104	89	477
Total Index Crime 1975*	11,029	12,637	10,807	8,470	42,943
Index Crime Per Line Officer	67/1	74/1	85/1	72/1	74/1
Average Yearly Calls For Service **	182,280	155,748	131,352	103,188	590,520
Calls For Service Per Line Officer	1111/1	911/1	1034/1	882/1	1020/1
Population ***	101,449	104,050	176,253	132,926	514,678
Line Officers Per 1000 Population	1.6	1.6	.72	.88	1.1
Area Size (Sq.Mi)****	15.6	38.4	33.9	29.5	117.4
Line Officers Per Square Mile	10.5	5.4	3.7	4.0	5.0

* Not Adjusted for unfounded incidents

** Figures based on 1973 data; total includes calls not specified by district and

*** Figures based on 1970 census data

excludes administrative calls

**** District sizes based on current annexation data

Figure 6

High Priority Calls For Average Month
Proportion by Police Shift

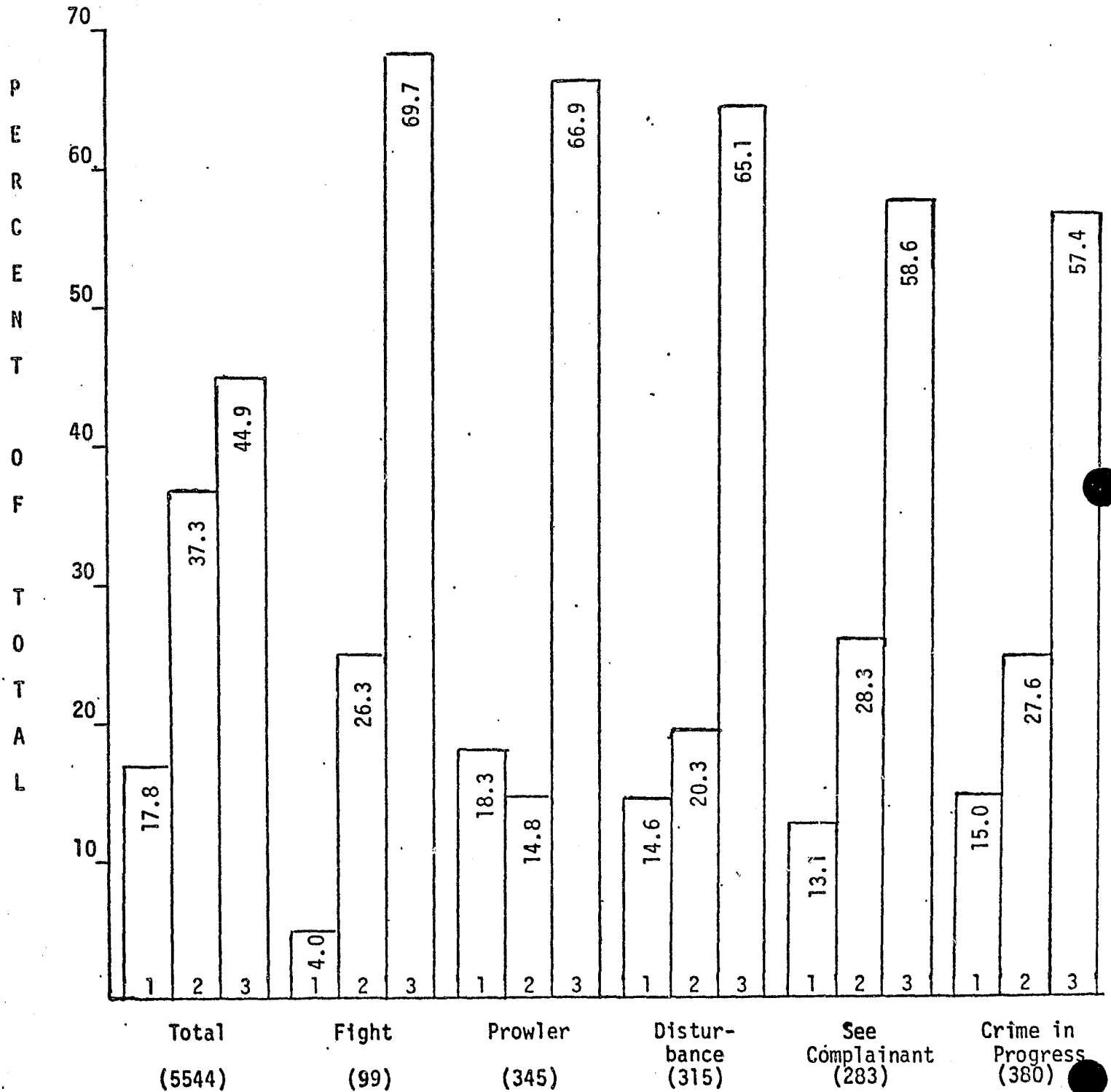


Figure 6-a

High Priority Calls For Average Month
Proportion by Police Shift

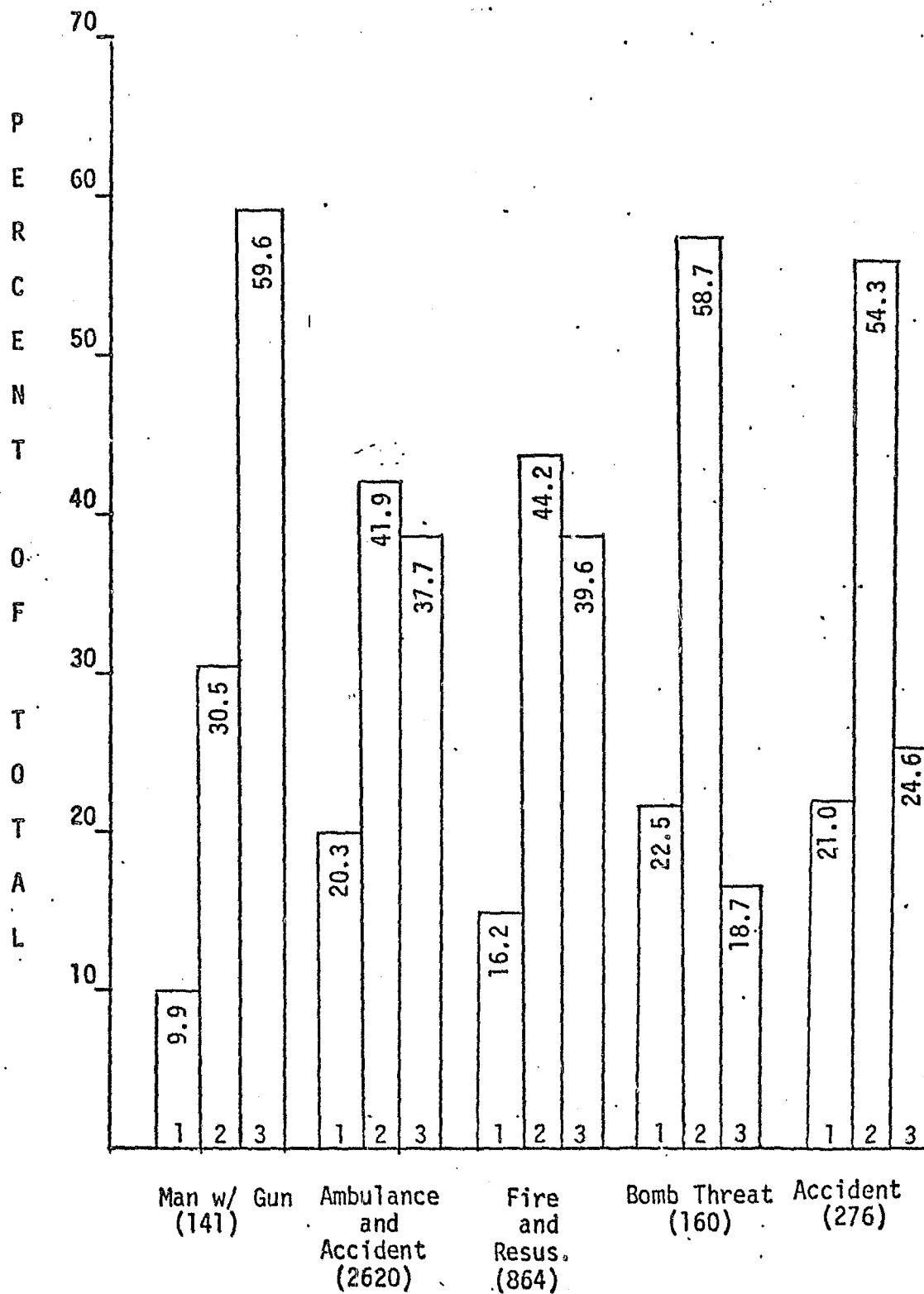
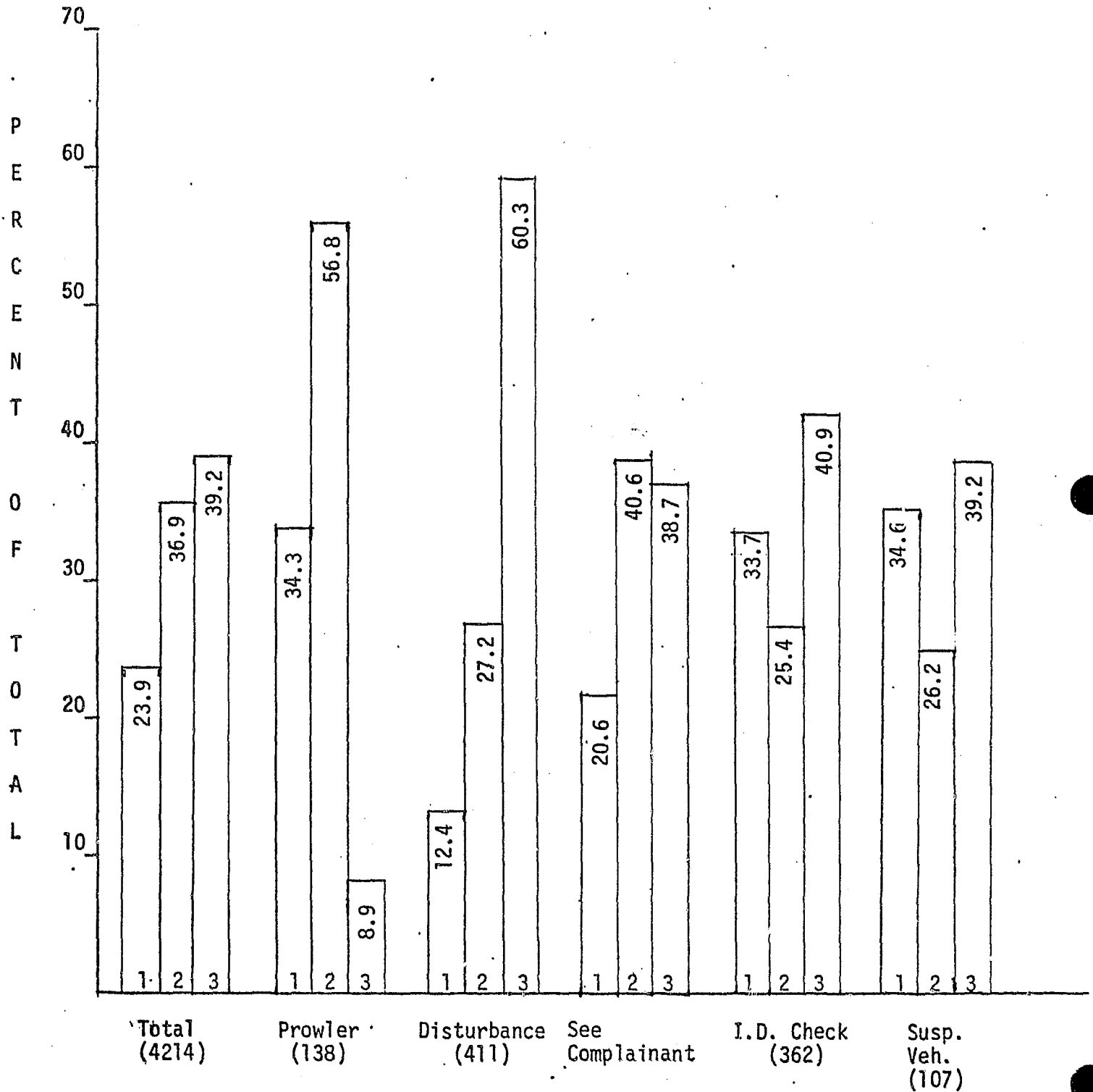


Figure 7

Low Priority Calls For Average Month
Proportion by Police Shift



Investigator Caseload

Investigative caseload is, of course, directly proportional to the rate of index crime and other felonies reported in the City and County of Denver. The caseload burden is not a constant figure but a variable one which fluctuates with the seasonal influences over crime rates. The burden upon Denver Police Department Detectives is a heavy one considering the requirement that every felony arrest, regardless of who initiates the arrest, must be assigned to a Detective for case preparation work. The investigator's caseload, therefore, consists of both the investigation of unsolved or uncleared incidents and follow-up investigation and case preparation of all felony arrests.

During 1975 detectives prepared cases for filing or release of 6,391 adults arrested for index crimes and 3,974 adults arrested for other felonies. Delinquency Control Detectives prepared 5,672 index crime cases in which juveniles were arrested and 700 other felony cases involving juvenile arrestees. In addition to post-arrest case preparation activity, detectives were responsible for follow-up investigation of 42,944 index crimes during 1975.

Table 6 reflects the average monthly caseloads of detectives assigned to specific investigative units. These average caseloads are based on data accumulated for the first four months of 1975. Average monthly figures generally climb by 20 to 25 cases for most offenses during the summer months. Further explanation of the types of cases handled within the units follows Table 6.

Table 6
Detective Caseloads

Investigative Unit						
Robbery	Homicide	Assault	Sex	Bomb	Burglary-Theft	Crimes Against Property-Special Assignment
Average Monthly Caseload Per Detective						
31	26*	52	51	41	44	188

*Homicide cases always assigned to teams of two detectives; thus the figure represents 13 cases per detective.

Robbery Unit detectives investigate cases of aggravated robbery while simple robberies, purse snatches and assaults are handled by the detectives of the Assault Unit. Rape offenses, as well as other sexual assaults, fall under the investigative responsibility of the Sex Unit. The investigations of homicides, serious aggravated assaults and all suspicious deaths and suicides are conducted by the Homicide Unit. Cases of arson, bomb threats and bombings are responded to and investigated by the Bomb Unit. The Burglary-Theft Unit is responsible for burglary investigations and for the investigation of major theft cases. The Special Assignment Unit's detectives handle minor crimes against property cases but are responsible for a particularly large number of these incidents.

Not included in Table 6 are those cases investigated by the Delinquency Control Division's detectives. All auto theft cases and crimes in which

Juveniles are the suspected perpetrators are handled through the DCD. Auto theft detectives investigate an average of 63 theft cases or 90 auto stripping cases each month. The DCD's general offense section is responsible for the investigation of serious incidents of juvenile delinquency. The average caseload of detectives in this section is 54 per month.

Ninety percent of the Denver Police Department's investigators operate from two-man vehicular assignments. This situation, in effect, doubles the caseload of each detective assigned to a two-man vehicle. Although some aggressive investigative techniques or crime covering tactics may require two-man assignments, most routine investigations do not and are, in fact, hampered by the burdensome arrangement. Vehicular availability presents a serious handicap and obstacle to investigative efficiency and productivity in Denver. The problem is particularly acute in the department's Burglary-Theft Unit where a total of 28 vehicles must be distributed among 50 detectives and six sergeants during the same shift. In the entire department, there are 480 automobiles.

The efficiency and productivity of the investigative process, as well as the strength of cases developed for court presentation, is enhanced by expeditious and thorough crime scene searches and processing. Denver Police Department detectives are far from receiving the maximum benefits of technical crime scene services due to the limited manpower devoted to evidence collection and processing. Only 19 evidence technicians are assigned to serve the entire City and County of Denver 24 hours each

day. This limited strength is further diluted relative to crime scene services due to the necessity of maintaining technicians in the crime lab for evidence analysis. Thousands of index crimes must, therefore, be investigated without the assistance of the evidence technicians' services.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Before appointment to the Denver Police Department, applicants must successfully complete a written examination, physical examination, polygraph test and an oral examination. Applicants must be high school graduates, at least 21 years of age and no older than 31. Vision must be at least 20/40 but 20/100 is acceptable if correctable to 20/20 with glasses. There are no minimum or maximum height or weight requirements but height and weight must be proportional.

The tutoring program was created in conjunction with the Community College of Denver in September of 1974 to assist candidates for police appointment in preparing for the written examination. Through this program marginal applicants who failed the examination and whose test grade indicates some room for improvement are advised of the program's availability. The candidate, if interested is tested and evaluated by the testing lab at the Community College for determination of his or her area of deficiency. Once the deficiency is determined, the applicant is enrolled in appropriate classes to strengthen those basic skill areas deemed in need of improvement. The psychometrists of the Civil Service Commission, along with the testing lab instructors, have determined what the content of the classes should be. The philosophy of the program is for applicants to be tutored in such a manner that they will be prepared to take any test, not just one particular examination. A fee of \$20.25 for the three-credit course is paid by the applicant. The program does not automatically end for an individual upon passing the

entrance examination. Once in the Police Academy, the recruits are encouraged to continue attending the classes, so that continuity with the same teaching staff is maintained and skills can continue to be strengthened.

Upon appointment, probationary officers must complete sixteen weeks of entrance level training at the Training Bureau. The curriculum of the Police Academy is comprehensive and exceeds the minimum standards required by the Colorado Law Enforcement Training Academy Advisory Board. General areas of instruction include: 1) History, Orientation and Administration of Justice (71 hours); 2) Basic Law (55 1/2 hours); 3) Police Procedures (144 hours); 4) Skill Training (91 1/2 hours); 5) Community Relations (45 hours); 6) Optional Courses (181 hours); and 7) First Aid (24 hours).

In addition to the 16 weeks of Academy training, probationary officers demonstrating deficiencies in basic academic skills (i.e., reading, arithmetic, etc.) are required to attend a two-week remedial skill building course conducted by the Community College of Denver. For these candidates, Academy training is effectively eighteen weeks in duration.

Career advancement opportunities within the Denver Police Department are broad and offer a variety of incentives to all personnel. Officers with special skills or investigative acumen may be appointed to the rank of technician or detective. There are no testing requirements, other than demonstrated ability in the field, as a condition to appointment.

Promotions to the supervisory positions of sergeant through captain are made according to the Rules and Regulations of the Civil Service Commission of the City and County of Denver. Promotions are the products of a competitive process in which applicants are judged and ranked by seniority, efficiency rating, written test score and oral examination score. Subjects tested and the weights for the various promotional criteria are determined by the Civil Service Commission.

Seniority normally accounts for 10% of an applicant's final score. Before an officer is eligible for promotion to sergeant, he/she must have at least five years in grade as a patrolman, two of which as a Patrolman or or Patrolwoman First Grade. Candidates for lieutenant must serve two years in grade as a sergeant and candidates for captain must serve at least two years as a lieutenant.

Efficiency ratings only account for 3% of an applicant's final score. This minor weight is reasonable considering that a uniform and objective system of performance and efficiency evaluation has not been established within the police department.

Written and oral examination scores round out the applicant's final score for promotional eligibility.

The final steps in career advancement within the Denver Police Department are appointments by the Chief to Division Chief positions and appointment as Chief of Police by the Mayor of the City and County of Denver. Only

lieutenants and captains of the Denver Police Department are eligible for appointment to the rank of Division Chief. There is no such restriction for appointment as Chief of Police.

The Denver Police Department strives to keep sworn personnel abreast of new developments in law enforcement through on-going in-service training. Video taped roll call training material is broadcast to all sworn personnel sixteen times each week (one training program each week is shown eight times on Tuesday and eight times on Thursday so that all personnel have an opportunity to view the material). During 1975, every sworn Denver police officer completed forty hours of in-service crime prevention training. This LEAA High Impact supported project provided comprehensive training in crime prevention techniques, crime risk management, and crime specific training in prevention and target hardening procedures. In addition, training in a variety of special fields (i.e., narcotics, bomb and explosion investigation, juvenile delinquency supervision, management, law, report writing, Spanish, investigation techniques, etc.,) has been promoted. During 1975, 145 sworn personnel received approximately 4,088 hours of specialized training in the areas listed above. Of those hours, 1,584 were devoted to management training which constitutes a considerable increase over 1974.

The Denver Police Department does not maintain a formal program to encourage sworn personnel toward advanced academic achievement. Officers are advised of opportunities under the Law Enforcement Education Program but the department does not sponsor any tuition refund or time off with

pay college incentive programs. Commanders are encouraged by the department's administration to arrange for special shift assignments for those officers attending college.

Educational records of sworn personnel are maintained on a voluntary basis and are incomplete. All personnel have at least a high school education. Data which are several years old and at best incomplete, indicate that 69 sworn personnel hold college degrees and six hold advanced degrees.

As mentioned, the Denver Police Department does maintain a Police Cadet Program. There are presently eighteen police cadets assigned throughout the department. A vigorous recruitment effort is underway to attract an additional twenty police cadets to the department. Police cadet salaries start at \$6,192 per year and increase to \$7,226. Cadets are required to attend college under LEEP support. To qualify for the program, candidates must be graduating seniors or recent graduates of a Denver High School, must not have reached their 20th birthday, must be in good physical condition with weight proportionate to height and must pass a qualifying written test, oral exam, physical exam and background investigation.

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

PROSECUTION

Organization and Staffing

The prosecution of criminal cases flowing through Denver's criminal justice system is the responsibility of the District Attorney's office. Functionally, the Denver District Attorney's office, which is the largest and most active in the state, is organized around the following primary activities: administration, District Court complaints, County Court complaints, Juvenile Court complaints, appeals, investigations, Grand Jury matters, Consumer Fraud and Victim-Witness Support.

For the most part, the District Attorney's staff is appointed and serves at the pleasure of the District Attorney. The staff currently includes over 100 full and part-time employees. Colorado law provides that the District Attorney may employ one Assistant District Attorney and as many Deputy District Attorneys, investigators, and other employees deemed necessary to properly transact the business of the office. In Denver, the maximum strength authorized by State Statute and City Ordinance is adhered to. Table 7 summarizes the various positions within the District Attorney's office and includes the number of employees per job title and their respective salary ranges.

The District Attorney's office is quite diverse in the special programs and services it renders. In addition to its historical role of filing complaints and prosecution, the office provides for the diversion of adults and juveniles from the criminal justice system. It maintains a victim and witness support project, a family support unit, an organized

Table 7

Positions Within The District Attorney's Office

Position	Number		Monthly Salary	
	Fulltime	Parttime	Minimum	Maximum
District Attorney	1		By	Statute
Assistant District Attorney	1		\$1,940	\$2,537
Chief Deputy Dist. Attorney	15		1,775	2,321
Sr. Deputy Dist. Attorney	15		1,554	2,029
Deputy Distict Attorney	12		1,245	1,625
Investigator	5		1,164	1,454
Investigator (detailed from other agency)	3		-	-
Legal Interns	9		350	700
Secretarial/Clerical	31		550	950
Other	9	7	-	-
Total	101	7		

crime unit, and investigates cases of consumer fraud. Additionally, the Denver District Attorney's office supports a crime prevention program, provides a legal advisor to the police department and advocates legislation for improvement in criminal justice.

Caseload

The District Attorney does not retain statistical data nor develop data relative to the performance of the office. The office plans to utilize the forthcoming management information system of the courts for case

tracking and status. In addition, in 1977 a career criminal priority case management system will be implemented to experiment with an internal case management system. Data to describe results of the internal processes of the office presently must be derived from the agencies operating on either side of the District Attorney, i.e., the police and courts.

Denver Police Department data indicate that of 31,942 adults arrested in 1975, 15,320 were filed on by the District Attorney. Denver County Court data reveal that a total of 14,667 case filings were recorded for 1975 of which 2,936 were for felony offenses and 11,731 were for misdemeanors. Denver District Court data reveal that 2,859 felony cases were filed on by the District Attorney during 1975. Of these cases, 2,336 have been completed. Convictions were reached in 1,616 of the cases, 500 cases were dismissed and an additional 167 cases were deferred. Defendants were acquitted in 53 cases. Court trials in the District Court were held for only 143 cases (136 by jury, 7 by court). Plea bargaining was apparent in 1975 in that of the 1,616 convictions recorded, 800 were for a lesser charge than the filing.

Case assignments to Deputy District Attorneys are based upon courtroom calendaring. For felony cases, three deputies are assigned to each courtroom and take their cases on a rotational basis from the list of cases filed for that courtroom. Investigators do the initial screening and investigation of cases brought to the District Attorney and a Complaint Deputy is responsible for the decision to go forward with a

case. The Deputy District Attorney ultimately responsible to prosecute the case may not be involved in the pre-filing investigation and screening. Due to the rotational system of assigning case filings, effort to prioritize cases is accomplished by decisions to prosecute or plea out. There are, however, serious efforts to intensify case preparation under the SAGE (Standards and Goals Effectiveness) program.

Based upon the above, the formal filing of cases to initiate the court process is a required step in identifying the specific Deputy responsible for its prosecution. Each Deputy is responsible to maintain his own case files in accordance with a model case folder procedure. There is no centralized responsibility for this function or for the maintenance of statistical records relative to performance. Caseload statistics are not available.

The office supports the Juvenile Court through assignment of a Deputy District Attorney to that court. Further, it has provided a substantial diversion program for juveniles in the form of a deferred prosecution under specified conditions. The office screens complaints against juveniles and files those meriting prosecution.

Education and Training

The professional staff of the District Attorney's office all have legal training (LLB, JD) with the exception of the investigators and a small group of para-legal part-time personnel engaged in non-legal functions under grants. The major function of prosecution was fulfilled by a pool of deputies who have relatively little professional experience. To

resolve this problem, three classes of deputies now replace the former system providing job classifications for a minimum salary of \$1,245 per month to a maximum of \$2,321, providing additional career incentives. Staff training is constantly provided through conferences and the preparation of training manuals for professional staff.

Information System

The District Attorney's office prefers to avoid administrative procedures and is reluctant to install automated management information systems until they are proven to be of practical utility. The office prefers to rely on the case scheduling and management of the courts as its means of assignment and internal administration. With both the Denver District and County Court improving their systems, this procedure may suffice in the short term, although case loads and complexities are approaching a level where simple scheduling no longer may be manageable.

As an interim step, a court data terminal will be installed in the District Attorney's office and a terminal accessing police department data is projected under the Denver Police Information System.

As indicated above, the District Attorney has become very active in developing and supporting systems improvements through programs such as 10% cash bonds as a means of bail reform, mandatory sentencing, priority prosecution, standards and goals implementation, consumer fraud, and victim-witness support. It is the practice of his office to rely upon the staff of the Denver Anti-Crime Council to conduct evaluations of

the effectiveness of those reforms on his office and on the performance of the criminal justice system.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Organization and Staffing

Criminal defense services for the indigent of Denver are provided by the Denver Public Defender's office. Authorized and conceived through State Statute, the Denver office comprises the largest and most active regional office for Colorado's State Public Defender system.

The Denver Public Defender's office is staffed by 25 defense attorneys, six investigators, one administrative assistant, and seven clerical personnel. The salary ranges for the various positions in the Public Defender's office are provided in Table 8. Should the Denver District Court increase its criminal bench by one judge, as planned in 1976, three additional attorneys, one investigator and a secretary will be necessary.

Table 8

Denver Public Defender's Staff Salary Range

Position	Gross Monthly Salary Range	
	Minimum	Maximum
Attorney	\$ 952	\$ 2,126
Investigator	727	1,185
Secretarial/Clerical	469	907
Administrative Assistant	864	1,158

The majority (90.2%) of the funds for the operation of the office are appropriated by the State Legislature. An additional 5% is provided under a training grant and 5% under a contract for services with the

City of Denver. Table 9 presents the budget for the office and the amounts expended under the various budget categories.

Table 9

Fund Expenditures for Denver Public Defender's Office

Budget Category	Expenditure	Percent
Personnel Salaries and Benefits	\$ 723,701	88.0%
Training* (Denver Contract)	39,112	4.8%
Travel	7,200	.9%
Operating Expenses	19,105	2.3%
Office Rental	33,280	4.0%
Total	\$ 822,398	100%

*Provided for under a state-wide training grant

Education and Training

The educational requirements for employment with the Public Defender's office are relatively substantial. Attorneys, of course, must hold the LLB or JD from an accredited law school and must successfully complete the Colorado Bar Examination. Investigators must have at least a four year college degree. Law clerks and interns must have at least one year of law school, and secretarial personnel must be high school graduates.

Training for the Public Defender's staff is provided under a state-wide training grant. The training is attended by attorneys, investigators,

interns and law clerks. Over the past two years all staff attorneys have attended the training program.

Caseload

During fiscal year 1974-75, the Public Defender's staff provided defense counsel for defendants in 1,727 felony cases, 2,412 misdemeanor cases, and 709 juvenile cases, as well as 498 other court proceedings and 24 appeals. Clients were represented in the Denver District Court, Denver County Court, State Court of Appeal, and Juvenile Court. In addition, the Denver Public Defender's office provided legal counsel in parole and probation hearings and in Juvenile Court for Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS), and juvenile detention hearings.

The average number of cases completed by Public Defenders during fiscal year 1974-75 was 232. The workload is primarily distributed between 15 attorneys who work on felony cases (District Court), five attorneys who handle misdemeanors (County Court), and five attorneys who provide defense counsel in juvenile cases (Juvenile Court). The responsibility of a defense preparation at parole revocation hearings, which was formerly provided for under a grant, has now been assumed by the Denver staff.

Of the 5,370 cases processed by the Denver Public Defender's office in fiscal year 1974-75, approximately 93.7% (proportion based on State Public Defender's office figures) were decided in a pre-trial action. Of those cases decided in a pre-trial action, 43% involved a guilty plea with the remaining cases being dismissed or deferred. Those cases not decided through a pre-trial action (6.3% of total) included 204

trials before a judge and 134 jury trials. Of all the cases in which the Denver Public Defender provided counsel (47%), there was a successful defense resulting in no conviction.

The average cost per case closed has been estimated at \$140.25. This is expected to increase to \$150.10 by the end of fiscal year 1975-76.

Case Processing and Client Data

Case processing and other client data are collected manually. The Denver Public Defender had administrative personnel maintaining case records, monthly and annual statistics, and scheduling court appearances. All the files and file retrieval systems of the office are manual, although there has been some thought of automating the system. At present, there are no formalized plans for accomplishing this since the office can provide statistics on felony and misdemeanor cases with relative ease.

Clients are referred to the Public Defender through a number of sources. The arresting agency, court, or family and friends have referred indigent defendants to the Public Defender in the past. A representative of the Public Defender's office regularly interviews arrestees at the City Jail and informs them of the right to counsel for indigents.

In processing cases, the Denver Public Defender's office reports that less than 25% of their felony cases were continued at least once in 1974. However, in misdemeanor cases the Public Defender's office indicates that 50 to 75% of the cases were continued at least once.

The Public Defender's data reveal that 50% of the continuances were requested by the prosecution. The Public Defender requested continuances in 30% of the continued cases while the court continued cases approximately 20% of the time. In those cases where the defense had initiated the continuance, the primary reason was the problem of witness notification or appearance. Uncertainty while awaiting a client's disposition in another case was also a leading cause for defender initiated continuances.

The Denver Public Defender's office indicates that about 33% of their clients are released on Professional Surety bonds, 25% on personal cash or property bonds and about 8% on personal recognizance bonds. There was no information available from the Public Defender on how many bonded clients violated the bond agreement or absconded.

In a random sample of cases handled by the Denver Public Defender's office, it was determined that 55% were single client cases, 35% involved a codefendant and 10% had more than one codefendant. Most of the clients were male (90%) and the greatest majority (70%) were between the ages of 21 and 29. Only 15% of the clients were under the age of 21. There was no information kept in the case files on the race of the Public Defender's clients.

Over the past three years, extensive research in court processing of felony cases has been conducted by the Denver Anti-Crime Council in conjunction with the office of County and District Court Administrators. Although the research was not directed toward disclosing the relative

merits of case processing by the Public Defender as opposed to private counsel, the research did reveal distinct differences in case processing based upon the type of defense counsel involved.

On time spans of felony case processing, research disclosed that the Public Defender required 55.6 days to process a case from arrest to arraignment while private counsel averaged 71.8 days to reach this point in case processing (see Figure 8),

The relative time span between a preliminary hearing and disposition of the case in County Court was 5.2 days for the Public Defender, and 12.9 days for private counsel (see Figure 8). The County Court time span discrepancies result from the private counsel's propensity to request and receive more continuances than the Public Defender. The Public Defender requested continuances in only 16.8% of their County Court appearances as compared to 31.2% for private counsel. In only 5.6% of the cases did the Public Defender request more than one continuance compared to 15.9% of the private counsel cases. As Table 10 discloses, the felony case dispositions in County Court do not vary significantly depending upon the type of defense counsel involved.

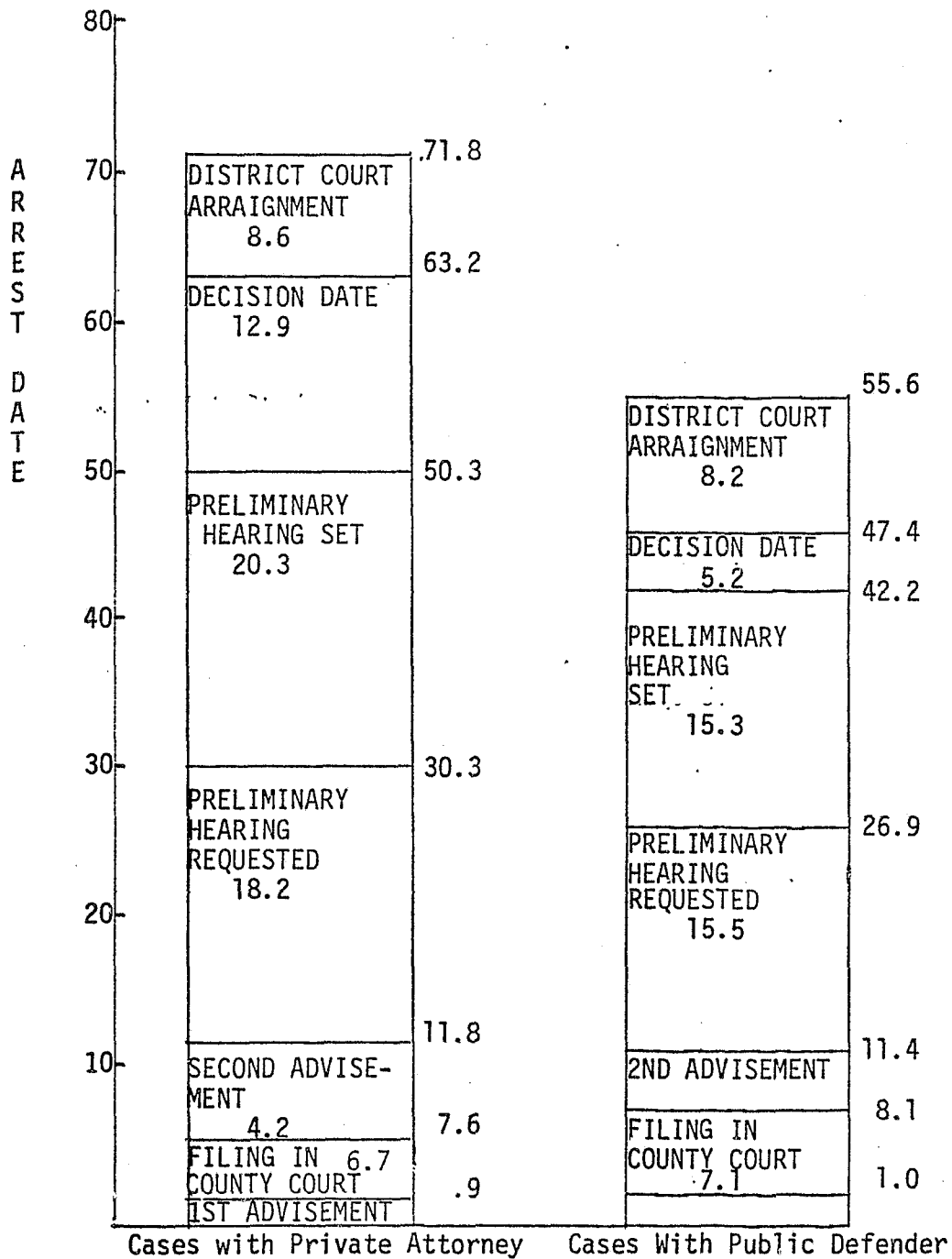
Table 10

Denver County Court Case Disposition by Type of Defense

Attorney	Case Disposition			
	Bound Over	Reduced	Dismissed	Pending/ Unknown
Private	74.3%	9.4%	5.0%	11.3%
Public	76.8%	10.1%	4.5%	8.6%

Figure 8

Average Time Spans Between Major Events
("Private Attorney" and "Public Defender" Cases)



From the various County Court felony cases sampled to ascertain the foregoing information, it was determined that in 58.4% of the felony cases a Public Defender was assigned. Private counsel was retained in 33.1% of the cases while the court appointed counsel in 3.3% of the cases. The nature of defense counsel was unknown in 5.2% of the sampled cases.

COURTS

COURTS

The adjudication of criminal cases arising within the City and County of Denver falls under the jurisdictional responsibility of either the Denver County Court, the Denver District Court or the Denver Juvenile Court. Criminal subject matter jurisdiction for these courts is defined by State Statute, the City and County of Denver Charter and the State Constitution.

DENVER COUNTY COURT

Organization - Jurisdiction

The Denver County Court is not within the organizational structure of the Colorado Judicial Department and is the only such exception in the State. Denver's County Court is a City and County entity serving, in effect, as the judicial branch of this community's governmental structure. The Court was created through Article XIII of Denver's Charter and its administration, jurisdiction, duties, rules and regulations are guided by the City Charter and local ordinance.

The County Court of the City and County of Denver has original jurisdiction of all cases arising under the Charter or Ordinances of Denver. Additionally, in criminal matters, the Court has concurrent original jurisdiction with the Denver District Court in actions for the violation of state laws which constitute misdemeanors (other than those actions involving children). The Denver County Court is also empowered to issue warrants, conduct preliminary hearings, issue bindover orders and admit felons and misdemeanants to bail.

Administratively, the Denver County Court is divided into four parts; the Criminal Division, Civil Division, Traffic Division and General Sessions Division. Also included in the organization's structure are the County Court's Probation Department, Marshal's office, and Referee system. Only the Criminal Division of the County Court is dealt with herein.

Staffing

The Criminal Division and General Sessions Division of the Denver County Court, all administered together, consist of 49 full-time and five part-time positions. Of this personnel complement, eight are judges. Six judges are assigned full-time to hearing misdemeanor cases, while one full-time, one half-time and one quarter-time judge assignments deal with felony preliminary hearings.

Other staff positions include Administrator, Court Clerks, Judge's Confidential Employee, and clerical. Table 11 indicates the various County Court positions, the number of these positions filled and the salary range for each.

All County Court judges are lawyers appointed by the Mayor for their initial term and continued by the elective process. Administrators are selected based upon experience. There are no formal training programs provided by the courts for its personnel.

Table 11
Denver County Court Personnel Summary

Position	Number		Monthly Salary Range	
	Full Time	Part Time	Minimum	Maximum
Judges (Lawyer)	8	-	\$ 2,500.	-Flat
Court Administrator	1	-	1,698	\$ 2,219
Court Clerks	30	5	619	929
Judge's Confidential Employees	8	-	742	929
Referees	-	-	-	-
Other Professional Staff (Ass't. Admin. Off.)	2	-	1,554	1,940
Total				

Caseload and Processing

During 1974, 2,624 felony cases and 9,705 misdemeanor cases were filed in the Denver County Court. Of the felonies, 2,202 cases were bound over to the Denver District Court and 127 cases were dismissed. The remaining 295 cases were reduced to misdemeanors and disposed of within the County Court. The substantial misdemeanor caseload was resolved through 3,013 guilty pleas at arraignment, 4,241 plea bargains and only 287 trials. Total misdemeanor convictions in the Denver County Court for 1974 numbered 7,829. Detailed processing and disposition data for the Denver County Court caseload during 1975 are not available. Total caseload for 1975, however, is available and includes 2,936 felony cases

and 11,731 misdemeanor cases. These figures represent an increase of 11.9% in felony caseload and a 20.9% increase in misdemeanor caseload.

Since a prosecutor is not assigned to a case until filing, the Criminal Division of the Denver County Court has evolved into the basic negotiation site for consideration of trial alternatives such as deferred prosecution. As the disposition data cited above reveal, the Denver County Court is in effect being utilized as an arena to stage plea bargaining strategy. As a result of this phenomenon, the County Court is constantly faced with an uncontrollable caseload which invariably finds control through the informal machinations of opposing counsel. While this situation is perhaps tolerable in a practicable sense, it renders responsive management of subsequent court processing events (i.e., courtroom availability, juries) impossible. The process, therefore, has become wasteful of public resources through its accumulated effect upon court procedures.

Information System

The County Court has undertaken the mechanization of many of its administrative processes through the development of computerized management information systems. The system will be implemented on the Colorado Judicial Department's computer and will serve as a model for the subsequent computerization of the remaining county courts of the state. The system will provide timely data for analysis so that improvements in court procedures may be evaluated and implemented.

DENVER DISTRICT COURT

Organization and Jurisdiction

The Denver District Court, as part of the Colorado Judicial Department, constitutes the second judicial district of the State's 22 judicial districts. The Denver District Court includes a Criminal Division, Civil Division, Domestic Relations Division and a probation department.

The Denver District Court has original jurisdiction to adjudicate felony cases arising within the City and County of Denver and concurrent original jurisdiction with the Denver County Court to adjudicate misdemeanor cases. Additionally, under certain conditions specified by the Colorado Children's Code, the Denver District Court may entertain cases involving juveniles charged with a felony.

Staffing

The court is staffed by 19 judges, six of whom are assigned to the Criminal Division. The Denver District Court includes a total staff of 125 full-time employees. Only one-third of this manpower complement can be attributed to the Criminal Division of the court. Table 12 summarizes the various positions within the total District Court organizational structure, the number of individuals currently filling these positions and the salary ranges corresponding to each. Again, only one-third of these positions are directly responsible for criminal matters before the court.

All judges of the Denver District Court are attorneys (LLB or JD) and the Administrators of the court hold at least a bachelors degree with five or more years of court administration experience. Legal interns and law clerks must have a minimum educational background of two years of

Table 12

Denver District Court Personnel Summary
Total Court Personnel

Position	Number		Monthly Salary Range	
	Full Time	Part Time	Minimum	Maximum
Judge (Lawyer)	19	-	\$ 2,750	Flat
Court Administrator	4	-	1,000	\$ 2,294
Court Clerk	34	-	557	1,158
Judge's Confidential Employee	58	-	557	1,630
Referee	1	-	1,512	2,025
Other Professional Staff	9	-	1,000	1,750
Clerical	-	-	-	-
Total			---	---

law school while court reporters must possess a high school diploma and proficiency in stenotype.

The Denver District Court provides specialized training for judges and Court Administrators. Several judges each year receive a 30-day training course covering all aspects of the judges' role in courts of unlimited jurisdiction. The training is administered by the National College of the State Judiciary. Court Administrators are provided 14 hours of in-service training by the Judicial Department. Subject matter of this training includes procedural problems related to recently passed legislation and administrative problems related to the appellate process.

Caseload

During 1975 there were 2,859 felony filings with the Criminal Division of the Denver District Court. Of these filings the District Court dismissed 500 cases and accepted 1,526 guilty pleas. Only 143 cases went to trial. Jury trials were conducted in 136 of the cases while the remaining 7 cases were tried before the court. In the trial cases, 90 defendants were found guilty. There were a total of 1,616 convictions in the Denver District Court.

Denver District Court sentencing data reveal that 275 convicted defendants received probation, 362 received prison terms, 141 received jail terms and 511 had their sentence suspended or received some other form of sentence. (Dispositions unknown in 327 cases).

Information System

The Denver District Court is the first court to implement the new judicial management information system and has experienced and generally solved the myriad of problems of replacing an old and familiar set of manual procedures with automation. The court is finally emerging from this experience and soon will be prepared to consider system improvements based upon the timely availability of many more data elements than are conventionally used in the administration of the courts.

DENVER JUVENILE COURT

Organization and Jurisdiction

The Denver Juvenile Court is unique in Colorado in that it is the only

state court dealing exclusively with juvenile matters. The Juvenile Court is organizationally divided into three divisions; Court Services, Administrative Services, and Probation Services. Probation Services will be discussed in the juvenile justice portion of this section. Court Services are addressed herein.

The Denver Juvenile Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in matters concerning delinquent children, children in need of supervision and neglected or dependent children. The court also has exclusive original jurisdiction in child abuse cases, abandonment, custody matters, support questions, paternity determinations, adoption proceedings and other matters involving judicial consent for specified juvenile undertakings. The jurisdiction is restricted to matters occurring within the City and County of Denver.

Staffing

The Denver Juvenile Court is staffed by 41 full-time personnel and three part-time employees. There are three judges sitting in the Juvenile Court, one of whom is designated as the Presiding Judge. The various positions within the Court Services component of the Denver Juvenile Court are summarized in Table 13. Table 13 also includes the number of positions currently filled and the salary ranges corresponding to these positions.

Table 13

Denver Juvenile Court Personnel Summary-Court Services

Position	Part-Time	Full-Time	Monthly Salary	
			Minimum	Maximum
Judge	3	-	\$ 2,750	\$ FLAT
Director	1	-	1,798	2,409
Court Administrator	2	-	1,000	1,798
Admin. Technician	1	-	852	1,277
Research Assistant	1	-	1,158	1,552
Other Prof. Staff	2	2	1,216	1,888
Referee	2	-	1,515	2,025
Judge's Confidential Emp.	13	-	823	1,630
Court Clerk	12	-	677	1,158
Clerical	4	-	784	1,158
Total	41	3		

Caseload

During 1975, 3,209 delinquency or status cases were referred to the Denver Juvenile Court. The court informally adjusted 237 of these cases and disposed of an additional 1,476 cases through lecture and release. Hearings were held in 1,753 cases. The court hearings resulted in 1,009 dismissals or continuances and 714 declarations of delinquency. Of those juveniles found to be delinquent, 395 were placed on formal probation and 134 were committed to juvenile institutions or facilities. Alternative placements were provided for the other 185 delinquent dispositions.

* Hearings include 257 cases of revocation or petitions by probation officers.

CORRECTIONS

ADULT CORRECTIONS - FACILITIES

Correctional facilities serving offenders and defendants arrested within the City and County of Denver, and processed by Denver County Court, consist of the County and City Jails. Both of these facilities are administrated by the Denver Sheriff Department, which is a component of the Manager of Safety's office. The Sheriff Department is directly supervised by the Director of Corrections, who also holds the title of Undersheriff and Warden of the County Jail (see Figure 9 , Organizational Chart).

Denver Sheriff Department

The divisions of the Sheriff Department are the Administrative Services Division, the County Jail Division, the City Jail Division and the Court Services Division.

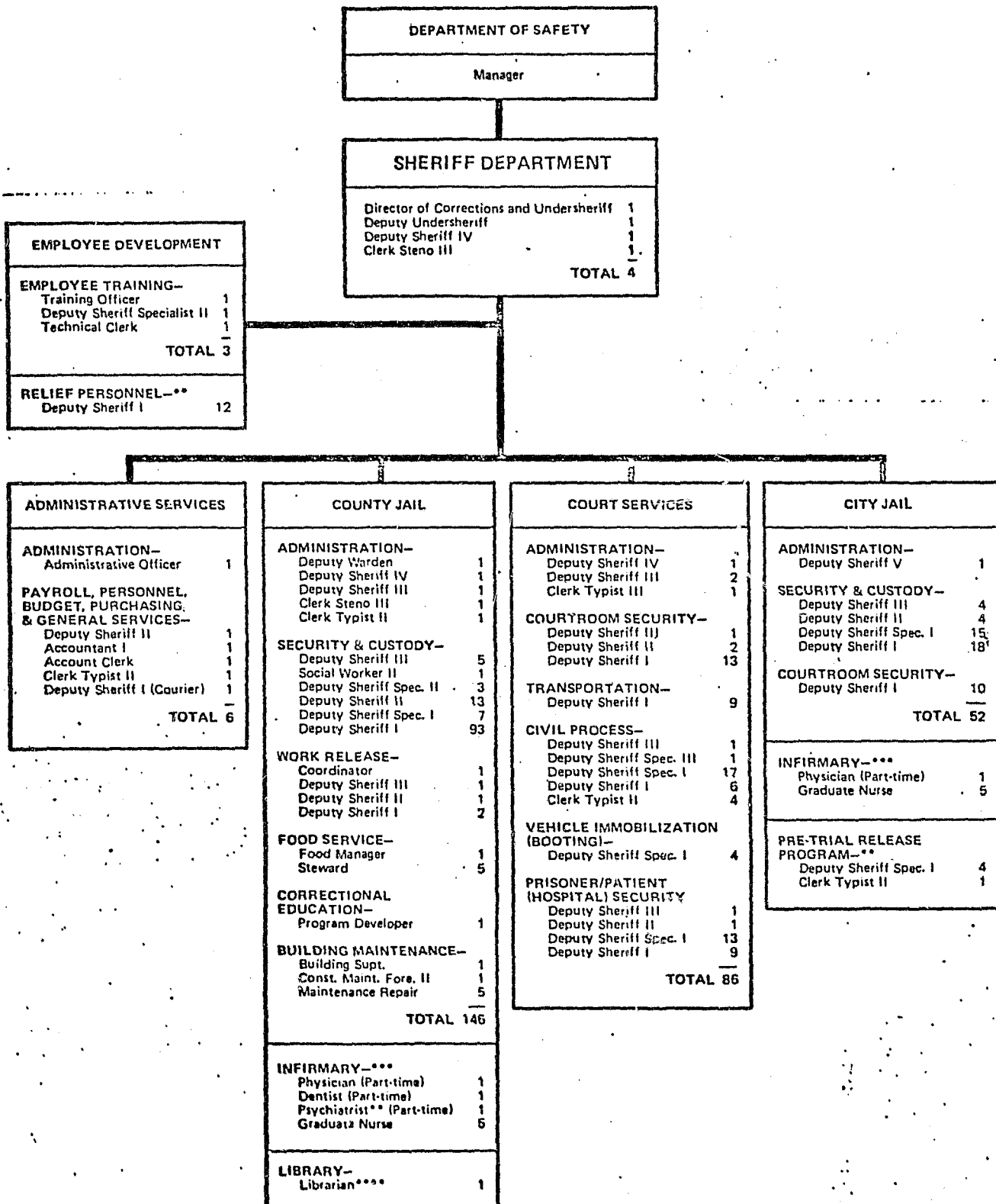
The Administrative Services Division is responsible for personnel and payroll, as well as budgeting, accounting, purchasing, and general administrative services.

The County Jail Division is responsible for detention and care of all prisoners committed by the courts, detained pending trial, or sentenced by the courts for minor offenses. This responsibility includes all related programs, such as food service, clothing, education, and maintenance of buildings and grounds.

The City Jail Division is responsible for the detention and care of

Figure 9

DENVER SHERIFF DEPARTMENT



*Lieuten Officer - Manager of Safety / **Funded through LEAA Grant / ***Supervised by Medical Coordinator, Dept. of Safety / ****Provided by Denver Public Library.

all arrested persons pending disposition by police or courts, together with courtroom security and guarding, and diversion of defendants to the program most adequate for their situations.

The Court Services Division is responsible for courtroom security and guarding, transportation of all prisoners, security supervision of prisoner-patients at Denver General Hospital. This Division also has the duty of service of civil and criminal court process.

The budget for the Sheriff Department was \$4,123,000 in 1974, and in 1975. This budget supported approximately 303 employees during this period. Of the Sheriff Department's operating budget, approximately 83% was expended for salaries, the remainder being spent for food, supplies, equipment and services.

Employee Training

This unit is located at the Denver County Jail. Its purpose is to develop and improve the knowledge and skills of officers necessary for the protection of personnel and offenders, as well as for the promotion of correctional programs. To accomplish this, new employees are provided an intensive three-week basic training program. Subjects covered include classes in constitutional and criminal law, rights of inmates and officers, custodial and transportation procedures, armed and unarmed defensive tactics, first aid, defensive driving, operational procedure, civil process, and behavioral topics relating to officer-inmate relations.

An LEAA grant provided funds enabling the unit to conduct 46 weeks of

CONTINUED

1 OF 5

training for the Denver Sheriff Department, and for the jail and detention personnel from Adams, Boulder and Jefferson Counties. A total of 283 Denver officers participated with 68 from the adjoining counties. Twenty-nine weeks of in-service training were completed, three weeks of supervisory training, and the balance in basic training. The training programs for experienced officers serve to refresh and to build on existing skills and knowledge. This refresher training is expected to be expanded so that all Denver officers experience a one-week course annually, but will be unable to do so unless additional resources are found to continue this program.

Denver County Jail

The County Jail is located at Smith Road and Havana Street. Persons serving sentences at the County Jail have been involved in minor offenses such as traffic violations petty theft, disturbance, or bad checks. The sentences for many misdemeanants are from thirty to sixty days.

It is also a holding facility for accused felons, who if convicted, may be sentenced to the State Penitentiary or State Reformatory.

As of December 31, 1975, there were 148 full-time personnel at the County Jail. The majority of the staff are sworn deputy sheriffs. The key personnel of the Denver County Jail are the Deputy Sheriffs and the Administrators. The County Jail staff included 119 men and 17 women as of the end of 1974; no new data are available for 1975. Approximately one-third of the staff are from a minority ethnic group with the median age of personnel reported as 40 years.

The County Jail operating budget for 1973 was approximately \$2,000,000; for 1974 it was \$2,200,000. The 1974 budget supported 146 positions covering a three shift operation, twenty-four hours each day of the year.

New construction and renovation has taken place in recent years including an infirmary, chapel, kitchen and dining room facilities, a receiving unit, administrative offices, library, and a well-equipped gymnasium. The latter fills a real need for inmates who are not under sentence and, thus, cannot be required to participate in work assignments. It gives these prisoners an opportunity to utilize spare time in some type of activity.

In the County Jail, a variety of programs have been developed which are aimed at helping those in the facility. Because of the relatively short period of time offenders are in custody, 62 days average, elaborate long-range programs are impractical. Primary consideration is placed on goals and specific programs that have a positive and direct impact in helping the offender in his/her immediate situation.

Inmate Orientation Programs

The Inmate Education Program began in 1973 and is a unique and highly successful program at the Denver County Jail. It graphically renders a helping hand to many young defendants in misdemeanor cases, many of them first offenders.

All new inmates are given printed materials relating to (1) how the legal system works, and (2) rules and regulations of the Denver County Jail.

New arrivals are advised about such matters as housing, cleanliness, meals, court appearances, work release, pauper's oath, money matters, disposal of personal property, bonds and fines, and personal and legal telephone calls. An information sheet on how to communicate through jail channels is posted in each dormitory.

Persons convicted of driving under the influence are required to take a defensive driving course of two hours daily for four days. It is a teaching course and includes films on driving under the influence.

County Jail Population

During 1974, the last period for which complete data are available, there were 6,491 felony and 3,290 misdemeanor bookings. In addition, there were 878 federal cases booked. These cases constituted a total of 11,432 bookings at the County Jail during 1974, of which 10,456 were males and 976 were females.

Table 14 shows the average daily population for the jail for the past seven years.

Table 14

Seven Year Average Daily Population-County Jail

	Annual Average Daily Population						
Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Number	620	659	750	552	549	493	551

The average daily population is down from ten years ago when an average of 1,000 to 1,200 was not unusual. Improved bonding procedures and development of personal recognizance bonds are contributing factors for this decrease, as are alternatives in sentencing within the court system. The County Jail was designed to house a maximum of 711 inmates and is, consequently, well below capacity at this time.

Work Release Program

The Work Release Program is another effort of the County Jail. Participants are men and women serving sentences and who are deemed least likely to present a hazard to the community. They live in dormitories separate from the main population, work in the community at a variety of occupations, and are domiciled in the jail.

These inmates work as mechanics, dishwashers, with the postal service, manual laborers, and as self-employed real estate salesmen. The Work Release population averages 40 to 50 per month. Failures are rare - only 15 to 20 a year. The program has been in effect since July, 1965, and has benefited more than 5,000 men and women.

During 1973 and 1974, the last period of available information, nearly 1,000 persons participated in the program while serving their sentences, grossed over \$471,000 in wages over the period, and paid over \$91,000 in federal, state and local taxes. During this time, work release participants spent \$87,000 in meals, transportation, and union dues. The City General Fund received \$45,900 as payment by the participants for room and board at the County Jail. Families received \$124,000 in support

money from those on the program.

It is felt that the Work Release Program could benefit substantially if a facility were located outside of the jail itself. Partially defeating the purpose of work release is the fact that the offenders are "locked-up" every night in the jail.

More than 90% of the persons sentenced to the County Jail return to the community in less than two years (usually in 30 to 60 days). Less rehabilitation is needed if employment is continued during incarceration. Also, normal orientation has not been lost due to complete isolation from the community during the sentence.

Women's Unit

The County Jail received 976 females in 1974. The average daily count for 1973 was 25 female inmates, and dropped to 23 in 1974. The female inmates prepare, cook and serve their own meals under the supervision and training of the female deputies. Many of them have learned enough about food preparation to qualify for jobs in food service when released. The Women's Unit does the mending of all clothing for the entire jail, makes mattress covers, and makes the uniforms and sleepwear for other female inmates.

Denver City Jail

Denver's City Jail is located in the Police Administration Building. During the past five years nearly 185,000 individuals have been processed through this facility. The current jail is a 24-hour, seven day a week

operation, with an average of more than 100 book-ins per day. Capacity of the present jail is 137 persons. It is a receiving area, not a holding facility, and persons arrested for a variety of offenses usually spend only a few hours, or a few days, at the City Jail.

Total book-ins for 1973 were 41,086, for 1974 there were 34,588, and for 1975, 32,280. For 1974, the most recent complete data, represented 5,850 Class I offenses (with 1,323 burglary arrests), and 26,854 Class II offenses (with 4,851 DUI, 3,985 narcotic law, 3,637 disorderly conduct and 3,201 intoxication arrests). Other motor vehicle and road law arrests made up the balance of the bookings at the City Jail.

Prisoners are received following arrest by members of the Denver Police Department for a variety of criminal offenses, ranging from misdemeanors to burglary, assault, robbery and homicide.

The command officer of the City Jail had a staff of 53 in 1974. In addition to the varied responsibilities of the operation, staff members cooperate fully with federal, state and county enforcement officials.

The operating budget for the City jail was \$750,000 in 1973, \$800,000 in 1974, and \$850,000 in 1975.

Several important progressive changes have taken place in the City Jail operation in recent years. For one thing, advisement hearings in County Court have been facilitated so that defendants receive an early hearing.

The City Jail is located in the Police Building at 13th and Champa Streets and was built in 1939. It has outlived its usefulness and is being replaced by a completely modern pre-arraignment and detention center. The estimated completion date for the new facility is summer, 1977.

Denver Pre-Arraignment Detention Facility

The present City Jail was constructed 37 years ago, and is outdated as well as overcrowded. The facility was designed for bulk holding of arrestees with only four single cells available for isolation. While the current jail was originally designed to provide space for 98 inmates, it is presently housing an average of 137 individuals on a daily basis. On occasion, the jail population reaches 200, more than double the original design capacity.

As early as 1968, the City of Denver began planning for the development of a modern police administration and detention complex. Plans were finalized and in September, 1972, the voters approved a bond issue for construction of the facility. The total cost of the new facility - after inflation - is estimated to be between \$5 and \$6 million.

The new jail, or more properly, the Pre-Arraignment Detention Facility, is divided into three separate areas; a women's section, a limited juvenile section, and a men's cluster. Each unit will be visually and acoustically separated from each other. These units consist of 155 individual rooms, plus one small dormitory unit.

Allowing for future growth, the facility was designed with the capability

of expanding its population by 25%. In addition, seven separation rooms have been designed into the facility to handle special circumstances.

Additional manpower will also be required to operate the facility adequately. The Sheriff Department is requesting an additional 105 staff positions to meet these needs. These personnel will be required to carry-out the improved programs being designed into the new facility.

It is evident from the construction of the new facility and by the request for additional manpower, amounting to over \$1 million annually, that the City and County of Denver has made a strong commitment to an improved correctional system. The need for supplemental services, such as an improved training capability, is now more apparent and special programs will be focused on these special areas.

ADULT CORRECTIONS - SUPERVISION

Supervision of non-custodial convicted adult offenders in the City and County of Denver is the function of the County Court Probation Department. This is the only agency that serves the Denver criminal justice system as a direct resource from the local unit of government.

DENVER COUNTY COURT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Organizationally, the Denver County Court Probation Department is under the Denver County Court and provides probation services for those individuals adjudicated within the Court. The Probation Department's structure is functionally alligned to the various services provided by the agency. These services include intake screening, diagnostic evaluations, direct supervision, and volunteer coordination.

A total of 23 full-time positions are authorized for the Denver County Court Probation Department. The department's actual personnel strength includes 15 female employees. There are equal numbers of male and female probation officers. About one-third of the department's personnel strength represents minority and ethnic groups.

Of the eight staff positions listed as "probation", six are field probation officers carrying caseloads and two are supervisory personnel. During 1974, the last year for which data are available, the six probation officers carried an active average caseload of 429 cases.

Cases coming within the jurisdiction of the County Court Probation Department during 1974 totaled 4,797, of which 4,182 were male probationers and

615 females. The median age for the 1974 clients was 35, but there were 370 cases in which the probationers were from the 18 to 20 year old age group. The ethnic distribution of the probationers is shown in Table 15.

Table 15
Denver County Court Probation Department-Clients by Ethnicity

Ethnic Distribution (1974)	Number
Black	796
Chicano	1,417
Anglo	1,988
Other	126
Not Reported	470
Total	4,797

Of the 4,797 cases, during 1974, falling within the probation department's purview, a total of 4,136 were defendants found guilty in a County Court adjudication. The District Attorney's office referred 485 of the cases as deferred prosecutions while the balance of the cases were received directly from the County Court under a deferred sentencing procedure.

The average number of cases handled by the probation department each month is 3,000. Of this average, approximately 2,500 clients receive services directly from the department's field probation officers (a 1 to 429 ratio in 1974, as mentioned previously), while the remaining clients receive supervision from volunteer probation officers. In addition to the personal supervision received from the department, about 2,000 clients

receive assistance through participation in alcohol safety programs. The intensity of supervision devoted to any one client is selectively determined through evaluation, screening, and diagnosis. On the average, 290 clients per month receive minimal supervision, while 300 receive maximum supervision.

During 1974, 2,305 clients were successfully terminated from supervision. There were 238 revocation proceedings initiated during the same time period.

Volunteer Program

The Denver County Court also maintains a substantial volunteer program. There are approximately 300 volunteer probation counselors presently enlisted in the program. These volunteers are administered by and received guidance from the probation officers. The volunteers are provided with a 12-hour training program.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

JUVENILE JUSTICE

PHILLIP GILLIAM DETENTION CENTER (DENVER JUVENILE HALL)

Organization

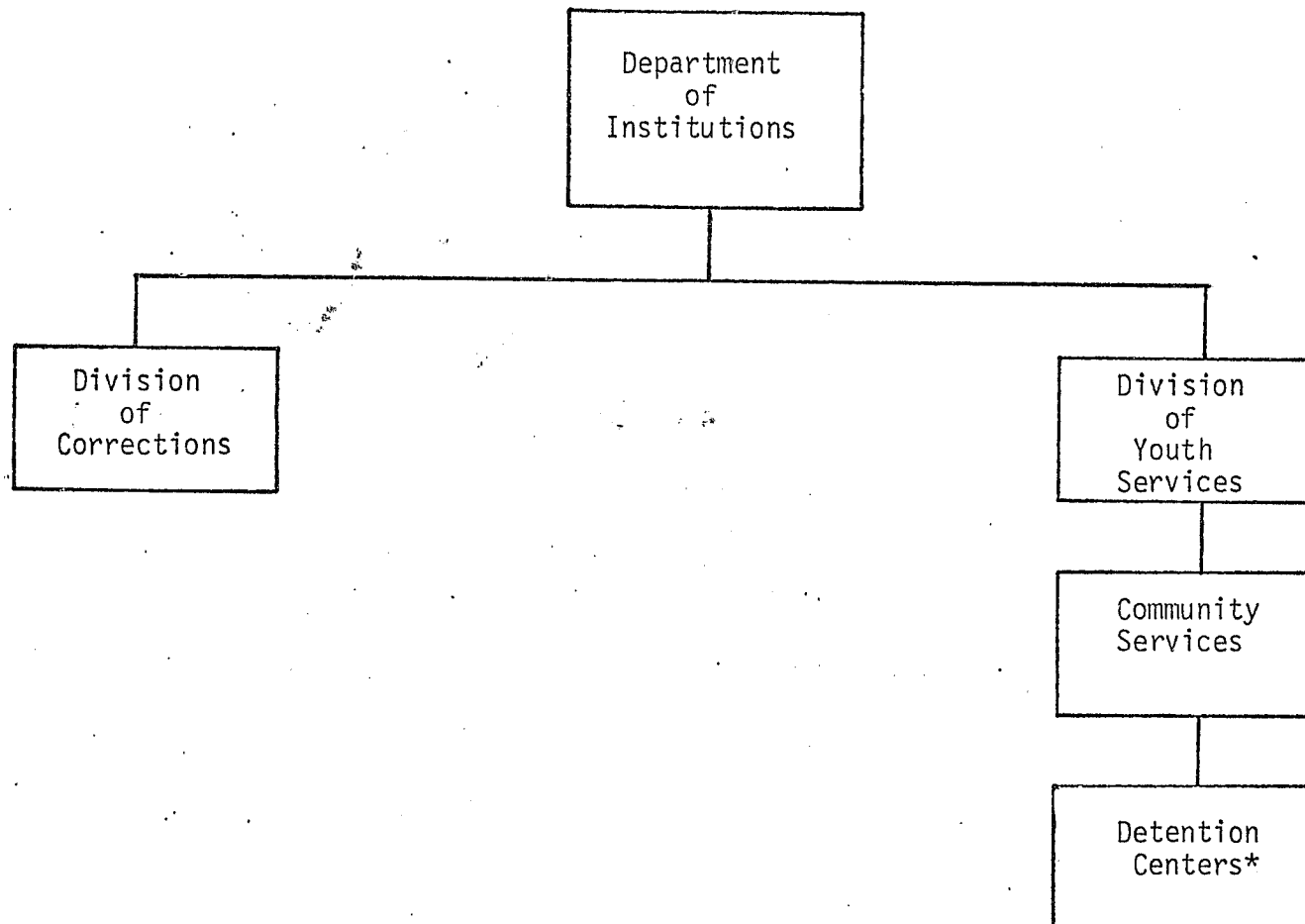
The temporary detention of juveniles entering the juvenile justice system is provided by Gilliam Detention Center. This facility is organizationally a component of the State Department of Institutions. The Director of the center is responsible to the Director of Community Services which is a component of the Department of Institutions' Division of Youth Services. This very confusing organizational structure is somewhat clarified by the Organizational Chart (Figure 10).

Reorganization within the Department of Institutions, in an effort to create a decentralized youth services capability, has shifted the responsibility of Community Services (parole) directly under the administration of the Gilliam Center Director. The reorganization operationalizes the current Department of Institutions' philosophy to maintain services to youth within the community. A discussion of the Community Services (parole) will be presented under the Juvenile Supervision section (see Figure 11).

Gilliam Center consists of five functional units. Four of these units are responsible for the direct supervision of detained juveniles. The fifth unit handles admissions. The four detention units provide three distinct facilities for male detainees and one facility for the Center's female population. Males are assigned to detention units according to their aggressiveness.

Figure 10

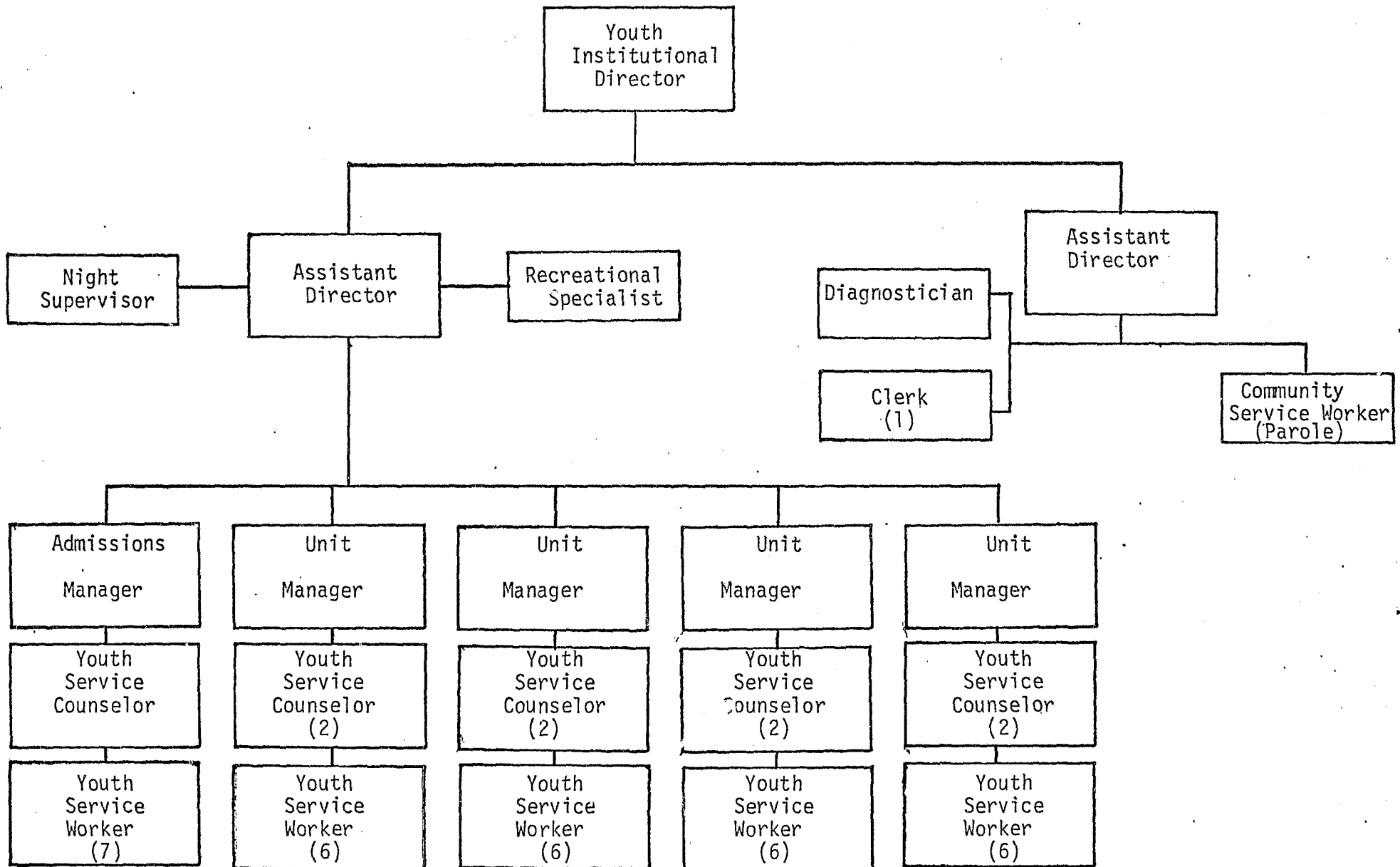
Organizational Chart
Department of Institutions



* Phillip Gilliam Detention Center
Adams County
Arapahoe County
Jefferson County

Figure 11

Organizational Chart
Phillip Gilliam Detention Center



Manpower and Staffing

As indicated in the Organizational Chart, Gilliam Detention Center is administered by a Director and Assistant Director. Each of the Center's five units operates autonomously and is supervised by a unit manager. In four units which directly supervise the juveniles, there are two Youth Service Counselors and six Youth Service Workers.

In the admissions unit, there is one Youth Service Counselor and seven Youth Service Workers who are responsible for the intake and movement of personnel through the detention facility. Recreational periods for the juveniles are supervised by one Recreational Specialist. The actual number of staff members who are in the Youth Service I, II or III classifications is 16, with 31 Youth Service Workers. Other support personnel complete the complement of staff members employed in Gilliam Center. These additional staff include six food service personnel, two nurses, and a custodial and maintenance worker. They are employed in the center, but are not under the direct supervision of the administrative staff.

The general personnel qualifications for each of the job titles within Gilliam Detention Center are indicated in Table 16. Even with knowledge of the number of personnel classified as Youth Service Worker I, II, or III, it is impossible to determine the extent of education and experience held by the line personnel who supervise the detained juveniles. Generally, administrative personnel of Gilliam Detention Center have at least a college education plus between two and ten years of experience. Explicit information regarding the education qualifications and exper-

ience of the entire staff was not available. Table 16 also reflects the salary ranges for the various job titles within the center.

Table 16
Gilliam Detention Center Personnel Summary

Position	Number	Educational Requirements	Experiential Requirements	Monthly Salary	
				Minimum	Maximum
Director	1	BA Degree	8 Yrs(3-Adm)	\$1,712	\$2,294
Asst. Director	1	BA Degree	7 Yrs(2-Adm)	1,552	2,081
Unit Manager	4	BA Degree	4 Years	1,341	1,798
Admission Mgr.	1	BA Degree	4 Years	1,341	1,798
Rec. Specialist	1	BA Degree	4 Years	952	1,408
Youth Serv. Coun.	9	BA Degree	2 Years	952	1,408
Youth Serv. Wkr.	31	High Sch.	-	747	1,103
Ngt. Supervisor	1	BA Degree	2 Years	952	1,408
Secretary	1	High Sch.	-	711	952

As with the educational and experiential qualifications of the staff, the demographic characteristics will have to be somewhat generalized because of the unavailability of specific information. On the average, the personnel of Gilliam Center are between 35 and 40 years of age, with the range being from 20 years to 60 years. Fifty-four professional staff members are employed at the center. Of these, 22% (12) are women. Looking at the ethnic group distribution, there are 35.2% (19) for each of the Black and Anglo ethnic groups, and 29.6% for the Chicano group.

Career ladder incentives are available in the detention center from the Youth Service Worker classification to the director's position. Movement from the Youth Service Worker position involves progressive movement through the three steps of the Youth Service Counselor category to the Unit Manager position. Qualified candidates have the option of moving into any position throughout the Department of Institutions and also into any position in the Civil Service system. Promotion within the Gilliam Center organization typically involves the candidate having a substantial number of years of experience. Once a B.A. Degree has been received from an accredited college, movement merely depends on the availability of vacancies and sufficient longevity in the position.

Training and Education

There is no formal pre-service or in-service training for the Gilliam Center employees. To familiarize the employees with the policies and procedures utilized in the Center, there is an orientation program lasting approximately one week.

Special Programs

A number of special services are available to the detainees in the center. These include a visitation program, an educational program, counseling, recreation, medical services, and a religious program. These programs are available to all the youth housed in the center. Since the average length of stay in the center is not of great duration, the programs are limited in scope. Services which could be implemented, given the short stay, include psychological and psychiatric evaluation and consultation, legal services, and perhaps a drug abuse program.

Programs such as vocational training, job placement, and the like, would not be feasible given the age of the youth and the temporary incarceration in the center. In addition to these programs, a number of volunteer programs are available. These provide additional counseling and tutorial capabilities to the detainees. The center does not maintain a library but reading materials are available to the youth.

Limited counseling services are available to youth indicating need. Generally, the services provided in the center are more detention oriented than service oriented. For this reason the center does not maintain a formal counseling component. There are a number of Youth Service Workers certified to provide counseling but only one of these workers is actually involved in providing the services.

Volunteer Programs

Volunteer programs typically provide counseling, tutoring, and recreational activities for the youth. The Red Cross and Youth for Christ organizations provide manpower for counseling, tutoring, and religious programs. Some donations are made to the Gilliam Center which allow for the purchase of various recreational and other needed resources for the juveniles. Information was not available indicating the number of hours donated to the center by various interns and organizations.

Clientele

Gilliam Detention Center has the capacity to house 150 juveniles. The average daily population of the center is approximately 50 and the largest population in the center at any one time during 1975 was 110.

Total population of cases for 1975 was 5,876. Of this number, 4,736 were detained (booked). In addition, 2,400 youth (41%) of the 5,876 were detained in the center for a CHINS offense.

Data indicating the characteristics of the clientele detained in the center are not maintained on an automated system or by any manual system. Raw data are available within the individual files but there is no effort made to summarize these data at regular intervals of time. Information indicating the offense committed, the age, sex, ethnic group, and previous criminal or delinquent background are not kept by Gilliam Center. A somewhat subjective evaluation of the typical detainee is as follows: male, 15½ years old, Anglo or Chicano, having committed a burglary, with three prior arrests, from a broken home, and of low socio-economic status. The average amount of time detained in the center is approximately one week. However, this estimate again is subjective and there are no hard data to substantiate the accuracy of this estimate. The delinquent youth tends to remain in the center for a much shorter period of time than the CHINS youth. It appears that severe difficulties within the CHINS' natural home, combined with the very limited amount of placement facilities (i.e., group homes or foster homes) available to accommodate them, are the primary reasons for the lengthier detention of CHINS.

JUVENILE SUPERVISION - DENVER JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Organization and Staffing

The Denver Juvenile Probation Department is responsible for the supervision of all juveniles adjudicated in the Denver Juvenile Court and also for making investigations of all juvenile complaints certified for probable cause by the Denver District Attorney's office. The Probation Department is organizationally attached to the Denver Juvenile Court.

The Organizational Chart (Figure 12) indicates the internal structure of the Denver Juvenile Probation Department. The chart reveals the department's efforts to provide direct services through a decentralized community-oriented delivery system. Probation officers are located in four quadrants of the city and are responsible for intake and field services within these quadrants.

In addition to the four probation officers located in each of the quadrants of the city, there is a CHINS Division which is responsible for the supervision of those juveniles classified as CHINS under the Children in Need of Supervision status and a Placement Office which is responsible for locating needed referral services for youth under the supervision of the Probation Department.

Table 17 indicates the quadrant staffing patterns for the intake and field probation officers. The staffing quadrant pattern indicates only the line personnel excluding the administrative and clerical staff.

Figure 12

Organizational Chart
Denver Juvenile Court

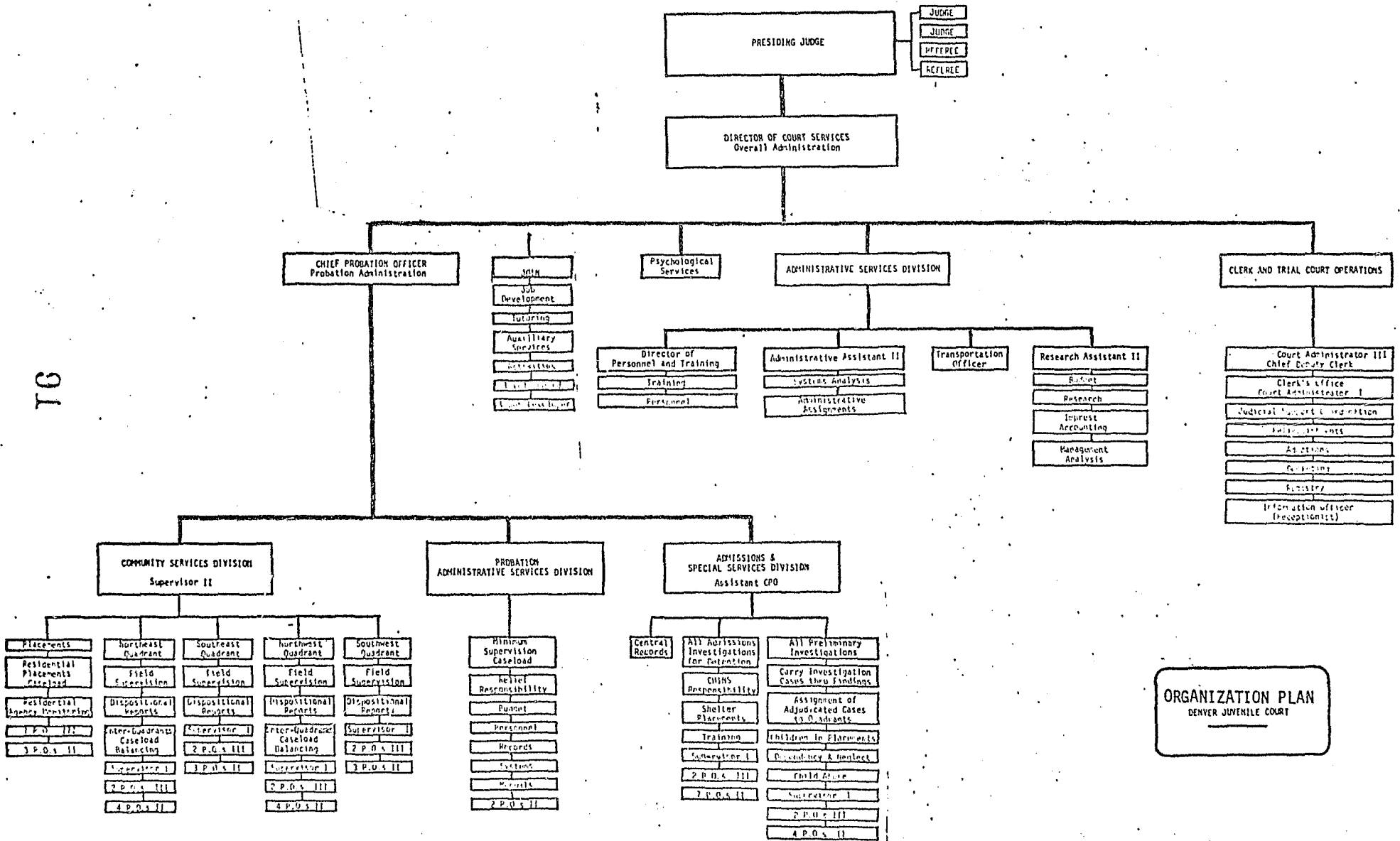


Table 17

Denver Juvenile Probation Quadrant Staffing Pattern

Position	Northeast	Northwest	Southeast	Southwest
Supervisor	1	1	1	1
Probation Officers	7	7	5	6
Total	8	8	6	7

Presently the Juvenile Probation Department is divided into three divisions; Community Services Division, Administrative Services Division, and Special Services Division. The entire probation department is administered by a Chief Probation Officer. The Community Services Division is administered by a Supervisor II, the Administrative Services Division is directly administered by the Chief Probation Officer, and the Special Services Division is under the administration of the Assistant Chief Probation Officer.

Presently, the department's current line staff includes 30 Probation Officers I and II, 13 Probation Officers III, and seven Supervisors I. The Organizational Chart (Figure 12) depicts in greater detail the staffing distribution of probation officers and supervisors. The court Organizational Chart omitted the Probation Officers I positions which are distributed one each in the Northeast, Northwest and Southwest quadrant offices and two in the CHINS unit.

Several staff positions which organizationally appear outside of the Probation Services are budgeted for out of the Probation allocation. These positions include the Administrative Assistant II (Systems Specialist), Personnel Training Officer, Volunteer Coordinator, and Transportation Officer. All of these positions are under the direct supervision of the Court Services Director.

The secretarial and clerical staff for the Juvenile Probation Department is indicated in Table 18.

Table 18

Denver Juvenile Probation Clerical Staffing Pattern

Probation Clerical Staff	Number
Administrative Secretary III	2
Unit Clerk III	1
Unit Clerk II	7
Unit Clerk I	3
Total	13

The educational criterion for the probation officer position is at least a BA degree. For the Probation Officer I position, a BA plus some background or some interest in the area of probation is necessary. For the Probation Officer II and III, and supervisory positions, succeeding years of experience are necessary. For the Supervisor I position, a Masters degree plus five to ten years experience are required. The Assistant

Chief Probation Officer requires a MA degree plus ten years of experience, whereas the Chief Probation Officer requires a MA plus fifteen years of experience. For the clerical staff and secretarial staff, at least a high school diploma is necessary. There are some clerical and secretarial staff members who also have BA degrees.

Career incentives available to the probation officer involve movement from the Probation Officer I position all the way up to the Chief Probation Officer position. This movement involves promotion through the three grades of probation officer to the Supervisor I position and then to the Assistant Chief Probation Officer and finally, Chief Probation Officer. Lateral movements are possible within the structure of the Denver Juvenile Court as is indicated in the Organizational Chart (Figure 12). Movement through the career ladder involves accumulation of sufficient years of experience to fulfill the criterion for the higher position in the organization. The current reorganization within the Denver Juvenile Court has strengthened the staffing pattern by increasing the mid-management positions now available to the upwardly mobile staff member. For example, positions in placement and budget are now available as part of the career ladder.

Salary Ranges

The salary ranges for the Denver Juvenile Probation Department are presented in Table 19.

Table 19

Denver Juvenile Probation - Staff Salary Ranges

Position	Number	Salary Range	
		Minimum	Maximum
<u>Professional</u>			
Chief Probation Officer	1	\$ 1,515	\$ 2,081
Asst. Chief Probation Officer	1	1,478	1,982
Probation Supervisor I	7	1,341	1,798
Probation Officer III	13	1,158	1,552
Probation Officer II	25	1,000	1,341
Probation Officer I	5	864	1,158
Administrative Assistant II	1	1,158	1,552
Personnel Training Director	1	1,158	1,552
Volunteer Coordinator (Join)	1	1,000	1,341
Transportation Officer	1	628	846
<u>Clerical</u>			
Administrative Secretary III	2	864	1,158
Unit Clerk III	1	784	1,050
Unit Clerk II	7	747	1,000
Unit Clerk I	3	677	907
Total	69		

Training and Education

As indicated in the Organizational Chart (Figure 12), the Denver Juvenile Court has a training section available as part of its organization. Consequently, the new staff on the juvenile probation staff are provided

extensive in-service and pre-service training. Training typically involves general academic courses, on-the-job training and sepcialized in-service training. The objective of the training is to provide the probation officer with the necessary skills to effectively supervise the probationer. Academic improvement of the probation officer is encouraged through the taking of courses at the community colleges and four year colleges in the City of Denver. Definition of the appropriate in-service and on-the-job training courses is provided by the training component.

Volunteer Programs

The Denver Juvenile Probation Department has available to it the services of a volunteer coordinator who is paid by the Denver Juvenile Court budget, who coordinates project Join. Individual volunteer programs are encouraged within each of the department's probation offices. Voluntary services for Project Join are solicited for the tutoring and counseling of the juveniles and for supervising juveniles on various trips and cultural excursions. The maintenance of a viable volunteer program is also the responsibility of the individual probation offices. There is the implicit assumption that efforts are also made in the specific locations to develop the necessary volunteer programs to facilitate the needs of the probationers.

Caseload

All youth for whom a certification for probable cause has been filed by the District Attorney are placed into the intake caseload of a probation officer. Those youth who have been adjudicated by the court and are

under probation, that is the supervision of the court, are placed into the caseload of a field probation officer.

The approximate intake of new clients per month for the Department of Probation is 267. The on-going departmental caseload includes approximately 1,040 youth a month. On the average, a field probation counselor carries a caseload of 50-60 clients.. Intake counselors carry 70-80 clients. For those probation officers serving CHINS, the average caseload is approximately 55-60 clients per counselor.

Clientele

Tracking data reflecting accurate intake and population characteristics are not regularly maintained and summarized by the Denver Juvenile Probation Department. Some aggregate data are available and show that 395 youth were placed on probation, 185 were placed in the community in lieu of commitment, and 134 were committed to the Department of Institutions, during the 1975-1976 fiscal year.

Recidivism Statistics

Recidivism statistics, rearrest data and useful refiling data were not available due to the lack of computerized systems available to the Denver Juvenile Probation Department. The department has compiled refiling information but the data are difficult to interpret due to the failure to include at risk periods for the population. For example, it was reported that in the 1976 calendar year there were 1,040 clients in the probation department. Of these clients, 314 had their probation

revoked, which would appear to indicate a recidivism (revocation) rate of 30%. To what extent the probation population was rearrested is unknown. However, as stated previously, the average at risk time for this client population is unknown and, consequently, the 30% figure is unreliable at best.

JUVENILE SUPERVISION-COMMUNITY SERVICES

Organization and Staffing

Community Services (formerly Juvenile Parole) is responsible for the direct supervision of all juveniles released from the juvenile camps and two juvenile treatment centers who are placed in the Northeast Denver/Metro Region.^{1.} Community Services organizationally falls under the Youth Services Division of the State Department of Institutions. An Organizational Chart (Figure 10) is provided to clarify this structural arrangement.

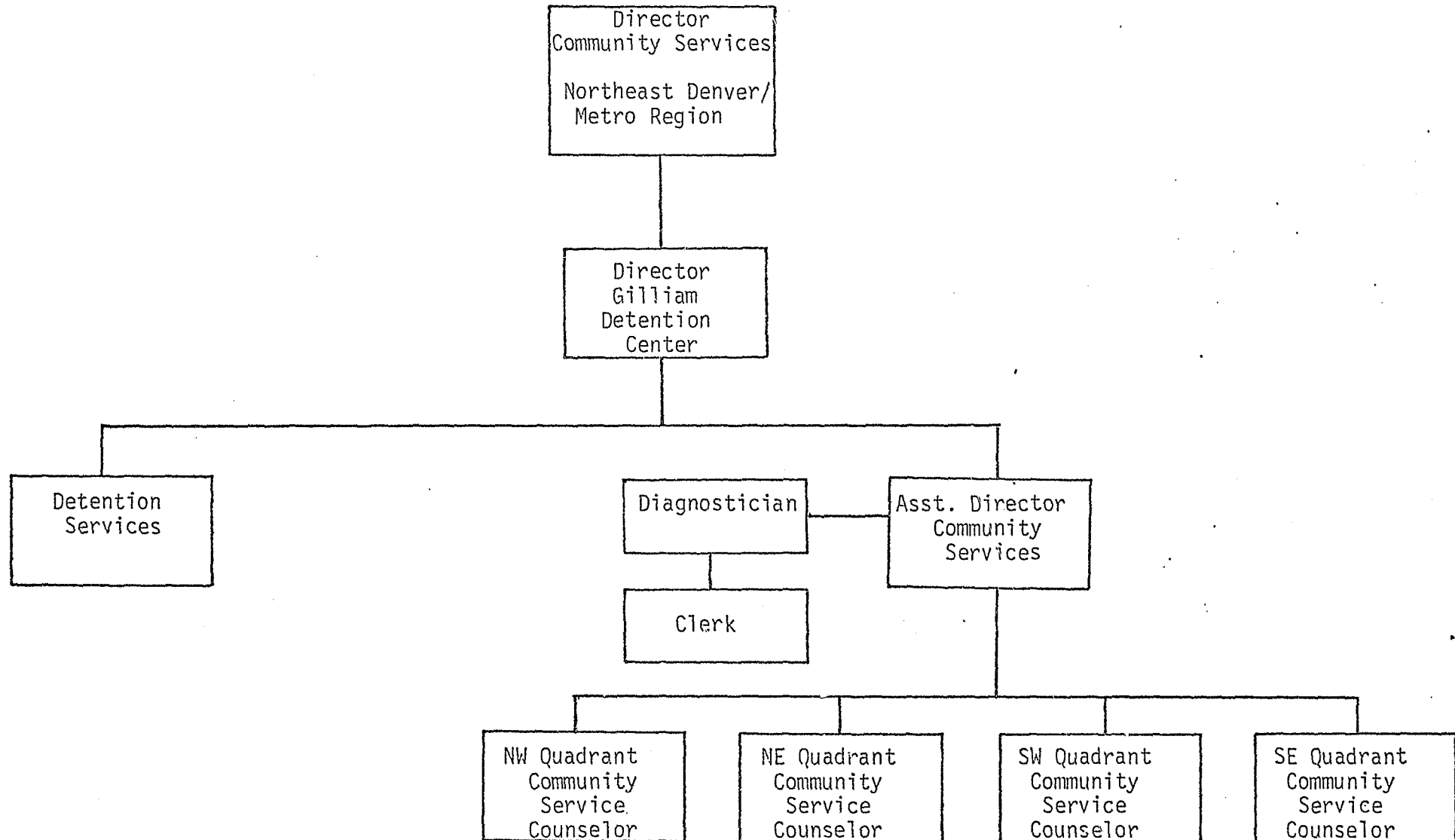
Denver organizationally is one of three regions (Western, Southern, and Northeast Denver/Metro) responsible for all youth throughout Colorado. Within the Northeast Denver/Metro Region, four Community Service Counselors (formerly Parole Agents) operate in Denver, while four Community Service Counselors operate in the other 19 counties which constitute the region.^{2.} As indicated in Figure 13, Community Services (parole) supervision is administered by an Assistant Director who is, in turn, responsible to the Director of the Gilliam Detention Center. The Assistant Director of Community Services is responsible for the after-care of committed delinquent and status youth released to the Northeast Denver/Metro Region. Providing direct supervision to the paroled youth are four

-
1. The two camps are Lathrop Park Youth Camp and Golden Gate Youth Camp. The two juvenile treatment centers are Lookout Mountain School for Boys and Mountview School for Girls.
 2. These other counties are Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Washington, Logan, Weld, Morgan, Adams, Arapahoe, Elbert, Douglas, Jefferson, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Boulder, and Larimer.

Figure 13

Organizational Chart

Community Services



Community Service Counselors. These four counselors are directly responsible to the Assistant Director and are located in each quadrant of the city (see Figure 13).

Reorganization of the diagnostic capability available to Denver youth under the Department of Institutions and released to the community, places it under the administration of the Community Services Assistant Director. The diagnostician is assisted by a therapy assistant who is assigned to Community Services in a supportive role, but who is not provided for in the Denver Community Service budget.

Career Incentives

Career ladder opportunities are available within Community Services through movement from the Youth Service Counselor II position (this is the Civil Service title for the Community Service Counselor) to the Youth Service Administrator II position (the Civil Service title for the Regional Director). Similar movement can be made into the available mid-administrative positions within the Division of Youth Services or Department of Institutions. Finally, counselors have the opportunity of moving to any position within the Civil Service Administration for which they have the educational and experiential qualifications.

Salary Ranges

The salary ranges for Youth Services personnel are provided in Table 20. These salary ranges were effective July 1, 1976.

Training and Education

Training for the Community Service Counselors position primarily involves education in the policy and procedures of the Division of Youth Services. For example, as part of the pre-service training sessions for each of the counselors, the specifics of the Colorado Children's Code, utilization of the Inter-Personal Maturity Level (I level) categorization scheme, and information on the educational, psychological, and vocational test used in juvenile counseling are delineated. An assumption is made that a person is a professional and that he has the counseling experience and techniques necessary for professional performance prior to being hired. Some in-service training courses are provided to enrich and expand the already available techniques maintained by the counselors. Community Services has available to it a youth services training section through which counselors can avail themselves of certain types of training.

Table 20

Juvenile Supervision-Community Services- Job Titles and Salary

Position	Number	Educational Requirements	Experiential Requirements	Monthly Salary	
				Minimum	Maximum
Asst. Director	1	BA Degree	7 Yrs(2 Adm)	\$ 1,552	\$ 2,081
Comm.Serv.Coun.	4	BA Degree	3 Years	1,216	1,630
Diagnostician	1	BA Degree	3 Years	1,216	1,630
Secretary	2	High Sch.	-	711	1,050
Clerk	1	High Sch.	-	660	1,050

Caseload

The four Community Service Counselors serving the City and County of

Denver are physically located within each of Denver's quadrant areas. Youth released to Denver are assigned to the caseloads of these four counselors.

Delinquent youth paroled from the two youth camps, the two treatment centers and five detention centers in Colorado are released by the authority of the juvenile parole board. The board is statutorily appointed by the Governor and is comprised of seven members, five of whom are voting members. The five voting members are appointed from five state agencies which include the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Education, the Department of Institutions (this member is not from Youth Services), the Department of Employment, and the Department of Rehabilitation. The two non-voting members are appointed from the Mountview School for Girls and the Lookout Mountain School for Boys. The seven members of the parole board are non-paid representatives. Employed by the parole board are one hearing officer and one stenographer, the salaries for whom are provided out of the Division of Youth Services budget. Functionally, it is the responsibility of the hearing officer and one member of the parole board to hear presentations on parole violations and to recommend the appropriate action with regard to the violations.

Community Service Counselor caseloads in Denver average approximately 35 active juveniles per officer. Within the four Denver quadrants the average caseloads vary as follows: southwest quadrant, 25; southeast quadrant, 45; northeast quadrant, 36; northwest quadrant, 34. These

caseloads do not reflect approximately ten institutionalized clients under some supervision by the Community Counselor. Because these clients are being counted within the institution, the Community Services does not add these particular individuals into the active caseloads. However, in actuality the average number of clients supervised is approximately 45 per counselor.

Volunteer Program

Development of volunteer programs within the four quadrant offices in Denver is primarily the responsibility of the Community Service Counselors in each office. It is the Assistant Director who is responsible for encouraging the various quadrant offices to promote a viable volunteer program within each quadrant. With the recent movement of the Community Service Counselor into the community from a centrally located office in the southwest Denver metropolitan area, there has been a greater opportunity for the counselors to develop viable volunteer programs designed to meet the needs of the specific populations in the quadrants. Volunteer programs are reaching out into the community and four year colleges in the area, as well as private citizens. The volunteers donate various talents and amounts of time to working with the parolees. There are no criteria in determining the quality of the volunteer program in each of the quadrants. There is the implicit assumption that each quadrant Community Service Counselor will endeavor to solicit the necessary volunteer services as dictated by the needs of the prospective parole population in the quadrant.

Clientele

The most recent data available indicating the clientele characteristics for Community Services cover the period July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974. The data reported here were hand tabulated from the manually kept files maintained by the Education Department of Youth Services. During this time period, 133 clients were released to the supervision of Community Services in Denver. Of these, 103 (77.4%) were in the delinquent status while 30 (22.6%) were on CHINS status. As shown in Table 21, the typical releasee (that is in profile) is on delinquent status, male, age 16, Chicano and was committed for a charge of burglary.

The majority of the released juveniles (57.2%) were 16 years of age or older. The distribution of Black and Chicano releasees, as indicated in the ethnic group distribution, clearly indicates that these two minority groups are over-represented in the parole population. Approximately 40% of the commitment offenses for this population of parolees was for an Impact offense. Burglary, status offenses, and theft comprise the commitment offenses with the largest proportions with 27.8%, 18.8% and 9.8% respectively for each one of these offenses. The average length of parole time for the entire parole population is 16 months. For the CHINS in placement, the average period of supervision is approximately 13 months.

Community Services does not maintain recidivism statistics due to the lack of feedback they receive. Some data are maintained, however, on those clients who violate parole. Exacerbating the difficulties of

Table 21

Community ServicesClient Characteristics

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

Status	Number	Percent
Delinquent	103	(77.4)
CHINS	30	(22.6)
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	112	(84.2)
Female	21	(15.8)
<u>Age</u>		
13	10	(7.5)
14	19	(14.3)
15	28	(21.1)
16	42	(31.6)
17	28	(21.1)
18	6	(4.5)
<u>Ethnic Group</u>		
Anglo	38	(28.6)
Black	31	(23.3)
Spanish Surname	54	(40.6)
Other	10	(7.5)
<u>Commitment Offense</u>		
Assault/Rape	9	(6.8)
Robbery	7	(5.3)
Burglary	37	(27.8)
Theft	13	(9.8)
Auto Theft	11	(8.3)
Drugs	9	(6.8)
Status	25	(18.8)
Other	4	(3.0)
Unknown	18	(13.5)
Total	N=133	

maintaining recidivism statistics is the fact that the Division of Youth Services does not have the availability of a computerized system to maintain any data files. The Division has the capability of maintaining some data in an automated system, but the system has not been available for some period of time. Data retrieval is now accomplished through a hand tabulation method.

OTHER JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

CONSOLIDATED YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAMS SYSTEM

Under Impact Cities funding, between 1972 and July, 1975, 14 youth serving agencies were funded. These projects rendered a wide array of services to pre-adjudicated and post-adjudicated youth. The majority of projects funded (9) provided services to pre-adjudicated youth. These projects were: Southwest Denver Youth Service Bureau; Northwest Denver Youth Service Bureau; Southeast Denver Neighborhood Service Bureau; Northeast Denver Youth Service Bureau; Police to Partners; Intercept; East Denver Pre-Release Center; Westside Youth Development Program; and the Southwest Youth Employment Service. The remaining youth programs funded by DACC rendered services to post-adjudicated youth and included: Youth Recidivist Reduction Program; Northwest Denver Group Home; La Puente School Program; New Pride; and Community Outreach Probation Experiment.

With the pending termination of Impact Cities funding, State continuation funding was successfully secured. Under these funds, a consolidated youth diversion model arose establishing four youth service systems; one in each quadrant of the city. In addition, three projects providing services to youth on a city-wide basis were continued. The State funded youth service programs involve the consolidation of the previously Impact Cities funded projects in each quadrant into a youth delivery system with the youth service bureaus forming the hub of each program. Under the state continuation funding, two projects (Intercept and Community Outreach Probation Experiment) were not continued.

Sponsorship of the Denver Youth Service System has been placed with the

Department of Institutions, with administrative coordination coming from the Division of Youth Services. Under this system, youth having no prior offense histories are to be diverted by the Delinquency Control Division and the District Attorney's office. The Denver Juvenile Court will divert some youth with multiple prior offenses to projects which have previously provided services to such youth diverted by the court. State funding for the continued diversion projects is for one year. The City and County of Denver contributed 25% to the \$1.2 million appropriation for youth services.

OVERVIEW AND SPECIFIC
ANALYSIS OF CRIME

**OVERVIEW AND SPECIFIC
ANALYSIS OF CRIME**

GENERAL STATEMENT OF 1975 CRIME SITUATION

This section of the crime analysis provides an overview of the crime problem in Denver in 1975 and early 1976. Critical to the planning process for 1977 is the identification of problems resulting from analysis of offenses in Denver using the most currently available data. To accomplish this a crime specific analysis for each index crime and categories of Class II crimes has been conducted and is documented in the sections following. The only intent of this section is to provide overview information, including some comparative analysis with other cities, as background to the detailed crime specific analyses that identifies characteristics of each type of offense and highlights problem areas.

Total offenses reported to the police in Denver in 1975 were 64,693 incidents, an increase of 1% over 1974. About two-thirds of these incidents (40,744) were the more serious Class I offenses. While Class I crimes increased 4% from 1974 to 1975, Class II incidents were reduced by about 3%. Through May of 1976, however, there have been significant decreases in both Class I and II reported offenses when compared to the same time period for 1975. A total decrease of 7% has been experienced including a 6% reduction in Class I and an 8% reduction in Class II. Additionally, arrests (for juveniles in particular) are down considerably from 1975 rates.

It is generally difficult to make comparisons of crime rates over time between cities. Different crime definitions reporting pro-

cedures and "hidden" crime proportions between jurisdictions limit the utility of such comparisons in spite of the UCR efforts to standardize reporting. This is particularly a problem with property crimes but less so for violent crimes.

Ten-year violent crime rates for Denver and other cities of comparable size, based upon UCR rates, are shown in Figure 14. Over the last ten years the rates in Denver and other cities have more than doubled. In 1966, there were 323 violent crimes per 100,000 and almost three times this amount (936) in 1975. A review of the graph indicates a strong upward trend in the violent crime rates from 1966 through 1971 in Denver and other cities of comparable size. From 1971 through 1975, however, the increase has only been minor and unlike the late 1960's, Denver's violent crime rate has recently been similar to the national average. It should be noted the 1976 rate for the other cities may be lower since a 9% reduction was experienced in the first quarter. Based on the first five months in Denver, a major reduction of 20% or more may occur in 1976 if current trends continue. If this occurs, the 1976 violent crime rate in Denver will be at its lowest point since 1969.

Figures 15 and 16 provide monthly frequencies of total violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and burglary, respectively, in Denver from January, 1970 through May, 1976. Although monthly totals have fluctuated widely over the last six and one-half years, ranging between 300 and 500 for violent crimes, the average rate of increase has been negligible (.4 incidents per month)

compared to an average of 383 incidents per month. This finding is consistent with yearly trend analysis that indicated most of the increase in violent crime rate over the last ten years occurred in the late 1960's in Denver, not the first half of this decade. It should be noted that all monthly frequencies in 1976 have been well below the expected frequencies.

Monthly burglary frequencies for the same time period, shown in Figure 16, have more of an upward trend over time with an average monthly increase of 3.3 incidents. The monthly fluctuations are wide, ranging from around 1,100 to 1,800 per month with an average of 1,354 over the six and one-half year time period. The average monthly frequency for 1976 has been below expected rates, although not to the same extent as for violent crimes.

Although not displayed graphically, property crime trends, with the exception of auto theft, have been on a strong upward trend in Denver and other cities of comparable size over the last ten years. Burglary rates in Denver have been significantly higher than other cities of comparable size in recent years while the auto theft rate in 1975 was average. Because of the reporting procedure changes associated with larceny, no comparisons can be made with other cities over the long term, although the rate of increase in Denver from 1974 to 1975 was only slightly below the average increase.

Although the geographical distribution of each crime category and aggregate data across categories is provided in the separate sections

some limited comments about crime density will be made in this section of the report. In 1975, the City of Denver was 117.4 square miles, with an average of 42.2 person crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) and 386.9 property crimes (burglary, auto theft, petty and grand larceny) per square mile. Crime density is not too meaningful unless compared to other jurisdictions and, even then, may not be as useful as per capita rates for comparative analysis.

Another measure of criminal events has been provided through victimization studies conducted in Denver. The 1972 survey was analyzed, in depth, and Denver was found to have a relatively high proportion of hidden crime. A follow-up survey in 1975 has not been made available for analysis and, consequently, statements about changes in victimization rates cannot be made at this time. However, a survey taken for a geographically limited area of the city in 1975 provided some evidence that victimization rates have not significantly changed since the 1972 study.

In summary, it should be noted that both violent and property crime rates have been on a strong upward trend in Denver over the last ten years similar to national trends. However, based upon the first five months of 1976, significant reductions in both person and property crime rates may be realized in 1976.

Figure 14

Ten Year Trends - Rates of Violent Crime

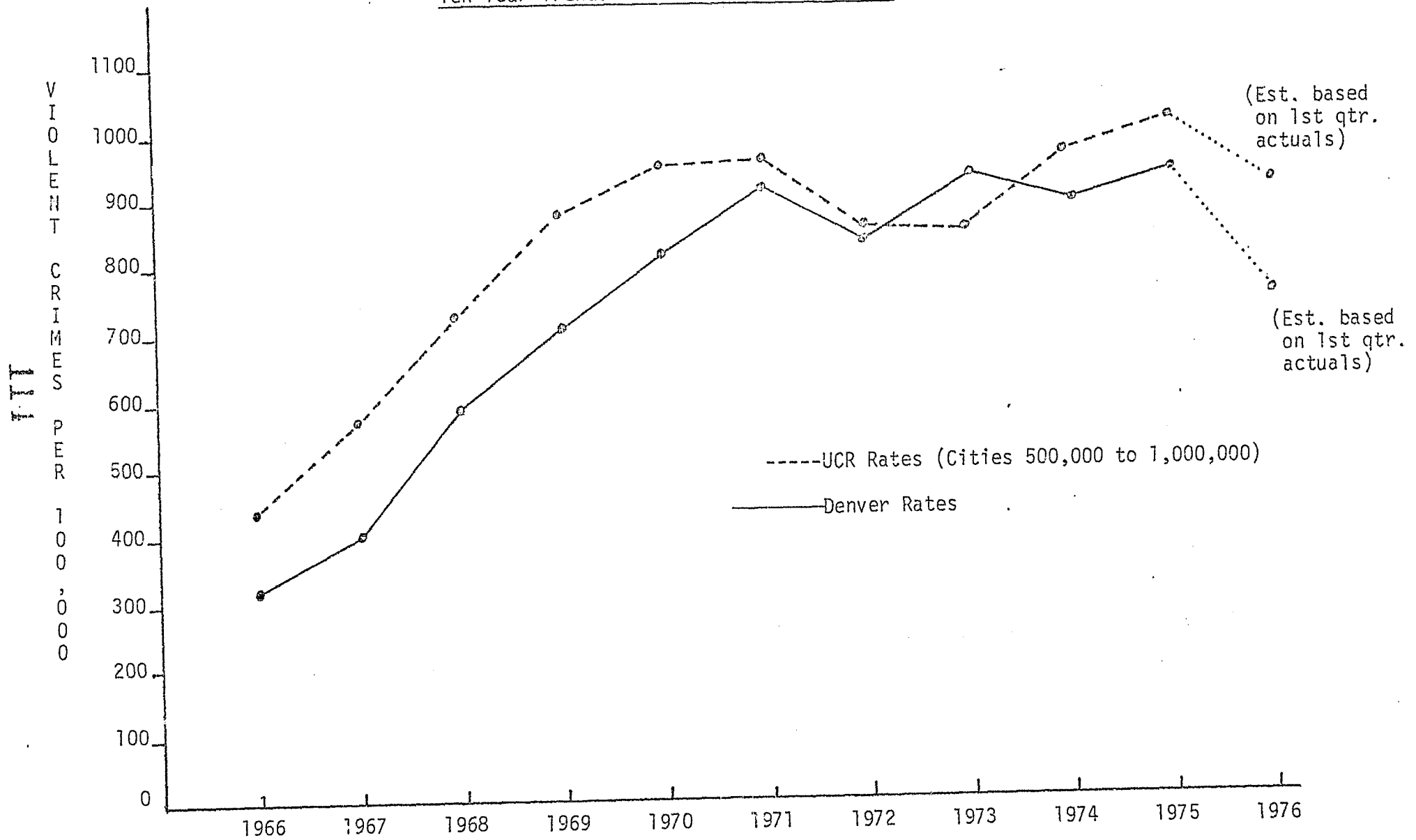


Figure 15

Monthly Violent Crime Frequency
January, 1970-May, 1976
in Denver

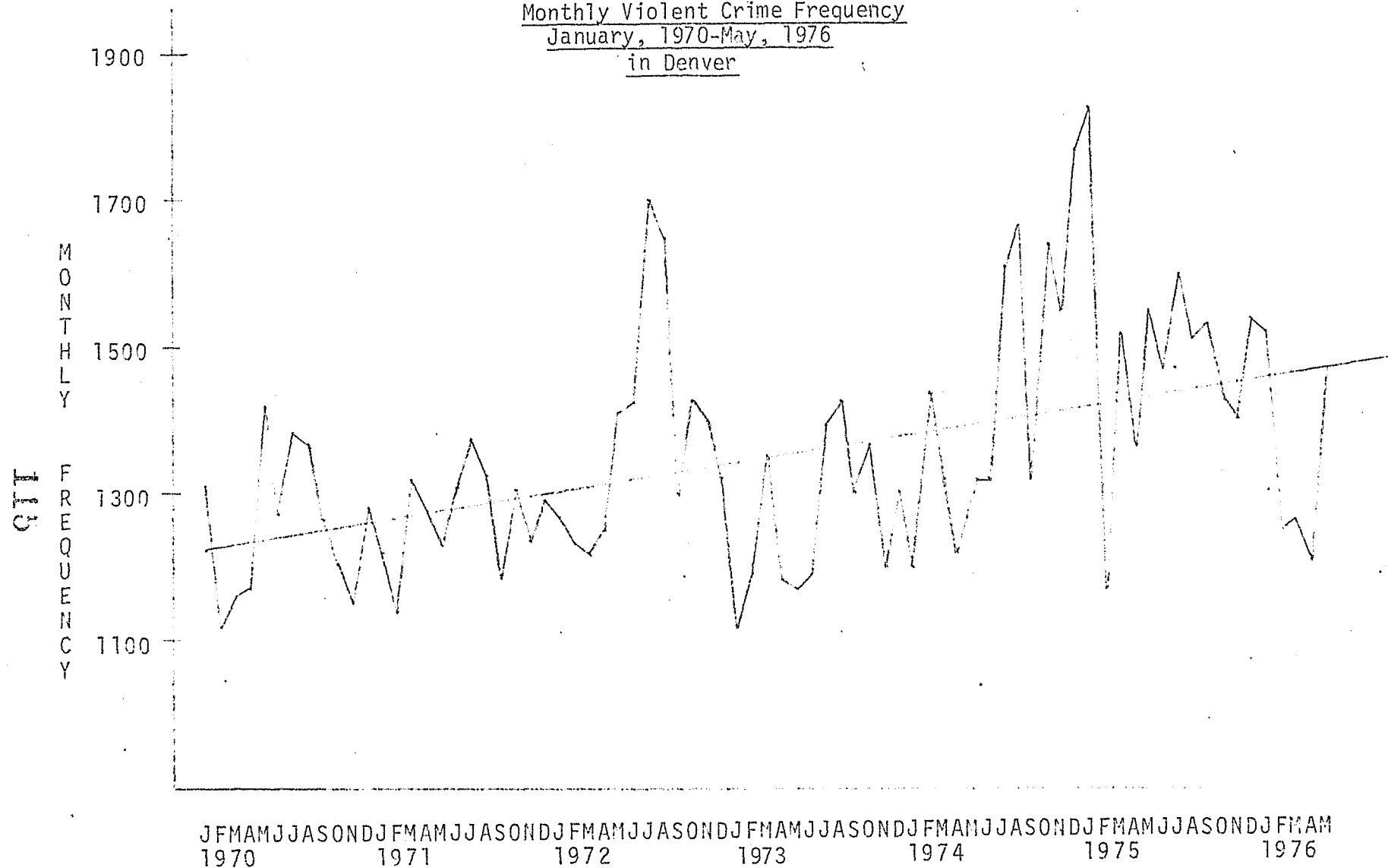
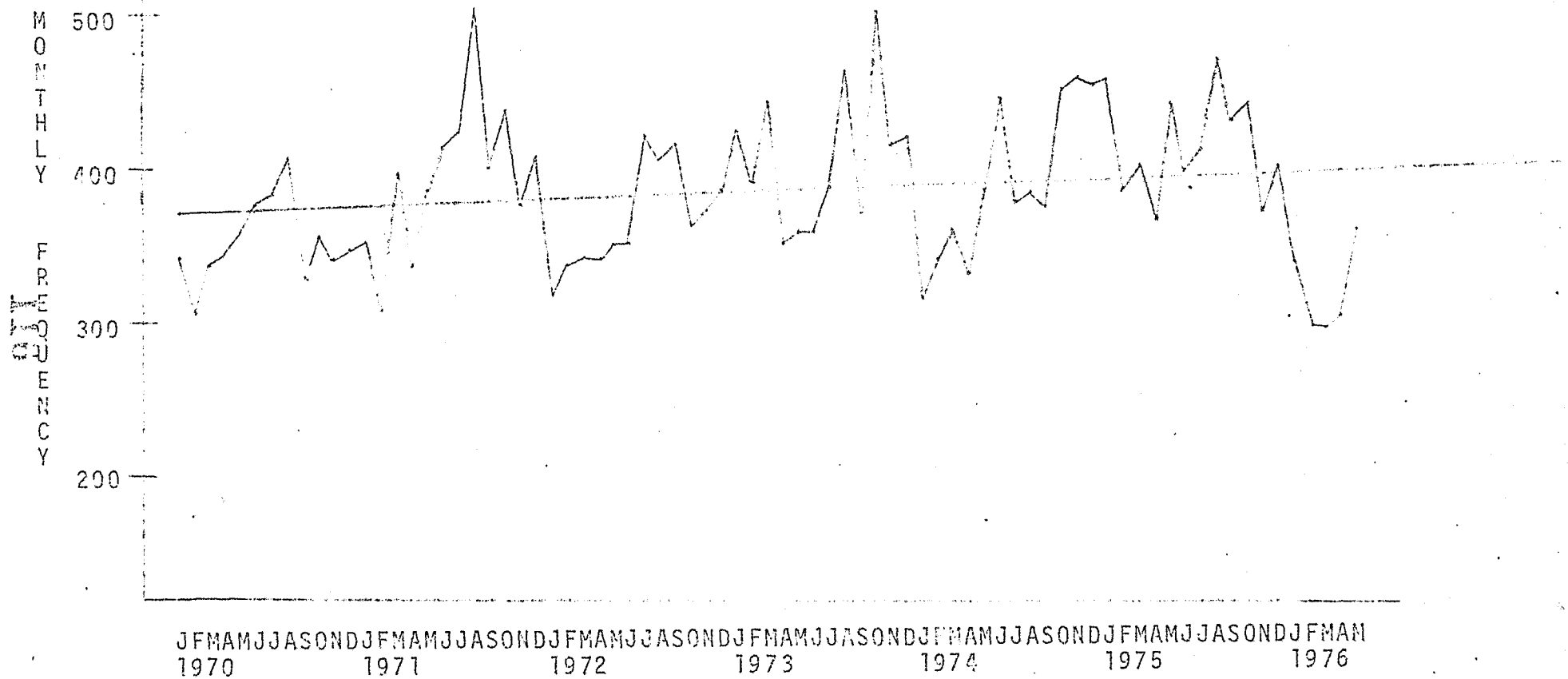


Figure 16

Monthly Burglary Frequency
January, 1970-May, 1976
in Denver



CRIME ANALYSIS
SPECIFIC



1/2

BURGLARY

ANALYSIS OF BURGLARY IN DENVER: OVERVIEW

The Colorado Penal Code (18-4-202) defines first degree burglary as:

- (1) A person commits first degree burglary if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building or occupied structure with intent to commit therein a crime, other than trespass as defined in this article, against a person or property, and if in effecting entry or while in the building or occupied structure or in immediate flight therefrom, he or another participant in the crime assaults or menaces any person, or he or another participant is armed with explosives or a deadly weapon;
- (2) First degree burglary is a class 3 felony;
- (3) If under the circumstances stated in subsection (1) of this section the property involved is narcotic drugs within a pharmacy or other place having lawful possession thereof, such person commits first degree burglary of drugs, which is a class 2 felony.

Second degree burglary (18-4-203) is defined as:

- (1) A person commits second degree burglary, if he knowingly breaks an entrance into, or enters, or remains unlawfully in a building or occupied structure with intent to commit therein a crime against a person or property;
- (2) Second degree burglary is a class 4 felony, but if it is a burglary of a dwelling, is a class 3 felony.

Third degree burglary (18-4-204) is defined as:

- (1) A person commits third degree burglary, if with intent to commit a crime he enters or breaks into any vault, safe, cash register, coin vending machine, product dispenser, money depository, safety deposit box, coin telephone, coin box, or other apparatus or equipment whether or not coin operated;
- (2) Third degree burglary is a class 5 felony.

Possession of burglary tools (18-4-205) is defined as:

- (1) A person commits possession of burglary tools if he possesses any explosive, tool, instrument, or other article adapted, designed, or commonly used for committing or facilitating the commission of an offense involving forcible entry into premises or theft by a physical taking, and intends to use the thing possessed, or knows that some person intends to use the thing possessed in the commission of such an offense.
- (2) Possession of burglary tools is a class 5 felony.

Burglary, during 1975, continued to proceed along an upward trend and maintain its ranking as Denver's highest frequency serious crime and most difficult crime problem.

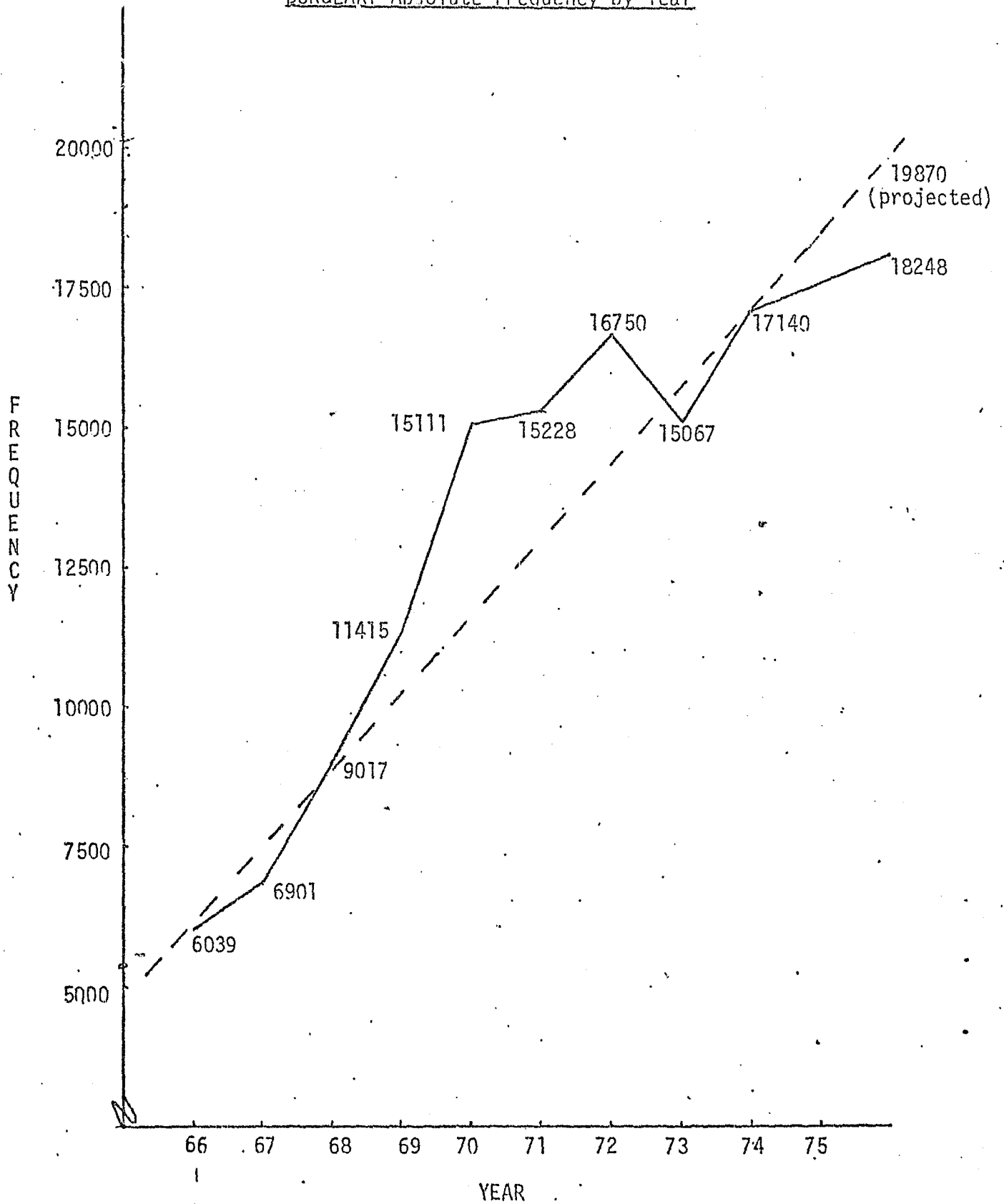
Over the past ten years, 130,916 burglaries have been reported to the Denver Police Department. This represents an average absolute frequency each year of 13,092 burglaries. Denver's upward trend in burglary is graphically displayed on Figure 17. A six year upward trend accounting for an average yearly increase of 30% was broken in 1973 by a 10% decrease but was renewed again in 1974 and 1975. Trend analysis based on nine years of historic burglary data projected a best profile estimate of expected burglaries in 1975 of 19,870 offenses. The actual frequency fell short of this projection by 1,622 crimes. The case increase over 1974 is still, however, a serious upward move and represents an increase of 6.5%.

During the past ten years the City and County of Denver's burglary rate per 100,000 population has consistently remained higher than this rate for similarly sized cities. The disparity between the Denver rate and national average has, over the last six years, ranged from 900 to 1,400 more burglaries per 100,000 population. In 1975, the national average for cities similar in size to Denver was 2451.7 burglaries per 100,000 population compared to a rate of 3444.9 in Denver.

The 18,248 burglaries reported in Denver during 1975 included 11,483 residential burglaries and 6,765 non-residential burglaries. Census data

Figure 17

BURGLARY-Absolute Frequency by Year



reveal that Denver contains 185,499 residential units and 25,239 non-residential structures. In 1975, therefore, Denver's residential burglary rate per 1,000 residential units was 61.9 and the non-residential rate per 1,000 non-residential units was 268.0. Clearly, in relationship to potential targets, the burglary problem in Denver is most severe in the non-residential sector of the community.

Property losses attributed to burglary during 1975 amounted to \$8,238,801. This was an increase of 13.5% over the \$7,261,244 loss registered during 1974. Dollar value of recoveries related to burglary increased from \$537,006 in 1974 to \$674,585 during 1975. In absolute terms, this represents a dollar value increase of 25.6%. However, recoveries analyzed as a ratio of goods stolen, reveal that in 1974, 7.5% of the goods were recovered and that in 1975 the rate of recovery increased to only 8.1% of the good stolen (see Figure 18).

Although the number of reported burglaries increased by 6.5% in 1975 compared to 1974, the number of these cases cleared by an arrest decreased 14% from 4,102 cases in 1974 to 3,529 cases in 1975. It would appear that the size of investigative caseload is inversely proportional to the quantity of cases cleared by arrest. This inverse relationship has been verified over the past four years (see Figure 19).

CHARACTERISTICS OF BURGLARY

Specific Location in City

The majority of land areas comprising the City and County of Denver were

Figure 18

BURGLARY
PROPERTY LOSS/RECOVERIES

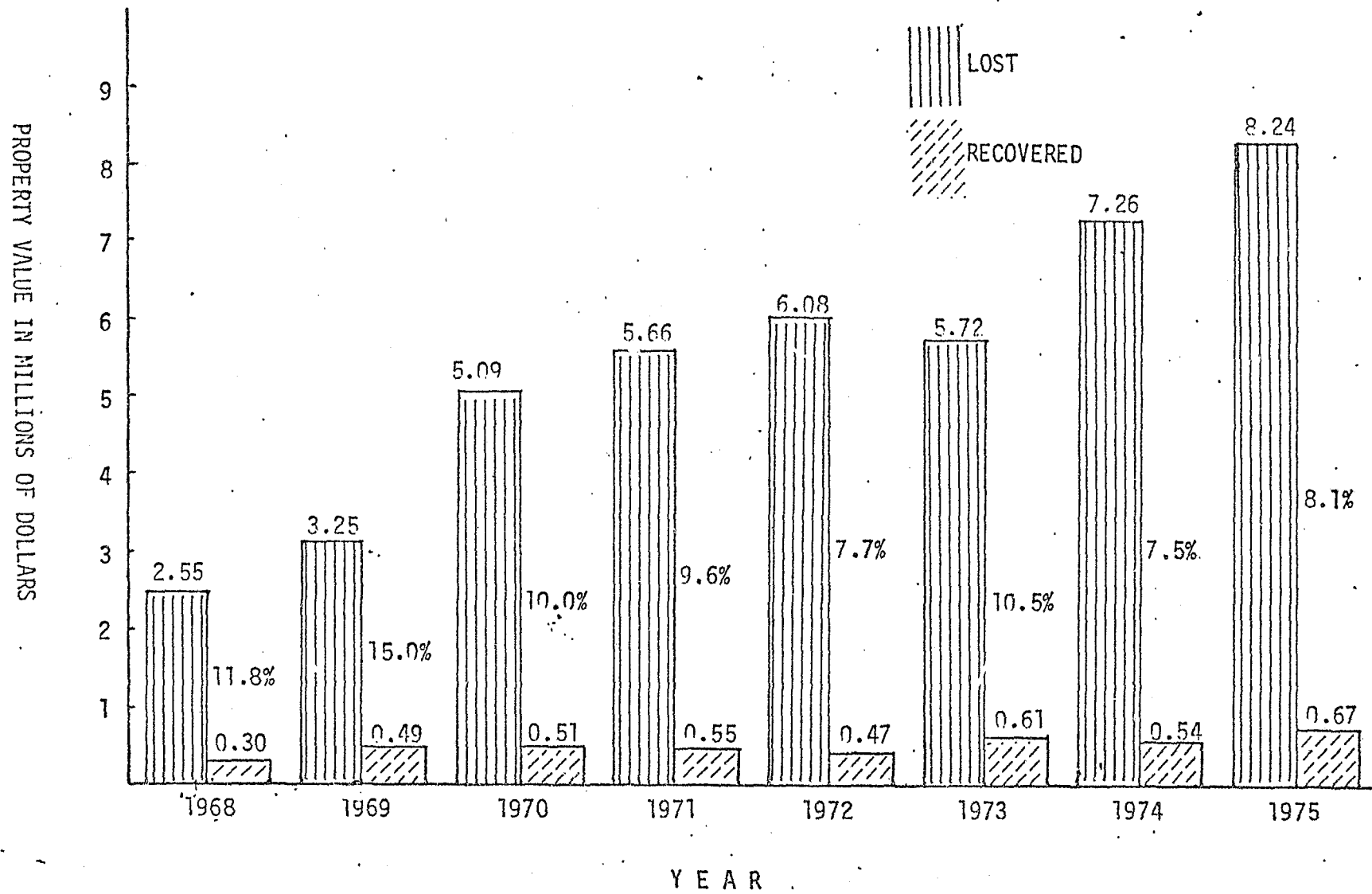
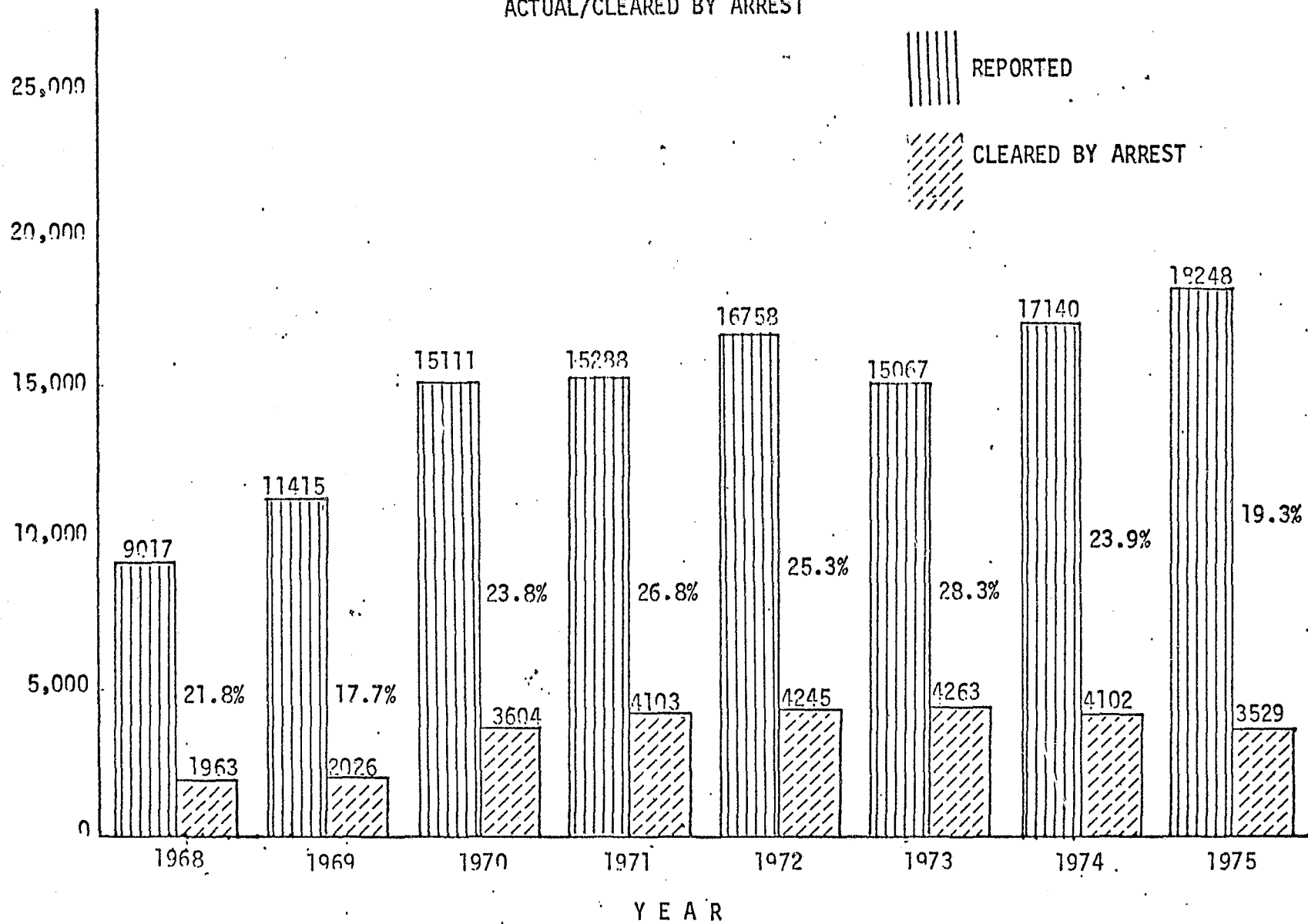


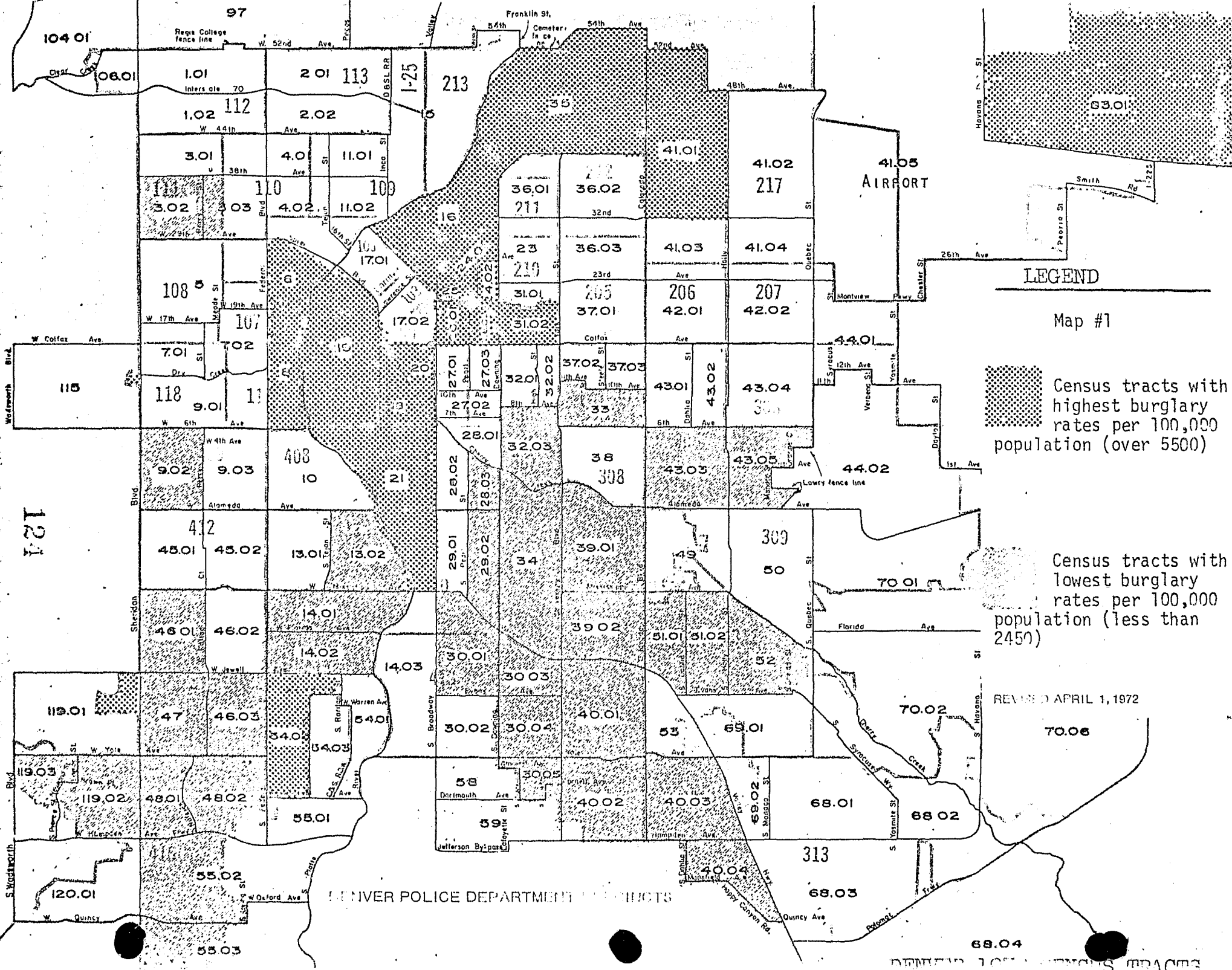
Figure 19
B U R G L A R Y
ACTUAL/CLEARED BY ARREST



impacted during 1975 by a burglary rate per 100,000 population which was significantly larger than the national average for similarly sized cities. There was, however, a large sector of Denver which experienced a burglary rate per 100,000 below the national average and significantly lower than the average rate for the rest of Denver.

The most severe burglary problem in Denver during 1975 was located in a contiguous band of neighborhoods running from the west central portion of the city, northeastward to and including portions of northeast Denver (see Map #1). This area, together with other isolated land parcels of the city, was victimized by burglary at a rate in excess of 5,500 offenses per 100,000 population. This is more than two times the national average. By absolute frequency, this high burglary section of the city accounted for 4,590 or 25.2% of Denver's 1975 burglaries. Only 69,409 persons or 13.5% of the city's total population resides in the area. Demographic indicators generally classify the area as endangered or blighted and uniformly indicate crowding, low educational attainment, low income levels, high unemployment and high welfare dependency.

A relatively large area of the City and County of Denver has a burglary rate per 100,000 which ranges considerably lower than the national average. This area includes the south central portion of the city and the southwest corner of the city (see Map #1). This area, during 1975, experienced a burglary rate per 100,000 ranging from 262 to 2,403. The average rate in this low burglary area was 1,682 per 100,000 compared to the average of 6,613 per 100,000 in the most severe burglary problem section of the city. By absolute frequency, this low burglary sector of the city accounted for



LEGEND

Map #1

Census tracts with
highest burglary
rates per 100,000
population (over 5500)

Census tracts with
lowest burglary
rates per 100,000
population (less than
2450)

REVISED APRIL 1, 1972

DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

DENVER 101 CENSUS TRACTS

2,682 or 14.7% of Denver's 1975 burglaries. The area houses 159,456 persons or 30.9% of the city's total population. As one might expect, the demographic overview of this low burglary area is one of sound conditions, continued improvement with no socio-economic problems experienced or anticipated.

The remaining portion of the City and County of Denver, with a population of 300,835, absorbed the other 10,976 burglaries reported during 1975 for a rate per 100,000 population of 3,649. A summary of these rates per 100,000 population data is provided in Table 22.

Table 22

High Burglary-Low Burglary Comparison Summary

Classification	Population	Percent Of City Total	Burglaries	Percent Of City Total	Average Burglary Rate Per 100,000 Population
High Risk Area	69,409	13.5%	4,590	25.2%	6,613
Low Risk Area	159,456	30.9%	2,682	14.7%	1,682
Remainder	300,835	55.6%	10,976	60.1%	3,649
Total	529,700	100%	18,248	100%	3,444.9

Place of Occurrence

By absolute frequency, the greatest number of burglarized structures in Denver are residential units. In 1975, 62.9% of the reported burglaries were residential units. This percentage is in line with the residential and non-residential rates observed over the past five years which have ranged from 59% to 64.4% residential. Adding burglary of private garages

to the residential burglary total raises the percentage of burglaries with residential orientation to 69.4%. The greatest frequency of residential burglaries (7,671), accounting for 40.4% of the total city-wide reported burglaries, was in the single unit dwelling (see Table 23). Apartment burglaries were responsible for the second highest frequency of structural targets with 3,517 offenses or 18.5% of the city-wide total.

Non-residential targets accounted for 30.6% of Denver's 1975 burglary problem. Of this non-residential category, 24.4% were commercial structures and 6.2% were public facilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, churches). The variety of commercial structures victimized is generally too extensive to support a target hardening program directed toward a specific trade or business type. Business and doctors' offices were, however, responsible for 14% of the total non-residential category which appears to warrant support for some directed effort toward hardening these easily identified targets.

Although, by absolute frequency, residential burglaries were nearly two times more frequent than non-residential attacks, the burglary rate by structure indicates that the non-residential rates represent a more severe problem. Whereas only 61.9 of every 1,000 residential units in Denver were burglarized during 1975, 268 of every 1,000 non-residential units were victimized. During 1975, therefore, non-residential structures were 4.3 times more vulnerable to attack than residences. Clearly, with a non-residential target population 7.3 times smaller than residential targets coupled with vulnerability periods (closed hours) generally uniform and easily identified, a concerted and directed effort against this particular problem is warranted.

Table 23

Type of Burglarized Structure - 1975

Structure	Frequency of Occurrence		
	Absolute	Relative	Cummulative
Single Unit Dwelling	7,671	40.4%	40.4%
Apartment	3,517	18.5%	58.9%
Residential (attempt)	766	4.0%	62.9%
Private Garage	1,235	6.5%	69.4%
Hotel or Room	536	2.8%	72.2%
Office	715	3.8%	76.0%
Doctor Office	102	.5%	76.5%
Storehouse/ Warehouse	459	2.4%	78.9%
Public Garage	125	.7%	79.6%
School	405	2.2%	81.8%
Church	128	.7%	82.5%
Filling Station	189	1.0%	83.5%
Grocery Store	100	.5%	84.0%
Tavern	244	1.3%	85.3%
Restaurant	212	1.1%	86.4%
Drug Store	40	.2%	86.6%
Theater	21	.1%	86.7%
Loan Office	5	.03%	86.7%
Bank	5	.03%	86.8%
Hospital	31	.2%	87.0%
Laundromat	20	.1%	87.1%
Railroad Car	98	.5%	87.6%
Factory	97	.5%	88.1%
Other Buildings	262	1.4%	89.5%
Other Commercial	1,375	7.3%	96.8%
Other Non-Resid.	230	1.2%	98.0%
Non-Resid. (Atmpt)	380	2.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	18,968*	99.96%	100.0%

*Unfounded complaints not adjusted

Point and Method of Entry

The degree of innovation required to effect entry in Denver's burglaries was slight during 1975, as it has been in the past. First level doors and windows were utilized as entry points in 88.8% of the total burglaries reported during 1975 (see Table 24). Of these entries, 5,644, or 29.7% of the city total, were front doors or front windows. Extraordinary forms of entry accounted for only 2.5% of the total entry points reported during 1975. Means such as wall borings (133 cases), roof entries (160 cases), and entries through milk chutes (114 cases) and ventilators (63 cases) have been classified as extraordinary forms of entry and comprise the 2.5% stated above.

In nearly one-half (49.2%) of the 18,970 burglaries reported during 1975, the method or tool employed to gain entry was unknown as shown in Table 25. Of the 9,642 remaining cases in which the method or tool utilized to gain entrance was determined, 2,560 cases, or 26.5% of the determinable cases, were found to involve no force (i.e., unlocked doors or windows). An additional 1,822 cases or 18.9% of the determinable cases, did not require the use of tools and were effected with mere bodily force. In 852 cases, or 8.8% of the reported cases in which a method or tool was determined, a pass key was used to gain entry. Various kinds of tools and instruments were needed to break an entry in 4,032 cases or 41.8% of the determinable cases. Other methods were used in the remaining 376 cases.

Clearly, these figures support the assumption that apathy and carelessness are major contributors to burglary. At least 2,560 of Denver's 1975 reported burglaries were facilitated by the victim's failure to utilize

security devices. This analysis will not presume that locked doors or windows would have prevented these 2,560 offenses, but, taking into consideration that 88.8% of all burglaries were entered through relatively open and visible points, it is reasonable to assume that a proportion of these 2,560 offenders may not have risked the exposure time necessary to force an entry.

Figure 24

1975 Burglary - Point of Entry

Where Entered	Frequency	Percent of Total Burglaries
Front Door	4,744	25.0%
Side Door	4,493	23.7%
Basement Door	112	.6%
Other Door	1,494	7.9%
Front Window	900	4.7%
Side Window	2,099	11.1%
Rear Window	1,594	8.4%
Basement Window	717	3.8%
Second Floor Window	215	1.1%
Other Window	688	3.6%
Side Wall	36	.2%
Rear Wall	28	.1%
Other Wall	36	.2%
Ceiling	33	.2%
Roof	160	.8%
Milk Chute	114	.6%
Ventilator	63	.3%
Remain in Building	48	.3%
Storeroom	132	.7%
Garage	23	.1%
Other	259	1.4%
Unknown	982	5.2%
Total *	18,970	100%

* Total not adjusted for unfounded reports

Figure 25

1975 Burglary - Method of Entry

Method of Entry	Frequency	Percent of Total Burglaries
Unknown	9,328	49.2%
Unlocked Door/Window	2,560	13.5%
Bodily Force	1,822	9.6%
Screw Driver	1,141	6.0%
Pass Key	852	4.5%
Wrench	597	3.1%
Crowbar/Iron bar	554	2.9%
Thin Instrument	544	2.9%
Rock/Missile	426	2.2%
Knife	190	1.0%
Bolt Cutter	114	.6%
Blunt Instrument	99	.5%
Hammer	94	.5%
Pliers	57	.3%
Tire Iron	55	.3%
Jimmy/Chisel	39	.2%
Stick or Board	37	.2%
Wire Cutter/Clippers	32	.2%
Saw	19	.1%
Shovel	18	.1%
Glass Cutter	16	.1%
Ladder	14	.1%
Climbing	62	.3%
Other	300	1.6%
Total *	18,970	100%

* Not adjusted for unfounded reports

TARGET HARDENING

Data available for analysis does not point to any particular security device or technique which is a proven panacea for burglary. Given the necessary combination of skill and desire, any target hardening or prevention plan can be penetrated. It has generally been established that burglary is a crime of opportunity. It is reasoned, therefore, that extra security precautions will deter the offense by sending the offender in search of a more easily violated target. A pivotal question appears to be, what extra target hardening techniques need be employed to negate an offender's choice of attack. The answer to this question will, of course, vary by offender and the relative value of property within secured structures. Although there is no definitive answer to this question, data do indicate a security technique which is often overcome by the burglar. This technique is the employment of normal locking devices on doors and windows. A sample of 2,260 burglaries from cases occurring from 1970 through 1972 were reviewed relative to the type of physical security in operation during the offense. Of this sample, 1,600 structures or 70.8% of the reviewed cases, were entered after the intruder defeated normal locking devices on doors and windows (see Table 26). Cases where more sophisticated or serious attempts at site hardening were employed (e.g., dog, silent or audible alarm, security patrol, safe keeping units, interior/exterior lighting) only numbered 47 or 2.2% of the sample. No data relative to the effectiveness of deadbolt locks were captured.

From the above data, an objective statement concerning the efficiency of the more sophisticated preventive devices must wait until the absolute frequency

of their utilization in Denver structures is obtained. If many structures use these devices and the data show the same relative frequency presented in Table 26, then they do serve as burglary deterrents. If, on the other hand, these devices are infrequently employed, the data would indicate a serious flaw in contemporary target hardening techniques and/or philosophy.

Table 26

Physical Security in Operation During Burglary

Physical Security in Operation	Number of Burglaries	Percent of Total	Cumulative Percentage
Not Reported	97	4.3%	4.3%
None	516	22.8%	27.1%
Dog	13	.6%	27.7%
Silent Alarm	8	.4%	28.1%
Audible Alarm	4	.2%	28.3%
Security Patrol	3	.1%	28.4%
Safe Keeping Unit	17	.8%	29.1%
Interior/Exterior Lighting	2	.1%	29.2%
Normal Locking Devices on Doors/Windows	1,600	70.8%	100.0%
Total	2,260	100.0%	100.0%

A second hypothesis related to target hardening is that property loss should be reduced by physical security. As shown in Table 27, physical security

was found to reduce property loss "some or all" in 4.6% of the 2,260 burglaries studied. When this variable was contrasted with the item "was physical security in operation" (Table 28), the data show a significant relationship. When no security was used property loss was reduced only .8% of the time. When security was in operation, the percentage increased to 7%. It can be argued that there is a significant savings attributable to the physical security factor but, even though significant, this contribution is not substantial.

Table 27

Property Loss in Burglary Reduced By Physical Security

Property Loss Reduced By Physical Security	Absolute Frequency	Relative Recovery Percentage	Cumulative Frequency Percentage
Not Reported/Unknown	35	1.5%	1.5%
Yes, Some	46	2.0%	3.6%
Yes, All	58	2.6%	6.2%
No, Not Apparently	1,797	79.5%	85.7%
No Property Loss	324	14.3%	100.0%
Total	2,260	100.0%	100.0%

Table 28

Relationship Between Property Loss Reduction
And Physical Security - Burglary

Physical Security In Operation	Property Loss Reduction		
	Yes	No	Total
No	4	472	476
Yes	100	1,325	1,425
Total	104	1,797	1,901*

*N<2,260 because calls with unknown responses not included.

PROPERTY LOSS

As burglaries increased 6.5% from 1974 to 1975, the dollar loss from the offenses also increased from \$7,261,244 to \$8,238,801. This loss increase represents an absolute rise of 13.5%. The average loss per burglary, however, only increased by 6.5% or from \$423.64 per burglary to \$451.49 per burglary. The rise in average loss appears to be an economic function reflecting the impact of inflation on the value of property stolen. This same economic function was also reflected between 1973 and 1974 losses when the average take per burglary increased 11.5% from \$379.97 in 1973 to the \$423.64 average posted during 1974.

In 25.2% (4764 cases) of the burglaries committed during 1975, televisions, radios, cameras and tape recorders were the major loss items taken in the offense (see Table 29). Money was the principal item stolen in 11.4% (2,170 cases) of the reported burglaries. In 9.2% (1,742 cases) of the burglaries, jewelry was the major loss item. These three loss categories represent 45.8% of the offenses occurring during 1975. In an additional 13.8% of the reported burglaries, no loss was suffered.

Property recoveries related to burglary offenses increased from \$537,006 in 1974 to \$674,585 during 1975. In absolute terms, this represents an increase in recoveries of 25.6%. However, recoveries analyzed as a ratio of goods stolen reveal that in 1974, 7.5% of the goods were recovered and that in 1975 the rate of recovery only increased to 8.1% of the goods stolen. Most recovery rates maintained in past years have been substantially larger than this 8.1% figure (see figure 18).

Table 29

Primary Property Type Stolen Per Burglary-1975

Type of Property Stolen	Frequency of Occurance		
	Absolute	Relative	Cumulative
T.V., Radio, Camera Tape Recorder	4764	25.2%	25.2%
Money	2170	11.4%	36.6%
Jewelry	1742	9.2%	45.8%
Clothing	665	3.6%	49.4%
Tools	585	3.1%	52.5%
Purse or Billfold	364	1.9%	54.4%
Bicycle, Parts, Accessories	350	1.8%	56.2%
Office Equipment- Business Machines	346	1.8%	58.0%
Household Furnishings or Fixtures	255	1.3%	59.3%
Vending machines	246	1.3%	60.6%
Firearms/ammunition	231	1.1%	61.7%
Auto Accessories	201	1.1%	62.8%
Food	178	.9%	63.7%
Lawn Mowers	143	.8%	64.5%
Athletic Equipment	123	.6%	65.1%
Musical Instruments	101	.5%	65.5%
Liquor, Beer	101	.5%	66.1%
Small Appliances	97	.5%	66.1%
Records-Tapes	68	.4%	67.0%
Watches	60	.3%	67.3%
Other Machines	57	.3%	67.6%
Rugs	47	.2%	67.8%
Other-Miscellaneous	1524	8.1%	75.9%
No Loss	2605	13.8%	89.7%
Loss Unknown	1947	10.3%	100.0%
Total *	18970	100.0%	100%

* Not adjusted for unfounded reports.

Although 1975 recovery data do not include information relative to the owner's marking of items or recording serial numbers, a sample of Denver burglary cases from 1970 to 1972 did include this information. From these data there appears to be a significant relationship between property recovery and the practice of recording serial numbers or stamping identifiers on property (see Table 30). In the 458 cases of the sample where the victims had taken the time to inscribe their property with an identification number or had recorded the property's manufacturer serial number, the property recovery rate was 22.2%. For those owners who did not make the same effort (1,303 cases), the recovery rate fell to 10.9%. This difference in recovery rates is significant but, nevertheless, the data must still be viewed with caution. A serious bias with the data is the difficulty of linking property without serial number information or other identifiers with owners and the particular offense in which it was stolen. Thus, there may have been additional recoveries of the non-identifiable property but an inability to link these recoveries to the cases studied in the sample. What the data clearly reveal without bias, is that owners who do take time to record serial numbers or inscribe identification numbers on personal property, have over a two times greater chance of regaining their stolen property than those who fail to take these actions. Evidence that marked items and items stolen whose serial numbers are known are more recoverable, combined with the fact that in at least 37% (see Table 29) of Denver's burglaries the property stolen is a type which is easily markable or includes a serial number, strengthens the case for promoting Operation Identification projects.

Table 30
Relationship Between Property Recoveries and
Recorded or Stamped Identifiers on Property

Property Identifier	Property Recovery						
	Not Reported	No Property Stolen	No Recovery	% of Category Total	Partial or Full Recovery	% of Category Total	Total Cases
Not Reported	63	1	18	21.2%	3	3.5%	85
No Property lost	-	408	-	-	-	-	408
Manufacture's Serial # recorded	14	-	298	74.7%	87	21.8%	399
Property Stamped with owner's ID.	2	-	42	71.2%	15	25.4%	59
Manufacturer's serial number not Recorded	8	4	560	86.7%	74	11.5%	646
Some Other Identifier	-	2	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	6
No Identifier Recorded	11	3	574	87.4%	69	10.5%	657
Total	98	418	1494	66.1%	250	11.1%	2260

Burglary From Victim Perspective

A sample consisting of 2,260 burglary cases drawn from offenses occurring from 1970 through 1972 was analyzed and included data relative to the victim's activity prior to the offense and the victim-suspect relationship. Table 31 lists victim activity prior to the offense. The victim activity that occurs most frequently is absence from the scene for five to sixteen hours (40.6%). After this highpoint, the increase in time away from the structure does not seem to be related to burglary rates. Another notable aspect of this variable is the relatively high (12.7%) percentage of burglaries which occur while the victim is either at home or in the vicinity.

Table 31

Victim Activity Prior To Burglary

Victim Activity	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (Percent)	Cumulative Adj. Freq. (Percent)
Unknown/Not reported	171	7.6%	7.6%
Absent from scene 1-4 hours	439	19.4%	27.0%
Absent from scene 5-16 hours	917	40.6%	67.6%
Absent from scene 24 hours	79	3.5%	71.1%
Absent from scene 2-4 days	97	4.3%	75.4%
Absent from scene 5 days or more	63	2.8%	78.1%
Victim present in dwelling	148	6.5%	84.7%
Victim not in dwelling, but in immediate vicinity	139	6.2%	90.8%
Absent - weekend or holiday	182	8.1%	98.9%
Other	25	1.1%	100.0%
Total	2,260	100.0%	100.0%

In regard to the victim-suspect relationship, no determination of suspect identity was possible in 1,698 of the cases sampled. In the remaining 562 cases, the relationship between victim-suspect was established. Of those, 426 (76%) were of a stranger-to-stranger nature; 50 (9%) were casual acquaintances; 60 (10.5%) were well known to each other; and 26 (4.5%) were related in some way.

Victim-suspect relationship data were also captured from a sample of 1,779 burglary cases occurring from October, 1973 through September, 1975. No determination of suspect identity was made in 1,443 of the cases sampled. In the remaining 336 cases, the relationship between victim and suspect was established. Of those cases, 267 (79.5%) were of a stranger-to-stranger nature; 4 (1.2%) were related in some way; and 65 (19.3%) involved suspects who were either casually or well known by the victim. The relationships have remained very consistent over the past five years.

From the sample of 1,779 burglary cases occurring from October, 1973 through September, 1975 a determination was made regarding injuries to victims of burglary. As mentioned, 1970-72 data revealed that in 6.5% of the burglaries the victim was inside the attacked structure during the offense. The 1973-75 data revealed that in 6.9% of the sampled cases the victim was present during the burglary. There is, therefore, strong consistency in this particular characteristic over the past five years. As expected, injury to individuals during a burglary is an extremely infrequent occurrence. In the 122 cases of the 1973-75 sample in which an individual was present during an attack, 115 victims

CONTINUED

2 OF 5

reported no injury or threat. One person was verbally threatened, two individuals were slightly injured but did not require any medical attention and four individuals sustained injuries for which they received medical attention but no hospitalization. Thus, out of 1,779 burglaries sampled, a total of only six individuals (.3%) were injured and these were only minor injuries. Clearly, personal injury does not appear to be a major threat from the crime of burglary. Caution regarding these data, however, is still warranted since burglaries culminating in aggravated assaults, rapes or homicides would be classified as these more serious offenses and not be reflected in the burglary reports sampled.

Burglary From Offender Perspective

Due to the lack of victim-suspect contact in the crime of burglary, very little data are available to build a profile of the burglary offender in Denver. Offender characteristics are, of course, available through examining arrest data. Unfortunately, it is unknown whether or not the population of arrested offenders is representative of the total population of burglary offenders. This analysis will examine some data relative to unarrested suspects but will rely heavily upon arrest data for profile building.

In the sample of 1,779 burglary cases drawn from offenses reported from October, 1973 through September, 1975, suspect sex was reported in 366 cases. Of these cases, the suspect was reported as male 95.4% (349 cases) of the time. Suspect race had been determined in 338 of the sampled cases. Of these cases, Anglo suspects were reported in 93 cases (27.5%); Black

suspects accounted for 126 cases (37.3%); Chicano suspects were reported in 116 cases (34.3%); and other races were reported in three cases (.9%). Any determination distinguishing adults from juveniles as suspects was unable to be made. The number of suspects participating in the offense was, however, captured. Of the 1,779 cases sampled, this determination was made for 356 offenses. Nearly half of these burglaries (174 or 48.9%) were committed by offenders acting alone. Two suspects participated in 135 of the cases (37.9%) and three suspects were involved in 33 of the burglaries (9.2%). Four suspects were reported in 12 cases (3.4%) and five or more suspects participated in only two cases (.6%).

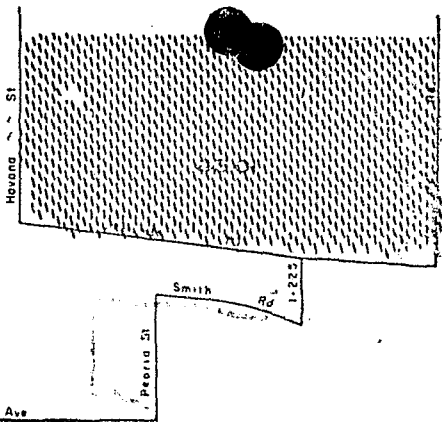
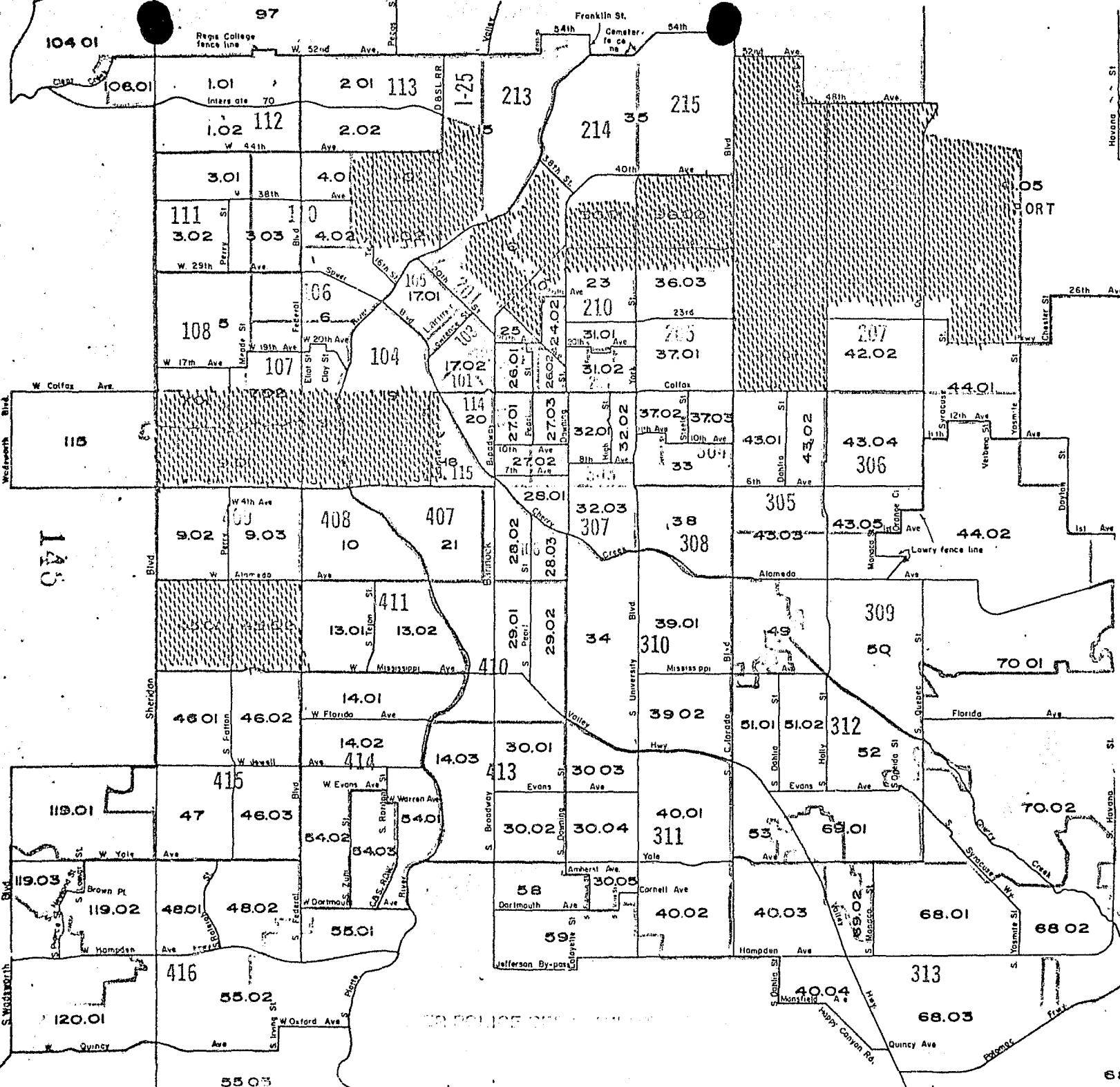
During 1975, 2,776 persons were arrested for burglary in Denver. Juveniles accounted for 1,595 (57.5%) of these arrests. Sex and race characteristics of arrestees were similar for both juveniles and adults (see Table 32). Of the adults arrested, 92.3% were male, while 93% of the juveniles were male. Anglo and Chicano adults accounted for 69.4% of the adult burglary arrestees while Anglo and Chicano juveniles were arrested 69.1% of the time. Blacks arrested for burglary included 29.9% of the adult arrest population and 29.1% of the juveniles.

Table 32

1975 Burglary Arrests by Adult Sex/Race and Juvenile Sex/Race

Arrestee	Total Population	Sex		Race			
		Male	Female	Anglo/Chicano	Black	Indian	Other
Adult	1,181 (42.5%)	1,098 (93.0%)	83 (7.0%)	816 (69.1%)	344 (29.1%)	20 (1.7%)	1 (.1%)
Juvenile	1,595 (57.5%)	1,473 (92.3%)	122 (7.6%)	1,107 (69.4%)	477 (29.9%)	10 (.6%)	1 (.1%)
Total	2,776 (100%)	2,571 (92.6%)	205 (7.4%)	1,923 (69.3%)	821 (29.5%)	30 (1.1%)	2 (.1%)

A very strong relationship exists between the high burglary census tracts and the location of home address for burglary suspects arrested. The highly burglarized census tracts are presented on Map 1. The location of the juvenile arrestees home address is presented on Map 2, while that for adults is on Map 3. Review of these maps shows that both juvenile and adults seem to commit burglaries in areas in which they live and are most familiar. The designated area on Map 3 reflects the home address for 29.8 % of the total adult burglary arrestees for 1975. The shaded areas on Map 2 contain the homes of 46.8 % of the juveniles arrested for burglary during 1975. Data from the sample of 1,779 burglary cases drawn from burglaries reported from October, 1973 through September, 1975 verify the conclusions displayed visually on Maps 1, 2, and 3. Data cross-referencing the home address of the offender were available for 415 cases of the sample. The cross-reference analysis revealed that in 2.7% (11 cases) of the cases, the offender lived in the same building that was burglarized. In an additional 16 cases (3.9%) the arrestee lived in the same block as the attacked structure. In 35.4% of the cases (147) the offender's home address was in the same police precinct as the burglarized structure. The offender lived in the same quadrant of the city as the offense location in 32.8% of the cases (136). In the remaining 105 incidents (25.2% of the cases), the offender lived in the city or metropolitan area, but at a significant distance from the target of the crime.



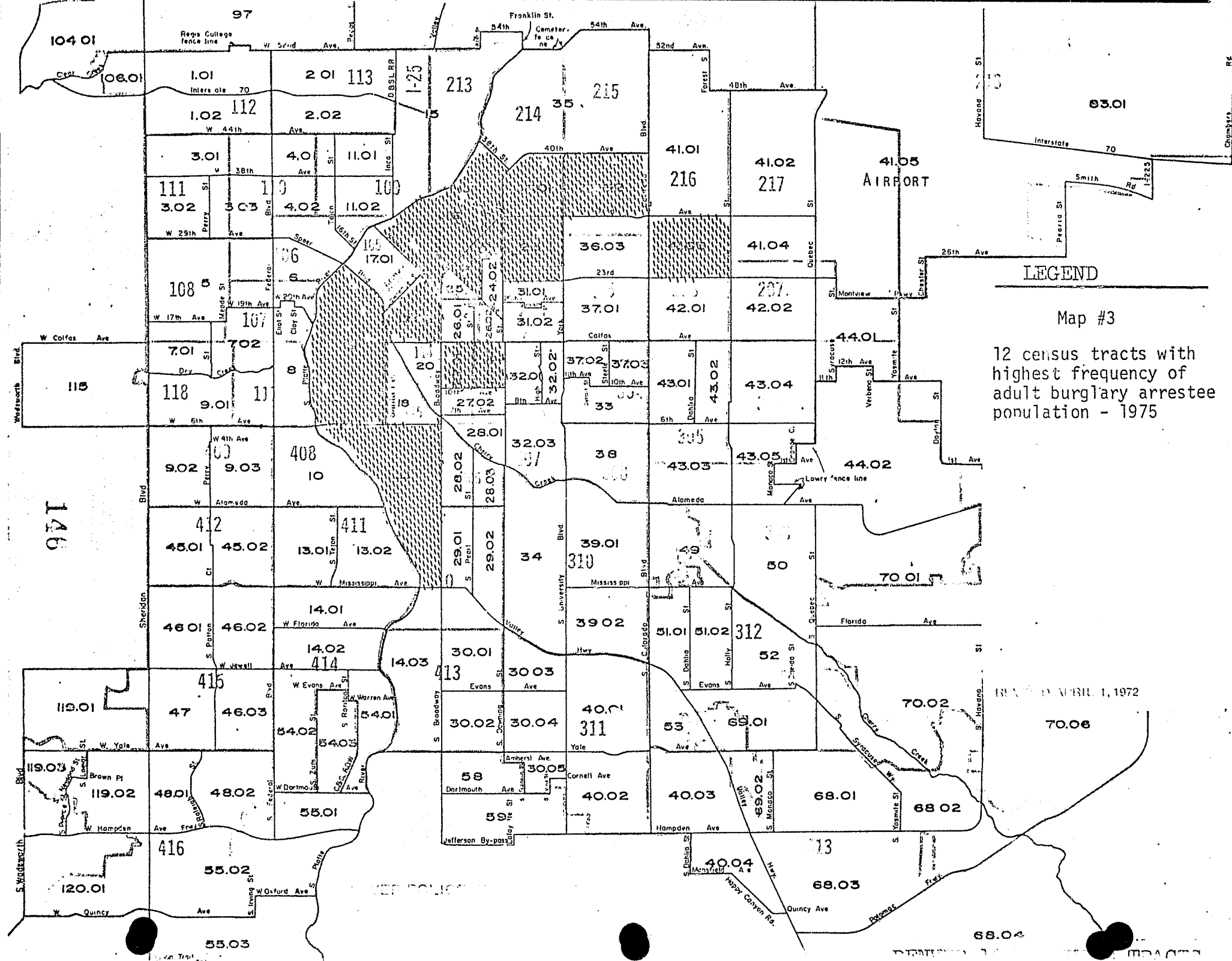
LEGEND

Map #2

13 police precincts with highest frequency of juvenile burglary arrestee population -1975

REVISED APRIL 1, 1972

68.04



SYSTEM RESPONSE

Police Clearances

Although the number of reported burglaries increased by 6.5% in 1975 compared to 1974, the number of these cases cleared by an arrest decreased absolutely by 14% from 4,102 cases in 1974 to 3,529 cases in 1975. The cases cleared by arrest represent a clearance rate of 19.3%. This is the lowest clearance percentage registered since 1969 when the rate was 17.7% (see Figure 19). The increased caseload for detectives precipitated by the rise in burglary offenses appears to retard the effectiveness of the investigative process and significantly decrease the clearance efficiency of the department. The inverse relationship between caseload size and quantity of cases cleared by arrest has been verified by performance data for the past four years (see Figure 19). The data indicate a need to establish a detective caseload management system for the prioritization of investigative time by an objective assessment of the probability for case clearance.

Although clearances of burglaries decreased during 1975, the number of burglary arrests made during the year increased by 9.7% over those effected in 1974. These data somewhat temper concerns relative to the decreasing clearance rate since arrest quantity is a much stronger indicant of the police department's ability to respond to and control the incidence of burglary. Although quality of arrest is an added refinement necessary to accurately measure this ability, clearances, being primarily dispositional in nature, do not constitute a fine tool for any determination of problem control.

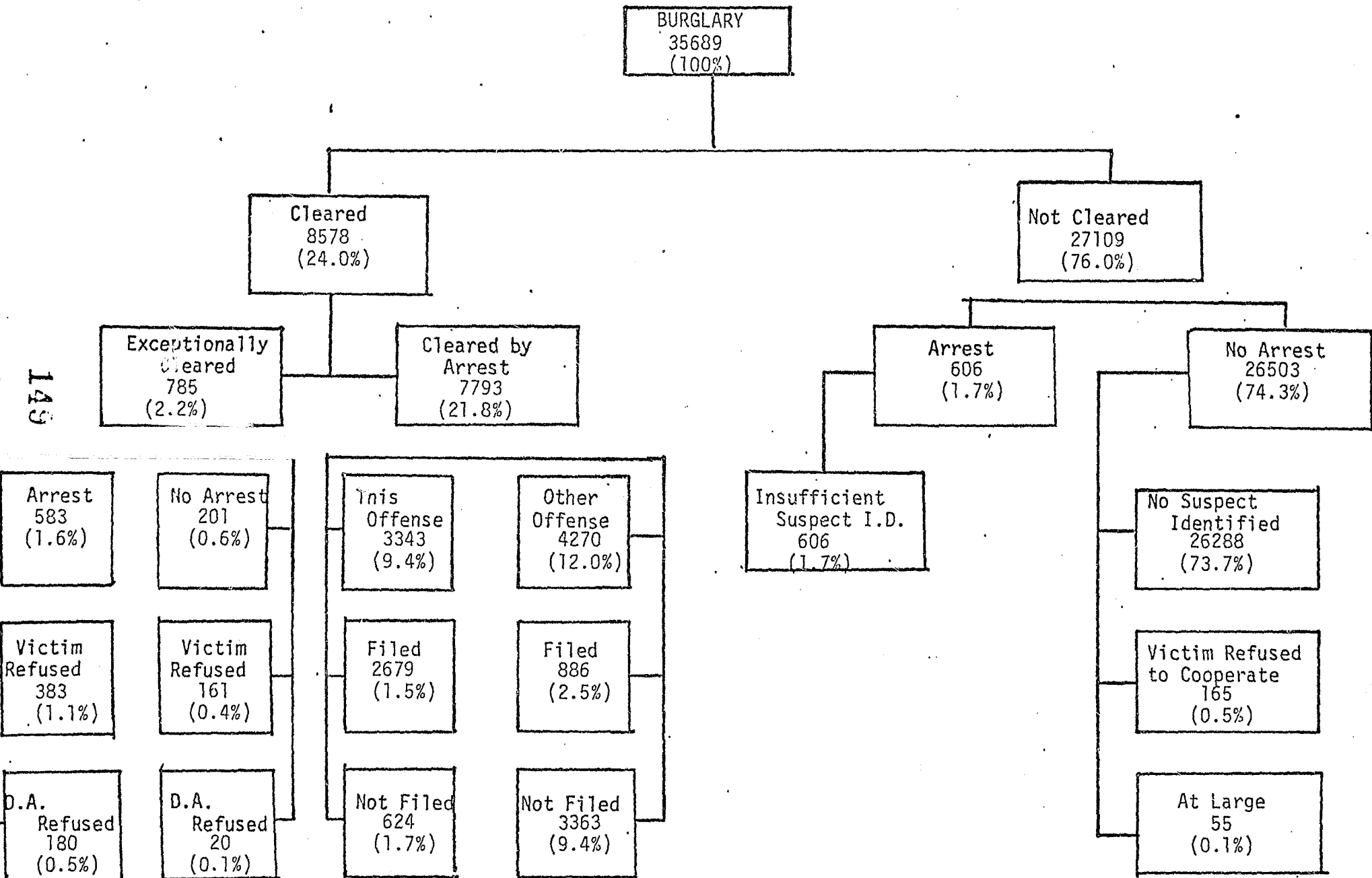
A sample of burglary cases investigated from October, 1973 through September, 1975, has been analyzed and provides for added insight to the burglary case clearance process. The sample was representative of 35,689 burglaries in which 24% were either cleared by arrest or exception. Reasons deterring arrests in non-cleared cases and reasons for exceptionally cleared cases are presented on Figure 20. The figure also reflects the number of cases cleared by an arrest for a different offense.

It can be seen that over one-half of the burglaries that were cleared by an arrest involved an arrest for an offense other than the burglary cleared. Most (78.8%) of these burglary cases were not filed on presumably because the offense resulting in the arrest was filed. The arrests stemming from the burglary cleared resulted in filings 80.1% of the time. Victims refusing to cooperate were the cause for 69.3% of the cases exceptionally cleared. The victim's uncooperative attitude was not a significant factor leading to the inability to effect an arrest. In only .6% of the no arrest cases was this regarded as a substantial factor deterring an arrest.

Investigative Techniques

The 1973-1975 sample of burglary cases investigated in Denver provided data relative to investigative techniques employed and the efficiency of the techniques in contributing to suspect identity and arrest. For burglary, the most often utilized investigative techniques included the reporting officer interviewing the victim (93.7% of all cases) and the detective assigned to the case interviewing the victim (88% of all cases). An evidence technician responding to and processing the crime scene was also a technique employed relatively frequently (21% of all cases or 7,519

Figure 20



burglaries). In 7,387 of these cases, the technician attempted to obtain fingerprints.

The interviewing of the victim by the reporting officer was instrumental in leading to suspect identity and arrest in only 2.3% of the cases in which it was employed. The detectives were less successful in gleaning information from victims as their efficiency factor^{*} from this technique was only 1.4%.

The reporting officer of a burglary was able to interview a witness in only 13% (4,665 cases) of the burglaries reported over a two year period. The reporting officers' interview of the witness, however, was instrumental in solving 1,284 burglaries for an efficiency factor of 27.5%. Detectives used this technique more often (19.4% of the cases) but were less successful with it as revealed by a 4.6% efficiency factor. These data support the importance of a thorough preliminary investigation. The reporting officer's search for witnesses who are able to provide fresh information does pay off.

As mentioned, evidence technicians responded to 21% of the burglaries in Denver over a two year period (7,519 cases). They attempted to locate and lift prints in 7,387 of these cases. This was accomplished in 2,052 cases. These returned prints were instrumental in identifying a suspect and gaining an arrest in only 141 cases. Fingerprints, therefore, have been

*Efficiency factor equals the percent of time in which a technique employed is employed successfully.

responsible for the resolution of only .37% of Denver's total reported burglaries from October, 1973 through September, 1975.

It appears that the most efficient investigative techniques are those that are dependent upon communication and cooperation among investigators and between law enforcement jurisdictions. The transmission of information from other jurisdictions was the determining factor in the arrest of 136 suspects for an efficiency factor of 27.9%. A detective's use of information from another case was responsible for 619 arrests for an efficiency factor of 44.6%.

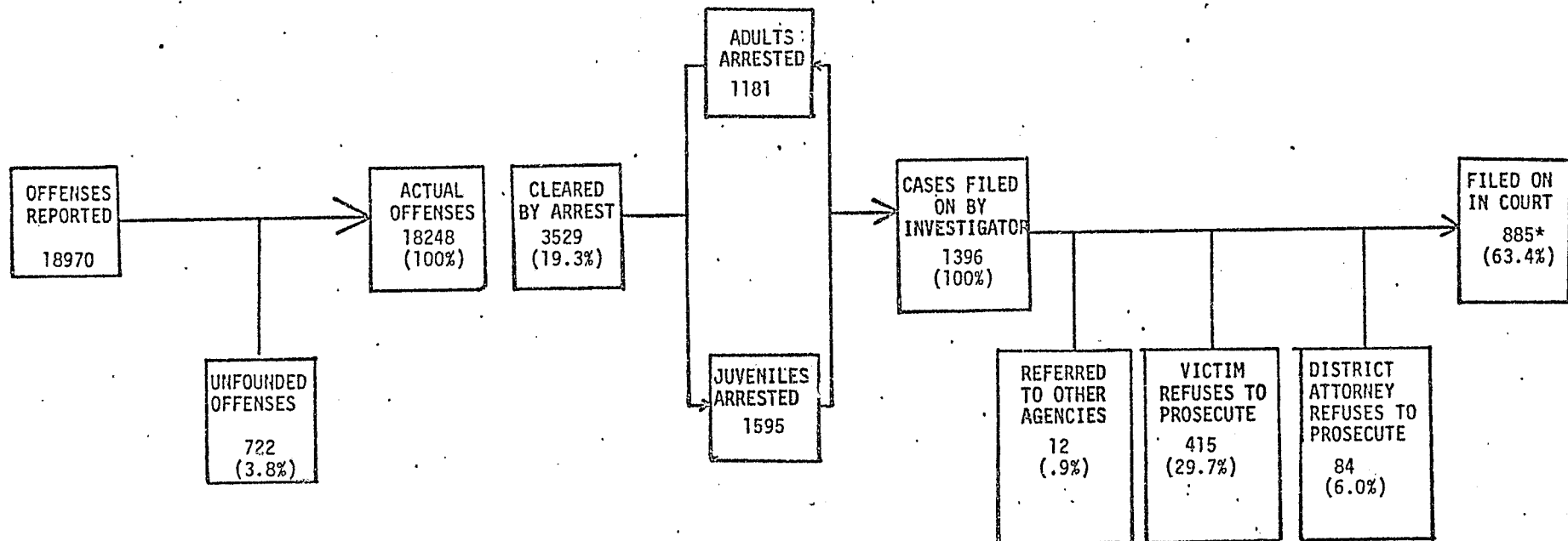
Finally, the data revealed that informants were not used frequently in burglary investigations (1,533 cases), but were the determining factor in the clearance of 282 cases for an efficiency factor of 18.4%.

Case Processing

During 1975, investigators reviewing cleared burglary cases approved 1,396 cases for court filings. Of these cases, 885 or 63.4% were ultimately filed on (see Figure 21). Agencies in other jurisdictions filed 25 of the cases while Denver filed 613 of the cases in the District Court and 132 cases in the County Court. Cases deemed strong enough for court presentation by the investigators were washed out 29.7% of the time prior to filing because the victim refused to cooperate and/or vigorously prosecute the case. This alarming statistic speaks strongly for the need to provide support and counseling to victims of crime. The District Attorney rejected only 84 cases (6%) referred by the police investigators.

Figure 21

1975 BURGLARY CASE PROCESSING



*Court filing figure includes 25 cases files by other agencies in other jurisdictions and 132 cases filed in County Court.

Of the 613 burglary cases filed in the Denver District Court during 1975, 457 or 74.6% were disposed of through a guilty plea (see Figure 22). The guilty pleas were to the original burglary charge in 190 cases or 31% of the filings. Plea bargaining was evident in 267 cases (43.6% of the filings) which were disposed of through a guilty plea to a charge other than burglary. Only 35 burglary trials were conducted during 1975. Thirty-four of these cases were tried by a jury. The trials have resulted in 21 guilty dispositions to date (21 guilty; 11 acquittals; one insanity; and two pending).

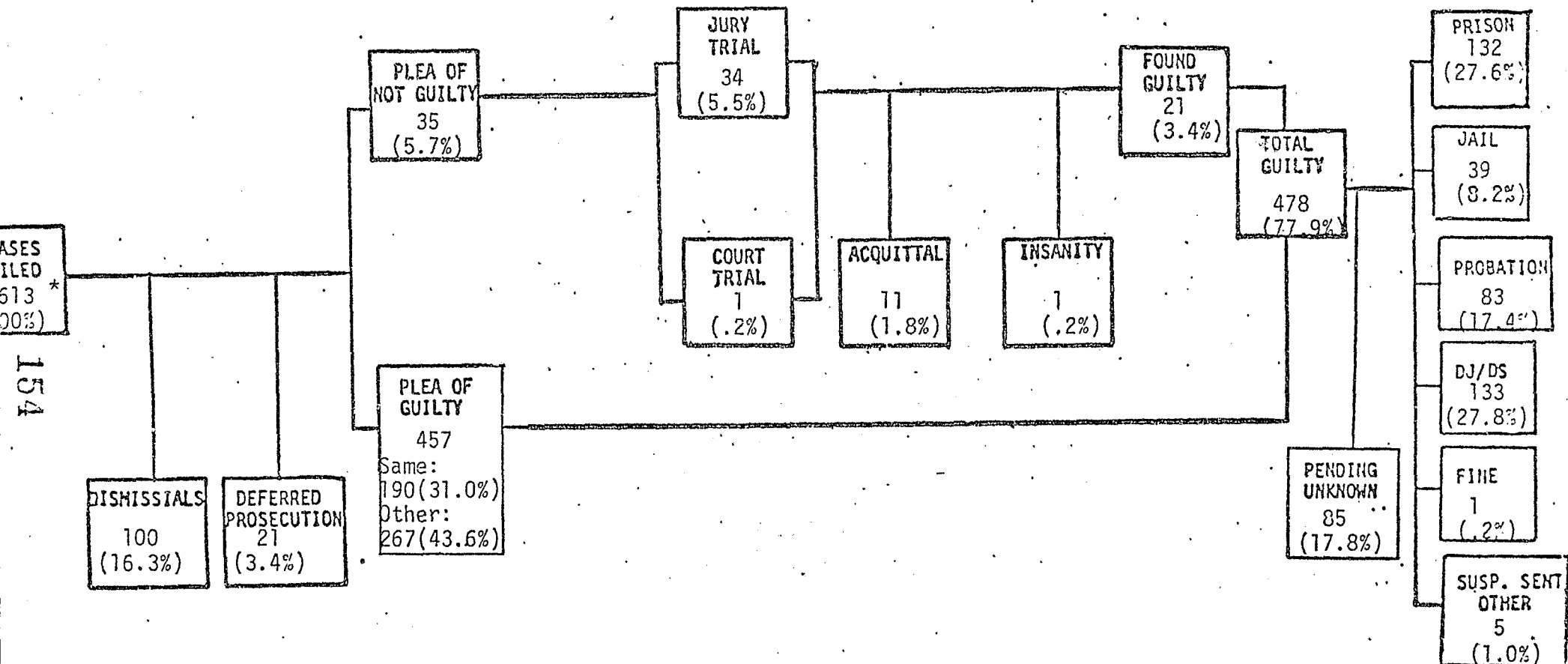
Most offenders found guilty of burglary or a lesser charge due to bargaining are not incarcerated. Of the 478 guilty dispositions, only 132 offenders (27.6%) were sentenced to the State Penitentiary or Reformatory. An additional 39 offenders (8.2%) were sentenced to time in the Denver County Jail. Probation was granted to 83 offenders (17.4%) while another 133 (27.8%) burglars were granted a deferred sentence. Disposition for 85 offenders (17.8%) is still pending or unknown. This sentencing data together with the recidivism data provided below must be carefully examined before efforts establishing additional alternatives to the incarceration of burglars are embarked upon.

BURGLARY PROJECTION

Over the past ten years, 130,916 burglaries have been reported to the Denver Police Department. This represents an average absolute frequency each year of 13,092 burglaries. A six year upward trend accounting for an average yearly increase of 30% was broken in 1973 by a 10% decrease. The

Figure 22

1975 CASE PROCESSING
DENVER DISTRICT COURT



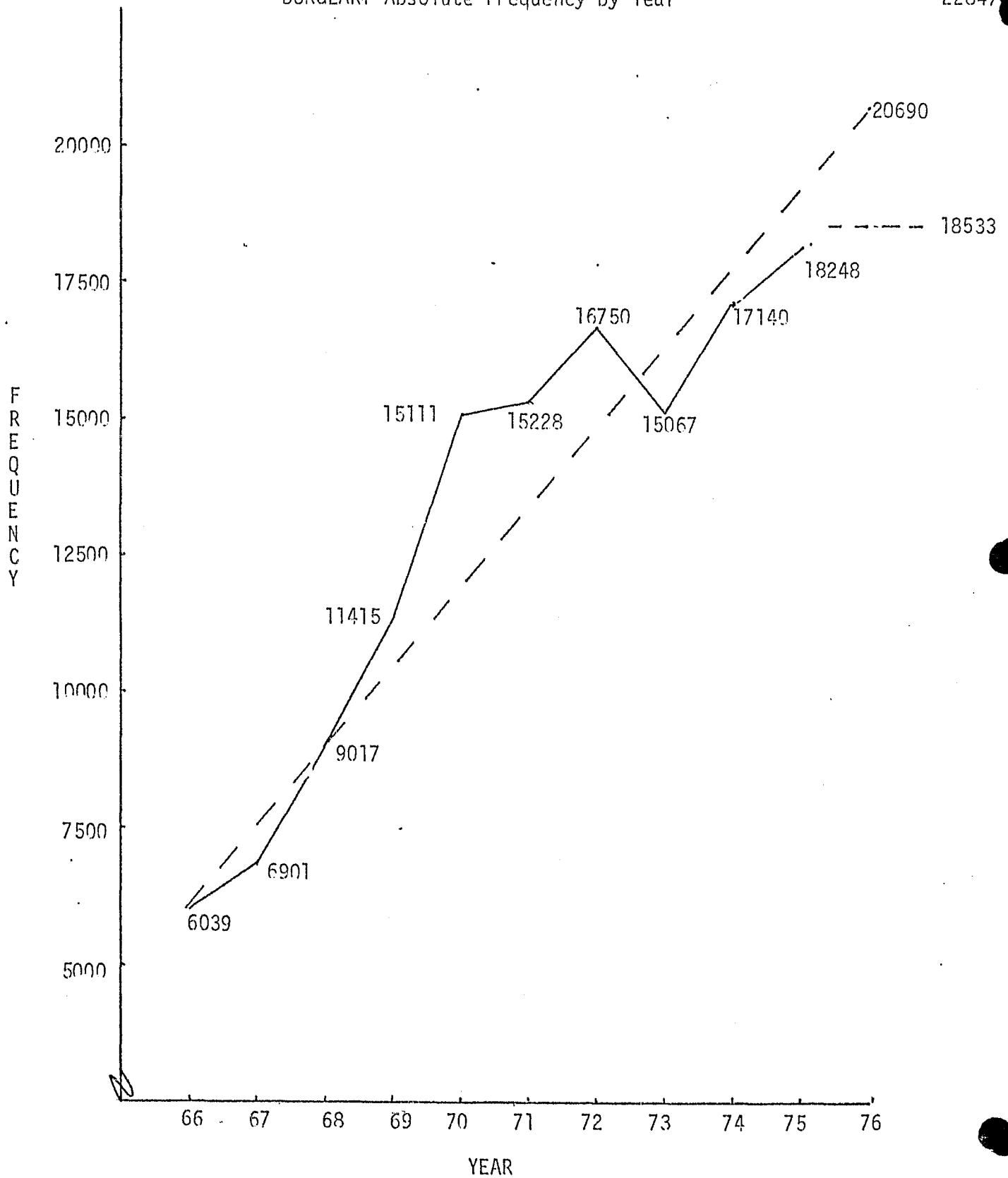
*Excludes 115 cases filed that are still pending or disposition unknown

trend was, however, quickly renewed in 1974 and 1975. Trend analysis based on nine years of historic burglary data projected a best profile estimate of expected burglaries in 1975 of 19,870 offenses. The actual frequency for 1975 fell short of this projection by 1,622 crimes. A new ten year regression analysis for trend has been conducted to project burglaries for 1976. This trend and projection is graphically displayed on Figure 23. As can be seen, the trend anticipates 20,690 burglaries during 1976. At the 95% confidence level, this projection is subject to an error margin of 2,157 cases. Therefore, the expected burglary level for 1976 ranges from a low of 18,533 cases to a high of 22,847 cases.

Figure 23

BURGLARY-Absolute Frequency by Year

--- 22847



Burglary Offender Recidivism

The burglary offender has traditionally been a poor recidivism risk in Denver and improvements in the success of reintegrating the burglary offender with the community have still failed to materialize. The recidivism problem with burglary offenders is not a problem unique to the Denver area. The 1974 Uniform Crime Reports indicate that the recidivism rate for burglary offenders is the highest of all crime categories. A three year national follow-up of burglars released from prison in 1972 revealed that 76% of the offenders had been rearrested. A comprehensive rearrest study of Denver's burglary offenders from 1971 through 1973 indicated that the two year recidivism (rearrest) rate for burglars was 58%. This was the highest rate of any crime category followed-up. The study revealed that the burglary offenders were rearrested for burglary at a rate of 14.8% during the two year follow-up period.

A more recent study tracked, for one year, 296 burglary offenders arrested and released during 1974. During the one year follow-up, 29.1% of the burglars were rearrested for a Class 1 offense and 55% of the offenders were arrested for any class of offense. Detailed presentations of the rearrest rates for this cohort of 296 offenders are included in Tables 33, 34, and 35. These tables present the rearrest data by prior convictions and prior arrests of the tracked offenders. Table 35 reveals, in particular, that 40.3% of the offenders with two prior convictions in their criminal history were rearrested at least twice during the one year follow-up (60.4% of this group were rearrested one time or more). Even the offenders who had no history of prior convictions were rearrested one time or more at a rate of 48.6%.

Juvenile burglary offenders have demonstrated a particular propensity for rearrest. In a comprehensive study of juvenile arrestees in Denver, 891 juveniles arrested for burglary were followed-up for a two year period. During this two year period, 70.7% of the group had been rearrested. The rearrest rate for this group after just one year was 59.4%.

Denver Recidivism data regarding burglary offenders clearly reveal the on-going failure of the criminal justice system to effectively intervene and halt the development of the offender's criminal career patterns.

Table 33

Burglary Offender 12-Month Recidivism For Class 1 Offenses
By Prior Arrest History

Total Arrests Prior To Cohort Entry	Total Rearrests-Class 1-During 12-Mo. Follow-up			
	No Rearrests	One Rearrest	Two + Rearrests	Total
First Time Offender	38 (71.7%)	10 (18.9%)	5 (9.4%)	53 (17.9%)
One Prior Arrest	34 (73.9%)	8 (17.4%)	4 (8.7%)	46 (15.5%)
Two+ Prior Arrest	138 (70.1%)	32 (16.2%)	27 (13.7%)	197 (66.6%)
Total	210 (70.9%)	50 (16.9%)	36 (12.2%)	296 (100%)

Table 34

Burglary Offender 12-Month Recidivism For Class 1
Offense by Prior Conviction History

Total Convictions Prior To Cohort Entry	Total Rearrests-Class 1-During 12-Month Follow-up			
	No Rearrest	One Rearrests	Two + Rearrests	Total
First Time Offender	81 (73.0%)	19 (27.0%)	11 (9.9%)	111 (37.5%)
One Prior Conv.	33 (80.5%)	4 (19.6%)	4 (9.8%)	41 (13.9%)
Two + Prior Conv.	96 (66.7%)	27 (33.4%)	21 (14.6%)	144 (48.6%)
Total	210 (70.9%)	50 (16.9%)	36 (12.2%)	296 (100%)

Table 35

Burglary Offender 12-Month Recidivism For Any Offense
By Prior Conviction History

Total Convictions Prior To Cohort Entry	Total Rearrests-Any Offense-During 12-Month Follow-up			
	No Rearrests	One Rearrest	Two + Rearrests	Total
First Time Offender	57 (51.4%)	25 (22.5%)	29 (26.1%)	111 (37.5%)
One Prior Conv.	19 (46.3%)	10 (24.4%)	12 (29.3%)	41 (13.9%)
Two+ Prior Conv.	57 (39.6%)	29 (20.1%)	58 (40.3%)	144 (48.6%)
Total	133 (44.9%)	64 (21.6%)	99 (33.4%)	296 (100%)



RAPE



ANALYSIS OF RAPE IN DENVER

Much of the information presented herein will draw on the analyses from the previous three years, primarily because the descriptive characteristics of the crime have not changed from the descriptions provided in those analyses. The discussion of those characteristics of the crime, its victim and perpetrator, which have remained relatively unchanged from previous analyses, will be limited to summary statements reviewing the previous findings.

The crime of forcible rape, often termed sexual assault, continues to be one of the most critical crime problems for the citizens of Denver. As in previous years, the rate of reported victimizations per 100,000... female residents, was higher in Denver than most cities of comparable size. This alone is significant enough to warrant a continued investment of the city's resources in an attempt to control this crime. In addition to this information, the findings of the previous years' analyses of the crime, which are born out in the present study, indicate that the location, time, modus operandi, and victim of the crime of sexual assault are predictable. In years past this information has caused a considerable amount of interest and energy to be focused on the sexual assault crimes. Some of the fruits of those efforts have been realized in programs and projects for victim treatment services, potential victim self-protection education, offender treatment services, increased criminal justice system case processing effectiveness, and victim research. The results of these efforts have yet to be determined but will be reflected in continuing criminal analyses of the sexual assault phenomena and the Denver criminal justice system's response.

To accomplish this analysis, as previously mentioned, the former analytic efforts will be utilized. In addition to the monthly and annual reports of the Denver Police Department, Denver District and County Court reports were used. A third major source of the information presented herein has been various research efforts generated under the aegis of the Denver Impact Cities Program and focused on specific crime and criminal case processing analysis. These include:

- Police records from 1966 to present
- Research reports which cover the offense of rape which have been generated from the Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Program, including The Crime of Rape in Denver, T. Giacinti and C. Tjaden 1973; Forcible Rape: The Offender and His Victim, T. Giacinti 1973; Victimization Survey, J. Carr, T. Giacinti, P. McCullough, and M. Molof 1974; Final Report: Rape Prevention Research Project, C. Hursch, J. Selkin 1974; A Research Study on Differential Characteristics of Impact Offenders, Bridges 1975; Final Report: Rape Offender Evaluation and Treatment Program, Chapman 1974; Adult Recidivism, S. Browne, J. Carr, G. Cooper, T. Giacinti and M. Molof 1975; Juvenile Recidivism, J. Carr and M. Molof 1974; Operation Rape Reduction: Summary and Recommendations of the National Rape Reduction Workshop, D. Sheppard 1973;

- Bureau of Census Reports on the City of Denver;
- Crime in the United States (1971, 1972 and 1973);
- Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports;
- Denver Neighborhood Analyses - Denver Community Renewal Program (1972);
- Significant Patterns of Forcible Rape in an Urban Area,
Gail Ludwig 1974, unpublished research paper;
- Comparisons of Offenders Sentenced to Three Colorado
State Institutions for Sex-related Offenses, 1976 research
product of the Rape Prevention Research Project;
- Personality Characteristics Which Discriminate Victims of
Attempted Rape From Victims of Completed Rape: A Preliminary
Report, 1976 research product of the Rape Prevention Research
Project;
- When Rape is Not Inevitable: Discriminating Between Com-
pleted and Attempted Rape Cases for Nonsleeping Targets,
1976 research product of the Rape Prevention Research Project;
- California Personality Inventory Factor Structure for Targets
of Rape Versus a General Population of Women, 1976 research
product of the Rape Prevention Research Project.

Yearly Trends

The yearly frequency and rate per 100,000 of the crime of forcible rape seems to have stabilized over the last few years. In Figure 23 it can be seen that since the year 1970, when the rate of the offense reached its highest rate (92 per 100,000), the rate per 100,000 has fluctuated between 90 and 70 offenses. Point A¹ in Figure 24 depicts the previously predicted rate of sexual assault for the year 1975 (96 per 100,000).

The actual rate of the offense in 1975 depicted by Point A was somewhat lower than the predicted rate (90 per 100,000). Although this decrease from the predicted rate is not statistically significant it may be an additional indication that the rate of the offense has stabilized.

Point B in Figure 24 predicts the 1976 frequency of rape to be 94 offenses per 100,000 residents. If the actual frequency of the crime in 1976 is within 19 crimes per 100,000 of the predicted rate, the pattern of a stabilized rate of rape may be supported. Although an encouraging sign, the Denver rate for this crime is still considerably above the average rate per 100,000 for cities from 500,000 to 1,000,000 residents.

In Figure 25, the adjusted rate per 100,000 females is presented for each four quarters of the year since 1970. These rates have been adjusted to account for the effect of seasonal factors (season fluctuations of rape are very predictable, see the report analysis which follows). The rates per quarter have fluctuated in a range from 28 per 100,000 to 50 per 100,000 females. The dashed line in this figure, indicating trend overtime, supports the notion that the crime of rape has only slightly increased since 1970.

Figure 24

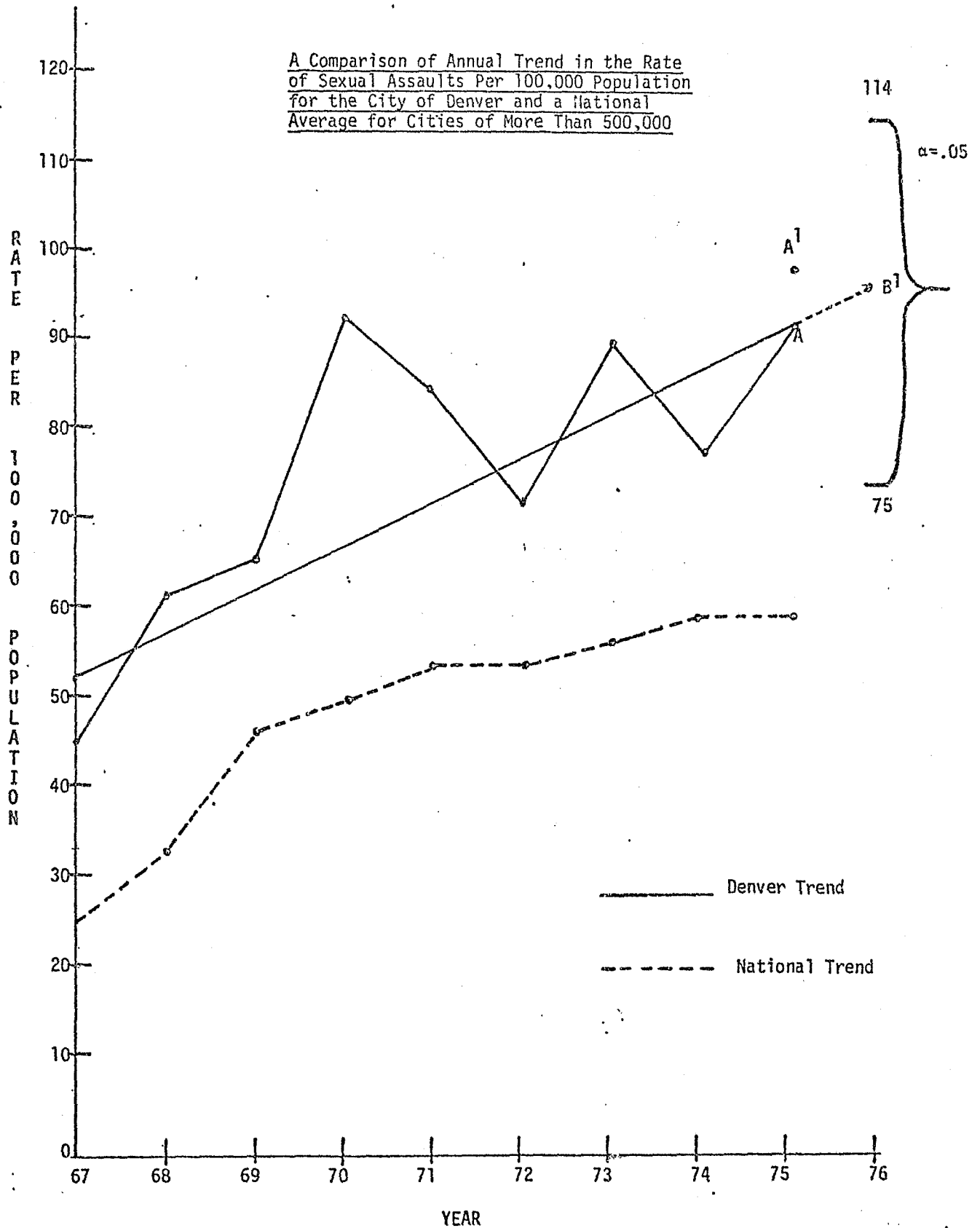


Figure 25

Rate of Sexual Assault (Rape and Attempted Rape)
Offenses Per 100,000 Women in the City of Denver
A Quarterly Trend

R
A
T
E

O
F

S
E
X
U
A
L

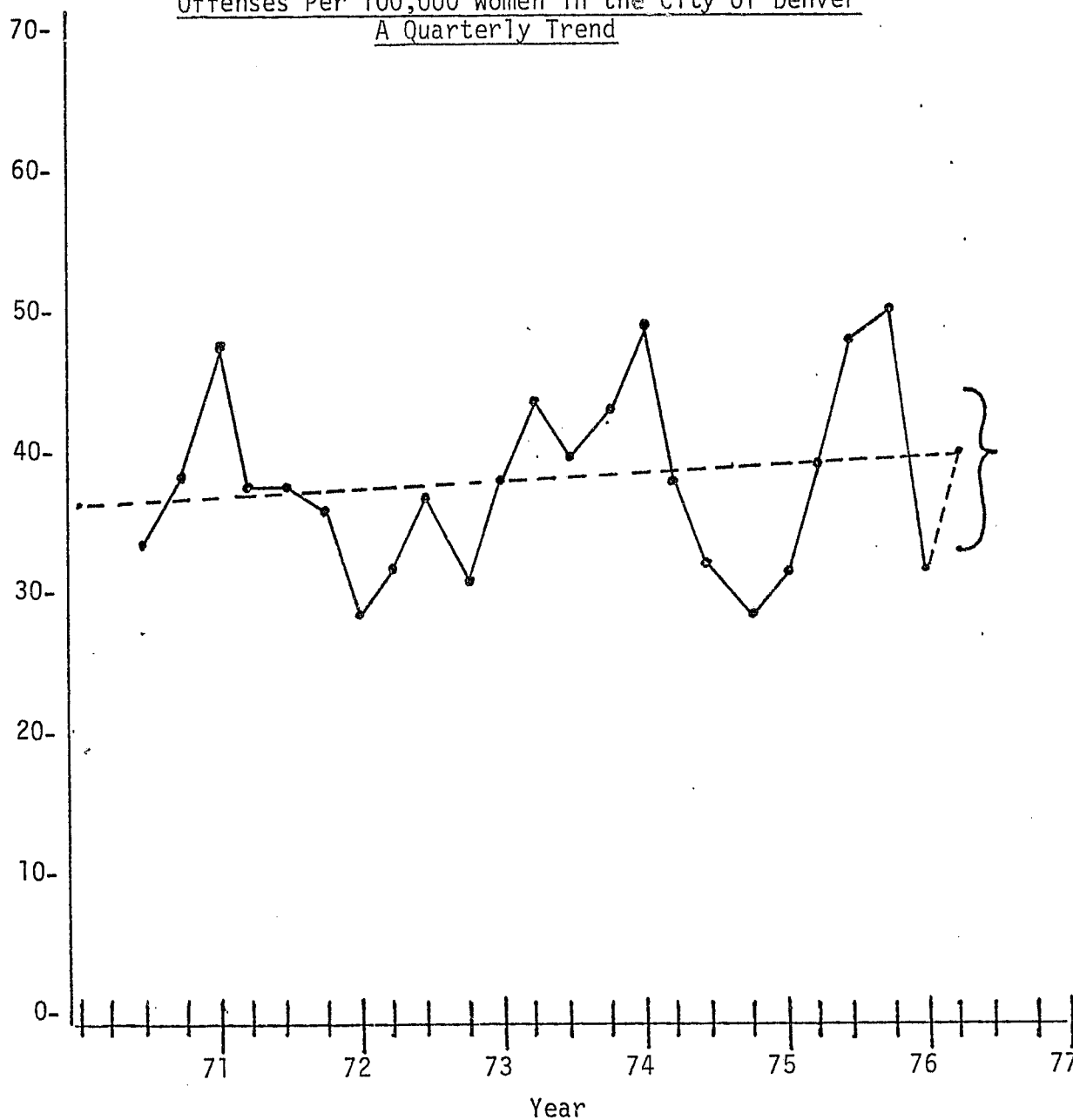
A
S
S
A
U
L
T

P
E
R

1
0
0

0
0
0

W
O
M
E
N



Characteristics of the Offense

The greatest majority of the sexual assault offenses reported to the police are for completed rape offenses (61.7%). Previous descriptive research indicated that sexual assaults frequently occurred in conjunction with another crime, usually an interrupted burglary. This was more often true of the attempted offenses than the completed crime. In only about one-fifth of the offenses is property or money taken from the victim. Table 36 presents the frequency and percentage of the sexual assault crimes as they were recorded by the Denver Police Department. As can be seen in the table, the greatest proportion of all crimes occur in a residence (55.9%) with the greatest number of the rest of the offenses occurring either "on streets, sidewalks or alleys" or "in a passenger car, truck or taxi".

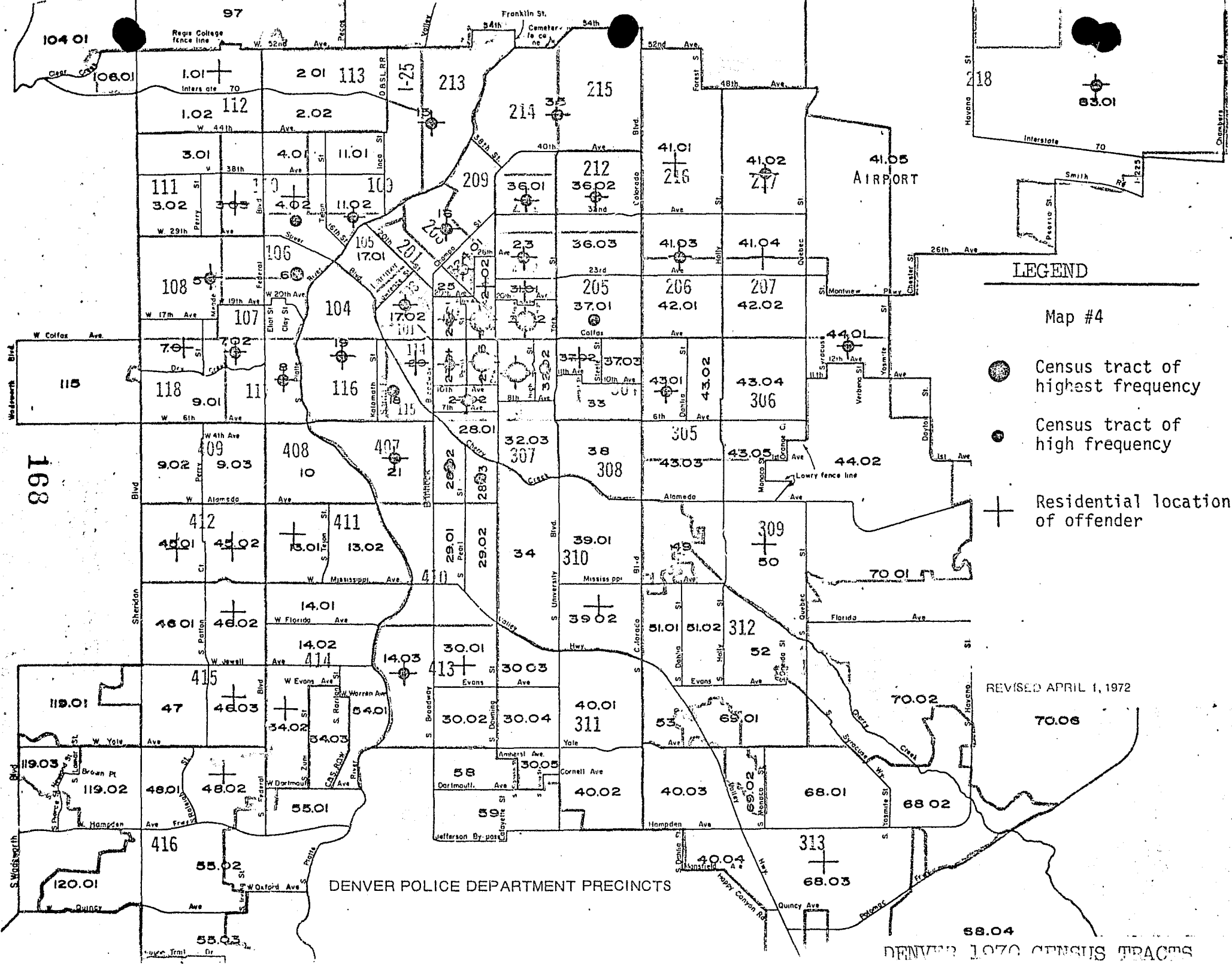
The geographical location of sexual assault crimes shows a similar pattern to that of previous year. The greatest concentration of the crimes occur in and around the central city area surrounding the business district. The highest density of the offense remains in the census tracts immediately bordering the city's main east-west thoroughfare, Colfax Avenue. There seems to be a slight movement of the offenses to an area west of the city which has not been discernible in years past. The northeast quadrant of the city continues to show a higher than average rate of offenses. One of the characteristics which is atypical of most city's census tracts is the small geographic area and high population density in the highest sexual assault incident census tracts. A transient population, predominant multi-family dwellings, consisting mostly of converted large homes, a multi-racial and ethnic population not characteristics of the city's

Table 36

Frequency and Percentage of Reported Sexual
Assault Offenses by Location of the Offense
1975

Location	Offense			
	Rape	Assault with Intent	Attempted Rape	Total
Sidewalk, street, alley	53 (15.2%)	43 (26.2%)	6 (11.5%)	102 (18.1%)
Passenger car, truck, taxi	57 (16.3%)	35 (21.3%)	9 (17.3%)	101 (18.0%)
Commercial house, non-residence house	1	1	1	3 (.5%)
Taverns and lounges	1	0	1	2 (.4%)
Residence	207 (59.5%)	76 (46.3%)	32 (61.5%)	315 (55.9%)
Hotel, motel, YWCA	17 (4.8%)	2 (1.2%)	1 (2.2%)	20 (3.6%)
Miscellaneous	12 (3.5%)	7 (4.2%)	2 (3.8%)	21 (3.7%)
Frequency and percent of total	348 (100%)	164 (100%)	52 (100%)	564 (100%)

predominantly Anglo population, and a bifurcated age grouping of the population consisting of individuals in their late teens and early twenties and a senior citizen population, are the dominant characteristics of the highest incidence census tracts (27.03, 32.01, 26.02, and 31.02). In addition, these census tracts have a much higher than average population of single women and men. (See Map #4).



The general descriptive picture of the neighborhoods of these highest frequency census tracts is one of a young, transient, single population living in older dwellings converted into apartments and newer high rises. Most of the residents are employed in and around the central business district of the city or are students and many rely on public transportation.

The temporal pattern for rape offenses has also been very consistent over the years with small variations. The frequency of crime is low during the winter months, begins to rise during the spring quarter and peaks during the summer and early autumn months of July, August and September, as shown in Figure 26.

In terms of hour of occurrence in a 24-hour day, Figure 27 presents the pattern of daily frequencies of sexual assaults which has remained the same since 1970. The incidence of rape and sexual assault offenses begin increasing after 6 p.m. and peak in the period of 12 midnight to 2 a.m.

Figure 26

Percent Change From Monthly Average Frequency of Sexual Assault in the Years 1970 to 1975

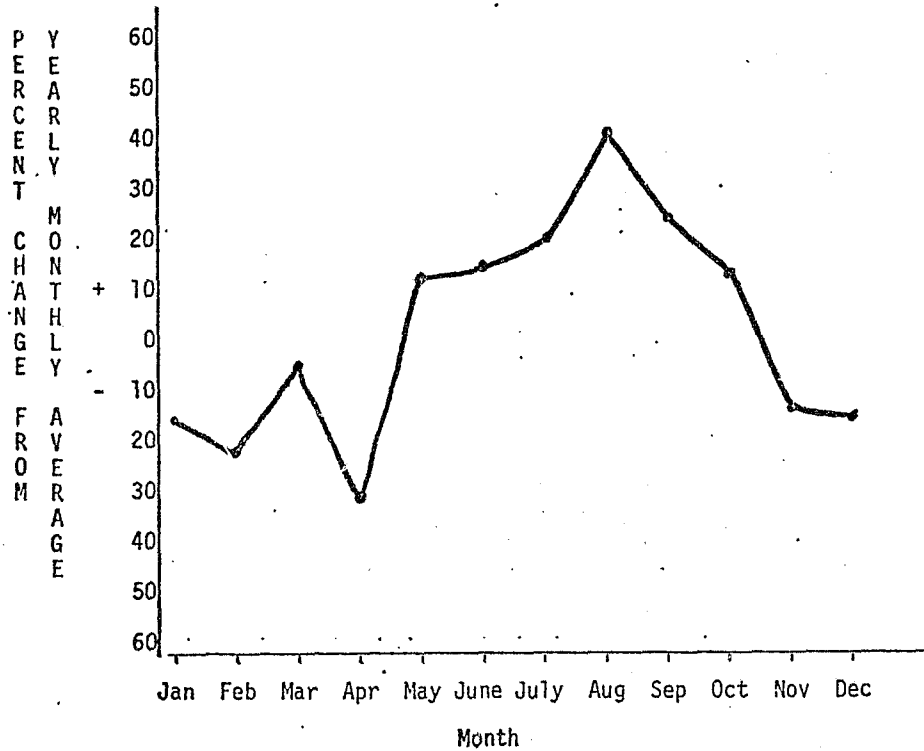
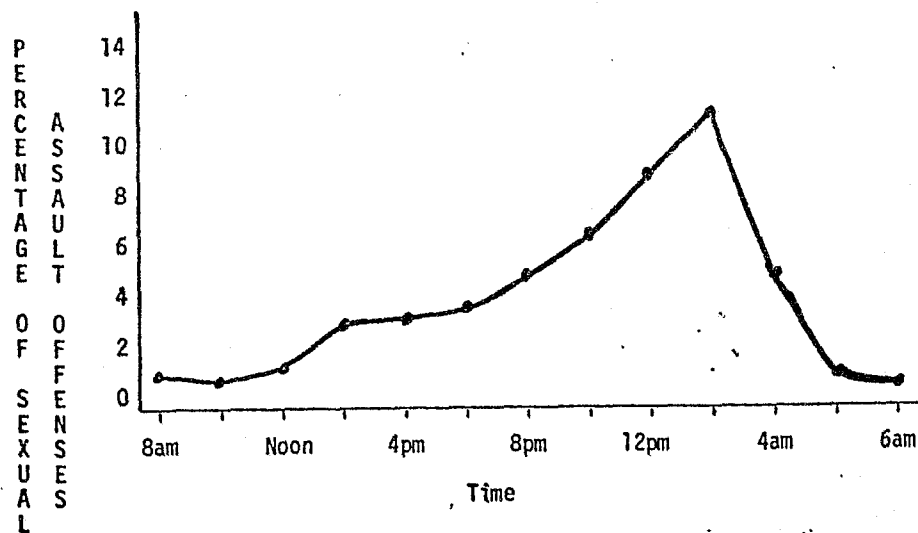


Figure 27

Percentage of Sexual Assault Offenses Occurring By Hour Of The Day 1970-1975



VICTIM ASSOCIATED CHARACTERISTICS

In 1975, there were 564 individuals reported to the police as sexual assault victims. All but four of the reporting victims of sexual assault were women.

Table 37

Age of Victim of Reported Sexual Assaults

Age	Number	Percentage
Under 16	96	17.02%
16 - 19	114	20.21%
20 - 24	143	25.35%
25 - 34	132	23.40%
35 - 44	31	5.50%
45 - 54	22	3.90%
55 - 64	9	1.60%
Over 65	11	1.95%
Unknown	6	1.06%
Total	564	100%

The predominate age grouping for the victims was the 16 to 34 year olds, which accounted for almost 70% of the reporting victim population. The mean age of sexual assault victims was 21.2 years, and the median was 21. Of this group of victims, the predominant ethnic racial category was Anglo, accounting for 68% of the victims. This is approximately equal to the proportion of Anglo women in the city's general population (72% as of the 1970 census). Black victims accounted for 14% of the victims, which is a greater proportion than their representation in the general population,

and the Chicano/Hispano ethnic category accounted for 16% of the victims. These findings are quite similar to those of all recent years.

Based on the findings of the 1972 Victimization Survey in Denver, women with family incomes (includes both personal and family incomes) under \$7,500 a year are victimized in crimes of sexual assault at twice the rate of those women in family income categories over \$7,500 a year.

Most of the victims of the reported sexual assaults in 1975 were attacked indoors (56%), usually in their bedroom. If the assault occurred out of doors, the most frequent location reported was a pedestrian area or in a public access area (park, field, etc.). These two outdoor areas were the location of 35% of all the sexual assaults. These data reflect crime patterns similar to those of previous years.

The location of the offense suggests the type of activity a victim was engaged in when she was attacked. The data support the notion that most of the victims of rape in Denver are attacked while they are sleeping or performing routine tasks around their home. If the offense occurs out of doors, the victim is usually walking in a residential or commercial area. Those women who were attacked in their residence frequently did not utilize the security devices available to them. In the past police have reported that in 70% of the offenses occurring in the victims' residence, entrance was gained by the perpetrator through an unlocked door.

The greatest proportion of all the victims of the crime of rape in Denver are attacked by assailants who are unknown to them. In Table 38 below, relationship data are presented for 1975 sexual assault crimes.

Table 38

Victim Relationship to Offender - 1975
Sexual Assault Offenses

Relationship	Percentage
Related	8.7%
Personal acquaintance	10.5%
Stranger	75.6%
Unknown	5.2%
	100%

The pattern is consistent with the last four years of crime data. More than three-fourths of all the victims of sexual assault are attacked by strangers.

Most of the victims of sexual assault did not report physical injury as a result of their attack. In Table 39 it can be seen that there were a total of 21.7% of the victims who did report injury with 7.2% requiring medical treatment. The single largest category was among victims who were threatened with weapon use (32.7%). These data, provided on the 1975 sexual assault cases referred to the Denver Visiting Nurse Service Victim Support Program, indicate that less than half of the referred victims suffered from physical trauma, but 90% of the victims were assessed to be suffering from psycho-

logical reactions to their attack. Visiting Nurse Service data also indicate that of a sample of victims of sexual assault who were referred, 15% to 18% had been sexually assaulted in the past.

Table 39

Victim Reported Injury in 1975 Sexual Assault Cases

Report of Victim Injury	Percentage
No Personal Injury Reported	25.4%
No Injury - Victim Verbally Threatened	20.2%
No Injury - Victim Threatened w/Weapon Use	32.7%
Slight Victim Injury - No Medical Attention Necessary	14.5%
Victim Injured - Treated and Released	7.2%

SEXUAL ASSAULT OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

The victims of the rape offense are frequently able to report some distinguishing characteristics of their attacker. Police arrest information can provide definite information on those individuals arrested. Correctional treatment records can give information on those found guilty of sexual assault crimes. The difficulty with utilization of multiple sources of data on the sexual assault offender is that each data collection effort may be defining a different population of individuals, because the majority of the perpetrators of the crimes are never successfully identified.

From the victims' account of the offense, it has been determined that between 80% and 85% of the sexual assault crimes occurring in Denver in the past four years have been perpetrated by a single offender. The victims reporting the race of their assailant identified approximately equal proportions of the major ethnic/racial groupings as the perpetrators of the offenses. Each ethnic/racial grouping accounted for approximately one-third of the reported perpetrators. In an examination of arrest data, which do not accurately distinguish ethnicity, it was estimated that 58.7% of the adults arrested for sexual assault were caucasian and 39.7% were Black.

In Table 40, the age breakdown of arrestees for sexual assault offenses in 1975 is presented. The greatest population of all those individuals arrested for rape and sexual assault are between the ages of 15 and 30. This group accounts for 72% of all the arrestees. If arrestee characteristics are a reflection of the offender population in general, most of

Table 40
Age of Arrestees for Sexual Assault
1975

Age	Number	Percent
10-14	7	5.5%
15-19	27	21.3%
20-24	28	22.0%
25-29	36	28.3%
30-34	11	8.7%
35-39	7	5.5%
40-44	5	3.9%
45-49	3	3.4%
50-54	0	0.0%
55-59	2	1.6%
60-64	0	0.0%
65+	1	.8%
Total	127	100.0%

$\bar{x} = 26$

Median = 25

the victims of the crimes are younger than their assailants. The average age of the arrestees was 26 and the mean age for victims was 21. Generally speaking, the arrestees for sexual assault offenses are predominantly adults. There were 126 (85%) adults and 23 (15%) juveniles arrested for the crimes reported in Denver.

The method of attack will vary but, in most instances, the victim does not suffer a physical injury. This is probably due to the threat of

weapon use by the offender or the presence of a weapon. Approximately half of the sexual assault offenses are committed without the presence of a weapon. Where a weapon is present, it is most often a knife or cutting instrument (31% of the offenses). In the remaining 15% to 20% of the crimes, a handgun is used or simulated.

In Table 41, the residence of the offender is compared with the location of the crime for the 1974 and 1975 offenses. In most offenses a suspect is not identified, however, the available data do indicate that in only about 14.1% of the offenses, the location of the offender's residence is in the same general vicinity as the location of the crime.

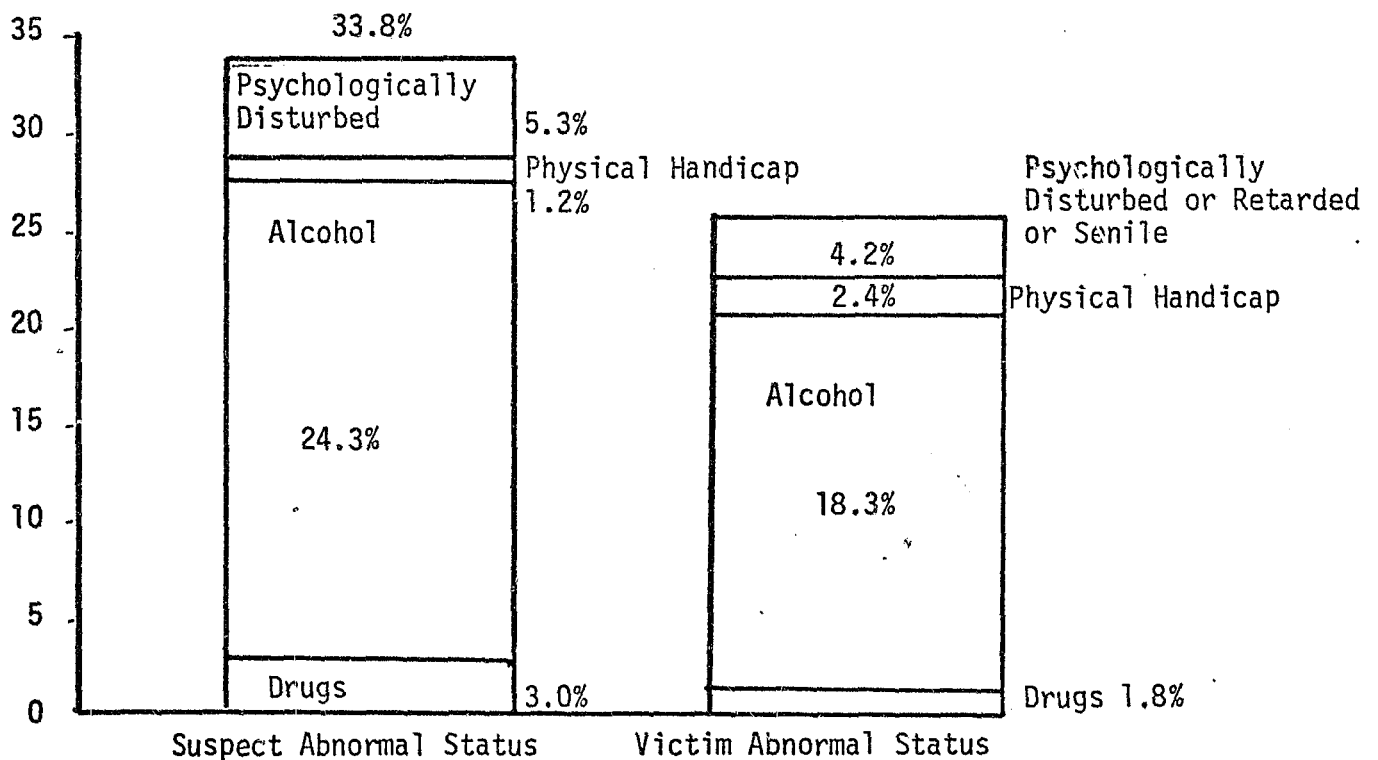
Table 41
Residence of Sexual Assault Offender In Relation To
Location of Crime

Offender Residence and Crime Location	Percent
Offense Occurred in Offenders Residence	3.5%
Same Building	1.7%
Same City Block	3.7%
Same Police Precinct	5.2%
Same Quadrant of City	12.2%
Same Metropolitan Area	1.7%
Different Metropolitan Area	5.2%
No Offender Address/Not Reported	8.5%
Suspect Not Identified	57.9%
	100.0%

The victims of sexual assault reported their attackers seemed to have some type of abnormal physical or psychological state in 33.8% of the crimes. In most of these incidents, the victim reported that the person who attacked her was under the influence of alcohol or drugs (primarily alcohol). As illustrated in Figure 28, the victims of the Denver sexual assaults are reported by the police as having some type of physical or psychological impairment in about 27% of the reported offenses.

Figure 28

Physical or Psychological Impairment of Victims and Suspects as Reported by Denver Police Department in 1973 Rape Offenses



SEXUAL ASSAULT ARRESTEES AND ADJUDICATED OFFENDERS

There has been considerable descriptive research done on sexual assault offenders and their rate of recidivism. The following is a summary of the findings of most of that research:

- a. Adults are arrested most often, usually between the ages of 18 and 25. Approximately two-thirds of all sexual assault arrestees are minorities.
- b. Anglo and Chicano arrestees tend to live in the same neighborhoods as their victims.
- c. Most of the arrestees for sexual assault admit to having committed only one offense. However, approximately 25% of the arrestees admit to committing several assaults before their arrest, with some individuals admitting to over 15 offenses.
- d. In a study of adult rape arrestees in 1970 through 1973, it was determined that 49.6% had previously been arrested and they averaged 2.6 prior arrests. The most common types of prior arrest for this group was for crimes against public order, 32.2%, (i.e., drunkenness, disorderly conduct, drug use, etc.), rape or sexual assault, 11.3%, and crimes of assaultive violence or weapon use, 11.2%. Generally, as a group, these offenders were least likely of being rearrested of all serious felony offenders. However, there were 45.8% of the rape arrestees selected for the sample who were subsequently rearrested in a two-year period. They averaged 2.3 new arrests and were most often rearrested for public order crimes (17.8%), and rape and other sex offenses (12.1%).
- e. In a similar analysis of all juveniles arrested for rape in fiscal year 1971 (N=24), it was determined that 59.3% had previously been arrested on the average of 1.9 times. Of the total juvenile arrestees for rape in 1973, there were 41.7% who were subsequently rearrested in a two-year follow-up.
- f. In a more recent cohort study of arrestees, it was determined that of the sexual assault arrestees in Denver, 57% had a prior history of arrest. In the year's follow-up of arrestees, 29% were rearrested, most often for Class 1 type crimes (most serious felonies). Those with prior arrests or convictions showed a much higher probability

of rearrest in one year's time. The average number of rearrests was lower than any other arrestee group except homicide offenders.

- g. In a longitudinal study completed in 1973 of 1969-1970 serious crime felons convicted in Denver District Court, it was determined that 64.7% of the offenders had previously been arrested and 35.3% had previously been convicted of a felony offense. In a four-year follow-up from time of conviction, 76.5% of those individuals who were convicted had been released either on probation (52.9%), or on parole (23.5%). Of those offenders released under supervision, there were 7.7% who were rearrested for another rape. In a two-year follow-up, 38.5% were subsequently rearrested and 7.7% were reconvicted of new offenses.

In a 1974 study of social and psychological characteristics of arrestees being processed by Denver District and County Courts, it was determined that offenders in the category of rape were different from other types of serious crime offenders (burglary, robbery, aggravated assault, homicide). They were more likely to have had a previous conviction for the same crime. Along with assault offenders, they were less likely to have a misdemeanor history of drug use, but more likely to have misdemeanor convictions concerning "peace, order and decency".

Rape offenders spent almost twice as much time incarcerated for misdemeanors than any other group, but they were the least likely to have a juvenile record. It would appear, however, that where offenses were committed as juveniles they were of a serious nature, since there was little difference in comparison with the other groups on time incarcerated as a juvenile.

Next to offenders in the assault category, they presented the least history of drug usage, but were the heaviest users of alcohol.

On the average, rape offenders were older than those who committed burglary or robbery, but were younger than assault offenders. They were most likely to be a member of an ethnic minority group, and only one-fourth in this category were classified as Anglos. Rape offenders frequently declared themselves to be Catholic and most often, among the serious crime arrestees, married. Along with burglary offenders, rape offenders were most often employed as laborers, but least often as service workers. They did, however, present the greatest history of fulltime employment, and were the most likely to have come from a small town.

Rape offenders generally had the most positive, among the serious crime offenders sampled, view of themselves as measured by the Self-Evaluation Questionnaire. They received the least deviant scores on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), as well as on the PD (Psychopathic Deviate) scale. They also received the lowest Maladjustment score on the Hand Test, but the highest on the Pathology score.

The researchers provided an interpretation of the data analysis, "all of these data, taken together, suggest strongly that rape offenders work very hard to present a 'normal front' that, in fact, covers serious pathology". This interpretation of these data tends to be supported by the fact that offenders in this category received the most elevated score in the "K" scale of the MMPI. This scale, loosely interpreted, measures the defensiveness of the subject.¹

1. Data and interpretation were quoted and paraphrased in part or whole from A Research Study on Differential Characteristics of Impact Offenders, James Bridges, Ph.D.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE

In a victimization survey covering crime incidents occurring in 1971 and part of 1972, a random sample of Denver women indicated that they reported 55% of the completed rapes and attempts. The police, in turn, categorized and recorded a number of offenses which account for approximately 33% of the total number of victimizations reported by the women. Other data in the research dealing only with completed rapes suggest that Denver citizens report and the Denver Police Department record all the completed offenses which occur in the city.

In attempting to ascertain how many rapes and rape attempts go unreported to the police each year, no answer can be given with any degree of certainty because the rape victims who would be unwilling to report to the police may also be unwilling to report their victimization to researchers. The data available in the police reports and the victimization research, indicate that the number of sexual assaults which go unreported to the police could be as high as 45% and the number of actual rapes reported by the Denver Police may be a true reflection of the number of completed offenses which occur.

In Table 42, police statistics on the crime of rape from 1966 to 1975 are presented. During the most recent years (1970-1975), the number of police reported offenses appears to have stabilized around 437 per year or approximately 171 reported rapes and attempts per 100,000 women. This rate is among the highest in the nation for any municipality. In a 1973 ranking of cities of over 300,000 population, Denver ranked third

Table 42

Sexual Assault Offense Processing by Denver Police 1966 to 1975

Processing	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average for 1970 to 1975
Reported Offenses				362	507	477	423	527	516	564	502
Actual Offenses	163	224	304	330	474	434	368	461	403	480	437
Number Increase or Decrease	-	61	80	26	144	-40	-66	93	-58	77	+79
Percent Increase or Decrease	-	37.4%	35.7%	8.5%	43.6%	-8.4%	-15.2%	25.3%	-12.6%	19.1%	(20.7%) +18.2%
(number of Juvenile Arrests)	-	-	-	(18)	(19)	(29)	(31)	(34)	(32)	(23)	28
Number Arrests	-	-	-	96	140	141	137	181	156	149	149
Percent Cleared by Arrest	-	-	-	37%	47%	40%	53%	45%	48%	45.2%	46.3%
Unfounded	-	-	-	32	33	43	55	66	113	84	66
Percent of Total Reported Cases Unfounded	-	-	-	8.8%	6.5%	9.0%	13.0%	12.5%	22.0%	14.8%	13.0%

behind Atlanta and St. Louis in the rate of forcible rapes per 100,000 women (Kansas City Prevention Patrol Experiment, P.V-1). In 1974, Denver ranked fourth in the rate of offenses. As in previous years, 1975 continued to find Denver rated in the top ten cities of equivalent size for rate per 100,000 of reported sexual assaults. In most recent years the Denver Police have reported "clearance by arrest" rates that average approximately 45% of the reported cases. In 1975, this rate was 45.2%. Also, in most recent years, the Denver Police have averaged approximately 149 arrests per year with 149 in 1974. Approximately 19% of the annual arrests in recent years have been of juveniles. There were 23 juveniles and 126 adults arrested in 1975. In most instances of an arrest, the uniformed patrol officer is the arresting police unit. In recent years, the uniform patrol accounted for 85% of all arrests of rape suspects.

In Figure 29, it can be seen that of the 564 total reported offenses, 84 or 14.8% dropped out as unfounded. In the remaining total of 480 sexual assault crimes, 55% were determined to be inactive, not cleared and 45% were cleared. Approximately 14% of the cases are cleared directly by an arrest and the remaining 31% are cleared by associated arrests or by the identification of a suspect. In 1975, there were 149 arrests for rape and sexual assault.

In Figure 30, the number of sexual assault case investigations submitted to the Denver District Attorney is presented. There were 190 cases, some of which did not originally involve an arrest for rape or sexual assault, which the police submitted to the Denver District Attorney for subsequent processing. It should be noted that discrepancies between the number of

arrests for sexual assault offenses and the number of cases submitted to the District Attorney can possibly be accounted for by police filings for sexual assault based on an arrest for a different crime (burglary). Also, a time lag in police filing requests may account for a larger number of police/District Attorney filings in 1975 than arrests. The District Attorney refused 30.5% of the cases referred to him by the police. This is a smaller figure than the 1974 refusal rate of 37.9%. The victim refused to continue the prosecution of 30.1% of the cases submitted to the District Attorney which is approximately the same proportion of offenses suffering a similar fate in 1974 (31.9%). In total, there were 74 or 38.9% of the sexual assault cases submitted to the District Attorney by the Denver Police Department which the police filed either in the District Court or in the County Court.

In Figure 31, the reported Denver District Court filings are presented. The District Court had 43 filings for sexual assault. This figure may differ from the police data due to a change in charge or to a case processing lag in which some of the 60 cases were initiated in 1975 and had not passed through County Court to District Court. As can be seen in Figure 31, many of the cases were pending at the time of the data collection. Those which did proceed out of the system include nine dismissals, 16 guilty pleas, two acquittals, and one mis-trial. In total, there were 17 cases which resulted in a determination of guilty or deferred prosecution, 14 cases that were pending further processing, and 12 cases that dropped out of the system.

Figure 29

1975 Police Disposition of Sexual Assault Offenses

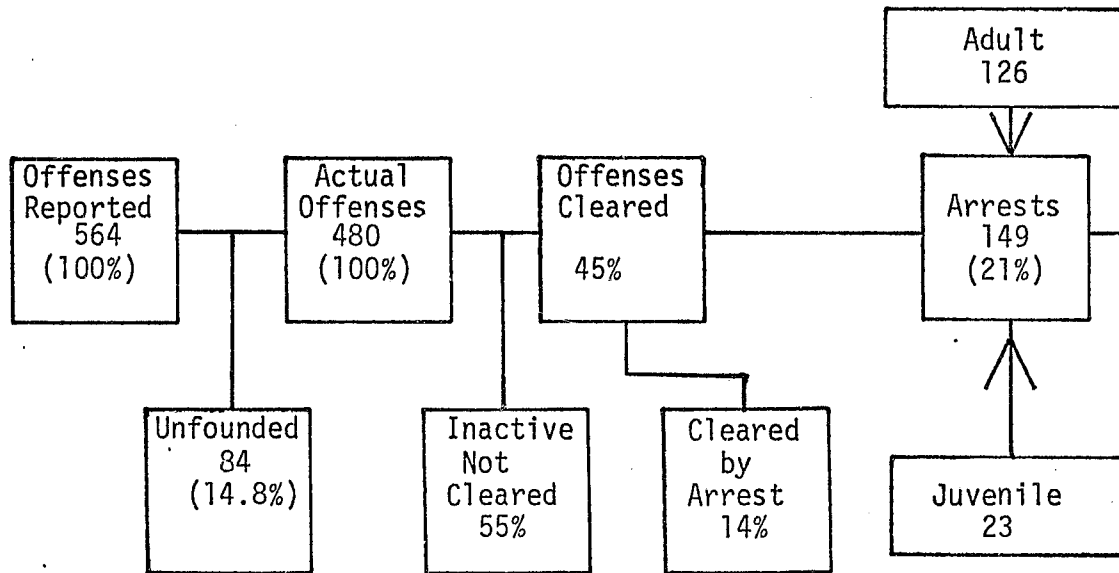
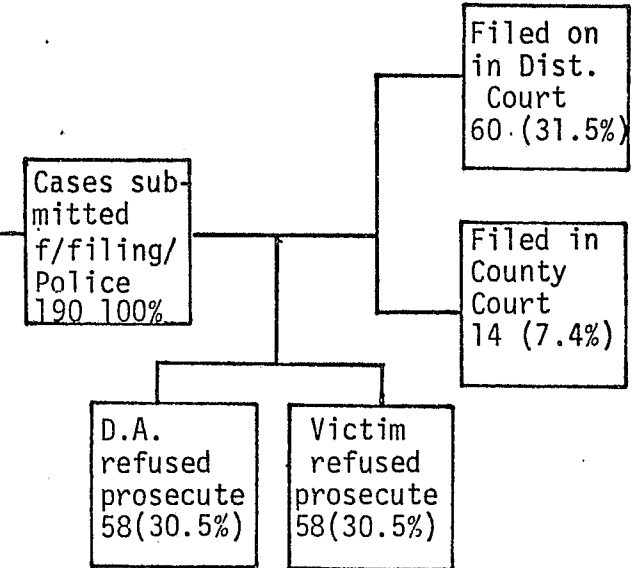


Figure 30

1975 Police/Prosecutor Disposition of Sexual Assault Related Arrest Cases



Case shrinkage
564

480

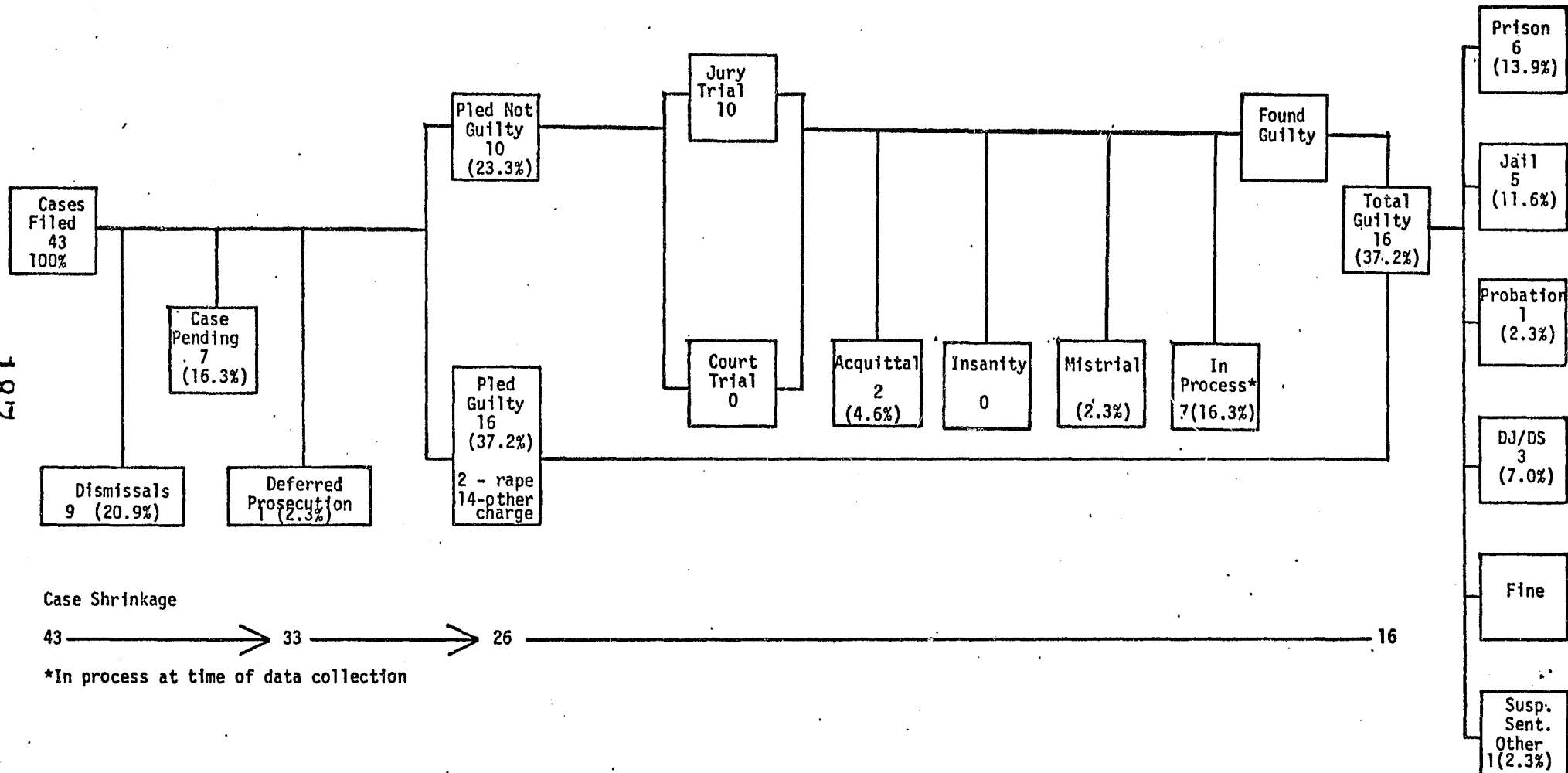
216

190

74

Figure 31

1975 Case Processing - Denver District Court



In summarizing the case processing of 1975 sexual assault offenses and extrapolating from each of Figures 29, 30 and 31, there were 564 cases, 480 of which were determined to be actual sexual assault offenses. There were 216 of the cases which the police cleared and 190 police filings with the District Attorney (not actual filings). The District Attorney filed on 74 cases, 17 of which were found guilty or deferred, 13 were dropped and 13 are still pending disposition.

In Table 43, the police disposition of the sexual assault offense sampled in 1974-75 is presented. In the greatest proportion of the cases the preliminary investigation determined that information on the crime and evidence leading to an arrest was lacking and the continued investigation was suspended (59.9%). In most of these cases, the problem was a lack of suspect identification. There were 48.7% of the cases with no positive suspect leads at all and 3.7% of the cases where the arrested suspect was released for lack of positive identification.

In 22.6% of the offense cases the victim or the District Attorney terminated further case processing. Victims accounted for 13.9% of these terminations and the District Attorney determined that the investigation or prosecution of 8.7% of the offense cases would be futile.

There were a total of 17.4% of the sampled offense cases which result in

a positive identification and arrest of the perpetrator. In some instances the offender was apprehended for a different or subsequent offense (most frequently also a sexual assault).

Table 43
Reasons for Police Disposition of Sexual Assault Cases
1974-1975

Reason for Disposition	Percent
Arrest of suspect	(17.4%)
-for present offense	13.9%
-for other offense	3.5%
Lack of Information or Evidence	(59.9%)
-no leads to suspect	48.7%
-investigation leads proved inadequate	7.5%
-suspect arrested but not charged for lack of positive identification	3.7%
Case initiated - then dropped	(22.6%)
-victim refused to cooperate	12.2%
-victim unavailable	1.7%
-District Attorney refused case	8.7%
	100.0%

In Table 44, the information on District Attorney disposition of offense cases is presented. Because of a close association between the police and prosecutor in the investigation of serious felonies, the information or further processing decision is frequently a joint one. As previously stated, in most instances there was no arrest (59.7%). In a certain proportion of the offenses, the possible offender may have been identified but there was insufficient evidence linking him to the crime (5.5%). In a significant proportion of the cases (12.2%), there was not enough evidence to establish that

a crime had occurred. The victim's reluctance or uncooperative nature caused the District Attorney to terminate 6.9% of the cases he received. A formal District Attorney action occurred in association with 15.6% of the police offense cases sampled. In the greatest majority of these cases, there was a direct filing by the prosecutor (72.2%) for the offense.

Table 44

Reasons for District Attorney Disposition of
Cases Referred by Police

Reason for Disposition	Percent
No Arrest	59.7%
Suspect not strongly linked to offense	5.5%
Insufficient proof of crime occurrence	12.2%
Victim/witness unavailable for investigation or prosecution	1.7%
Victim refused to prosecute	5.2%
Case referred to juvenile authorities for disposition	1.7%
Suspect filed on in other case	1.7%
District Attorney filed on case	12.2%
	100.0%

IMPACT OF PROJECT ACTIVITY AND RESULTS OF SPECIAL RESEARCH EFFORTS

Through the funding of programs and projects sponsored by the City and County of Denver under the aegis of the Denver Anti-Crime Council, a pool of resources have been directed at the sexual assault problem in Denver. Most project and program results are preliminary, however, there are some indications of the effect of the efforts.

Two projects, both of which have not been in existence long enough to determine permanent effects, are located in the high sexual assault incidence areas of Denver and seem to be effecting the pattern of crime occurrence. The Denver Streetlighting Program and the Denver Police Department ESCORT Project are based in Denver census tracts with the highest incidence of reported rapes for the past five years. To date, the ESCORT unit, a motorcycle and foot patrol team concentrating on preventing street crimes, has interrupted three sexual assaults in progress. In each case the perpetrator was apprehended. This project has been operational for three quarters of the year and was created in conjunction with a high intensity streetlighting program.

The Streetlighting program was initiated earlier than the ESCORT program, but saw completion at approximately the same time the ESCORT project became operational. Although the results are not dramatic, it seems that the effect of the two projects in general has been some control of the sexual assault crimes.

In addition to these two efforts, three projects have been implemented in the target census tracts and city-wide to encourage victim self-protection measures and crime reporting and to provide medical and psychological support to the victims of sexual assault. The efforts include the Neighbors Against Crime Together (NACT) program, a community self-protection and prevention education effort, Southeast Neighborhood Service Bureau and York Street Center, and the Denver Visiting Nurses Victim Support program. The latter three programs are directed at encouraging victim reporting of crime and victim assistance to police in the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault offenses. These projects, by their nature, may in fact increase the amount of reported sexual assaults. The real determination of their effect on crime will be in increased victim reporting and a decrease or stabilization of actual victimization rates. These effects have yet to be assessed, but will be determined in a second and third phase victimization research effort being conducted by the Census Bureau.

In a recent report by the Rape Prevention Research Project at Denver General Hospital, the project efforts documented the existence of four key factors which determine if a woman who is accosted is actually victimized. In a subsequent similar validation effort, two more predictor variables were identified. The predictor variables identified in this first effort included:

1. Victim's neighborhood of residence.
2. Victim did/did not scream
3. Social circumstances of the attack.
4. Victim did/did not run.

In commenting on the first predictor variable the research effort indicates; "Clearly the victim's neighborhood of residence is the most useful variable in predicting whether or not a woman who is attacked will escape being raped (p. 21)".

The Capitol Hill area which accounted for the single greatest proportion of offenses sampled (35.2%) also accounts for the greatest proportion of completed crimes (41.7%). (Rapes, as opposed to attempted rapes).

In the subsequent validation study of this same effect, the research report indicates; "The victim's neighborhood of residence was the third most useful predictor. Roughly 64% of the targets who lived in the Capitol Hill and Park Hill areas, or the southeast section of Denver, were raped. These areas accounted for 56% of the attacks and 70% of the rapes in this sample. Fifty percent of the targets who lived in west Denver were raped, while only 25% of those who lived in north Denver or outside of Denver were raped".

What this information suggests is that something characteristic of women who live in these areas (there are probably a multitude of socio-economic factors which would cause one to choose these areas) also makes them more susceptible to sexual assault. The research report also makes the point that this particular variable may be less meaningful for prevention measures, because the woman cannot readily change her residence.

In discussing the second and fourth variables, which are related to resisting the attack, the research reports indicate that the various resistance techniques of screaming and flight were related to successfully avoiding a rape. Screaming is apparently the most useful technique as determined by the research. Over half of the attempted rape victims screamed, whereas only one-fourth of the actual victims screamed.

In commenting on this method of resistance, the research report identified another resistance method which had a positive effect on avoiding attack; "Both crying out and running away were negatively related to being raped.

Thus, both methods reduced the chances of being raped and hence appear to be effective forms of resistance to sexual attacks. Attempts to talk the assailant out of pursuing the attack proved to be not only ineffective, but actually counterproductive. Fifty-nine percent of the targets tried to talk to the assailant. Sixty-two percent of these were raped and 38% escaped. Of the 41% of the targets who did not try to talk to the assailant, 71% managed to avoid being raped".

A fourth variable associated with resisting sexual assault was a social circumstances variable. It was defined as the degree to which other people have been in a position to come to the assistance of the attacked woman. Those attacks which occur when there are other people in the vicinity show a higher proportion of victim escapes than those attacks which occur when the victim is functionally alone.

These results suggest that the woman who is isolated either by initial situation or after meeting the attacker is more likely to be raped than the woman who avoids isolation.

The conclusion drawn by the research in this discussion of the analysis is that; ". . .there is safety in numbers. Those women who, by design or good fortune, remain in the vicinity of others who might be of help are less vulnerable to attack, and if attacked, more likely to escape being raped. In terms of prevention, this finding would suggest that a woman in a high risk situation (e.g., works late, lives in a high rape neighborhood) might make arrangements to have someone meet her as she returns from work late at night.

Victim alertness proved to be a meaningful factor. A greater proportion of the victims who were awake and alert avoided the completion of the attack. One-third of the victims were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the attack; of these, 70% were raped.

In a summary discussion of the research findings, the report indicates that in considering the most significant variables associated with the completion of a rape attack, four of the variables are under the control of the victim. The negative effect of alcohol consumption, active aggressive resistance (either screaming or running) and movement to stay in the proximity of other people are still significantly correlated with successful resistance to the attack. (The fourth variable, place of residence, although under the control of the victim is less easy to change).

There was an investigation into the perpetrators of sexual assault offenses. This came as a result of an evaluation of a sexual assault offender treatment project which was part of the Rape Prevention Research program. This particular phase of the project has evaluated sexual assault offenders referred by the courts and corrections and has provided psychotherapeutic treatment for 67 sexual assault offenders in the community setting. There are some major findings from this pilot effort. A large proportion of the treated sexual offenders reported "child abuse" in their history. An additional finding was that the sexual assault offender is uncharacteristically intelligent and responsive to treatment. An unrealistic conceptualization of women is thematic in most evaluations of the treated clients.

The project reports that most of the offenders can be treated. However, the research identified a compulsivity in the behavior patterns of the treated clients related to their sexual attacks which caused the clinician to point out; "...where there is a compulsive aspect to the illegal sexual act, the person committing the act has to be seen as being a high risk for repeating his crime and his ability to be treated in the community has to be questioned. That is, while the person may otherwise be an excellent candidate for treatment on other grounds, the compulsiveness of the act may preclude the possibility of safe treatment in the community on an outpatient basis. Where the number of different kinds of events which trigger violent behavior in the patient is very large, the safe treatment of that person in the community is also questionable".

The project reports preliminary success in community treatment for most of the offenders referred. Of the 65 treatment cases which were evaluated, seven were rearrested with consequent violations of probation, parole or conviction. Three of the seven individuals were rearrested for rape or attempted rape. In commenting on their report, the project evaluation report indicates; ". . all three men rearrested for rape were considered dangerous when they entered the program or were considered so shortly after they entered. Our experience with these men demonstrates the need for a locked facility for the treatment of sex offenders who cannot be safely treated on the streets". The comment provides further support for the necessity for a closed or controlled environment for the treatment of a proportion of sexual assault offenders.

controlled environment for the treatment of a proportion of sexual assault offenders.

Personality factors were compared between rape attack victims and samples of the general population. The California Personality Inventory was the instrument used to assess personality factors. Personality factor profiles of the Denver victims were compared to samples of the general population. The research report indicates that one of the most significant results of this research was the documentation that; ". . .comparisons between the factor structures of the rape target population with the two general population samples (male and female) suggest that virtually no differences exist in the source traits for these groups". In further discussion of the findings, it is indicated that; "What has been established

by the current study is that the personality structures which underly the behavior of target subjects is the same as that which underlies the behavior of other women".

A determination was made on the difference in personality factors between rape victims and rape resisters. Test score analysis determined that there was a difference on a factor grouping called "Achievement vs. Conformity and Self-Control". The research characterizes the differences between resisters and victims by drawing on the personality factors which the CPI measures. In commenting on the results, the researcher reports; "The woman who is assaulted, but escapes being raped, is characterized as being persistent, industrious, aggressive, assertive, over emphasizing self-gain, and motivated to behave in ways which facilitate achievement of her goals in a conformity situation. In short, she is an assertive person who can handle the stress of conformity pressures and achieve her own goals".

The report further states; "The victim of a completed rape is characterized as self-denying, inhibited, awkward, insecure, and easily disorganized under stress or pressures to conform. In short, she is not emotionally prepared to deal with the stress of a sexual attack. She is not likely to exploit to her advantage those factors in the situation which could provide a means of avoiding the rape. Data abstracted from police offense reports show that rape victims are more frequently isolated from other people; and use effective resistance techniques such as running and screaming less frequently than attempted rape victims".



ROBBERY

ROBBERY

INTRODUCTION

This section of the crime-specific analysis deals with the problem of robbery in Denver and includes an analysis of characteristics of the incident, trends, robbery from the victim and offender perspective, the criminal justice system response and characteristics of arrestees. This analysis builds upon last year's plan supplementing that analysis with additional data emphasizing changes in patterns of robbery. Consequently, this report is based upon a mix of existing and new data sources developed in the last year.

Data Sources

Several new data sources were utilized in this year's robbery analysis. A random sample of 205 robbery cases from October, 1973, through September, 1975, was drawn as part of a police "productivity" study sponsored by the Police Foundation, which provides data about characteristics of robbery incidents and police response. A computer print-out with case disposition and sentencing patterns for 1975 felony cases processed in Denver District Court provided by the State Judicial Department was also available for analysis of robbery incidents. The other new data source was an "arrest cohort" study which tracked 132 robbery arrestees for a twelve month follow-up from mid-1974 through mid-1975.

However, the primary data source was the analysis of the police department's computer-based offense and arrest files. These files were updated to include all 1975 incidents. Other secondary data sources utilized include readily available agency reports, national UCR statistics and population characteristics prepared by other city planning agencies.

Definition

Unlike several other crime categories, the UCR police definitions of robbery and those set out in the Colorado Criminal Code are similar. The statute first defines robbery (so-called "simple robbery") and then defines aggravated or armed robbery. A similar distinction is made by the police for purposes of classifying and reporting to the FBI through the UCR system.

The latest revision of the Colorado Criminal Code pertaining to robbery is set out below. There have been no substantial changes since the 1970 revision, in which the penalties for robbery were changed by this Code: for simple robbery from one to 14 years under the old Code to one to ten years, and for aggravated robbery from four years to life under the old Code to five to 40 years.

In addition to the two basic robbery classifications, defendants may also be charged with conspiracy (to commit robbery), which carries the same penalty as the substantive offense, and attempt (to commit robbery), which carries a one to five year penalty.

Robbery

18-4-301. Robbery. (1) A person who takes anything of value from the person or presence of another by the use of force, threats, or intimidation commits robbery.

(2) Robbery is a Class 4 felony

18-4-302. Aggravated Robbery. (1) A person who commits robbery is guilty of aggravated robbery if during the act of robbery, or immediate flight therefrom:

(a) He is armed with a deadly weapon with intent, if resisted, to kill, maim, or wound the person robbed or any other person; or

(b) He wounds or strikes the person robbed or any other person with a deadly weapon, or by the use of force, threats, or intimidation with a deadly weapon puts the person robbed or any other person in reasonable fear of death or bodily injury; or

(c) He has present a confederate, aiding or abetting the perpetration of such robbery, armed with a deadly weapon, with the intent, either on the part of such defendant or confederate, if resistance is offered, to kill, maim, or wound the person robbed or any other person, or by the use of force, threats, or intimidation puts the person robbed or any other person in reasonable fear of death or bodily injury.

(2) Possession of any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead any person who is present reasonably to believe it to be a deadly weapon, or any verbal or other representation by the defendant that he is then and there so armed, is prima facie evidence under subsection (1) of this section that he was so armed.

(3) Aggravated robbery is a Class 3 felony.

TREND ANALYSIS

Robbery rates have been on a long upward trend in Denver, increasing at almost a linear rate to the point that 1975 robbery incidents were 484 per 100,000 Denver population. Figure 32 provides a graph of robbery rates from 1966 through 1975 for Denver and all cities in the United States with a population of 500,000 to one million.

Figure 32 highlights the extent of the growth rate in the last ten years. Robberies in 1975 occurred at over three times the rate in 1966. With the exception of 1971 and 1974 when reductions took place, every year has resulted in a significant increase in the robbery rate. Offsetting the 1974 decrease was a large increase in 1975 robberies. Unlike other types of incidents such as rape, there has been minimal fluctuations in the robbery rate over the last ten years.

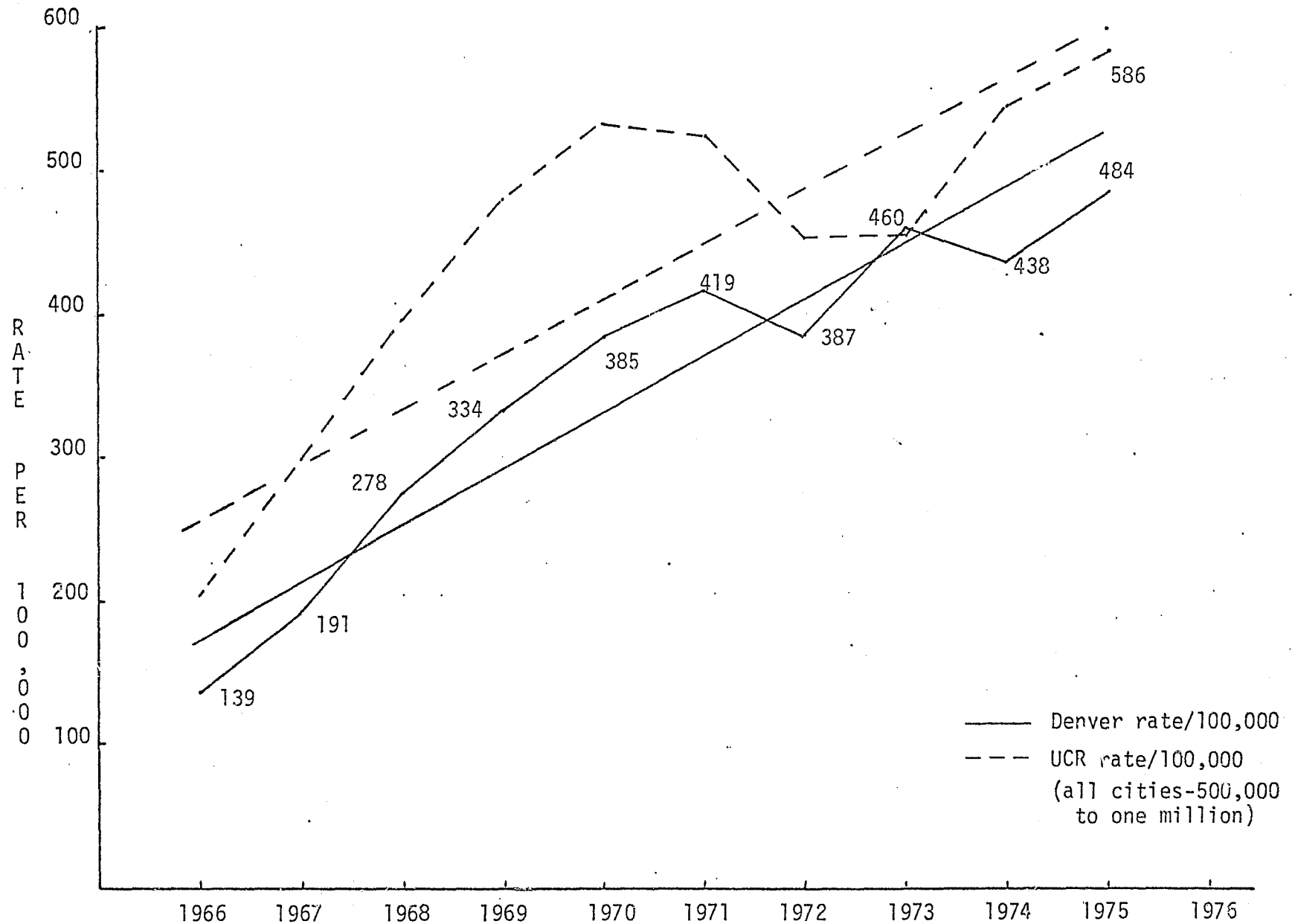
Also shown in Figure 32 are the composite robbery rates for all cities comparable to the size of Denver. With the exception of 1973, this national rate has always been greater than Denver's robbery rate, with the average rate of change similar to that experienced in Denver.

Denver had a less serious robbery problem than the average large city with about 100 fewer robberies per 100,000 population in 1975 than other cities. However, among all cities Denver ranked 25 in terms of population in 1974 and 24 in terms of robbery frequency indicating that robbery is a serious problem in Denver. Similar ranking data for 1975 is not available.

Two additional graphs are provided, Figures 33 and 34, which indicate

Figure 32

ROBBERY



Note: In addition to actual frequencies, the linear trend lines are shown for both Denver and other cities.

Figure 33

Simple Robbery - Frequency by Year

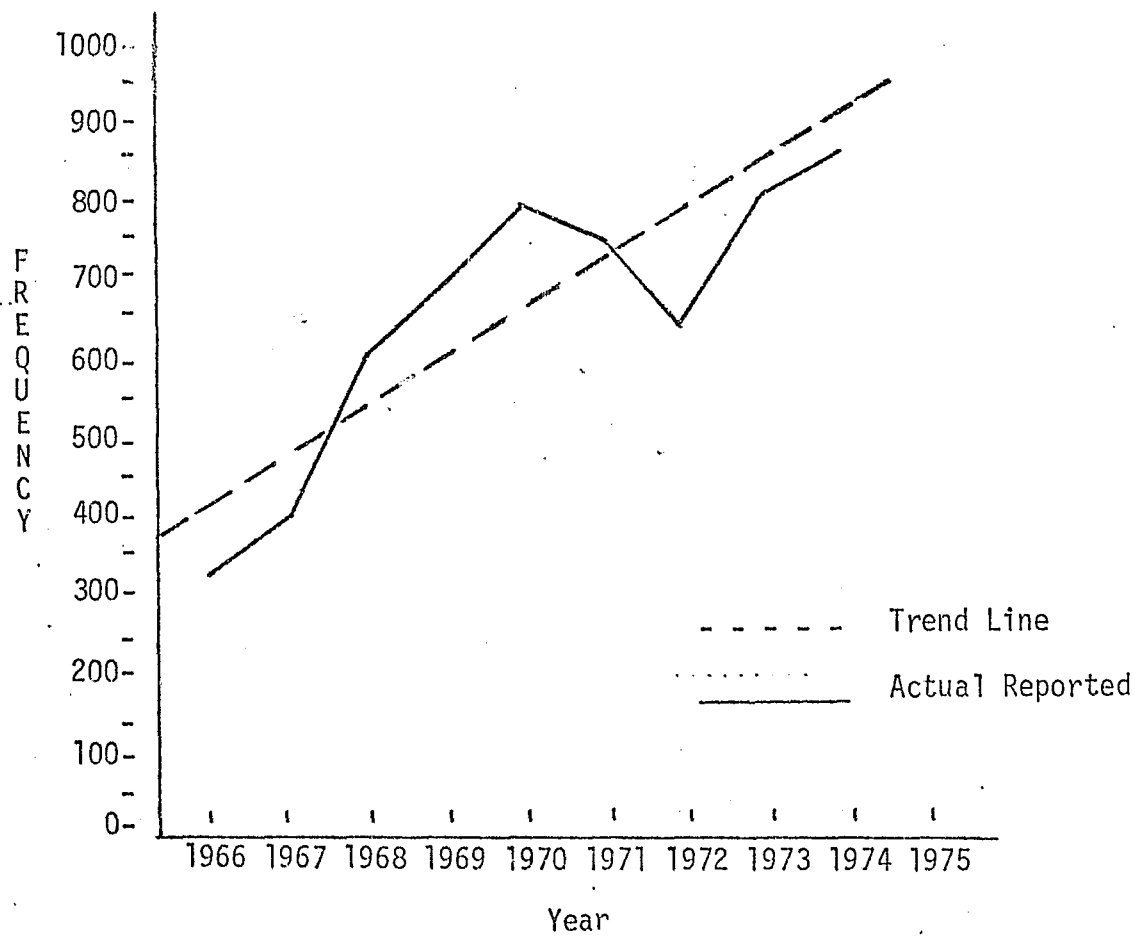
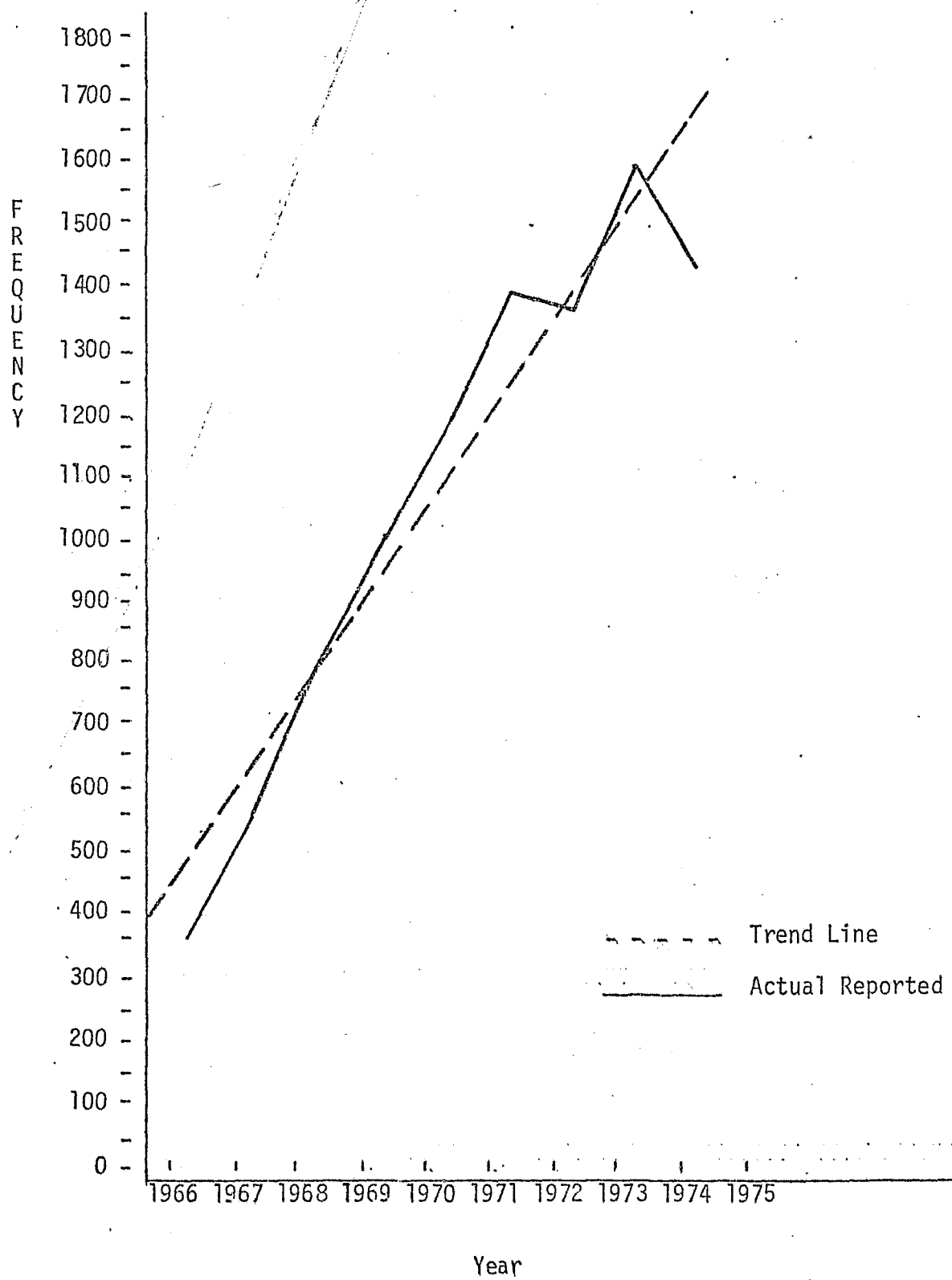


Figure 34

Aggravated Robbery - Frequency by Year



the growth rate of simple (unarmed) and aggravated robbery individually. The trend for both categories of robbery incidents has been upward, although the rates of increase differ substantially. Simple robbery as shown in Figure 33, has grown at a much more modest rate than aggravated robbery (see Figure 34). While simple robbery increased by a factor of 2.5 over the previous decade, robbery committed by armed offenders increased by a factor of 4. In 1966, the frequency of simple and aggravated robbery were comparable. There are now twice the number of aggravated compared to simple robberies. The other point to be made from the graphs is the highly sporadic rate of change in simple robbery over time compared to a more steady, predictable rate of change in aggravated robbery. It should also be noted that the overall decrease in robbery in 1974 mentioned above was a function of aggravated robbery since the number of simple robberies increased from 1973 to 1974.

One encouraging factor is the large decrease in the robbery rate experience in Denver during the first five months of 1976.

A 30% decrease through May 1976 compared to the same five months of 1975 may be indicative of a significant decrease in robberies. Aggravated robberies are 35% below last year's level and simple robberies 20% lower. If this decrease level is maintained throughout the year, the 1976 robbery rate will be reduced to a level comparable to 1969 (approximately 330 per 100,000).

In summary, it should be noted that the long term trend is a substantial

increase, although below the rate for comparable size cities. However, the short term trend for 1976 is a significant reduction which may result in the lowest robbery rate Denver has experienced in several years.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROBBERY INCIDENTS

Type of Offense

Consistently over the past five years, almost twice as many robberies were classified as "aggravated" (i.e., offender had a weapon or victim injured) compared to simple robberies. Attempted robberies account for less than 10% of 1973 through 1975 robbery incidents. These data, as well as type of target and location of offense, are summarized in Table 45.

As shown in the table, there have been virtually no changes in robbery patterns by type of offense, target, or location, over the last three years. Robbery of persons occurred twice as frequently as robbery of premises. A review of the location of robbery offenses shows that robberies most frequently occurred on the street (43%) and in commercial establishments (31%). Chain stores, gas stations and restaurants were more likely than other businesses to be the place of occurrence. Vehicles and homes each accounted for the location of 10% of the robberies.

These patterns have remained fairly constant over time, with the typical robbery involving a weapon, occurring against a person on the streets.

Table 45

Robbery Frequency Distribution by Year

	1973	1974	1975
<u>Type of Offense</u>			
Aggravated Robbery	1,514 (62%)	1,421 (58%)	1,616 (60%)
Simple Robbery	690 (28%)	793 (32%)	867 (32%)
Attempted Robbery	227 (9%)	231 (9%)	304 (8%)
Total	2,431 (100%)	2,445 (100%)	2,687 (100%)
<u>Type of Target</u>			
Robbery of Person	1,617 (67%)	1,646 (67%)	1,805 (67%)
Robbery of Premises	814 (33%)	799 (33%)	882 (33%)
Total	2,431 (100%)	2,445 (100%)	2,687 (100%)
<u>Location of Offense</u>			
Street	1,018 (42%)	1,011 (41%)	1,161 (43%)
Vehicles	233 (10%)	266 (11%)	270 (10%)
Commercial Estab.	726 (30%)	691 (28%)	822 (31%)
Home	216 (9%)	213 (9%)	264 (10%)
Temporary Residence	98 (4%)	115 (5%)	118 (4%)
Miscellaneous	140 (6%)	149 (6%)	52 (2%)
Total	2,431 (100%)	2,445 (100%)	2,687 (100%)

CONTINUED

3 OF 5

Time of Occurrence

This section of the report deals with the variable "time of day" as it relates to the occurrence of robbery incidents. Hour of day, day of week, and month of year (seasonality patterns) will be analyzed for robbery. Figure 35 shows the proportion of the sample robberies that occurred in two-hour increments throughout the day during 1975.

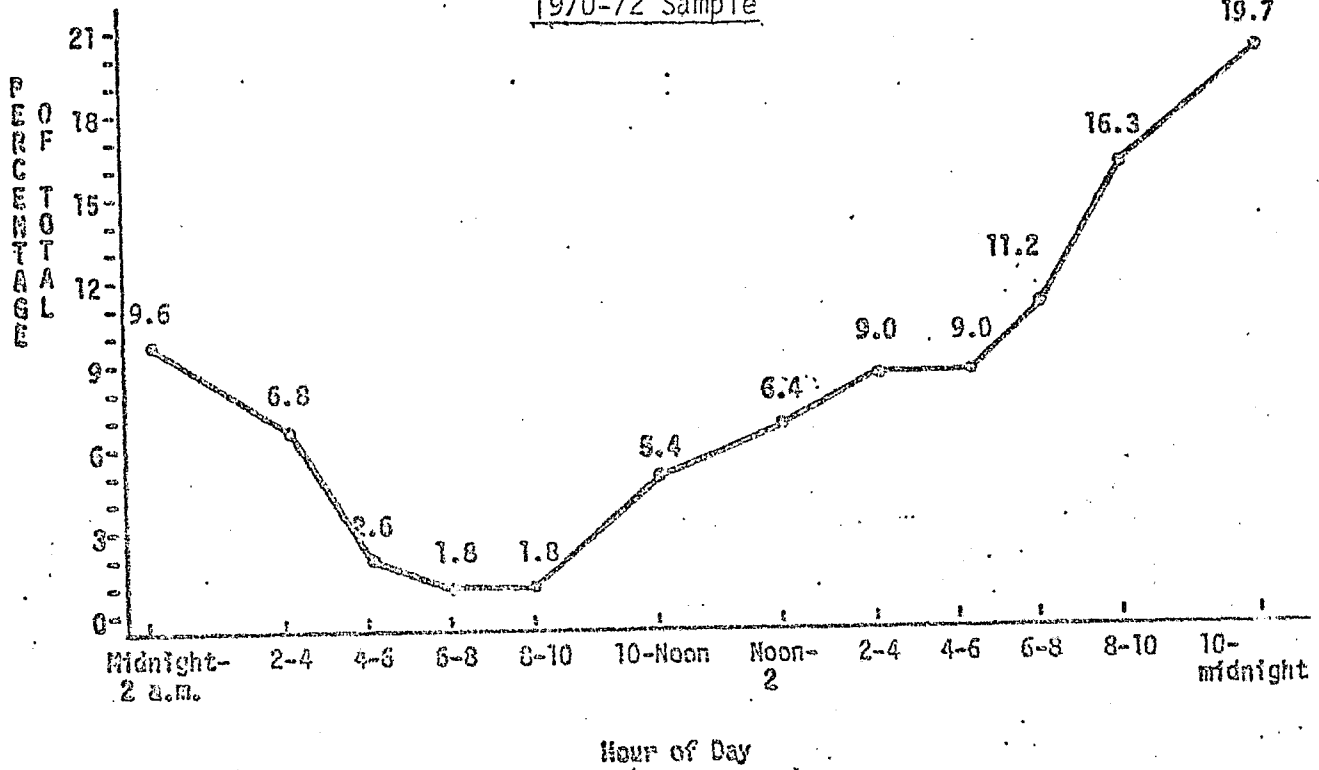
As shown graphically, robberies are less frequent from 4:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. in a typical day. Beginning at 10:00 a.m. there is a steady increase in the proportion of robberies occurring, with about one-sixth of all robberies happening in the two-hour time period, 8:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. From then until 6:00 a.m., the number of robberies continues to decrease. Over half of all robberies occur in one-third of the day, between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. This distribution of robberies throughout the day for 1975 is consistent with findings in prior years.

Figure 36 provides data showing the relative frequency of robbery during different days of the week for 1975 cases. The robbery rate is quite similar throughout the middle of the week. Fridays and Saturdays, however, account for a relatively high proportion of the robberies with the other weekend day, Sunday, the least likely day for a robbery to occur.

Unlike burglary or rape, robbery does not have a high degree of seasonality. As shown in Figure 37, the monthly fluctuations in the rates of robbery are wide. For example, in February, 1971, there were

Figure 35

Robbery Time Of Day Analysis
Percentage By Hour of Day
1970-72 Sample



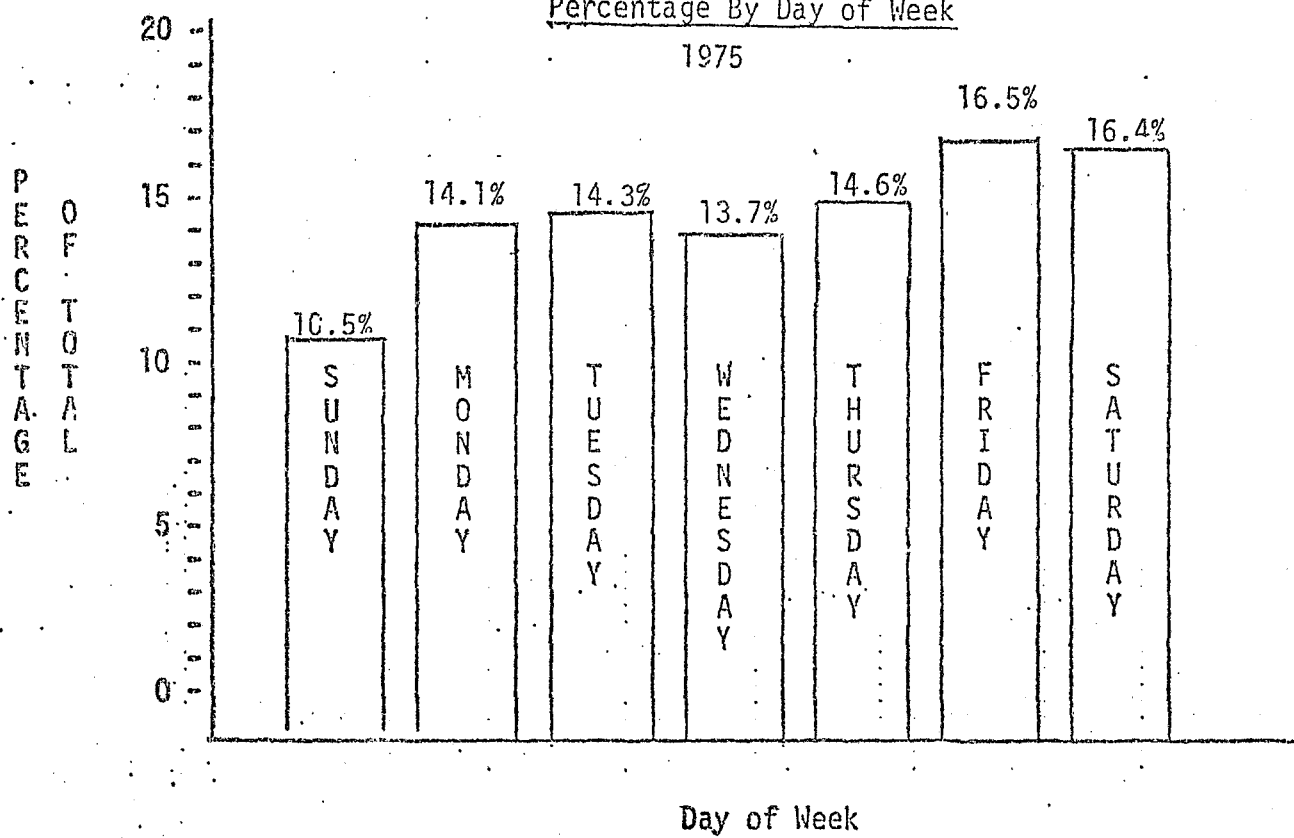
approximately 125 robberies, compared to about 200 robberies in the next month. Peaks and valleys in robbery rates do not consistently occur in the same season of the year. The low points in 1972 and 1973 occurred in one of the summer months, whereas, the lowest frequencies of robbery occurred in one of the winter months in 1970, 1974 and 1975. The time interval between low points is 16 months, 12 months and 6 months in 1970 through 1974. Although no evidence of strong seasonal patterns exist for robbery, Figure 37 does show large fluctuations in monthly frequencies which makes it difficult to forecast short-term movements in robbery frequencies.

Figure 36

Robbery - Day of Week Analysis

Percentage By Day of Week

1975



Robbery Seasonality Patterns
Frequency By Month

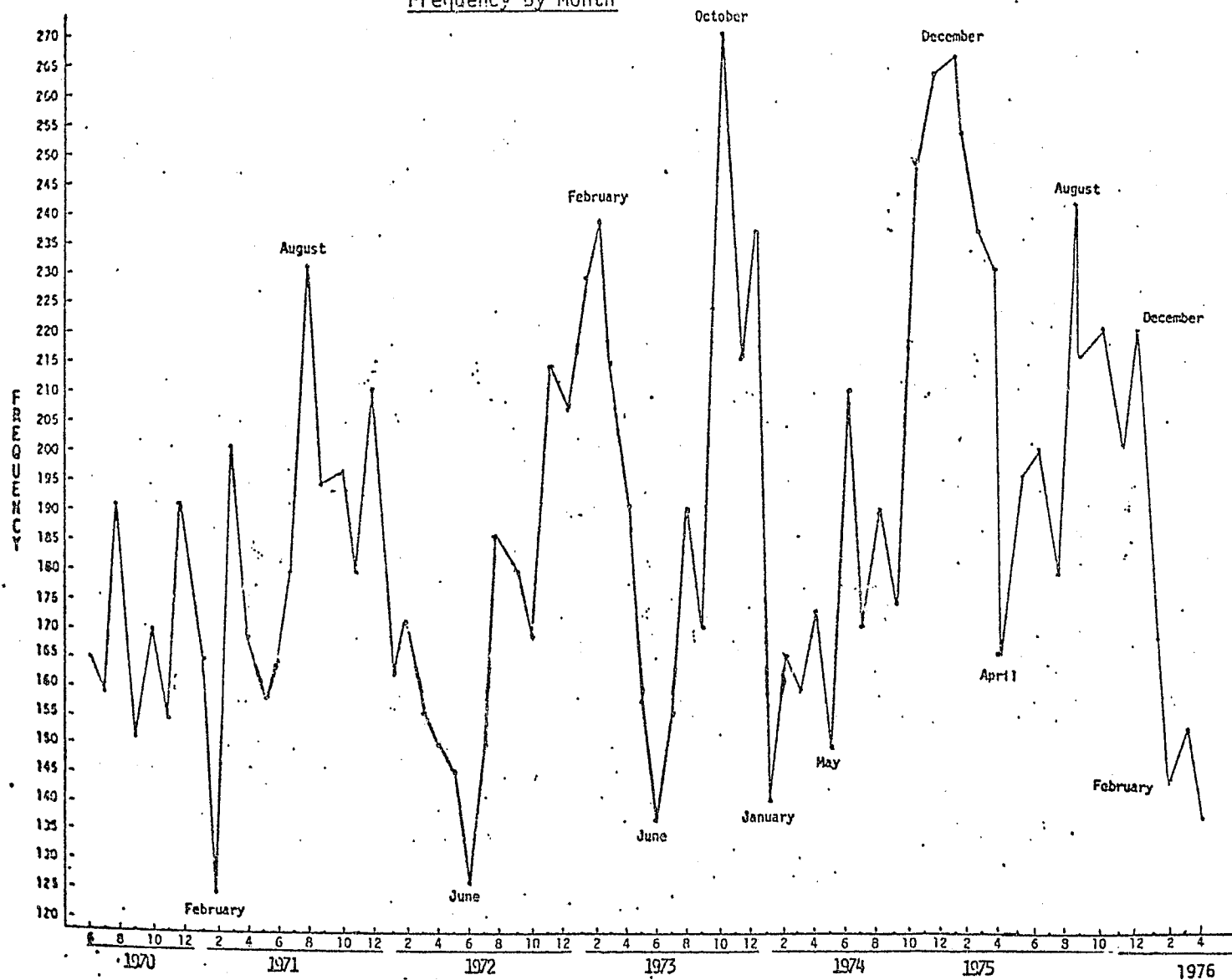


Figure 37

Stolen Property

The value of property stolen in robbery incidents for the years 1973 through 1975 is shown in Table 46 for both aggravated and simple robberies. In 1975, the average loss was \$167 and \$124 for aggravated and simple robberies, respectively. The average property loss varies considerably from year to year with the 1975 rate less for aggravated and greater for simple robberies than the corresponding 1974 averages.

Not shown in the table is the skewed nature of value of property loss. A sample of 205 robberies during 1973 through 1975 indicated that 45% of the incidents involve either no loss or property valued at less than \$50. At the other end of the spectrum are about 3% of the robberies with a loss of over \$1000. The typical robbery has a relatively low pay-off to the offender, particularly when compared to the property crime of burglary.

Recovery rates are also shown in Table 46. The probability of recovering stolen property is low with 1975 data indicating a 15% and 12% recovery rate for aggravated and simple robbery, respectively. Consequently, there is little difference between total and net property loss. If recovery is not immediate the probability of tracing stolen items back to the victim is small.

The most frequent items taken in a robbery are currency and purses/wallets. In over three-fourth of the robberies, some cash was stolen

and a wallet or purse taken in about one-fourth of the cases. Other types of property loss in robberies include jewelry, clothing, and credit cards. In about 40% of the incidents, more than one item was taken.

Total property loss from robberies in Denver during 1975 was slightly over one-half a million dollars. The typical robbery, however, resulted in less than \$50 in property loss.

Table 46

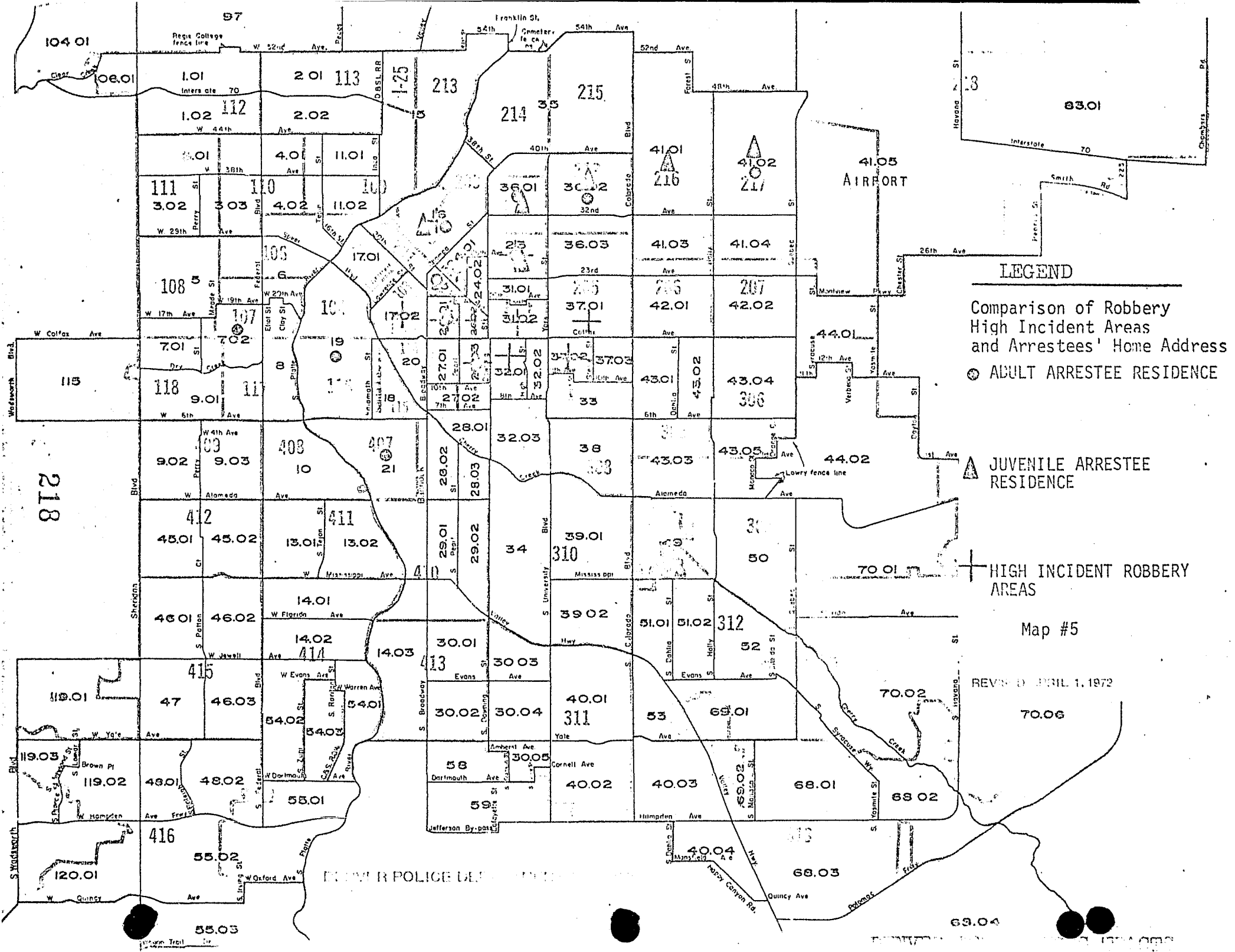
Value of Stolen Property
1973-1975

OFFENSE	YEAR		
	1973	1974	1975
<u>Aggravated Robbery</u>			
Number of Incidents	1610	1449	1596
Total Property Loss	\$256,594	\$465,176	\$265,899
Average Property Loss	\$ 159	\$ 321	\$ 167
Property Recovered	\$ 25,929	\$ 45,511	\$ 40,137
Recovery Rate	10%	10%	15%
Average Net Loss	\$ 143	\$ 289	\$ 142
<u>Simple Robbery</u>			
Number of Incidents	800	858	972
Total Property Loss	\$ 97,169	\$ 68,184	\$ 120,505
Average Property Loss	\$ 122	\$ 80	\$ 124
Property Recovered	\$ 8,923	\$ 18,181	\$ 14,804
Recovery Rate	9%	26%	12%
Average Net Loss	\$ 111	\$ 59	\$ 109

Geographical Distribution of Robbery Incidents

Map #5 illustrates the areas of the city accounting for the largest proportion of robbery incidents and arrestee's home residence. The census tracts with the most robberies are the downtown, Capitol Hill (north and south) and the Wazee area. This is similar to the 1974 location data with the one exception of more census tracts in Capitol Hill among the top 10% in the city. Robberies are occurring primarily in the area of the city with heavy foot traffic and high density of commercial establishments.

The areas of the city representing the home address of adult arrestees for robbery are primarily in Northeast Denver, although unlike 1974 three of the high census tracts are in West Denver. Similarly, all of the areas of the city accounting for the home residence of most juvenile robbery arrestees are in Northeast Denver. The typical adult and juvenile robbery arrestee resides in Northeast Denver. The geographic patterns for this crime are less dispersed throughout the city than most other Class 1 crime categories.



ROBBERY FROM OFFENDER PERSPECTIVE

The typical robbery involves multiple offenders. The 1973-1975 sample indicated that 55% of the reported robberies involved more than one offender. The victimization study showed even a higher proportion, about two-thirds, of these incidents committed by more than one person. On the other hand, most robberies involve only one victim.

Most robbery suspects are male. The ratio of male to female offenders was approximately 20 to 1 in the 1973-1975 sample. In this same study, offender race data were also collected. About half of the offenders were perceived to be Black (52%), one-fourth Chicano (25%), and about one-sixth Anglo (16%). The typical offender is a Black male.

In most 1975 robberies, the offender was armed. Typically, the weapon is a handgun with almost half of all robberies involving the use of a firearm. A knife was used in 11% of the incidents and a simulated weapon in about 6% of the cases.

The 1970-1972 sample showed that in addition to the presence of a weapon, it was not uncommon for the offender to threaten the victim verbally or by flourishing his weapon. In only a small percentage of the cases, however, was a firearm actually discharged.

The method by which the offender approached the victim was also collected in the 1970-1972 sample. In the approximately two-thirds of the incidents where the robber did not make his intent to rob immediately known to the

victim, a variety of different methods were employed. Using physical force (21%), making small talk (14%), and asking to purchase something (8%) were the more frequent approaches used by the offender.

The injury risk to the offender was very low. Unlike the victim, the offender was rarely injured.

ROBBERY FROM VICTIM PERSPECTIVE

This section of the analysis emphasizes attributes of robbery from the the viewpoint of the victim including victim characteristics, injury, and activities prior and subsequent to the incident. Unlike other sections of the robbery analysis, much of this data was obtained from the 1972 Victimization Study conducted in Denver. Although emphasis is placed upon robberies against persons, some characteristics of victims of commercial robberies is included.

Both the victimization study and a 1970-1972 sample of robberies showed that typically a robbery involves only one victim. The average victims per incident was found to be 1.18 with 85% of the incidents involving only one victim. In 70% of the incidents, there were no witnesses or other persons present. In most of the remaining incidents, there was one person present at the time of the incident besides the victim.

Several studies, including the 1973 to 1975 sample, have shown victim injury to occur in slightly more than one-third of all robberies. Typically, a victim is only slightly injured through beating without the use of a weapon. Medical treatment of injured victims was not given in the majority of cases. The need for overnight hospitalization was rare. One study indicated a stabbing or shooting in less than 4% of the robberies. Even though it is not unusual for a robbery victim to be injured, the injury is usually minor.

The 1970-1972 study of Denver robberies also provided information about how victims were forcibly immobilized. In about one-half of the incidents, the victim was immobilized by the offender. The most frequent method of immobilizing the victim was to knock him to the ground, forcing him to lie on the ground or stand still, or forcing the victim in to the back room. In 2% of the incidents, the victim was tied/gagged, rendered unconscious in 3%, and injured in another 3% of the incidents.

Victim activity just prior to the robbery in most incidents involved the victim either walking (41%) or working in an official capacity at a business (38%). The remaining victims were either traveling in a vehicle (7%), at home (6%), involved in recreational activity (5%), or using a public phone (1%).

Victim and offenders were typically strangers. At least 80% of the robberies in all of the studies were stranger-to-stranger. Most of the remaining incidents involved robbery by a casual acquaintance.

Demographic characteristics (age, sex, and race) of victims of simple robberies in 1975 are shown in Table 47. Since robberies of commercial establishments could not be analyzed separately, victim characteristics for aggravated robberies include employees in commercial establishments who were not personally victimized. Consequently, victim characteristics for these offenses are not shown in the table. As in prior years, males and females each accounted for about half of the robbery victims as would be expected on the basis of population distribution.

A breakdown of victims by race, however, shows a disproportionate number of Anglo victims (82%) compared to city population distribution. Chicanos (11%) and Blacks (5%) were less likely to be victims than Anglos.

The age distribution of simple robbery victims is also provided in Table 47. Unlike most other crime categories, older persons are more likely to be victims of simple robberies than other age groups. Half of the victims of simple robbery in 1975 were over 45 years of age. Over 20% of the victims were 65 years of age or older, whereas they represented only 12% of Denver's population.

Table 47

SIMPLE ROBBERY VICTIM-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS1975 Cases

Demographic Characteristic	Simple Robbery	
Age	Number	Percents
Under 16	97	9.8
16-19	59	5.9
20-24	94	9.5
25-34	136	13.7
35-44	92	9.3
45-54	129	13.0
55-64	150	15.1
65-74	210	21.2
Unknown	26	2.6
Total	993	100.0%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	510	51.4
Female	483	48.6
Total	993	100.0%
<u>Race</u>		
Anglo	812	81.8
Black	54	5.4
Chicano	104	10.5
Other	22	2.2
Total	993	100.0%

SYSTEM RESPONSE

Robbery Clearances

The overall clearance rate for 1975 robbery offenses was 27%, a decrease from the 31% rate of 1974. Figure 38 provides the clearance rate (including exceptionally cleared cases) for both simple and aggravated robbery for all years from 1969 through 1975. The graph shows that the decrease in 1975 clearance rate to 32% for aggravated robbery and 22% for simple robbery are the lowest clearance rates since 1969 for these offenses. Although there has been a slight downward trend in the clearance for both robbery categories, the clearance rate has always been higher for aggravated than simple robbery.

The decrease in clearances is less alarming when considered in relationship to arrest statistics. As shown in Figure 39, in the last six years the number of juveniles arrested for robbery has more than doubled while there has also been a slight increase in the number of adults arrested. Since arrests have crime prevention value and clearances are merely dispositional in nature, arrests are a better indicator of effectiveness in the handling of robberies.

Based upon the 1973-1975 robbery sample, the relationship between clearances, arrests and reasons for disposition have been analyzed as diagrammed in Figure 40. While about one-third of the sampled cases were cleared, clearances frequently did not involve an arrest. Of the 24% cleared by arrest, one-fifth involved an arrest for a different offense. In most of these instances, the cleared case was not filed on, but the original offense that did result in arrest was filed. Most cases, however, that were disposed of through clearance by arrest for this offense were filed on by the District Attorney. About 9% of all robbery cases are exceptionally cleared. In most of these

Figure 38

PERCENT OF ROBBERY OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST

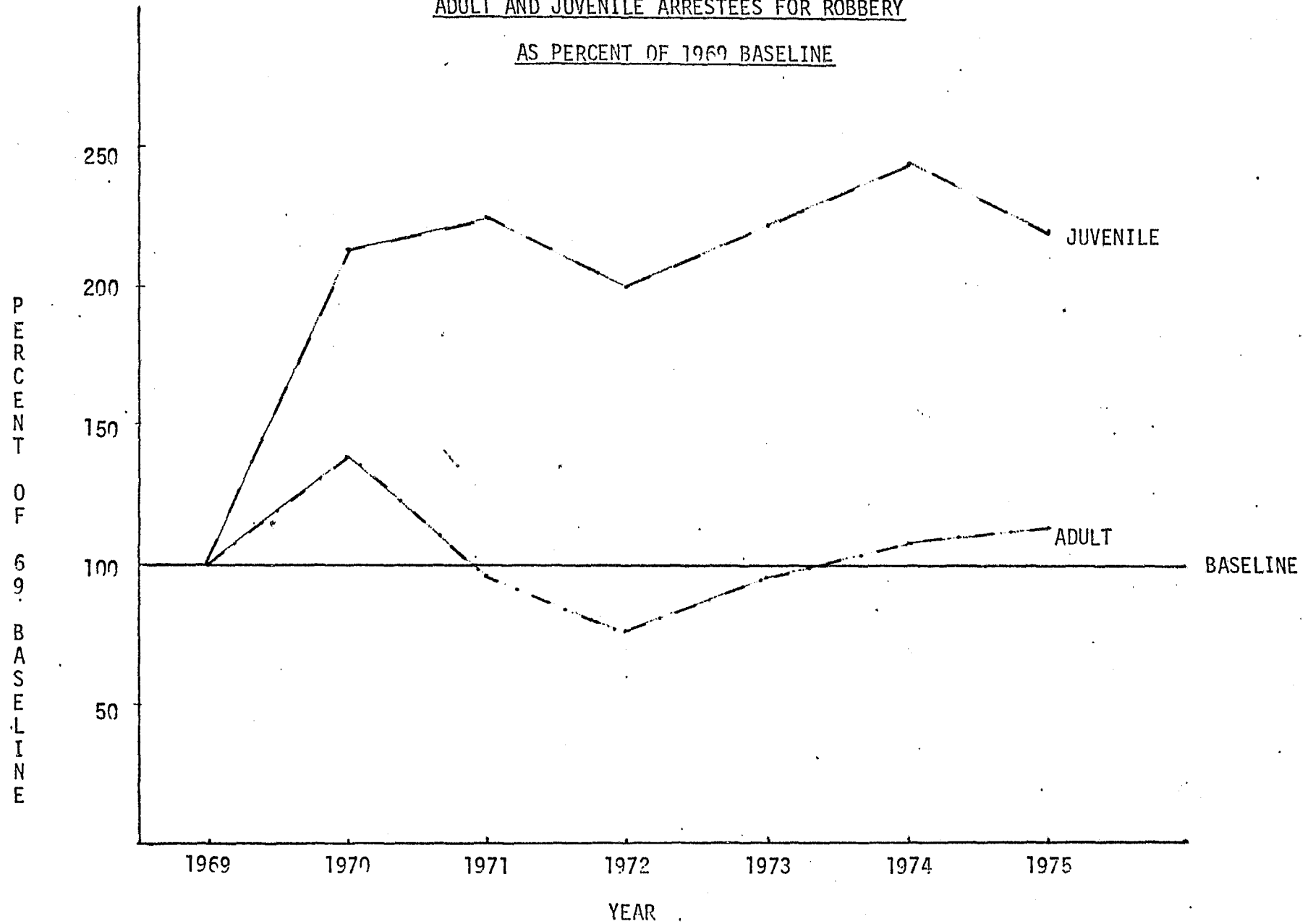
1969-1975



Figure 39

ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTEES FOR ROBBERY

AS PERCENT OF 1969 BASELINE



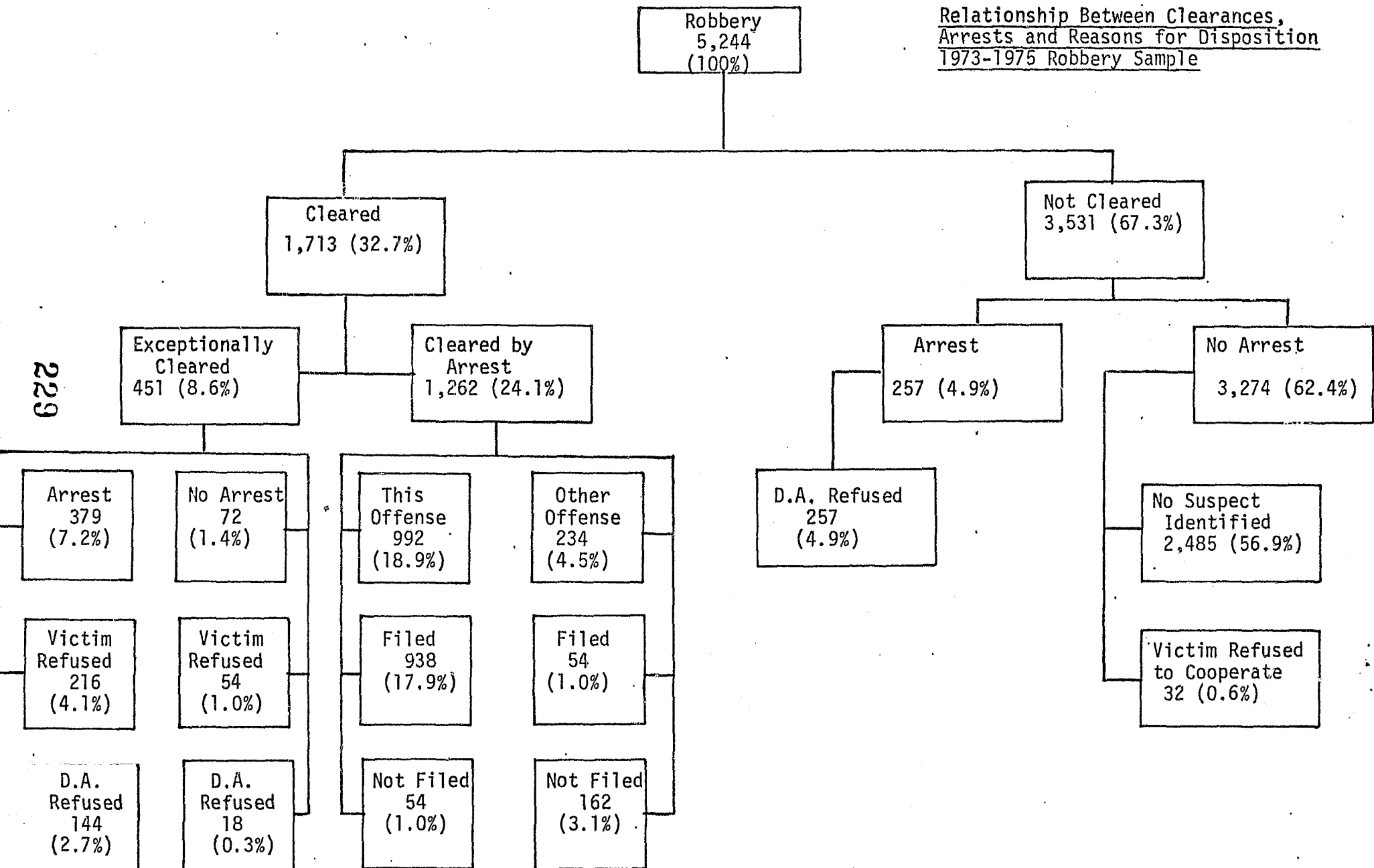
cases, the victim refused to prosecute while in the remaining one-third the District Attorney refused. Most exceptionally cleared cases do, however, involve an arrest.

Two-thirds of the sampled cases were not cleared. These cases typically did not involve an arrest but were placed on inactive, not cleared status because of no suspect identification or victim refusing to cooperate. Whereas 32.7% of the robbery cases were cleared, only 31.5% of the incidents resulted in an arrest.

The 1973-1975 sample provided information about crime attributes and clearance factors. It was found that property loss, time of day and victim injury did not significantly relate to clearance. On the other hand, indoor and commercial robberies were statistically significantly more likely to result in clearance than outdoor or street robberies against persons.

Figure 40

Relationship Between Clearances,
Arrests and Reasons for Disposition
1973-1975 Robbery Sample



Investigative Activity

The 1973-1975 sample of robberies provided information about investigative techniques and factors leading to arrest. In addition to the interview of the victim, the most commonly used investigative activities were the viewing of mug shots by the victim or witness (48%) and the interview of witnesses (25%). Most robberies did not involve a witness.

Most robberies cleared were so disposed of through the identification of the suspect by victims/witnesses. About half of these were suspect identification directly to the reporting officer and the other half through viewing of mug shots. Other techniques leading to clearance were possession of stolen property, physical line-up, and arrests for other offenses. Technicians were called to the scene in about 10% of the cases. They obtained prints in 40% of these cases which led to clearance one out of every four times or 1% of the total. Information from an informant (someone other than a victim or witness) was obtained in 7% of the robberies leading to clearance 4% of the time. Without suspect identification by either the victim or witness, the probability of case clearance through other investigative activity is very low.

Case Processing

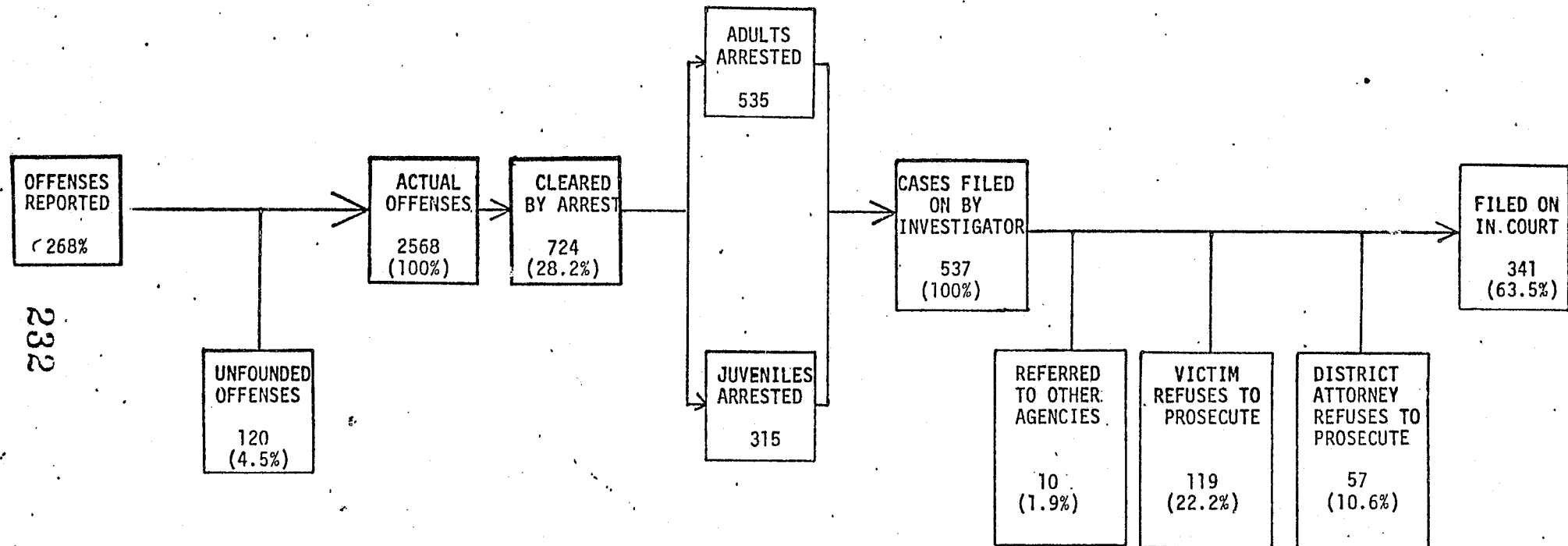
A major aspect of the criminal justice system response to the crime of robbery revolves around the analysis of case dispositions and major processing events. For analysis purposes, the system-related data has been subdivided into police processing and court processing of robbery incidents.

Figure 41 provides "system rates" relative to police processing of 1975 robberies. Similar to 1974, it can be seen that about 5% of the reported robberies were, in fact, unfounded incidents (i.e. it was determined that a robbery reported did not actually occur). As discussed before, there has been a slight downward trend in robbery clearance rates and the 1975 rate was 28% compared to the 31% rate of the prior year. Arrests per cleared case, however, increased in 1975 to 1.2 compared to 1.0 for 1974 which may be more significant than the clearance rate per se.

As is the case with other crime categories, not all robbery cases investigated are actually filed in the court. Of the 537 cases in 1975, about 64% were filed in the court, substantially higher than the 54% filing rate of 1974. Cases not filed on were so disposed of because the victim refused to prosecute (22%), D.A. refused to prosecute (11%) or the case was referred to another agency (2%). The proportion of refusals by the D.A. and victims, in particular, decreased in 1975 compared to the prior year.

Figure 41

1975 Robbery Case Processing



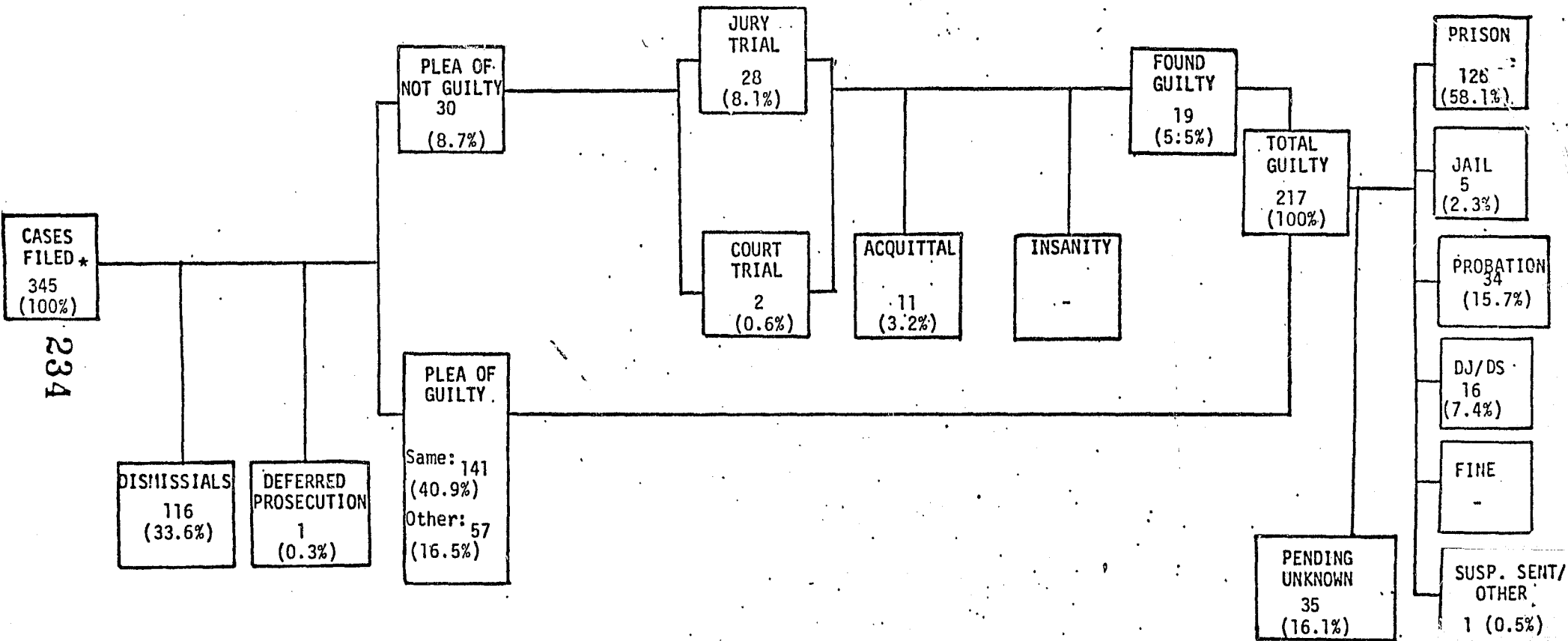
To analyze what happens to robbery cases after filing in District Court, computer print-outs with processing and dispositional data for robberies in Denver and the rest of the State were provided by the Judicial Department for analysis purposes. Figures 42 and 43 summarize the results of this analysis. On both charts, cases pending in terms of dispositions and sentence are noted. It is assumed that the missing cases do not represent a systematic bias but are primarily pending cases filed later in the year.

Cases filed in Denver were less likely to be dismissed or deferred than in the other Judicial Districts. Over a third of the 1975 robbery filings outside of Denver were dismissed or deferred compared to 15% in Denver. A plea of not guilty was unlikely both inside and outside of Denver. Most cases involved a guilty plea. However, two-thirds of the pleas outside of Denver were for the same offense compared to only one-third of the cases in Denver. Apparently, plea bargaining occurs more frequently with Denver cases. Of course, dismissals were much more probable in non-Denver jurisdictions.

Most trials in both groups resulted in a guilty verdict. In terms of guilty dispositions, 82% of the Denver filings were so disposed compared to only 63% in other jurisdictions. Among the guilty cases with known sentences, the probability of incarceration was similar in Denver and non-Denver districts (.70 compared to .72). Even though a guilty plea to a lesser offense was more likely in Denver, a sentence involving incarceration was similar to other jurisdictions.

Figure 42

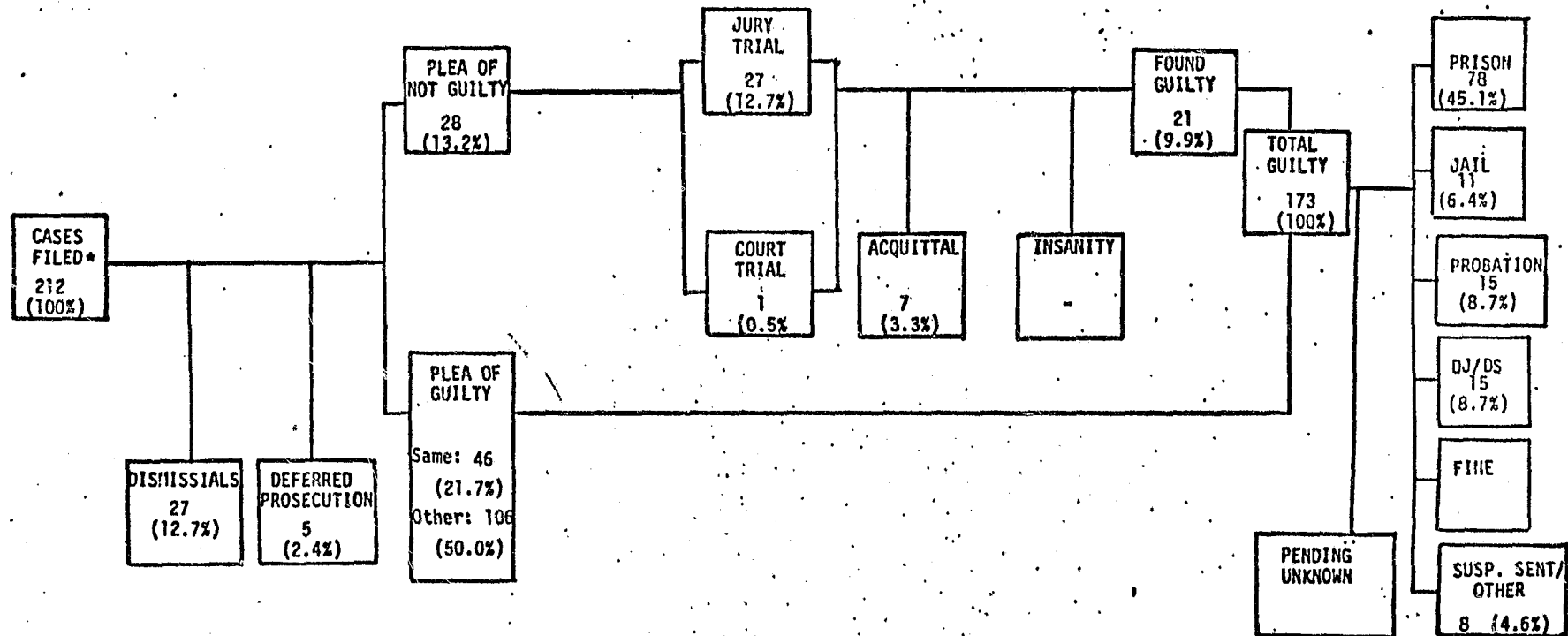
ROBBERY CASES
1975 CASE PROCESSING
ALL DISTRICTS EXCEPT DENVER



*Excludes 118 cases filed that are still active or disposition unknown.

Figure 43

DENVER ROBBERY CASES
1975 CASE PROCESSING



*Excludes 54 cases filed that are still active or disposition unknown.

Within the constraints of the data, it would appear that Denver was at least as efficient and effective as other districts in processing robbery cases. Fewer dismissals and a much higher proportion of guilty dispositions to filings, together with a similar ratio of incarcerations to convictions, offset the higher frequency of plea bargaining of Denver robbery suspects.

ARRESTEE CHARACTERISTICS AND RECIDIVISM

Characteristics of 1975 robbery arrestees were similar to those found in prior years. Almost two-thirds of the arrestees were adult, with the typical arrestee an older juvenile or young adult. The ages of 14 through 23 account for most of the robbery arrestees. As mentioned before in describing offender characteristics, about 90% of the arrestees are male. The arrestee is most likely to be Black, which is also consistent with data of victim's perception of the offender. The profile of the most typical robbery arrestee is a young adult, Black male.

Both juvenile and adult robbery arrestees have high rates of recidivism as has been shown in several local studies as well as national recidivism studies. The 1974 Uniform Crime Report indicated a 70% three-year rearrest rate for those charged with robbery. This rate was higher than for any other crime category except burglary. Similarly, a 1974 arrest cohort of 132 robbery arrestees in Denver were tracked and found to have a one-year rearrest rate of 50%. A more comprehensive rearrest study of Denver robbery arrestees from 1971 through 1973 indicated two year rearrest rates of 52%.

The one comprehensive study conducted in Denver of juvenile arrestees provided evidence of even higher rearrest rates among youth. A total of 185 youth followed for one year were rearrested at a 60% rate. Approximately two-thirds had at least one rearrest over two years. The probability of recidivism is high for both juvenile and adult robbery arrestees.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated assaults were reported to have occurred in 1,962 cases during calendar year 1975. Of these cases, 125 (6.4%) were eliminated from the books as being unfounded. Data collected on the reported aggravated assaults by the police department reported in this analysis include those cases labeled unfounded unless otherwise stated. Throughout the analyses, additional data sources from the State Judicial System, or sampled surveys will be incorporated where appropriate.

As shown in Table 48, the majority of the cases involved assaults with a dangerous or deadly weapon or attempted assaults with a dangerous or deadly weapon. Assaults to do great bodily harm or assault to murder contributed a very minor proportion in the categorization of events reported by the Denver Police Department. The 1,962 total assaults reported to the police

Table 48

Assaults as Originally Coded by the Police

Assaults As Originally Coded	Number	Percent
Assault with a deadly weapon	1,253	63.9%
Assault to do great bodily harm	4	.2%
Assault to murder	1	.1%
Attempted assault with a deadly weapon	703	35.8%
Other	1	.1%
Total	1,962	100.0%

represent a 3% decrease over the aggravated assaults reported during 1974. Actual cases (offenses reported minus unfounded) of which there were 1,838, also represent a 4.1% reduction over the actual cases reported in 1974.

The data shown in Table 49 indicate the type of weapon used in the aggravated assault cases for two time periods. Only the proportional distributions will be discussed when comparing the two periods because of the unequal time parameters for which the data are reported.

Table 49
Type of Weapon Used in the Aggravated Assault by Year

Weapon	1973-1974		1975	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cutting instrument				
Knife	1,169	23.5%	579	29.5%
Other	275	5.7%	101	5.1%
Firearm				
Handgun	1,076	21.6%	190	9.7%
Other (rifle,shotgun)	312	6.3%	105	5.4%
Type unknown	685	13.7%	351	17.9%
Bludgeon	782	15.7%	266	13.6%
Bodily force	7	.1%	0	0.0%
Other	680	13.6%	370	18.9%
Total	4,986	100.0%	1,962	100.0%

Looking first at the 1975 data, it is clear that some type of firearm was used most frequently in the assault cases reported. The specific type of firearm used most often is unknown. Where the type of gun was known, it

was more likely to be a handgun as opposed to a rifle or shotgun. Of the handguns used, the majority (84.7%) were small caliber handguns - less than 38 caliber - with the remaining proportion involving the larger caliber automatic handguns and magnums. The knife was the next most frequently used weapon with nearly 30% of the assaults involving some type of knife. The single largest remaining type of weapon used in the attacks was the bludgeon including pipes, chains, sticks, etc., used in approximately 14% of the cases. Subsumed in the "other" category were a number of weapons including stones, chemicals, and automobiles. In these cases the incidence of use was too small to indicate the type of weapon used in the assault.

Data are not available showing the injury which resulted from the actual assaults. In lieu of current data reported by the police department or survey studies, data reported from a 1970-72 study of aggravated assaults in Denver can be used to indicate roughly the extent to which injury occurred and the extent of said injury. Caution must be taken in the extent to which the data showing injury are used; they are data reported for a time period which may have demonstrated a different distribution of injury. The data do have utility in indicating approximately the location of injuries, however.

The infliction of injury through the assault usually occurred as a result of the use of a cutting instrument of some type, particularly a knife, or a firearm of some type. Data are not available indicating whether the cause of injury was from the use of the cutting instrument or a firearm to cut or shoot, respectively, or as bludgeon instruments. Data indicated in the 1970-72 survey allude to these weapons being used to inflict injury through

Table 50

Location of Injuries to Assault Victims
N=505

Location of Injury	Percent	Percent of Cases Where An Injury Occurred*
Head/face/neck	31.9%	48.5%
Chest	5.9%	7.8%
Appendages	17.4%	26.5%
Other	11.3%	17.2%
None	30.7%	-
Unknown	3.6%	-
Total	100.0%	100.0%

*Cases in which there were no injuries or in which there was no information have been removed from the percentage calculation.

a beating rather than through their actual use as cutting instruments or firearms. The data presented in Table 50 show the proportional occurrences of injuries to various parts of the body and the proportion of cases in which no injury resulted. Two proportional distributions are presented; one indicating all cases and the second indicating only those cases where an injury was known to have occurred. In that approximately 35% of the incidents were attempted assaults, it would appear that those cases in which no injury occurred are accounted for by the attempted attacks. Clearly, most injuries were to the head face, or neck of the victim, with about 50% of the assaults showing injuries in this area of the body. Of secondary importance were the injuries to the victims' appendages. Thus, it would appear that the assault victim is most likely to be injured on the upper part of the body, particularly the head area, or on the arms or legs. Injuries to the back, abdomen, groin or hip areas were received by approximately 17% of the

victims. Again, these data are not recent, and the reader should take caution in their use; quite possibly the proportional distribution of injury locations may have changed.

Figure 44 presents the time of day analysis for all aggravated assaults reported to the police (including unfounded) for which the information on this variable was available (1,905). As in previous years, the incidence of assault shows a steady increase from 6 a.m. until reaching a peak period between 11 p.m. and 1 a.m.; after which the frequency falls quickly. It is during the period between 8 p.m. and 1 a.m. that the potential for an assault is greatest; that period during which a cover of darkness and individuals out of doors (usually in an area at or near entertainment or drinking establishments) are most vulnerable to attack. It should be remembered the data in Figure 44 are aggregated showing average incidents by hour. A more complete time of day analysis should be presented according to the high incident days of the week. Such data, however, are not available.

Figure 45 presents the day of week analysis, again for all reported cases (including unfounded) for which data were available (1,939). Monday marks the beginning of a steady upward trend which ends during the weekend with Saturday and Sunday showing the highest frequencies. It would appear that Friday marks the beginning of the peak period in aggravated assaults the week. It may be hypothesized that because there are more individuals involved in social and recreational activities (entertainment and drinking) that this period reflects greater opportunities for an assault. Concomitantly, it may be that toward the end of the week anxiety and

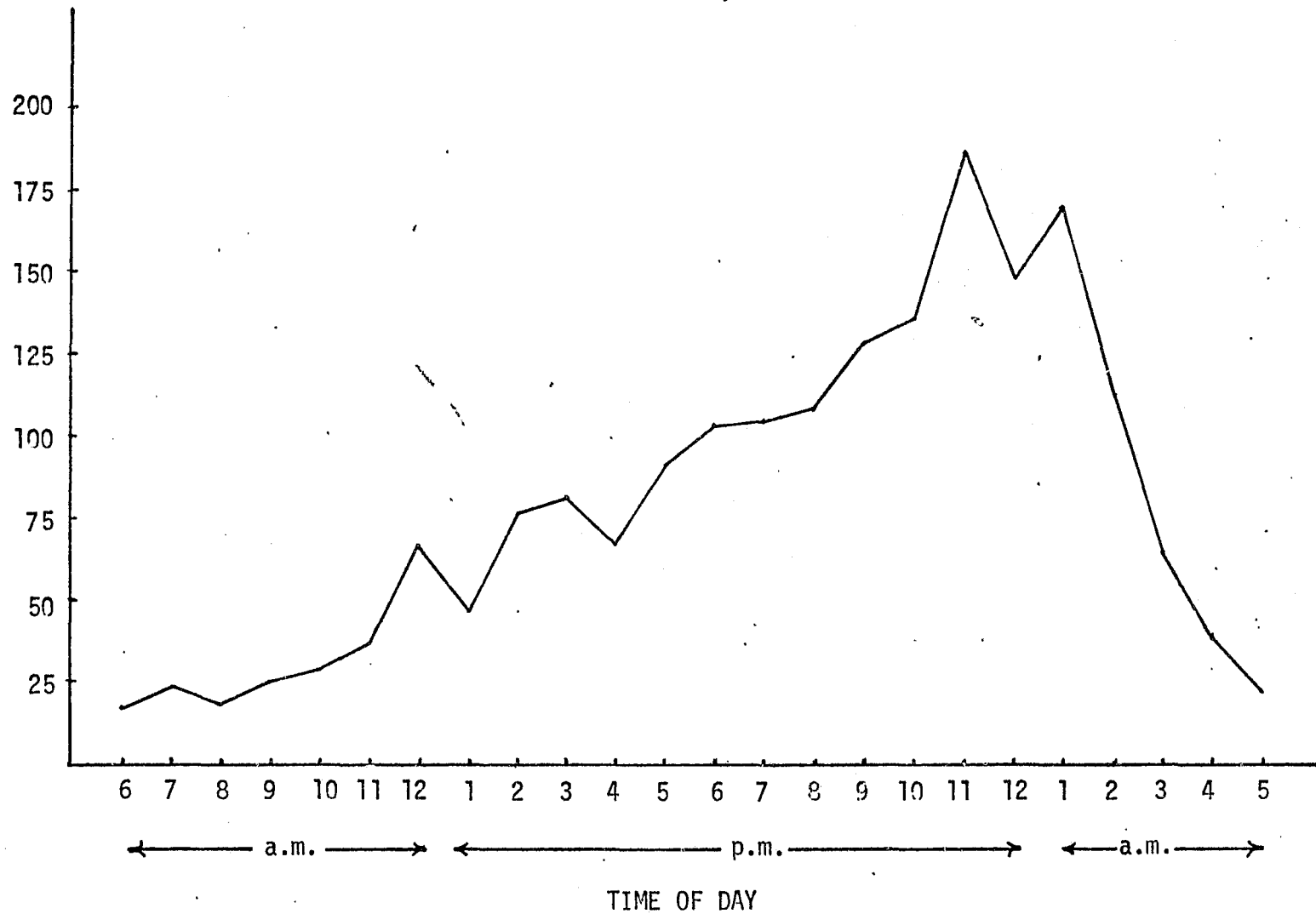
Figure 44

TIME OF DAY ANALYSIS FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

1975

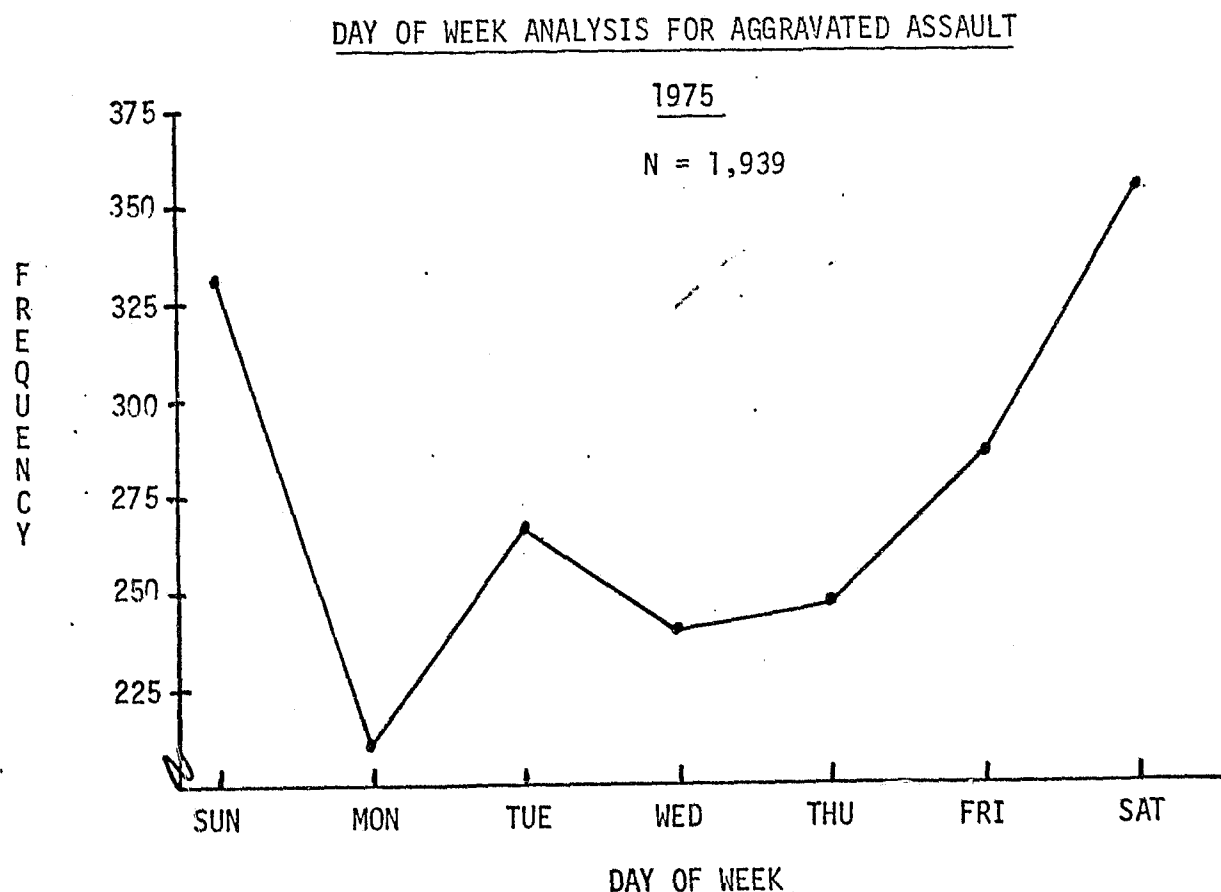
N = 1,905

243
F
R
E
Q
U
E
N
C
Y



pressure have increased to the point where the potential for violent behavior is increased. Ideally, the day of week analysis should be analyzed more closely controlling for the variable of location of the assault. It is unknown whether those assaults occurring on the streets or in a commercial establishment (drinking, entertainment) occur on different days such as the weekend, while those occurring in private residences occur more often during week days. It is curious that, while Monday marks the lowest frequency of the week and the initiation of the increasing trend over the week, Tuesday is very much out of line with the generally gentle upward curve. What accounts for this is difficult to determine.

Figure 45

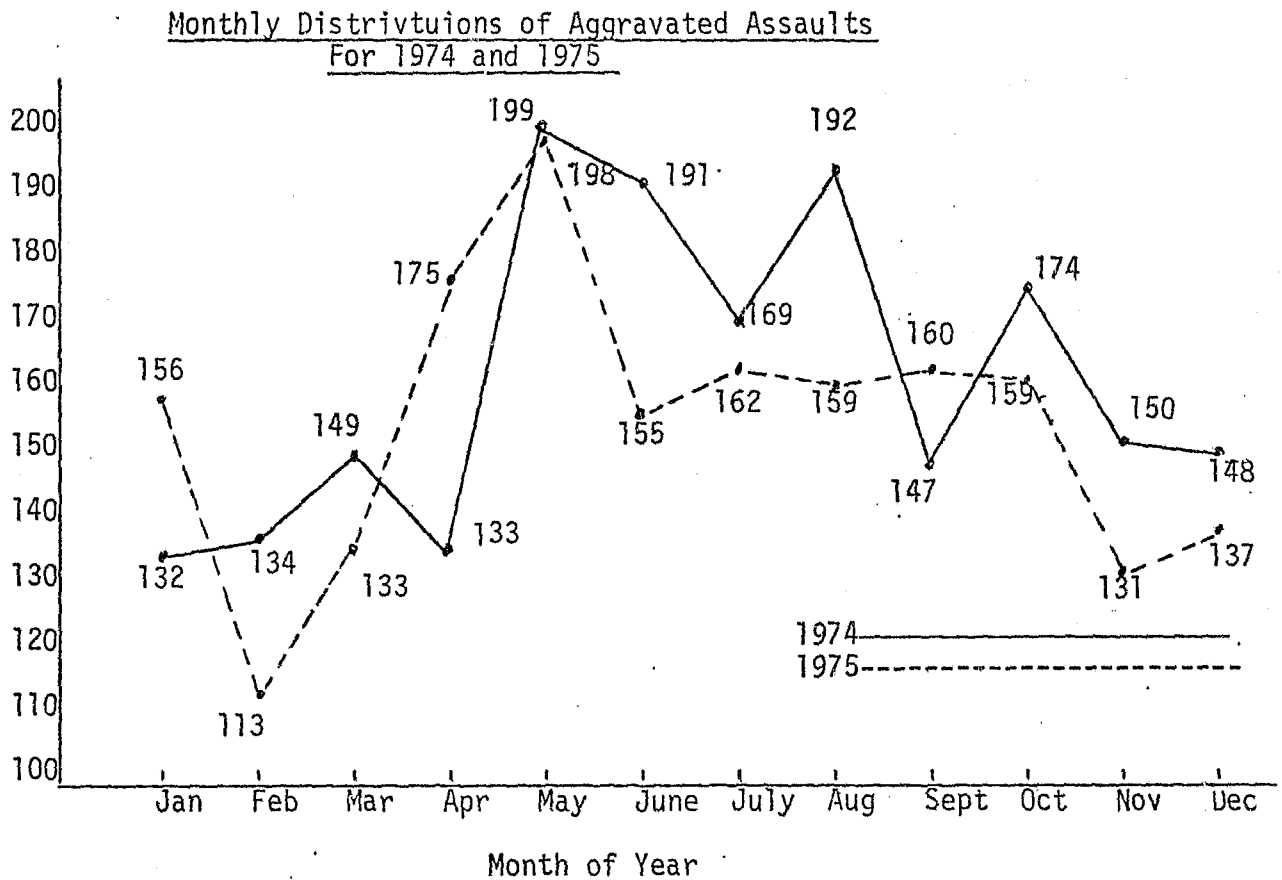


The month of year analysis is reported in Figure 46. Also presented in the figure are frequencies by month for aggravated assaults which occurred in 1974, allowing for a comparison of the two years. For the 1975 data, February shows the lowest frequency and also is the anchor point of a steady increase which continues into May, the month with the highest frequency. Following May, the trend decreases to a plateau period of somewhat mid-range frequencies, which gives way to a decrease after October and into December. That the period between December and January does not show the highest or very high frequency (despite the holiday season) may be accounted for by the cold weather; as will be shown aggravated assaults most typically occur out of doors. That the spring and summer periods, particularly between June and the beginning of September, do not show the highest frequencies is harder to explain. In light of other data presented and to be presented, it would be expected that the summer months would show frequencies comparable to or in excess of those shown in April and May. This, however, was not the case.

Comparing the 1974 frequency distribution with that of 1975 shows some change between two years. While the overall trend appears the same between the two years, there are some major differences. In 1974, the period preceeding the high point in May is flatter with a dramatic move between April and May. Also, during the summer months rather than being of fairly equal proportions, the 1974 distribution is generally variable with great magnitude. The two distributions are similar in that there is an increase from January to May followed by a decreasing trend to December. In the 1974 data, there is also a decrease in the frequencies

in the summer months (with the exception of August). What accounts for this decrease is unknown.

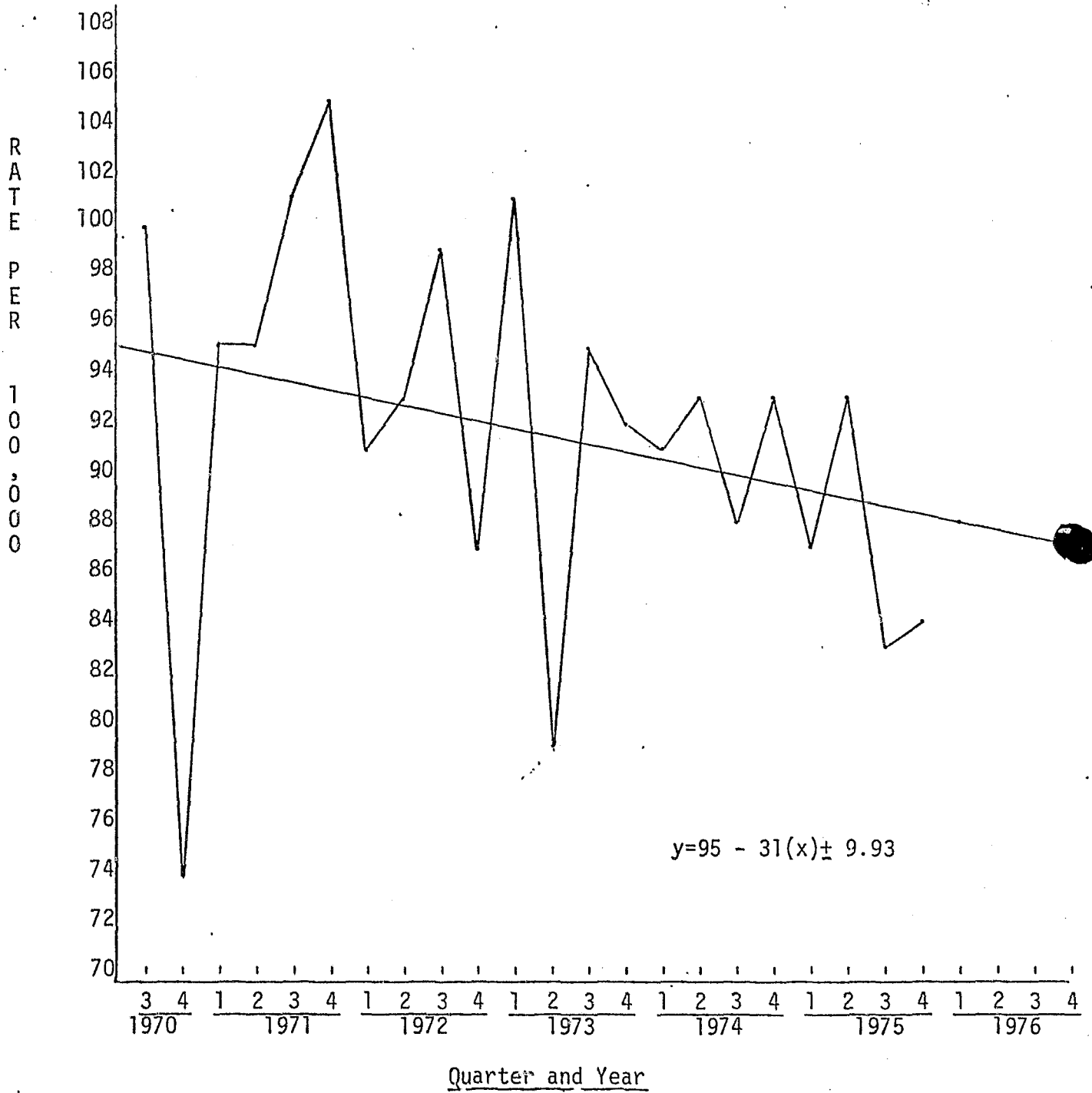
Figure 46



As a means of facilitating prediction of aggravated assaults at some future point, a regression analysis was undertaken, using quarterly data reported by the Denver Police Department. As a means of accounting for fluctuations within the data over time and for changes in the Devner population figures, the quarterly data were adjusted for seasonal differences and per capita rates were calculated before entering the data into the regression equation. Figure 47 presents the aggravated assault regression analysis using five and one-half years of information. As can be seen from the figure the historical

Figure 47

Regression Analysis of Founded Aggravated Assault
Offenses by Quarter Adjusted for Seasonality



description of aggravated assault (at least since 1970) is one of decline. Data are available which indicate that the decreasing trend was preceded by an increasing rate (at least since 1966). Of interest in Figure 47 is the fact that the quarterly fluctuations (variation) around the trend line are decreasing and are certainly not as great as the movements about the line observed between 1970 and 1973. Had these variations continued, the utility of a regression line, which uses a least squares formulation mathematically, would have been limited. While the quarters have been deseasonalized, there appears to be no regular cyclical configuration to the data; that is the first quarters do not always appear as the periods of highest incidence. As indicated in the linear equation (appearing in Figure 47), a confidence interval (± 9.93) has been placed around the trend line. This interval applies only to the projected point corresponding to the fourth quarter of 1976. This interval must not be applied to any point in estimating future points and other than the one for which it was calculated.

Table 51 presents data on the location of the aggravated assaults reported (1,962). As is evident from the table, the majority of cases do not take place indoors; slightly more than 56% of the cases occurred on the street, sidewalk, in a park or in a yard. Of the cases which did take place indoors (43.3%), three-quarters took place in a private residence. With the exception of those assaults occurring in with livingroom, the distribution of incidents taking place in a private residence is fairly equal. The livingroom, however, was the site most often indicated as the location of the assault. Assaults were less likely to occur in the bedroom or the kitchen. Of the incidents reported to have taken place in a commercial/

public establishment, 12% occurred in bars, taverns, shopping centers or public buildings. When assaults were located in such buildings, they were more likely to occur in a bar or tavern.

Table 51
Offense Location for Aggravated Assaults - 1975

Location	Number	Percent
<u>Inside</u>		
<u>Private Residence</u>		
Doorway	68	3.5%
Hall	34	1.7%
Kitchen	27	1.4%
Porch	39	2.0%
Livingroom	266	13.6%
Bedroom	73	3.7%
Other (bathroom, basement, etc.)	107	5.5%
<u>Commercial/Public</u>		
Bar/tavern	125	6.4%
Building	59	3.0%
Other	50	2.5%
<u>Outside</u>		
Sidewalk	697	35.5%
Parking Lot	140	7.1%
Yard	126	6.4%
Parked car	61	3.1%
Other	90	4.6%
Total	1,962	100.0%

While approximately 36% of the assaults were reported to have occurred in a roadway, alley or parked vehicle on a roadway, the remaining incidents (approximately 21%) took place in some other area such as a parking or

vacant lot, or yard. Only 6.4% of the incidents happened in a yard which, again, can be used to emphasize the fact that aggravated assaults are less likely to occur in a private residence.

While the data in Table 51 presents offense location for all offenses, both actual and attempted, the data in Table 52 specify between actual and attempted assaults by location. The proportional differences between the two subpopulations show only two differences in location. Actual assaults occur more frequently, proportionally, in eating and drinking establishments, while attempted assaults are reported more frequently, proportionally, in vehicles on the street or in an alley. Of interest is the fact that there are no major differences between the two subpopulations when considering the locations of the incidences.

Table 52

Location of Reported Assaults - 1975

Location	Number	Percent
<u>Actual Assaults</u>		
Residence	481	38.2%
Commercial shelter	41	3.3%
Eating and drinking establishment	114	9.1%
Other commercial establishment	27	2.1%
Highway, street, alley (pedestrian)	480	38.1%
Highway, street, etc. (in vehicle)	76	6.0%
Other	40	3.2%
Sub-Total (actual assaults)	1,259	100.0%
<u>Attempted Assaults</u>		
Residence	232	33.0%
Commercial shelter	21	3.0%
Eating and drinking establishment	38	5.4%
Other commercial establishment	24	3.4%
Highway, street, alley (pedestrian)	264	37.6%
Highway, street, etc. (in vehicle)	96	13.7%
Other	28	4.0%
Sub-total (attempted assaults)	703	100.0%
Total Assaults (actual and attempted)	1,962	100.0%

Characteristics of the Victim

Characteristics of the victims are presented in Table 53. Data are presented from the 1973-1974 population base as a means of facilitating the determination of change between two time periods. For the 1975 data, the victim can be characterized as an individual between the ages of 20 and 34 years, male and Anglo. Looking more specifically at the data it can be observed that individuals between the ages of 25 and 34 were most likely

to be assault victims with individuals between the ages of 20 and 24 being almost as likely to be victimized. Thus, younger individuals are observed to be the primary victims who fall prey to assaults. For the extreme poles of the distributions, approximately 25% of the victims were either younger than 16 or older than 45. Males were more than twice as likely as females to be the victims of an assault. In terms of ethnicity, Anglos were victimized twice as often as either Blacks or Chicanos. In collapsing the minority categories, it is seen that slightly less than 50% of the victims were minority members. Despite the relatively large Anglo proportion within the victim population, minority members were overrepresented. The overrepresentation was greater for Blacks than it was for Chicanos. Looking at the 1970 Denver Census data, approximately 16.1% and 9.6%, respectively, of the Denver population were Chicano and Black. Concomitantly, approximately 74% of the population was Anglo. The rates for each ethnic group shows that Chicanos are most likely to be victimized with 940 per 100,000, followed by Blacks (540) and Anglos (260). The same relationship is observed in the 1974 data.

Essentially, no major changes have occurred in the profile of victim characteristics between the two time periods. The only change observed is the proportion of Chicano victims which has increased slightly while a concomitant decrease is observed in the proportion of Black victims.

Table 53

Assault Victim Demographic Characteristics 1973-74 and 1975

Characteristics	1973-1974		1975	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Age</u>				
16 and under	481	12.3%	253	12.9%
16-19	469	12.0%	220	11.2%
20-24	848	21.7%	435	22.2%
25-34	1,009	25.9%	516	26.3%
35-44	405	10.4%	219	11.2%
45 and over	407	10.4%	199	10.1%
Unknown	284	7.3%	119	6.1%
Total	3,903	100.0%	1,961	100.0%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	2,751	70.5%	1,362	69.5%
Female	1,152	29.5%	599	30.5%
Total	3,903	100.0%	1,961	100.0%
<u>Ethnicity</u>				
Anglo	1,979	50.7%	990	50.5%
Black	963	24.5%	452	23.0%
Chicano	847	21.7%	472	24.1%
Other	114	2.9%	47	2.4%
Total	3,903	100.0%	1,961	100.0%

Data showing the contextual interrelationships between the victims and their companions, activities, and social situations prior to the assault are not available. Similarly, past interactions possibly precipitating the incident are not available. Data indicating the severity of injury to the victim, however, are available and are presented in Table 54. The data presented will show only the proportional relationship because a sampling and weighting technique was used in their collection and tabulation. The data collected resulted from a Police Foundation survey conducted by the Denver

Anti-Crime Council under the auspices of the Denver Police Department. Clearly, the largest proportion of victims received injuries serious enough to require medical attention but no hospitalization.

Table 54

Severity of Injury to Aggravated Assault Victim - N=171

Severity of Injury	Percent
Verbal Threats (no injury)	3.1%
Weapon Threats (no injury)	26.5%
Slight Injury - no medical attention	18.5%
Medical Treatment - released	31.6%
Hospitalization required	16.0%
None	4.2%
Total	100.0%

In contrast, approximately 25% of the victims were threatened with some type of weapon but were not injured in the encounter. Two-thirds of the victims received some type of injury. In only 16% of the cases (but 24% of the cases in which an injury occurred), however, the injury to the victim required hospitalization for some period of time. In summary, most assaults resulted in some injury to the victim with the majority of cases showing only minor injury, most of which required some type of medical attention but no hospitalization.

Characteristics of the Suspect

Table 55

Demographic Characteristics of the Suspect (Arrestee) in Aggravated Assault Cases

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	652	88.8%
Female	82	11.2%
Total	734	100.0%
<u>Ethnic Group</u>		
Anglo	473	64.4%
Black	248	33.8%
Other	13	1.8%
Total	734	100.0%
<u>Age</u>		
12 and under	25	3.4%
13-15	78	10.6%
16-17	100	13.6%
18-21	112	15.3%
22-27	131	17.8%
28-44	135	18.4%
45 and over	50	6.8%
Unknown	103	14.0%
Total	734	100.0%

Table 55 presents the data showing demographic characteristics of the assault suspects. With the exception of the age data, there are no missing data; within the age distribution, 14% of the cases are indicated as unknown. Two elements may account for this relatively large unknown proportion; some cases reported to the police may not have been coded as assault initially, resulting in the characteristic information being coded into some other crime category. After an investigation the offense code was then changed to an assault. Secondly, the data may never have been coded and are, in

fact, missing. The problem of unknowns did not arise for the sex and ethnicity data because the data collection effort occurred by hand as opposed to a mechanical collection effort which occurred for the age data. As is shown in Table 55, the majority of suspects were male, usually Anglo and between the ages of 16 and 27. Most of the suspects were male (approximately 89%) with about 11% being female. Difficulty in the analysis is created by the fact that the Chicano proportion of the population was collapsed into the Anglo category, confounding the data considerably. The rationale for this procedure is dictated by the Uniform Crime Reporting procedure. As a means of alluding to the proportion of Spanish-surname suspects, the data collected in a Police Foundation Survey by the DACC are presented in Table 56.

Table 56

Ethnic Distribution of Aggravated Assault Suspects
N=171

Ethnicity	Percent
Anglo	25.8%
Black	29.9%
Spanish Surname	29.3%
Other	2.0%
Unknown	12.9%
Total	100.0%

Using these data it appears that approximately one-fourth of the suspects were Anglo, while the remaining cases (61.2%) were minority members.

In this sample, minority members are greatly overrepresented. This is

particularly true for Blacks, who represent 9.1% of the Denver population as measured by the 1970 census. To the degree that Black and Chicano ethnic groups are overrepresented, the Anglo population is greatly underrepresented. It is interesting to note that whereas the suspect population is primarily minority, the victim may be Anglo as often as it may be a minority member. For the Anglo victims and suspects there is great disparity between the proportions, with 51% and 26% being victims and suspects, respectively. Thus, it would appear that minority members are more likely (as a function of an incidence rate) to be the victim of an assault while in absolute numbers Anglos are victimized more frequently. However, minority group members are more likely to be the suspects of assaults both in terms of rates per 100,000 and absolute frequency.

As with the victim population, the suspect population is primarily a young one, with the largest proportion of suspects (nearly 50%) being between 16 and 27 years of age. Approximately 25% of the suspects are juveniles (younger than 18 years old) while only about 7% are adults older than 45 years.

In approximately two-thirds of the assaults surveyed in the Police Foundation study, the victim and suspect were at least casually known to each other (see Table 57). In the largest proportion of cases (33.6%) the participants in the assault were personal or business acquaintances. To what degree they were casually known to each other or were well known and yet not friends is unknown. In slightly more than 17% of the cases, the victim and suspect were indicated as being either related or friends. Of interest is the fact that the assaults involved strangers in approximately 30% of the cases.

Table 57

Aggravated Assault Victim/Suspect Relationship
N=171

Relationship	Percent
Relative	8.8%
Friend	8.8%
Personal/Business Acquaintance	33.4%
Stranger	29.4%
Police as Victim or Suspect	5.8%
Unknown	13.8%
Total	100.0%

These data indicate that generally, in the event an assault does take place, it does not usually involve individuals who are total strangers to each other. In the cases where other relatives were the victims, it is not known to what extent the assaults involved child or wife beatings; criminal behavior which is becoming more extensively known and of growing concern.

Current data alluding to victim/suspect interaction prior to the incident and to the suspect's motives for the assault are unavailable. Data from a survey conducted over a two-year period (1970-1972) by the Denver Anti-Crime Council indicate that the victim and suspect interacted together without companions more often than they did in a group. With regard to the suspect's motives, it appears that they were grounded in some standing difference of opinion, animosity, or difficulty which had some duration or history (as reported in the DACC survey).

As shown in Table 58, assault cases were most likely to involve a single suspect with two-thirds of the incidents showing a report of only one suspect.

Table 58

Number of Suspects in Aggravated Assaults
N = 171

Number of Suspects	Percent
One	66.5%
Two	14.1%
Three or More	9.5%
Unknown	9.7%
Total	100.0%

In slightly less than 24% of the cases more than one suspect was identified. Also shown from these data is the relatively small proportion of assaults in which the suspect could not be identified by victim or witness. This proportion is relatively small given the cases in which the assailant was identified as a stranger (29%).

As an additional descriptive effort in characterizing the assault suspect, a cohort analysis was conducted by DACC utilizing four months of adult felony arrestees during 1974. On the basis of this sample, 254 aggravated assault arrestees were surveyed, providing prior criminal history and rearrest information, as shown in Table 59. While there are insufficient data (insufficient cell sizes) to conduct an extended evaluation of the relationships within the table, the marginals (row and column totals) do

provide descriptive information.

Table 59

Adult Aggravated Assault Arrestees Total Class I Rearrests
By Total Prior Offenses

Total Class I Rearrests	Total Prior Offenses			
	None	One	Two+	Total
None	56 (83.9%)	22 (88.0%)	133 (80.1%)	211 (83.1%)
One	6 (9.5%)	1 (4.0%)	22 (13.3%)	29 (11.4%)
Two or more	1 (1.6%)	2 (8.0%)	11 (6.6%)	14 (5.5%)
Total	63 (100%)	25 (100%)	166 (100%)	254 (100%)

The largest proportion of arrestees had at least one prior offense (75%), while the majority had two or more prior offense histories (65.4%). It is not known what type of offenses typically were found in the arrest histories of the sample members. While the majority of arrestees had at least one prior, the rearrest data indicate that more than 83% of the sample did not become rearrested during the one year follow-up period of the study. Of the remaining offenders who did get rearrested, twice as many were rearrested once with the remaining reporting two or more rearrests.

While 75% of the sample had at least one prior arrest, nearly 62% had at least one conviction for a Class I offense, suggesting that most of the adults in the sample had histories involving serious offenses. There is

the possibility that the adults with prior convictions had juvenile arrest records accounting for, in part, the high proportion of prior convictions. Of greater interest with this population is the fact that the larger proportion of adults have had two or more prior convictions. In crosstabulating prior convictions for a Class I offense with rearrest for any offense, it is seen again that almost 55% of the sample were not rearrested, however, where the adult offenders were rearrested, they were more likely to be rearrested more than once for any offense. The proportion of offenders not rearrested increases considerably (83.1%) when looking at rearrest for a Class I offense. Despite the high proportion of convictions for a Class I offense, the sample shows that less than one-fifth of the sample population as having a rearrest for a Class I offense. The data do show a direct relationship between the number of prior Class I convictions and the number of rearrests for a Class I offense where a rearrest occurs. That is, arrestees with one prior Class I conviction are more likely to be rearrested for a Class I offense once, while those with two convictions are more likely to have two rearrests during a one year at risk period. As stated previously, small cell sizes limit the confidence placed on the observations generated from such tables. For this reason caution should be exercised in interpreting the data presented above.

System Response

Report of the assault was usually received by the police by phone (911 calls) either from the victim or an eyewitness. As shown in Table 60, approximately 78% of the offense were called into the police. As seen from the data (collected through the Police Foundation Survey), nearly 11% of the incidents were witnessed by the police, while nearly 7% were reported

Table 60

Manner In Which Assault Became Known To the Police
N = 171

Manner in Which Assault Discovered	Percent
Phone (911 Call)	77.9%
One view by police	10.9%
Citizen report to police	3.3%
Walk-in to police station	6.6%
Unknown	1.2%
Total	100.0%

directly to the police at the district station. In general, these data indicate that notification of an assault to the police usually results from eyewitness reports called into the police or through the victim's informing the police.

Following the report of an assault to the police, activity is initiated at gathering evidence sufficient to identify the suspect and to make an arrest. Factors in the decision by the police to make an arrest, are shown in Table 61. Clearly, the majority of cases required the use of some type of investigative technique by the police before the arrest was made. In relatively small proportions of cases, other factors such as information supplied by some informant were utilized by the police. Complicating this analysis is the fact that multiple data sources are

Table 61

Factors In Police Decision To Make An Arrest In the Aggravated
Assault Cases - N=171

Factors	Percent
Use of investigative techniques	36.2%
Information supplied by informant	2.4%
Outstanding warrant - pick-up.	5.8%
Other	.6%
No arrest	55.0%
Total	100.0%

being utilized such as official police reports and crime data surveys. As shown in Table 61, 55% of the sample cases showed no arrest.

Information specific to juvenile arrests is available from the Denver Police Department. Assaults appear to involve more adults, at least as represented by statistics reported by the Denver Police Department.

Less than 30% of the assault arrests involved juveniles. As shown in Table 62, juveniles were arrested most frequently by the uniform officer followed by arrests by officers in the Delinquency Control Division. For juvenile arrests, special crime patrol tactics such as the SCAT patrol had little involvement.

Table 62

Juvenile Assault Suspects Arrested by Police Bureau or
Crime Patrol

Police Bureau/Crime Patrol	Number	Percent
Central investigation	3	1.3%
Delinquency Control Division	52	22.5%
Uniform Officer	139	60.2%
SCAT	7	3.0%
Other	2	.9%
Unknown	28	12.1%
Total	231	100.0%

A similar analysis of the police bureau or patrol involved in the suspect's arrest can be provided for all aggravated assault cases. As shown in Table 63, the uniform officer again is most frequently the arresting officer in all assaults, when an arrest is made. Based on the data in Table 63, and the previous table, it can be said that the Central Investigation Bureau is more actively involved in adult arrests than it is in juvenile arrests. Subsumed in the "other" category are such crime patrol efforts as SCAT and ESCORT.

Table 63

Police Bureau of Crime Patrol in Aggravated Assault Cases
N=171

Police Bureau/Crime Patrol	Percent
Uniform Officer	33.9%
Delinquency Control Division	1.8%
Central Investigation	5.8%
Other	1.2%
No Arrest or Not Reported	57.3%
Total	100.0%

Police disposition of the assault cases has been indicated previously to show approximately 66% of the cases being cleared by arrest. Table 64 specifies the clearance rate reported by police. Nearly equal proportions of cases were cleared with the arrest of the suspect (32.7%) and exceptionally cleared (29.2%). Exceptionally cleared assaults include incidents in which the victim is unwilling to press charges against the suspect or in which the incident was found to be the result of self-defense. The cases remaining uncleared (33.3%) represent a fairly constant proportion of uncleared cases over time as reported by the Denver Police Department (see Figure 47).

Table 64

Police Disposition in Aggravated Assault Cases
N=171

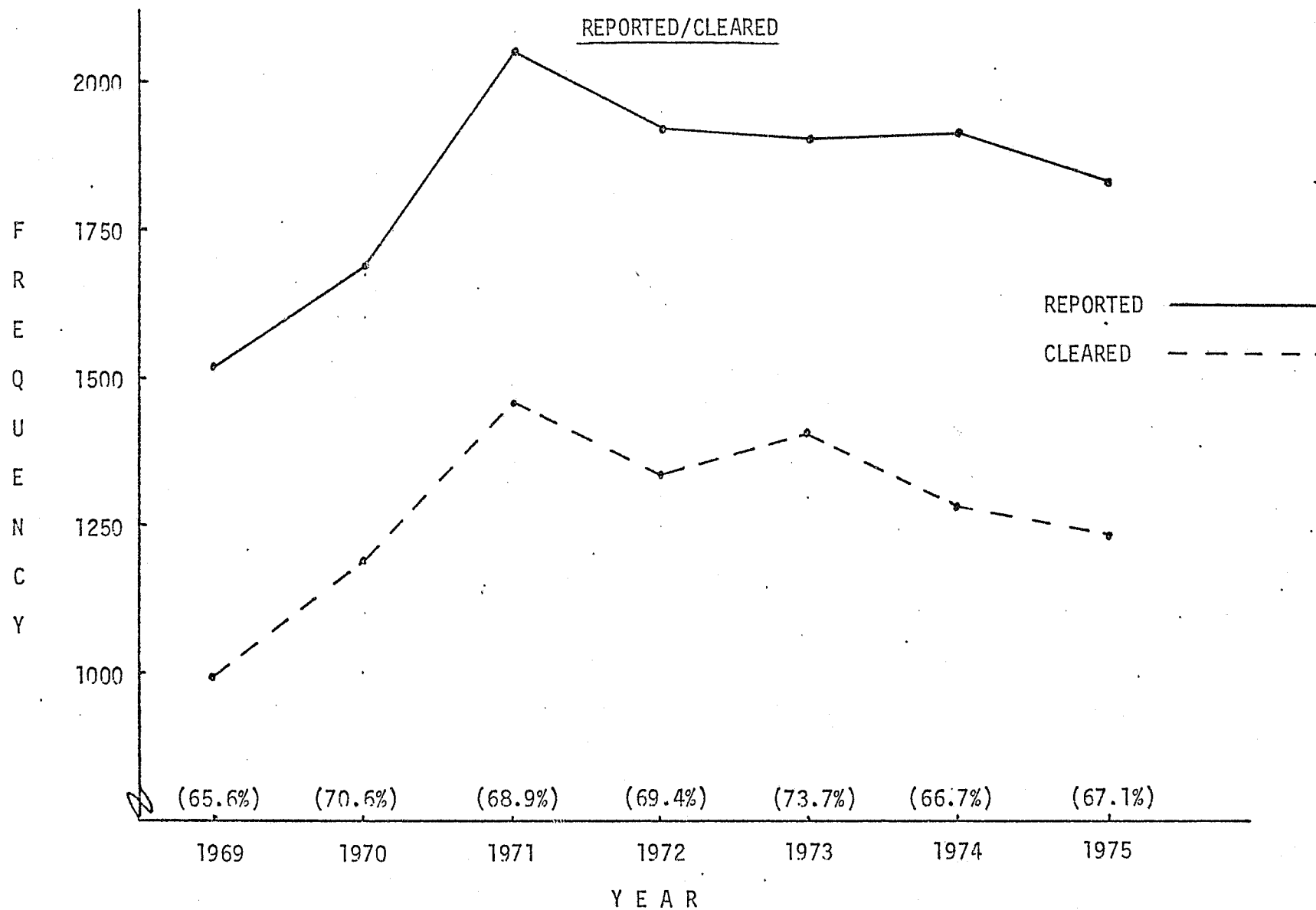
Police Disposition	Percent
Inactive - not cleared	33.3%
Exceptionally cleared	29.2%
Cleared by arrest/some suspects at large	4.7%
Cleared by arrest	32.7%
Total	100.0%

Of considerable interest in describing aggravated assault is the relationship between actual assaults and the clearance rate. Figure 47 shows seven years of reported aggravated assault data and the corresponding clearance proportions. Generally, it is seen that the trend lines are comparable with the exception of the points in 1973 and 1974. The ratio of cleared to reported assault cases has been fairly constant, ranging between a low of 66% to a high of 74%. Of particular interest is the fact that the clearances varied directly with the reported crime and did not show a fairly level trend line.. On the basis of these data, it appears that the police can successfully clear at least two-thirds of the reported assaults regardless of the number of reported assaults. In 1973, the ratio of reported assaults to cleared assaults by arrest was particularly high reaching approximately 74%.

Figure 47

A G G R A V A T E D A S S A U L T

REPORTED/CLEARED



As stated previously, 734 arrests were made by the police for aggravated assault. Of question is; what is the impact on the other agencies within the criminal justice system as a result of the police activity? Figure 48 presents systems response data collected from the Denver Police Department, indicating disproportional information for a number of points along the system between offense report and court filing. As seen in the chart, some discrepancy does exist between the number of suspects arrested and the number of persons filed on by the police investigator. Accounting for this is the inclusion of a number of other assault categories other than aggravated assault. This inclusion inflates the cases appearing to move through the District Attorney's office and the courts. In addition, changes in charges following investigation also may account for the larger number of assaults flowing through the system.

Following filing by the police with the District Attorney, a number of decision points appear before the case is filed on in either the County or District Courts. More than half of the cases filed on by the police resulted in the victims' refusing to prosecute (or being unavailable) or in the District Attorney refusing to prosecute. Of these two dispositions, the victims' refusal to prosecute constitute the largest proportion (42.2%). Although specific information for 1975 regarding the victim's rationale for refusing to prosecute is not available, some data are available from the Police Foundation study. The study indicated that for those cases in which such information was available, the victim reported that the incident was a private matter most frequently or that the issue was not important enough. In equal, but smaller proportions, the victims reported

that they felt sorry for the suspect, felt that restraint to the suspect was sufficient, or that they feared reprisal. It is assumed that all the cases refused by the District Attorney resulted from lack of evidence. Of the remaining 48% of the cases, approximately half were filed on in the County Court while half were filed on in the District Court.

In comparing the 1975 data with data reported for 1974, several differences appear. The proportion of cases in which the victim refused to prosecute was slightly lower in 1974 while the proportion refused by the District is slightly higher. These changes tended to offset each other resulting in about the same proportion of cases being filed on in the courts. The largest differences between the two years appears in the proportion of cases being filed on in each court; in 1974, approximately 12% more cases were filed on in the County Court as in the District Court. In 1975, the proportions shown for the two courts were approximately equal, resulting in fewer cases being filed on in the County Court with more cases appearing in the District Court.

Additional data are available from the State Judicial Department, showing adult felonious assault cases in the District Court (such information is not available for juvenile cases from the Denver Juvenile Court). Figure 49 presents the adult case processing information for the District Court. The 102 cases represent adult assault suspects filed on by the District Attorney (juveniles are filed on in the Juvenile Court). For aggravated assaults, approximately 65% of the cases went to trial with only 6% dismissed or deferred, with the remaining 20% being held in a pending status. The majority of cases which went to court were cleared as a

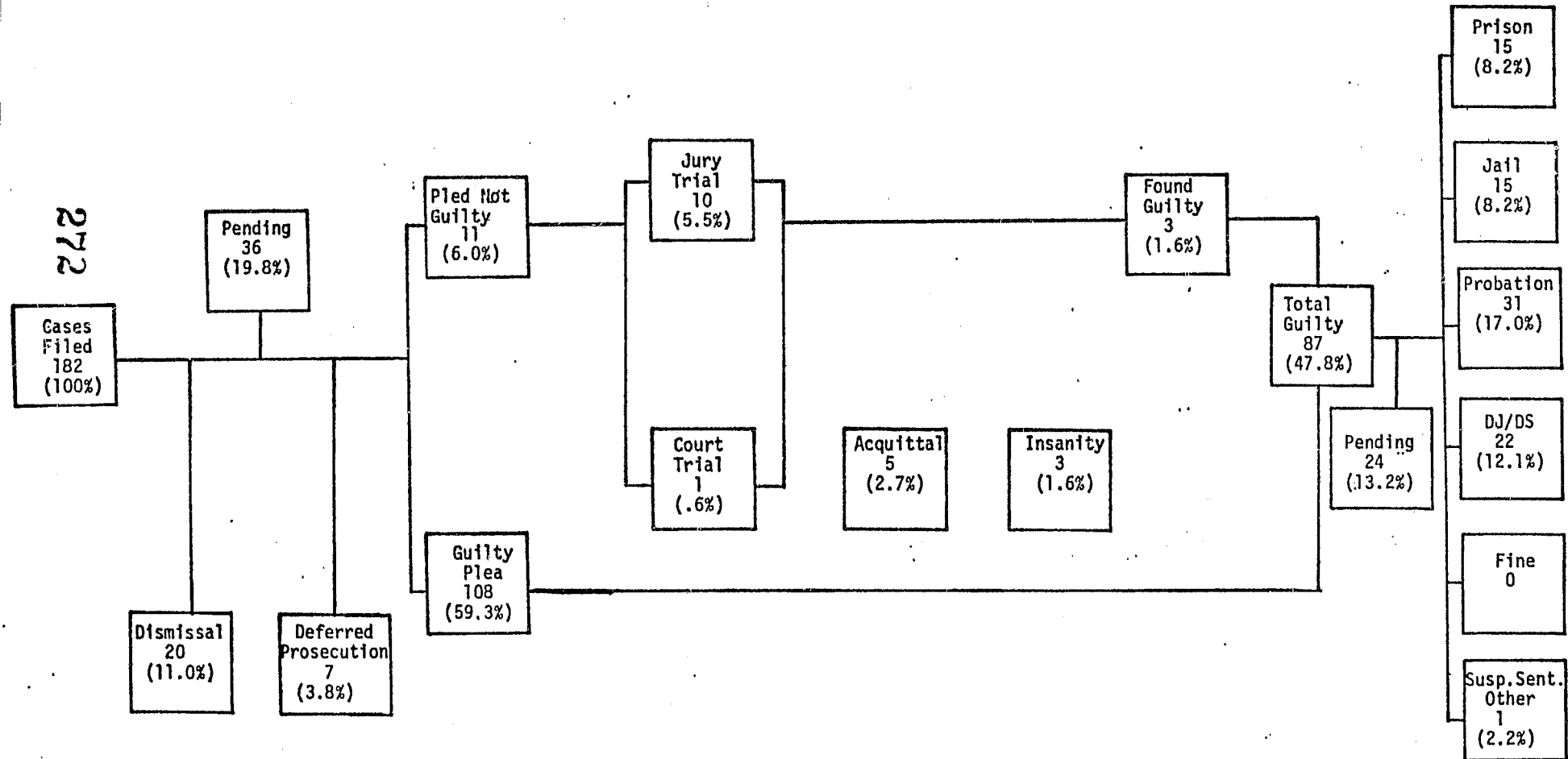
result of a guilty plea. In all, approximately half of the cases filed resulted in a guilty status with less than 5% dropping out through an acquittal or insanity disposition. While only a relatively small proportion of cases entered a plea of not guilty, it is clear that the probability is greater in these cases that a guilty verdict will not be achieved. The interpretation of this statement should be cautious in that there is the possibility that those cases which pled not guilty are not guilty or have insufficient evidence for a guilty verdict. To what extent the guilty verdicts (or pleas) were to the original aggravated assault charge or some lesser offense is unknown from the 1975 data. However, based on a 1974 sample study, it is known that only approximately 4% of the assault cases filed on in the District Court resulted in convictions for the original felony; 16% were reduced to a lesser felony in the conviction, while 30% were reduced to a misdemeanor. As would be expected, the majority of charge reductions occurred when a guilty plea was entered by the suspect.

As can be seen in Figure 49, the largest proportion of cases were placed on probation (31 of total guilty cases), with somewhat fewer cases receiving deferred judgments or deferred sentences. It is assumed that these cases were to receive some period of supervision under which to demonstrate appropriate behavior. Offenders were only half as likely to be sent to prison or to jail as they were to be placed on probation. No offenders were levied a fine as a result of the conviction for an assault.



Figure 49

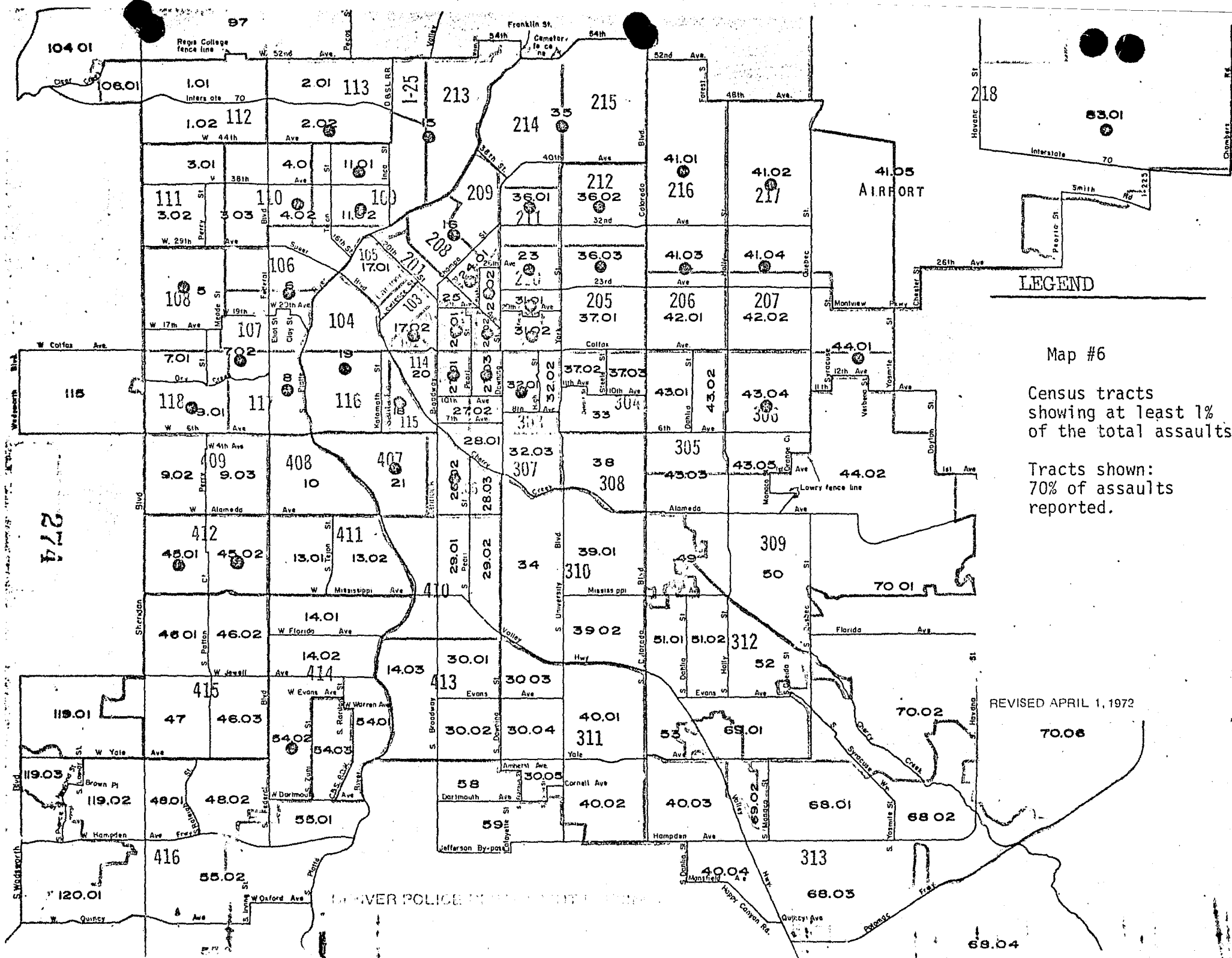
Aggravated Assault-1975 Case Processing-Denver District Court

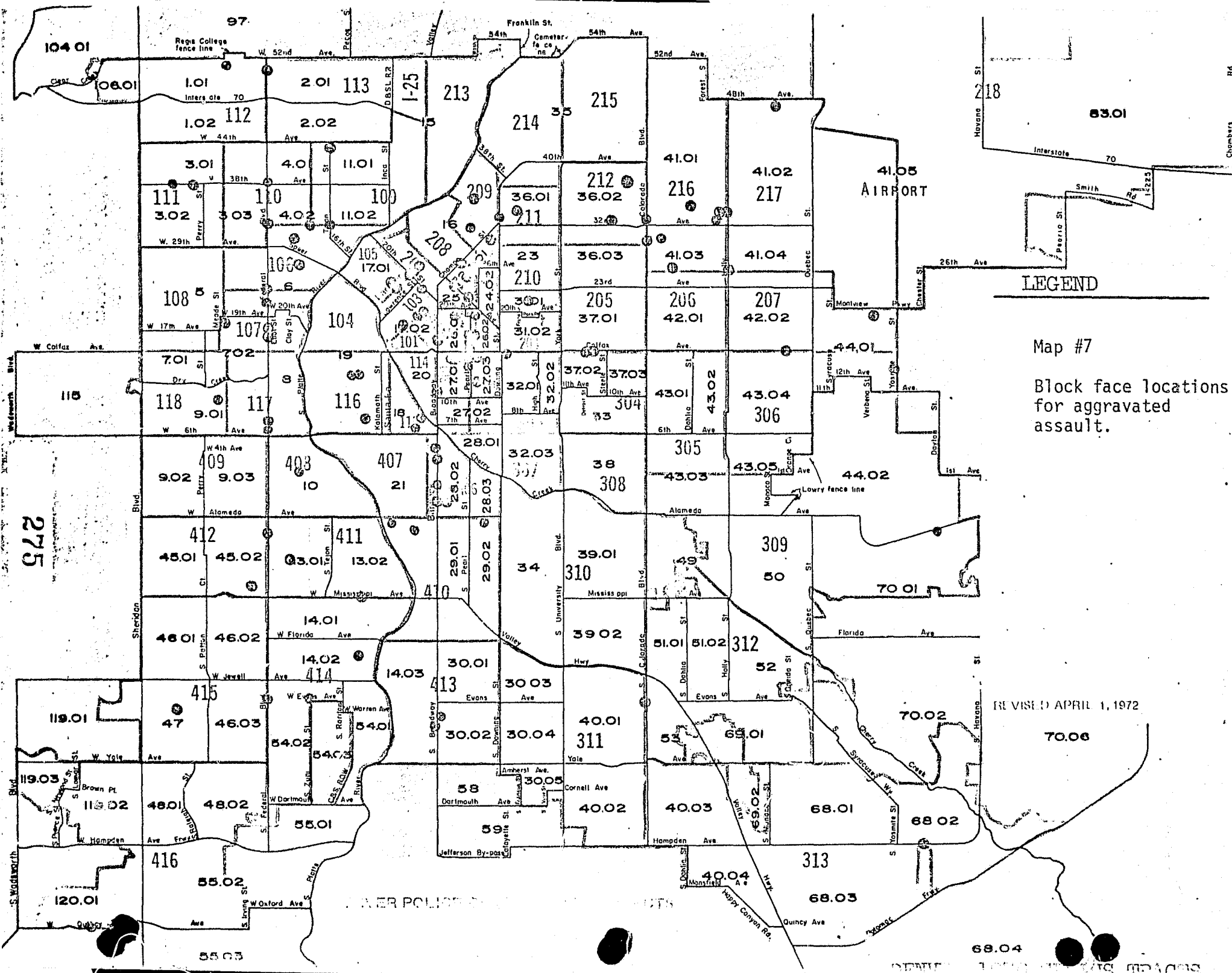


Geographical Dispersion

Map #6 indicates the geographical dispersion of census tracts showing at least 1% of the total assaults occurring in Denver in 1975. The combined census tracts represent approximately 70% of the total assaults reported by the police. Clearly, the census tracts reporting at least 1% of the assaults are north of 6th Avenue, predominantly, with relatively few falling below this route. All of those tracts falling below 6th Avenue are in the Southwest quadrant of the city, with one exception in the Southeast quadrant of the city. The area of most concentration appears in the downtown and Capitol Hill areas of the city. Of the eight highest census tracts all demonstrating at least 2% of the total offenses, five appear in the central area of the city. Block face data reported by the police show the single area of highest frequency on Larimer Street in the older part of downtown Denver in the Northeast quadrant of the city, an area of transition experiencing some urban decay. Also shown by the block face data are areas of high incidence along three main thoroughfares - Pearl Street, Broadway, and Colfax Avenue. While the northern hemisphere of the city shows greater frequency of census tracts with higher assault frequencies, it is the Northeast quadrant (east of Broadway and north of Colfax) which is characterized by high assault incident areas; every census tract in the Northeast quadrant, except four (one of which encompasses the airport) report more than 1% of the assaults (see Map #7).

11





HOMICIDE

HOMICIDE

ANALYSIS OF HOMICIDE IN DENVER

The 1976 Denver Criminal Justice Plan highlighted information related to homicide victims and offenders, from June, 1970 to May, 1972. These offense profile data were collected to serve as a baseline of information to which future years of homicide data could be compared. The major emphasis placed in this analysis of homicide will be directed toward the nature of the offense which occurred in 1975, the most recent annual statistics currently available.

Frequency of Homicide

Analysis of ten years of actual homicide frequency data (1966-1975) reflects an increase from 38 murders reported in 1966 to 71 murders reported in 1975. In 1975, there were 82 initial reports of homicide. Of these 82, four cases were unfounded and seven cases were declared justifiable. During the same ten year period, the city's population increased from 500,800 in 1966 to approximately 524,000 in 1975. This four and one-half percent population increase over the decade occurred while incidents of homicide increased by 86.8% (see Figure 50).

The three year period from 1971 to 1973 appears to be the decade's peak homicide years. In 1975, the 71 homicide incidents fell from 96 in 1973, showing in 1975 a level comparable to that shown in 1969 to 1970.

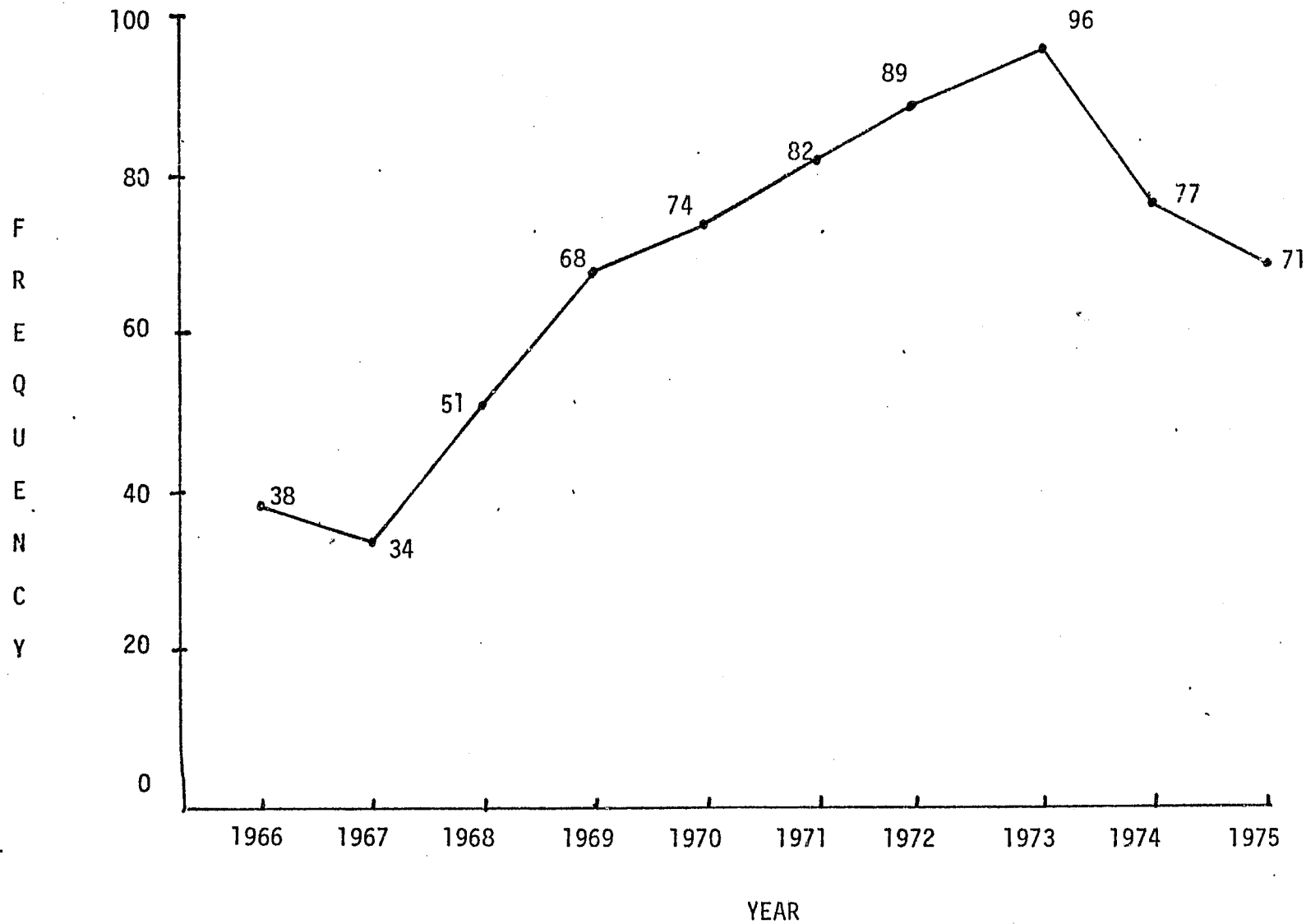
There is little demographic data reported for the years 1970 to 1973 which would suggest a more violence-prone Denver environment, although it is commonly accepted that the late 1960's and early 1970's saw an increase in the number of handguns present in the city. This is partially supported by the increased number of "stolen" handguns recovered by the police department during this period.

A comparison of the ten year absolute number of homicide events from the previous graph with the absolute homicide "rates per 100,000" population reveals that the small population growth itself had little effect on the homicide problem in Denver, and the obvious result is that both trend lines are similar. The "homicide rate" in 1975 is no higher in Denver than it was in 1969. Despite the two years of decreasing rates since 1973, the general trend line indicates a positive slope, representing an increasing homicide rate over time (see Figure 51).

Of the 47 homicide cases reporting location of the attack, 26 victims were attacked inside a building or structure with 21 of these occurring in the living room, bedroom, or kitchen of a residence. Twenty-one homicides occurred on a sidewalk, street, alley or park. Although data were only available on 66% of the 71 homicides, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that a murder victim is more likely to be attacked indoors. This is consistent with the baseline data which reveals that only 40% of all homicides occurred outdoors.

Figure 50

Ten Year Trend of Denver Homicides
1966 - 1975 Excluding
"Justifiable" Events

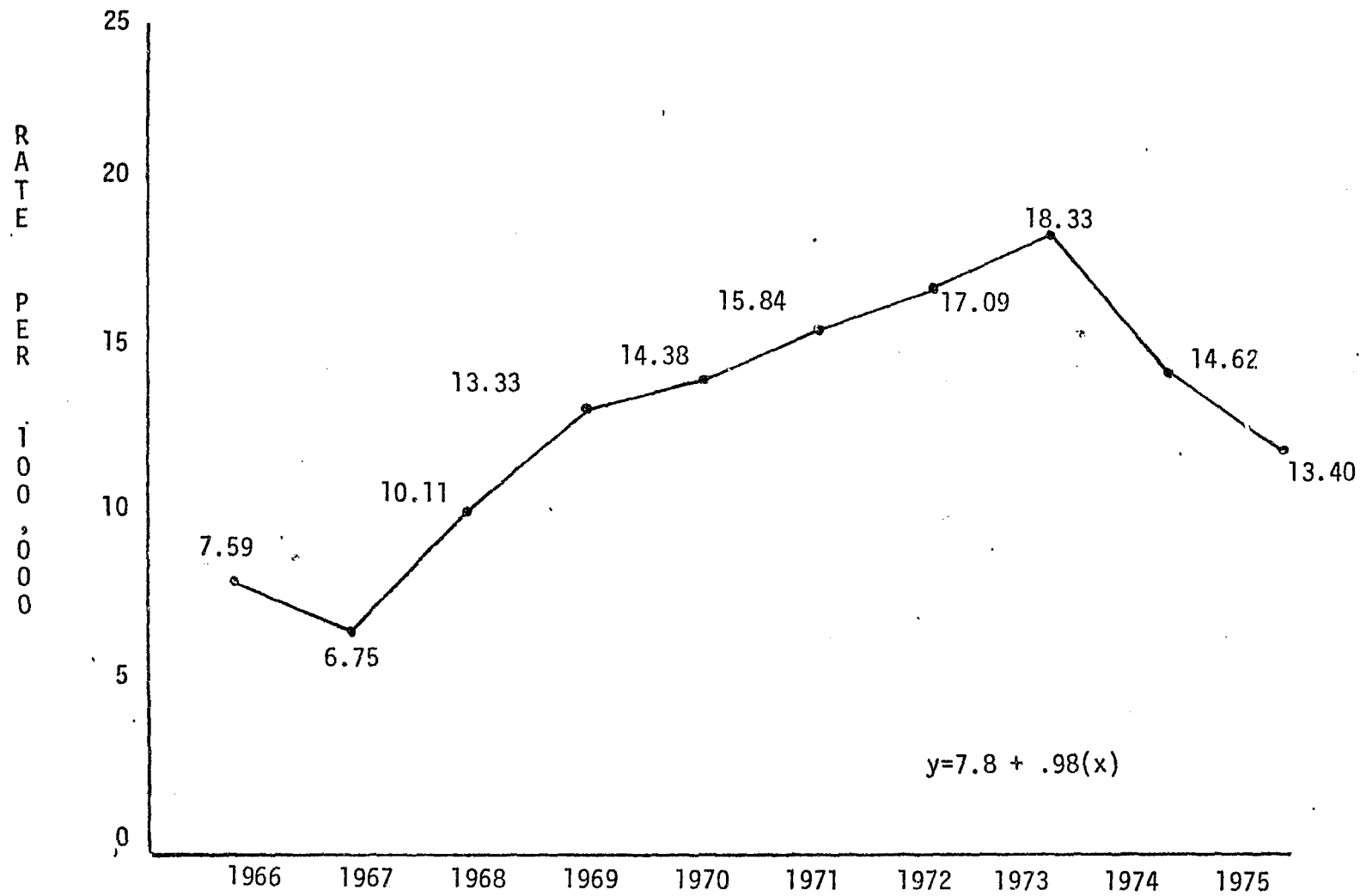


CONTINUED

4 OF 5

Figure 51

Ten Year Trend Denver Homicide
Rate per 100,000



The "time of day" of reported homicides is presented in Figure 52. On the 24-hour clock, peak frequency hours are 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. The 1975 data are exactly similar to the baseline data also reporting these hours as peak homicide periods.

Figure 53 presents data illustrating homicide frequency by day of week. The baseline homicide data suggested that homicides increase each succeeding day after Sunday, reaching the greatest number on Saturday. The 1975 data tend to follow this same trend with surprising similarity. The tendency for increased violent behavior on Saturdays from the 1975 data is dramatic, with the frequencies in this figure also including justifiable homicide events. Over 26% of the 1975 homicides occurred on Saturday. Other days of the week appear to account for a randomly equal number of events. If these data are linked with the fact that approximately 40% of the homicides occur on a sidewalk, alley, or park, there may be some potential for deterring or preventing outside Saturday homicides, particularly if there are a few small geographical areas where such events repeatedly occur. Such a relationship will be examined below.

Monthly fluctuations in homicide incidents in 1975 continue to remain constant with the baseline data. During the first six months of the year, 28 events occurred, with January and March accounting for seven each and April reporting no founded cases. The last six months of the year account for a much larger percentage of the annual homicide rate, with 43 offenses (15 more than the first half of the year) reported. September, the peak month, accounted for ten homicides, July and December

Figure 52

1975 Homicide Frequency
By Time of Day

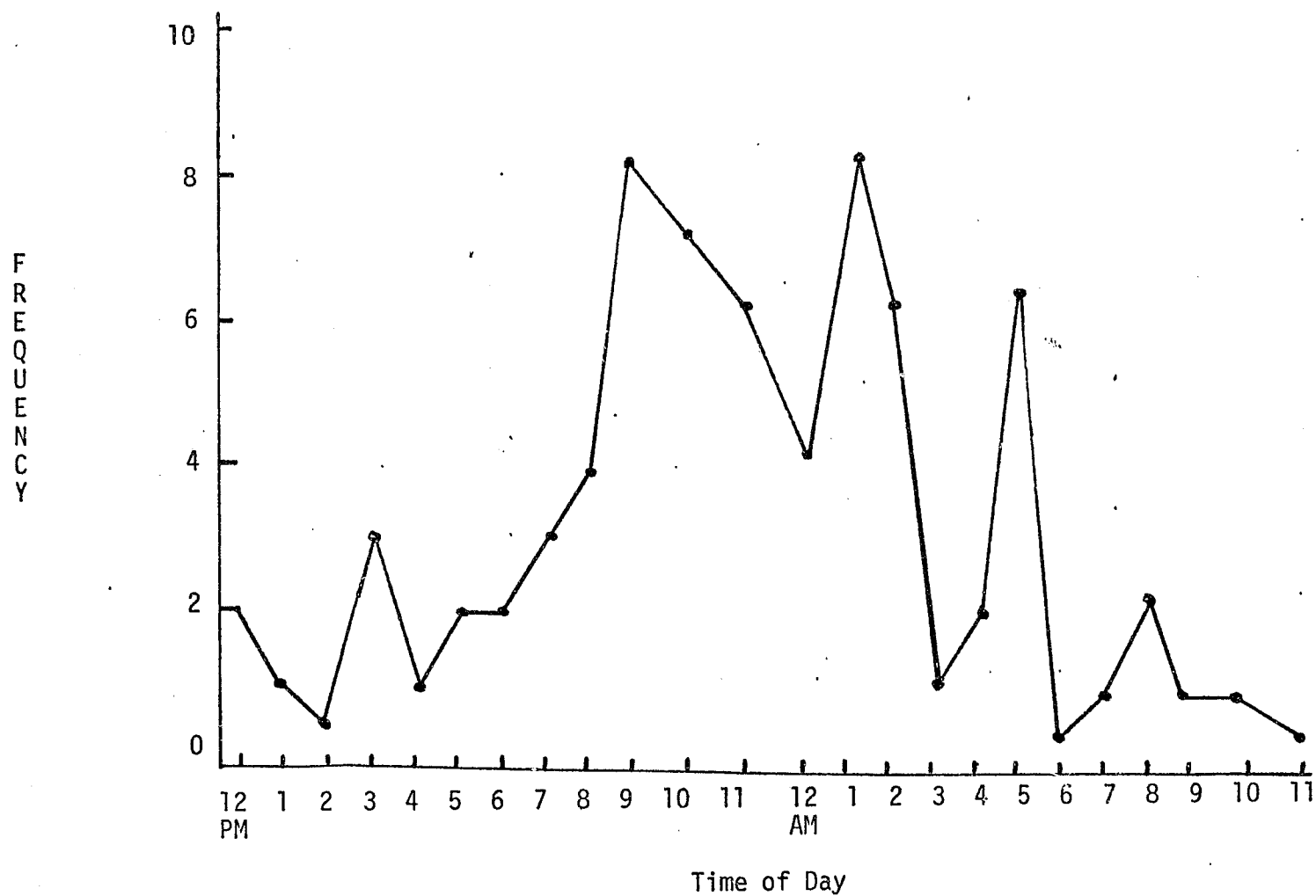
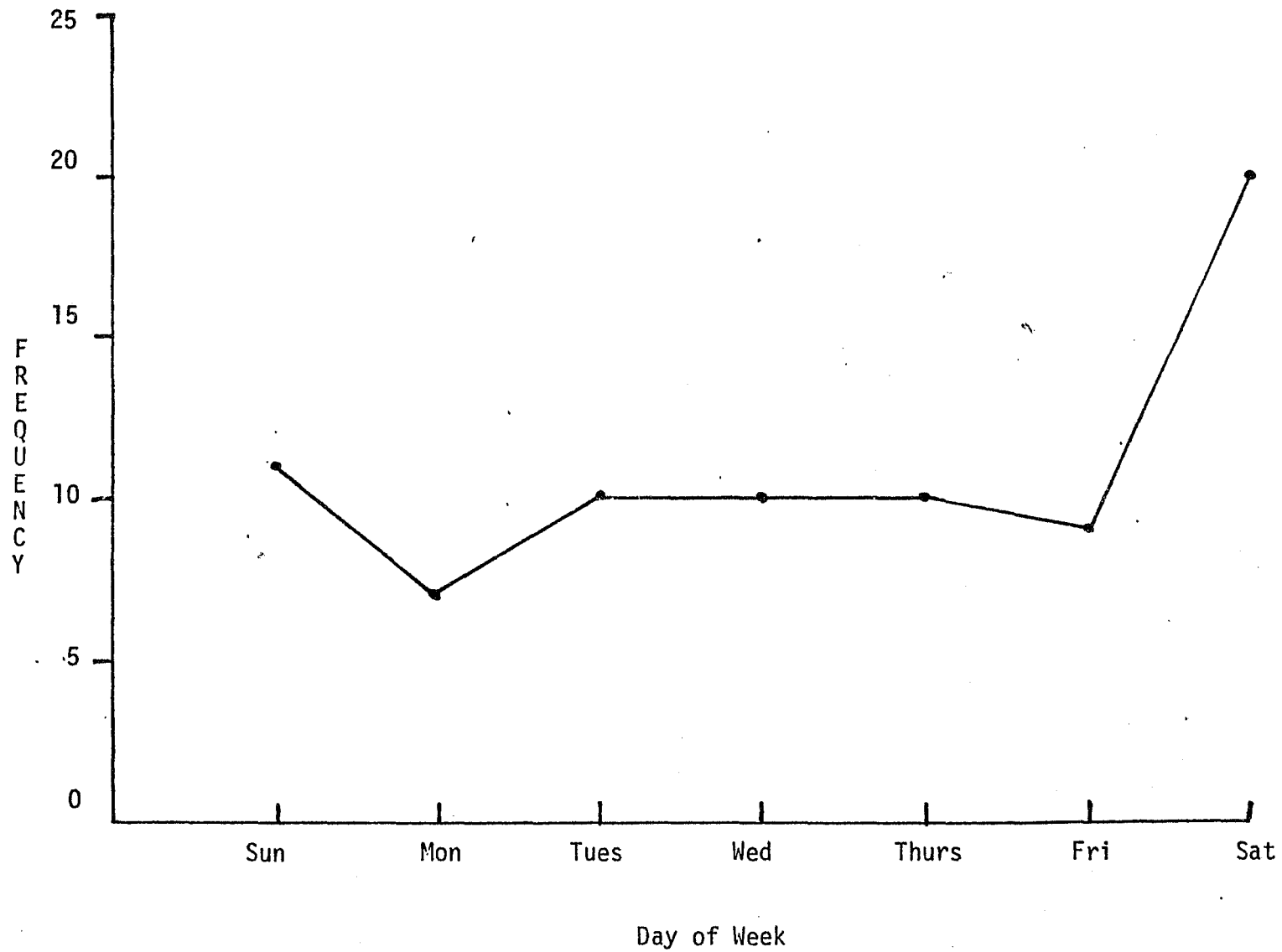


Figure 453

Homicide
Frequency by Day of Week
1975



eight each, six in August, seven in October, and four in November. These data continue to undermine conventional assumptions that the summer months of June, July and August are months of frequent violent crimes including homicide and aggravated assault.

Characteristics of the Victim

The largest proportion of victims (33%) in the murders reported in the baseline data were 20 to 29 years old. This remains consistent with the fact that in 1975, 20.7% of the victims were age 25 to 34 and 18.3% age 20 to 34. Only two 1975 victims were under the age 16 and five were over the age of 65.

The victim is almost always a male, with 14.6% of the total being female. The 1975 male victim frequency of 85.37% is a full 10% higher than males reported in the baseline victim groups. This distribution remains disproportionate at a time when many authorities across the United States are proclaiming significant increases in the number of women becoming victims of violent crime.

The ethnic distribution of victims also remains disproportionate with the minority representation in the general population. However, the 1975 data reflect an increasing proportion of Anglo victims, when compared to the baseline which suggested each of the three major groups suffered equally from homicide. Controlling for ethnic population proportion reveals that Blacks are more likely to be victimized, followed by Chicano and finally Anglos. Homicide rates of 50, 30 and 10 per 100,000 were found for Blacks, Chicanos and Anglos, respectively.

Table 65

Victim's Age at Time of Death in Homicide

Age at Time of Death	Number	Percent
Under 16	2	2.4
16 - 19	5	6.1
20 - 24	15	18.3
25 - 34	17	20.7
35 - 44	12	14.6
45 - 54	6	7.3
55 - 64	6	7.3
65 and Over	5	6.1
Unknown Age	14	17.1
Total	82*	100.0%

*includes "justifiable" and other non-first degree homicides

Table 66

Ethnic Characteristics of Homicide Victim - 1975

Ethnicity	Number of Victims	Percent of Total	Percent General Population
Anglo	39	47.6%	71.5%
Chicano	16	19.5%	16.9%
Black	24	29.3%	9.6%
Other	3	3.6%	2.0%
Total	82*	100.0%	100.0%

*Includes "justifiable" and other non-first degree homicides

Table 67

Cause of Death in the Homicide Offense

Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Unknown	6	8.4
Stabbing	12	16.9
Shooting	49	69.0
Beating	1	1.4
Other	3	4.2
Total	71	100.0

As can be observed from the Table 67 above, cause of death is a gun shot wound in almost two out of three homicides. Death from mutilation, or injuries suffered from knives is the second most frequent killer.

Table 68 reveals in greater detail the type of instrument used in the homicide; as indicated previously, the majority of cases involved a gun of some type. The larger caliber handguns, rifles and shotguns were used relatively less frequently in the killing than the small caliber handgun. Unfortunately, there is a large proportion of handguns with unknown caliber. Subsumed in the category of cutting instruments is a large proportion of knives.

Table 68
Weapon Used in Commission of the Homicide
1975

Weapon Used in the Homicide	Number	Percent of All Cases	Percent of Cases Using Guns
Small Caliber Handgun..	10	14.1	20.4
38 Caliber and Larger Hand Gun	3	4.2	6.1
Rifle/Shot Gun.	4	5.6	8.2
Handgun Caliber Unknown	32	45.1	65.3
Cutting Instrument	12	16.9	-
Bludgeon	1	1.4	-
Other	3	4.2	-
Unknown	6	8.4	-
Total	71	100.0%	100.0%

The baseline data revealed that in nearly one-half of the 139 homicides, the victim had used or was intoxicated from alcohol. The presence of drug use in homicide cases was not confirmed due to a lack of such information about victims. The 1975 homicide data available do not include victim alcohol use, although since other trends in the 1970-72 baseline appear to be remaining stable and repeating themselves in 1975, there is good reason to assume a large percentage of 1975 victims were using alcohol at some point in time just prior to their death.

Characteristics of Homicide Suspect

Of the total number of 58 homicide suspects arrested for which personal information is available, the largest percentage cluster in ages 21 to 35, roughly similar to the age range of homicide victims. Table 69 reports the demographic characteristics of the arrestees. Of some significance is the fact that the age range of 14 to 19 accounts for 31% of the suspects in 1975, while this age range accounted for only 11.5% in the baseline data. During 1975, 13 arrestees for homicide were ages 15 or 16, reflecting greater homicide arrestee activity at a much earlier age than in the past. In terms of frequency of arrest at any one age, ages 15 and 16 and ages 21 and 30 are the four highest ages of suspects with the greatest frequency of arrest. Age 16 accounted for seven arrests, while 15, 21 and 30 accounted for six each.

Information reported in Table 69 was collected from the Denver Police Department, using F.B.I. reports submitted regularly. The F.B.I. reports include "white" and Spanish-surnamed individuals under the category of Anglo, confounding the analysis especially in Denver which reports a 16.1% Spanish-surname population. Two-thirds of the homicide suspects were categorized Anglo, while about one-third were Black. As seen in the 1972 baseline data, 25.9% of the suspect population were Anglo, and 28.8% were Chicano. To what degree a change in the actual ethnic distribution has occurred in 1975 over 1972 (as shown for the victim distribution) is unknown. Males comprise almost the entire population of suspects, with only 7.7% being female. In summary, it can be said the typical suspect was between 14 and 29 years of age, a minority member and male. As the

Table 69

Demographic Characteristics of the 1975 Homicide Offender

Demographic Characteristic	Number	Percent
<u>Age</u>		
Under 14	0	0.0
14 to 19	18	31.0
20 to 29	21	36.3
30 to 39	11	18.9
40 to 49	4	6.9
50 and over	<u>4</u>	<u>6.9</u>
Total	58*	100.0
<u>Ethnic Group</u>		
Anglo	43	66.2
Black	20	30.8
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Total	65	100.0
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	60	92.3
Female	<u>5</u>	<u>7.7</u>
Total	65	100.0

*Age characteristics represent actual homicide arrestees, while ethnic and sex characteristics represent homicide suspects.

data indicate, minority members are overrepresented in the suspect population.

The distribution by sex of the homicide arrestee is comparable to that

of the victim. Suspects were female in only 13.4% of the cases for which information is available. This compares almost exactly with the baseline data which reported 13.7% female suspects. There is historical strength to support the fact that at least 85% of homicide suspects over the past five years and specifically for 1975, are male suspect.

Unavailable in the 1975 data are indications of the number of suspects identified by the police, the relationship between the suspect and the victim, and the alcoholic and drug involvement of the suspect at the time of the homicide. However, there are available official police data indicating adult and juvenile arrests for the reported homicides. During 1975, 56 adults and nine juveniles were arrested for homicide. These frequencies are 21.1% lower than 1974 reported adult arrests, but higher for juvenile reported arrests. Of interest is the fact that official police data report that 40 (56.3%) of the actual offenses were cleared by arrest.

Based on a cohort analysis conducted by the DACC, data are available showing prior arrest and conviction records for adult homicide arrestees, and their subsequent recidivism. While care must be taken in using the data due to the small sample size, the data do indicate some interesting facts. For example, 36% of the homicide suspect sample had at least one prior arrest, with the great majority having two or more prior offenses for any type of offense. Looking at prior convictions for a Class I offense, again the majority had at least one prior conviction (66.7%).

Systems Response

Of the 14 juvenile homicide arrests, four were by a special officer and ten were made by a uniformed patrol officer. However, the Denver Police Department's monthly Crime Report only confirms a total of nine juvenile homicide arrests. This discrepancy probably reflects five line personnel arrests for homicide which were changed immediately to another offense and thus were appropriately not reported in the UCR.

Notwithstanding this reporting discrepancy, the fact that the bulk of juvenile homicide arrests are effected by uniformed police officers as opposed to juvenile or other detectives, is an interesting result.

From the Denver Anti-Crime Council/Police Foundation data survey, it is revealed that 53.8% of adult homicide arrests are effected by uniform patrol officers. The Central Investigative Unit effects 13.4% of homicide arrests and in nearly one-third of the arrests, the bureau initiating the event was unknown. These data are based on an extremely small sample of homicide cases. If it were larger, the number of homicide arrests initiated by Central Investigative Unit would probably account for most, if not all, the cases for which data are not available.

Limited data are available resulting from the Police Foundation study indicating the manner in which the homicides became known to the police. All cases shown in the survey were reported by telephone using the 911 emergency number. Arrests made in the homicide cases were most frequently by a uniform officer or less frequently by the Central Investi-

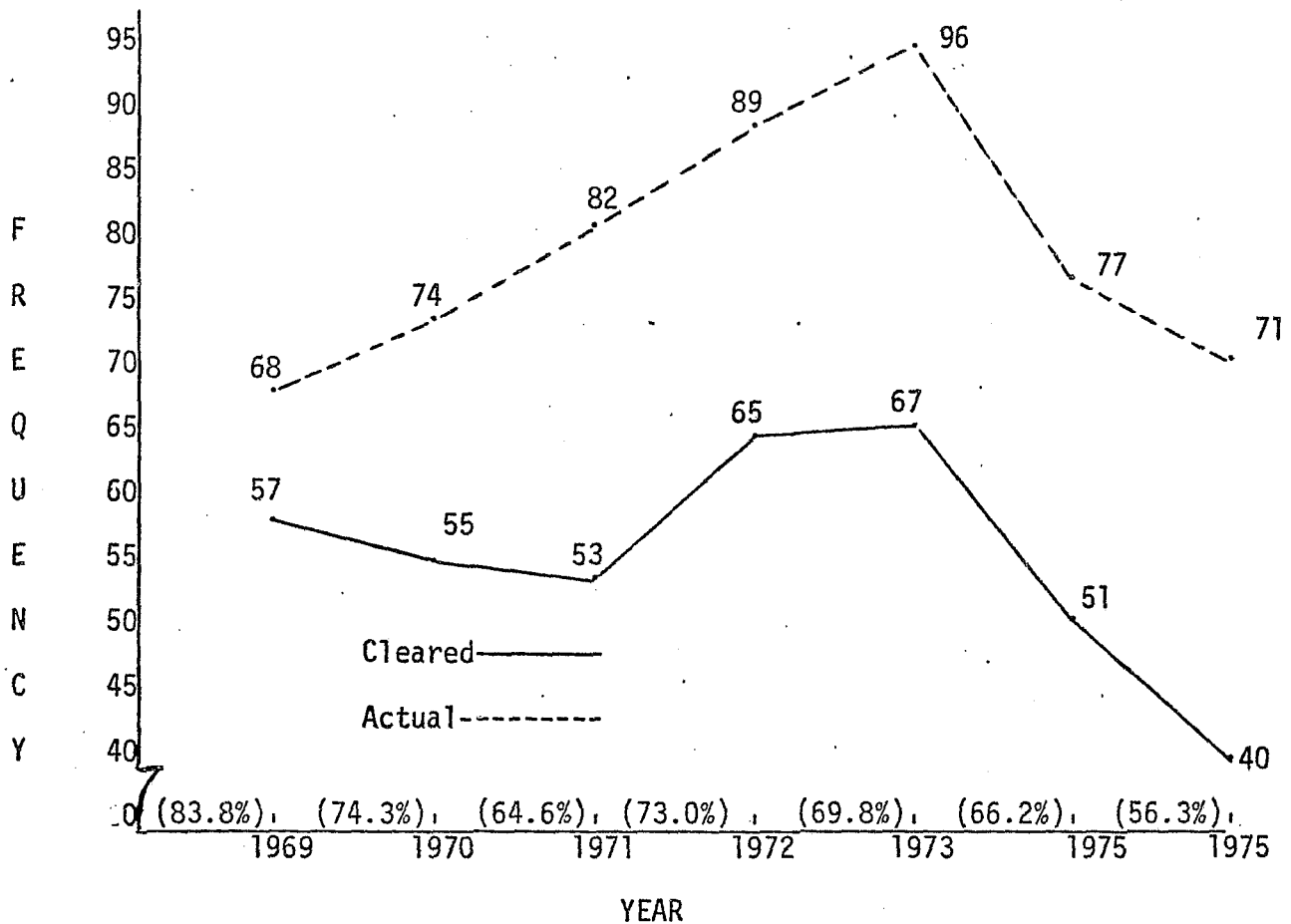
gative bureau. Information breaking out juvenile homicide arrests reveals that uniform officer (as opposed to the Delinquency Control Division) made juvenile arrests most frequently.

Police dispositional information reveals that homicides were most frequently cleared by arrest. Information collected in the Police Foundation study suggests that 67% of the homicides were cleared by arrest, leaving 32.8% of the cases unsolved, or not cleared by arrest. These data are somewhat overreported when compared to the 1975 police data, in that these data show 56% (40) were cleared by arrest leaving 31 (43.6%) unsolved cases.

As shown in Figure 54, homicides have shown an increase between 1969 and 1973, followed by two years of decrease. In general, the frequency of clearances has followed the movement of actual homicides in a rather loose manner from year to year. Of particular importance is the fact that since 1969, the ratio of clearances to actual offenses has decreased steadily until reaching its lowest point in 1975. Data are not available to empirically account for this phenomena. As a proposition, however, the observation of a declining clearance rate may be accounted for by an increasing proportion of stranger-to-stranger homicides. The 1970-1972 homicide baseline study indicated that in only approximately 17% of the cleared cases were police investigative techniques attributed with the identification of a suspect and subsequent arrest. Identification of the offender, according to this early study, relied primarily on the self-confessions of the suspect or the assistance of the victim (in those cases where the victim dies some period after infliction of the

Figure 54

Actual and Cleared Homicides by Year

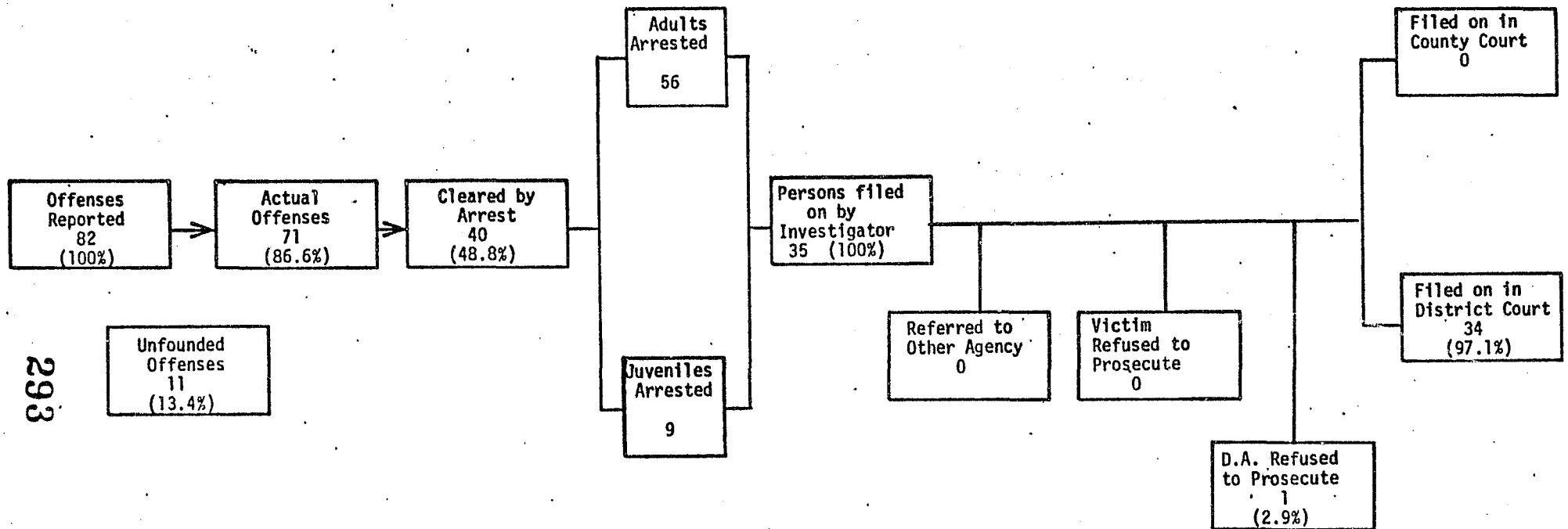


wound), witness, or informer. Thus, with the increase of stranger-to-stranger homicides where identification of the offender was impossible by the victim, witness or informer, the decrease in the clearance rate can be understood.

Looking at Figure 55, a case processing flow presents the movement of homicide cases through the criminal justice system to the District Court. The adults and juveniles arrested resulted in 35 (54%) cases being filed with the District Attorney by the police investigator.

Figure 55

1975 Case Processing - Homicide



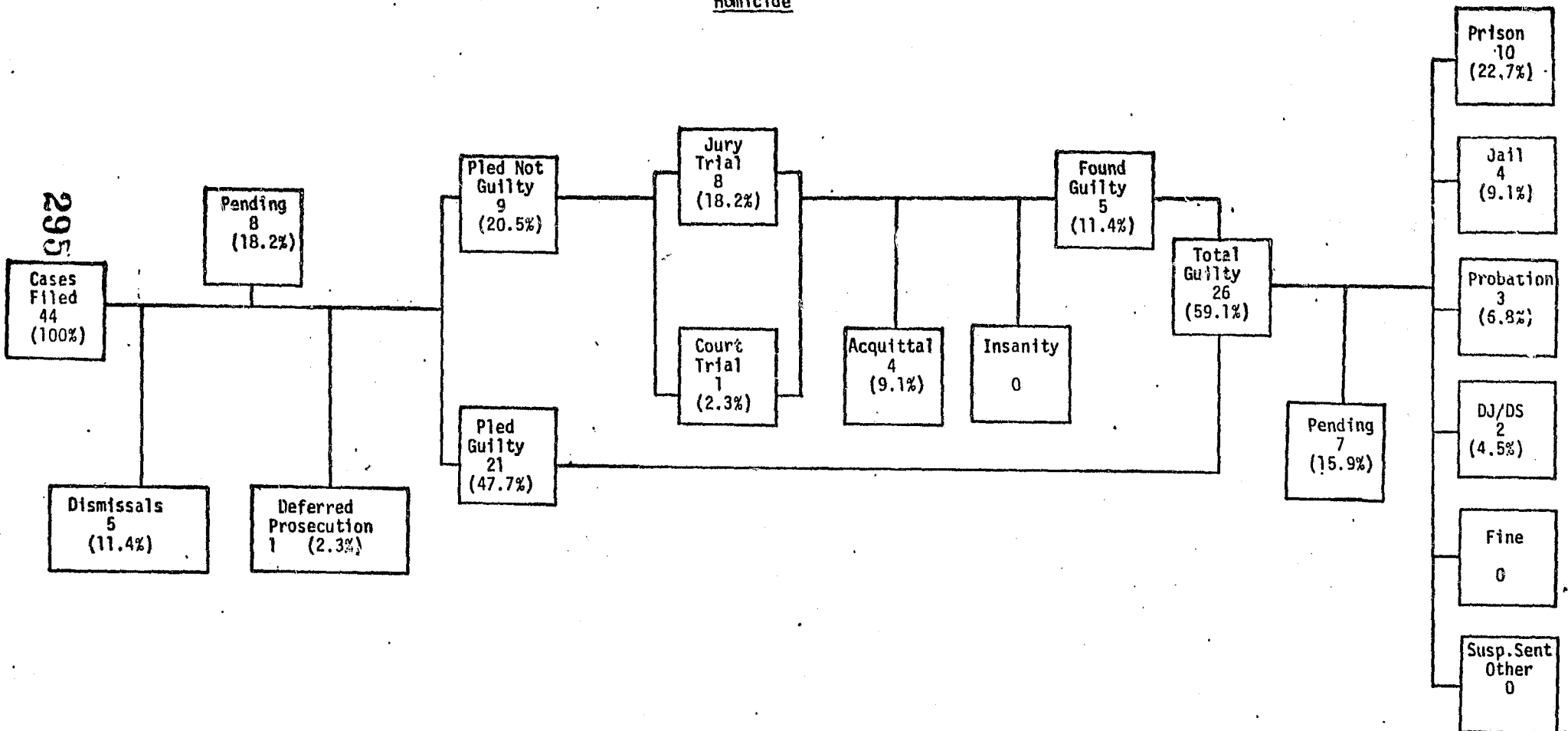
Of these, all but one (2.9%) were filed on in the District Court; the single case was not filed because the District Attorney refused to prosecute. The movement of homicide cases through the criminal justice system is rather uncluttered in that there are no "victim refusals" for obvious reasons, and there are no cases filed on in the County Court. The 97.1% rate filed in the District Court reflects a high filing rate by the District Attorney of those cases filed on by the police investigator. Looking at the filing rate for the police investigator, 54% is still a high rate of filings for those adults and juveniles arrested.

Figure 56 assesses the movement of cases through the District Court for adult filings. A discrepancy is observed between the number of filings indicated in Figure 55 and Figure 56. Accounting for the discrepancy, in part, is the fact that two different data sources are being used; the State Judicial Department and Denver Police Department. The 1975 case processing District Court data were obtained from the State Judicial Department. Included in these data may have been cases originally filed on by the police for other offenses such as aggravated assault. As seen in the figure, 68% of the homicides went to trial with the majority entering a guilty plea. Where not guilty pleas were entered, slightly more than 55% of the cases resulted in guilty verdicts, the majority of which came from a jury. More than half of the homicides were adjudicated and found (or entered a plea of) guilty. Prison was the disposition used most frequently. Surprisingly, nearly 35% of the cases found guilty received probation, deferred sentence or judgment or were placed in jail. Accounting for this is the fact that charge reductions occurred between

Figure 56

1975 Case Processing - Denver District Court

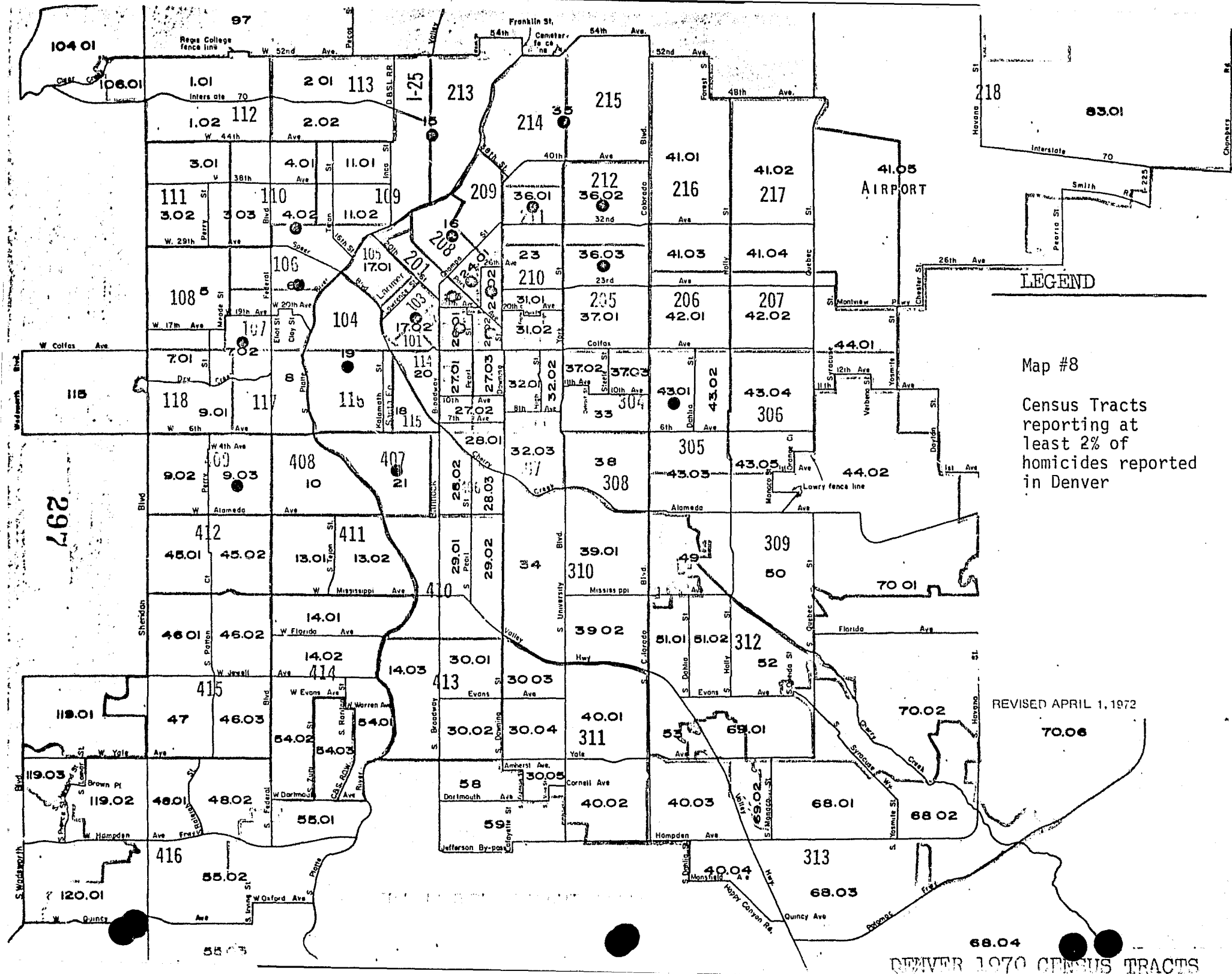
Homicide



the initial court hearing and disposition. Data from a 1974 sample collected by DACC indicates that no homicides resulted in convictions for the original charge; rather, the majority of cases resulted in convictions for lesser felonies (64%) while the remaining cases were reduced to misdemeanors. Subsumed in the lesser felonies may have been such offenses as manslaughter. The fact that convictions for the original charge did not occur may be accounted for by the fact that proving premeditation is difficult, and the fact that juries may have difficulty convicting an individual for first degree murder.

Geographical Dispersion

Homicides were reported most frequently in Capitol Hill and the downtown areas of the city. Generally, the northern sections of the city reported homicides more frequently, with the northeast quadrant showing the most incidents (see Map 8). With the exception of two census tracts, all tracts showing at least 2% of the total homicides (that is two homicides) were located north of 6th Avenue. No census tracts showing at least two homicides were found in the southwest quadrant, south of Alameda Avenue, or in the southeast quadrant south of Colfax Avenue. It can be posited that homicides occur in the less wealthy areas, or in those areas in which there are more minority residents. Of considerable interest is the fact that while the homicides tend to predominate in those areas characterized by higher minority population, 1975 data reveal that Anglo victims comprise nearly 50% of the homicides. By looking at the rates per 100,000 population, it is evident that Blacks are victimized at higher rates than Spanish-surname who have a higher rate than Anglos. The rates observed are 50, 20 and 10 per 100,000, for Blacks, Spanish-surname, and Anglos, respectively.



Block face information for reported homicides are available showing the locations and areas of highest incidence. All the block face locations, except one, were located in the downtown area, with the majority of these occurring in the old downtown area of the city along Larimer Street. This area is similarly characterized by high assault incidence figures. Given the rather concentrated homicide areas, especially in the downtown and Capitol Hill area, implications for protective patrol techniques can be drawn especially for those incidents occurring on the street and sidewalks.

LARCENY



ANALYSIS OF LARCENY IN DENVER

The crime of larceny can be defined as the taking of someones property of value without authorization. The intent of the offender must be to permanently deprive the victim of the stolen belongings. Colorado Revised Statues place larceny under the general category of theft, with a loss of \$100 or more considered a Class 4 felony, and one less than \$100 a Class 3 misdemeanor.

The police definition of these crimes follows guidelines established by the FBI's, Uniform Crime Report. Grand Larceny, a Class 1 offense, involves the theft of items \$100 or more, and Petty Larceny, Class 2, is a theft of items less than \$100 in value. A third category is larceny by bailee, and is a Class 2 offense involving theft by a bonded agent regardless of the value of the property taken. Specific offenses in the larceny category include shoplifting, auto prowls, auto strips, yard prowls, and thefts by stealth. Current data indicate that the greatest proportion of founded offenses are auto prowls and strips.

OFFENSE AND ARREST TRENDS

Larceny, when petty offenses are added, is typically the most popular criminal offense. More larcenies are committed than any other crime. Even when Class 1 offenses are studied, Grand Larceny is second only to burglary in terms of frequencies. Together, the property crimes of burglary and larceny compose nearly three-fourths of all Class 1 crimes, with larceny alone constituting 30% of the total.

The following graphs present frequencies and percentage changes for total larceny offenses, and rates per 100,000 population for both Denver and a national sample, over a seven year period - 1969-1975. Total offenses (as seen in Figure 57) show a slight increasing trend of 2.6% per year over the seven years. During the past two years the rates have increased 14 and 12 percent respectively with a total of 22,538 offenses reported in 1975.

Figure 59 illustrates the crime as a rate per 100,000 population and contrasts Denver's data with an average of all cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 population. As noted, both projections follow a similar pattern year to year, with Denver's rates slightly higher during the 1969-1973 period, but then falling slightly lower for 1974-75. The significance of these fluctuations in the data is suppressed by the traditional shortcomings in UCR reporting. More importantly is the closely matched pattern suggesting that Denver's offense rates are similar to that of other cities of the same size.

ARRESTS

Due to unknown monetary values of stolen property in larceny arrests, many suspects are placed in one arrest category by the police. Thus, it is difficult to distinguish between grand and petty offenses in any analysis of arrestees. The data representing total arrests per year from 1969 through 1975 are presented in Figure 58. During the seven year projection there was an overall slight increase of 4.4% in arrests. The pronounced increases in offenses in 1970 and in the 1974-75 period are matched by proportional increases in arrests.

Figure 57

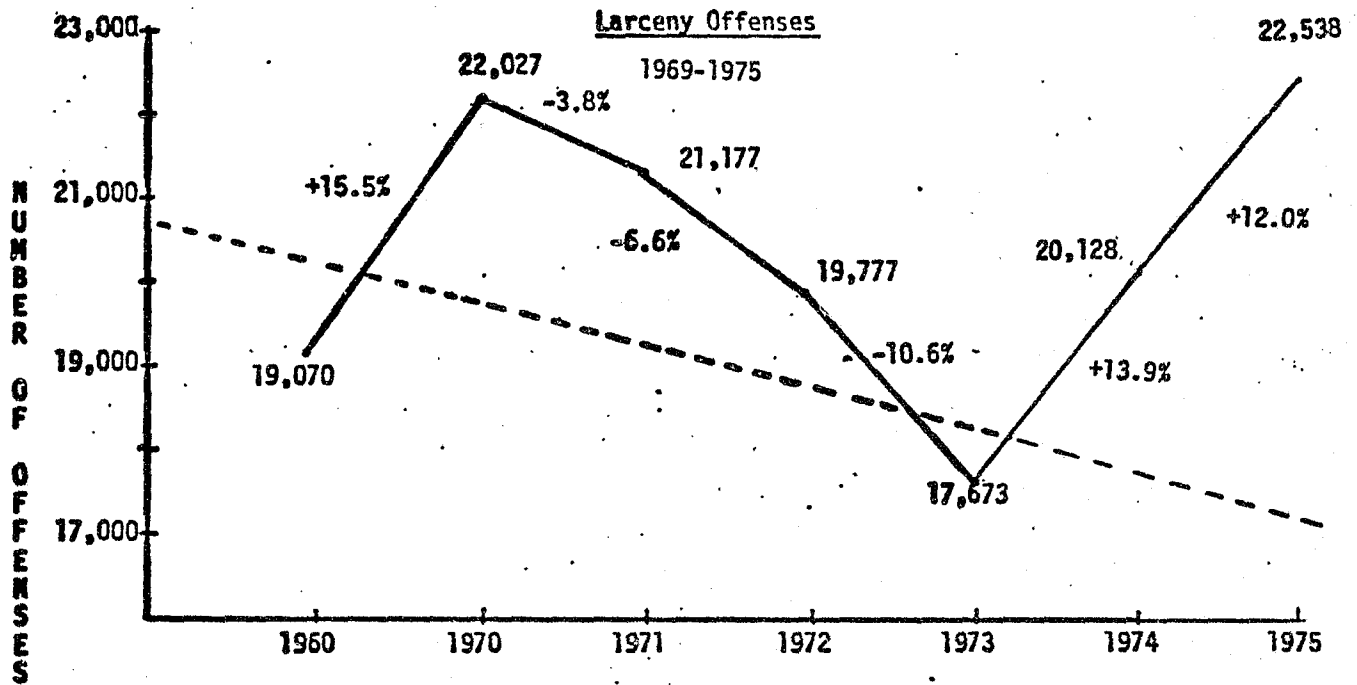
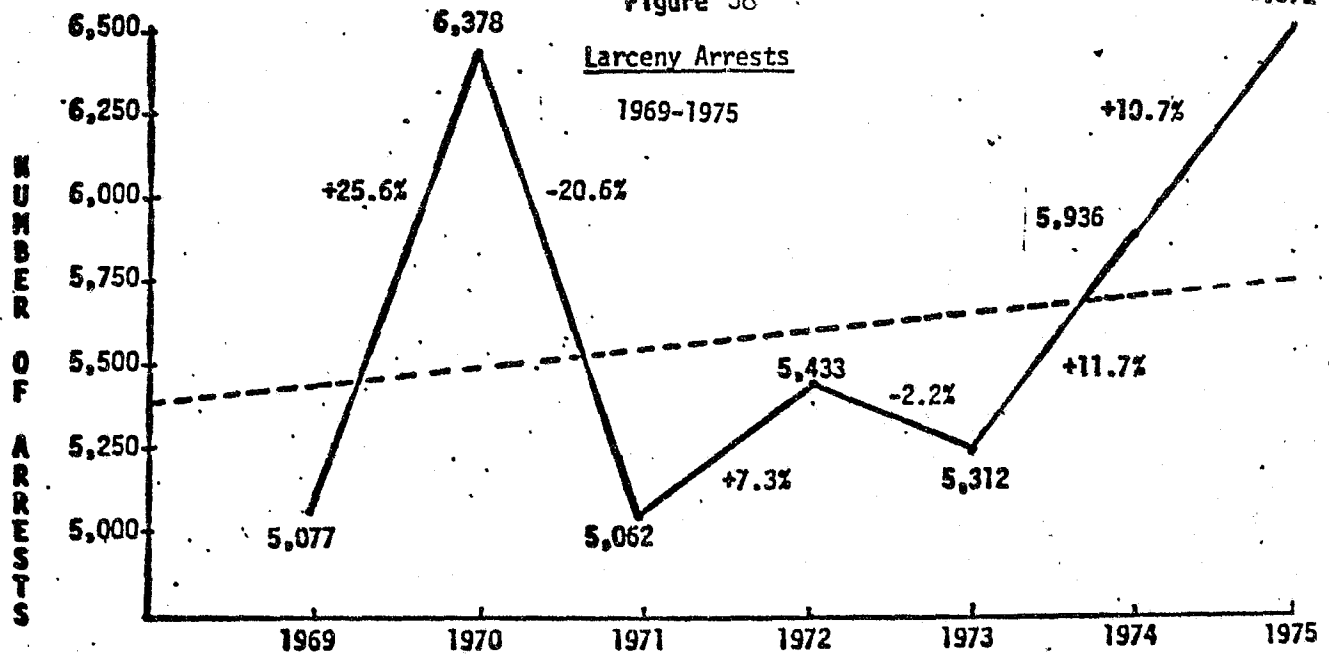


Figure 58



The following graphs present frequencies and percentage changes for total larceny offenses, and rates per 100,000 population for both Denver and a national sample, over a seven year period - 1969-1975. Total offenses (as seen in Figure 57) show a slight increasing trend of 2.6% per year over the seven years. During the past two years the rates have increased 14 and 12 percent respectively with a total of 22,538 offenses reported in 1975.

Figure 59 illustrates the crime as a rate per 100,000 population and compares Denver's data with an average of all cities between 500,000 and 1,000,000 population. As noted, both projections follow a similar pattern year to year, with Denver's rates slightly higher during the 1969-1973 period, but then falling slightly lower for 1974-75. The significance of these fluctuations in the data is suppressed by the traditional shortcomings in UCR reporting. More importantly is the closely matched pattern suggesting that Denver's offense rates are similar to that of other cities of the same size.

ARRESTS

Due to unknown monetary values of stolen property in larceny arrests, many suspects are placed in one arrest category by the police. Thus, it is difficult to distinguish between grand and petty offenses in any analysis of arrestees. The data representing total arrests per year from 1969 through 1975 are presented in Figure 58. During the seven year projection there was an overall slight increase of 4.4% in arrests. The pronounced increases in offenses in 1970 and in the 1974-75 period are matched by proportional increases in arrests.

Figure 57

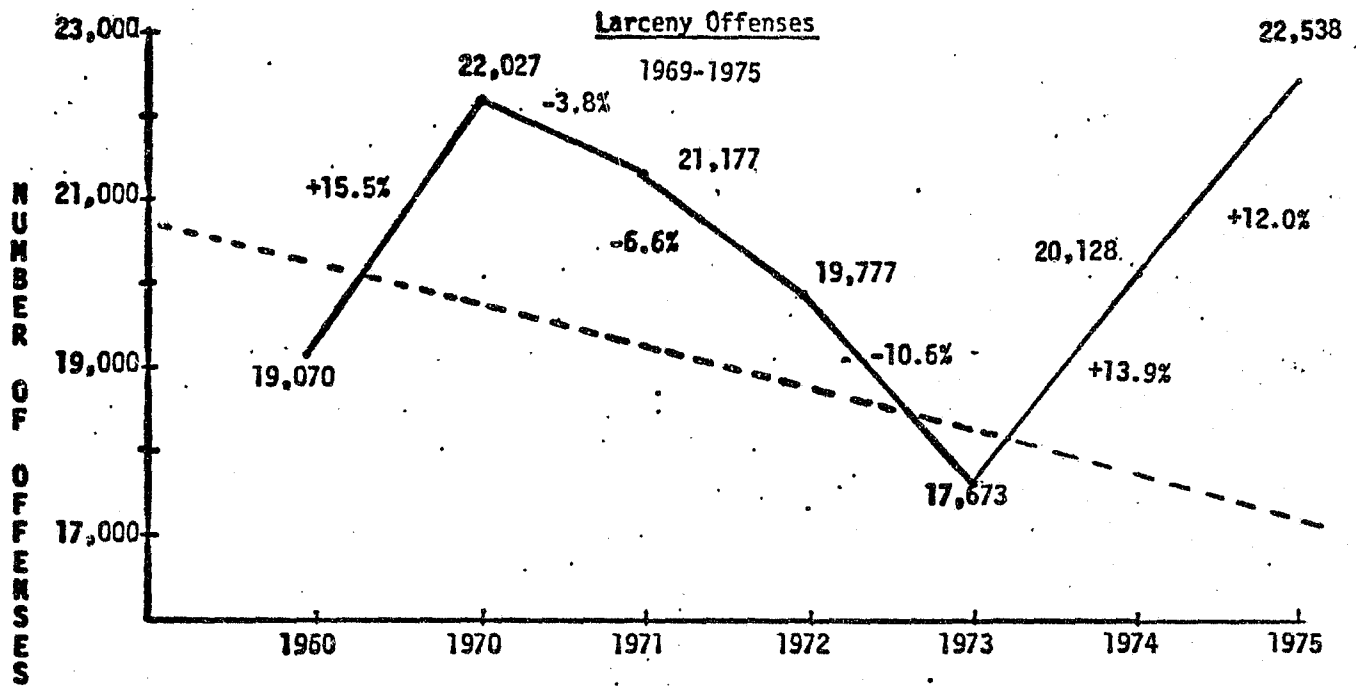


Figure 58

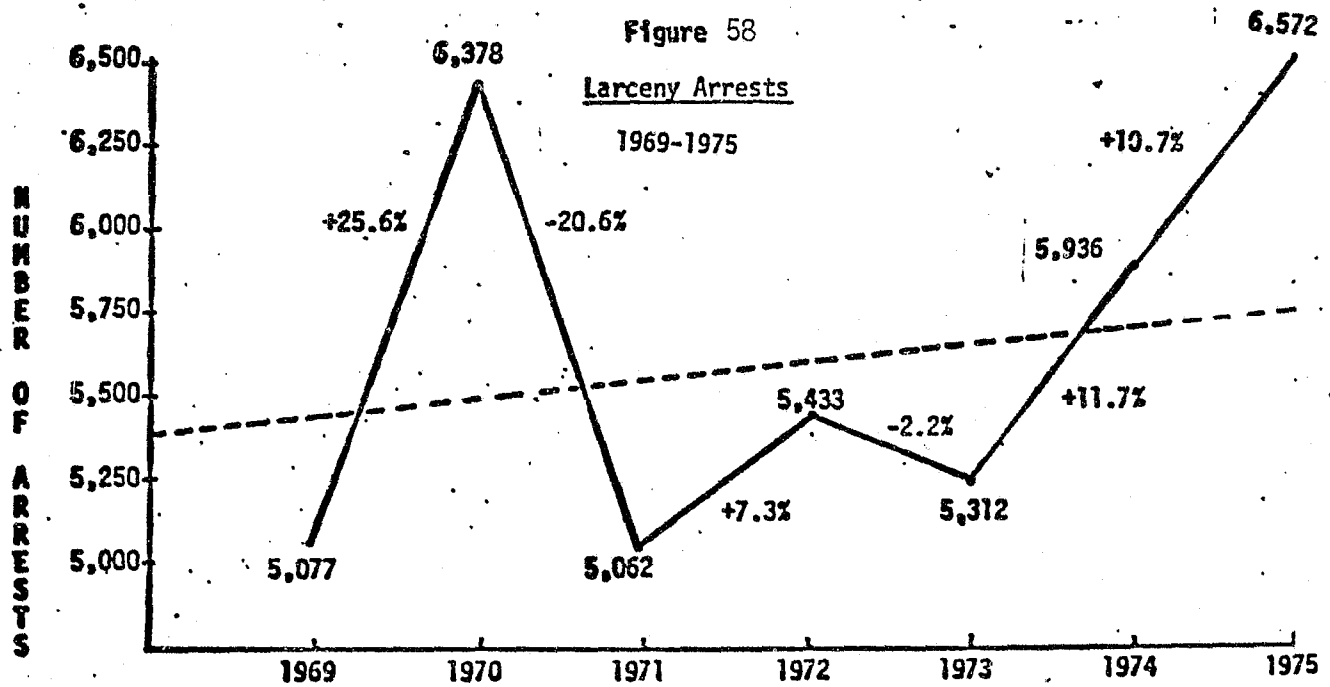
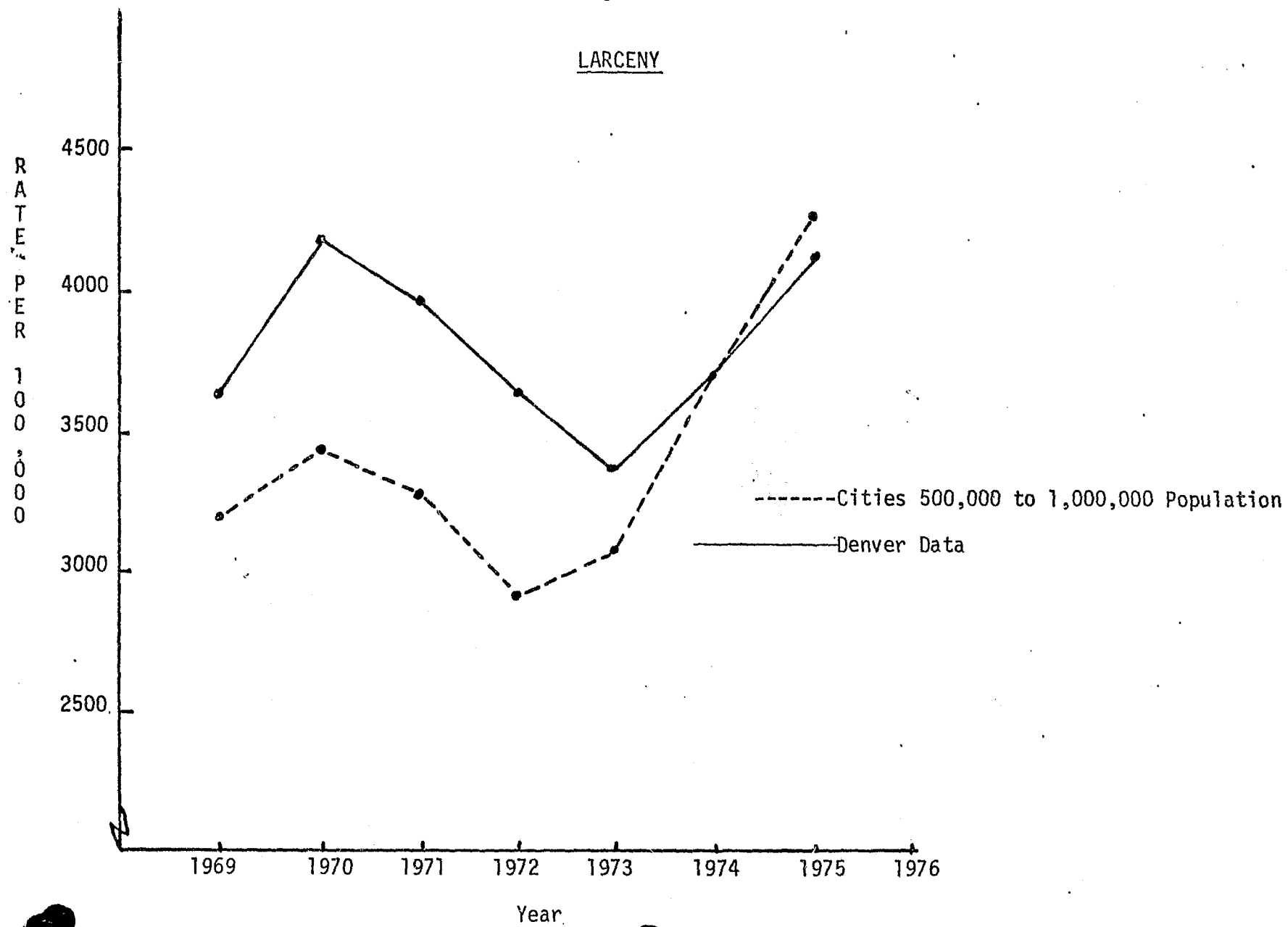


Figure 59

LARCENY

Data breaking out petty from grand larceny for the seven year period indicate that while there were approximately equal numbers of these two classes during the 1969-1973 years, there were proportionally higher increases in grand as compared with petty offenses in 1974 and 1975. Grand larceny rose by 23% in 1974 and by 12% in 1975, while petty larceny increased by only 5 and 11% respectively.

ARRESTEE CHARACTERISTICS

A total of 3,651 adults and 2,921 juveniles were arrested for larceny in Denver in 1975. Of those arrested a little more than two-thirds were male. For all arrestees, 33% were white, 41% black, and 27% chicano.

ARREST COHORT STUDY

A small sample of arrestees entering Denver City Jail were followed for a period of one year to determine rearrest patterns. There were 63 larceny arrestees followed during the study period, and they were separated by the number of prior arrests they had. Table 70 presents data reflecting the number of Class 1 rearrests. As noted in the Table, for those arrested with no previous arrest history, there were no Class 1 rearrests. For those with one, two or more prior arrests between 21 and 29% were subsequently rearrested on a Class 1 charge. However, it is important to note that in some instances the number of arrestees is too small to be statistically meaningful.

Results from this study suggest that prior arrest history for larceny suspects increases the likelihood of subsequent Class 1 rearrest.

Table 70

Arrest Cohort Study
Prior Larceny Arrests by One Year
Class One Re-Arrests

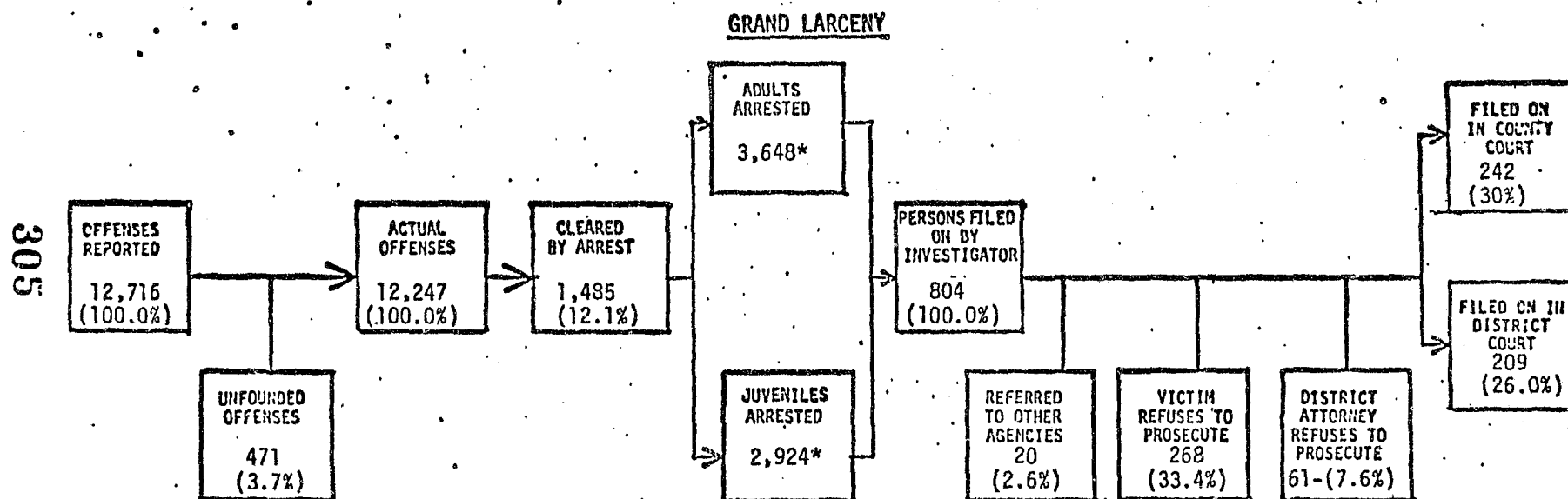
Total Prior Arrests	<u>One Year Class One Re-Arrests</u>					
	None		One		Two Plus	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	19	100%	0	0	0	0
One	5	71%	2	29%	0	0
Two Plus	29	78%	4	11%	4	11%

CASE PROCESSING

The following Figure illustrates a case flow analysis of grand larceny arrests for 1975. Approximately 12.1% of all founded offenses were cleared by arrest. Of the 6,572 larceny arrests made during the year, 804 or 12.2% were filed on by investigating detectives. For these cases 451 reached filing in either District or County Court. Of the remaining cases filed on by investigating detectives, one-third did not reach court due to victim refusal to prosecute (see Figure 60).

Figure 60

1975 Case Processing



* Data for number of arrests include arrests for petty larceny.

DENVER DISTRICT COURT CASE PROCESSING

The data in Figure 61 illustrate the case processing flow for larceny cases in Denver during 1975. All of the cases that were still active from 1974 or filed on during 1975 are listed. A total of 314 cases were processed during the calendar year.

Of those cases processed, 64% pled guilty, 5% not guilty and the remainder were dismissed or deferred. Of those cases going to jury trial, 53% were found guilty.

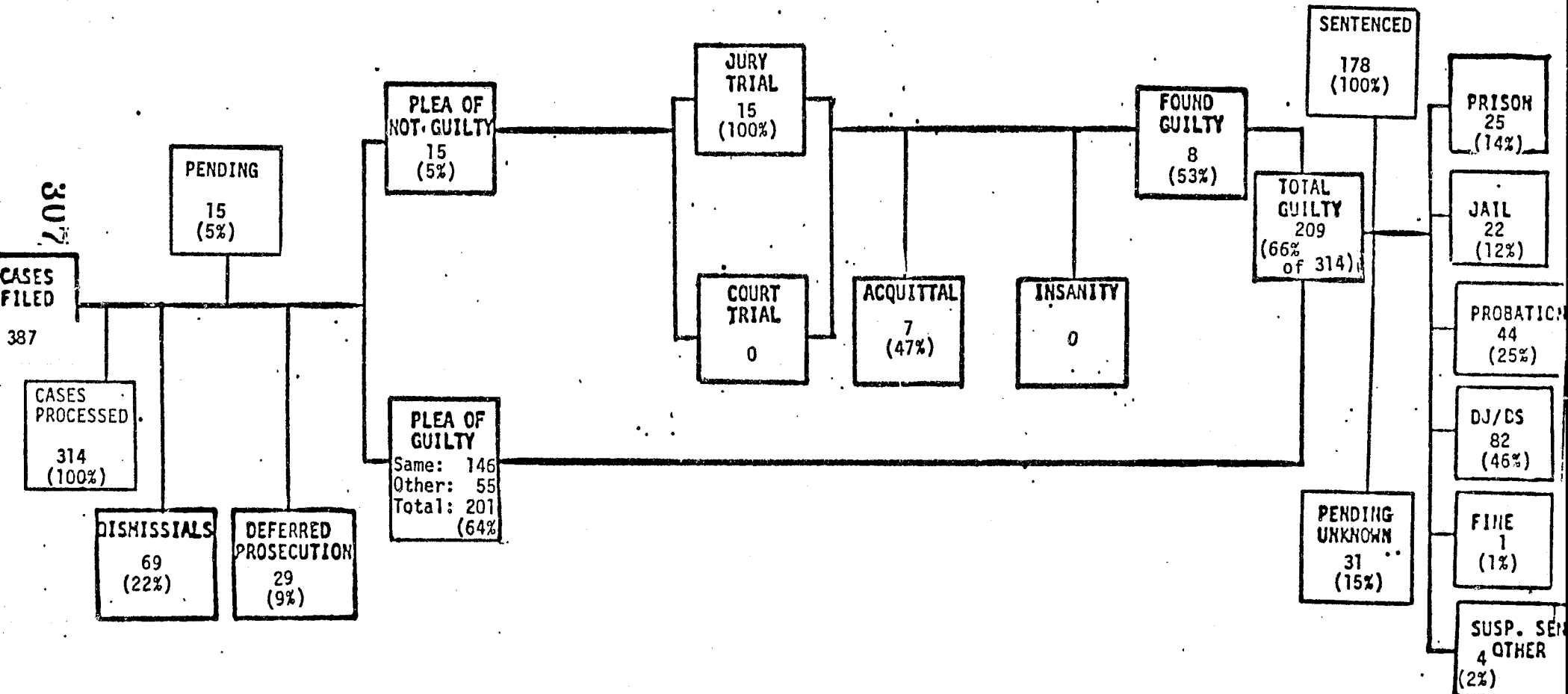
There were 178 cases sentenced during 1975 with 46% receiving some form of deferred sentence, and another 25% were placed on probation. Only 26% were sentenced to either the state penitentiary or the county jail.

PROPERTY LOSS

Figures are available for property loss resulting from larceny offenses in Denver for 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975. The actual property loss for the period was \$2,654,287 in 1972; \$2,561,865 in 1973; \$3,194,033 in 1974; and \$3,865,520 in 1975. The 1975 rise was in line with an increase in the volume of offenses. The average net loss computed by dividing the net property loss by actual offense equaled \$243.14 in 1972, and \$315.63 in 1975.

Figure 61

LARCENY
1975 CASE PROCESSING
DENVER DISTRICT COURT*



*NOTE: Figures include those areas pending in court as of 12/31/75, although filed on during 1975. As a result, every case filed on is not accounted for by this chart.

AUTO THEFT

AUTO THEFT

ANALYSIS OF AUTO THEFT IN DENVER

The crime of auto theft has shown a consistent decrease since 1972. The 1975 data reflect still another decrease over the 1974 data (see Figure 62). In 1974 there were 6,396 auto theft total offenses and the 1975 data reflect a total of 5,958 offenses for a 6.8% decrease. This continued decrease is significant in that Denver has one of the highest per capita Motor Vehicle ownerships among major cities in the country.

The frequencies of reported auto theft offenses in Denver reached a seven year low in 1975. As stated previously, the 1975 total is 6.8% below the 1974 offense total, the previous low year. Arrest for auto theft in 1975 decreased by 5% over the 1974 arrest figures. The rate of arrest per offense did not decrease (see Figure 63).

Characteristics of the Offenses

In 1975 there were 5,958 offenses reported to the police. Of this number 667 or 13.9% were unfounded. Stolen automobiles represented 86% of the total, 9% were trucks, 3% were motorcycles and 2% were attempted auto thefts. The most frequently stolen automobile is the chevrolet which accounts for 37% of stolen autos. The most common method of entry is through an unlocked door or window.

The value of property lost through auto theft in Denver is approximately five million dollars annually. In 1975 the property loss was placed at \$4,545,426. The average value of a vehicle stolen in 1975 is, therefore, \$763. However, the recovery rate for auto theft was relatively high, 79%. Consequently, the net property loss in the average theft was only \$183.59 in 1975.

Figure 62
Auto Theft Total Offenses 1969-1975

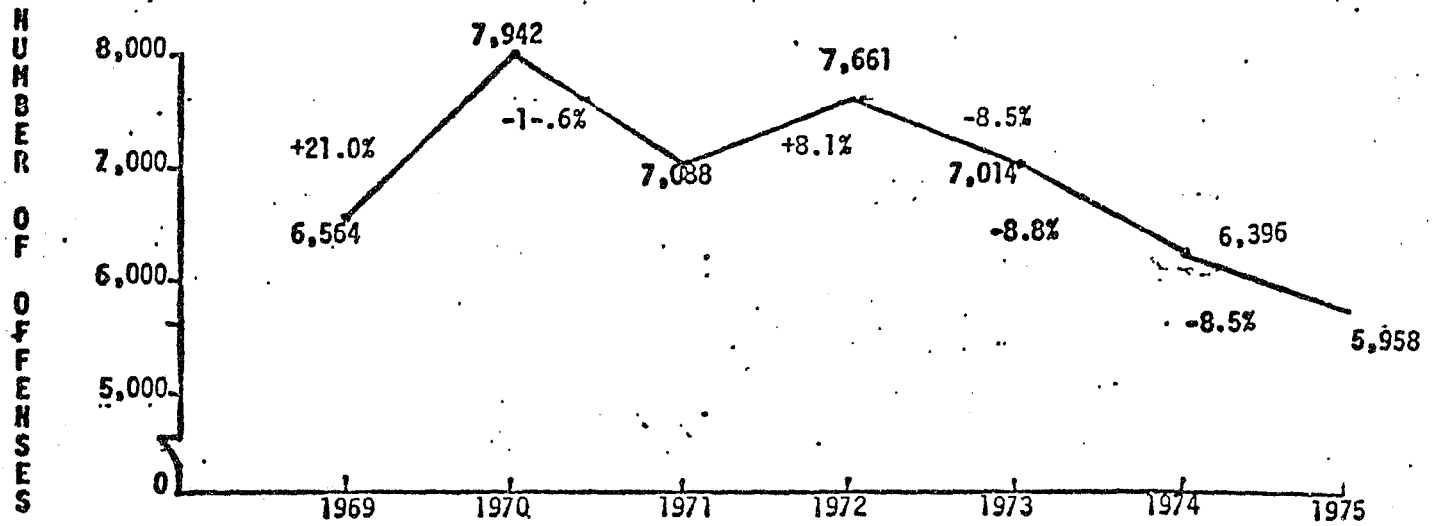
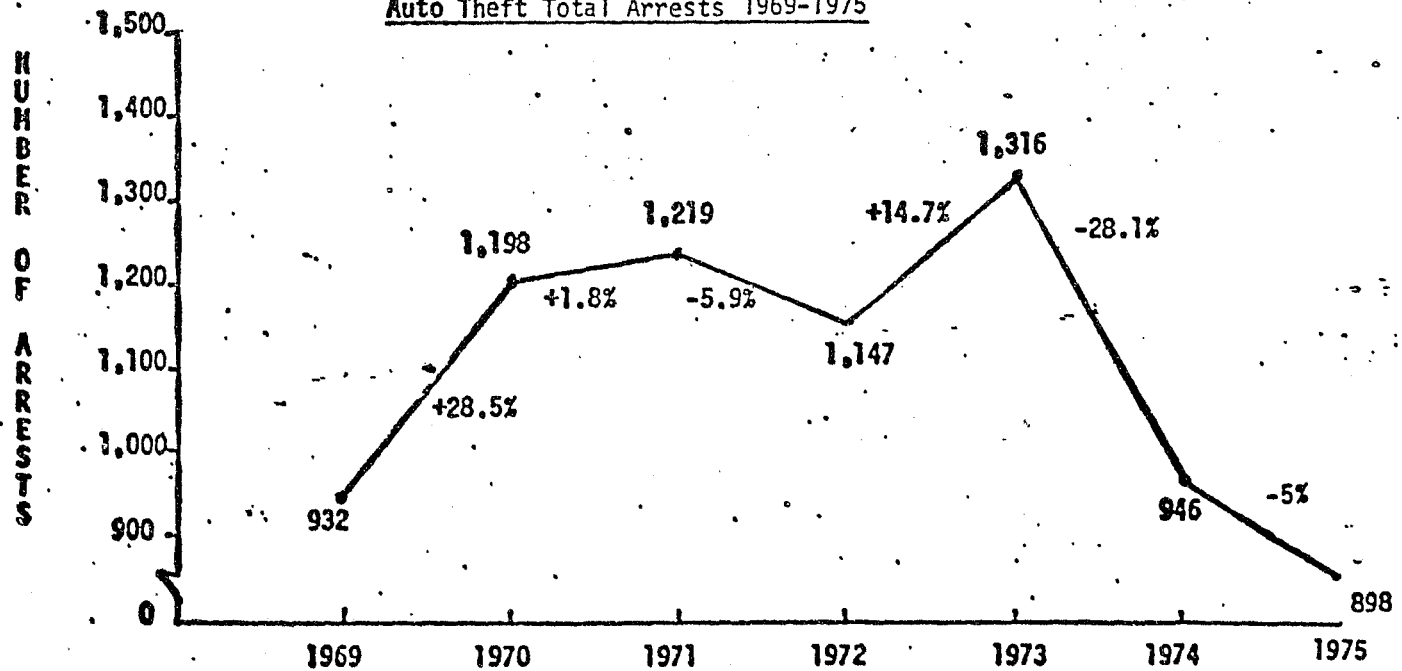


Figure 63
Auto Theft Total Arrests 1969-1975

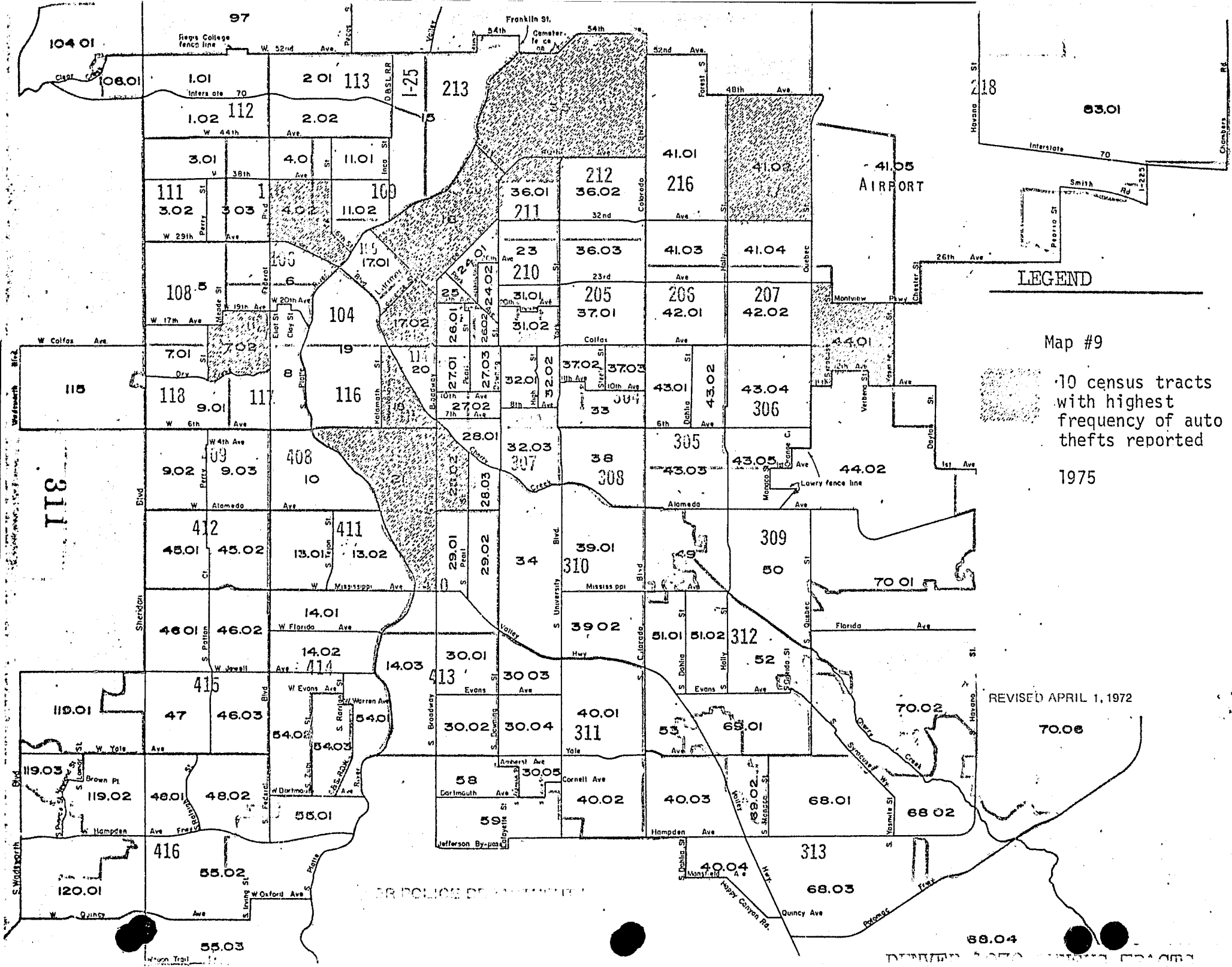


Auto thefts occur most frequently in the North Central portion of the city. The most active area follows a somewhat crude "L" shape running diagonally from Colorado Blvd. Northeast to Southwest between the Platt River and 40th Avenue to Downing to Champa, through Central downtown, then Southeast between Cherry Creek and the South Platt to Alameda. The 1975 high frequency area closely matches that of 1974. The principal exception being that victimizations within and near Stapleton Airport were reduced. (See Map #9).

Vehicles are stolen from outside street/alley (pedestrian) locations more frequently than from any other kind of location. Approximately 44% of all victimizations occur in this type location. The next most common kind of location of victimizations are public accessible (field/lot) recreational type parking or gathering locations. This kind of location accounts for approximately 39% of victimizations. Typically, vehicles stolen were privately owned as opposed to business or governmental property and the offense occurred during night time hours.

Offender Characteristics

The typical auto theft offender was a white male juvenile between 15 and 17 years old. Juveniles accounted for 67% of all arrestees. In terms of ethnicity among the juvenile arrestees, 81% were white (includes Chicanos) and 19% black. Among adult arrestees, white (including Chicanos) males accounted for 67% and Black males 29% of the total. The combined total of arrestees for 1975 was 898, 600 juveniles and 298 adults.



Case Processing

In 1975 of the 5,291 actual offenses reported, 698 (13%) were cleared by arrest. In order to track police processing of reported auto theft, data on reported offenses over a two year period has been recorded (see figure 64) and analyzed to reflect clearance percentages and other dispositions. There were a total of 13,334 auto thefts reported during the two year period (10/73-10/75). Of these reported thefts, only 1,858 cases or 13.9% were cleared. Most of these clearances were through an arrest (1473 cases) with the additional 385 clearances accomplished through exception. Rationale for the exceptional clearances included the victims' refusal to prosecute or the District Attorney's refusal.

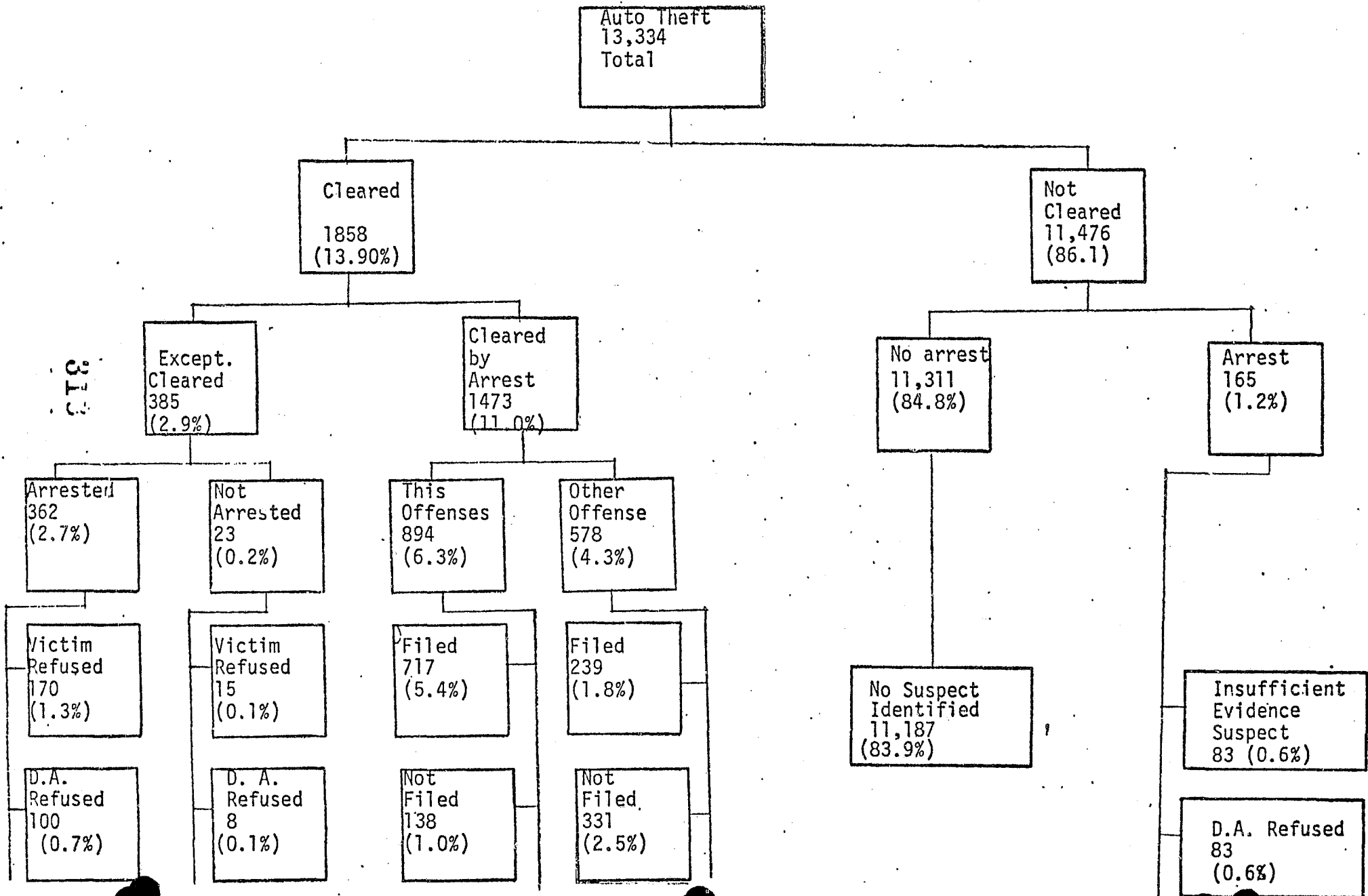
Problem Areas

Auto theft offenses have shown a steady decline since 1972. The clearance rate for auto theft over the past three years has been consistently maintained at 13%. The property recovery rate for auto theft has also remained constant at or near 80% (78.63% in 1975).

As was the case in 1975, the northeast quadrant of the city including the Stapleton Airport area is the area of highest auto theft victimization. Efforts to reduce auto thefts should be concentrated in this particular area. Arrest data reflect that juveniles are most frequently responsible for this offense and consequently, prevention measures should be directed towards youthful offenders. Public education directed toward vehicle owners should assist in reducing attractive opportunities which often tempt youthful offenders into the commission of this offense. Among class 1 offenses, auto theft is

Figure 64

Auto Theft Total Reported
Offenses Two Years 10/73-10/75



the only one that has shown a continuous decline since 1972.

Technology indicates that this encouraging trend should continue.

CLASS II OFFENSES - PERSONAL

ANALYSIS OF CLASS II OFFENSES - PERSONAL

Included in the compilation of Class II Personal crimes category are other assaults, sex offenses, and offenses against a child or family. The data analyzed in this section are without a baseline, unlike the aggravated assault, homicide, robbery and burglary data.

There were no significant surprises in reported offenses in 1975 as contrasted to previous years. The total arrests increased 24% for a 4% increase in reported offenses. The adult arrests represented the increase while the arrests for juveniles decreased by 12% for other assaults during the year. There was nothing included in the data that suggests either a significant problem to be addressed or a potential program area that might demand high priority to improve the quality of life in Denver.

Figure 65

Crimes Against Persons-Total Reported Offenses 1969-1975
Including Other Assaults, Sex Offenses, Statutory Rape

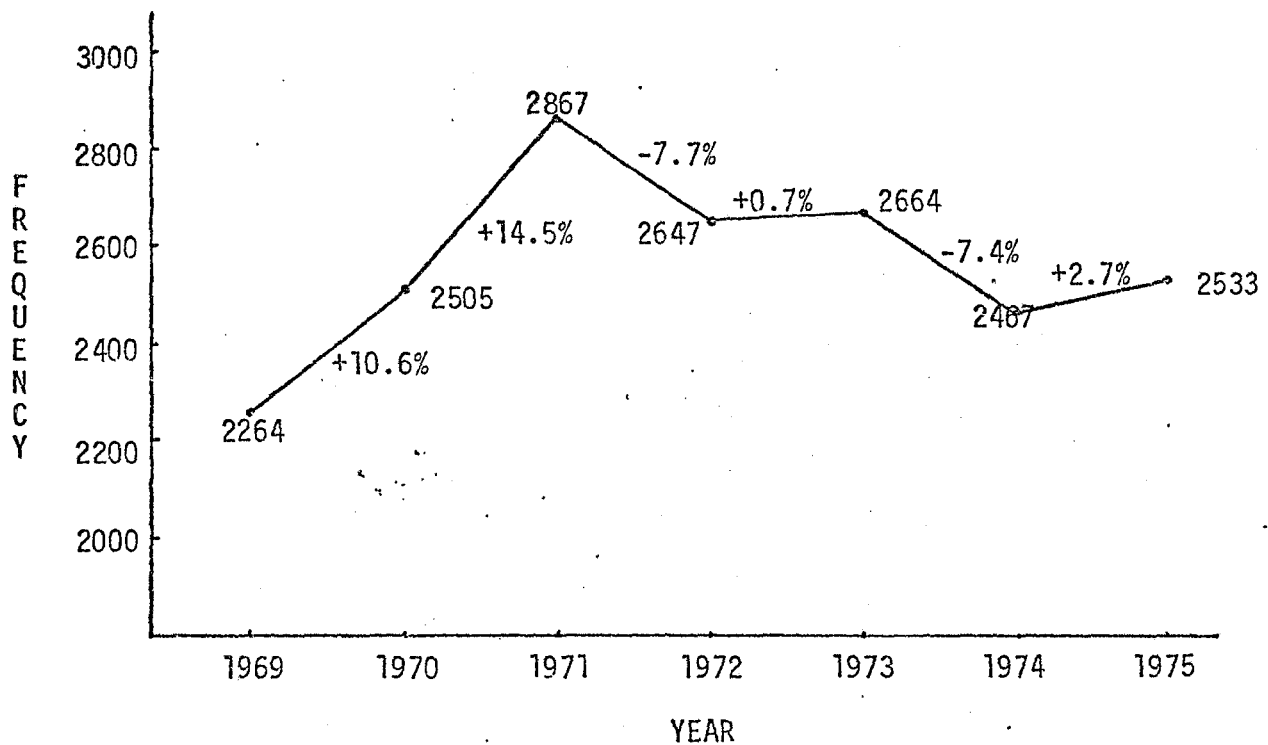
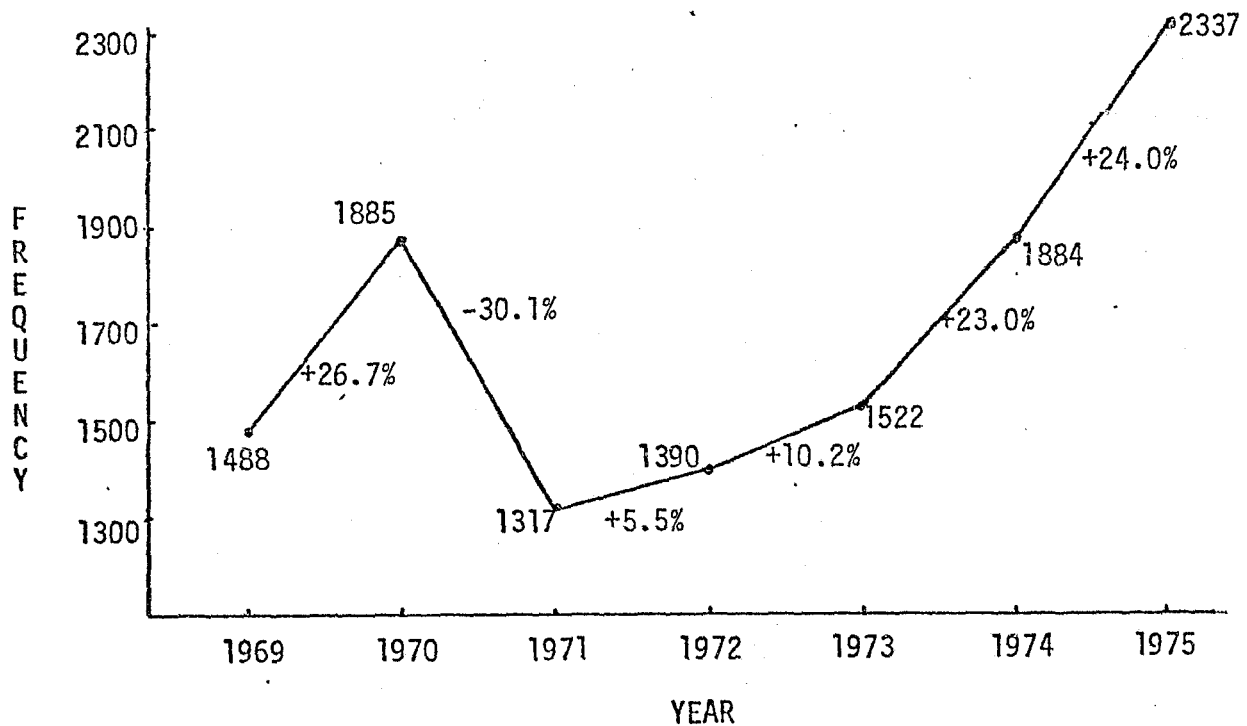


Figure 66

Crimes Against Persons - Total Arrests 1969-1975
Including Other Assaults, Sex Offenses, Statutory Rape



CLASS II OFFENSES - PROPERTY

ANALYSIS OF CLASS II OFFENSES - PROPERTY

Class II crime against property includes the offenses of arson, forgery, embezzlement and fraud, possession of stolen property, and vandalism.

Included in a six year trend analysis of reported offenses are forgery, embezzlement, fraud, and vandalism. Data on arson and possession of stolen property are only available in arrest statistics. The reported offenses for 1975 represented a 14.5% reduction over 1974 and were the fewest experienced in the seven years of 1969 to 1975. Arrests for the same offenses plus arson and possession of stolen property were below those of 1974 by 8.4% but still above the low recorded in 1971. The arrests relationship to reported offenses, however, was 20% in 1975 as contrasted to 14.6% in 1971 and 19% in 1974. The reduction in reported offenses was shared by all categories of property crimes and no anomalies were observed.

Adults are the dominant group of identified offenders for forgery, fraud, embezzlement, and possession of stolen property, while juvenile arrests outnumber the adults for the offenses of arson and, particularly, vandalism.

Increases in clearance of offenses through arrest were observed for vandalism, increasing from 14.5% in 1974 to 15.5% in 1975.

The annual variations in reported Class II property offenses are not completely understood. Among the factors in 1975 that may have influenced the changes are the criminal justice efforts of the Streetlighting, ESCORT and Neighbors ACT projects,

Figure 67

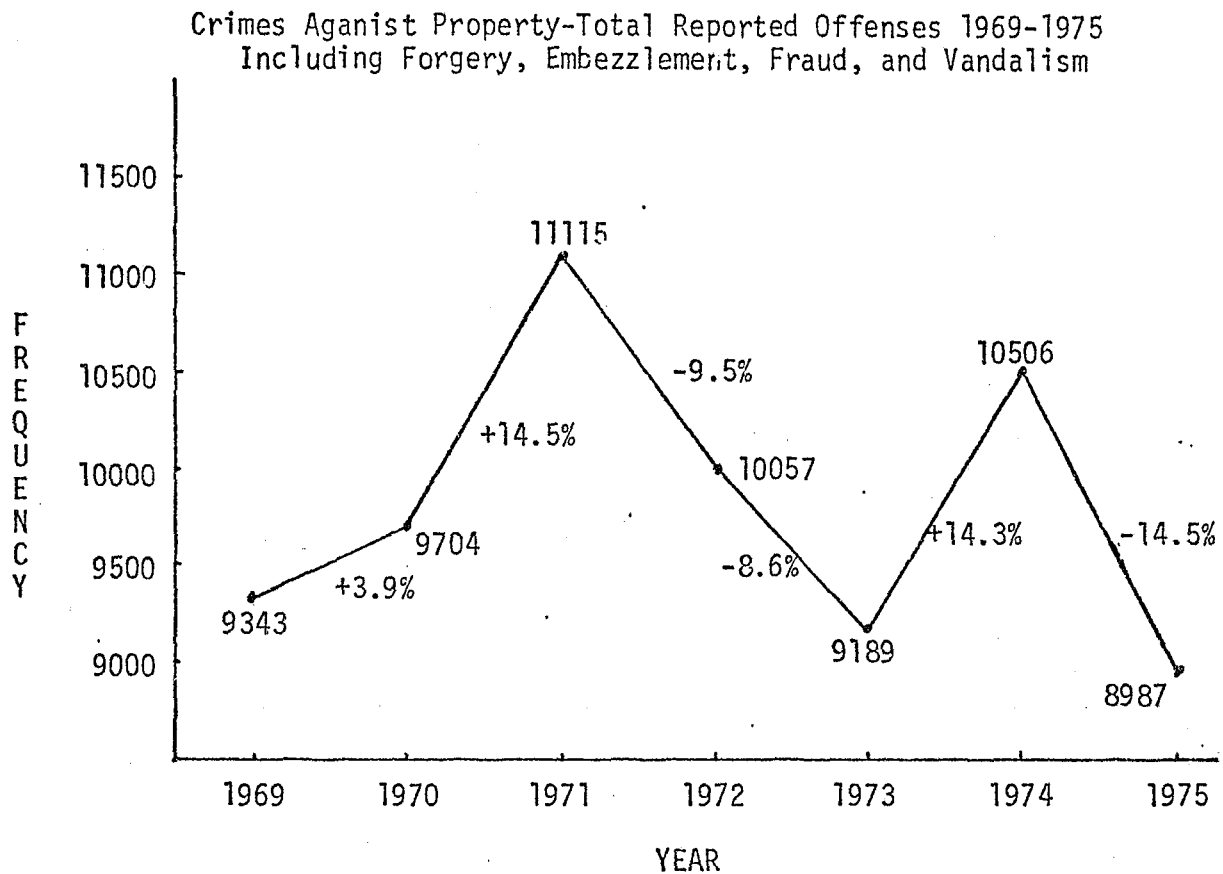
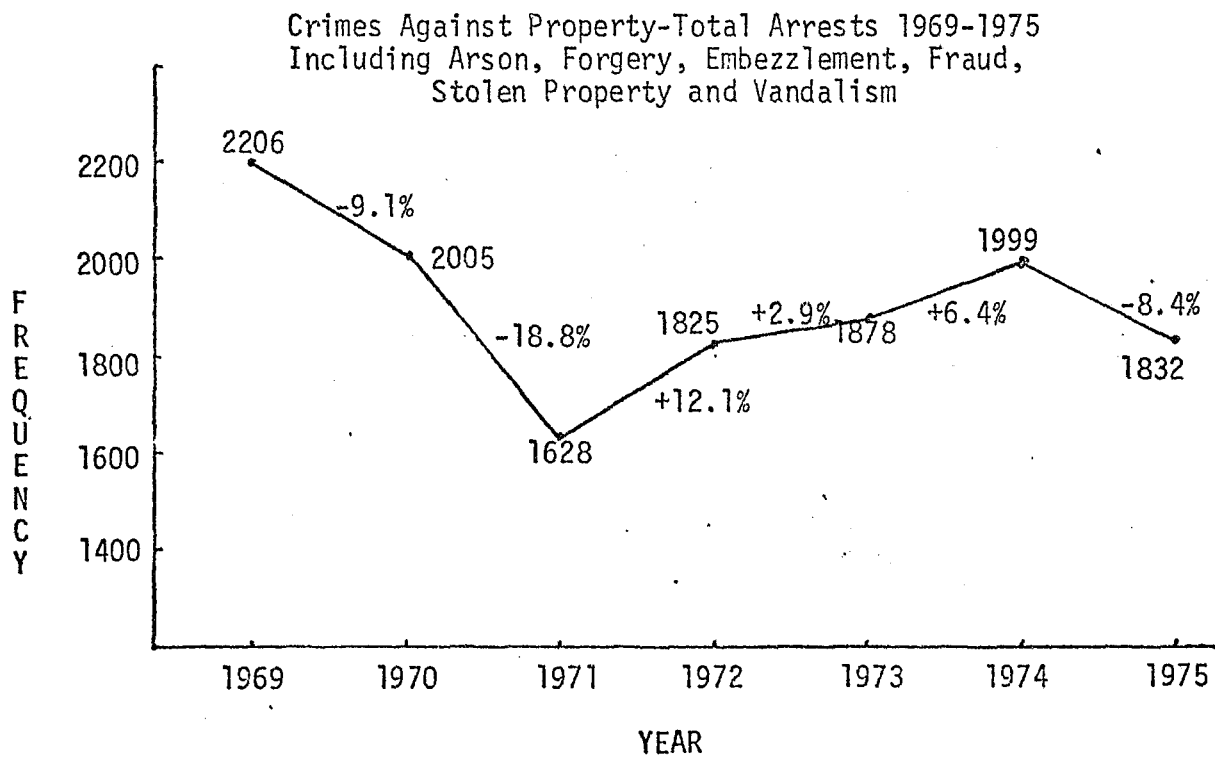


Figure 68



VICTIMLESS CRIMES

ANALYSIS OF VICTIMLESS CRIMES

The category "victimless crimes" is perhaps a misnomer for offenses against civil order which at some time in the past were determined by the citizenry to be intolerable and a threat to the general well-being of the populace. They are characterized as victimless because a single person does not normally come forward and accuse another person of a wrong. In most cases, the police or prosecutor initiates the formal complaint against the perpetrator and the identification of an offense usually corresponds directly to the number of arrests. The crimes normally categorized as victimless crimes include prostitution and commercialized vice, sex acts between consenting adults, narcotic and drug laws, liquor law violations, disorderly conduct, vagrancy and gambling. In Table 71, the proportional breakdown of arrests in 1973, 1974 and 1975 shows which categories of crimes represent the largest frequencies of victimless crimes.

In Table 72, the frequencies and proportions of victimless crimes for which the police initiated an offense report in 1973 and 1974 are presented. These are the arrest cases which the police attempted to prosecute.

The most significant data of the victimless crime category are the impact of decriminalization of public intoxication reducing the category to zero. Similarly, the changes in emphasis on possession of marijuana has resulted in a reduction of violation of narcotics laws. Prostitution and commercialized vice posted the most significant increase in arrests for the year.

As with other Class II events, the data do not demonstrate major changes in 1975 for victimless crimes although they do suggest a closer analysis of the trend of prostitution and commercialized vice that has almost doubled in arrests over the last two years.

A second category of victimless crimes are the status offenses of run-aways and curfew violators. Run-aways comprise almost 10% of the "arrests" of juveniles while curfew violations comprise over 6%. With over 16% of juvenile arrests and, therefore, processing and the use of police and other community resources to handle this volume, some additional attention would appear to be merited to further analyze this area.

Table 71

Annual Reported Arrests and Order-Ins For Victimless Crimes
1973-1975

Arrest or Order-In	1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Carrying Concealed Weapon	1,020	5.0%	914	6.5%	904	9.3%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	290	1.4%	369	2.6%	565	5.8%
Violation of Narcotic Laws	4,807	23.3%	4,820	34.5%	3,649	37.6%
Gambling	24	.1%	71	.5%	88	.9%
Violation of Liquor Laws	306	1.5%	270	1.9%	445	4.6%
Public Intoxication	9,879	48.0%	3,305	23.6%	0	0.0%
Disorderly Conduct	4,041	19.6%	4,039	28.7%	3,913	40.3%
Vagrancy	234	1.1%	214	1.5%	145	1.5%
Total	20,601	100.0%	14,002	100.0%	9,709	100.0%

Table 72

Police Initiated Offense Cases for Victimless Crimes

	1973		1974		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Carrying a Concealed Weapon	41	1.8	37	1.9	78	1.8
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	10	.4	20	1.0	30	.7
Violation of Narcotic Laws	2,086	90.2	1,664	84.8	3,750	87.7
Violation of Liquor Laws	111	4.8	152	7.7	263	6.1
Disorderly Conduct	65	2.8	89	4.5	154	3.6
Total	2,313	100.0	1,962	100.0	4,275	100.0
Percent of Total Offense Cases	3.9%		3.0%		3.5%	

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINALS — RESIDENCE OF ARRESTEES

DEMOGRAPHICS

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME LOCATION AND RESIDENCE OF ARRESTEE

This section deals with the geographic distribution of crime incidents and adults and juveniles arrested in Denver. In addition to analyzing high crime areas of the city, demographic characteristics of areas with high crime rates and neighborhoods of arrestees are both discussed in some detail. A special analysis of per capita arrest rates for both juveniles and adults for different quadrants of the city is also provided.

Crime Location

A relatively large proportion of the crime incidents occur in a small proportion of the city. The specific areas of high crime incidents using major categories are analyzed in this section of the report. Since crime specific analysis of crime location is included in individual crime problem descriptions, the broader categories of Impact, Class I and Class II crimes are used in this analysis of the high crime census tracts. The highest twelve census tracts (top 10%) for each crime category and the proportion of the 1975 incidents occurring there are shown in Table 73. In each case, the top 10% of the census tracts account for about one-fourth of that crime category city-wide.

The top four census tracts identified appear among the top four in all three categories, indicative of the high degree of overlap between the more serious Class I and less serious Class II offense locations. For each category, Census Tract 17.02, central business district, accounted for the largest proportion of the incidents. The other

Table 73

High Crime Incident Census Tracts - 1975

Impact Crimes		Class I Crimes		Class II Crimes	
Census Tract	Percent of Total	Census Tract	Percent of Total	Census Tract	Percent of Total
17.02	2.9	17.02	3.2	17.02	3.9
16.00	2.9	21.00	3.0	21.00	2.4
21.00	2.7	16.00	2.4	16.00	2.3
27.03	2.0	27.03	2.0	27.03	2.0
4.02	1.9	9.02	1.8	3.01	2.0
31.02	1.9	35.00	1.8	7.02	1.9
24.01	1.8	26.01	1.8	45.02	1.8
19.00	.18	7.02	1.7	24.01	1.8
23.00	1.7	27.01	1.7	68.03	1.7
35.00	1.7	31.02	1.6	4.02	1.7
7.02	1.7	18.00	1.6	50.00	1.6
41.02	1.7	41.02	1.6	18.00	1.5
Total	24.6%	Total	26.1%	Total	24.5%

top census tracts on all lists are part of Five Points, Baker and Capitol Hill neighborhoods. These findings are consistent with the high crime areas identified from an analysis of 1973-1974 crime location characteristics.

An analysis of the demographic characteristics of the high incident census tracts in each category showed the following characteristics generally existing in all the areas:

a. Housing Characteristics:

- Older areas with a high proportion of pre-1939 buildings.
- High percentage of multiple family dwellings,
- High density,
- Low percentage of owner-occupied.
- Low rent.
- High percentage of overcrowded units.

b. Population Characteristics:

- Decreasing population since 1960.
- High percentage of minority groups (except Capitol Hill).
- High proportion of young population.

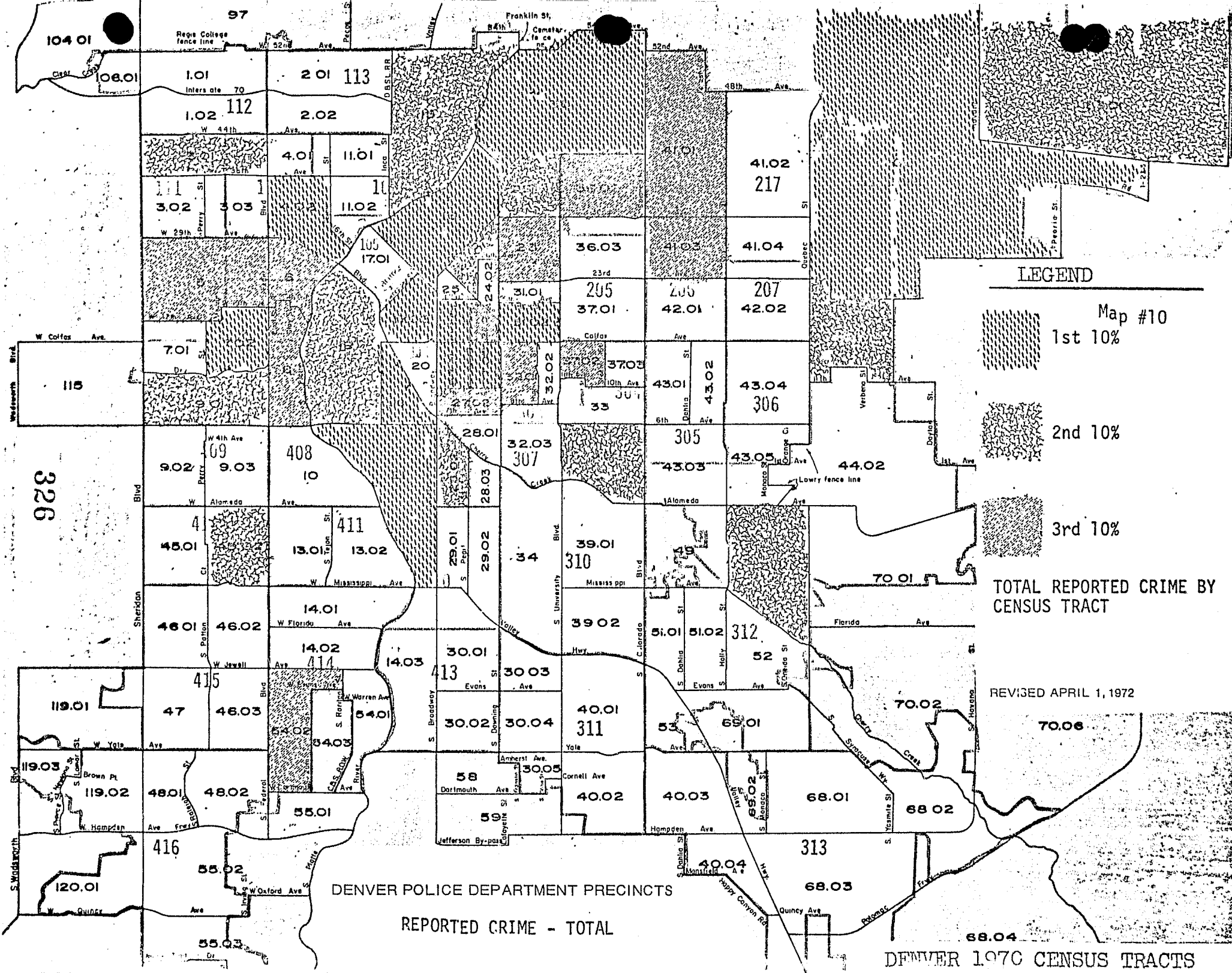
c. Education and Employment Characteristics:

- Low educational achievement.
- High unemployment.
- High percentage of unskilled labor.
- Low income.
- High percentage of welfare recipients.

The demographic characteristics are those typically associated with high crime incident areas. For all census tracts, Class I and Class II crime frequencies were found to correlate highly (statistically significant at the .001 level). Size of an area did not correlate with the volume of crime, but a moderately high correlation was found between population and the frequency of crime incidents.

As might be expected, crime incidents reported to the Police Department are not evenly distributed throughout the city, but rather occur most frequently in a relatively few select areas. The attached map, Map 10, illustrates the high crime locations in this city for total Class I and Class II offenses. The high incident areas as shown on the map include the Central Business District, Five Points, parts of north central Denver and the Westside (Baker) and Capitol Hill neighborhoods. The areas outlined above represent about 10% of the Denver census tracts. The other areas shaded on the map represent another 20% of Denver's census tracts. These other areas with relatively high crime rates are, for the most part, adjacent to the highest crime areas and primarily located in the northeast and northwest quadrants of the city. The 30% of the city's census tracts highlighted on the map represent over half of the 1975 crime occurrence in Denver. There are some minor differences from the high density crime areas of last year, such as the airport census tract, but for the most part, there have been minimal shifts in the location patterns.

Class I crime location (Map 11) and Class II crime location (Map 12) illustrate the high degree of overlap in high incident areas for more serious and lesser offenses. With a main concentration of high incident areas in north central Denver, very few of the census tracts in the southeast and southwest areas of Denver have a high rate of either Class I or Class II offenses.



LEGEND

Map #10

1st 10%

2nd 10%

3rd 10%

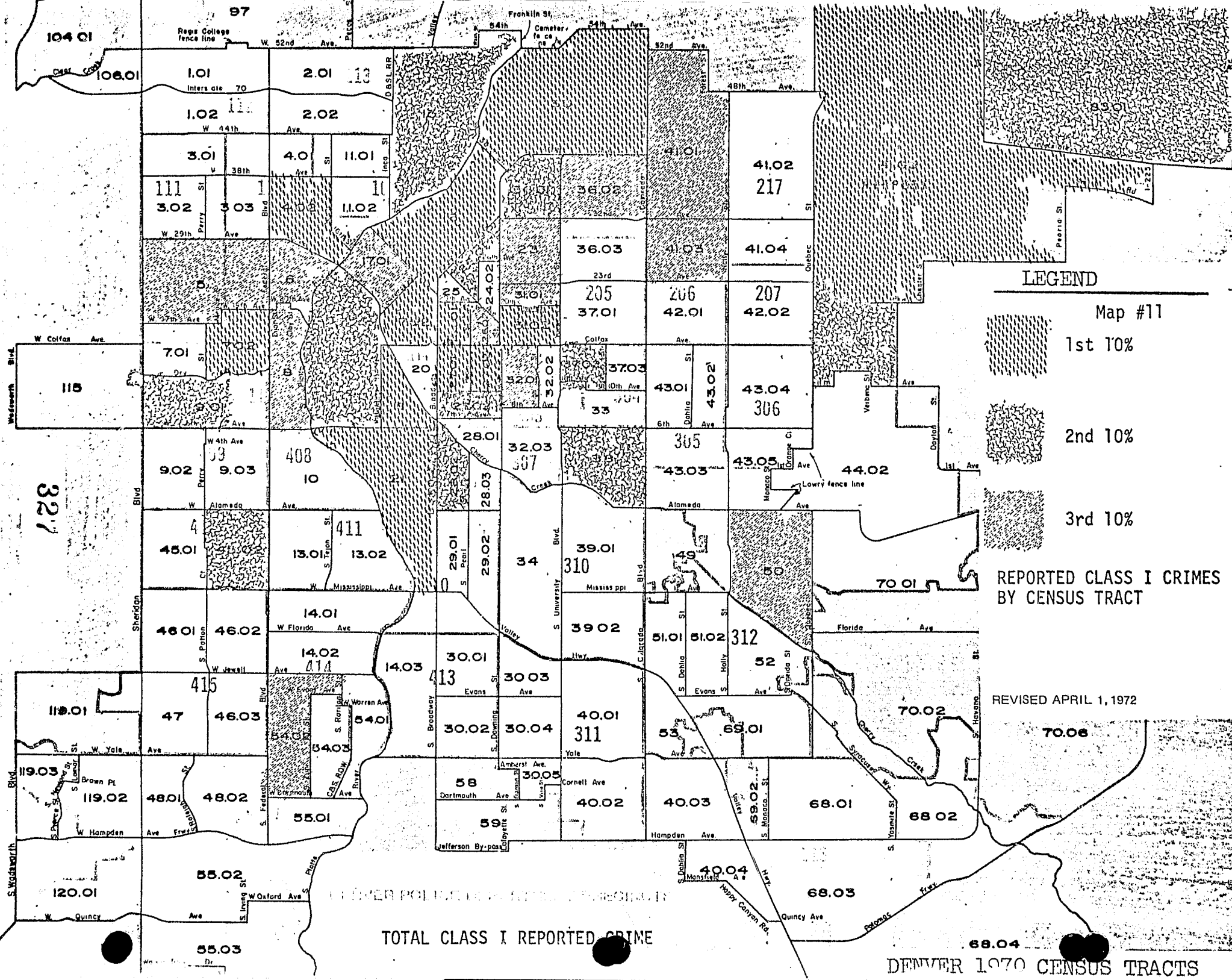
TOTAL REPORTED CRIME BY
CENSUS TRACT

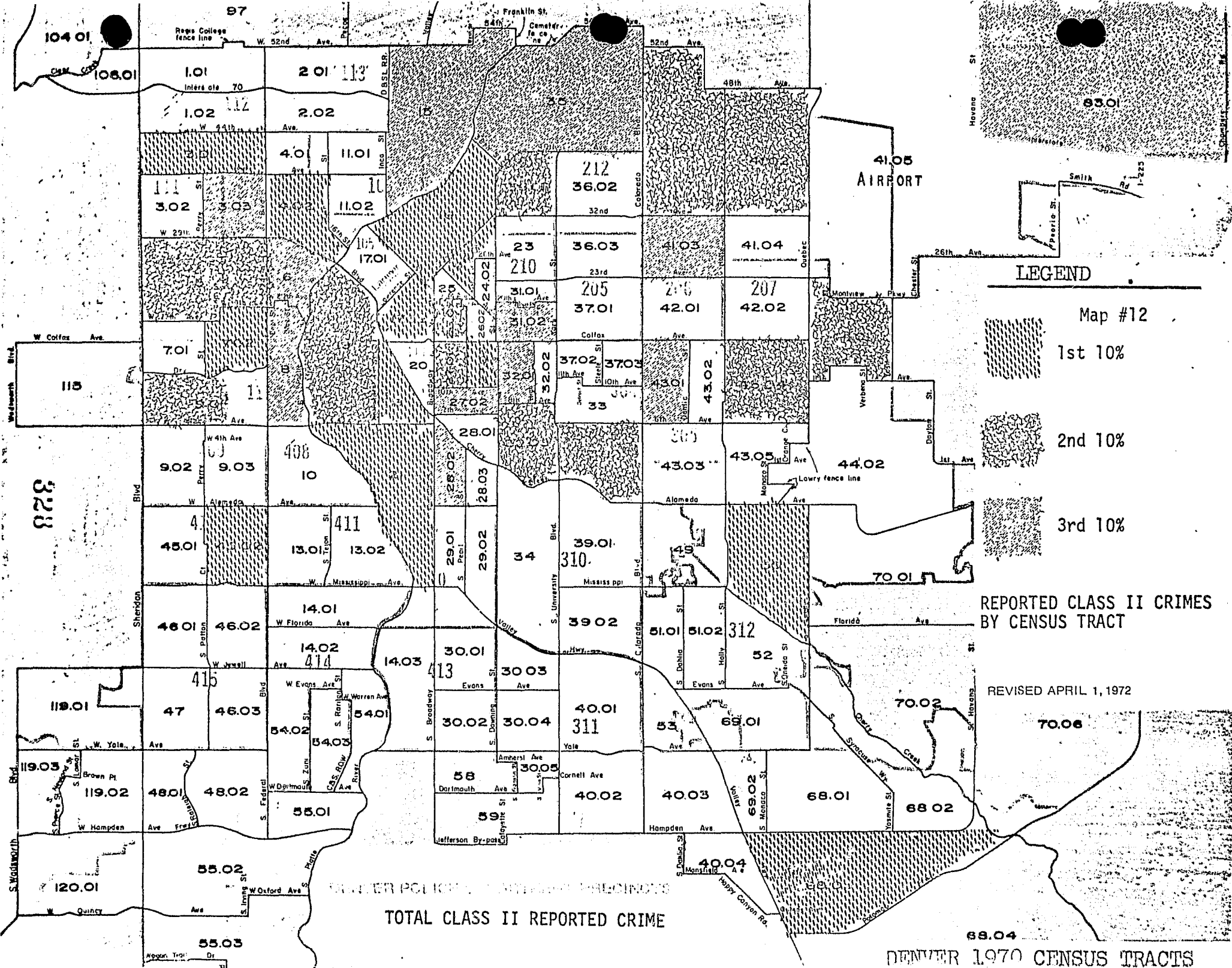
REVISED APRIL 1, 1972

DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT PRECINCTS

REPORTED CRIME - TOTAL

DENVER 1970 CENSUS TRACTS





Relationship Between Crime Location and Demographic Characteristics of Neighborhoods

Other sections of this report discuss demographic characteristics of neighborhoods with high proportions of adult and juvenile arrestees. This section will relate crime incident frequencies in Denver census tracts to various demographic characteristics of the census tracts derived from the 1970 census in Denver. To the extent that characteristics of neighborhoods have changed since 1970, these correlations are misleading. A correlations matrix relating crime categories and demographic measures that were available is provided in Table 74.

Looking at the bottom line of the table which provides correlation coefficients for total crime occurring in Denver census tracts, the highest correlations were found with population and housing characteristics associated with lower income neighborhoods. Fairly high correlations were found with low median rent ($r = -.56$), overcrowded ($r=.53$), high population density ($r=.55$) and proportion renter occupied ($r=.54$). Population characteristics that correlate highly were Aid for Dependent Children and proportion of old age pensioners. Other population measures, such as proportion of Blacks, registered voters and proportion of population under 18, did not correlate highly with crime occurrence.

A review of the individual crime categories shows higher correlations for the more serious offense categories, Impact and Class I, than

Table 74

1975 Crime Location and Demographic Characteristics Correlation Matrix

Crime	Median Rent	Percent of Black	AFDC Rate	AFDC Incr.	AFDC Child	Percent Under 18	Aid to Disabled	Old Age Pension	65 and Over	Renter Occup.	Over- Crowded	Incomp. Plumbg.	Over- Crowded/ Female Head	Voter Regist.	Pop. Density	Chicano AFDC	Black AFDC	Chicano and Black AFDC
Impact	-.58	.35	.57	.49	.60	-.10	.36	.50	.31	.49	.57	.36	.47	.09	.56	.48	.31	.62
Class I	-.57	.25	.55	.49	.57	-.16	.42	.52	.32	.57	.52	.41	.43	.06	.58	.48	.24	.56
Class II	-.44	.18	.45	.36	.45	-.03	.28	.41	.21	.40	.49	.29	.36	.09	.44	.47	.13	.47
Total	-.56	.25	.55	.48	.57	-.14	.40	.50	.31	.54	.53	.40	.42	.08	.55	.50	.22	.56

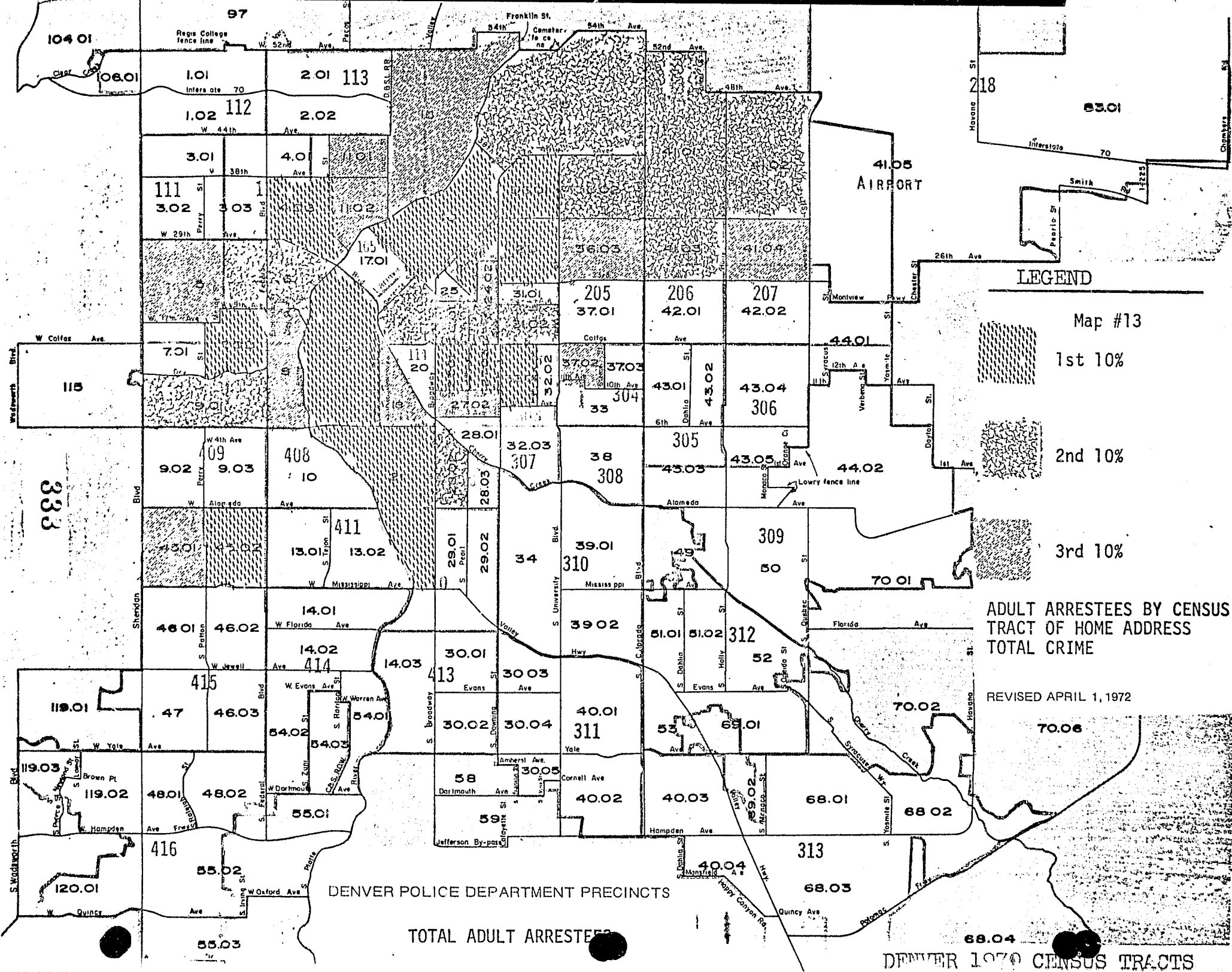
for Class II. Class II offenses are generally more evenly distributed throughout the city and not as disproportionately located in the low income, high density neighborhoods.

This type of analysis was conducted in the prior year as part of the geographical analysis for that plan using 1973 and 1974 data. It should be noted that this year's analysis provided quite similar results.

Characteristics of Neighborhoods of Adult Arrestees

In this section of the report, the neighborhoods in Denver which are the home residence of the majority of adult arrestees will be analyzed in relationship to demographic characteristics of the neighborhoods. Most adult arrestees reside in 30% of the census tracts as highlighted in Map 13. By comparing crime location with home address of adult arrestees, it can be seen that the overlap between residence and place of occurrence is considerable. These correlations between location of incidents and adult arrestees' residence were high for all crime categories. Map 13 clearly shows that most adult arrestees in Denver reside in North Denver and, in particular, parts of Northeast Denver. Although there were shifts in the order of census tracts accounting for adult arrestees from 1974 to 1975, the patterns are very similar to those reported in last year's plan.

The demographic characteristics of the neighborhoods with a high proportion of the arrestees provide evidence that other social problems, besides crime, are prevalent. The population density is over twice that of the city as a whole. This is true even though the population of these areas has decreased since 1960 while growth has taken place in the remainder of the city. A high proportion of households headed by a woman and large proportions of single males over 14 are other characteristics of these neighborhoods. The proportions of non-Anglo, uneducated and unemployed, also exceed the city average in the areas of the city where adult arrestees reside. The average family income is less than the city average and the poverty level is 2.5

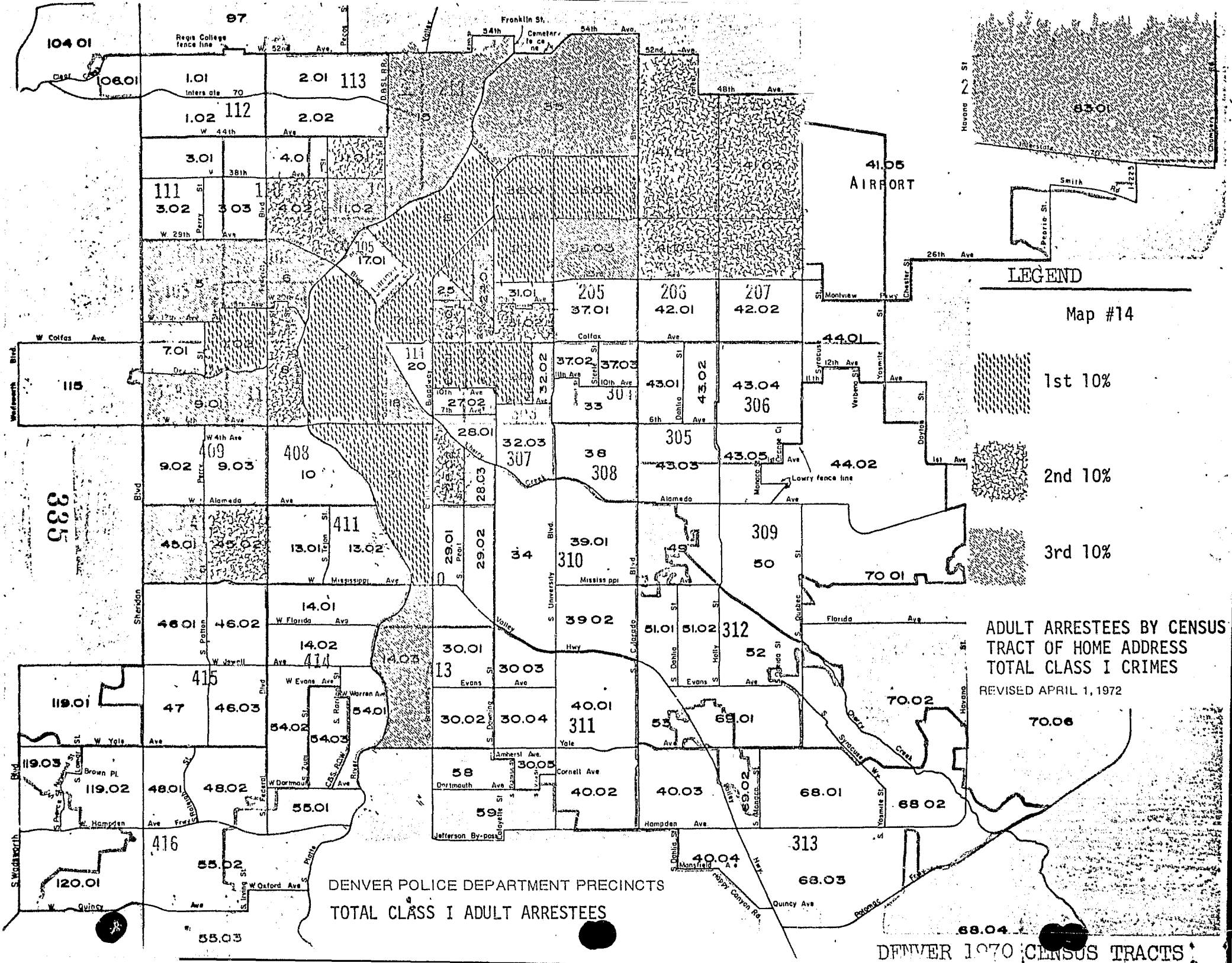


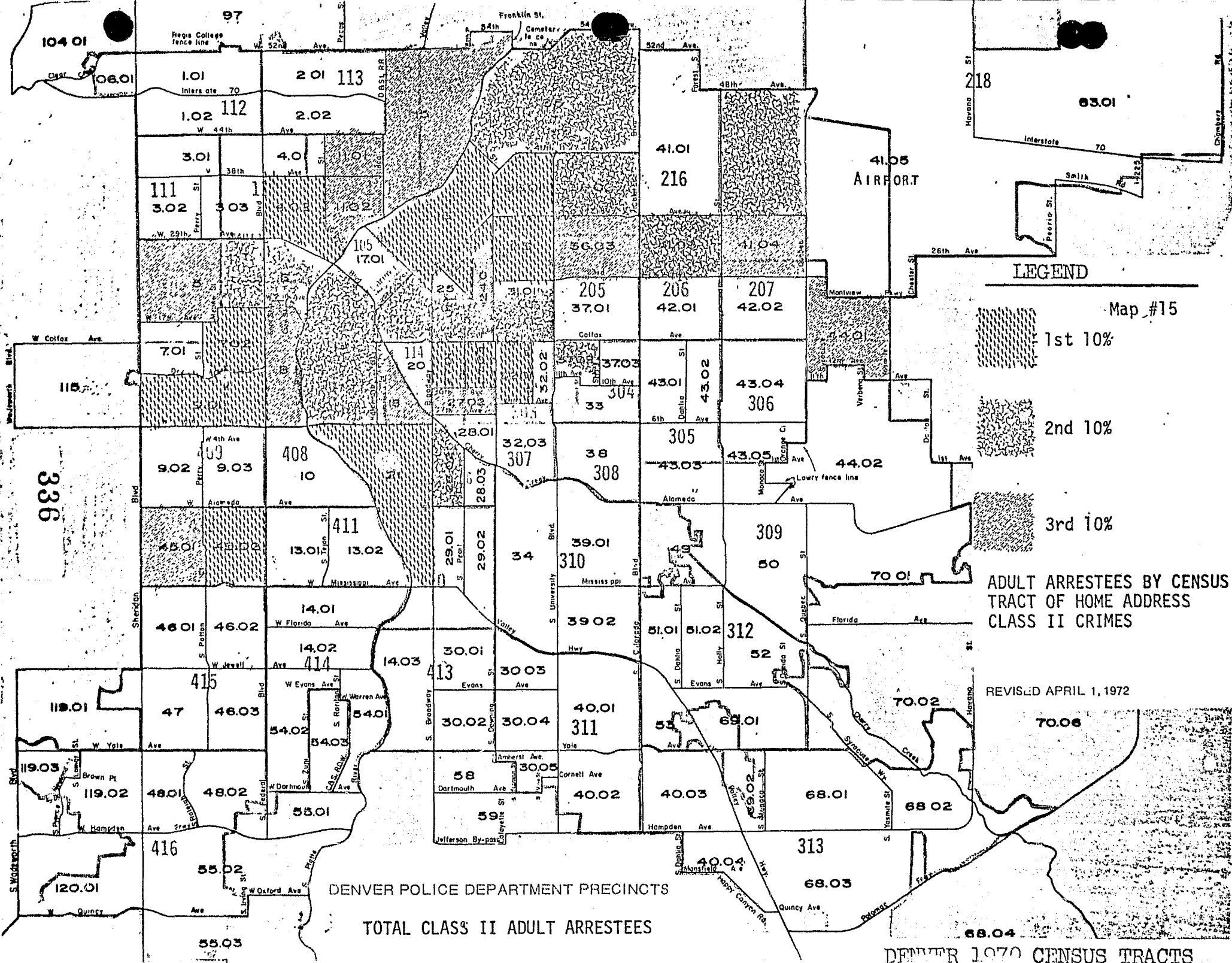
times the rate of the rest of Denver. Old structures, built prior to 1939, are found in these neighborhoods at twice the rate of the rest of the city. Criminal activity is only one aspect of the problems faced by these neighborhoods.

Map 14 shows the areas of the city with high proportion of Class I adult arrestees. Map 15 provides a similar presentation of data for Class II arrestees. A comparison of these two maps shows that the same neighborhoods account for the largest proportion of adult arrestees for both serious and lesser crimes. There is little differentiation that can be made between neighborhood characteristics of Class I and Class II arrestees.

Characteristics Of Neighborhoods Of Juvenile Arrestees

Unlike the crime location and adult arrestee data, residence of juvenile arrestees was only available at the precinct level. Those neighborhoods in the city accounting for the largest proportions of youth arrested are shown in Maps 16 through 18. Map 16 is limited to Class I incidents; Map 17, Class II offenses; and Map 18 includes all juvenile arrests in Denver during 1973 and 1974. A quick perusal of the three maps shows that there was little need to distinguish between the Class I and Class II crime categories since each map roughly covers the same areas of the city. These patterns are similar to the 1973-1974 data, although there has been some shifts with more precincts in Southwest Denver and fewer in Northeast Denver among the top 30% in the city.





LEGEND

Map #15

1st 10%

2nd 10%

3rd 10%

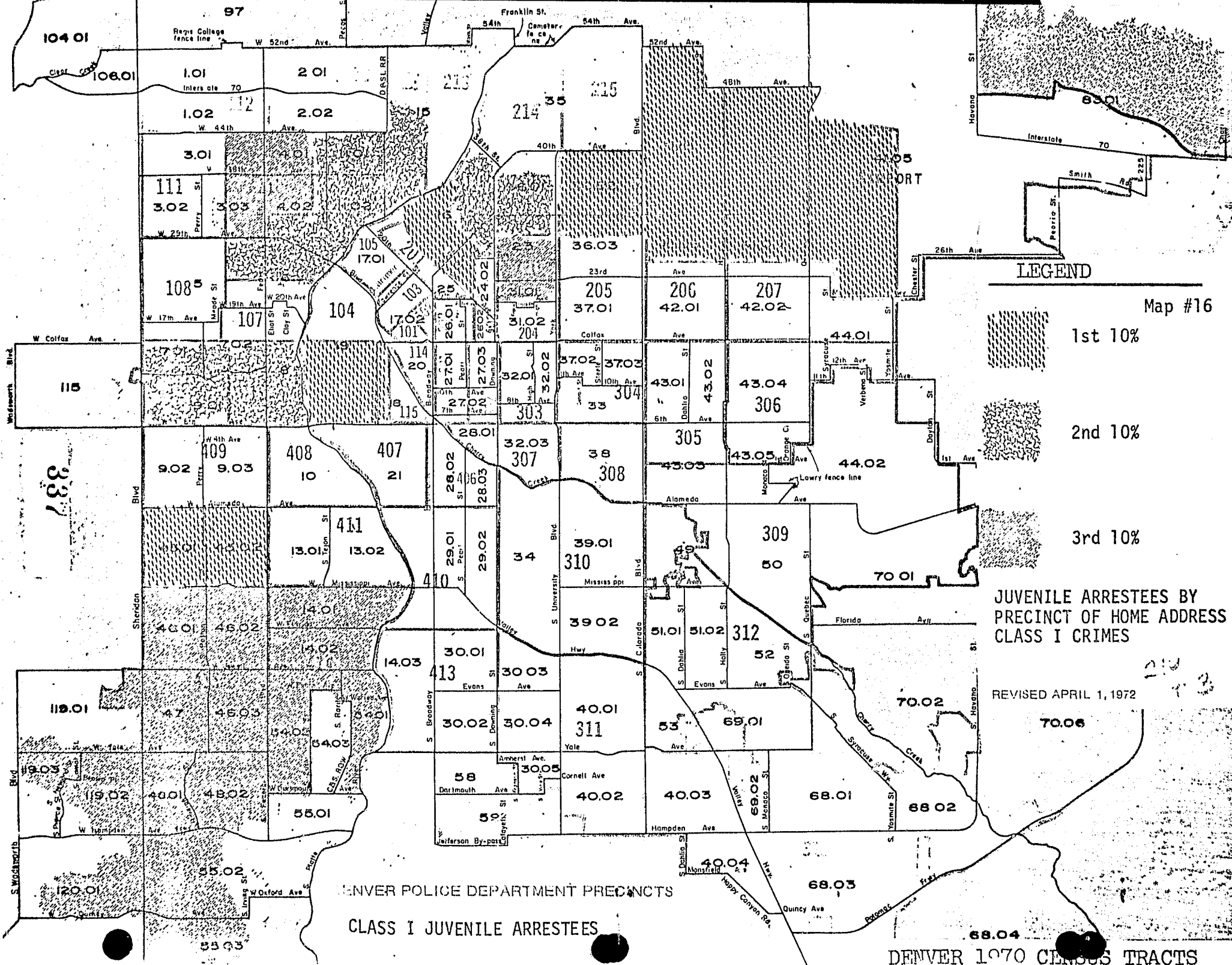
ADULT ARRESTEES BY CENSUS
TRACT OF HOME ADDRESS
CLASS II CRIMES

REVISED APRIL 1, 1972

DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT PRECINCTS

TOTAL CLASS II ADULT ARRESTEES

DENVER 1970 CENSUS TRACTS



LEGEND

Map #16

1st 10%

2nd 10%

3rd 10%

JUVENILE ARRESTEES BY
PRECINCT OF HOME ADDRESS
CLASS I CRIMES

REVISED APRIL 1, 1972

DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT PRECINCTS

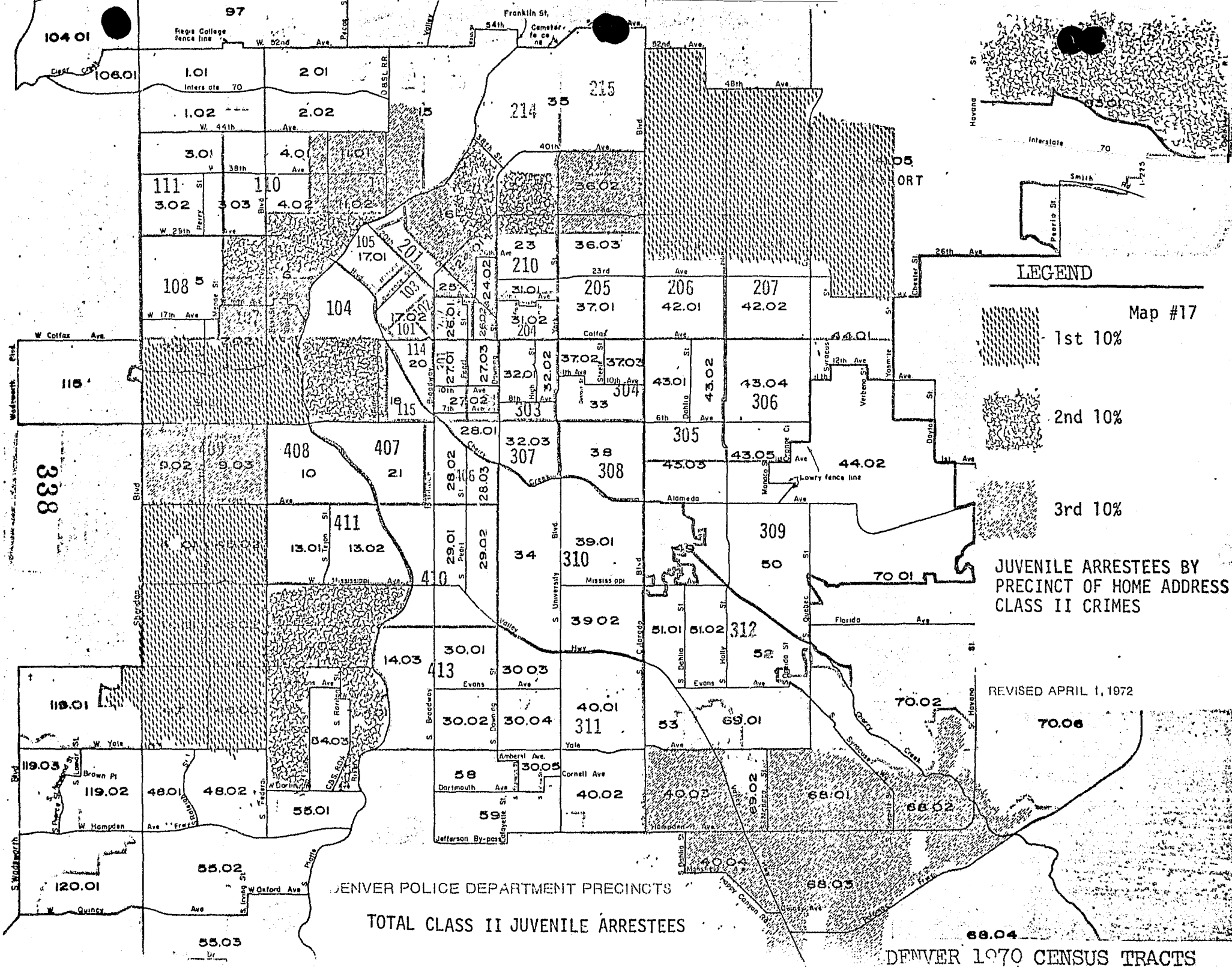
CLASS I JUVENILE ARRESTEES

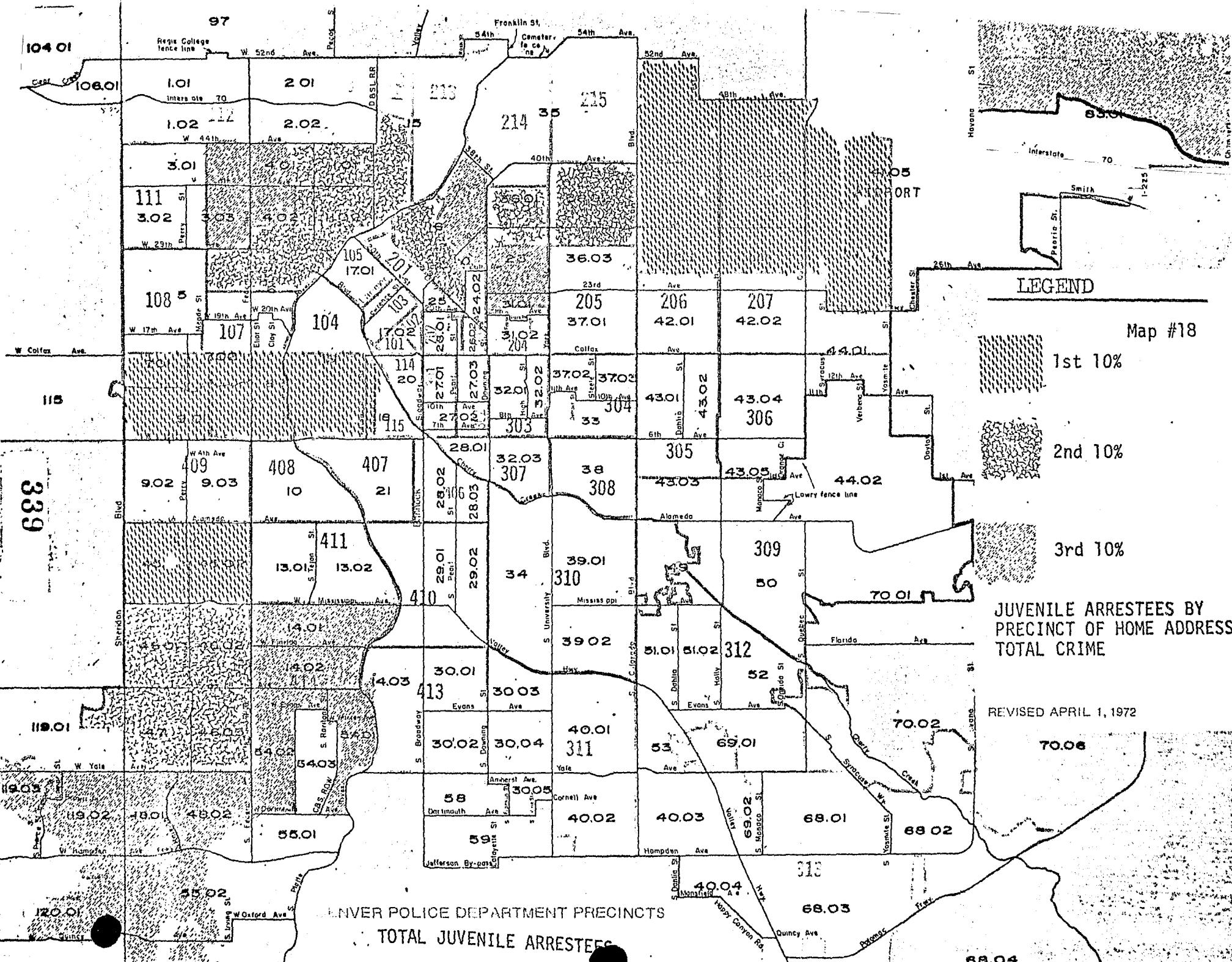
DENVER 1970 CENSUS TRACTS

CONTINUED

5 OF 6

MISCOUNTED
SHOULD BE
6 FICHE





LEGEND

Map #18

1st 10%

2nd 10%

3rd 10%

JUVENILE ARRESTEES BY
PRECINCT OF HOME ADDRESS
TOTAL CRIME

REVISED APRIL 1, 1972

DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT PRECINCTS
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTEES

DENVER 1970 CENSUS TRACTS

As illustrated in Map 18, major areas within Northeast Denver and West Denver are included among the neighborhoods accounting for most juveniles arrested. These neighborhoods have comparable demographic characteristics to those discussed under high crime incident areas including low rent, high population density, high unemployment and low income. Unlike the crime incident and adult residence maps, however, the Capitol Hill area is not among the highest 30% since it is not part of the city in which a large number of youth reside.

Even though there is some disparity between high crime incident areas and precincts accounting for most juvenile arrestees, a high correlation was found using 1973-1974 data between precincts with high Impact crime rates (rape, robbery, burglary and assault) and high juvenile arrest rates. This was particularly true for the crime of burglary, thus supporting the commonly-held assumption that youth commit burglaries in their own neighborhoods. A high correlation was also found between Class I location and Class I juvenile arrestees' residence, but very little correlation for Class II offenses. Class II offenses are more widely distributed throughout the city, whereas juveniles arrested for both Class I and Class II offenses tend to reside in the same areas of the city.

Arrest Rates

For purposes of planning community-based offender treatment programs, the number and distribution of potential clients throughout the city must be identified in the project development stages. This section of the plan addresses itself to this question by analyzing per capita arrest rates for both adults and juveniles, as well as the distribution of the arrestee population throughout the different quadrants of the city. Arrest data from 1973-1974 is used since there was not sufficient time to update with 1975 data.

Figures 69-70 summarize, by police district, the number of juvenile and adult arrestees residing in different quadrants of the city and for juveniles only, those arrestees who live outside of the city. It should be noted that these frequencies are not counts of unique persons since a person arrested twice would be counted twice.

Figure 69 shows that the highest proportion of juvenile arrestees in the more serious crime categories (Impact and Class I) reside in District 2 (Northeast Denver). Class II, however, shows approximately the same proportion of youthful arrestees in Northwest as Northeast Denver. Districts 3 and 4 account for a smaller proportion of arrestees in all categories. This is particularly the case for the more serious crime categories. About 10% of all youth arrested did not live in the city.

For adult arrestees, an even higher proportion (41%) resided in Northeast Denver. Whereas a youth arrested was least likely to reside

Figure 69

Residence of Juvenile Arrestees by District

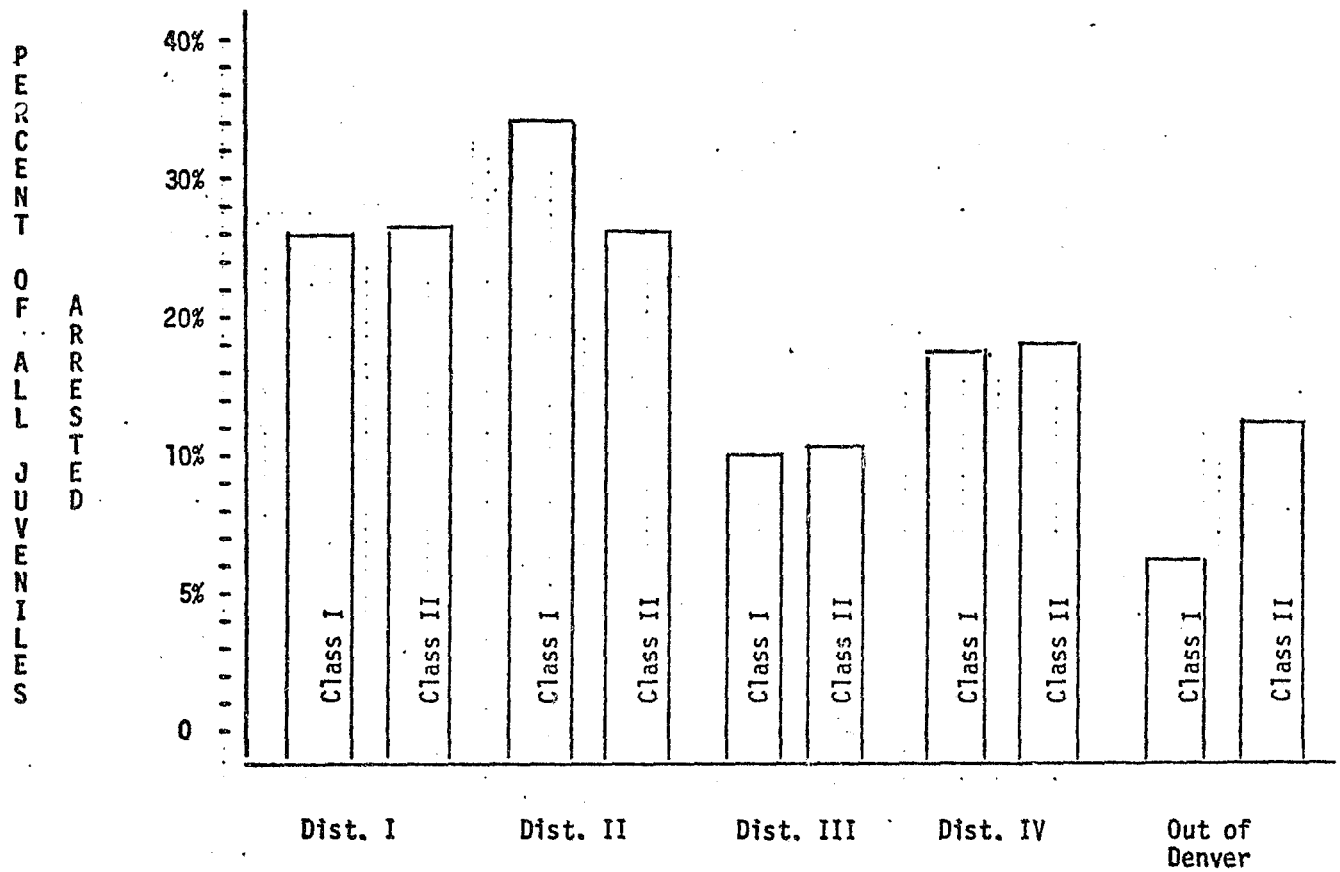
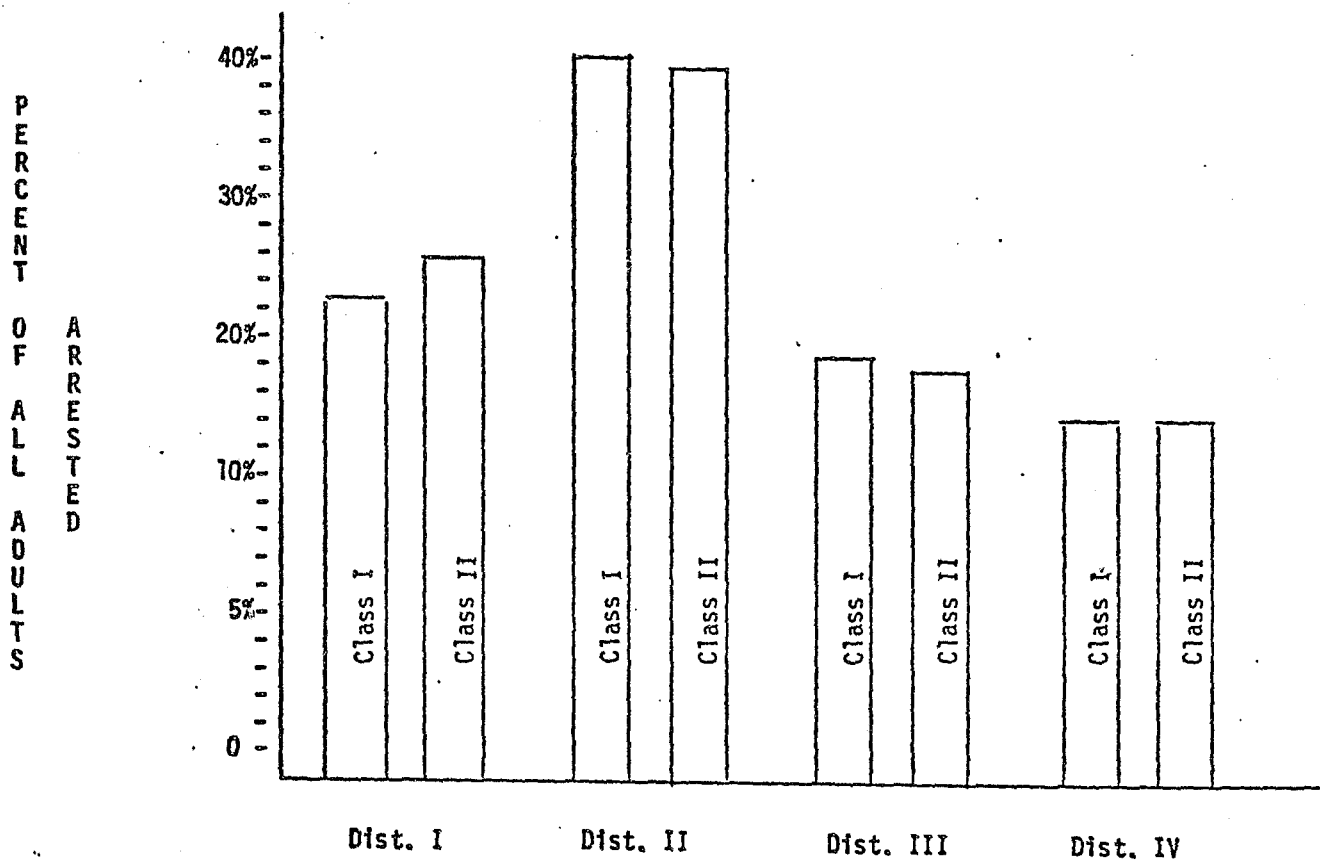


Figure 70

Residence of Adult Arrestees by District



in District 3(Southeast Denver), an adult arrestee was least likely to reside in District 4 (Southwest Denver). This disparity is primarily due to the relatively large number of adults arrested who reside in Capitol Hill, part of District 3. Information was not available for adults not residing in Denver.

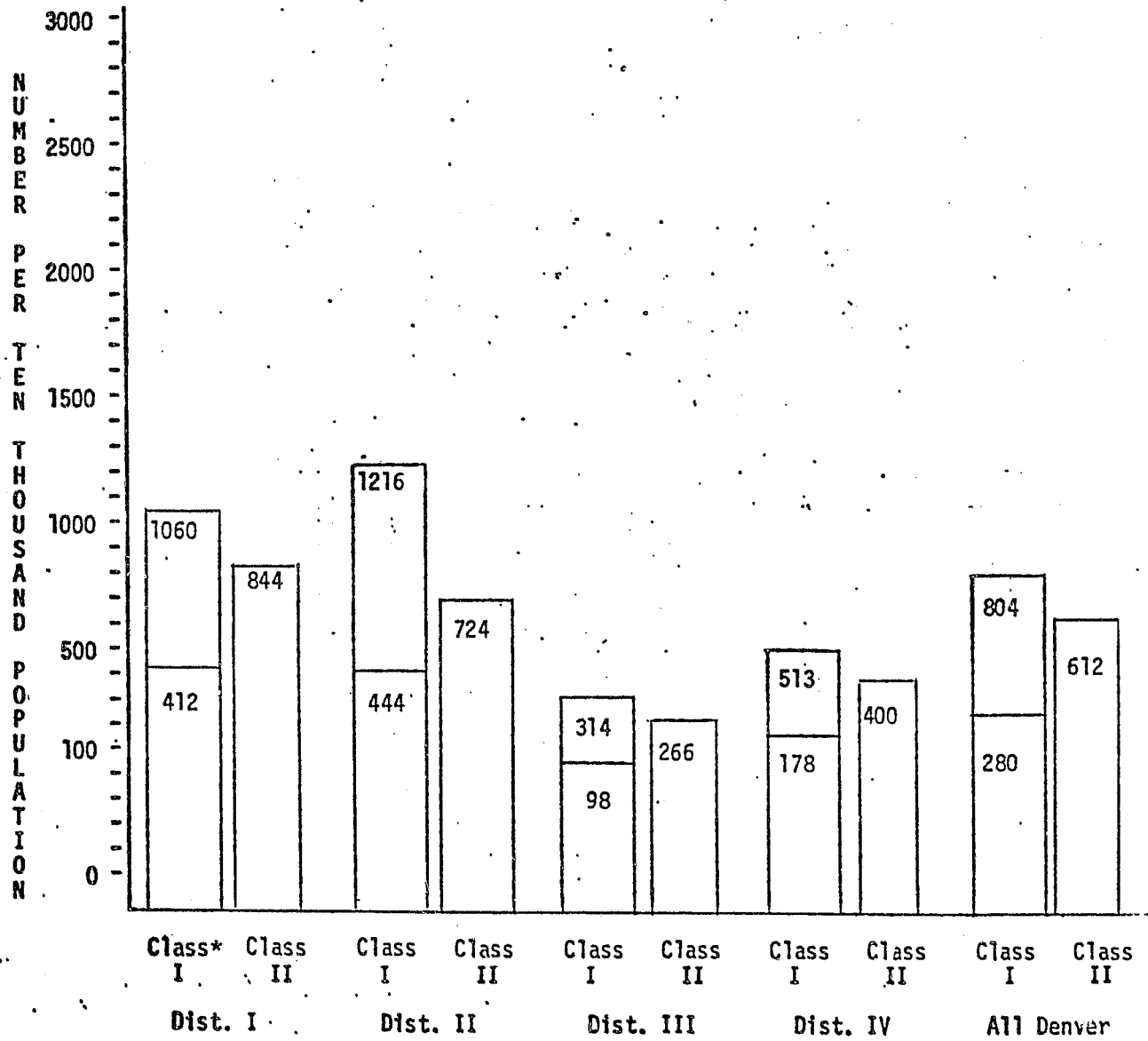
Figure 71 provides in a graphical format per capita juvenile arrest rates over 1973-1974 city-wide and for each quadrant of the city. For the entire city, 804 arrests were made per 10,000 youth, of which about one-third (280) were for Impact offenses. The per capita rates varied considerably from district to district with a high of 1,216/10,000 in District 2 to a low of 314/10,000 in District 3. Class II juvenile arrest rates were lower than Class I at 612/10,000 city-wide. The highest Class II crime rate was found in District 1, with the District 2 rate almost as high.

Figure 72 provides a similar analysis for adult arrests for 1973 and 1974. For all of Denver, there were only 242 Class I adult arrests per 10,000 adults. The Impact rate was 98/10,000. The highest rate was found in District 2 for Class I offenses and the lowest rate in District 3. These rates are less than half the juvenile rate which is indicative of some combination of the following factors: (a) more serious crime is committed by youth and/or (b) youth are much more likely to be apprehended for a serious offense than adults.

Figure 72 also indicates an overall adult arrest rate of Class I offenses of 1,343/10,000 adults. This is twice the juvenile arrest

Figure 71

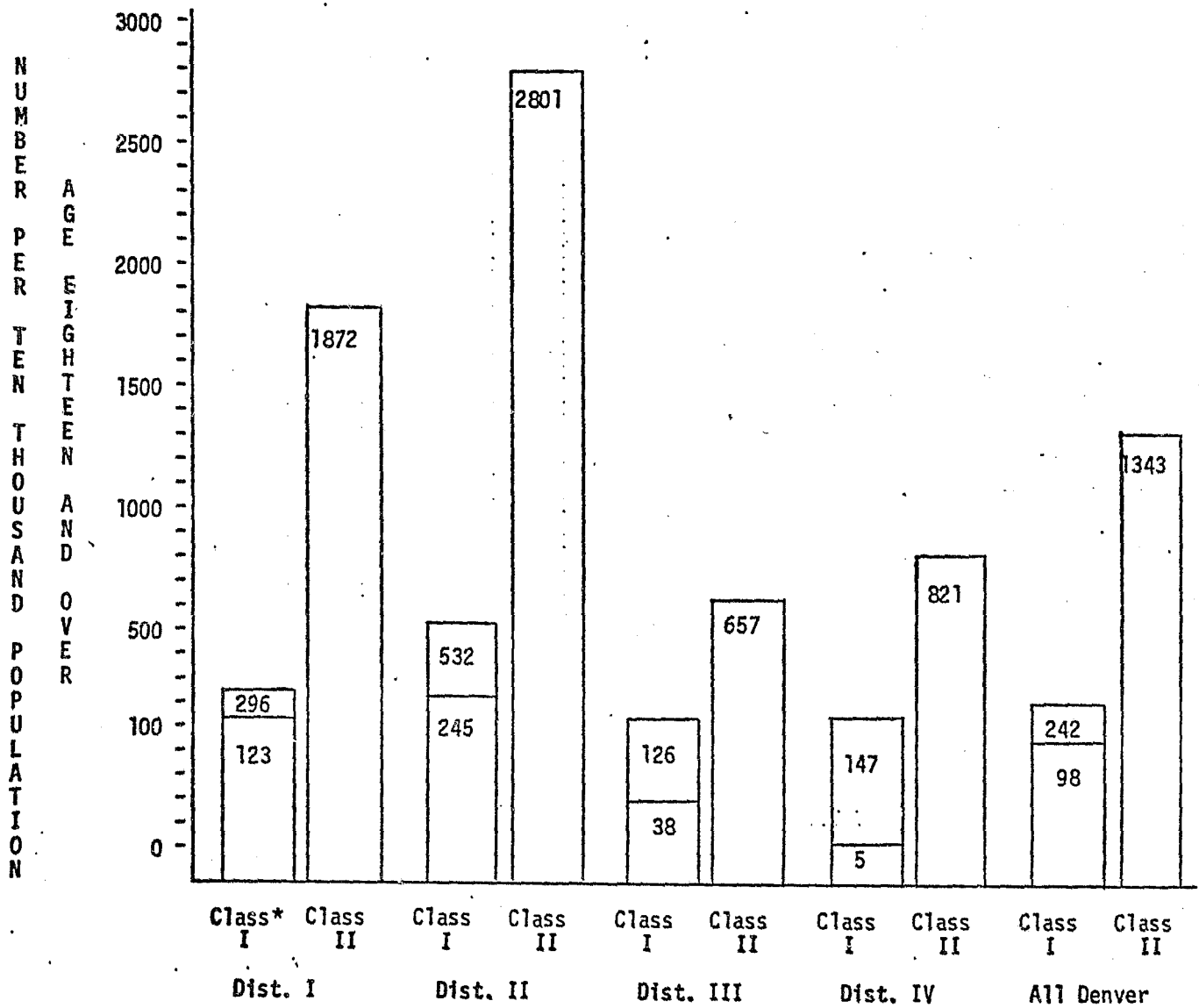
Juvenile Arrestees
District of Residence by Crime Type
(Adjusted Per Capita)



* Impact crimes indicated in lower part of Class I column.

Figure 72

Adult Arrestees
District of Residence by Crime Type
(Adjusted Per Capita)



* Impact crimes indicated in lower part of Class I column.

rate, indicative of a higher crime rate for Class II offenses among adults than youth. The highest rate at 2,801 per 10,000 adults was experienced in District 2 and the lowest rate in District 3.

Figures 69 and 70 show the percentage of juvenile arrests and adult arrests, respectively, from each quadrant of the city. The proportion of Class I and II arrestees in each district for both adults and youth is about the same except in District 2 which shows a higher proportion of Class I than Class II arrests. Juveniles not residing in Denver were more likely to be arrested for a Class II than Class I offense.

Figures 73 through 76 illustrate adult and juvenile arrest rates for different crime categories for each district. These graphs further highlight some of the points made earlier relative to varying arrest rates throughout the city.

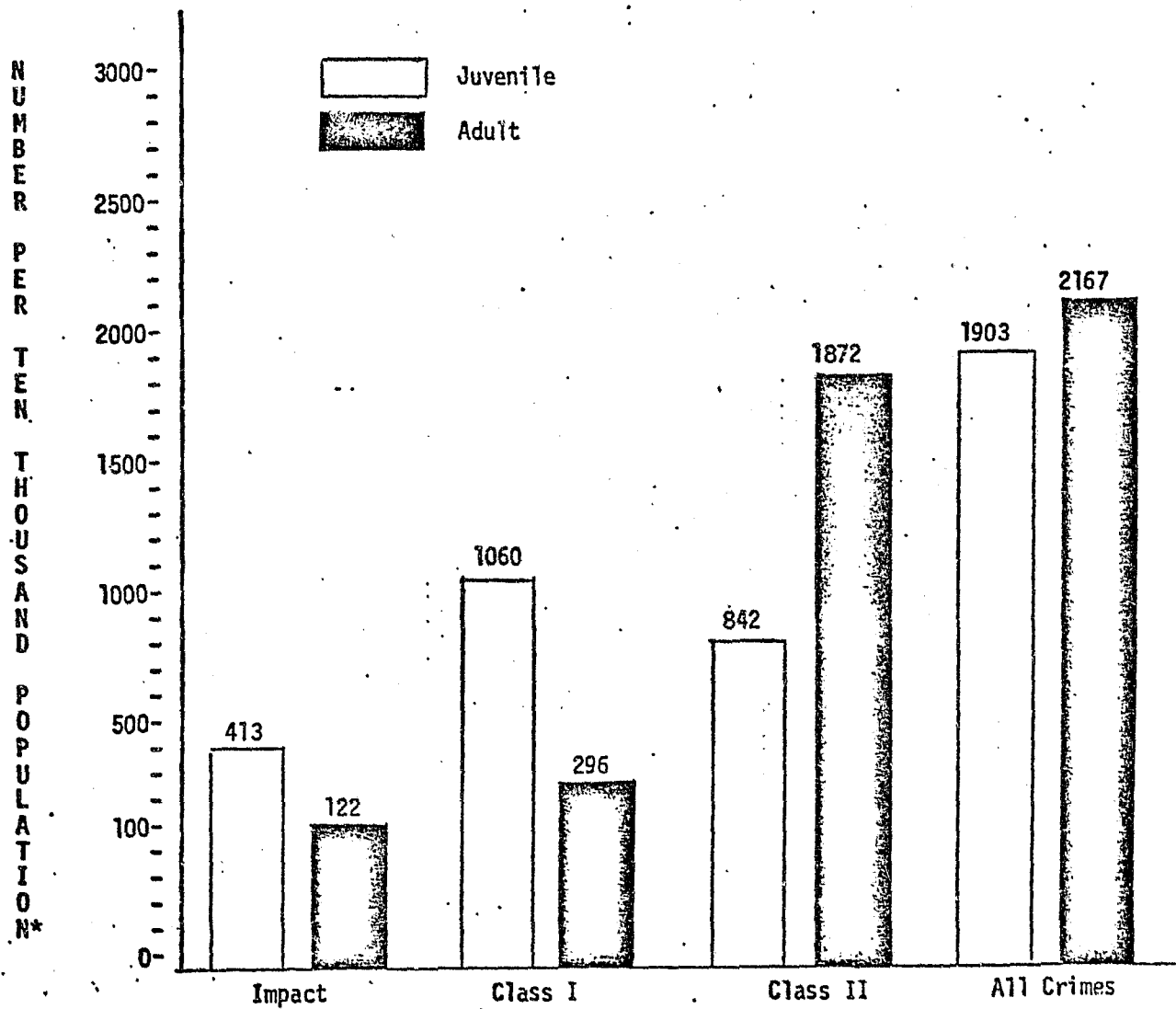
Summary

Crime incidents are not evenly distributed throughout the city but rather a small area (10% of the census tracts) accounts for a disproportionate amount of crime (25% in all categories). Most high incident areas are in North Denver, including the Central Business District. Demographic characteristics of the high crime census tracts are those generally associated with crime including high population density, low rent, high percentage of youth and minorities, high unemployment and low educational achievement.

Figure 73

Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Arrestees for
All Denver by Juvenile Population
(Adjusted Per 10,000 Population)

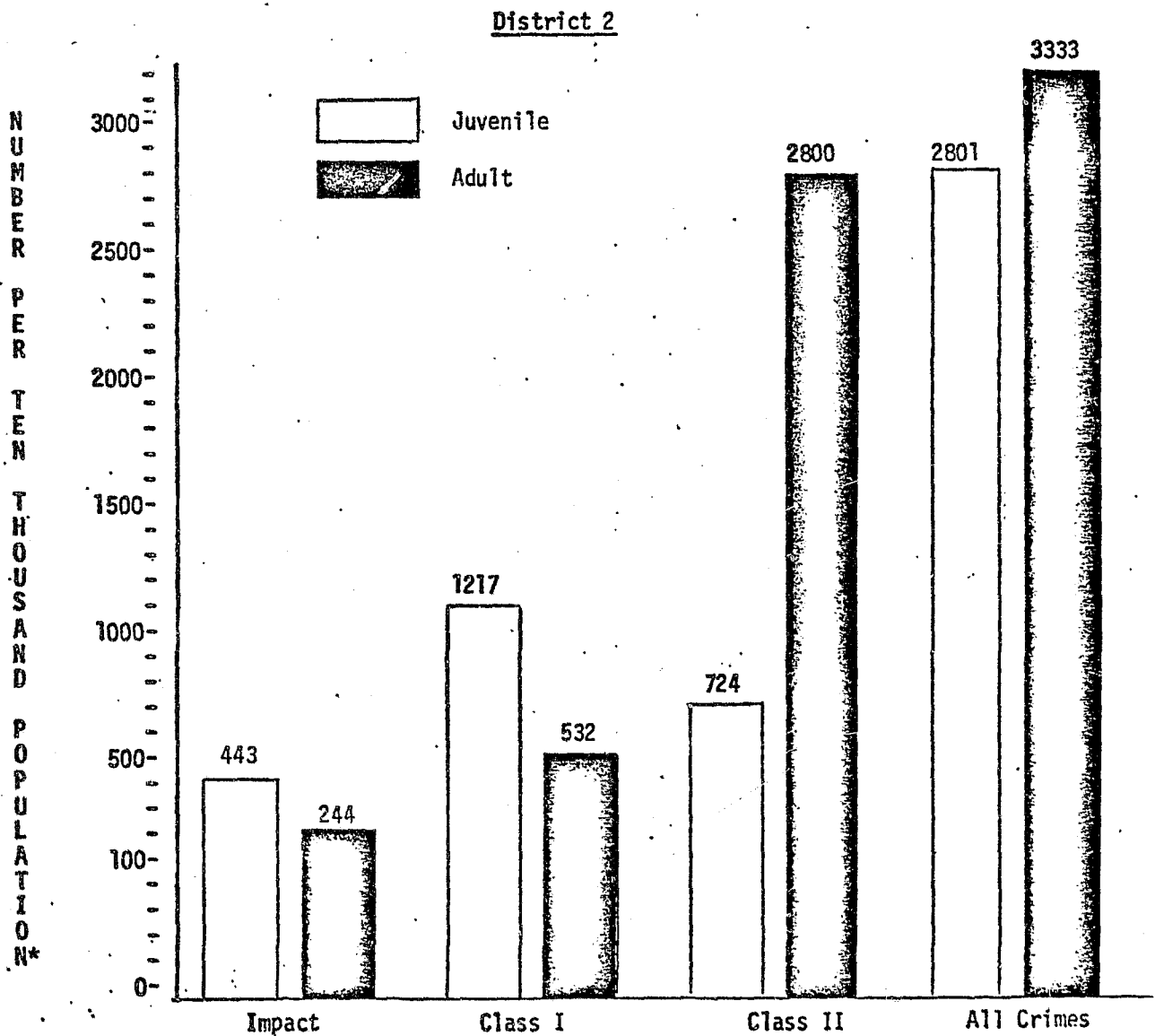
District 1



*Juvenile rates based on total Denver population under age 18 (156, 480)
Adult rates based on total Denver population age 18 and over (360, 644)

Figure 74

Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Arrestees for
All Denver by Juvenile Population
(Adjusted Per 10,000 Population)

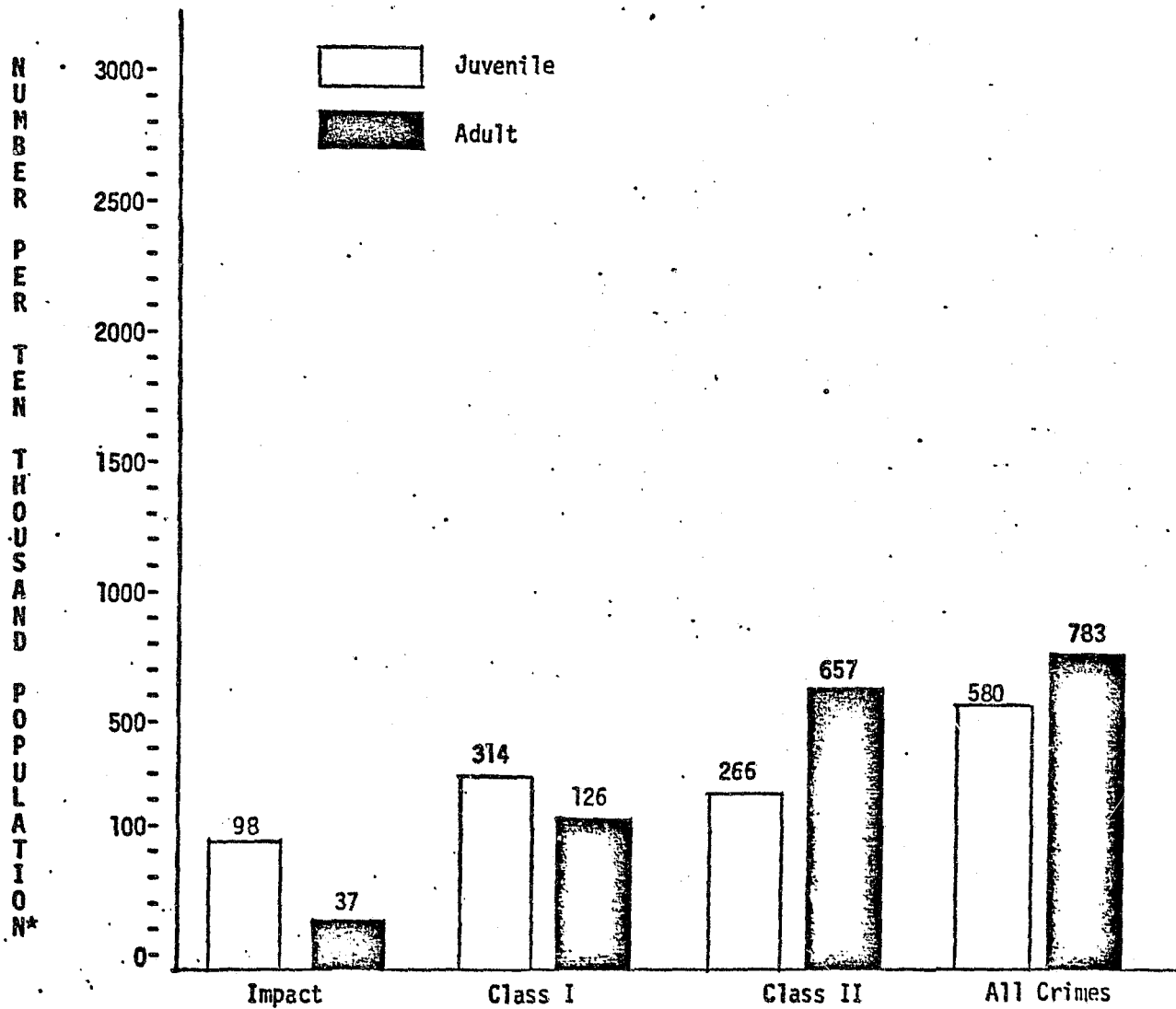


*Juvenile rates based on total Denver population under age 18 (156,480)
 Adult rates based on total Denver population age 18 and over (360,644)

Figure 75

Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Arrestees for
All Denver by Juvenile Population
(Adjusted Per 10,000 Population)

District 3

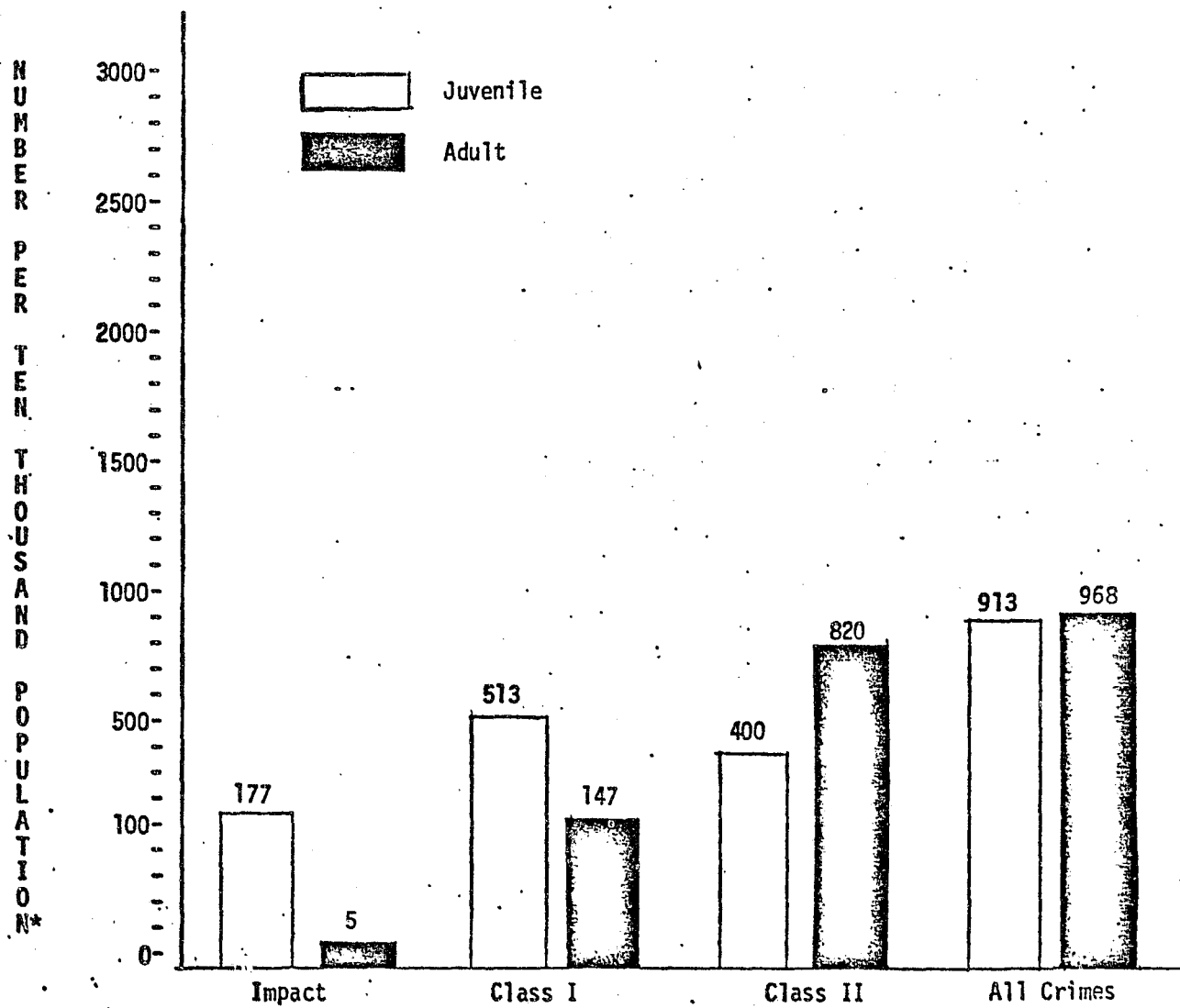


*Juvenile rates based on total Denver population under age 18 (156, 480)
Adult rates based on total Denver population age 18 and over (360, 644)

Figure 76

Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Arrestees for
All Denver by Juvenile Population
(Adjusted Per 10,000 Population)

District 4



*Juvenile rates based on total Denver population under age 18 (156, 480)
Adult rates based on total Denver population age 18 and over (360, 644)

High crime census tracts were found to be similar in 1975 to those identified using 1973-1974 data. Per capita arrest rates were found to be higher for juveniles than adults for more serious crime. However, the inverse is true for Class II crimes.



CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITY



DATA NEEDS AND CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITY

Comprehensive crime analysis requires the utilization of multiple data sources. In addition to the routine criminal justice agency reports, such as the Uniform Crime Report, several additional data sources were used for crime specific analysis contained in this Plan. These sources include both the analysis of computer-based files and manually collected data. Most of the data analysis in this plan, however, was based upon an analysis of computer files containing characteristics of all incidents and arrests (both juvenile and adult) that occurred in Denver in 1975. Additional data sources utilized include:

- a. Special research studies conducted by Denver staff including police productivity and arrest cohort studies.
- b. Demographic and other census data.
- c. Victimization studies.
- d. FBI and local UCR reports.
- e. Local agency annual reports..
- f. LEAA-funded studies.

Many of the data needs for crime analysis in Denver are available through operational systems that are updated on an annual basis. Two areas of data needs for planning in future years are more specific criminal justice policy and procedure data and demographic data. A more comprehensive data base in these areas will be the goal of research studies to be conducted in 1976 and should facilitate problem identification in future plans.

END

6 OF 6