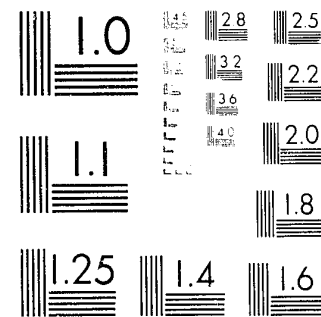


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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

IN CALIFORNIA

1977



DISPOSITIONS
CORRECTIONS
PROBATION

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INTRODUCTION

Crime and Delinquency in California is an annual report published by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) to present data on the extent of crime and delinquency in the state and on the manner in which criminal justice is administered. The 1977 report was prepared in two parts to facilitate the release of available data at the earliest possible time.

Part I, released in May 1978, presents statewide data on crimes, arrests, the number of law enforcement personnel, and the amount of law enforcement expenditures. In addition, crime and arrest data for each county and the 36 largest law enforcement agencies in the state are provided.

This part of the 1977 report includes data on adult and juvenile offenders processed through the courts and correctional systems. Law enforcement personnel and expenditure data reported in Part I are also included in the criminal justice personnel and expenditure section of Part II to present a total picture for the state.

Data contained in Parts I and II were compiled from reports submitted to the Bureau on a regular basis by state and local criminal justice agencies. In many cases the contributing agencies were surveyed to determine possible reasons for fluctuations or patterns in criminal justice activities. The 1977 Crime and Delinquency report was made possible through the outstanding cooperation of these state and local agencies.

In addition to the Crime and Delinquency publication, a supplemental report series, entitled Criminal Justice Profiles, is published annually by the Bureau. Profile reports are prepared for the state and each of the 58 counties. The reports contain ten-year trend data for the counties as well as annual county and jurisdictional data for the report year. Criminal justice data not provided in the Crime and Delinquency report or the Profile series may be available from the Bureau on a special request basis.

THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

California's adult criminal justice system operates through the combined efforts of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, and state and local correctional agencies. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) maintains four separate data systems to describe the various stages in the adult criminal justice process. Part I of the 1977 Crime and Delinquency report includes a description of the first stage of the process -- arrests -- as reported by law enforcement agencies in the state.

In this section of Part II, data are presented on three systems which describe subsequent stages in the processing of adult offenders. The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) system compiles data on the processing of adult felony arrestees from the point of arrest to the point of final disposition in the criminal justice system. The Offender-Based Correctional Activity (OBCA) system collects data on state and local adult correctional programs, including counts on institution and parole population movements. The third data system describes adult probation in California, including individual offender data on superior and lower court probation caseloads.

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)

Prior to 1975, the Bureau of Criminal Statistics collected and compiled prosecution and court data following the issuance of felony complaints. However, data were not compiled on the law enforcement, prosecutor, and lower court processing of offenders from arrest through final disposition.

In 1973, the Bureau began developing a criminal transaction reporting system which does track adult felony arrestees from the point of arrest to final disposition in the criminal justice system. This reporting system is termed Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS). During 1975, OBTS data were gathered from 56 California counties, excluding Alameda and Santa Clara. In 1976 and 1977, Santa Clara was the only county not included in the OBTS system.

Characteristics and Limitations of OBTS Data

- There is an important difference between arrest data presented in Part I of this year's report and OBTS data on the dispositions of adult felony arrests as presented here. OBTS disposition data are based on the year the final disposition occurred and may be reported a year or more after the actual arrest. On the other hand, the arrest data in Part I are based on the year the arrest occurred.
- OBTS data do not reflect the total number of adult felony arrests or the total number of dispositions at any particular level of the criminal justice system during a given disposition year. It is estimated that in 1977 OBTS reports were received by the Bureau for about two-thirds of the total adult felony arrests which received final dispositions during the year. In spite of the underreporting, it is felt that those arrest dispositions which were received generally describe the "statewide" processing of adult felony arrestees through California's

criminal justice system. However, county and local data should be used with caution since the levels of underreporting may vary between jurisdictions and from year to year.

- In cases where an individual is arrested for multiple offenses, only the most serious offense, based on the severity of punishment possible, is recorded.
- Data for the 1975 disposition year do not include Alameda and Santa Clara counties. Data for the 1976 and 1977 disposition years do not include Santa Clara County. It is anticipated that all counties will be included in the OBTS system in 1978.
- It is not advisable to make direct comparisons of 1975–1977 OBTS data with court disposition and filing data published by BCS prior to 1975 since they were collected through different reporting systems.
- OBTS data on state institution commitments from superior and lower courts may vary from data compiled and reported by other state agencies because of differences in the data collection systems. Data, as reported by the California Department of Corrections and California Youth Authority, are provided in Appendix Tables A–1 and A–2.

A Comparison of OBTS Dispositions in 1975, 1976, and 1977 (Tables 1 and 2)

During 1977, 57 California counties reported 145,525 final dispositions to BCS through the OBTS system. This was a 7.6 percent decrease from the 157,537 final dispositions reported for 1976.

One of the primary reasons for the decrease in reported final dispositions was legislation, effective January 1, 1976, which reduced the possession of limited quantities of concentrated marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor offense. Numerous felony marijuana arrests made prior to the new legislation did not receive final dispositions until 1976. However, very few of the cases probably carried over into the 1977 disposition year. As a result, in 1977 about 10,000 fewer adult felony marijuana arrests received final dispositions in the criminal justice system. And, from 1975 to 1976 there was a reduction of approximately 27,000 in the number of adult felony marijuana arrests processed through the system. This number would be even higher if Alameda County were excluded from the 1976 statistics as in 1975. None of the other offense groups had such dramatic changes during the three years, which shows that underreporting probably was not responsible for the sharp decreases in final dispositions for marijuana arrests.

As shown in Table 1, of the 145,525 adult felony arrestees who received final dispositions in 57 California counties during 1977:

- 8.8 percent were released at the law enforcement level, compared to 6.7 percent in 1976 and 8.5 percent in 1975.

TABLE 1
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS IN 56 COUNTIES IN 1975 AND
57 COUNTIES IN 1976 AND 1977
Disposition Level by Year

Dispositions	1975 ^a		1976 ^b		1977 ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Felony arrest dispositions	174,069	100.0	157,537	100.0	145,525	100.0
Law enforcement releases . . .	14,798	8.5	10,595	6.7	12,831	8.8
Complaints denied	23,443	13.5	21,571	13.7	20,141	13.8
Complaints filed	135,828	78.0	125,371	79.6	112,553	77.3
Misdemeanor complaints . .	70,858	40.7	64,414	40.9	54,294	37.3
Felony complaints	64,970	37.3	60,957	38.7	58,259	40.0
Lower court dispositions	97,598	56.1	89,295	56.7	79,407	54.6
Dismissed ^c	43,678	25.1	31,471	20.0	25,081	17.2
Acquitted	860	0.5	872	0.6	755	0.5
Convicted	53,060	30.5	56,952	36.2	53,571	36.8
Guilty plea	51,875	29.8	55,146	35.0	52,230	35.9
Jury trial	581	0.3	847	0.5	733	0.5
Court trial	604	0.3	959	0.6	608	0.4
Sentence	53,060	30.5	56,952	36.2	53,571	36.8
California Youth Authority .	71	0.0	85	0.1	55	0.0
Straight probation	21,638	12.4	20,254	12.9	18,714	12.9
Probation/jail	17,878	10.3	19,576	12.4	19,757	13.6
County jail	8,040	4.6	9,610	6.1	9,528	6.5
Fine	5,423	3.1	6,761	4.3	5,280	3.6
Other	10	0.0	666	0.4	237	0.2
Superior court dispositions . . .	38,230	22.0	36,076	22.9	33,146	22.8
Dismissed ^d	5,616	3.2	4,395	2.8	3,618	2.5
Acquitted	1,351	0.8	1,118	0.7	920	0.6
Convicted	31,263	18.0	30,563	19.4	28,608	19.7
Original guilty plea	8,232	4.7	8,458	5.4	7,796	5.4
Not guilty to guilty	18,878	10.8	18,112	11.5	16,855	11.6
Jury trial	2,392	1.4	2,628	1.7	2,798	1.9
Court trial	1,051	0.6	917	0.6	910	0.6
Trial by transcript	710	0.4	448	0.3	249	0.2
Sentence	31,263	18.0	30,563	19.4	28,608	19.7
Death	16	0.0	14	0.0	0	0.0
State prison	4,561	2.6	5,437	3.5	6,003	4.1
California Youth Authority .	1,380	0.8	1,502	1.0	1,303	0.9
Straight probation	6,716	3.9	5,264	3.3	4,292	2.9
Probation/jail	15,486	8.9	15,181	9.6	14,358	9.9
County jail	1,716	1.0	1,635	1.0	1,417	1.0
Fine	107	0.1	158	0.1	116	0.1
California Rehabilitation Center	1,046	0.6	1,158	0.7	877	0.6
Mentally disordered sex offender	235	0.1	197	0.1	236	0.2
Other	--	--	17	0.0	6	0.0

^aData for Alameda and Santa Clara counties are not included.
^bData for Santa Clara County are not included.
^cIncludes those defendants certified to juvenile court.
^dIncludes those defendants certified to juvenile court, and other.
Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.
Dash indicates data are unavailable.

TABLE 2
ADULT FELONY ARRESTS DISPOSED OF IN 56 COUNTIES IN 1975 AND
57 COUNTIES IN 1976 AND 1977
Arrest Offense by Year of Disposition

Arrest offense	Year of disposition		
	1975 ^a	1976 ^b	1977 ^b
Total	174,069	157,537	145,525
Homicide	1,538	1,394	1,464
Manslaughter, vehicle	127	135	135
Forcible rape	1,868	1,840	1,717
Robbery	10,879	10,406	10,584
Assault	19,436	21,018	22,048
Kidnapping	710	716	760
Burglary	26,823	29,365	27,177
Theft	14,946	18,236	18,169
Motor vehicle theft	7,621	8,174	8,424
Forgery, checks, credit cards	6,828	6,842	6,022
Narcotics	13,206	15,106	12,208
Marijuana	46,319	19,317	8,862
Dangerous drugs	7,677	8,956	11,416
All other drug law violations	776	926	876
Sex law violations	2,429	2,107	2,036
Weapons	3,684	4,482	4,980
Drunk-driving	2,079	2,253	2,726
Hit-and-run	623	594	665
Escape	694	730	755
Bookmaking	1,050	966	982
All other	4,756	3,974	3,519

^aData for Alameda and Santa Clara counties are not included.

^bData for Santa Clara County are not included.

- 13.8 percent were released at the prosecutor level (complaints denied), compared to 13.7 percent in 1976 and 13.5 percent in 1975.
- 54.6 percent were disposed of at the lower court level, compared to 56.7 percent in 1976 and 56.1 percent in 1975.
- 22.8 percent received final dispositions at the superior court level, compared to 22.9 percent in 1976 and 22.0 percent in 1975.

These data show that overall the level of final disposition of adult felony arrestees during these three years was not markedly different.

Dispositions of Specific Arrest Offense Groups in 1977 (Tables 3 and 4)

In 1977, a higher percentage of adults arrested for motor vehicle theft (21.9 percent) were released at the law enforcement level than of any other arrestee group. Only 8.8 percent of the total adult felony arrestees were released at this level during the year. There were also noticeably high percentages of releases of individuals arrested for robbery (15.7 percent) and homicide (13.5 percent). A lower percentage of the drug law violation arrestees (3.7 percent) were released at the law enforcement level than of any other arrestee group.

The group showing the highest percentage of releases at the prosecutor level (complaints denied) during 1977 was adults arrested for forcible rape (23.5 percent). Although victims are now more willing to report rape crimes, it is often difficult to establish evidence to prosecute forcible rape offenders. Other groups showing high percentages of releases at this level were adults arrested for motor vehicle theft (17.9 percent), drug law violations (17.9 percent), and assault (15.8 percent). A lower percentage of individuals arrested for burglary (9.3 percent) were released at the prosecutor level than of any other arrestee group.

While 54.6 percent of all final dispositions reported in 1977 occurred in lower courts, the groups showing the highest percentages of final dispositions at this level were adults arrested for the following felony offenses: theft, 61.6 percent; assault, 60.6 percent; and drug law violations, 59.8 percent. These offenses all tend to be negotiable to lesser-included misdemeanors in lower court.

In 1977, 22.8 percent of the final dispositions of adult felony arrests occurred in superior courts. The groups with the highest percentages of final dispositions at this level were adults arrested for: homicide, 66.7 percent; robbery, 42.8 percent; and forcible rape, 38.5 percent. These offenses are all referred to as "crimes against persons." Persons arrested for assault offenses and motor vehicle theft showed the lowest percentages of final dispositions in superior court, 13.2 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively.

TABLE 3
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS IN 57 COUNTIES, 1977^a
Disposition Level by Arrest Offense

Dispositions	Total	Homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	Drug law violations	All other
Felony arrest dispositions	145,525	1,464	1,717	10,584	22,048	27,177	18,169	8,424	33,362	22,580
Law enforcement releases	12,831	197	216	1,662	2,283	2,646	1,649	1,848	1,239	1,091
Complaints denied	20,141	148	403	1,623	3,474	2,531	2,222	1,508	5,977	2,255
Complaints filed	112,553	1,119	1,098	7,299	16,291	22,000	14,298	5,068	26,146	19,234
Misdemeanor complaints	54,294	19	180	1,124	10,381	8,903	7,006	2,388	14,851	9,442
Felony complaints	58,259	1,100	918	6,175	5,910	13,097	7,292	2,680	11,295	9,792
Lower court dispositions	79,407	142	437	2,765	13,371	13,945	11,189	3,711	19,954	13,893
Dismissed	25,081	120	230	1,509	3,746	3,578	3,206	1,074	8,413	3,205
Acquitted	755	1	10	42	228	119	116	35	89	115
Convicted	53,571	21	197	1,214	9,397	10,248	7,867	2,602	11,452	10,573
Guilty plea	52,230	21	190	1,166	8,947	10,009	7,704	2,548	11,249	10,396
Jury trial	733	0	6	25	297	140	79	27	80	79
Court trial	608	0	1	23	153	99	84	27	123	98
Sentence	53,571	21	197	1,214	9,397	10,248	7,867	2,602	11,452	10,573
California Youth Authority	55	0	0	2	5	27	7	10	1	3
Straight probation	18,714	6	72	324	3,781	2,953	2,513	631	3,881	4,553
Probation/jail	19,757	14	83	511	3,416	4,618	3,451	1,231	3,131	3,302
County jail	9,528	1	31	309	1,426	2,246	1,497	616	1,946	1,456
Fine	5,280	0	11	63	738	370	375	106	2,397	1,220
Other	237	0	0	5	31	34	24	8	96	39
Superior court dispositions	33,146	977	661	4,534	2,920	8,055	3,109	1,357	6,192	5,341
Dismissed	3,618	72	93	361	363	583	353	141	1,114	538
Acquitted	920	69	42	144	164	182	72	28	75	144
Convicted	28,608	836	526	4,029	2,393	7,290	2,684	1,188	5,003	4,659
Original guilty plea	7,796	102	101	742	569	2,145	932	389	1,038	1,778
Not guilty to guilty	16,855	371	269	2,535	1,341	4,478	1,482	714	3,268	2,397
Jury trial	2,798	307	126	592	360	473	202	53	368	317
Court trial	910	45	23	134	109	154	58	27	221	139
Trial by transcript	249	11	7	26	14	40	10	5	108	28
Sentence	28,608	836	526	4,029	2,393	7,290	2,684	1,188	5,003	4,659
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State prison	6,003	548	184	1,645	447	1,259	300	152	630	838
California Youth Authority	1,303	48	26	409	86	468	52	89	36	89
Straight probation	4,292	38	44	224	448	838	608	122	1,059	911
Probation/jail	14,358	192	200	1,517	1,215	4,009	1,456	709	2,855	2,205
County jail	1,417	7	21	119	162	381	201	108	110	308
Fine	116	0	2	1	15	4	5	1	47	41
California Rehabilitation Center	877	1	2	106	6	313	60	7	266	116
Mentally disordered sex offender	236	2	47	7	12	16	1	0	0	151
Other	6	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0

^aData for Santa Clara County are not included.

TABLE 4
DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS IN 57 COUNTIES, 1977^a
Disposition Level by Arrest Offense and Percent Distribution

Dispositions	Total	Homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	Drug law violations	All other
Felony arrest dispositions	145,525	1,464	1,717	10,584	22,048	27,177	18,169	8,424	33,362	22,580
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Law enforcement releases	8.8	13.5	12.6	15.7	10.4	9.7	9.1	21.9	3.7	4.8
Complaints denied	13.8	10.1	23.5	15.3	15.8	9.3	12.2	17.9	17.9	10.0
Complaints filed	77.3	76.4	63.9	69.0	73.9	81.0	78.7	60.2	78.4	85.2
Misdemeanor complaints	37.3	1.3	10.5	10.6	47.1	32.8	38.6	28.3	44.5	41.8
Felony complaints	40.0	75.1	53.5	58.3	26.8	48.2	40.1	31.8	33.9	43.4
Lower court dispositions	54.6	9.7	25.5	26.1	60.6	51.3	61.6	44.1	59.8	61.5
Dismissed	17.2	8.2	13.4	14.3	17.0	13.2	17.6	12.7	25.2	14.2
Acquitted	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Convicted	36.8	1.4	11.5	11.5	42.6	37.7	43.3	30.9	34.3	46.8
Guilty plea	35.9	1.4	11.1	11.0	40.6	36.8	42.4	30.2	33.7	46.0
Jury trial	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Court trial	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Sentence	36.8	1.4	11.5	11.5	42.6	37.7	43.3	30.9	34.3	46.8
California Youth Authority	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Straight probation	12.9	0.4	4.2	3.1	17.1	10.9	13.8	7.5	11.6	20.2
Probation/jail	13.6	1.0	4.8	4.8	15.5	17.0	19.0	14.6	9.4	14.6
County jail	6.5	0.1	1.8	2.9	6.5	8.3	8.2	7.3	5.8	6.4
Fine	3.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	3.3	1.4	2.1	1.3	7.2	5.4
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Superior court dispositions	22.8	66.7	38.5	42.8	13.2	29.6	17.1	16.1	18.6	23.7
Dismissed	2.5	4.9	5.4	3.4	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	3.3	2.4
Acquitted	0.6	4.7	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Convicted	19.7	57.1	30.6	38.1	10.9	26.8	14.8	14.1	15.0	20.6
Original guilty plea	5.4	7.0	5.9	7.0	2.6	7.9	5.1	4.6	3.1	7.9
Not guilty to guilty	11.6	25.3	15.7	24.0	6.1	16.5	8.2	8.5	9.8	10.6
Jury trial	1.9	21.0	7.3	5.6	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.4
Court trial	0.6	3.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
Trial by transcript	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Sentence	19.7	57.1	30.6	38.1	10.9	26.8	14.8	14.1	15.0	20.6
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State prison	4.1	37.4	10.7	15.5	2.0	4.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	3.7
California Youth Authority	0.9	3.3	1.5	3.9	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.4
Straight probation	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	3.1	3.3	1.4	3.2	4.0
Probation/jail	9.9	13.1	11.6	14.3	5.5	14.8	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.8
County jail	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.4
Fine	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
California Rehabilitation Center	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.5
Mentally disordered sex offender	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

^aData for Santa Clara County are not included.
Note: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Lower and Superior Court Convictions in 1977 (Table 5)

In 1977, 76,881 of the 82,179 (93.6 percent) reported convictions in lower and superior courts resulted from original guilty pleas or changes in pleas from not guilty to guilty. As a result, only 6.4 percent of the defendants convicted in the courts went through the trial process. Convictions resulting from guilty pleas varied from about 97 percent in the lower courts to approximately 86 percent in superior courts.

Of the defendants convicted in lower courts during the year, 34.9 percent were sentenced to straight probation and 36.9 percent received probation/jail sentences. Together, these two groups accounted for almost three-fourths (71.8 percent) of the total lower court convictions. The remaining lower court defendants received county jail (17.8 percent), a fine (9.9 percent), California Youth Authority (0.1 percent), or some "other" sentence (0.4 percent).

As in lower court, the majority of defendants convicted in superior courts received straight probation (15.0 percent) or probation/jail (50.2 percent) sentences.

About one-fifth (21.0 percent) of the total defendants convicted in superior courts were sentenced to prison. The groups with the highest percentages of sentences to prison were adults convicted of homicide (70.7 percent), robbery (51.5 percent), and forcible rape (45.8 percent). Over half of the defendants sentenced to prison were convicted of robbery (24.8 percent), burglary (19.6 percent), or drug law violations (10.4 percent). The remaining superior court defendants were sentenced to county jail (5.0 percent), California Youth Authority (4.6 percent), California Rehabilitation Center (3.1 percent), state hospitals as mentally disordered sex offenders (0.8 percent), or to pay a fine or "other" (0.4 percent).

OBTS Arrestee/Defendant Characteristics (Data Not Shown in Tables)

The OBTS system also compiles statistical data on the personal characteristics of arrestees. This enables the analysis and evaluation of adult criminal justice processes in light of such demographic factors as age, race, and sex of offenders. Data are also collected on the prior criminal record and the existing criminal status at the time of arrest of defendants disposed of at the superior court level.

The adult felony arrestees processed through California's criminal justice system typically are young. In 1977, seven out of ten (70.8 percent) of the arrestees whose ages were known (142,807) were under 30 years of age and slightly more than one out of eight (12.9 percent) were under 20 years of age.

A majority of the adult felony arrestees disposed of in 1977 were white, comprising about 50.7 percent of the total where race was known (142,807). Negroes accounted for 29.2 percent and Mexican-Americans 18.2 percent of the total known.

TABLE 5
CONVICTIONS IN 1977 OF ADULTS ARRESTED ON FELONY CHARGES
IN 57 COUNTIES^a
Disposition Level by Convicted Offense

Dispositions	Total	Convicted offense								
		Homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor vehicle theft	Drug law violations	All other
Total convictions . . .	82,179	711	391	2,891	9,537	9,570	15,756	3,239	14,310	25,774
Lower court										
dispositions	53,571	0	2	8	6,900	3,485	11,327	1,982	9,368	20,499
Guilty plea	52,230	0	2	8	6,491	3,366	11,095	1,936	9,195	20,137
Jury trial	733	0	0	0	280	79	116	23	72	163
Court trial	608	0	0	0	129	40	116	23	101	199
Sentence	53,571	0	2	8	6,900	3,485	11,327	1,982	9,368	20,499
California Youth Authority	55	0	0	1	6	22	12	10	0	4
Straight probation	18,714	0	2	1	2,516	775	3,383	429	2,651	8,957
Probation/jail	19,757	0	0	4	2,876	1,894	5,111	1,018	2,760	6,094
County jail	9,528	0	0	2	1,143	755	2,404	469	1,921	2,834
Fine	5,280	0	0	0	347	31	394	55	1,955	2,498
Other	237	0	0	0	12	8	23	1	81	112
Superior court										
dispositions	28,608	711	389	2,883	2,637	6,085	4,429	1,257	4,942	5,275
Original guilty plea	7,796	74	61	474	611	1,767	1,412	460	1,014	1,923
Not guilty to guilty	16,855	304	188	1,762	1,498	3,752	2,638	714	3,230	2,769
Jury trial	2,798	283	112	529	397	413	261	54	362	387
Court trial	910	39	24	100	117	129	87	25	225	164
Trial by transcript	249	11	4	18	14	24	31	4	111	32
Sentence	28,608	711	389	2,883	2,637	6,085	4,429	1,257	4,942	5,275
Death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State prison	6,003	503	178	1,486	495	1,175	479	169	624	894
California Youth Authority	1,303	30	29	359	104	427	125	103	31	95
Straight probation	4,292	29	19	81	448	599	901	124	1,033	1,058
Probation/jail	14,358	146	108	862	1,362	3,372	2,432	736	2,817	2,523
County jail	1,417	0	5	8	199	244	345	115	115	386
Fine	116	0	0	0	12	1	6	1	58	38
California Rehabilitation Center	877	1	2	85	2	254	140	9	264	120
Mentally disordered sex offender	236	2	48	1	13	11	0	0	0	161
Other	6	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0

^aData for Santa Clara County are not included.

Existing criminal status describes the type of correctional supervision an offender was under at the time of arrest. Where criminal status was known (32,037), 42.0 percent of the arrestees disposed of in superior court in 1977 were on probation, parole, or serving a term in an institution at the time of arrest.

Where the prior criminal record was known (32,037), 18.6 percent of those arrestees disposed of in superior court had no prior record, 66.4 percent had miscellaneous prior records which ranged from prior arrests only to convictions with nonprison sentences, and the remaining 15.0 percent had one or more prior prison commitments.

Adult Corrections

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

Statistics on state supervision, as reported by the Offender-Based Correctional Activity system, include persons in institutions, those on parole, and those on outpatient status. Local supervision includes persons sentenced and serving time in local jails and camps, arrestees held in pre-trial detention, and defendants granted probation by superior and lower courts. All of the data in Table 6 are based on one-day population or caseload counts.

Approximately 1 percent of the state's adult population (222,579 of 15,634,000) were under state or local correctional supervision in 1977. As shown in Table 6, the total number of adults under supervision was relatively the same in 1977 as in 1973 and 1976. In addition, the proportions of adults under state and local supervision were about the same, 20 percent and 80 percent, respectively.

In reviewing Table 6, it is interesting to note that superior court sentences accounted for about 48 percent of the active probation caseload in 1973, but for only 40 percent of the caseload in 1977. In contrast, the lower court caseload increased from approximately 52 percent of the total caseload in 1973 to 60 percent in 1977. While there was little difference between the total number of adults on active probation during 1977 as compared to 1973 and 1976, there seems to have been a shift in the caseload from superior court to lower court. The data in Table 6 on lower court adult probation caseload were not available for the 1976 Crime and Delinquency report. Consequently, the data in this report are not comparable.

State Corrections (Table 6)

The California Department of Corrections (CDC) has jurisdiction over those adults convicted of felonies by California superior courts and subsequently sentenced and delivered to prison.

The California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) is authorized as a treatment center for narcotic addicts under the jurisdiction of the Director of Corrections (Sections 3050 and 3051 of the Welfare and Institutions Code). If it appears that a defendant is an addict or in danger of becoming an addict, the court may suspend criminal proceedings after a conviction. The defendant may then be confined to CRC for treatment and rehabilitation.

State hospitals are authorized as treatment centers for defendants classified as mentally disordered sex offenders (MDSO). If after conviction a defendant is found to be an MDSO, as the result of a special hearing, the defendant may be placed in a state hospital for an indeterminate period of time.

The California Youth Authority (CYA) has jurisdiction over both juveniles and young adults to age 25 who are convicted and committed to CYA institutional care. Data in this section on admissions to CYA include only those juveniles prosecuted as adults and those adults convicted, sentenced, and committed by superior courts.

In 1977, 19.8 percent of all adults under correctional supervision were in state institutions or on parole or outpatient status from a state institution.

Most of the adults in state institutions (80.5 percent) were in state prisons. In addition, most of the adults on parole (60.2 percent) were from state prisons.

The adult parole caseloads from both CYA and CRC exceeded their institution populations by more than 2 to 1 in 1977. This proportion was the same as that shown in 1973 and 1976. In contrast, the CDC institution population exceeded the parole caseload for CDC during 1977 as in 1973 and 1976.

Based on one-day population counts, there was a 2.8 percent decrease in the number of adults under state supervision from 1976 to 1977. Institution population decreased 6.4 percent while total parole caseload increased 1.1 percent during the one-year period. The only dramatic change was in the CRC institution population, which decreased 26.3 percent. While there were increases in the parole populations from CDC, CRC, and CYA, the only increase in institution population was for MDSO's in state hospitals.

It should be noted that institution admission figures compiled by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics generally are 10–15 percent greater than those published by the California Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections counts the number of defendants received by

TABLE 6
STATUS OF ADULTS UNDER SUPERVISION, 1973, 1976, AND 1977
Type of Supervision by Year

Type of supervision	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1973	1976	1977	1973	1976	1977	1973- 1976	1976- 1977
Total	222,757	225,843	222,579	100.0	100.0	100.0	-0.1	-1.4
State supervision ^a	48,104	45,400	44,133	21.6	20.1	19.8	-8.3	-2.8
Institutions	24,984	23,641	22,127	11.2	10.5	9.9	-11.4	-6.4
Department of Corrections	20,545	18,617	17,810	9.2	8.2	8.0	-13.3	-4.3
California Rehabilitation Center	1,897	2,445	1,803	0.9	1.1	0.8	-5.0	-26.3
State hospital (mentally disordered sex offender)	675	735	770	0.3	0.3	0.3	14.1	4.8
California Youth Authority	1,867	1,844	1,744	0.8	0.8	0.8	-6.6	-5.4
Parole caseload	23,120	21,759	22,006	10.4	9.6	9.9	-4.8	1.1
Department of Corrections	12,996	13,049	13,258	5.8	5.8	6.0	2.0	1.6
California Rehabilitation Center (outpatient)	5,642	4,939	4,956	2.5	2.2	2.2	-12.2	0.3
California Youth Authority	4,482	3,771	3,792	2.0	1.7	1.7	-15.4	0.6
Local supervision	174,653	180,443	178,446	78.4	79.9	80.2	2.2	-1.1
County jails ^b	16,410	21,941	20,761	7.4	9.7	9.3	26.5	-5.4
Sentenced	5,492	9,376	9,267	2.5	4.2	4.2	68.7	-1.2
Not sentenced	10,918	12,565	11,494	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.3	-8.5
City jails ^b	1,915	1,265	1,196	0.9	0.6	0.5	-37.5	-5.5
Sentenced	279	130	103	0.1	0.1	0.0	-63.1	-20.8
Not sentenced	1,636	1,135	1,093	0.7	0.5	0.5	-33.2	-3.7
County and city camps ^b	6,036	4,995	4,589	2.7	2.2	2.1	-24.0	-8.1
Sentenced	5,853	4,499	4,372	2.6	2.0	2.0	-25.3	-2.8
Not sentenced	183	496	217	0.1	0.2	0.1	18.6	-56.2
Active probation caseload ^{a,c}	150,292	152,242	151,900	67.5	67.4	68.2	1.1	-0.2
Superior court	72,539	63,458	61,418	32.6	28.1	27.6	-15.3	-3.2
Lower court	77,753	88,784	90,482	34.9	39.3	40.7	16.4	1.9

^aOne day count taken December 31 of each year, except mentally disordered sex offender one day count taken June 30 for 1973.

^bOne day count taken each year on the fourth Thursday of September.

^cBased on summary figures for Los Angeles County in 1973, 1976, and 1977 and for Alameda County in 1976 and 1977.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

The 1976 state supervision data have been revised to reflect the most current data.

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

institutions while BCS counts superior court commitments to institutions. Therefore, a defendant committed in more than one county would be counted multiple times by BCS. The reason for this variance is that the statistics from the Department of Corrections and the Bureau serve different purposes and are therefore based on different populations. Commitment data as compiled by the Department of Corrections and California Youth Authority are presented in Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2.

Admissions to State Institutions (Table 7)

The total number of adult admissions to state institutions as reported by the OBCA system remained virtually the same in 1977, increasing by only 0.2 percent over 1976. However, considerable changes were shown for the individual institutions. The greatest increase was in admissions to the Department of Corrections, up 10.5 percent over 1976. In contrast, there was a 10.5 percent decrease in admissions to the California Youth Authority from superior court.

There was a 31.8 percent decrease in admissions to the California Rehabilitation Center during 1977. One reason for this decrease may be that, given a choice, some defendants settle for a prison sentence in lieu of CRC. Under the Determinate Sentence Law, a convicted offender could serve less time in prison than in CRC.

TABLE 7
ADMISSIONS TO STATE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL INSTITUTIONS
FROM SUPERIOR COURT, 1973, 1976, AND 1977^a
Type of Institution by Year as Reported by State Institutions

Type of institution	1973	1976 ^b	1977	Percent change	
				1973- 1977	1976- 1977
Total	10,485	14,474	14,497	38.3	0.2
Department of Corrections	6,449	9,463	10,458	62.2	10.5
California Youth Authority	1,469	2,256	2,019	37.4	-10.5
California Rehabilitation Center	2,094	2,370	1,617	-22.8	-31.8
State hospital (mentally disordered sex offender) ^c . .	473	385	403	-14.8	4.7

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

^bFigures shown for 1976 may not be the same as those shown in the 1976 Crime and Delinquency publication. The Offender-Based Correctional Activity file is accumulative, designed to allow constant updating and correcting. These additions or corrections will be reflected in the counts.

^cCalifornia Department of Health data are shown for fiscal years, the 1973 data are for FY 1972-1973, 1976 are for 1975-1976, and 1977 data are for FY 1976-1977.

From 1973 to 1977, total admissions to state institutions increased 38.3 percent. Again, the largest increase was in CDC admissions (62.2 percent). These increases reflect a general toughening of laws and sentencing practices. For example, two laws were enacted during the period which limited judicial discretion in sentencing specific convicted offenders. Notably, one denied probation for defendants convicted of the commission of specified violent crimes using firearms (1203.06 P.C.). Another denied probation for defendants convicted of the sale of specified quantities of heroin (1203.07 P.C.). Admissions of young adults to CYA also increased during the four-year period, up 37.4 percent although there was a 10.5 percent decrease from 1976 to 1977. In contrast, admissions to CRC decreased 22.8 percent from 1973 to 1977.

Types of Institution Admissions (Table 8)

From 1976 to 1977, overall there was no change in the types of admissions to CDC, CRC, and CYA. Most categories decreased slightly, varying from 0.4 percent to 4.2 percent. The most noticeable change was the 14.5 percent increase in admissions resulting from new convictions in the "all other" category. This category, which increased 11.8 percent during 1977, includes additional commitments from other counties, additional commitments following escapes, crimes committed in institutions, and persons serving federal and state sentences concurrently. The increase can be attributed, in part, to the increasing number of crimes involving violence and drugs committed by inmates during 1977. Many of these inmates were processed through the court system rather than handled administratively within the institution.

During the four-year period from 1973 to 1977, all types of institution admissions increased. It is interesting to note that the largest increase was in the "all other" category (71.7 percent). Again, this was probably the result of the increase in crimes involving violence and drugs by inmates.

Local Corrections (Adult Probation)

In California, probation is a county function. County probation officers conduct pre-sentence investigations of convicted persons, make recommendations to the court about the granting of probation, and supervise and counsel probationers.

A pre-sentence investigation is required whenever a defendant is convicted of a felony offense and is eligible for probation. On a misdemeanor conviction, the court may either refer the matter to the probation officer for an investigation and report, or summarily grant or deny probation. The probation officer's report includes the circumstances of the crime, the individual's history, and the recommended sentence.

County probation departments report monthly to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) on adults placed on (grants) and removed from (removals) probation during the preceding month. The unit of count in the Bureau's Adult Probation data collection system is the individual offender placed on probation by a superior or lower court. Offenders on probation in more than one county or under the jurisdiction of both superior and lower courts are counted multiple times.

TABLE 8
INSTITUTION ADMISSIONS FROM SUPERIOR COURT, 1973, 1976, AND 1977^a
Type of Admission by Year as Reported by the California Department of Corrections,
California Youth Authority, and California Rehabilitation Center

Type of admission	1973	1976 ^b	1977	Percent change	
				1973-1977	1976-1977
Total	10,012	14,089	14,094	40.8	0.0
Original institution commitment ^c	7,579	10,704	10,594	39.8	-1.0
Result of new conviction	5,994	8,714	8,677	44.8	-0.4
Result of probation revocation ^d	972	1,292	1,240	27.6	-4.0
Result of new conviction and probation revocation	613	698	677	10.4	-3.0
Return to institution as parole violator ^e	1,432	1,848	1,781	24.4	-3.6
Result of new conviction	1,373	1,787	1,715	24.9	-4.0
Result of probation revocation ^d	39	41	50	-	-
Result of new conviction and probation revocation	20	20	16	-	-
All other ^f	1,001	1,537	1,719	71.7	11.8
Result of new conviction	871	1,249	1,430	64.2	14.5
Result of probation revocation ^d	121	265	254	109.9	-4.2
Result of new conviction and probation revocation	9	23	35	-	-

^aIncludes adults who entered California Department of Corrections, California Youth Authority, and California Rehabilitation Center institutions. A given individual is counted more than once if multiple commitments occur.
^bFigures shown for 1976 may not be the same as those shown in the 1976 Crime and Delinquency publication. The Offender-Based Correctional Activity file is accumulative, designed to allow constant updating and correcting. These additions or corrections will be reflected in the counts.
^cNot under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections at the time of arrest for current offense.
^dProbation may have been revoked because of a technical violation or conviction of a new offense.
^eExcludes those returned to finish their prison term for a technical violation.
^fIncludes additional commitments from other counties, additional commitments following escapes, crimes committed in institutions, and persons serving federal and state sentences concurrently.
Note: Percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year number is less than 50.

There are some limitations of the Adult Probation data collection system that should be noted. Data are not collected on new grants to persons already under probation supervision in a given county, or on changes in the terms or conditions of grants due to violations of probation. Although the system provides data on the number of probationers that abscond during a given year, multiple absconds by a single probationer are not counted. And finally, the system includes data on only those adults placed on supervised probation.

In 1977, 56 of California's 58 counties submitted individual offender data to the Bureau. Los Angeles County submitted detailed summary data on the caseload, grants, and removals. Alameda County submitted summary counts only. Because detailed data were not available, statistics for Alameda County are included in the "unknowns" in Tables 10-16. In 1976, Alameda County did not provide individual offender or summary data on lower court removals. In Table 9, these data have been estimated in order to allow comparison with lower court removals during 1977. Both Los Angeles and Alameda counties will report individual offender data for 1978.

Comparison of 1976 and 1977 Adult Probation Data (Table 9)

On December 31, 1977, there were 151,900 adults under the supervision of county probation departments in California. This was a decrease of 0.2 percent from 1976.

The number of persons placed on probation (grants) by courts during the calendar year rose by 4.2 percent over 1976. Superior court grants increased 4.7 percent and lower court grants rose 4.0 percent.

The number of adults who completed their probation terms, as set by the courts, decreased 10.5 percent from 1976 to 1977. Lower court probation terminations decreased 14.4 percent while superior court terminations decreased only 0.6 percent. In contrast, there was an overall increase of 3.3 percent in removals for violations of probation. "Other" removals, which includes transfers out of the jurisdiction and removals because of death of the probationer or appeal of their conviction, increased 39.8 percent during the one-year period. As noted earlier, Alameda County data on lower court removals during 1976 were estimated.

TABLE 9
ADULT PROBATION ACTIVE CASELOADS ON DECEMBER 31, 1976 AND 1977 AND
PROBATION GRANTS AND REMOVALS, 1976-1977
By Type of Court

Probation caseloads, grants, and removals	Type of court						Percent change		
	1976			1977			1976-1977		
	Total	Superior court	Lower court	Total	Superior court	Lower court	Total	Superior court	Lower court
Caseload, December 31 . .	152,242	63,458	88,784	151,900	61,418	90,482	-0.2	-3.2	1.9
Grants	71,179	22,093	49,086	74,176	23,133	51,043	4.2	4.7	4.0
Removals	77,802	24,415	53,387 ^a	73,216	24,699	48,517	-5.9	1.2	-9.1
Terminated	55,785	15,775	40,010 ^a	49,931	15,680	34,251	-10.5	-0.6	-14.4
Violated probation ^b . .	20,557	7,970	12,587 ^a	21,244	8,219	13,025	3.3	3.1	3.5
Other ^c	1,460	670	790 ^a	2,041	800	1,241	39.8	19.4	57.1

^aIncludes estimated data for Alameda County removals based on the 1977 proportions reported.

^bIncludes probationers who absconded from supervision, and those who committed other technical violations and new offenses that resulted in revocations of probation.

^cIncluded are transfers from jurisdiction, deceased, sentence vacated, appeal, etc.

Note: Data are based on individual reports submitted by 56 counties, summary data submitted by Los Angeles County, and partial summary data submitted by Alameda County.

TABLE 10
ADULT PROBATION ACTIVE CASELOAD ON DECEMBER 31, 1977
Type of Court by Convicted Offense

Convicted offense	Total		Type of court			
	Number	Percent	Superior court		Lower court	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	151,900		61,418		90,482	
Unknown ^a	9,482		3,419		6,063	
Total known	142,418	100.0	57,999	100.0	84,419	100.0
Felony	73,346	51.5	54,552	94.1	18,794	22.3
Homicide	797	0.6	793	1.4	4	0.0
Forcible rape	559	0.4	554	1.0	5	0.0
Robbery	3,130	2.2	3,123	5.4	7	0.0
Assault	7,114	5.0	5,187	8.9	1,927	2.3
Kidnapping	103	0.1	90	0.2	13	0.0
Burglary	13,614	9.6	10,260	17.7	3,354	4.0
Theft	14,175	10.0	9,707	16.7	4,468	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	2,310	1.6	1,350	2.3	960	1.1
Forgery, checks, credit cards	6,507	4.6	3,909	6.7	2,598	3.1
Marijuana	4,692	3.3	3,946	6.8	746	0.9
Other drug law violations	9,868	6.9	8,491	14.6	1,377	1.6
Unlawful sexual intercourse	392	0.3	284	0.5	108	0.1
Lewd and lascivious	1,019	0.7	1,005	1.7	14	0.0
Other sex law violations	1,010	0.7	747	1.3	263	0.3
Weapons	1,047	0.7	679	1.2	368	0.4
Drunk-driving	1,612	1.1	1,000	1.7	612	0.7
Hit-and-run	382	0.3	233	0.4	149	0.2
Escape	153	0.1	127	0.2	26	0.0
Bookmaking	153	0.1	116	0.2	37	0.0
Arson	435	0.3	384	0.7	51	0.1
All other	4,274	3.0	2,567	4.4	1,707	2.0
Misdemeanor	69,072	48.5	3,447	5.9	65,625	77.7
Assault and battery	5,320	3.7	511	0.9	4,809	5.7
Petty theft	4,119	2.9	216	0.4	3,903	4.6
Checks and credit cards	1,141	0.8	82	0.1	1,059	1.3
Drug law violations	4,111	2.9	456	0.8	3,655	4.3
Sex law violations	1,700	1.2	159	0.3	1,541	1.8
Drunk	1,421	1.0	8	0.0	1,413	1.7
Disturbing the peace	1,789	1.3	38	0.1	1,751	2.1
Drunk-driving	28,482	20.0	235	0.4	28,247	33.5
Traffic-custody ^b	4,537	3.2	44	0.1	4,493	5.3
Nonsupport	3,325	2.3	0	0.0	3,325	3.9
All other	13,127	9.2	1,698	2.9	11,429	13.5

^aDetailed data for Alameda County are not available.

^bIncludes hit-and-run.

Notes: Data are based on individual reports submitted by 56 counties, summary data submitted by Los Angeles County, and partial summary data submitted by Alameda County.
Percents may not add to the total due to rounding.

Convicted Offenses of 1977 Caseloads (Table 10)

Over one-half (52.7 percent) of the active adult probation caseload on December 31, 1977 (excluding Alameda County) were convicted of one of four types of offenses: misdemeanor drunk-driving, 20.0 percent; felony theft, 10.0 percent; burglary, 9.6 percent; and all felony and misdemeanor drug law violations (including marijuana), 13.1 percent. The remaining 47.3 percent were convicted of other offenses.

Length of Probation (Table 11)

In 1977, the median probation sentence of adults granted probation in superior and lower courts in 57 counties was 2.9 years. The median for superior court grants was 3.5 years compared to 2.5 years for lower court grants. This was because the more serious offenders were adjudicated in superior courts.

During 1977, 58.7 percent of the defendants granted probation in superior courts received terms of "3 years but less than 4" years. In lower courts, the most frequent term granted was "2 years but less than 3" years (40.0 percent).

TABLE 11
ADULTS GRANTED PROBATION, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1977
Type of Court by Length of Probation

Length of probation	Total	Type of court			
		Superior court		Lower court	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,176	23,133		51,043	
Unknown ^a	4,863	1,263		3,600	
Total known	69,313	21,870	100.0	47,443	100.0
Less than 1 year	925	52	0.2	873	1.8
1 year but less than 2	13,930	698	3.2	13,232	27.9
2 years but less than 3	22,207	3,220	14.7	18,987	40.0
3 years but less than 4	27,019	12,845	58.7	14,174	29.9
4 years but less than 5	1,623	1,582	7.2	41	0.1
5 years but less than 6	3,401	3,278	15.0	123	0.3
6 or more years	207	194	0.9	13	0.0
Indefinite	1	1	0.0	0	0.0
Median	2.9	3.5		2.5	

^aDetailed data for Alameda County are not available.
Notes: Data are based on individual reports submitted by 56 counties, summary data submitted by Los Angeles County, and partial summary data submitted by Alameda County.
Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.
The median is the middle of a set of numbers arranged in order of magnitude and is used instead of the mean (average) because it is not as affected by extremes.

TABLE 12
ADULTS GRANTED PROBATION, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1977
Type of Court by Length of Jail Sentence as a Condition of Probation

Length of jail sentence as a condition of probation	Total	Type of court			
		Superior court		Lower court	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,176	23,133		51,043	
Unknown ^a	4,863	1,263		3,600	
Total known	69,313	21,870	100.0	47,443	100.0
Straight probation	32,564	5,497	25.1	27,067	57.1
Probation with jail	36,749	16,373	74.9	20,376	42.9
Months of jail					
1 month	17,735	2,990	13.7	14,745	31.1
2 months	3,891	2,329	10.6	1,562	3.3
3 months	3,662	1,775	8.1	1,887	4.0
4 months	1,604	1,102	5.0	502	1.1
5 months	548	437	2.0	111	0.2
6 months	3,675	2,569	11.7	1,106	2.3
7 months	286	263	1.2	23	0.0
8 months	493	447	2.0	46	0.1
9 months	1,012	936	4.3	76	0.2
10 months	296	273	1.2	23	0.0
11 months	116	107	0.5	9	0.0
12 months	3,413	3,128	14.3	285	0.6
Over 12 months	18	17	0.1	1	0.0
Median	2.2	5.0		0.7	

^aDetailed data for Alameda County are not available.
Notes: Data are based on individual reports submitted by 56 counties, summary data submitted by Los Angeles County, and partial summary data submitted by Alameda County.
Percents may not add to the total due to rounding.
The median is the middle of a set of numbers arranged in order of magnitude and is used instead of the mean (average) because it is not as affected by extremes.

Jail as a Condition of Probation (Table 12)

In 1977, 74.9 percent of the adults placed on probation by superior courts and 42.9 percent of those placed on probation by lower courts in 57 counties were required to serve time in jail as a condition of probation. When jail is a condition of probation, the jail sentence is considered as part of the probation term. The defendant must first complete the jail sentence. For example, a typical sentence of 36 months probation with two months of jail requires the defendant to serve 34 months under probation supervision after completing the two-month jail term.

TABLE 13
ADULTS REMOVED FROM PROBATION, JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1977
Type of Court by Reason for Removal and Length of Time on Probation

Reason for removal and length of time on probation	Total	Type of court			
		Superior court		Lower court	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	73,216	24,699		48,517	
Unknown ^a	5,329	1,620		3,709	
Total known ^b	67,887	23,079		44,808	
Terminated (completed probation) ^a	45,980	14,513	100.0	31,467	100.0
Less than 1 year	2,542	236	1.6	2,306	7.3
1 year but less than 2	13,044	1,439	9.9	11,605	36.9
2 years but less than 3	14,159	3,267	22.5	10,892	34.6
3 years but less than 4	12,795	6,588	45.4	6,207	19.7
4 years but less than 5	1,420	1,141	7.9	279	0.9
5 or more years	2,020	1,842	12.7	178	0.6
Median	2.5	3.4		2.2	
Absconded (violated probation) ^a	12,469	5,068	100.0	7,401	100.0
Less than 6 months	1,679	378	7.5	1,301	17.6
6 months but less than 1 year	1,968	593	11.7	1,375	18.6
1 year but less than 2	2,832	992	19.6	1,840	24.9
2 years but less than 3	2,231	630	12.4	1,601	21.6
3 years but less than 4	2,575	1,370	27.0	1,205	16.3
4 or more years	1,184	1,105	21.8	79	1.1
Median	1.9	2.9		1.6	
Revoked (violated probation) ^a	7,397	2,698	100.0	4,699	100.0
Less than 6 months	801	189	7.0	612	13.0
6 months but less than 1 year	1,322	338	12.5	984	20.9
1 year but less than 2	2,005	618	22.9	1,387	29.5
2 years but less than 3	1,343	397	14.7	946	20.1
3 or more years	1,926	1,156	42.8	770	16.4
Median	1.8	2.5		1.5	
Other ^c	2,041	800	100.0	1,241	100.0

The median jail sentence as a condition of probation was 5.0 months for superior court grants and less than one month for lower court grants. Again, this reflects the fact that the more serious offenders were handled in superior courts.

Removals From Probation (Tables 13 and 14)

About 68 percent of the 67,887 adults removed from probation during 1977 (excluding Alameda County) completed their full probation terms. Twenty-nine percent were removed because they violated probation (revoked or absconded), and the remaining 3 percent either died, were transferred to another county, or successfully appealed their conviction. Probationers who absconded, which is a violation of probation, comprised almost two-thirds (63 percent) of the total removals for violations during the year. The remaining removals for violations include removals for other violations and committing new offenses.

The median time served by superior court probationers who completed their terms was 3.4 years. For lower court probationers, the median was 2.2 years. The median times on probation of individuals removed because of absconds or revocations were also higher in superior court than in lower court during 1977. Of the persons who absconded from superior court probation in 1977, the median time from the beginning of their probation term to the latest abscond date was 2.9 years. Of those on lower court probation, the median time was 1.6 years. If a person absconded from probation more than once, only the last abscond was counted. The median time on superior court probation prior to removal for a revocation (other than an abscond) was 2.5 years. The comparable figure for lower court probationers was 1.5 years.

Among the superior court probationers who completed their probation terms in 1977, 48.8 percent completed the original term prescribed by the court (normal termination). (See Table 14.) About two-thirds (65.4 percent) of the lower court probationers completed their original terms.

During 1977, 13,433 adults (39.1 percent) were removed from superior court probation early. The comparable percentage for lower court probationers was 24.7 percent. In these cases, the probation term was shortened because of good behavior. During the same period, 1,761 superior court probationers (12.1 percent) and 3,143 lower court probationers (10.0 percent) completed probation late. In these cases, the terms were extended because of probation violations.

^aDetailed data for Alameda County are not available, therefore, the "terminated", "absconded", and "revoked" categories showing detail will not agree with the total counts shown in Table 9.
^bBased on individuals removed from probation, not the number of removal transactions.
^cIncludes removals because defendant was deceased, defendant was transferred to another county, or appeal was approved.
Notes: Data are based on individual reports submitted by 56 counties, summary data submitted by Los Angeles County, and partial summary data submitted by Alameda County.
Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.
The median is the middle of a set of numbers arranged in order of magnitude and is used instead of the mean (average) because it is not as affected by extremes.

TABLE 14
ADULTS REMOVED FROM PROBATION BECAUSE OF COMPLETION OF PROBATION TERM
JANUARY 1–DECEMBER 31, 1977
Type of Court by Type of Termination

Type	Total	Type of court			
		Superior court		Lower court	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,931	15,680		34,251	
Unknown ^a	3,951	1,167		2,784	
Total known ^b	45,980	14,513	100.0	31,467	100.0
Early ^c	13,433	5,673	39.1	7,760	24.7
Normal	27,643	7,079	48.8	20,564	65.4
Late ^d	4,904	1,761	12.1	3,143	10.0

^aDetailed data for Alameda County are not available.

^bBased on individuals removed from probation, not the number of removal transactions.

^cProbation terminated prior to completion of initial term of probation as set forth by the court.

^dProbation terminated later than initial term of probation as set forth by the court due to subsequent court action against the defendant.

Notes: Data are based on individual reports submitted by 56 counties, summary data submitted by Los Angeles County, and partial summary data submitted by Alameda County.

Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Personal Characteristics of Adults Granted Probation in 1977 (Table 15)

During 1977, 85.7 percent of the adults placed on probation by superior courts and 82.6 percent of those placed on probation by lower courts in 57 counties (excluding Alameda County) were males.

Where race was known, 55.2 percent of the adults granted probation in superior courts during 1977 were whites, 25.8 percent were Negroes, 16.8 percent were Mexican-Americans, and 2.3 percent were "other." The breakdown, where race was known, for lower court grants was 63.0 percent whites, 19.8 percent Mexican-Americans, 15.0 percent Negroes, and 2.2 percent "other." (See Footnote b on Table 15.)

Where age was known, the median age for adults placed on probation during 1977 was 25.5 years for superior court grants and 27.8 years for lower court grants. About 48 percent of the individuals granted probation by superior courts were under 25 years of age, compared to 39 percent of the lower court grants. Approximately 7 percent of the persons granted probation by superior courts were 45 years of age or older compared to 14 percent of those placed on probation by lower courts. (See Footnote b on Table 15.)

TABLE 15
ADULTS GRANTED PROBATION, JANUARY 1–DECEMBER 31, 1977
Type of Court by Sex, Race, and Age

Sex, race, and age	Total	Type of court			
		Superior court		Lower court	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,176	23,133		51,043	
Sex					
Unknown ^a	4,863	1,263		3,600	
Total known	69,313	21,870	100.0	47,443	100.0
Male	57,921	18,736	85.7	39,185	82.6
Female	11,392	3,134	14.3	8,258	17.4
Race					
Unknown ^b	8,451	1,894		6,557	
Total known	65,725	21,239	100.0	44,486	100.0
White	39,729	11,721	55.2	28,008	63.0
Mexican-American	12,390	3,561	16.8	8,829	19.8
Negro	12,128	5,472	25.8	6,656	15.0
Other	1,478	485	2.3	993	2.2
Age					
Unknown ^b	5,367	1,378		3,989	
Total known	68,809	21,755	100.0	47,054	100.0
Under 20	6,966	2,210	10.2	4,756	10.1
20–24	21,808	8,144	37.4	13,664	29.0
25–29	14,126	4,895	22.5	9,231	19.6
30–34	8,558	2,709	12.5	5,849	12.4
35–39	5,533	1,453	6.7	4,080	8.7
40–44	3,844	898	4.1	2,946	6.3
45–49	3,057	638	2.9	2,419	5.1
50 and over	4,917	808	3.7	4,109	8.7
Median	27.0	25.5		27.8	

^aDetailed data for Alameda County are not available.

^bDetailed data for Alameda County are not available. Also includes cases for other 57 counties where race or age was unknown.

Notes: Percents may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Data are based on individual reports submitted by 56 counties, summary data submitted by Los Angeles County, and partial summary data submitted by Alameda County.

The median is the middle of a set of numbers arranged in order of magnitude and is used instead of the mean (average) because it is not as affected by extremes.

JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

In 1977, California's juvenile justice system involved the combined efforts of law enforcement agencies, probation departments, prosecuting attorneys, juvenile courts, and state and county correctional facilities. Law enforcement agencies were primarily responsible for investigating and apprehending; the probation departments and prosecuting attorneys for prosecuting, if deemed appropriate; the courts for adjudicating and determining the type of disposition; and the probation departments, again, for managing local rehabilitation and correctional programs (e.g., probation supervision, correctional camps and schools, etc.). In some situations, delinquents were committed to state correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of the California Youth Authority (CYA).

Major changes were made to California's Juvenile Court Law with legislation (Assembly Bill 3121) which became effective January 1, 1977. Changes to various sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code (W&I) make greater distinctions between the manner in which children exhibiting delinquent tendencies under Section 601 W&I and those violating specific statutes under Section 602 W&I are to be handled in the juvenile justice system.

One of the changes provides that 601's be processed by probation officers and 602's by prosecuting attorneys when court action becomes necessary. Juveniles who are 16 years of age or older and charged with the felony offenses of murder, arson, armed robbery, forcible rape, kidnapping for ransom, aggravated assault, or certain violations involving discharge of a firearm, must be handled in adult court unless "fitness" for juvenile court can be determined. Prior to this change, "unfitness" for juvenile court had to be determined.

Another change prohibits escalating a 601 case to a 602 case solely because the juvenile fails to obey an order of the court. Detention of 601 cases in juvenile halls, jails, ranches, camps, and schools that are considered "secure" facilities is prohibited. If 601's are detained, it must be in "nonsecure" facilities such as shelter care, crisis resolution homes, and other county facilities designated as "nonsecure." The change further provides that 602's committed to "secure" detention facilities cannot spend more time in custody than adults committed to jail or prison for similar charges.

An additional change greatly expands the scope of informal supervision. Under the new provisions, juveniles are to be diverted to informal probation in lieu of juvenile court proceedings whenever possible. Alternatives have been added which allow more frequent use of community resources such as shelter care facilities, crisis resolution homes, and counseling and educational centers. These alternatives were created primarily for handling runaways, incorrigibles, truants, and those in conflict with their parents prior to the use of more formal probation and court actions.

All of the above changes have necessitated revisions in juvenile processing procedures at the county level. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) data collection system has not yet been updated to

describe all of the processes affected by the changes, particularly detention of juveniles in “secure” versus “nonsecure” facilities and actions by prosecuting attorneys. However, plans are underway to enhance the reporting system so that data are collected on these juvenile justice processes. Data on all 601 referrals may not be included in the new data collection system since some 601’s may now be referred to community programs outside of the juvenile justice system.

Data presented in the following sections describe California’s juvenile justice system and show the impact that changes to the law have had on the processing of juveniles referred to county program departments.

A Comparison of Juvenile Justice Data for 1976 and 1977 (Tables 18--21, 23--24)

In 1977:

- Initial referrals of 601’s to county probation departments decreased 50.0 percent from 1976.
- Initial referrals of 602’s to county probation departments increased 8.3 percent over 1976.
- Petition filings on 601 initial referrals decreased 67.7 percent from 1976.
- Petition filings on 602 initial referrals increased 25.2 percent over 1976.
- 5.0 percent more of the initial petition filings and 51.7 percent more of the subsequent petition filings were remanded to adult court for handling than in 1976.
- The total number of juveniles on probation caseload as of December 31 decreased 4.5 percent from 1976.
- The resident population of juvenile halls on December 31 increased 28.4 percent over 1976. However, admissions to juvenile halls decreased 23.7 percent.
- New commitments to camps, ranches, homes, and schools decreased 8.2 percent from 1976.

Juvenile Arrests (Table 16)

Youths enter the juvenile justice system primarily through law enforcement agency arrests. In 1977, there were 1,454,300 arrests by law enforcement agencies in California, with juvenile arrests accounting for 314,875 or 21.7 percent. This was an 11.0 percent decrease from the 353,752 juvenile arrests in 1976, and a 13.2 percent decrease from the 362,617 juvenile arrests in 1973. Overall, total adult and juvenile arrests have increased 0.5 percent since 1976 and 5.1 percent since 1973. These figures show that although total arrests are on the increase, the number of juveniles being arrested and their proportion of total arrests is decreasing.

TABLE 16
ARRESTS REPORTED, 1973–1977
Offense Level and Law Enforcement Disposition of Juvenile Arrests by Year

Offense level and law enforcement disposition	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent change	
						1973–1977	1976–1977
Total	1,383,234	1,488,102	1,439,857	1,447,750	1,454,300	5.1	0.5
Adult	1,020,617	1,079,971	1,068,907	1,093,998	1,139,425	11.6	4.2
Juvenile	362,617	408,131	370,950	353,752	314,875	-13.2	-11.0
Felony-level	118,629	134,517	127,842	103,003	102,473	-13.6	-0.5
Misdemeanor-level	140,931	165,716	156,971	169,987	168,689	19.7	-0.8
Delinquent tendencies	103,057	107,898	86,137	80,762	43,713	-57.6	-45.9
Law enforcement dispositions	362,617	408,131	370,950	353,752	314,875	-13.2	-11.0
Handled within department	145,155	160,114	144,297	136,478	120,270	-17.1	-11.9
Other jurisdiction	12,145	13,108	9,396	7,517	6,971	-42.6	-7.3
Juvenile court or probation dept.	205,317	234,909	217,257	209,757	187,634	-8.6	-10.5

The decrease in juvenile population may have had some effect on the trend in juvenile arrests. The total population of California in 1973 was 20,741,000, with 3,132,000 or 15.1 percent 10 to 17 years of age. This is considered to be the age group most prone to delinquent behavior. In 1977, the population for this age group was 3,109,000 or 14.2 percent of the total state population of 21,896,000. While total population has been increasing, the population in the 10–17 age group has decreased. These figures show the trends in the growth of youth population to total population and juvenile arrests to total arrests have been similar.

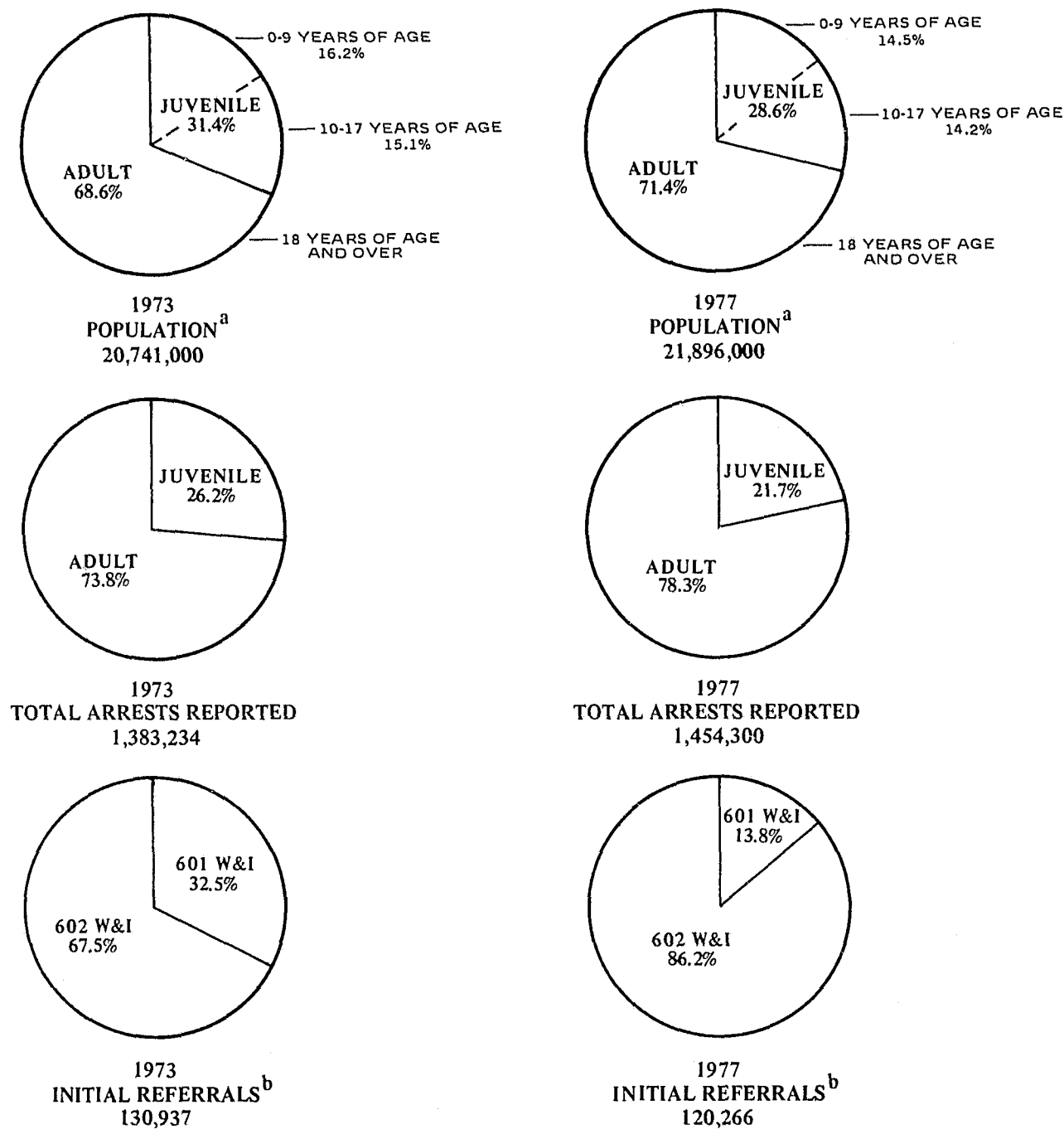
Figures for 1977 show that 187,634 of the 314,875 (59.6 percent) juvenile arrests during the year received law enforcement dispositions of “juvenile court or probation department.” Figures in this section show probation departments actually received a total of 137,108 initial referrals from law enforcement agencies. Probation departments received, primarily from law enforcement agencies, an additional 25,995 referrals of juveniles already on probation and having subsequent petitions filed.

The above figures show there was a difference of about 25,000 between law enforcement dispositions of “juvenile court or probation department” and the number of initial and subsequent referrals reported by probation departments. This difference is due, in part, to the different programs and definitions used by law enforcement agencies and probation departments for submitting data to BCS. However, the primary reason for the difference is the lack of provision in BCS’ present juvenile justice data collection system for the reporting of “rereferrals closed at intake” in probation departments. This situation occurs when a juvenile is already on probation or parole at the time of referral to a probation department for a new arrest and some intake disposition other than a petition filing is made (e.g., closed, status maintained, etc.).

When viewing the flow of juveniles through the justice system as depicted by BCS, it must be remembered that there is no accounting of "rereferrals closed at intake." Therefore, data on referrals as reported by law enforcement agencies and on actual referrals received by county probation departments will not balance.

Chart I shows the percentages of juvenile population to total population and juvenile arrests to total arrests in 1973 and 1977. In addition, initial referrals of 601 W&I cases and 602 W&I cases to probation departments are compared for the two years. The next section provides detailed data on referrals received by county probation departments.

CHART 1
JUVENILE JUSTICE INDICES, 1973 AND 1977
Percents of Population, Arrests Reported, and Initial Referrals



^aPopulation estimates are prepared by the California Department of Finance, Population Research Unit.
^bData for Los Angeles County are not included.
Note: Percents may not add to the total due to rounding.

Juvenile Probation Referrals (Tables 17 and 18)

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

As shown in Table 17, there were 149,215 initial referrals of juveniles to California probation departments in 1977. This represented a 7.4 percent decrease from 1976 and a 9.3 percent decrease since 1973. These changes were primarily caused by the dramatic decrease in referrals of juveniles for 601 W&I offenses.

TABLE 17
INITIAL REFERRALS TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, 1973-1977^a
Source of Referral, Disposition, Sex, and Race by Year

Source of referral, disposition, sex, and race	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent change	
						1973-1977	1976-1977
Total	164,436	178,332	163,621	161,170	149,215	-9.3	-7.4
Source of referral							
Law enforcement	144,255	159,286	149,469	147,766	137,108	-5.0	-7.2
Courts	5,655	5,957	5,888	5,584	5,516	-2.5	-1.2
Schools	5,598	5,415	1,467	1,015	1,210	-78.4	19.2
Parents	4,230	3,580	3,056	2,682	1,952	-53.9	-27.2
Probation departments	1,834	1,706	1,129	1,286	1,223	-33.3	-4.9
Other and unknown	2,864	2,388	2,612	2,837	2,206	-23.0	-22.2
Disposition							
Closed, transferred	89,889	98,657	88,060	89,937	76,192	-15.2	-15.3
Informal probation	23,868	25,951	23,444	22,252	20,493	-14.1	-7.9
Petition filed	50,679	53,724	52,117	48,981	52,530	3.7	7.2
Sex							
Boys	118,394	127,329	121,016	119,396	114,261	-3.5	-4.3
Girls	46,042	51,003	42,605	41,774	34,954	-24.1	-16.3
Race							
White	109,802	116,015	103,905	102,001	93,555	-14.8	-8.3
Mexican-American	23,226	26,534	27,112	29,036	28,672	23.4	-1.3
Negro	23,991	26,574	24,550	22,374	20,450	-14.8	-8.6
Other	2,980	3,311	3,270	3,533	3,209	7.7	-9.2
Unknown	4,437	5,898	4,784	4,226	3,329	-25.0	-21.2

^aData are based on individual reports submitted by 57 counties and summary data submitted by Los Angeles County.

Table 18 shows that while there was an increase of 8.3 percent in 602 referrals from 1976 to 1977, there was a decrease of 50.0 percent in 601 referrals from 57 California counties (excluding Los Angeles County). Similarly, from 1973 to 1977 there was a 17.2 percent increase in 602 referrals and 61.0 percent decrease in 601 referrals, for an overall decrease of 8.1 percent during the four-year period. The overall decrease in referrals is consistent with the decreases shown in arrests and population during the same period. The decrease in referrals was also largely a result of the changes which became effective January 1, 1977, in the Juvenile Court Law.

TABLE 18
INITIAL REFERRALS TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS IN 57 COUNTIES, 1973-1977^a
Disposition and Offense Category by Year^b

Disposition and offense category	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent change	
						1973-1977	1976-1977
Total	130,937	140,944	126,763	128,873	120,266	-8.1	-6.7
601 W&I	42,521	41,260	33,515	33,178	16,600	-61.0	-50.0
602 W&I	88,416	99,684	93,248	95,695	103,666	17.2	8.3
Closed, transferred	79,633	87,476	77,111	79,214	67,938	-14.7	-14.2
601 W&I	28,313	27,725	23,511	23,910	12,744	-55.0	-46.7
602 W&I	51,320	59,751	53,600	55,304	55,194	7.5	-0.2
Informal probation	17,044	17,648	15,666	15,362	14,465	-15.1	-5.8
601 W&I	4,947	4,876	3,617	3,815	2,096	-57.6	-45.1
602 W&I	12,097	12,772	12,049	11,547	12,369	2.2	7.1
Petition filed	34,260	35,820	33,986	34,297	37,863	10.5	10.4
601 W&I	9,261	8,659	6,387	5,453	1,760	-81.0	-67.7
602 W&I	24,999	27,161	27,599	28,844	36,103	44.4	25.2

^aData for Los Angeles County are not included.
^bIncludes only those cases where offense category was known.

The greatest source of referrals in 1977 was law enforcement agencies, accounting for 137,108 or 91.9 percent of the total referrals (Table 17). In 1973, law enforcement agencies accounted for 87.7 percent of the total referrals. There were decreases in referrals by all sources from 1976 to 1977, with the exception of schools, which reflected an increase of 19.2 percent. In contrast, school referrals decreased 78.4 percent from 1973 to 1977. This sharp decrease was probably caused by the implementation of the School Attendance Review Board (SARB) program in 1975. Prior to implementation of the program, juveniles who were habitually truant were referred to county probation departments. From 1974 to 1975, school referrals decreased about 73 percent. It appears that the SARB program still had an impact on school referrals during 1977. Although there was an increase over the previous year, the number of school referrals continued to be far lower than prior to the implementation of SARB.

Probation departments disposed of 76,192 (51.1 percent) of the total initial referrals by closing the cases or transferring the juveniles to other agencies. Another 20,493 (13.7 percent) were given six months informal probation under 654 W&I. The remaining 52,530 (35.2 percent) had petitions filed in juvenile court.

While there were decreases in the initial referral dispositions of "closed, transferred" (15.3 percent) and "informal probation" (7.9 percent), the total number of court petitions filed was up 7.2 percent from 1976 to 1977. This was a reverse in the downward trend shown in 1975 and 1976.

Table 18 shows data on initial referral dispositions in 57 counties by offense category for 1973-1977. As noted earlier, there was a decrease of 50.0 percent in 601 referrals from 1976 to 1977. There were decreases in all three types of dispositions of these 601 referrals: closed, transferred, 46.7 percent; informal probation, 45.1 percent; and petition filed, 67.7 percent. Conversely, increases were shown in all types of dispositions of 602 cases, except closed, transferred (-0.2 percent). Figures in both Tables 17 and 18 may indicate that, since smaller numbers of 601 W&I offenders are entering the juvenile justice system, probation officers and prosecuting attorneys may be concentrating more on the 602 offenders. As a result, petitions are being filed more frequently for 602 W&I violations.

In 1977, the number of 601's coming into contact with law enforcement agencies and probation departments through juvenile justice processes was definitely on the decline as shown by arrest, referral, and court data. However, it must be remembered that because of the change in the Juvenile Court Law, 601's may be handled by other community resources. Since referrals to these other resources may sometimes occur outside the normal juvenile justice processes accounted for in BCS' data collection system, all 601's are probably not being counted.

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Juvenile court petition filings are classified by BCS into two categories: initial petitions and subsequent petitions. An initial petition may be filed for a minor who is currently not under active probation supervision or on parole from CYA. A subsequent petition may be filed for a minor who is already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Initial Petitions (Table 19)

From 1976 to 1977, there was a slight increase of 0.4 percent in the number of initial court petition dispositions. This slight increase was probably the result of the change in the Juvenile Court Law in 1977 and the increase in the concentration on the more serious offenders (602's) in the juvenile justice system. This is further supported by the increases shown during the year in the court disposition categories of "remanded to adult court" (5.0 percent), "probation-formal" (7.4 percent), and "committed to California Youth Authority" (36.9 percent). (Note that the number bases for the "remanded to adult court" and CYA disposition categories are small.)

TABLE 19
INITIAL PETITION FILINGS, 1973-1977^a
Juvenile Court Dispositions by Year

Juvenile court dispositions	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent change	
						1973-1977	1976-1977
Total	53,385	57,420	56,150	52,795	52,998	-0.7	0.4
Dismissed, transferred	17,584	18,896	18,158	18,346	18,052	2.7	-1.6
Remanded to adult court	679	666	667	518	544	-19.9	5.0
Probation - non-ward	5,545	6,517	7,544	6,282	4,617	-16.7	-26.5
Probation - formal	29,275	31,004	29,390	27,321	29,336	0.2	7.4
Committed to California Youth Authority	302	337	391	328	449	48.7	36.9

^aData are based on individual reports submitted by 57 counties and summary data submitted by Los Angeles County.

Subsequent Petitions (Table 20)

In 1977, there were 25,995 subsequent petition dispositions of juveniles who were already under active supervision as probationers or as CYA parolees at the time of referral. This represents a drop of 6.4 percent from the 1976 total of 27,761. Increases were shown in the court disposition categories of "remanded to adult court" (51.7 percent) and "committed to California Youth Authority" (21.3 percent). (Again, note that the number bases for these two disposition categories are small.)

TABLE 20
SUBSEQUENT PETITION FILINGS, 1975-1977^a
Juvenile Court Dispositions by Year

Juvenile court dispositions	1975	1976	1977	Percent change
				1976-1977
Total ^b	30,476	27,761	25,995	-6.4
Remanded to adult court	190	290	440	51.7
Formal probation initiated	717	644	642	-0.3
Prior status maintained ^c	27,859	25,196	22,934	-9.0
Committed to California Youth Authority ^d	1,710	1,631	1,979	21.3

^aData are based on individual reports submitted by 57 counties and summary data submitted by Los Angeles County.

^bDoes not include cases dismissed or transferred to other counties.

^cIncludes probation and parole supervision.

^dIncludes initial commitments, recommitments, and turnbacks.

Juvenile Probation Caseload (Table 21)

Probation departments in California supervise juveniles on three levels of probation (informal, non-ward, and formal) as provided by the Welfare and Institutions Code. On December 31, 1977, there were 53,322 juveniles under active probation supervision in the state. Of this figure, 9,762 or 18.3 percent were on informal probation (in lieu of filing a petition, a minor can be placed on informal supervision, not to exceed six months, as specified in Section 654 W&I); 2,246 or 4.2 percent were on non-ward probation (as specified in Section 725a W&I, the court can place the minor on probation supervision for six months without making the minor a ward of the court); and the remaining 41,314 or 77.5 percent were on formal probation as wards of the juvenile court.

The probation caseload in 1977 was down by 4.5 percent from 1976 and has decreased by 11.1 percent since 1973. The decrease in caseload was the result of fewer juveniles being referred to probation departments in 1977 because of both changes in the law and a continuation of the general downward trend in referrals since 1975. There were decreases in the numbers of juveniles under all three types of probation supervision from 1973 to 1977 and from 1976 to 1977.

TABLE 21
STATUS OF ACTIVE JUVENILE CASES ON DECEMBER 31, 1973-1977^a
Probation Status by Year

Type of probation	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent change	
						1973-1977	1976-1977
Total ^b	59,997	63,599	57,963	55,859	53,322	-11.1	-4.5
Informal	11,861	13,825	11,616	10,481	9,762	-17.7	-6.9
Non-ward	2,847	2,901	2,788	2,540	2,246	-21.1	-11.6
Formal	45,289	46,873	43,559	42,838	41,314	-8.8	-3.6

^aData are based on individual reports submitted by 57 counties and summary data submitted by Los Angeles County.

^bThose cases pending court action are not included.

Removals From Juvenile Probation (Table 22)

The term "removal from probation," as used here, refers to any change in probation supervision status. It can refer to release or discharge from probation, escalation to a more formal level of supervision, remand to adult court, or commitment to the California Youth Authority. A juvenile may have more than one change in status while on probation caseload.

There were 55,538 removals from probation caseloads in 1977, up by only 0.4 percent from 1976. This slight increase in removals may have been the result of changes in the law in 1977. All probationers who entered the system prior to 1977 as the result of a 601 W&I violation and were in a "secure" facility, such as a camp or ranch, had to be removed from that facility before January 1, 1977. Even though such removals should have been made in 1976, some transactions may not have been reported until 1977.

From 1976 to 1977, there were overall decreases in both removals from informal (2.8 percent) and non-ward (5.4 percent) probation. However, there was a 3.9 percent increase in removals from formal probation.

TABLE 22
REMOVALS FROM JUVENILE PROBATION, 1975-1977^a
Type of Removal by Year

Type of removal	1975	1976	1977	Percent change 1976-1977
Total	59,689	55,344	55,538	0.4
Probation - informal	25,907	22,592	21,951	-2.8
Terminated	22,311	19,468	18,806	-3.4
Petition filed	3,596	3,124	3,145	0.7
Probation - non-ward	5,203	4,911	4,648	-5.4
Terminated	4,464	4,253	3,993	-6.1
To formal supervision	728	651	638	-2.0
Other	11	7	17	-
Probation - formal	28,579	27,841	28,939	3.9
Terminated	27,126	26,576	27,012	1.6
Remanded to adult court	237	141	176	24.8
Committed to California Youth Authority	1,216	1,124	1,751	55.8

^aData are based on individual reports submitted by 57 counties and summary data submitted by Los Angeles County.
Note: Percent changes from one given year to a subsequent year are not calculated when the given base year number is less than 50.

Juvenile Detention and Corrections

One of the changes brought about by the new legislation in 1977 was the provision that both "secure" and "nonsecure" facilities had to be provided for the detention of juveniles. All juveniles detained under 601 W&I had to be held in "nonsecure" facilities. Counties had to make provisions for these changes beginning January 1, 1977. In some cases an entire camp, ranch, home, or school facility was redesignated as "secure" or "nonsecure."

The BCS data collection system has historically relied on a definition that all juvenile detention facilities are "secure." However, because of the changes in the law, BCS will collect data differently beginning in 1978. Once each year, in September, each juvenile detention facility in the state will complete a form on their one-day population count, including the number of juveniles detained, the sex of those detained, and the type of facility ("secure" or "nonsecure").

Juvenile Halls (Table 23)

When a law enforcement officer physically delivers a minor to the probation department, it is usually done by booking the minor at the county juvenile hall. Juvenile halls are managed by the individual county probation departments and provide for the short-term detention of juvenile offenders pending appearance before a probation officer or the court. In some counties, juvenile halls are also used for post-court correctional custody.

TABLE 23
POPULATION MOVEMENT IN JUVENILE HALLS, 1973-1977
Admissions and Departures by Year

Year	Resident population on January 1	Admissions			Departures	Resident population on December 31
		Total	Boys	Girls		
1973 ^a	3,255	148,354	106,300	42,054	147,627	3,982
1974 ^a	3,982	153,746	111,631	42,115	154,027	3,701
1975	3,701	139,423	102,388	37,035	139,841	3,283
1976	3,238 ^b	131,585	97,665	33,920	131,851	2,972
1977	2,972	100,425	84,490	15,935	99,581	3,816

^aIncludes dependents in those counties which reported dependents (300 W&I).
^bForty-five dependents who were included with the 1975 population count are not included in 1976.

In 1977, a total of 100,425 juveniles were admitted to county juvenile halls in California, a decrease of 23.7 percent from the 131,585 admitted in 1976. Since 1973, juvenile hall admissions have decreased by about 32 percent.

The resident juvenile hall population on December 31, 1977 was 3,816. This was an increase of 28.4 percent over the 2,972 in custody on December 31, 1976, but a slight decrease (4.2 percent) from the 3,982 in custody on December 31, 1973.

It is interesting to note that there was an increase in the resident juvenile hall population from 1976 to 1977 even though total admissions to juvenile halls decreased. Again, this was probably the result of changes in the law. The population in "secure" halls is made up of those juveniles entering the system for law violations rather than delinquent tendencies. These individuals tend to be incarcerated for longer periods, either as juvenile hall placements or while awaiting further placement in a camp or ranch facility. This could account for the larger year-end population.

Camps, Ranches, Homes, and Schools (Table 24)

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

During 1977, there were 11,913 commitments to camps, ranches, homes, and schools, a decrease of 8.2 percent from 1976. Commitments of boys declined 2.5 percent while commitments of girls dropped 45.7 percent during the one-year period.

TABLE 24
NEW COMMITMENTS TO CAMPS, RANCHES, HOMES, AND SCHOOLS, 1975-1977^a
Sex and Race by Year

Sex and race	1975	1976	1977	Percent change 1976-1977
Total	11,892	12,977	11,913	-8.2
Sex				
Boys	9,968	11,257	10,979	-2.5
Girls	1,924	1,720	934	-45.7
Race				
White	6,730	6,939	5,867	-15.4
Mexican-American	2,275	2,783	2,870	3.1
Negro	2,477	2,838	2,810	-1.0
Other	198	304	241	-20.7
Unknown	212	113	125	10.6

^aData are based on individual reports submitted by 57 counties and summary data submitted by Los Angeles County.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

As shown in Table 25, total criminal justice agency full-time personnel showed no appreciable changes in 1977. Total personnel was up slightly, 2.5 percent, from 1976 and increased 13.7 percent during the four-year period from 1973 to 1977.

Law enforcement personnel, which represented 66.7 percent of the total personnel in 1977, was up 3.0 percent over 1976. Sheriffs' departments reported the largest gain, 5.2 percent, and police departments reported an increase of 2.7 percent. In keeping with the downward trend that began in 1974, California Highway Patrol personnel decreased from 7,012 in 1976 to 6,930 in 1977 (1.2 percent). They have decreased a total of 8.4 percent or 635 personnel since 1973. There were also decreases in University of California police personnel from 1976 to 1977 (7.3 percent) and from 1973 to 1977 (10.9 percent).

Prosecution personnel increased 10.2 percent from 1976 to 1977 and 53.7 percent since 1973. Prior to 1976, personnel assigned to "failure to provide" cases (family support personnel) were not fully reported. This may be one reason the "all other" category showed such a dramatic increase from 1973 to 1977 (214.3 percent). Public defense personnel also increased from 1976 to 1977 (6.1 percent) and from 1973 to 1977 (28.7 percent).

There was a slight decrease in total court personnel from 1976 to 1977 (0.7 percent). While there were increases in both superior court personnel (4.5 percent) and municipal court personnel (5.6 percent), there was a noticeable decrease in justice court personnel (36.4 percent). There have been steady decreases in justice court personnel throughout the 1970's, with a 50.4 percent decrease from 1973 to 1977. Conversely, municipal courts showed steady annual increases during the period. The decreases in justice court personnel and corresponding increases in municipal court personnel were probably a result of the consolidation of justice courts into the municipal court system.

Corrections agencies accounted for 23.3 percent of the total criminal justice agency personnel in 1977. For the first time since 1973 corrections agencies showed a decrease in personnel, down 1.0 percent from 1976. Although the California Youth Authority continued a steady growth pattern in overall personnel, they reported a noticeable decrease in correctional officers (8.6 percent) from 1976. The Department of Corrections showed decreases in both correctional officers (1.7 percent) and parole officers (5.0 percent). However, they registered an overall increase in personnel of 0.2 percent from 1976 to 1977. There was also a decrease in probation department personnel (2.9 percent). This was the direct result of the 4.6 percent decrease in probation officers.

TABLE 25
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1973-1977

Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent change	
						1973- 1977	1976- 1977
Total	86,933	90,661	94,720	96,450	98,842	13.7	2.5
Law enforcement	59,697	62,020	64,177	64,060	65,971	10.5	3.0
Police departments	33,477	34,811	36,246	36,030	37,011	10.6	2.7
Sworn	25,979	26,597	27,047	26,976	27,286	5.0	1.1
Civilian	7,498	8,214	9,199	9,054	9,725	29.7	7.4
Sheriffs' departments	18,173	18,961	19,915	20,253	21,309	17.3	5.2
Sworn	13,570	14,132	14,763	14,790	15,535	14.5	5.0
Civilian	4,603	4,829	5,152	5,463	5,774	25.4	5.7
California Highway Patrol	7,565	7,484	7,243	7,012	6,930	-8.4	-1.2
Sworn	5,695	5,555	5,398	5,203	5,130	-9.9	-1.4
Civilian	1,870	1,929	1,845	1,809	1,800	-3.7	-0.5
University of California Police	386	372	383	371	344	-10.9	-7.3
Sworn	294	281	294	278	273	-7.1	1.8
Civilian	92	91	89	93	71	-22.8	-23.7
Bay Area Rapid Transit	96	98	88	92	96	0.0	4.3
Sworn	80	82	70	74	78	-2.5	5.4
Civilian	16	16	18	18	18		
California State Police	--	294	302	302	281		-7.0
Sworn ^a	--	278	279	275	219		
Civilian ^a	--	16	23	27	62		
Prosecution ^b	4,416	4,329	4,852	6,159	6,786	53.7	10.2
Attorneys	1,488	1,671	1,728	1,824	2,014	35.3	10.4
Investigators	726	655	709	975	967	33.2	-0.8
Clerical	1,873	1,649	1,880	2,558	2,771	47.9	8.3
All other	329	354	535	802	1,034	214.3	28.9
Public defense	1,385	1,559	1,574	1,679	1,782	28.7	6.1
Attorneys	883	978	998	1,066	1,107	25.4	3.8
Investigators	158	171	180	199	214	35.4	7.5
Clerical	321	362	358	381	405	26.2	6.3
All other	23	48	38	33	56		

TABLE 25 - Continued
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1973-1977

Agency	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Percent change	
						1973- 1977	1976- 1977
Courts	1,213	1,215	1,266	1,278	1,269	4.6	-0.7
Superior	573	573	601	619	647	12.9	4.5
Judgeship	477	478	503	521	542	13.6	4.0
Auxiliary ^c	96	95	98	98	105	9.4	7.1
Municipal	414	428	458	483	510	23.2	5.6
Judgeship	376	384	406	426	447	18.9	4.9
Auxiliary ^c	38	44	52	57	63	--	10.5
Justice -- Judgeship	226	214	207	176	112	-50.4	-36.4
Corrections	20,222	21,538	22,851	23,274	23,034	13.9	-1.0
Probation departments	9,172	9,826	10,479	10,950	10,631	15.9	-2.9
Probation officers	6,356	6,598	7,455	8,045	7,678	20.8	-4.6
All other	2,816	3,228	3,024	2,905	2,953	4.9	1.7
Department of Corrections	7,387	7,960	8,360	8,285	8,302	12.4	0.2
Correctional officers	3,558	4,134	4,221	4,134	4,063	14.2	-1.7
Parole officers	647	576	613	606	576	-11.0	-5.0
Guidance and counseling	328	382	433	421	434	32.3	3.1
All other	2,854	2,868	3,093	3,124	3,229	13.1	3.4
California Youth Authority	3,663	3,752	4,012	4,039	4,101	12.0	1.5
Correctional officers	430	471	662	640	585	36.0	-8.6
Parole officers	438	431	452	478	478	9.1	0.0
Guidance and counseling	960	954	995	1,047	1,077	12.2	2.9
All other	1,835	1,896	1,903	1,874	1,961	6.9	4.6

^aPercent changes were not calculated because security officers which had been included in sworn, prior to 1977, are now included in the civilian category.

^bPrior to 1976, family support personnel were not fully reported. The percent change in family support from 1975 to 1976 was 2.6 percent.

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

Notes: One day count of personnel taken June 30 with the exception of police departments, sheriffs' departments, California Highway Patrol, and University of California police which were taken October 31, and probation personnel counts which were taken September 1 for 1976 and November 1 for 1977.

Dash indicates either that data are unavailable or percents have not been calculated because the base number is less than 50.

As a result of additional information, the 1976 personnel data have been revised.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

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

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

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

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES

As shown in Table 26, total criminal justice agency expenditures exceeded \$2.5 billion during Fiscal Year 1976–1977. This was a 12.3 percent increase over Fiscal Year 1975–1976 expenditures and a 61.0 percent increase since Fiscal Year 1972–1973. These data do not include monies derived from federal and state grants, or expended for building construction.

Law enforcement agencies, which have reported over one-half of the total criminal justice agency expenditures since Fiscal Year 1972–1973, accounted for about 55 percent of the total expenditures during Fiscal Year 1976–1977. From Fiscal Year 1975–1976 to Fiscal Year 1976–1977, total law enforcement agency expenditures increased 10.4 percent or about \$135.5 million. Sheriffs' departments registered the largest increase during the one-year period, 12.9 percent.

Corrections agencies accounted for approximately 28 percent of the total criminal justice expenditures during Fiscal Year 1976–1977. Probation departments reported the largest expenditures of the corrections agencies, accounting for \$256.0 million of the \$730.8 million total (35.0 percent). However, the Department of Corrections registered the largest annual increase, up 12.8 percent over Fiscal Year 1975–1976. Total corrections agencies' expenditures increased 9.5 percent from Fiscal Year 1975–1976 to Fiscal Year 1976–1977.

The largest annual increases in expenditures during Fiscal Year 1976–1977 were reported for prosecution agencies (37.9 percent) and public defense (28.0 percent). Together, these agencies accounted for nearly 7 percent of the total criminal justice agency expenditures during the year.

Justice courts were the only agencies to show decreases in expenditures during both Fiscal Year 1976–1977 (18.5 percent) and the four-year period following Fiscal Year 1972–1973 (2.3 percent). The decreases in justice court expenditures can be attributed to the consolidation of justice courts into the municipal court system. Total court expenditures increased 18.4 percent from Fiscal Year 1975–1976 to Fiscal Year 1976–1977 and 62.2 percent since Fiscal Year 1972–1973.

The only other decrease reported from Fiscal Year 1975–1976 to Fiscal Year 1976–1977 was in law library expenditures (16.1 percent). There were increases in all other court-related expenditures. Total court-related expenditures increased 16.5 percent during the year.

TABLE 26
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEARS 1972–1973 THROUGH 1976–1977^a
Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars

	1972– 1973	1973– 1974	1974– 1975	1975– 1976	1976– 1977	Percent change	
						1973– 1977	1976– 1977
Total	\$1,612,367	\$1,829,882	\$2,112,394	\$2,312,904	\$2,596,472	61.0	12.3
Law enforcement	908,064	1,023,344	1,168,356	1,298,349	1,433,862	57.9	10.4
California Highway Patrol	138,706	153,377	170,881	186,423	201,443	45.2	8.1
Police departments . .	534,373	602,521	699,830	775,264	852,245	59.5	9.9
Sheriffs' departments .	231,089	262,881	291,839	330,765	373,565	61.7	12.9
California State Police	3,896	4,566	5,806	5,897	6,610	69.7	12.1
Prosecution ^b	58,073	67,162	76,426	93,364	128,716	121.6	37.9
Public defense	25,238	29,555	34,528	37,018	47,387	87.8	28.0
Courts	109,165	124,562	146,843	149,532	177,068	62.2	18.4
Superior	43,224	49,973	59,438	57,304	69,955	61.8	22.1
Municipal	57,283	65,108	76,996	81,856	98,657	72.2	20.5
Justice	8,659	9,481	10,409	10,372	8,456	–2.3	–18.5
Court related	51,163	55,936	63,764	67,540	78,683	53.8	16.5
Constables and marshals	18,661	20,792	23,322	21,481	27,159	45.5	26.4
Court reporters and transcripts	892	882	898	931	1,073	20.3	15.3
County clerks	24,755	27,266	31,736	35,938	39,734	60.5	10.6
Grand juries	1,398	1,593	1,774	1,969	2,016	44.2	2.4
Law libraries	108	110	116	199	167	54.6	–16.1
All other ^c	5,349	5,294	5,918	7,022	8,535	59.6	21.5
Corrections	460,664	529,324	622,477	667,102	730,754	58.6	9.5
Jails and rehabilitation	82,601	92,393	102,766	100,644	109,298	32.3	8.6
Probation departments	156,043	182,719	221,161	237,292	256,019	64.1	7.9
Department of Corrections	140,014	167,148	198,773	218,703	246,764	76.2	12.8
California Youth Authority	82,007	87,065	99,777	110,464	118,674	44.7	7.4

^aExpenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Monies spent for building construction or derived from federal and state grants are not included.

^bPrior to Fiscal Year 1975–1976, family support expenditures were not fully reported. For example, Fiscal Year 1974–1975 expenditures excluded \$871,922 (1.1 percent of the total Prosecution expenditures).

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

Notes: Expenditures may not balance due to rounding.

As a result of additional information, the 1976 expenditure data have been revised.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

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

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY¹

ABSCOND: to leave the judicial jurisdiction without consent.

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

ADULT: a person 18 years of age or older at the time of committing a crime.

APPEAL: a petition initiated by a defendant for a rehearing in an appellate court of a previous sentence or motion.

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

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

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

CAMPS, RANCHES, HOMES, AND SCHOOLS: county-level juvenile correctional facilities used for post-court treatment of juvenile offenders. These facilities are maintained by the various county probation departments.

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

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

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

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

¹The following glossary terms are intended for this specific publication.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE: a drug, substance, or immediate precursor which is included in Schedules I through V inclusive, as set forth in Health and Safety Code Sections 11054 through 11057. These would include heroin, marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, and psychedelics.

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

CORRECTIONS: see Department of Corrections.

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

CRC: see California Rehabilitation Center.

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

CRIMINAL COMMITMENT: type of commitment which results when a defendant is sentenced to prison or the California Youth Authority.

CYA: see California Youth Authority.

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: a state agency which has jurisdiction over the California Rehabilitation Center and the California prison system.

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

DISPOSITION – COURT: an action taken as the result of an appearance in court by a defendant. Examples would be: adults -- dismissed, acquitted, or convicted and sentenced; juveniles -- dismissed, transferred, remanded to adult court, placed on probation, or sentenced to the California Youth Authority.

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

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

DRUGS: see Controlled Substance.

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

NONE: not under commitment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTAKE DETERMINATION: the probation department disposition of an initial referral; these are usually "closed or transferred," "informal probation," or "petition filed."

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

JUVENILE: a person under the age of 18 at the time of committing a crime.

JUVENILE COURT: the court responsible for adjudicating juvenile offenders.

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

LOWER COURT: municipal and justice court.

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

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

MUNICIPAL OR JUSTICE COURT: the court of original or trial jurisdiction for the prosecution of persons accused of misdemeanor or certain felony offenses. Also, municipal and justice courts conduct probable cause preliminary hearings for those felonies which are subject to jurisdiction of superior courts -- the felony trial court.

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

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

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

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

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

NONE: no arrests.

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

PRISON: any number of state prison commitments.

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

PROBATION: a judicial requirement that a person fulfill certain conditions of behavior in lieu of a sentence to confinement but sometimes including a jail sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REMOVAL: a case removed from the active caseload and no longer under the supervision of the probation department, or a case not removed but escalated to a more advanced level of supervision.

REVOCATION: cancellation or suspension of parole or probation.

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

SECONDARY GRANT: a second grant of probation in the same court while still on probation for the initial grant, (e.g., a probation grant in superior court followed by a subsequent superior court grant).

SENTENCE: the penalty imposed by a court upon a convicted person.

STATE INSTITUTION: a facility for housing defendants that are under the jurisdiction of the state correctional or treatment programs.

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

SUBSEQUENT DISPOSITION: a judicial decision or sentence given at the time of a court return.

SUBSEQUENT GRANT: see Secondary Grant.

SUBSEQUENT PETITION: a petition filed on behalf of a juvenile who is already under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

SUMMARY SYSTEM: a method of collecting data based on gross counts as differentiated from one which collects data on an individual incident basis.

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

TERMINATED: completes specified term of probation.

TRANSFER: a disposition which transfers the juvenile to another agency within the county such as the welfare department, the health department, the legal aid society, etc., or a referral to any agency outside the county including other county probation departments.

TRIAL: a determination of guilt or innocence by a trier of fact. There are three types of trials:

COURT: the decision is rendered by the judge.

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

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

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

YA – YOUTH AUTHORITY: see California Youth Authority.

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS
FELONY ARREST LEVEL^a

<i>Homicide —</i>	187, 187/12022.5, 189, 192 (except vehicular manslaughter), 192.1, 192.2, 399
<i>Forcible Rape —</i>	220/261, 261, 261/12022.5, 261(1), 261(2), 261(3), 261(4), 261(5), 264.1, 664/261, 664/261/12022.5
<i>Robbery —</i>	211, 211/12022.5, 211a, 213, 214, 220/211, 664/211, 664/211/12022.5
<i>Assault —</i>	69, 71, 148.1(a), 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.4(2), 149, 151, 203, 216, 217, 217.1, 217/12022.5, 218, 219.1, 219.2, 220/203, 221, 222, 241, 243, 244, 245/12022.5, 245a, 245b, 246, 247, 273a(1), 273d, 347, 375.4, 401, 405a, 588a ^b , 664/187, 4131.5, 4500, 4501, 4501.5, 12303, 12303.1(a), 12303.1(b), 12303.2, 12303.3, 12303.6, 12304, 12305 HS, 12308, 12309, 12310, 12312, 23110b VC
<i>Kidnapping —</i>	207, 207/12022.5, 209, 210, 278, 280(b), 664/207/12022.5, 4503
<i>Burglary —</i>	459, 459/460.1, 459/460.2, 459/12022.5, 461, 461.1, 461.2, 464, 664/459, 664/459/12022.5
<i>Theft —</i>	72, 115, 116, 117, 134, 182.4, 220 EC, 220/487, 334(a) ^b , 424, 474, 481, 484(a), 484(b), 484b ^b , 484c, 485, 487, 487a(a), 487a(b), 487.1, 487.2, 487.3, 495, 496 ^b , 496a, 497, 499d, 502.7f, 503, 504a, 506, 508, 529, 529.3, 530, 532, 538, 543, 556 IC, 664/487, 666, 667, 1733 IC, 3020(b) CC, 4463 VC, 10238.3 BP, 10238.6 BP, 10855 VC, 11010 BP, 11019 BP, 11022 BP, 11023 BP, 11483(2) WI, 14014 WI ^b , 14107 WI, 14403 EC, 17410 WI, 17551 AC, 18848 AC, 18910 WI, 25110 CC, 25540 CC, 25541 CC, 27443 GC, 31110 CC, 31410 CC
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft —</i>	487.3, 664/487.3, 664/10851 VC, 10851 VC

FELONY ARREST LEVEL — Continued

<i>Forgery, Checks, Credit Cards —</i>	470, 472, 475, 475a, 476, 476a(a), 476a(b) ^b , 477, 479, 480, 484e(4), 484f(1), 484f(2), 484g, 484h(a), 484h(b), 484i(b), 664/470
<i>Other Sex Law Violations</i>	
<i>Lewd and Lascivious —</i>	288
<i>All Other —</i>	220/286, 261.5, 265, 266, 266b, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266i, 267, 268, 285, 286(a), 286(b), 286(c), 286(d), 286(e), 288a, 288a(b), 288a(c), 288a(d), 288a(e), 311.2(a) ^b , 314.1 ^b , 314.2 ^b , 647a ^b , 664/286
<i>Drug Law Violations</i>	
<i>Marijuana —</i>	11354 HS, 11357a HS, 11358 HS, 11359 HS, 11360(a) HS, 11361 HS
<i>All Other —</i>	4234 BP, 4390 BP, 11154 HS, 11155 HS, 11156 HS, 11162 HS, 11173 HS, 11174 HS, 11350 HS, 11351 HS, 11352 HS, 11353 HS, 11354 HS, 11355 HS, 11363 HS, 11366 HS, 11368 HS, 11371 HS, 11377(a) HS, 11377(c) HS, 11378 HS, 11379 HS, 11380 HS, 11382 HS, 11383 HS, 23101 VC ^c , 23106 VC
<i>Weapons —</i>	171(c), 626.9, 4502, 12020, 12021, 12025 ^b , 12090, 12220, 12403.7, 12420, 12520, 12560
<i>Drunk-Driving —</i>	23101 VC ^c
<i>Hit-and-Run —</i>	20001 VC
<i>Escape —</i>	107, 109, 110, 1257 WI, 2042, 3002 WI, 4011.7 ^b , 4530a, 4530b, 4530c, 4532a, 4532b, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4550.1, 4550.2, 6330 WI
<i>Bookmaking —</i>	337a

FELONY ARREST LEVEL – Continued

<i>Arson –</i>	447a, 448a, 449a, 449b, 449c, 450a, 451a, 452a, 452b, 454, 548
<i>All Other Felony Offenses</i>	

^aPenal Code Sections unless indicated as follows:
AC – Agricultural Code; BP – Business and Professions Code; CC – Corporations Code; EC – Elections Code; GC – Government Code; HS – Health and Safety Code; IC – Insurance Code; VC – Vehicle Code; WI – Welfare and Institutions Code. All other felony offenses also include code sections in the Financial Code and Revenue and Taxation Code.
^bCode section can also be shown as a misdemeanor.
^cCode section can be shown as a drug law violation or as felony drunk-driving.

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS
MISDEMEANOR ARREST LEVEL^a

<i>Assault and Battery –</i>	148, 148.4(1), 240, 242, 273a(2), 375(1), 375(2), 417, 12101(a)(2) HS, 12304 ^b
<i>Petty Theft –</i>	484b ^b , 487c, 488
<i>Checks and Credit Cards –</i>	476a(b) ^b , 484e(1), 484e(2), 484e(3), 484i(a)
<i>Drug Law Violations –</i>	647(f) ^c , 4143 BP, 4227 BP, 4227(a) BP, 4227(b) BP, 4227(c) BP, 4227(d) BP, 4230 BP, 4390.5 BP, 4392 BP, 11172 HS, 11357(b) HS, 11357(c) HS, 11360(c) HS, 11364 HS, 11365 HS, 11377(b) HS, 11550 HS, 11590 HS, 23105 VC
<i>Indecent Exposure –</i>	314.1 ^b , 314.2 ^b
<i>Annoying Children –</i>	647a ^b
<i>Obscene Matter –</i>	311.2(a) ^b , 311.4, 311.5, 311.6, 311.7, 313.1
<i>Lewd Conduct –</i>	647(a), 647(d), 647(h), 653g
<i>Prostitution –</i>	315, 316, 647(b)
<i>Drunk –</i>	647(f) ^c
<i>Disorderly Conduct –</i>	647b, 647(c), 647(e), 647(g), 647(i)
<i>Disturbing the Peace –</i>	302, 403, 404, 404.6, 406, 407, 409, 415, 416, 626.8, 653m 9051 GC
<i>Drunk-Driving –</i>	23102a VC
<i>Hit-and-Run –</i>	20002 VC
<i>Traffic-Custody –</i>	23103 VC, 23104 VC, 40508 VC, traffic nonmoving-lower court, traffic moving-lower court, all other traffic

MISDEMEANOR ARREST LEVEL – Continued

<i>Gambling –</i>	318, 321, 330
<i>Nonsupport –</i>	270 ^b , 270a, 270c
<i>Weapons –</i>	467, 626.10, 653k, 12025 ^b , 12031, 12072, 12093, 12094, 12582
<i>Glue Sniffing –</i>	381, 647(f) ^c
<i>Malicious Mischief –</i>	587a, 594(c), 603, 604, 606 ^b , 622, 625b, 10750(a) VC, 10852 VC, 10853 VC, 10854 VC, 23110a VC
<i>Liquor Law Violations –</i>	11200, 23121 VC, 23122 VC, 23123 VC, 23300 BP, 23301 BP, 25604 BP, 25617 BP, 25631 BP, 25632 BP, 25658 BP, 25661 BP, 25662 BP, 25665 BP

All Other Misdemeanor Offenses

APPENDIX

^aPenal Code Sections unless indicated as follows:
BP – Business and Professions Code; GC – Government Code; HS – Health and Safety Code; VC – Vehicle Code. All other misdemeanor offenses also include: Agricultural Code; California Administrative Code; City or County Ordinance; Education Code; Elections Code; Fish and Game Code; Harbors and Navigation Code; Labor Code; Public Utility Code; Revenue and Taxation Code; Welfare and Institutions Code.
^bCode section can also be shown as a felony (e.g., with prior).
^cThis code may include those found in any public place under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or any drug, toluene, any substance defined as a poison in Schedule D of Section 4160 BP, or any combination of the above.

TABLE A-1
ADULTS COMMITTED TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,
1973, 1976, AND 1977
Type of Commitment by Year

Type of commitment	1973		1976		1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,327	100.0	10,356	100.0	10,299	100.0
Newly received from court	7,123	85.5	8,870	85.7	8,923	86.6
Parolees/outpatients returned with new commitment	1,204	14.5	1,486	14.3	1,376	13.4
Prison ^a	6,102	73.3	8,165	78.8	8,801	85.5
Newly received from court	5,147	61.8	6,910	66.7	7,558	73.4
Parolees returned with new commitment	955	11.5	1,255	12.1	1,243	12.1
California Rehabilitation Center ^b	2,225	26.7	2,191	21.2	1,498	14.5
Newly received from court	1,976	23.7	1,960	18.9	1,365	13.3
Outpatients returned with new commitment . .	249	3.0	231	2.2	133	1.3

^aIncludes felons newly received from court and returned from parole with new felony commitment.

^bIncludes civil narcotic addicts newly received from court with felony charge and returned from outpatient status with new felony charge.

Notes: Unit of count is persons received by the California Department of Corrections.

Percents may not add to the total due to rounding.

Source: California Department of Corrections, Management Information Section, Policy and Planning Division.

TABLE A-2
ADULTS COMMITTED TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1973, 1976, AND 1977
Type of Commitment by Year

Type of commitment	1973		1976		1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,689	100.0	2,189	100.0	1,974	100.0
Newly received from court ^a	1,294	76.6	1,805	82.5	1,613	81.7
Parolees returned with new commitment ^b	395	23.4	384	17.5	361	18.3

^aIncludes first commitments of adults from criminal court.
^bIncludes commitments of adults from criminal court who had previous Youth Authority commitments and who may have been under Youth Authority jurisdiction at the time of the new commitment.
Note: Unit of count is persons coming under Youth Authority jurisdiction from criminal court.
Source: California Youth Authority, Information Systems Section.

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