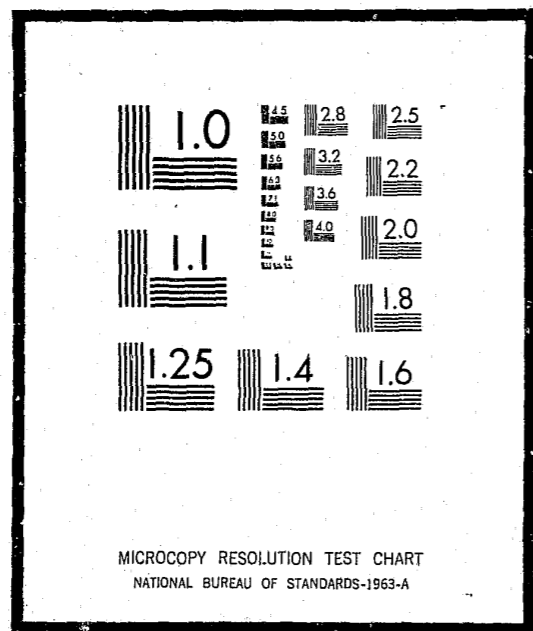


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INTRODUCTION

Most criminal justice activities in California are carried out by city and county agencies that deal directly with the day-to-day problems of crime and delinquency. The four basic functions of enforcement, prosecution, adjudication and treatment are found in somewhat similar, but not identical, form in all of the state's 58 counties. The major sets of agencies with these responsibilities are city police and county sheriffs' departments; district attorneys, and in some jurisdictions, city prosecutors; superior and lower courts and such local correctional agencies as county jails, camps and probation departments.

There are literally hundreds of these primary criminal justice organizations in California. In addition, there are specialized state administered organizations that are concerned with handling some special aspect of crime or offenders. The state agencies most involved are the California Highway Patrol, the Departments of Corrections and Youth Authority, as well as other state detention and treatment centers dealing with persons processed through the criminal courts.

The quality of information on crime and delinquency flowing from these many highly independent organizations, scattered throughout so many separate counties, varies widely. Each autonomous local agency in the criminal justice system has nearly complete control over its information system. A central agency is needed to construct a statewide picture by consistently classifying selected information on the major aspects of the criminal justice system and casting it into a standard format, permitting periodic comparisons to be made of the more critical aspects of criminal justice.

The Bureau of Criminal Statistics is California's central agency responsible for developing and reporting information on crime and delinquency and on the effectiveness of agencies administering criminal justice. The Bureau has made formal annual reports on crime and delinquency since 1952. This annual report for 1972 emphasizes the most recent five years of data.

Data restriction

Almost all data produced by the Bureau are developed from either summarized totals or individual records submitted by local agencies. A summary system is generally limited to fairly gross totals and it is almost impossible to accurately relate the figures from one major set of agencies to those of another. An individual reporting system, on the other hand, identifies each separate incident or offender and does permit the records submitted by one criminal justice agency to be linked to those submitted by another.

Most of the Bureau's statistical systems are of one type or the other. Occasionally, because of a peculiar local problem, the two systems may be used to develop statistics on a single type of program. Generally, crime and arrest totals shown here are based upon summarized counts while offender data on prosecution and probation actions are built from individual records. These mixed systems prevent linking data from the four segments into a single comprehensive body of statistical facts. A different reporting

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA, 1968-1972

Summary of Trends

system has been devised and is now operational in 24 counties in the state. This system tracks the offender from his arrest until he leaves the criminal justice system, identifying each separate process and agency involved.

Until this more precise accounting is adopted statewide, it is important to realize that much of the data presented are at best indicators rather than measurements. It is simply impossible for a state center, relatively remote from the crime problem being handled by local units of government and the systems that record an agency's activities, to audit and relate each of the hundreds of thousands of separate transactions each year and validate their accuracy.

Report format

The Bureau has gathered its basic data fairly consistently since the 1950's, but particularly so for the past five years. This does permit showing broad trend information on crime, in spite of the restrictions listed, and describing generally how California's adult and juvenile criminal justice systems operate.

Trend data will be shown for 1968 through 1972, wherever possible. Statistical data in tables shown have been standardized for the past five years of experience and it is planned to keep them in about the same format in the future. There will be some minor modifications in the next several years, particularly in the method of accounting for the index crimes used to ascertain crime rates. The Bureau will continue to shift its crime reporting format to more closely fit that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports. This will eliminate most of the duplicate reporting that imposes an additional burden on local law enforcement systems. Undoubtedly there will be additional changes in this reporting system as the federal system is modified periodically to meet new problems. The state system and hence the local system that provides this summary information, therefore, will have to adjust to that change.

This annual report will give more emphasis to statewide totals than before, and less to the individual counties. To compensate for the loss of detail needed by planners and researchers, reference tables have been published that show, for each separate jurisdiction, the total available facts on crimes and arrests, lower and superior court prosecutions, and the activities of probation departments and other correctional agencies. These are available by writing the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, P. O. Box 13427, Sacramento, California 95813.

The annual compilation of crime and delinquency data is generally published in August or September of the following year. This delay permits final tabulation to be verified, late reports to be added to the totals and editing of text. This delayed publishing, however, limits the usefulness of the data. Realistic schedules and standardized tables have now been adopted. In the future this report will be worked on throughout the year. The 1973 annual report, therefore, should be available for publication by July 1 in 1974.

Crime rates

Based upon national data developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, California's crime rate for property offenses -- burglary, theft, auto theft -- continues to be the highest in the country; its rate for violent crimes -- homicide, robbery, forcible rape, aggravated assault -- is fifth. However, the number of these index crimes per 100,000 population is increasing faster than California's in most of the other larger states in the country, as national reporting practices are improved.

California's crime rate in 1972 slowed to less than a 1 percent increase due to fewer crimes against property being reported to the police. The rate for crimes of violence per 100,000 population continued to rise about 5 percent over 1971. Nevertheless, the proportion of these crimes being cleared by arresting those responsible or by some other means continued well below the 1968 clearance level.

Adult offenders

Adult felony arrests for index crimes in the past five years have tended to follow the rise and fall patterns of these offenses. Drug arrests, however, have continued to escalate and a heroin problem, as reflected by arrests, seems to be emerging from the totals. The number of adult felony arrests on weapon charges is growing steadily, possibly because of the greater availability of weapons, reflected in the growing sales and gun registrations entered in the state's central files.

The positive trend toward sustained prosecution of adults arrested on felony charges by the police and prosecutors has continued. This is shown by fewer persons being released without a formal charge being filed against them.

Fewer adults are being arrested as common drunks and more are being diverted to detoxification centers and similar alternative programs. The sharp increase in drunk driving arrests, noted in previous years, has continued. This appears to be the result of continuing selective enforcement programs adopted in the past several years by large local policing agencies and the California Highway Patrol.

Relatively minor felony offenders have increasingly been diverted from the felony courts following the adoption of a law in 1969 which permitted the lower courts to handle some felony cases which are normally part of the superior courts' workload. In the subsequent three years, the lower courts accepted a growing number of these cases of felony defendants charged with crimes carrying an alternative sentence of jail or prison. In 1972 the lower courts accepted only 2,000 more of these cases than the year before. This diversion effort appears to have run its course.

Juvenile offenders

The number of juvenile arrests, including those on some kind of a drug charge, has continued to fall in the past three years. Most of this drop is due to fewer arrests for delinquent tendencies, a category generally describing acts which, if committed by an adult, would not be a crime at all. Typically these arrests are for truancy, curfew, runaway and the like. The overall trend clearly indicates fewer juveniles are being arrested; fewer who are arrested are being sent to probation departments and courts; of those who are, fewer are being given formal probation and fewer are being sent to the California Youth Authority. While the broad offense groups of juvenile arrests are down from prior years, arrests charging violent offenses have continued to grow.

Supervision

There is an apparent trend toward local supervision and away from state supervision for adult offenders. Well over 10,000 adults a year have been added to local caseloads since 1968, chiefly those of probation departments and county jails. A different pattern is seen for juveniles. The number of youths under 18 held in county juvenile halls and camps is diminishing. This is also reflected in a reduced Youth Authority institution population.

Workloads

Both state and local criminal justice agencies have had to increase their staff in response to increased workloads of the past several years. Public Defenders' staff have grown the most since fiscal year 1968-1969, by about one-third; district attorneys' staff rose 21 percent; law enforcement by 14 percent; probation 19 percent; courts 9 percent; Department of Corrections 8 percent; and the California Youth Authority 4 percent.

In addition, expenditures of these agencies have grown steadily and for 1972 they were 67 percent over fiscal year 1967-1968; an increase from 843 million to 1.4 billion dollars in five fiscal years. Public defense and prosecution increased their share of the total criminal justice dollar more than the other agencies.

FELONY CRIME AND ARREST TRENDS

Trend information shown here is based upon summary data submitted to the Bureau by local law enforcement agencies. The limitations of these statistical systems have been discussed in the introduction. In addition, such factors as policy changes in the larger agencies, a shift of the proportion of persons less than 25 years of age in the population (the so-called crime prone group), crime prevention programs, changing public attitudes, along with many others, undoubtedly influence incidence of crime and arrests and reporting to some extent. It is important to keep these limitations in mind while reviewing the following projections.

The accompanying charts depict growth in the crimes, 1964-1972, and adult felony arrests, 1966-1972, reported for each of the major offenses in California over these periods. By application of common statistical techniques, the trend lines are extended to 1975.

Shown on either side of the projected trend lines are dashed lines. These represent two standard errors, indicating the range within which the bulk of future variations in the trend is expected to fall. The use of two standard errors denote what is called the 5 percent level of probability. Expressed another way, the odds are 19 to 1 that future points on the trend line will fall within the plus or minus two standard error span.

It should be understood that these projections are based on historical data and are made on the assumption that the elements which powered the rate in the past will continue in the future. This assumption may not be met in the short term, but should be fulfilled over a longer period of time.

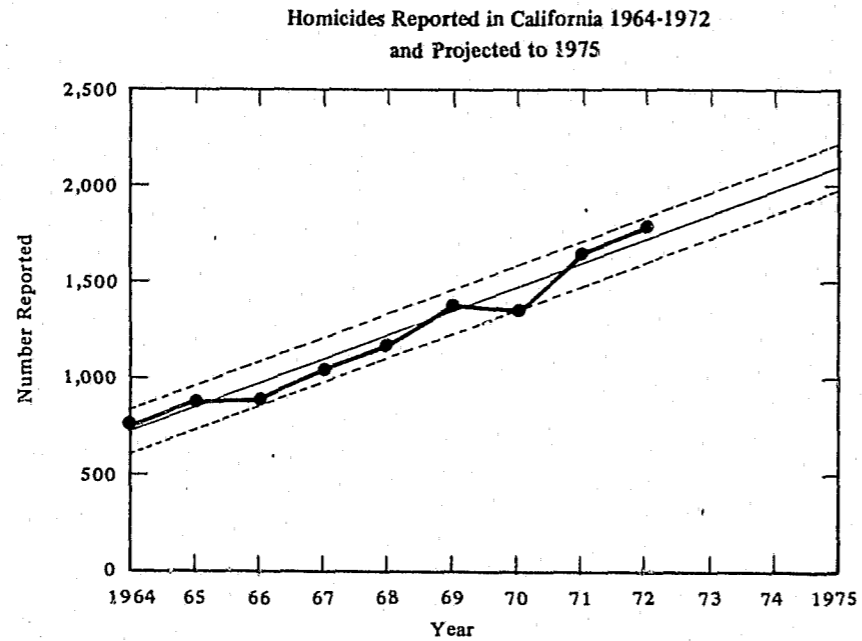
Most of the crimes can be projected by fitting a straight line; however, the offense of auto theft presents a problem in that the number reported actually declined in 1972. However, conservatism dictates a straight line projection since such a curve fits all years prior to 1972 reasonably well.

As with the various crimes, adult felony arrests also can be projected by fitting a straight line. Again, however, arrests for auto thefts pose a dilemma. Arrests pursued an upward course to 1969 but have reversed to a downward trend since. In view of this change, it seems acceptable to fit a curve and to project a continuation of the decreasing arrest trend for auto theft offenses.

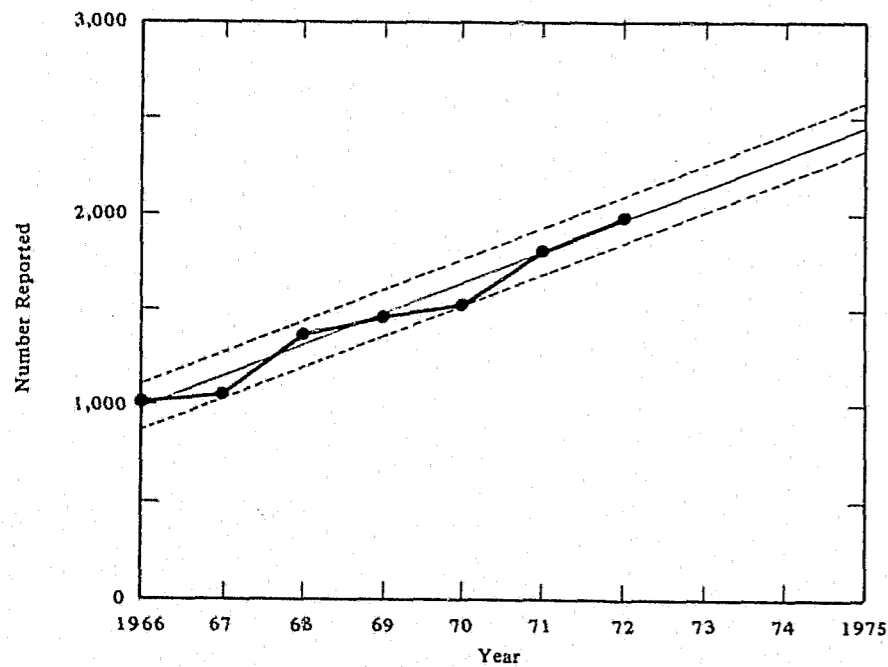
HOMICIDE

Crimes reported, 1964-1972

The increase in this offense has averaged about 127 per year over the time period. This trend is projected to continue and it is estimated that nearly 2,100 homicides will be reported by 1975.



Adult Homicide Arrests in California 1966-1972 and Projected to 1975



Arrests reported, 1966-1972

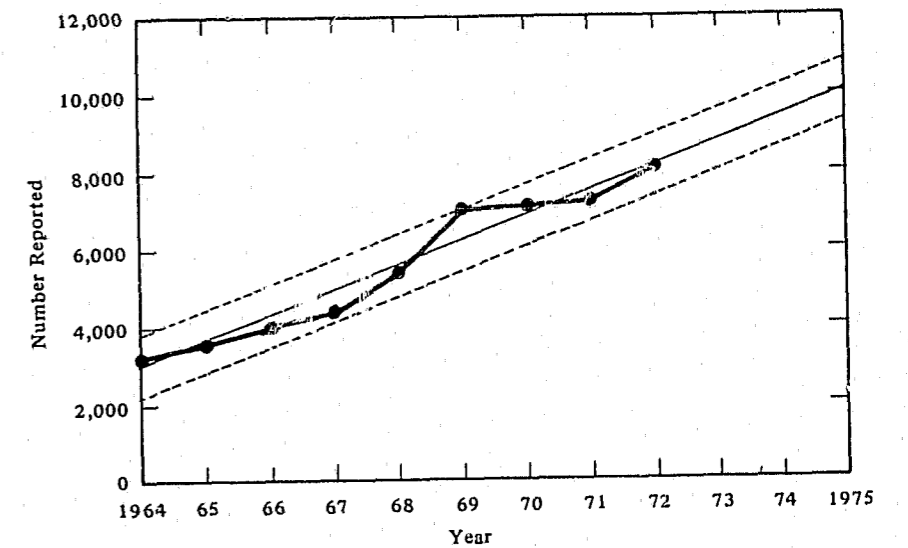
Homicide arrests have increased at a reasonably uniform rate since 1965. A straight line increase is projected amounting to about 165 arrests per year. About 2,450 homicide arrests are expected by 1975.

FORCIBLE RAPE

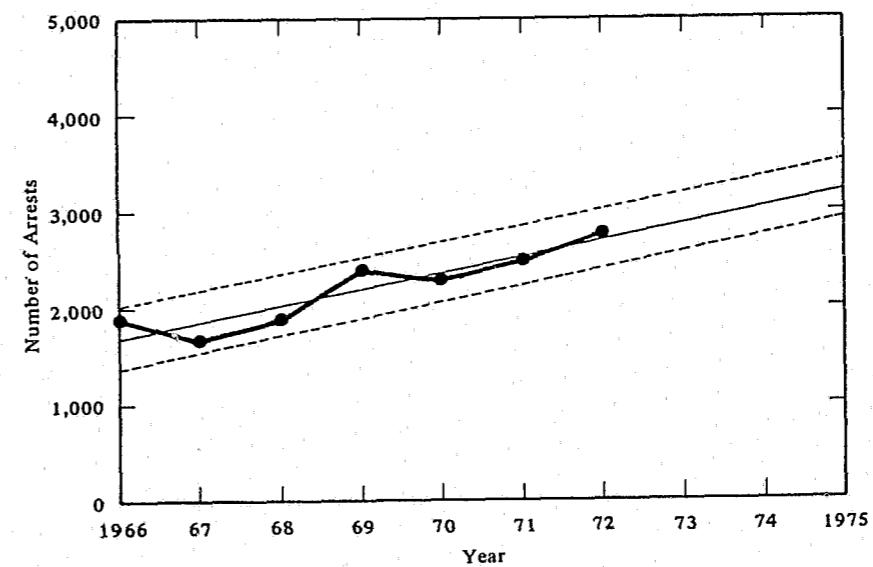
Crimes reported, 1964-1972

Forcible rape offenses pursued a steady and moderate increase for the first four years but increased greatly to a peak in 1969, with a secondary peak occurring in 1972. These increasing fluctuations can affect the accuracy of projections. A straight line has been fitted to the span of crimes reported. About 10,100 forcible rapes are estimated for 1975, an annual increase of about 640 crimes.

Forcible Rapes Reported in California 1964-1972 and Projected to 1975



Forcible Rape Arrests in California 1966-1972 and Projected to 1975



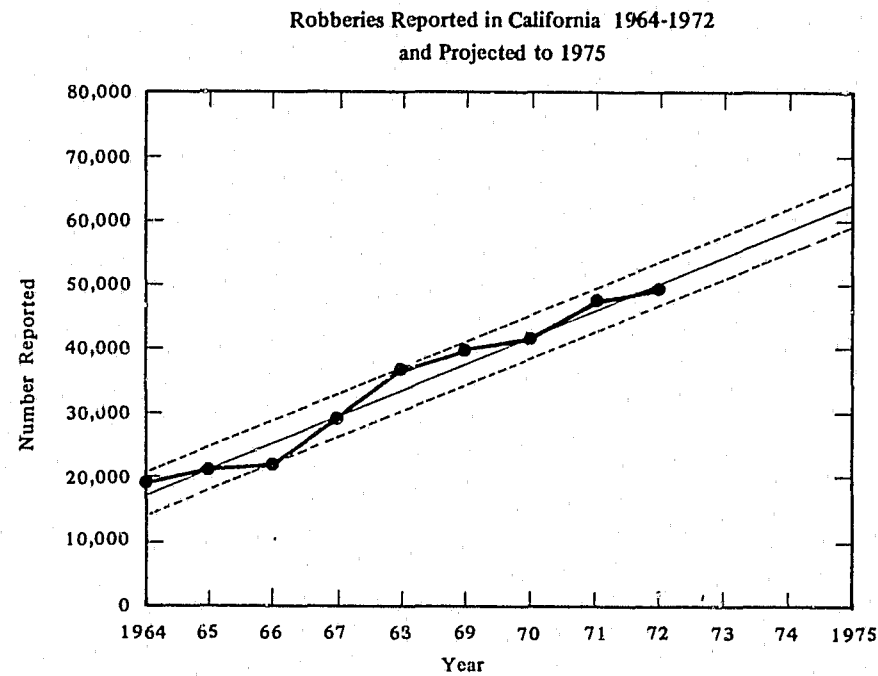
Arrests reported, 1966-1972

Like crimes reported, arrests for this offense show a tendency to fluctuate quite widely and peaks in arrests tend to coincide with peaks in reported crimes. In magnitude, the annual fluctuations in arrests amount to several hundred and for crimes reported more than 1,000. A straight line has been calculated and projected to 1975. By then, arrests for this offense are expected to reach over 3,200, an annual growth of about 170 arrests.

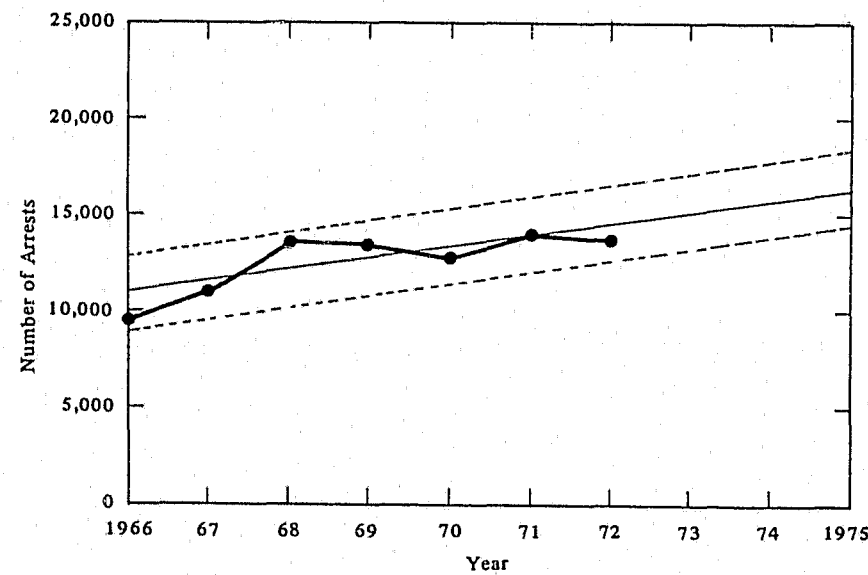
ROBBERY

Crimes reported, 1964-1972

An obvious upward trend in robberies is apparent from a glance at the chart. The growth rate of this crime increased several times from 1966 to 1968 then slowed and now appears to be varying around 4,100 additional crimes per year. The upward trend in robberies is projected to continue and about 62,800 robbery reports are expected for 1975.



Robbery Arrests in California 1966-1972 and Projected to 1975



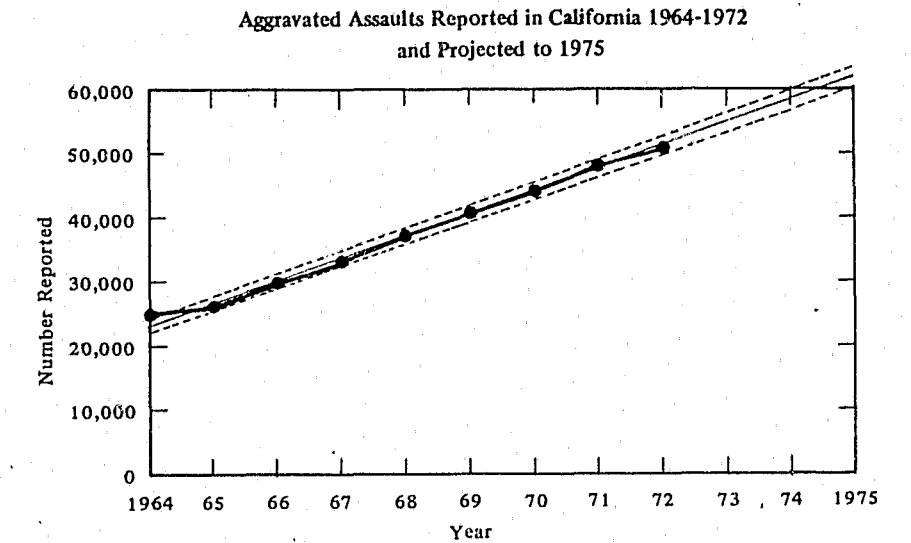
Arrests reported, 1966-1972

Robbery arrests increased sharply from 1966 to 1968. Since 1968, however, the trend in arrests has been nearly level. A straight line projection estimates that robbery arrests will increase by about 900 per year and that over 16,000 arrests will be made in 1975.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Crimes reported, 1964-1972

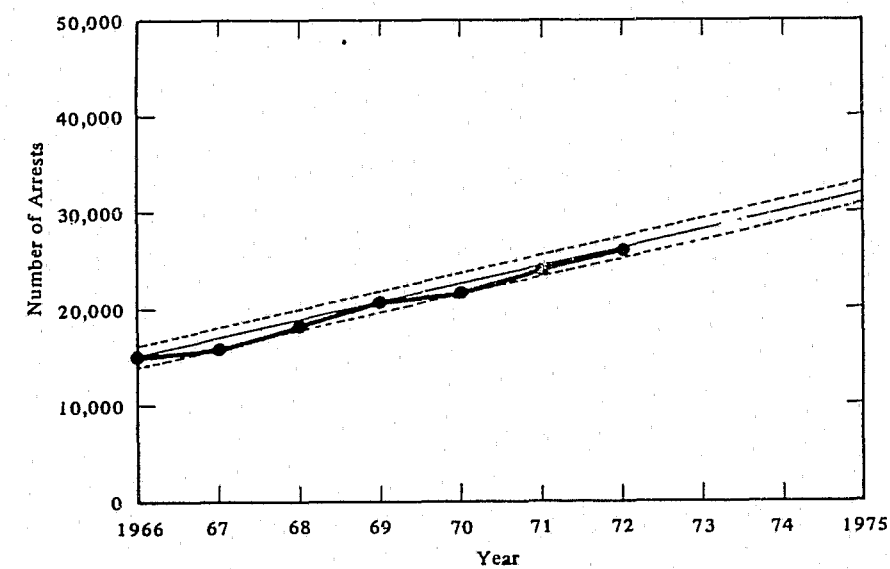
This offense has shown a very consistent rate of increase over the time period. A straight line trend fits the actual data very closely and an annual increase of 3,400 assaults is projected. It is estimated that about 62,300 aggravated assaults will be reported for 1975.



Arrests reported, 1966-1972

The number of arrests made for this offense shows two rates of increase over the time period. The rate of increase from 1966 to 1969 was considerably higher than that from 1969 to 1972. A straight line of best fit for the entire seven-year period estimates a yearly growth of about 1,900 arrests which would increase the annual total to almost 32,000 arrests by 1975. If the slower rate experience from 1969-1972 holds, this estimate could be high.

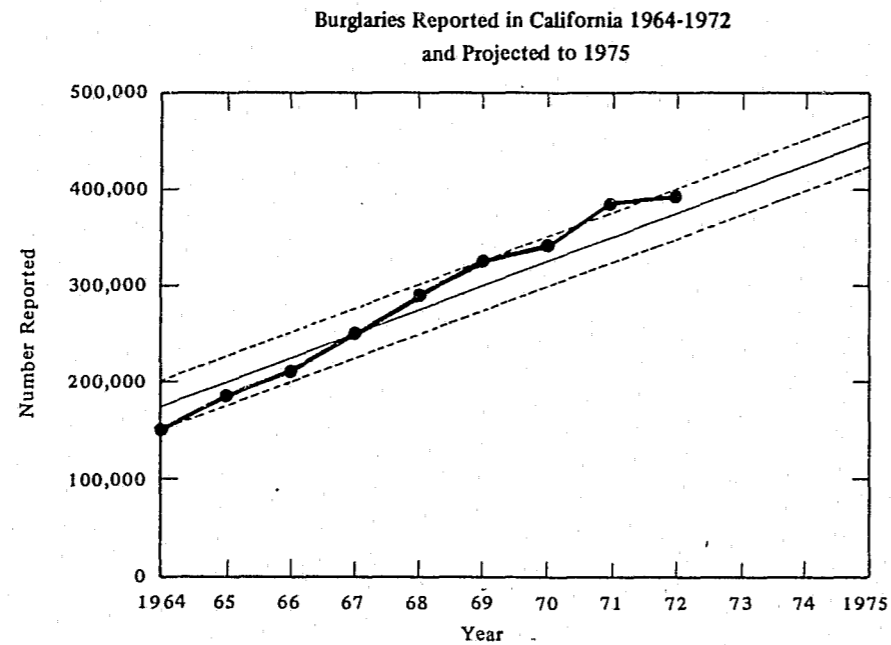
Aggravated Assault Arrests in California 1966-1972 and Projected to 1975



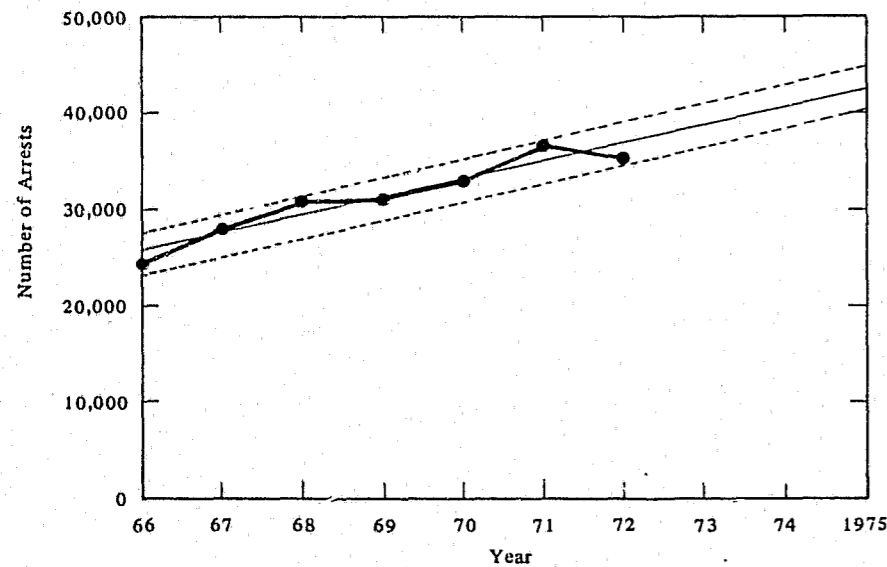
BURGLARY

Crimes reported, 1964-1972

Reported burglaries have increased steadily, but with some variation in the last three years. For 1972, the increase was less than 1 percent. A straight line, however, fits the data very well and it is estimated that about 487,000 burglaries will be reported in 1975, an annual growth of about 27,200 offenses.



Burglary Arrests in California 1966-1972 and Projected to 1975



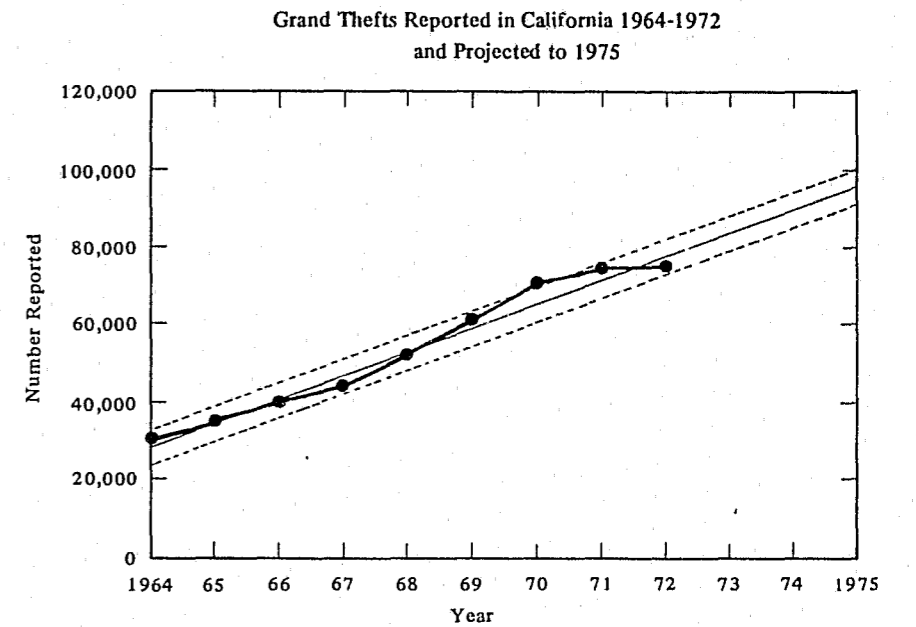
Arrests reported, 1966-1972

Burglary arrests have increased fairly consistently up to 1972 when they dropped slightly. A straight line has been calculated to show the trend in arrests on burglary charges. By 1975, about 42,500 arrests are expected, an annual growth of about 1,900.

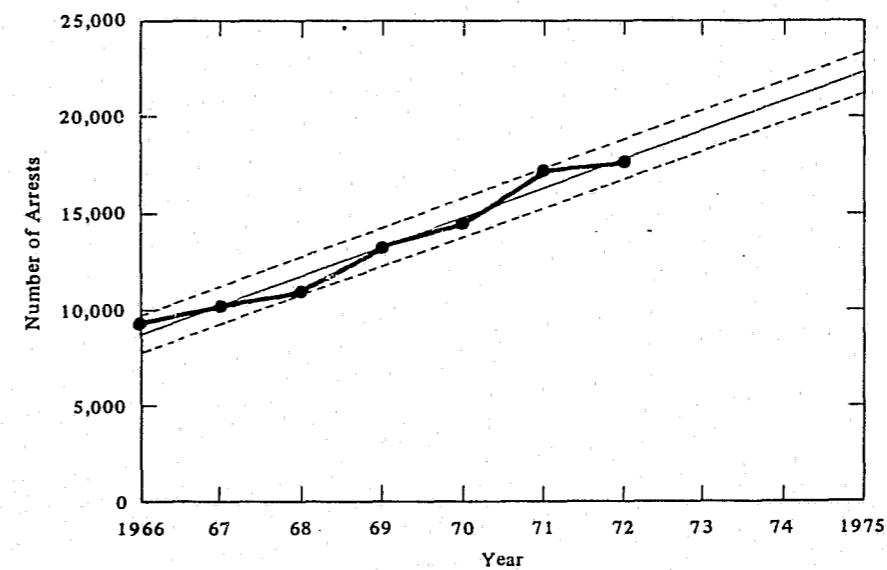
GRAND THEFT

Crimes reported, 1964-1972

During 1968-1970, the growth rate for this offense increased considerably over the rate experienced from 1964 to 1967. Since 1970, the number reported to the police has leveled off and may decline. Experience suggests, however, that the increase will continue; thus a straight line has been calculated to show the trend and project a total for 1975. By then, over 98,000 grand thefts are expected, an annual growth of about 6,200 offenses.



Grand Theft Arrests in California 1966-1972 and Projected to 1975



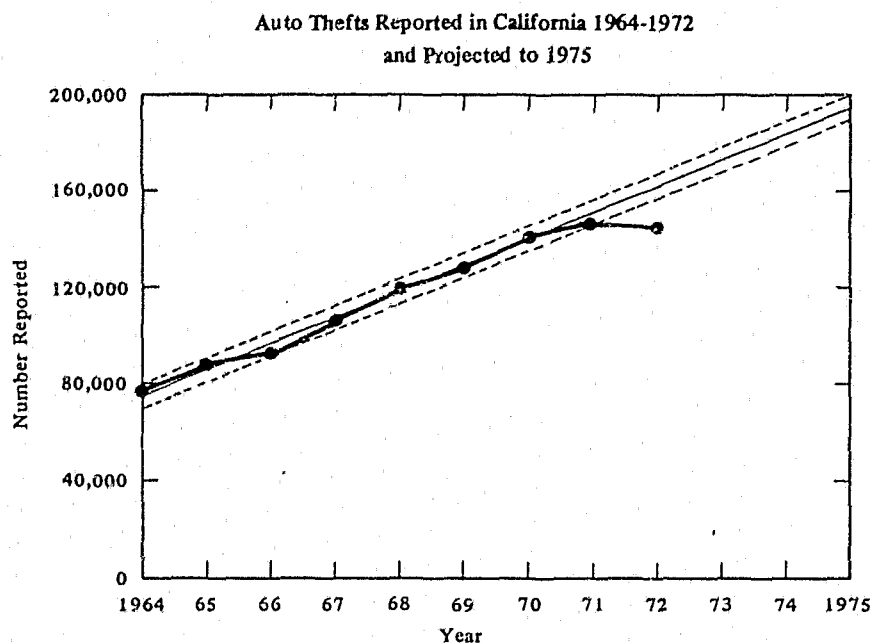
Arrests reported, 1966-1972

Change in the growth rate of arrests for this group of offenses tend to lag one year behind changes in the rate of growth in crime. Since arrests fell off in 1972, one year later than the leveling off of the number of offenses, it is possible that arrests will continue to decline for one more year despite the crime increase. A straight line has been calculated and is projected to about 22,000 arrests by 1975, an annual growth of nearly 1,500 arrests.

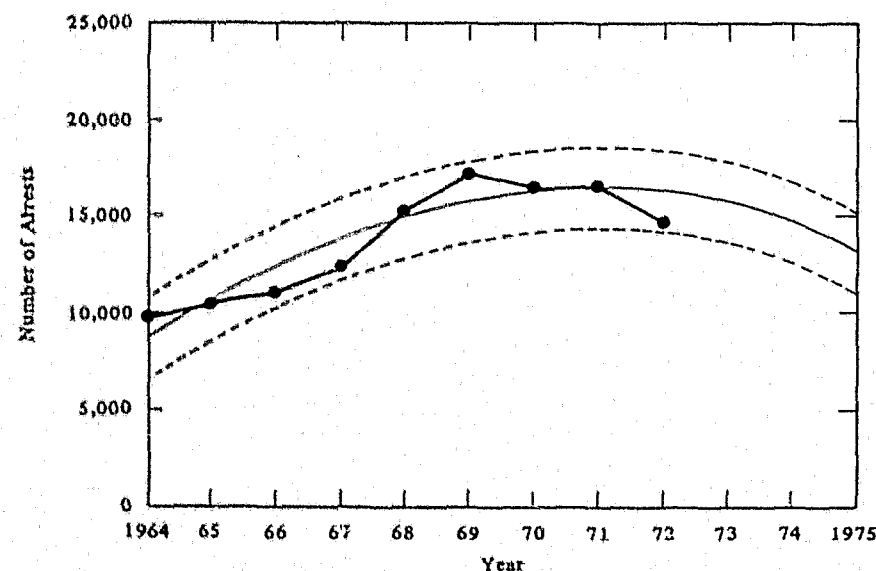
AUTO THEFT

Crimes reported, 1964-1972

The number of auto thefts has fluctuated over this time period. The growth was fairly constant from 1964 to 1967, then a sharp upsurge was experienced in 1969, followed by a reduced rate of increase to 1971, and then a reduction in actual crimes reported in 1972. Because a majority of years show an increase, a straight line projection has been calculated. By 1975, nearly 180,000 auto thefts are expected, an annual increase of about 9,600 offenses.



Auto Theft Arrests in California 1964-1972 and Projected to 1975



Arrests reported, 1964-1972

Arrests for auto theft have varied more widely than crimes over this period. Since a downward trend has held since 1969, a curve has been fitted to the data which projects a continuation of the decline. By 1975, arrests are expected to fall to about 13,000, a decrease from 1972 that amounts to about 1,800 arrests.

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA AND OTHER STATES

The national information on crime is compiled by the FBI from reports submitted by thousands of agencies across the nation. Reporting standards and manuals are published to promote uniformity in reporting. There are problems, however, in using these data to compare California with other states. Not all agencies report to the FBI and totals for these agencies are based upon estimates. The national definitions do not always fit those mandated by state codes, particularly in the felony theft series. Also, California law enforcement has reported crime data to the state central agency since 1952, while many other states are just beginning to police local reporting systems. The data from state to state are not therefore completely comparable. They are, however, the only statistical series available for analyzing the crime situation in the nation's states.

There is no denying that crime in California has grown considerably over the past decade, however, it is enlightening to compare changes in California's crime rates with those of other states. The national information for the 1972 data was still being compiled when this report was written and comparisons, therefore, are based upon the last five years of available information.

Number of crimes reported

California ranked as the highest state in the nation for total crimes reported from 1967 to 1971. The state's crime figures made up 16 percent of the nation's total reported crimes, both in 1967 and 1971. While the total number of crimes in California increased by 53 percent, this was a growth lower than the national total. Also, 12 other of the 16 largest states had increases as high as 85 percent greater than California's. With California removed from the national total, crimes for the rest of the nation increased by 59 percent from 1967 to 1971.

Violent crimes increased in California by over 55 percent from 1967 to 1971, and nationally almost 64 percent. Numerically, New York led the nation in this category in both 1967 and 1971, and California ranked second. Ten other of the 16 largest states experienced increases in violent crimes as much as 119 percent greater than California.

Numerically, California led the other states in property crimes reported in both 1967 and 1971. These crimes rose 53 percent in California and nationally almost 57 percent. In 12 other of the 16 largest states the increase in property crimes exceeded California's by up to 83 percent.

Nationally, property crimes in 1971 were 86 percent and violent crimes 14 percent of all crimes. In California the distribution was 89 and 11 percent respectively.

Crime rates per 100,000 population

California ranked first in the number of crimes per 100,000 population for both 1967 and 1971, but Florida, Michigan and New York edged closer to California's crime rate in the 1971 figures. California's rate for crimes of violence ranked fifth nationally behind New York, Illinois, Florida and Michigan in 1967, but moved to fourth place behind New York, Michigan and Florida in 1971. In both 1967 and 1971, California ranked first in the property crime rate.

Crime rate increases

California's crime rate increased 45 percent from 1967 to 1971. The crime rate in 12 other of the 16 most populous states increased more than it did in California by as much as 93 percent. Also, California's crime rate increase ranked lower than the rate for the entire United States.

The rate of violent crimes per 100,000 population in California increased by some 47 percent during the five years. Again, this increase was about 10 percentage points less than the increase experienced in the entire United States. The crime rate in nine other of the 16 most populous states grew more than California's by as much as 129 percent.

In terms of the property crime rate, California increased 45 percent from 1967 to 1971; which is a lesser figure than the 50 percent increase reported for the entire United States. Twelve of the 16 most populous states had increases greater than California, by up to 90 percent.

TABLE 1
CRIME INDEX FOR SIXTEEN LARGEST STATES, 1967, 1970 AND 1971

By Rate Per 100,000 Population and Percent Change

State	1967		1970		1971		Percent change 1967/1971		Percent change 1970/1971	
	Crimes reported	Rate per 100,000	Crimes reported	Rate per 100,000	Crimes reported	Rate per 100,000	Crimes reported	Rate per 100,000	Crimes reported	Rate per 100,000
United States total	3,802,273	1921.7	5,581,195	2746.9	5,995,211	2906.7	57.7	51.3	7.4	5.8
Violence	494,563	250.0	732,937	360.7	810,018	392.7	63.8	57.1	10.5	8.9
Property	3,307,710	1671.5	4,848,258	2386.1	5,185,193	2514.0	56.8	50.4	7.0	5.4
California	614,342	3207.5	859,373	4307.0	942,658	4661.3	53.4	45.3	9.7	8.2
Violence	67,446	352.1	94,741	474.8	104,872	518.6	55.5	47.3	10.7	9.2
Property	546,896	2855.4	764,632	3832.1	837,786	4142.7	53.2	45.1	9.6	8.1
Florida	154,973	2585.0	244,399	3599.7	284,401	4039.2	83.5	56.3	16.4	12.2
Violence	23,399	390.3	33,824	498.2	38,575	547.9	64.9	40.4	14.0	10.0
Property	131,574	2194.7	210,575	3101.5	245,826	3491.4	86.8	59.1	16.7	12.6
Georgia	61,588	1365.9	101,279	2206.7	111,081	2381.7	80.4	74.4	9.7	7.9
Violence	8,536	189.3	13,976	304.5	15,898	340.9	86.2	80.1	13.8	12.0
Property	53,052	1176.6	87,303	1902.2	95,183	2040.8	79.4	73.4	9.0	7.3
Illinois	201,860	1853.1	260,858	2347.1	274,320	2450.2	35.9	32.2	5.2	4.4
Violence	42,956	394.3	52,006	467.9	53,436	477.3	24.4	21.1	2.8	2.0
Property	158,904	1458.8	208,852	1879.2	220,884	1972.9	39.0	35.2	5.8	5.0
Indiana	77,877	1557.5	117,923	2270.5	121,664	2306.9	56.2	48.1	3.2	1.6
Violence	7,835	156.7	11,714	225.5	12,543	237.8	60.1	51.8	7.1	5.5
Property	70,042	1400.8	106,209	2045.0	109,121	2069.0	55.8	47.7	2.7	1.2
Massachusetts	100,989	1862.9	170,900	3004.0	200,796	3487.3	98.8	87.2	17.5	16.1
Violence	6,914	127.6	11,542	202.9	15,317	266.0	121.4	108.5	37.7	31.1
Property	94,075	1735.3	159,358	2801.1	185,479	3221.2	97.2	85.6	16.4	15.0
Michigan	217,177	2530.0	336,326	3789.6	360,384	4005.6	65.9	58.3	7.2	5.7
Violence	32,345	376.8	51,090	575.7	51,697	574.6	59.8	52.5	1.2	-0.2
Property	184,832	2153.2	285,236	3213.9	308,687	3431.0	67.0	59.3	8.2	6.8
Missouri	87,642	1904.0	129,329	2765.0	130,083	2739.2	48.4	43.9	0.6	-0.9
Violence	12,746	276.9	18,986	405.9	18,357	386.5	44.0	39.6	-3.3	-4.8
Property	74,896	1627.1	110,343	2359.1	111,726	2352.6	49.2	44.6	1.1	-0.3
New Jersey	138,630	1979.6	196,709	2744.2	224,670	3077.7	62.1	55.5	14.2	12.7
Violence	13,204	188.5	20,583	287.1	26,441	362.2	100.3	92.1	28.5	26.2
Property	125,426	1791.0	176,126	2457.1	198,229	2715.5	58.0	51.6	12.6	10.5
New York	533,216	2908.0	713,453	3922.1	736,904	4006.9	38.2	37.8	3.3	2.2
Violence	73,966	403.4	122,976	676.0	143,214	778.7	93.6	93.0	16.5	15.2
Property	459,250	2504.6	590,477	3246.0	593,690	3228.2	29.3	28.9	0.5	-0.5
North Carolina	62,804	1248.8	94,596	1861.4	99,810	1939.6	58.9	55.3	5.5	4.2
Violence	15,692	312.0	18,423	362.5	19,536	379.6	24.5	21.7	6.0	4.7
Property	47,112	936.8	76,173	1498.9	80,274	1559.9	70.4	66.5	5.4	4.1
Ohio	157,486	1505.9	253,158	2376.6	267,278	2479.8	69.7	64.7	5.6	4.3
Violence	19,344	185.0	30,279	284.3	32,159	298.4	66.2	61.3	6.2	5.0
Property	138,142	1320.9	222,879	2092.4	235,119	2181.5	70.2	65.2	5.5	4.3
Pennsylvania	127,009	1092.2	181,781	1541.3	216,890	1825.8	70.8	67.2	19.3	18.5
Violence	15,509	133.4	25,032	212.2	30,791	259.2	98.5	94.3	23.0	22.1
Property	111,500	958.8	156,749	1329.1	186,099	1566.6	66.9	63.4	18.7	17.9
Texas	193,993	1784.8	302,961	2705.8	309,126	2697.4	59.3	51.1	2.0	-0.3
Violence	26,493	243.7	40,473	361.5	42,664	372.3	61.0	52.8	5.4	3.0
Property	167,500	1541.1	262,488	2344.3	266,462	2325.1	59.1	50.9	1.5	-0.8
Virginia	64,574	1423.6	99,904	2149.2	100,180	2125.2	55.1	49.3	0.3	-1.1
Violence	8,716	192.2	12,040	259.0	13,233	280.7	51.8	46.0	9.9	8.4
Property	55,858	1231.4	87,864	1890.2	86,947	1844.4	55.7	49.8	-1.0	-2.4
Wisconsin	46,962	1121.1	66,907	1514.4	78,408	1751.7	67.0	56.2	17.2	15.7
Violence	2,948	70.4	3,792	85.8	3,957	88.4	34.2	25.6	4.4	3.0
Property	44,014	1050.7	63,115	1428.6	74,451	1663.3	69.2	58.3	18.0	16.4

FELONY CRIMES AND CLEARANCES REPORTED

Seven Major Offenses, 1968-1972

Crimes

The seven major offense groupings selected as an "index of crimes known to the police" are those representing crimes believed to be of a serious nature and likely to be reported to law enforcement agencies. These seven offense groups have been used for the national reporting series in Uniform Crime Reports published by the FBI, and also in "Crime and Delinquency in California," published by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS).

The FBI's "Uniform Crime Reporting" handbook is used by nearly all agencies as a guide to reporting some of the key crime information uniformly from investigation accounts. In California, the Bureau of Criminal Statistics provides guidelines for developing state data. The crime information developed from these guidelines is sent to BCS each month by the local agencies on a summary form provided for this purpose.

A major problem in developing sound statistical data is the lack of an audit program over the present system. Such an audit is essential in a decentralized record system to maintain the consistency and accuracy of the information reported. Changes in crime can be real changes or can be obscured by inconsistent or inaccurate reporting. Consistent crime information is fundamental to a successful plan to handle the problems of crime and delinquency in California.

The Bureau plans to enlarge its audit capability. This should make it possible for Bureau representatives to help local agencies upgrade their reporting capabilities. The product of this effort should be higher quality information on the crime problem and improvements in the information needed by administrators and planners in the criminal justice system.

The index offenses reported to the police in California are grouped into two general classes of offenses: crimes of violence-homicide, robbery, aggravated assault and forcible rape; and property crimes-burglary, grand theft and auto theft.

Crimes of personal violence are reported to the police most frequently by the victim or by a witness and generally such reports are received shortly after the crime was committed, or, in cases of assault or armed robbery, even during the commission. Most crimes, however, are reported after they occur and the amount and accuracy of the information taken by police in their crime report is dependent on the ability of the investigating officers to reconstruct and record events.

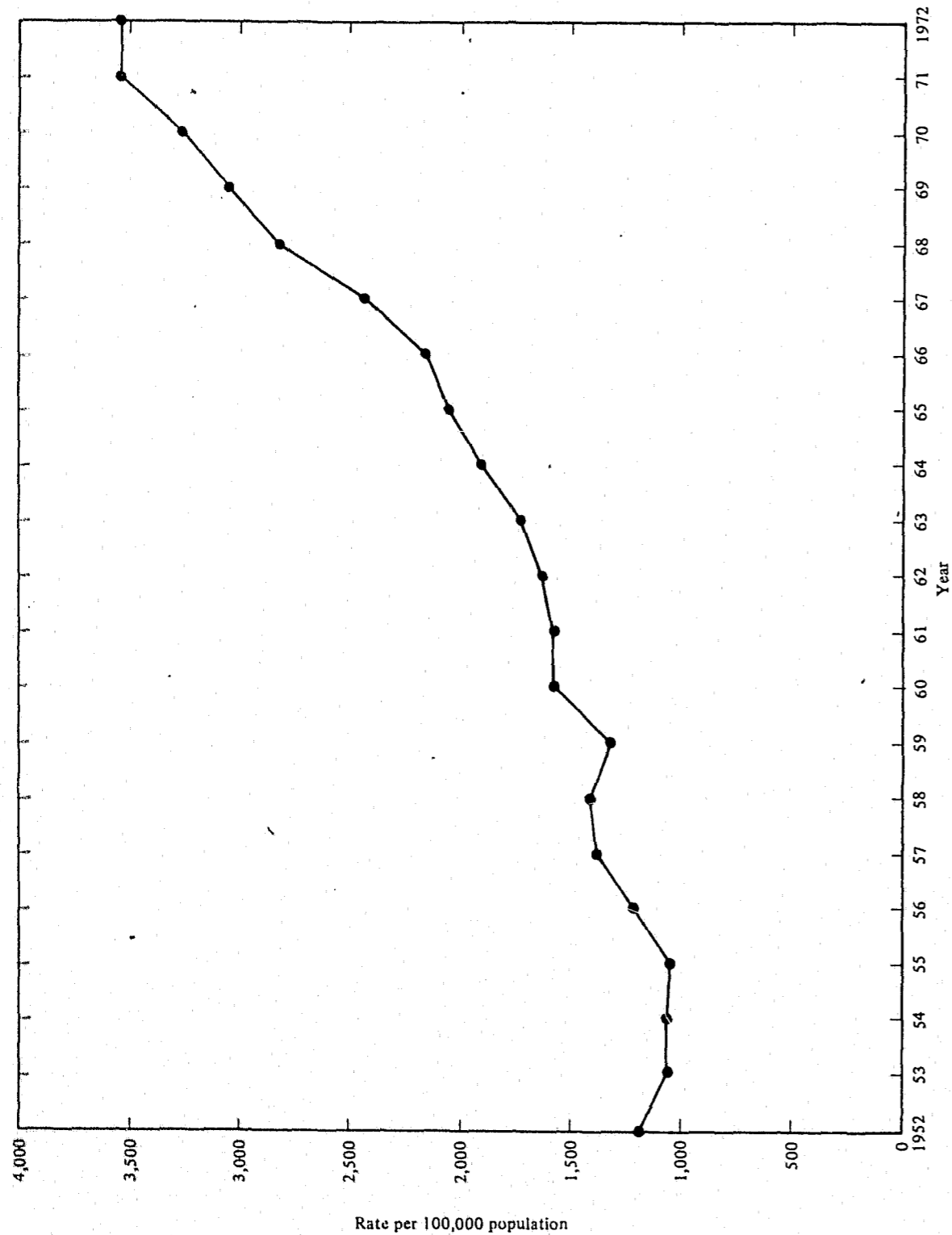
TABLE 2
FELONY CRIMES REPORTED BY CALIFORNIA POLICE AGENCIES, 1968-1972

SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSE GROUPS
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

Year	Total	Personal violence					Property offenses			
		Total	Willful homicide	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Forcible rape	Total	Burglary	Grand theft	Auto theft
1968	552,750	80,382	1,171	36,858	36,934	5,419	472,368	299,589	53,619	119,160
1969	604,576	89,191	1,376	39,212	41,645	6,958	515,385	321,749	62,170	131,466
1970	652,389	94,347	1,355	41,397	44,603	6,992	558,042	348,575	71,838	137,629
1971	714,685	104,489	1,633	47,477	48,098	7,281	610,196	391,157	75,128	143,911
1972	723,936	110,680	1,789	48,834	51,926	8,131	613,256	398,465	75,418	139,373
Rate per 100,000 population										
1968	2827	411	6	188	189	28	2416	1533	274	609
1969	3045	449	7	197	210	35	2596	1621	313	662
1970	3261	472	7	207	223	35	2789	1742	359	688
1971	3527	516	8	234	238	36	3011	1930	371	710
1972	3527	540	9	238	253	40	2987	1941	367	679
Percent change in rate										
1969 over 1968	8	9	16	5	11	27	7	6	14	9
1970 over 1969	7	5	-2	5	6	-	7	8	15	4
1971 over 1970	8	9	19	13	6	3	8	11	3	3
1972 over 1971	0	5	8	2	7	10	-1	1	-1	-4
1972 over 1968	25	31	46	26	34	43	24	27	34	11
Crimes cleared										
1968	124,466	37,372	907	10,457	23,301	2,707	87,094	56,436	9,055	21,603
1969	127,986	44,197	1,037	11,101	29,036	3,023	83,789	53,567	10,507	19,715
1970	N/A	44,081	1,061	11,792	28,108	3,120	N/A	59,092	N/A	18,245
1971	N/A	48,158	1,297	13,577	29,965	3,319	N/A	67,230	N/A	19,738
1972	N/A	49,438	1,309	13,992	30,711	3,426	N/A	66,443	N/A	18,639
Percent cleared										
1968	23	46	77	28	63	50	18	19	17	18
1969	21	50	75	28	70	43	16	17	17	15
1970	N/A	47	78	28	63	45	N/A	18	N/A	13
1971	N/A	46	79	29	62	46	N/A	17	N/A	14
1972	N/A	45	73	29	59	42	N/A	17	N/A	13
Percent change										
1972 over 1968	N/A	-4	-6	1	-6	-16	N/A	-12	N/A	-26

Note: Grand theft clearances reported for 1970, 1971 and 1972 include \$50 and over.

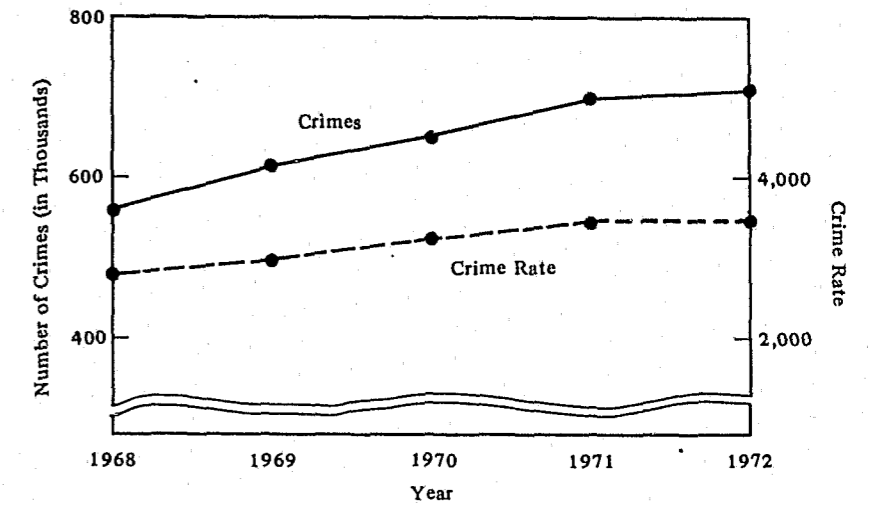
Chart I
MAJOR CRIMES REPORTED IN CALIFORNIA, 1952-1972
RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION



The total number of crimes included in the seven major offenses has risen steadily from 1968 through 1971. The increase from 1971 to 1972, however, was the smallest numerical growth observed in the five-year period.

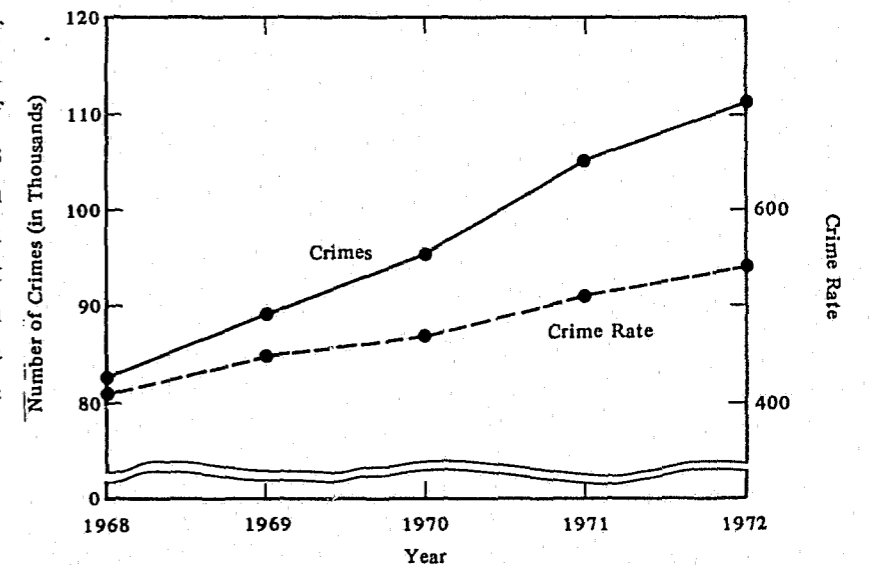
The individual crime rates per 100,000 population for these offenses tend to follow the changes observed for the number of crimes and the overall crime rate levelled for the first time since 1961, due chiefly to a reduced property crime rate. All crimes of personal violence, which account for about 15 of each 100 major crimes reported, however, continued to rise through 1972, as did their rates per 100,000 population. Homicides, forcible rapes and aggravated assaults had sizeable increases in each of the succeeding two years after 1970; robbery took a sharp jump in 1971, but slowed in growth in 1972.

Trend of Crimes and the Crime Rate seven major offenses



With the exception of robbery, crimes of personal violence generally occur out of police view, behind closed doors and more often than not the victim and offender are members of a family, relatives, close friends or at least acquaintances. For this reason normal police patrol practices have little effect in preventing these three crimes.

Trend of Crimes and the Crime Rate crimes against persons



The number of property offense index crimes increased at a steady rate of over 8 percent each year from 1968 through 1971, but in 1972 the rate for these crimes dropped. The numerical growth in burglary (which accounts for 55 percent of all the seven major crimes) slowed, grand theft remained static and its rate per 100,000 population decreased. Auto thefts declined in both number and crime rate. This decrease in property offenses reported to the police reversed the growth trend of the past four years in both number and crime rate.

Some factors contributing to the 1972 reduction in these crime categories may be increased publicity asking for more citizen participation in crime deterrence including advice on property identification, more secure locks and better lighting in homes to frustrate burglars; warnings to citizens about various fraud and bunco methods; installation of anti-theft steering locks on automobiles; ordinances in some major cities requiring the locking of parked vehicles by the owner; publicity on how to prevent property from being stolen, along with intensified patrol and enforcement in specific crime prevention areas.

Clearances

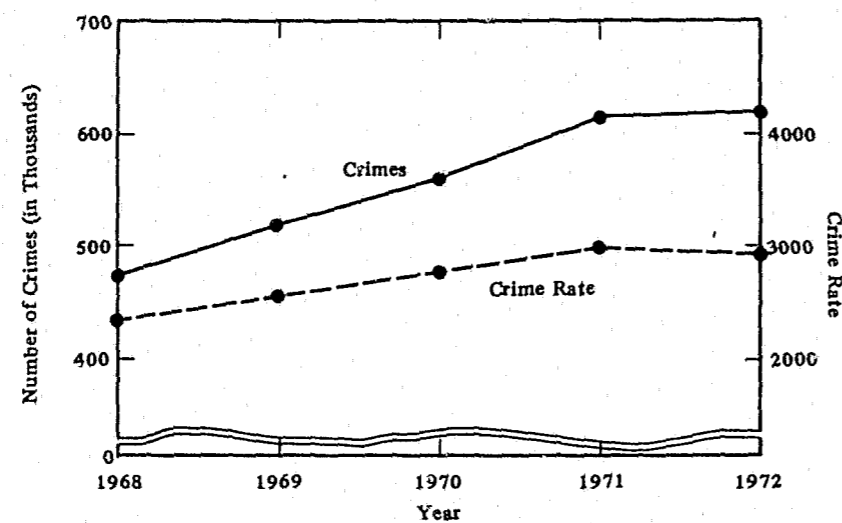
Each month California law enforcement agencies summarize and transmit to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics the number of crimes reported to them that they investigate and the number cleared up after investigation. Clearances include crimes for which an arrest has been made and those cleared otherwise. When the reporting department closes a crime investigation by arresting an offender, that particular offense is shown as cleared by arrest. Offenses cleared by other than an arrest are those where the offender is known but for some reason cannot be arrested or prosecuted. The reasons could be lack of sufficient evidence to substantiate a court prosecution, hostile witnesses, the death of the offender, or his trial in another jurisdiction and the dropping of local pending charges in the interest of justice.

The three crimes of personal violence, which excludes robbery, have a much higher clearance rate than either robbery or the property offense crimes. Typically, these crimes involve a face-to-face confrontation between the offender and victim and the offender's identity is usually known to the victim or witnesses. Clearances for robbery are the next highest in order because the offender is usually seen by the victim, and often witnesses, and later can be identified. Clearances for burglary and auto theft are lowest because these are crimes of stealth where the offender is seldom seen and his identity only becomes known through police investigation of the crime, if at all. Clearance information on felony theft is not available.

In the six major crime categories where clearance information is complete for the five-year period, 1968-1972, there has been a decided trend for a drop in clearances, except for robbery. The reduction in homicide clearances is slight, but consistent with all other clearances. Any numerical change in homicides can effect a higher percent change for clearances in this crime because of the small number of offenses in relation to the other major crimes. Some of the decline in clearances of aggravated assault and forcible rape crimes may be attributed to the relatively large surge in these offenses committed in the five-year period.

The sheer increase in the volume of property offenses, and consequent increase in police caseloads in the past five years may account for some of the lower clearance rates. Public information programs enlisting citizen support, the encouraging of victims to report crimes committed against them the insistence of insurance companies that a report of a crime be made to the police before a loss claim is accepted probably contributed to the reduction in clearances also. Presumably, many of these crimes, that before went unreported, are of the less serious nature and are just now coming to light and being accounted for.

Trend of Crimes and the Crime Rate
crimes against property



CRIMES AND LOSSES

BCS has gathered summary crime statistics from local agencies since 1952. In 1969, the Bureau began following generally the uniform crime reporting format specified by the FBI to supply statewide crime information for the annual FBI report, "Crime in the United States." In 1971, California was one of only seven states which gathered and reported statewide crime statistics to the FBI through a state central agency. With the exception of peace officer homicides, the following detail was developed from this reporting system. The data are very general and the system producing it has been operational for only four years.

Willful homicide

While small in number, no other offense excites quite as much inquiry and concern as criminal homicide. Also, the controversy over the possible restoration of the death penalty in California has created additional interest in homicide data. This group of offenses includes deaths reported as murders and manslaughters. Vehicular deaths are not willful and therefore are excluded from the tables and following discussion. The number of willful homicides in California has risen from 620 in 1960 to 1,789 in 1972. The rate of these killings per each 100,000 population in California more than doubled in the same period.

Other Bureau studies show most victims of homicides knew their slayers, who are likely to be immediate family members, friends or some kind of associates. A sizable number each year, however, amounting to about 15 percent arises from other offenses, such as robbery or rape.

Criminal Homicides

Year	Total homicides	Rate per 100,000	Peace officer homicides
1960	620	3.9	7
1961	609	3.7	8
1962	671	3.9	3
1963	656	3.7	7
1964	758	4.2	5
1965	892	4.8	5
1966	897	4.7	4
1967	1,051	5.4	12
1968	1,171	6.0	8
1969	1,376	6.9	7
1970	1,355	6.8	20
1971	1,633	8.1	14
1972	1,789	8.7	6

Homicide Weapons

Weapon	Number	Percent
Total	1,789	100.0
Gun	978	55.0
Cutting instrument	394	22.0
Club	95	5.0
Hands and feet	166	9.0
Other	104	6.0
Unknown	52	3.0

Over one-half of the homicides in California generally are carried out with a firearm, most frequently a hand gun. Knives and cutting instruments are used to dispose of 22 percent of the victims, 14 percent are usually dispatched by beating with some kind of a clubbing device or by hands and feet and the rest by a variety of other means, ranging from poison to crushing devices.

Homicides of peace officers

The Bureau has accounted for police officers killed in California since 1960. Because of the many special inquiries, some of these data have been summarized and are presented here. One hundred and six police officers in California have been murdered since 1960, almost all shot to death while attempting to apprehend an offender, responding to a complaint or checking on a suspicious person.

Most of the officers murdered clearly knew or should have known they were facing a potentially hazardous situation. About one-half were responding to an assignment where a crime had been reported or were checking out a suspicious person. The 13 observed in the table who were killed after making a traffic stop illustrates the surprise result of such chance encounters, even though officers are taught to be suspicious to reduce their exposure to these assaults. This pattern was fairly consistent until 1970. Then in 1970, five officers were shot to death from ambush without any prior warning or prior contact with the responsible. By the end of 1972, the ambush killings of officers had dropped to a single recorded event.

Uniformed officers - most available, most numerous and most conspicuous - accounted for eight of each ten deaths. Twenty percent of the 106 officers slain were in plain clothes, however, five were off duty officers who still chose to respond to the incident that claimed their lives.

Activity

Robbery	21
Burglary	5
Other crime	26
Suspicious person	19
Peace disturbance	8
Traffic stop	13
Transporting prisoner	2
Ambush	12

Rank

Uniformed patrolman	83
Plainclothes	23

Guns are the major weapons used to kill police officers, although death by bombing occurred once, and six officers were beaten or crushed to death. In the course of struggles to overpower persons responsible, 16 officers were killed either with their own guns or those of their partners.

Suspects who had possession of their own firearm killed 83 police officers, nine by rifle fire and eight by shotgun blasts. The most popular type weapon used by suspects was a handgun, which is easy to conceal on the person. There were 66 officers killed by bullets from a suspect's handgun.

Supposedly the presence of other officers reduces the incidence of deaths or injury to officers. Yet in the 13 years observed, more officers were killed while accompanied by other officers than when alone - about 60 percent as opposed to 40 percent.

Partners	
Alone	43
One	43
Two or more	20

Aggravated assaults

The type of weapon used in these crimes over the four-year period shows that knives and other weapons were used by assailants in assaults more frequently than firearms. The distribution of crimes by types of weapon used remained consistent each year; however, in 1972, assaults with guns and bodily assaults increased slightly.

Robbery

The proportion of strong-arm robberies had a slight upward trend in the four years; conversely, the proportion of armed robberies declined somewhat in 1972.

The type of premise robbed showed a consistent increase toward those located on highways, such as service stations. This category increased by 4,000 crimes from 1969 to 1972.

Burglary

By type, burglaries committed by both forced entry and non-forceful (unlawful) entry increased over the four-year period. No large change was noted in their relative frequencies; however, a slight trend can be detected toward more burglaries committed by non-forceful means.

There was a clearly discernable tendency toward more residential burglaries; from about 60 percent of premises burglarized to over 66 percent; thus, homes increasingly became the favorite target

Means of Death

Bomb	1
Crushing or beating	6
Shot	
Victim's own gun	10
Partner's gun	6
Suspect's gun	83

of burglars over the four years. This appears to be related to the slight upward trend observed for burglaries perpetrated through unlawful entry.

Because it is a surreptitious offense, the actual time of day in which burglaries were committed was unknown for about one-third of all crimes. For the known crimes, the majority occurred during the cover of darkness consistently over the four years. In 1972, however, when the unknowns dropped to the lowest level in four years, the proportion reported as daytime burglaries increased to within about 3 percentage points of the night burglaries.

Theft

Thieves increasingly chose more valuable targets; in 1969 about 40 percent of the thefts were in the \$50 and over bracket. This increased to about 44 percent by 1972.

There was little change noted in the proportion of thefts by pickpockets or purse snatchers and in thefts from buildings, coin machines and all other. Theft by shoplift have increased slightly as a proportion of all thefts. The largest changes observed were decreases of almost 50,000 thefts from automobiles and an increase of 50,000 bicycle thefts, which clearly has become the second most common theft category. The total number of thefts appears to have peaked in 1971.

Value of property losses

The total value of property lost by the victims of robbers, burglars, thieves and auto thieves in California came to about a quarter of a billion dollars in 1969 and increased to almost one-third of a billion dollars by 1972.

The average loss for each type of crime in 1972 was \$236 per robbery, \$330 per burglary, \$120 per theft and \$649 per auto theft. Burglaries accounted for the largest loss, amounting to about 42 percent of the total or 132 million dollars.

TABLE 3

CALIFORNIA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING AND VALUE OF LOSS, 1969-1972

Statewide by Distribution and Percent of Types

	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Aggravated assault	41,472	100.0	44,603	100.0	48,098	100.0	51,926	100.0
Gun	9,353	22.6	9,770	21.9	10,870	22.6	12,431	23.9
Knife	10,694	25.8	11,049	24.8	11,853	24.6	12,708	24.5
Other weapon	12,887	31.0	14,177	31.8	14,917	31.1	14,121	27.2
Hands, fist, etc.	8,538	20.6	9,607	21.5	10,458	21.7	12,666	24.4
Non-aggravated assault	67,167	100.0	68,464	100.0	70,181	100.0	72,273	100.0
Robbery	39,051	100.0	41,397	100.0	47,477	100.0	48,834	100.0
Armed	25,142	64.4	26,110	63.1	30,427	64.1	30,002	61.4
Strong-arm	13,909	35.6	15,287	36.9	17,050	35.9	18,832	38.6
Type of premise								
Highway	18,659	47.8	18,738	45.2	21,358	45.0	22,618	46.3
Commercial	13,009	33.3	14,646	35.4	16,418	34.6	15,307	31.3
Residence	3,177	8.1	3,540	8.6	4,151	8.7	4,330	8.9
Bank	462	1.2	483	1.2	532	1.1	563	1.2
Other	3,744	9.6	3,990	9.6	5,018	10.6	6,016	12.3
Burglary	320,708	100.0	348,575	100.0	391,157	100.0	398,465	100.0
Force and attempted force	230,239	71.8	249,267	71.5	278,348	71.2	279,717	70.2
No force (unlawful entry)	90,469	28.2	99,308	28.5	112,809	28.8	118,748	29.8
Type premise								
Residence	193,472	60.3	212,991	61.1	247,576	63.3	263,331	66.1
Non-residence	127,236	39.7	135,584	38.9	143,581	36.7	135,134	33.9
Time								
Day	89,769	28.0	98,239	28.2	111,045	28.4	134,697	33.8
Night	122,374	38.1	126,142	36.2	140,217	35.8	147,771	37.1
Unknown	108,565	33.9	124,194	35.6	139,895	35.8	115,997	29.1
Theft value	629,329	100.0	686,908	100.0	710,898	100.0	662,586	100.0
\$50 and over	250,884	39.9	279,676	40.7	301,029	42.3	293,236	44.3
Under \$50	378,445	60.1	407,232	59.3	409,869	57.7	369,350	55.7
Theft type								
Pocket picking	4,004	0.6	4,691	0.7	4,302	0.6	4,079	0.6
Purse snatching	8,141	1.3	8,638	1.3	8,597	1.2	8,372	1.3
Shoplifting	52,707	8.4	64,120	9.3	70,501	9.9	72,888	11.0
From auto and auto accessories	271,970	43.2	266,201	38.7	245,973	34.7	223,625	33.7
Bicycles	92,365	14.7	134,430	19.5	170,025	23.9	142,944	21.6
From buildings	100,750	16.0	105,568	15.4	104,565	14.7	98,056	14.8
Coin machine	11,238	1.8	10,090	1.5	8,655	1.2	7,011	1.1
All other	88,154	14.0	93,170	13.6	98,280	13.8	105,611	15.9
Auto theft	130,694	100.0	137,629	100.0	143,911	100.0	139,373	100.0
Value	\$248,895,439	100.0	\$276,228,474	100.0	\$312,159,435	100.0	\$313,531,030	100.0
Total robbery	8,063,837	3.2	9,019,111	3.3	11,446,881	3.7	11,504,880	3.7
Total burglary	89,646,820	36.1	107,175,898	38.8	127,545,566	40.8	131,679,262	41.9
Total theft	61,591,817	24.7	72,700,649	26.3	81,501,576	26.1	79,827,635	25.5
Total auto theft	89,592,965	36.0	87,332,816	31.6	91,665,412	29.4	90,519,253	28.9

ARRESTS PER 100 SEVEN MAJOR CRIMES REPORTED, 1968-1972

Except for homicide, arrests reported for each of the seven major offenses run as low as 18 per hundred crimes and as high as 63 over the five-year period. Homicide arrests are unique in that the number of arrests customarily exceed the number of victims; for example, two or more suspects involved in a robbery may kill a victim and all of these suspects may be arrested for the single homicide.

In comparing crimes and arrests it must be remembered that they represent widely different counts in terms of fact. A crime is merely an allegation until it is fully substantiated, while an arrest is a factual event. Many alleged crimes are disposed of early in the justice process due to a wide variety of reasons ranging from outright falsehood on the part of a supposed victim to a lack of evidence supporting the complaint registered with the police.

According to the "Uniform Crime Reporting" handbook, a crime is cleared by arrest when a person is (1) arrested, (2) charged with the commission of the offense, and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution.

The trend of total arrest to crime ratios has been down very slightly over the five years. Each ratio, with the exception of forcible rape, increased from 1971 to 1972 for the personal violence category. Since most crimes are cleared by an arrest of a suspect, it would seem that the percent of crimes cleared and arrest ratios by type of crime should be rather close.

TABLE 4

RATIO OF FELONY LEVEL ARRESTS PER EACH 100 SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES, 1968-1972

Year	Total seven major offenses	Crimes of personal violence				Property crimes		
		Willful homicide	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Forcible rape	Burglary	Theft (over \$200) except auto	Auto theft
1968	28	127	47	59	42	21	26	27
1969	27	121	46	63	43	20	26	27
1970	26	120	42	60	39	19	25	24
1971	25	119	40	61	42	18	29	23
1972	25	124	41	62	42	18	30	22

When the percent of crimes cleared is compared with the ratio of arrests per hundred crimes some differences are seen. Homicide arrests in 1972 ran at the ratio of 124 per hundred crimes yet only 73 percent of homicides were cleared by arrest.

Aggravated assaults had a clearance rate of 59 percent and an arrest ratio of 62; forcible rape crimes a 42 percent clearance rate and an arrest ratio of 42; robbery crimes a clearance rate of 29 percent and an arrest ratio of 41.

The proportion of offenses cleared for burglary is also closely related to the arrest ratio with a 17 percent clearance rate and an arrest ratio of 18 in 1972. Auto thefts, the only other property offense that can be compared, showed a 13 percent clearance rate in 1972 versus an arrest ratio of 22.

ADULT FELONY ARRESTS, 1968-1972

Police normally investigate crimes reported to them and, if possible, apprehend and arrest those responsible. The sequential processes, referred to as criminal justice administration, starts with an arrest. After the initial arrest of an adult, a person 18 years of age or older, the person arrested is either released without any further action being taken against him, is turned over to some other agency for further action to be taken against him, or he is held for prosecution. Which of these options are exercised is to a large extent at the discretion of the arresting agency and the prosecutor.

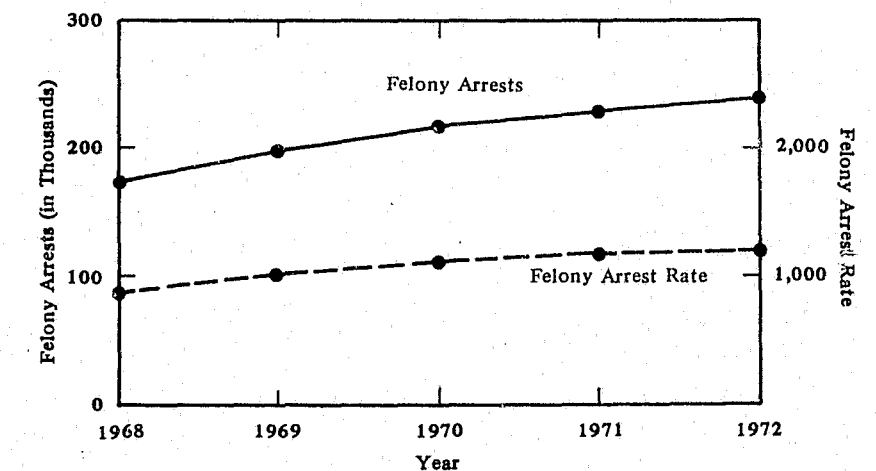
When crimes increase it is reasonable to believe that arrests for the crimes committed will increase too, even though the two are accounted for differently. Thus, there was an increase in arrests for each year from 1968 through 1972 with the exception of robbery and forcible rape which had minor declines in 1970 compared to 1969. The total arrests of adults for felony offenses, however, are also influenced considerably by drug law violation arrests. Adults arrested for felony crimes increased by about 30,000 in 1969 over 1968, of which drug arrests accounted for 20,000, or 67 percent of the increase. In 1972, total felony arrests increased 11,000 over 1971, with drug arrests making up nearly all the rise.

The trends for total arrests and the arrest rate from 1968 to 1972 show a steady increase which generally parallels the trends observed for crimes and the crime rate. While the crime rate leveled in 1972, the arrest rate increased, but at a lesser rate than in prior years.

Arrests for crimes against persons

Arrests for crimes of personal violence have increased by 10,000, or 26 percent, from 1968 to 1972. The specific arrest categories which increased most during this time period, in order of importance, are arrests for assaults, up more than 7,000, and arrests for forcible rape, up nearly 1,000. Arrests for willful homicide and kidnapping also increased considerably. Changes in crimes reported, arrests and crimes cleared tend to follow one another in these violent offense categories.

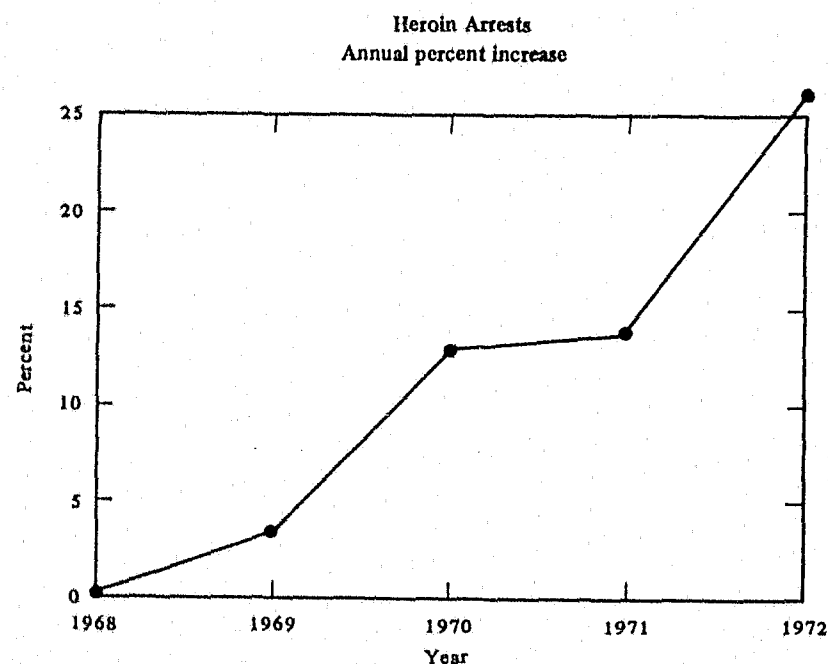
Trend of Total Arrests and the Arrest Rate



Arrests for crimes against property

Arrests for property offenses increased by over 10,000 from 1968 to 1972. Comparing 1972 property offense arrests to 1971 shows a drop of about 3,000; also, the increase in property crimes from 1971 to 1972 was the lowest experienced in the 1968-1972 period.

Specific arrest categories within the property group changed erratically from 1968-1972. Auto theft arrests decreased by several hundred and forgery arrests remained nearly static. Arrests for burglary and grand theft increased from about 42,000 to 52,000 or by over 20 percent.



Arrests for crimes involving drug offenses

Drug arrests increased by about 94 percent, or by about 46,000 from 1968 to 1972, far more than any other arrest group. It appeared from arrest trends that 1971 was the pivotal year in the drug problem. Only 3,000 more arrests were recorded over 1970. With the anti-drug publicity in the newspapers, radio and television media, the sudden deceleration in arrests at first suggested that the corner had been turned in the popularity of the drug fad. The equally unanticipated jump of about 11,000 more drug arrests in 1972 should erase any feelings of complacency.

One of the more sobering changes seen in drug arrests is the nearly two-thirds increase in arrests for heroin offenses over the five years. These arrests have had an increasing rate of growth, suggesting the probability of a future problem with the growing number of opiate offenders.

Arrests for crimes of other types

As a group, the arrests for these offenses increased by over 5,000, or by about 36 percent from 1968 to 1972. As noted earlier, forcible rape arrests increased during the last five years; however, arrests

for unlawful sexual intercourse (statutory rape), less reliably reported, have been declining. For example, there were 900 more arrests for forcible rape in 1972 than were reported in 1968 and unlawful sexual intercourse arrests dropped from 946 to 486 in the same period.

Arrests for weapon offenses increased by nearly two-thirds in the five-year period. Some of this growth undoubtedly can be attributed to intensified attention being given gun legislation and a greater availability of guns as evidenced by increased sale of guns and registrations in the State Bureau of Identification files. Also, the police are able to establish weapons which have been stolen more often now with the computerization of gun files at the state level, which allows for faster access to information on weapons and their rightful owners.

Felony drunk driving and felony hit and run arrests increased sharply in 1972 over the prior four years. Some of this appears to be due to the increased emphasis on getting drunken drivers off the highways. The California Highway Patrol and several other major law enforcement agencies have special enforcement programs aimed at the control of traffic accidents by arresting drunken drivers.

Police dispositions of felony arrests

After an arrest is made, the police have a legal obligation to file charges against the person arrested within two days, if not sooner (Section 825 of the California Penal Code). If charges are not filed, the person must be released. Another type of police disposition occurs when a person is arrested for another agency and turned over to the agency having jurisdiction.

The number of adults released after an arrest for a felony violation has decreased steadily and consequently the number of complaints filed has increased in the last five years. Along with court imposed changes through case decision, it is believed this reflects changing policies of police administrators on arrest and booking practices and increased overall efficiency of California's policing agencies which have upgraded their training and working skills.

Although the Bureau did not separate misdemeanor and felony complaints filed after a felony arrest in 1972, there is no reason to believe that the proportion of felony complaints has not continued the steady increase which has been the trend for the last five years.

TABLE 5

ADULT FELONY ARRESTS REPORTED BY CALIFORNIA POLICE AGENCIES, 1968-1972

BY GENERAL OFFENSE GROUPINGS

Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

Year	Total adult felony arrests	Drug law violations	Total less drugs	Personal violence offenses	Property offenses	All other
1968	168,789	49,274	119,515	36,461	68,014	15,040
1969	198,529	69,389	129,140	40,473	72,366	16,301
1970	214,836	81,655	133,181	40,290	75,518	17,373
1971	229,476	84,384	145,092	43,611	81,805	19,676
1972	240,231	95,251	144,980	46,004	78,485	20,491
Rate per 100,000 population						
1968	863	252	611	186	348	77
1969	1000	350	650	204	364	82
1970	1074	408	666	201	378	87
1971	1132	416	716	215	404	97
1972	1170	464	706	224	382	100
Percent change in rate						
1969 over 1968	16	39	6	9	5	7
1970 over 1969	7	17	2	-1	4	6
1971 over 1970	5	2	8	7	7	12
1972 over 1971	3	11	-1	4	-5	3
1972 over 1968	36	84	16	20	10	30

TABLE 6

ADULT FELONY ARRESTS REPORTED BY CALIFORNIA POLICE AGENCIES, 1968-1972

By Offense and Police Disposition

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total arrests	168,789	198,529	214,836	229,476	240,231
Persons	36,461	40,473	40,290	43,611	46,004
Willful homicide	1,376	1,492	1,530	1,809	1,995
Manslaughter vehicle	281	298	277	291	315
Robbery	13,687	13,508	12,932	14,080	13,904
Assaults	18,491	21,811	22,340	23,918	25,894
Forcible rape	1,874	2,427	2,286	2,544	2,795
Kidnapping	752	937	925	969	1,101
Property	68,014	72,366	75,518	81,805	78,485
Burglary	30,851	31,051	33,095	36,522	35,263
Grand theft	11,120	13,151	14,660	17,073	17,491
Auto theft	15,362	17,215	16,626	16,791	14,809
Forgery	10,681	10,949	11,137	11,419	10,922
Drugs	49,274	69,389	81,655	84,384	95,251
Heroin	9,402	9,707	10,876	12,293	15,637
Marijuana	31,185	34,408	44,718	42,745	52,027
Dangerous drugs	6,577	22,246	23,044	26,067	23,652
Other	2,110	3,028	3,017	3,279	3,935
All other	15,040	16,301	17,373	19,676	20,491
Sex offenses	3,345	3,354	3,651	3,739	3,270
Statutory rape ^a	946	979	848	569	486
Lewd and lascivious	1,784	1,557	1,368	1,463	1,462
Perversion	543	520	933	1,039	938
Other	72	298	502	668	384
Other	11,695	12,947	13,722	15,937	17,221
Weapons	2,687	3,314	3,645	4,170	4,429
Drunk driving	2,613	3,190	3,189	3,286	3,586
Hit and run	434	438	427	461	928
Arson	575	563	708	628	818
Escape	894	980	1,063	1,396	1,392
Bookmaking	1,523	1,764	1,668	2,096	1,833
All other	2,969	2,698	3,022	3,900	4,235
Total (less drugs)	119,515	129,140	133,181	145,092	144,980
Police dispositions					
Released, no complaint	27.9	26.0	22.6	21.6	19.9
Complaints filed	72.1	74.0	77.4	78.4	80.1

^aSince 1971 statutory rape has been called unlawful intercourse.

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

Following the trend of adult felony arrests for crimes of violence, the number of misdemeanor assault arrests rose each year during the past five years. The increase in these arrests was 46 percent from 1968 to 1972 while the arrest rate increased by 39 percent.

Arrests for public drunkenness have declined each year since 1969. Arrests of common drunks have been de-emphasized considerably in the past four years and alternatives to such arrests have been adopted in many jurisdictions. In 1971 the State Legislature passed a law which provided for drunks to be taken to civil detoxification centers for treatment rather than being charged with the crime of being drunk. The separate counties are still adapting to this legislative change.

With the exception of 1971, drunk driving arrests generally have been rising each year at a rapid rate. Because of the high involvement of drunk drivers in fatal traffic accidents, much emphasis has been placed on stopping drunks from driving and arresting those who do. Several full time programs have been inaugurated in large police agencies and the California Highway Patrol has placed special emphasis on reducing deaths caused by drunk drivers.

Arrests for misdemeanor thefts decreased slightly in 1972 breaking the persistently rising trend which occurred from 1968 to 1971. The arrest rate for these offenses followed by dropping slightly in 1972. This change was more pronounced than the leveling-off which was noted for felony grand theft arrests in 1972.

Misdemeanor arrests for violations of the drug laws in 1972 decreased by a slight amount from 1971. This contrasts with the rather large increase in felony drug arrests from 1971 to 1972 which was caused by a jump in arrests for marijuana and heroin offenses.

TABLE 7
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS REPORTED BY CALIFORNIA POLICE AGENCIES, 1968-1972
By Offense Groupings

Year	Total	Assault	Theft	Drug law violations	Drunk driving	Drunkenness	All other
1968	634,817	17,028	29,303	15,517	140,396	244,154	188,419
1969	707,305	19,134	32,636	16,827	165,396	267,719	205,593
1970	742,301	20,311	40,554	17,850	194,812	254,877	213,897
1971	738,549	21,500	45,267	18,377	192,012	241,727	219,666
1972	746,975	24,834	44,888	17,889	220,279	220,848	218,237
Rate per 100,000 population							
1968	3247	87	150	79	718	1249	964
1969	3561	96	164	85	833	1348	1035
1970	3711	102	203	89	974	1274	1069
1971	3644	106	223	91	948	1192	1084
1972	3640	121	219	87	1073	1077	1063
Percent change in rate							
1969 over 1968	10	11	10	7	16	8	7
1970 over 1969	4	6	23	5	17	-5	3
1971 over 1970	-2	4	10	2	-3	-6	1
1972 over 1971	0	14	-2	-4	13	-10	-2
1972 over 1968	12	39	46	10	49	-14	10

DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY OFFENDERS, 1968-1972

Dispositions

The administrative levels at which the police and courts released adults arrested and prosecuted on felony charges have been summarized for the five-year period 1968 through 1972. These data, especially those of the superior courts, are the most complete and comparable that have been collected by BCS to identify change and trends.

In the past five years, there has been a decrease in the proportion of persons arrested who were later released by the police without a complaint being filed against them. Twenty-eight percent of all adults arrested on felony charges in 1968 were so released without any further action being taken; this dropped to 20 percent in 1972. Thus, the police and prosecutors are increasingly prone to carry out more formal prosecutions than before. Several factors may be involved in this shift. Some of the larger police departments no longer book persons on suspicion-type arrests, which tends to reduce the number that normally would be released because of insufficient evidence. Along with this is the increasing practice of a prosecutor's review of evidence before an arrest is made, reducing the number of releases due to meager evidence.

The number and proportion of felony defendants dismissed, acquitted or sentenced by lower courts has grown, particularly in the first four years shown in the table; conversely those handled by the superior courts decreased in 1972. Approximately 6,500 fewer felony defendants were disposed of in California's lower and superior courts in 1972 than in 1971. Despite the one year decrease, there were still 60 percent more felony dispositions in the courts in 1972 than in 1968. Also, the gap between the number of felony complaints disposed of by the two court levels has narrowed over the five years; the lower courts have had a larger share of felony dispositions than before.

It is obvious from the table that after three years of sharp increases - 49 percent in 1969, 30 percent in 1970 and 27 percent in 1971 - that this short boom in lower court terminations is over. The number of felony complaints terminated in lower courts in 1972 increased about 2,100, or only 4 percent over 1971.

Most of the shifting about is attributed to a change in Section 17 of the Penal Code which became effective in November 1969. The leveling-off of lower court terminations in 1972 may indicate that the use of Penal Code Section 17(b)(5) to dispose of felonies carrying alternative sentences of jail or prison has reached its full potential. This provision of law allows the conviction and sentencing of felony defendants at the preliminary hearing in lower court for the less serious felony cases.

Because of this screening of the lesser felonies out of the prosecution system in lower courts, over two-thirds of all defendants passing through the lower courts who are convicted in superior court receive felony sentences; this compares with a range of about 60 percent for 1968, the last full year before the penal code section was adopted.

The tendency over the five years has been for relatively fewer superior court defendants to contest their cases. The proportion of defendants disposed of by trial fell from 33 percent in 1968 to 20 percent in 1972; conversely, guilty pleas increased from 60 percent to 72 percent. Jury and court trials combined accounted for around 10 percent of the total superior court dispositions. The greatest shift in the five-year period was in trials by transcript, a procedure whereby, with concurrence of prosecution and defendant, the court bases its decision of guilt or innocence upon the evidence contained in the transcript of the lower court preliminary hearing. In some cases, an additional hearing may be held to present additional evidence or to amplify portions of the evidence in the transcript. This type of procedure, which accounted for only 10 percent of the dispositions in 1972, was down from 21 percent in 1968. The Los Angeles County Superior Court accounts for nearly all transcript trials in the state.

There appears to have been a slight shift in the type of sentence imposed in superior court. After declining from 14 percent in 1968 to 10 percent in 1971, the proportion of defendants sentenced to state prison rose nearly 2 percentage points to about 12 percent in 1972. The proportion of defendants granted probation, however, has continued to increase, accounting for 71 percent of superior court sentences compared to 62 percent in 1968. California Youth Authority commitments fell from 5 percent in 1968 to 3 percent in 1972. Straight jail sentences and fines have followed a similar pattern during the same period.

Viewing superior court commitments broadly, it is obvious that the supervision of felony defendants has been shifted from state to local jurisdictions. Since 1968, the number of felons under local supervision has increased by around 30,000, about 73 percent. At the same time, the number of defendants committed to state custody (prison, CYA, CRC and Mental Hygiene) has risen by less than 400 or around 4 percent. Most of the increase in local custody is accounted for by probation or probation and jail commitments.

Chart II
ADULT FELONY OFFENSE PROCEEDINGS, 1972

HOW 1,000 ADULT OFFENDERS WERE HANDLED

This chart indicates, in brief form, the flow of adult felony offenders through the California justice system. There are limitations to this chart in that the figures are indicative rather than precise. Even so, a general statewide outline of how criminal defendants are handled can be derived from the mass of data collected from over 500 local criminal justice agencies in the state.

Felony arrests are reviewed and screened from the time of arrest to release or court sentence. Each set of agencies administering criminal justice reviews the defendant's alleged crime and culls out the innocent and the less serious offender. The further a defendant progresses through the system, the stronger the probability that he is a serious offender; the minor offenders tend to fall out early in the process.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Of each 1,000 adult felony level arrests

227 defendants were turned over to other criminal justice agencies or released without prosecution. Some reasons for release were hostile witnesses, victims declined to prosecute, an element of proof was missing, the police proved the suspect's innocence or the subject was released in the interest of justice.

LOWER COURT

267 defendants were charged with misdemeanors. A misdemeanor conviction can mean a jail sentence, a fine, a probation term or any combination of these. 88 defendants were dismissed. 157 defendants were charged with felonies, but prosecuted on misdemeanor level offenses or certified to juvenile court.

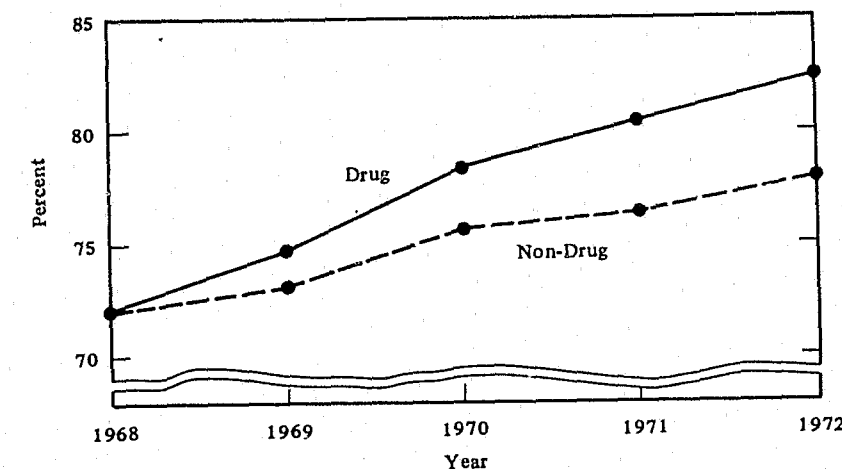
SUPERIOR COURT

22 defendants were dismissed. Some reasons for dismissal were insufficient evidence, interest of justice or remanded to a lower or juvenile court. 13 defendants were acquitted by juries or judges. 230 were convicted and sentenced in superior court. 2 defendants were fined. 19 defendants received county jail sentences. 164 were sent to county probation departments for supervision in the community. 11 defendants received civil commitments for treatment in the California Rehabilitation Center for drug offenders or hospitals for the mentally disordered sex offender and the criminally insane. 7 in the younger age group were sent to the California Youth Authority. 27, were sent to prison.

Drug and non-drug adult offender dispositions

From 1968 to 1972, there was a large increase in the number of persons arrested for violation of the drug laws. The number of drug offenders arrested increased by 96 percent during the five-year period compared to a 23 percent increase in non-drug offenders. Also during this time, there was a steady increase in complaints filed by police against drug offenders and consequently fewer releases from prosecution.

Complaints filed against Drug and Non-Drug Offenders



Complaints filed from 1968 to 1972 increased by 123 percent for drug offenders compared to 34 percent for non-drug offenders. While complaints were filed against an almost identical proportion of drug and non-drug offenders in 1968, by 1972 the differential between the proportion of complaints filed widened to 82 percent of drug arrestees versus 79 of non-drug arrestees. These trends tend to illustrate a more selective enforcement line pursued by police and prosecutors over this era and more vigorous police pressure against drug offenders than other types.

Handling of offenders in the courts

The lower courts experienced an increase of about 225 percent in drug offender dispositions from 1968 to 1972, although from 1971 to 1972 dispositions increased by only about 2 percent, much less than in prior years. Non-drug offense dispositions also increased greatly in lower courts, by about 125 percent, from 1968 to 1972.

Conviction rates, or the percent of defendants convicted, a measure of the vigor of prosecution, increased each year for drug offenders from about 47 percent convicted in 1968 to 63 percent in 1972. The non-drug offender's conviction rate increased too, but not as much. This conviction trend seems to indicate the lower courts were following an increasingly firm line in drug offense cases. The proportion of drug offenders convicted in lower court has risen from 47 to 63 percent of the dispositions.

Lower court convictions in 1972 resulting from the use of Penal Code Section 17 stabilized for both drug and non-drug convictions. There still is a slightly greater proportionate use of this law for drug convictions.

Superior court drug dispositions nearly doubled from 1968 to 1971. Then 1972 saw a sudden drop of over 6,000 dispositions. It is apparent there has been an increase in felony arrests filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code Section 17(b)(4). This could account for the decrease of about 7,000 felony dispositions for marijuana and dangerous drug offenses in superior courts in 1972; complaints filed as misdemeanors would not be reported from the courts.

Superior court non-drug dispositions decreased about 2,400 from 1971 to 1972. While little change occurred in the proportion of non-drug defendants not convicted, there was a consistent downward trend in the proportion of defendants convicted by trial and a related increase in the proportion convicted by change of plea to guilty. For drug offenses, a steady downtrend occurred in defendants not convicted, and a consequent upward trend in the proportion convicted; again, evidence of vigorous prosecution or better screening of drug cases during the five years. There was no difference between the proportion of drug offenders and non-drug offenders changing pleas to guilty.

The proportion of both non-drug and drug offenders reaching disposition by trial decreased, with the greatest change appearing in transcript trials. Changes in the type of sentence indicate a renewed tendency toward felony sentences, slightly greater for the non-drug offender group.

The courts used probation sentences much more for drug offenders than for non-drug offenders, although the proportion of both offender groups receiving a combined sentence of probation and jail was nearly identical. Drug offenders, however, received proportionately fewer sentences to prison, jail or the Youth Authority than did non-drug offenders.

By type of offense, the highest proportion of superior court felony sentences was given heroin and other opiate offenders, closely followed by robbery and kidnapping defendants. Taken as a group, non-drug offenders received a slightly higher percentage of felony sentences than drug offenders, 68 percent versus 65 percent. Still, one-third of the robbery and kidnap offenders did receive a felony sentence and were given a prison sentence. The most common sentence, even for these offenders, was probation, plus probation and jail.

County comparisons of felony dispositions

While there are 58 counties in California, Los Angeles County contains approximately 34 percent of the state's population and accounts for approximately 43 percent of the activity in felony cases. In addition to Los Angeles, California has 12 other counties with a population in excess of 400,000. Together these thirteen counties account for about 82 percent of the state's population.

California statutes provide that the arresting agency may release arrestees from custody when there is insufficient grounds for making a criminal complaint against the person arrested (849b1 PC). It is clear that the various police agencies follow widely different practices with respect to the use of this provision of the law. Police agencies in Los Angeles released 28 percent; and Riverside, Sacramento, San Mateo and Ventura Counties reported that less than 10 percent of those arrested were released without a complaint

being filed. Four counties - Alameda, Orange, San Bernardino and Santa Clara - had a release percentage between 10 and 20 percent. All others had release percentages between 21 and 30 percent. These variations reflect different practices which have been fairly traditional in each of these counties over the years.

Lower court dispositions show variations in the proportion convicted and not convicted and also in the use of Penal Code Section 17 for sentencing those convicted. The superior court level of the table shows a conviction rate which ranges from 91 percent in San Bernardino County to 83 percent in Sacramento County.

Los Angeles County had the largest percentage of defendants convicted by trial. About two-thirds of the defendants were tried by transcript from the preliminary hearing. The frequency of this trial method was negligible in the other counties.

The type of sentence imposed upon defendants convicted in the superior courts shows prison sentences reaching a high of about 27 percent of convictions in San Bernardino County and a low of 7 percent of the convictions in Los Angeles County. Almost the reverse trend to prison sentences is found among the counties in probation sentences. Approximately three-fourths of all defendants sentenced were placed on probation in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties; less than 60 percent of the San Bernardino and Santa Clara Counties defendants, however, were placed on probation.

There is a further variation in the use of local and state custody for convicted defendants. San Bernardino and Santa Clara Counties show the highest rates of sentences to state custody, while Contra Costa, Orange, San Diego and San Francisco Counties show a greater use of sentences to local custody. The proportion of total felony dispositions that terminated in a prison sentence ranged from 16 percent in San Bernardino County to less than 3 percent in Orange and San Diego Counties.

Since there are considerable variations as indicated above, a thorough examination of the process of criminal justice within the separate counties would require a breakdown of the overall disposition information by offense groupings. It is not feasible to include this much data in this report. However, these data have been processed and are available to regional and local planners, agency administrators and others who need such detail.

TABLE 8
DISPOSITION OF CALIFORNIA FELONY DEFENDANTS, 1968-1972

Type of disposition	Number of defendants					Percent distribution				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Law enforcement arrests ^a	160,439	188,316	204,935	219,231	231,863	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Released, no complaint	44,710	49,049	46,245	47,238	46,121	27.9	26.0	22.6	21.5	19.9
Complaint filed	115,729	139,267	158,690	171,993	185,742	72.1	74.0	77.4	78.5	80.1
Lower court dispositions	19,618	29,282	37,954	48,324	50,438	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	9,663	14,586	16,101	18,272	18,733	49.3	49.8	42.4	37.8	37.1
Convicted	9,955	14,696	21,853	30,052	31,705	50.7	50.2	57.6	62.2	62.9
Reduced to misdemeanor Section 17 Penal Code	9,955	13,751	7,095	7,818	8,537	50.7	47.0	18.7	16.2	16.9
		945	14,758	22,234	23,168		3.2	38.9	46.0	46.0
Superior court dispositions	47,277	59,497	59,257	65,236	56,586	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	6,800	8,929	9,307	9,218	7,562	14.4	15.0	15.7	14.1	13.3
Dismissed	3,761	5,096	5,293	5,327	4,721	8.0	8.6	8.9	8.2	8.3
Acquitted	3,039	3,833	4,014	3,891	2,841	6.4	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.0
Convicted	40,477	50,568	49,950	56,018	49,024	85.6	85.0	84.3	85.9	86.7
Original plea of guilty	12,069	15,073	11,836	15,419	12,613	25.5	25.3	20.0	23.6	22.3
Change of plea to guilty	16,054	22,429	24,278	29,035	27,831	34.0	37.7	41.0	44.5	49.2
Tried	12,354	13,066	13,836	11,564	8,580	26.1	22.0	23.3	17.8	15.2
Total tried	15,393	16,899	17,850	15,455	11,421	32.5	28.4	30.1	23.7	20.2
Jury	2,837	3,290	3,681	3,745	3,792	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.7	6.7
Court	2,546	2,778	3,306	2,517	1,794	5.4	4.7	5.6	3.9	3.2
Transcript	10,010	10,831	10,863	9,193	5,835	21.1	18.2	18.3	14.1	10.3
Superior court convictions	40,477	50,568	49,950	56,018	49,024	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony sentence	24,106	27,659	28,181	32,819	33,053	59.6	54.7	56.4	58.6	67.4
Misdemeanor sentence	16,371	22,909	21,769	23,199	15,971	40.4	45.3	43.6	41.4	32.6
Sentences										
Prison	5,492	4,940	5,025	5,408	5,664	13.5	9.8	10.1	9.7	11.6
Youth Authority	2,056	2,197	1,873	1,973	1,515	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.1
Probation	13,536	19,470	19,249	21,738	17,606	33.4	38.5	38.5	38.8	35.9
Probation and jail	11,524	13,718	14,564	17,703	17,318	28.5	27.1	29.2	31.6	35.3
Jail	5,283	7,020	6,118	5,771	4,062	13.1	13.9	12.2	10.3	8.3
Fine	919	1,112	988	704	436	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.9
Civil commitment	1,667	2,111	2,133	2,721	2,423	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.9
California Rehabil- itation Center	1,389	1,855	1,903	2,350	2,084	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2
Mental Hygiene	278	256	230	371	339	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Recapitulation	66,895	88,779	97,211	113,560	107,024	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	16,463	23,515	25,408	27,490	26,295	24.6	26.5	26.1	24.2	24.6
Convicted	50,432	65,264	71,803	86,070	80,729	75.4	73.5	73.9	75.8	75.4
Local custody	41,217	56,116	62,772	75,968	71,127	61.6	63.2	64.6	66.9	66.4
State custody	9,215	9,148	9,031	10,102	9,602	13.8	10.3	9.3	8.9	9.0

^aExcludes persons arrested and turned over to other jurisdiction.

TABLE 9
DISPOSITION OF CALIFORNIA FELONY DEFENDANTS, 1968-1972
Drug Offenses

Type of disposition	Number of defendants					Percent distribution				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Law enforcement arrests ^a	47,628	66,870	79,356	82,141	93,266	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Released, no complaint	13,307	16,975	16,935	16,060	16,644	27.9	25.3	21.3	19.6	17.8
Complaint filed	34,321	49,895	62,421	66,081	76,622	72.1	74.7	78.7	80.4	82.2
Lower court dispositions	6,296	12,208	16,732	20,016	20,498	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	3,340	6,435	7,215	7,570	7,506	53.0	52.7	43.1	37.8	36.6
Convicted	2,956	5,773	9,517	12,446	12,992	47.0	47.3	56.9	62.2	63.4
Reduced to misdemeanor Section 17 Penal Code	2,956	5,306	2,108	2,312	2,724	47.0	43.4	12.6	11.6	13.3
		467	7,409	10,134	10,268		3.9	44.3	50.6	50.1
Superior court dispositions	12,889	22,888	23,411	25,518	19,277	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	2,667	4,201	4,411	4,345	3,075	20.7	18.4	18.8	17.0	16.0
Dismissed	1,770	2,746	2,798	2,951	2,243	13.7	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.7
Acquitted	897	1,455	1,613	1,394	832	7.0	6.4	6.9	5.4	4.3
Convicted	10,222	18,687	19,000	21,173	16,202	79.3	81.6	81.2	83.0	84.0
Original plea of guilty	2,274	5,058	3,896	5,310	3,819	17.7	22.1	16.7	20.8	19.8
Change of plea to guilty	4,153	8,568	9,485	11,286	9,502	32.2	37.4	40.5	44.2	49.3
Tried	3,795	5,061	5,619	4,577	2,881	29.4	22.1	24.0	18.0	14.9
Total tried	4,692	6,516	7,232	5,971	3,713	36.4	28.5	30.9	23.4	19.2
Jury	483	715	857	809	712	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.7
Court	678	996	1,253	820	454	5.3	4.4	5.3	3.2	2.3
Transcript	3,531	4,805	5,122	4,342	2,547	27.4	21.0	21.9	17.0	13.2
Superior court convictions	10,222	18,687	19,000	21,173	16,202	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony sentence	6,399	9,280	9,926	11,782	10,598	62.6	49.7	52.2	55.6	65.4
Misdemeanor sentence	3,823	9,407	9,074	9,391	5,604	37.4	50.3	47.8	44.4	34.6
Sentences										
Prison	556	639	759	868	825	5.4	3.4	4.0	4.1	5.1
Youth Authority	375	580	499	458	188	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.2
Probation	4,594	9,043	9,293	10,332	7,643	44.9	48.4	48.9	48.8	47.1
Probation and jail	3,297	4,937	5,345	6,615	5,629	32.3	26.4	28.1	31.2	34.7
Jail	623	2,043	1,703	1,481	868	6.1	11.0	9.0	7.0	5.4
Fine	146	513	483	339	224	1.4	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.4
Civil commitment	631	932	918	1,080	825	6.2	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.1
California Rehabil- itation Center	631	932	916	1,078	823	6.2	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.1
Mental Hygiene			2	2	2					
Recapitulation	19,185	35,096	40,143	45,534	39,775	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	6,007	10,636	11,626	11,915	10,581	31.3	30.3	29.0	26.2	26.6
Convicted	13,178	24,460	28,517	33,619	29,194	68.7	69.7	71.0	73.8	73.4
Local custody	11,616	22,309	26,341	31,213	27,356	60.5	63.6	65.6	68.5	68.8
State custody	1,562	2,151	2,176	2,406	1,838	8.2	6.1	5.4	5.3	4.6

^aExcludes persons arrested and turned over to other jurisdiction.

TABLE 10
DISPOSITION OF CALIFORNIA FELONY DEFENDANTS, 1972

By Type of Offense

Type of disposition	Total	Non-drug offenses							Drug offenses			
		Total	Personal violence	Robbery and kidnapping	Burglary and grand theft	Auto theft	Forgery	All other	Total	Marijuana	Dangerous drugs	Heroin and others
Law enforcement arrests ^a	231,863	138,597	30,407	14,342	51,018	12,813	10,448	19,569	93,266	51,131	23,124	19,011
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Released, no complaint	19.9	21.3	22.6	30.2	20.6	33.6	10.6	12.1	17.8	18.0	17.0	18.4
Complaint filed	80.1	78.7	77.4	69.8	79.4	66.4	89.4	87.9	82.2	82.0	83.0	81.6
Lower court dispositions	50,438	29,940	4,745	1,677	12,144	1,944	4,104	5,326	20,498	12,185	5,774	2,539
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	37.1	37.5	41.7	72.7	35.2	37.3	30.9	33.1	36.6	31.8	34.8	63.9
Convicted	62.9	62.5	58.3	27.3	64.8	62.7	69.1	66.9	63.4	68.2	65.2	36.1
Reduced to misdemeanor	16.9	19.4	26.3	11.9	22.0	16.8	5.0	21.9	13.3	14.6	11.2	11.9
Section 17 Penal Code	46.0	43.1	32.0	15.4	42.8	45.9	64.1	45.0	50.1	53.6	54.0	24.2
Superior court dispositions	56,586	37,309	6,306	4,679	14,764	2,033	3,895	5,632	19,277	7,991	6,577	4,709
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	13.3	12.0	16.3	12.2	10.7	11.9	6.7	14.5	16.0	18.2	14.0	14.9
Dismissed	8.3	6.6	7.3	6.8	6.5	5.3	3.9	8.7	11.7	13.3	9.8	11.5
Acquitted	5.0	5.4	9.0	5.4	4.2	6.6	2.8	5.8	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.4
Convicted	86.7	88.0	83.7	87.8	89.3	88.1	93.3	85.5	84.0	81.8	86.0	85.1
Original plea of guilty	22.3	23.6	10.2	13.7	26.1	31.9	39.1	26.4	19.8	21.7	19.6	16.8
Change of plea to guilty	49.2	49.1	49.7	52.9	50.7	43.8	47.4	44.3	49.3	46.1	50.6	52.9
Tried	15.2	15.3	23.8	21.2	12.5	12.4	6.8	14.8	14.9	14.0	15.8	15.4
Total tried	20.2	20.7	32.8	26.6	16.7	19.0	9.6	20.6	19.2	18.9	20.0	18.8
Jury	6.7	8.3	16.2	13.5	5.7	3.6	2.7	7.1	3.7	3.2	3.1	5.4
Court	3.2	3.6	6.5	3.9	2.8	3.1	1.6	3.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0
Transcript	10.3	8.8	10.1	9.2	8.2	12.3	5.3	9.7	13.1	13.3	14.3	11.4

TABLE 10 - Continued

DISPOSITION OF CALIFORNIA FELONY DEFENDANTS, 1972

By Type of Offense

Type of disposition	Total	Non-drug offenses							Drug offenses			
		Total	Personal violence	Robbery and kidnapping	Burglary and grand theft	Auto theft	Forgery	All other	Total	Marijuana	Dangerous drugs	Heroin and others
Superior court convictions	49,024	32,822	5,278	4,110	13,194	1,791	3,633	4,816	16,202	6,540	5,657	4,005
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony sentence	67.4	68.4	69.2	87.2	66.1	55.3	71.5	60.3	65.4	54.9	61.3	88.3
Misdemeanor sentence	32.6	31.6	30.8	12.8	33.9	44.7	28.5	39.7	34.6	45.1	38.7	11.7
Sentences												
Prison	11.6	14.7	21.4	33.3	8.3	6.2	8.6	17.2	5.1	2.3	4.0	11.2
Youth Authority	3.1	4.0	3.2	10.0	4.0	6.0	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0
Probation	35.9	30.4	29.6	13.7	31.0	33.6	38.1	36.5	47.1	57.2	47.0	30.9
Probation and jail	35.3	35.7	35.6	32.8	39.5	37.3	37.1	25.7	34.7	31.7	37.5	36.0
Jail	8.3	9.7	7.3	4.5	11.3	14.9	9.1	11.0	5.4	4.8	7.3	3.5
Fine	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.4	1.4	2.5	0.9	0.3
Civil commitment	4.9	4.9	2.3	5.6	5.6	1.8	5.8	5.7	5.1	0.7	1.7	17.1
California Rehabilitation Center	4.2	3.9	0.4	5.3	5.5	1.7	5.8	1.3	5.1	0.7	1.7	17.1
Mental Hygiene	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Recapitulation	107,024	67,249	11,051	6,356	26,908	3,977	7,999	10,958	39,775	20,176	12,351	7,248
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	24.5	27.2	27.2	28.1	21.7	24.3	19.1	23.5	26.6	26.4	23.7	32.1
Convicted	75.5	72.8	72.8	71.9	78.3	75.7	80.9	76.5	73.4	73.6	76.3	67.9
Local custody	66.5	60.0	60.0	40.3	69.5	69.4	73.9	65.8	68.8	72.4	72.9	51.7
State custody	9.0	12.8	12.8	31.6	8.8	6.3	7.0	10.7	4.6	1.2	3.4	16.2
Prison	5.3	10.2	10.2	21.5	4.1	2.8	3.9	7.6	2.1	0.7	1.9	6.2
Other	3.7	2.6	2.6	10.1	4.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.5	0.5	1.5	10.0

^aExcludes persons arrested and turned over to other jurisdiction.

TABLE 11
DISPOSITION OF CALIFORNIA FELONY DEFENDANTS, 1972
By Counties of over 400,000 Population

Type of disposition	Los Angeles	Orange	Riverside	San Bernardino	San Diego	Alameda	Contra Costa	San Francisco	San Mateo	Santa Clara	Fresno	Sacramento	Ventura
Law enforcement arrests ^a	102,345	16,563	5,021	7,537	14,451	12,683	4,274	12,456	3,347	7,761	4,134	7,013	3,238
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Released, no complaint	27.7	13.6	5.6	13.9	21.0	13.6	27.2	29.0	5.2	13.6	23.6	4.0	6.9
Complaint filed	72.3	86.4	94.4	86.1	79.0	86.4	72.8	71.0	94.8	86.4	76.4	96.0	93.1
Lower court dispositions	12,779	5,535	793	1,046	5,123	3,207	549	3,925	1,397	1,664	1,396	3,521	661
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	53.7	29.6	36.4	31.8	24.1	30.9	24.4	23.9	40.2	21.6	30.7	45.8	50.7
Convicted	46.3	70.4	63.6	68.2	75.9	69.1	75.6	76.1	59.8	78.4	69.3	54.2	49.3
Reduced to misdemeanor Section 17 Penal Code	2.6	28.2	16.8	16.1	22.0	26.9	22.6	17.3	20.6	14.5	20.1	17.5	5.0
Percent	43.7	42.2	46.8	52.1	53.9	42.2	53.0	58.8	39.2	63.9	49.2	36.7	44.3
Superior court dispositions	25,391	2,190	1,000	1,226	3,281	2,754	852	2,965	1,232	2,813	926	1,470	363
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	15.4	10.5	14.2	8.8	13.3	12.5	5.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	7.2	16.8	4.4
Dismissed	7.7	7.8	7.6	6.4	9.0	8.3	3.3	10.1	9.6	9.5	5.4	14.5	2.7
Acquitted	7.7	2.7	6.6	2.4	4.3	4.2	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.7
Convicted	84.6	89.5	85.8	91.2	86.7	87.5	94.6	88.5	88.5	88.4	92.8	83.2	95.6
Original plea of guilty	15.7	43.9	28.3	40.4	30.4	20.0	10.3	21.6	23.9	13.2	40.6	15.0	15.2
Change of plea to guilty	46.0	36.8	45.3	41.7	46.2	57.6	74.2	60.5	59.4	66.3	43.2	61.3	72.4
Tried	22.9	8.8	12.2	9.1	10.1	9.9	10.1	6.4	5.2	8.9	9.0	6.9	8.0
Total tried	30.6	11.5	18.8	11.5	14.4	14.1	12.2	7.8	7.1	11.0	10.8	9.2	9.7
Jury	4.0	7.2	12.7	8.9	7.9	11.8	11.9	6.6	5.5	7.6	9.6	8.9	8.9
Court	4.6	2.4	5.4	2.4	5.6	1.4	9.2	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.8
Transcript	22.0	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.1	-

TABLE 11 - Continued
DISPOSITION OF CALIFORNIA FELONY DEFENDANTS, 1972
By Counties of over 400,000 Population

Type of disposition	Los Angeles	Orange	Riverside	San Bernardino	San Diego	Alameda	Contra Costa	San Francisco	San Mateo	Santa Clara	Fresno	Sacramento	Ventura
Superior court convictions	21,479	1,960	858	1,757	2,843	2,411	806	2,625	1,091	2,488	859	1,223	347
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony sentence	54.9	83.8	84.5	78.7	78.3	82.9	86.2	85.4	76.2	72.8	89.9	79.6	76.7
Misdemeanor sentence	45.1	16.2	15.5	21.3	21.7	17.1	13.8	14.6	23.8	27.2	10.1	20.4	23.3
Sentences													
Prison	7.0	11.5	11.9	26.7	8.6	15.6	15.3	12.1	8.6	21.9	16.5	16.4	10.7
Youth Authority	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.0	2.4	3.3	4.5	2.2	1.9	5.5	3.6	5.9	6.3
Probation	45.7	22.7	22.5	38.5	42.0	31.3	26.0	30.1	37.7	19.3	26.7	17.7	19.3
Probation and jail	29.9	58.2	52.7	15.7	36.5	35.7	42.0	43.2	40.4	38.1	41.2	47.4	46.4
Jail	10.2	3.1	5.0	6.8	4.4	7.8	6.5	1.8	4.6	8.6	1.4	7.5	10.4
Fine	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	-	-
Civil commitment	3.4	2.5	5.2	6.9	5.0	6.1	5.3	10.5	6.6	5.3	10.5	5.1	6.9
California Rehabilitation Center	2.8	1.5	4.2	6.3	3.8	5.6	4.7	10.3	6.1	4.6	10.0	3.9	4.9
Mental Hygiene	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	2.0
Recapitulation	38,170	7,725	1,793	2,972	8,404	5,961	1,401	6,890	2,629	4,477	2,322	4,991	1,024
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not convicted	28.2	24.2	24.0	16.9	19.9	22.4	12.8	18.5	26.7	15.3	21.4	37.3	34.3
Convicted	71.8	75.8	76.0	83.1	80.1	77.6	87.2	81.5	73.3	84.7	78.6	62.7	65.7
Local custody	64.4	71.8	66.6	60.3	74.7	67.5	72.8	72.1	66.2	66.5	67.3	56.0	57.6
State custody	7.4	4.0	9.4	22.8	5.4	10.1	14.4	9.4	7.1	18.2	11.3	6.7	8.1
Prison	4.0	2.9	5.7	15.8	2.9	6.3	8.8	4.6	3.6	12.2	6.1	4.0	3.6
Other	3.4	1.1	3.7	7.0	2.5	3.8	5.6	4.8	3.5	6.0	5.2	2.7	4.5

^a Excludes persons arrested and turned over to other jurisdiction.

DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS, 1968-1972

Total arrests

The juvenile arrest total for all charges reached its high in 1969 and declined in the last three years, the first sustained decline in juvenile arrests experienced since statewide statistics became available in 1955. The proportions of juveniles arrested who were released outright by the police and those sent on to probation departments have been stable for the five-year span.

Juvenile arrests for felony level offenses increased from 1968 to 1972; drug arrests increased for four years and then dropped by over 2,000 between 1971 and 1972.

Juvenile arrests for crimes of personal violence had a consistent upward trend over the five-year period. Since 1970, these arrests have been growing at an increasing rate, up 18 percent in 1971 and 22 percent in 1972. Juvenile arrests for property offenses over the five years have had nominal changes.

Arrests for misdemeanor level offenses increased up to 1971, then fell off by over 4,000 arrests in 1972. Delinquent tendency arrests have shown a persistent down-trend since they peaked in 1969.

Arrest rate

Changes in the arrest rate per 100,000 population follow the pattern observed for changes in arrests. The total juvenile arrest rate declined by 8 percent from 1968 to 1972. The most notable changes are the large increase of 65 percent in the arrest rate for crimes of personal violence and the 17 percent decrease in arrests for delinquent tendencies.

The overall drop in the rate of juvenile arrests per 100,000 may be associated with the proportionate decline in the number of persons under the age of 18 in California's population. However, this population shift does not explain the consistent decline in arrests for the years 1970-72 since the actual number of 18 year olds in the population has not declined.

Law enforcement dispositions of juvenile offenders were stable over the five years with a majority, 56 percent, of the offenders referred to further handling in county probation departments.

Patterns in how probation departments handle juvenile offenders sent to them have changed very little during the five-year period. There was a slight increase in releases or referrals to other agencies and a decrease in cases the probation departments refer to juvenile courts for a formal hearing.

Chart III
JUVENILE CRIMINAL OFFENSE PROCEEDINGS, 1972

HOW 1,000 JUVENILE OFFENDERS WERE HANDLED

Juveniles are handled after arrest through a series of options exercised by the police, probation or juvenile court authorities. In theory, each of these go to serve the best interests of the child; in practical fact the more serious the offense, the more serious the treatment. Juvenile arrest charges range from serious offenses to minor delinquent behavior. However, one level of charges is the equivalent of adult criminal arrests - juvenile arrests for homicide, assault, robbery, burglary, theft, auto theft and drugs.

The handling of juvenile offenders somewhat parallels that accorded adults. The screening effect noted in adult criminal justice is also seen in juvenile justice administration. Thus, of each 1,000 juvenile felony level arrests

LAW ENFORCEMENT

351 juveniles were arrested and turned over to their parents by the police. They may have only been reprimanded or may have received some type of police supervision. 25 were released to school authorities, private welfare agencies, state hospitals and various treatment centers. Here they were treated or counseled.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

78 juvenile offenders were turned over to probation authorities who closed or transferred the case without further action. 296 were given some type of informal probation without any juvenile court action through an agreement between parents and probation authorities. This permitted the child to remain under parental supervision.

JUVENILE COURT

3 older and more serious offenders were sent to superior court for handling as adults. 117 were handled in juvenile court and were either dismissed, transferred to another jurisdiction or continued on probation status. 98 youths were admitted to some type of formal probation supervision as wards under the court's control; these juveniles may have been admitted to a county camp under the terms and conditions of their probation. 21 received informal probation. 11 were committed or returned to the California Youth Authority.

The juvenile courts also show a decided tendency to increase the proportion of cases dismissed, which have changed from 21 percent in 1968 to 28 percent in 1972. The proportion of offenders remanded to adult court has shown a down-trend, amounting to 2 percent of juvenile court dispositions in 1968 and only 1 percent in 1972.

In summary the changes observed for 1968 and for 1972 indicate fewer juveniles are being arrested, fewer being referred to probation departments, fewer being referred to courts, fewer being placed on formal probation and finally, fewer being committed to the California Youth Authority.

Drug arrests

Juvenile drug arrests, which were 8 percent of all juvenile arrests in 1968, rose to 10 percent in 1970 and dropped slightly to 9 percent in 1971 and 1972. As with total offenses, 1969 was the peak year for juvenile drug arrests, which have since declined. In contrast to total arrests, the police handling of drug offenders has changed considerably. In 1968, about eight in ten offenders were referred to probation departments. This proportion was reduced to seven out of ten by the end of 1972.

In the past five years, juvenile courts have increased dismissals of juvenile drug offenders and decreased the number remanded to adult court. The use of informal probation has become proportionately greater for drug offenders than for total offenders and the proportion declared wards and placed under control of the courts is less. Also, compared to total offenders, a lesser proportion of young drug offenders entering juvenile courts in the last two years were committed to a CYA institution.

TABLE 12
JUVENILE ARRESTS REPORTED BY CALIFORNIA POLICE AGENCIES, 1968-1972
BY GENERAL OFFENSE GROUPINGS
Number and Rate per 100,000 Population

Year	Total	Felony offenses					Misdemeanor offenses	Delinquent tendencies
		Total	Drug law violations	Total less drug law violations	Personal violence	Property		
1968	366,451	89,951	29,947	60,004	7,869	52,135	62,697	213,803
1969	394,117	101,045	36,955	64,090	8,907	55,183	63,278	229,794
1970	382,935	100,396	36,659	63,737	9,447	54,290	66,217	216,322
1971	379,454	103,217	34,800	68,417	11,119	57,298	67,879	208,358
1972	353,232	103,347	32,448	70,899	13,610	57,289	63,772	186,113
Rate per 100,000 population								
1968	1874	460	153	307	40	267	321	1093
1969	1985	509	186	323	45	278	319	1157
1970	1914	502	183	319	47	272	331	1081
1971	1872	510	172	338	55	283	335	1027
1972	1721	503	158	345	66	279	311	907
Percent change in rate								
1969 over 1968	6	11	22	5	12	4	-1	6
1970 over 1969	-4	-1	-2	-1	5	-2	4	-7
1971 over 1970	-2	1	-6	6	16	4	1	-5
1972 over 1971	-8	-1	-8	2	21	-1	-7	-12
1972 over 1968	-8	9	3	13	65	5	-3	-17

TABLE 13

DISPOSITION OF OFFENDERS BY CALIFORNIA JUVENILE
JUSTICE AGENCIES, 1968-1972

Total Offenses

Juvenile arrests and dispositions	Number of defendants					Percent distribution				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Law enforcement										
Arrests	366,451	394,117	382,935	379,454	353,232	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Released	171,593	175,053	168,668	167,128	155,249	46.8	44.4	44.0	44.0	44.0
Referred to probation department ^a	194,858	219,059	214,267	212,326	197,983	53.2	55.6	56.0	56.0	56.0
Referred to probation department by school, parent and other agencies	17,592	22,943	22,205	24,455	21,203	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Probation departments	141,061	158,335	158,944	168,690	160,904	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Petition not filed	91,373	100,357	105,907	115,385	113,150	64.8	63.4	66.6	68.4	70.3
Released or referred to other agencies ^b	72,113	77,935	84,343	93,591	90,806	51.1	49.2	53.1	55.5	56.4
Placed on informal probation	19,260	22,422	21,564	21,794	22,344	13.7	14.2	13.5	12.9	13.9
Petition filed	49,688	57,978	53,037	53,305	47,754	35.2	36.6	33.4	31.6	29.7
Juvenile courts^c	48,707	58,374	54,716	54,147	49,788	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Petition dismissed	10,163	13,909	14,300	14,483	13,940	20.9	23.8	26.1	26.7	28.0
Remanded to adult court	1,018	797	914	894	509	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.0
Petition sustained	37,526	43,668	39,502	38,770	35,339	77.0	74.8	72.2	71.6	71.0
Not declared ward of court										
Probation - 725-A	6,500	7,800	6,965	7,068	6,170	13.3	13.4	12.7	13.0	12.4
Declared ward of court										
Probation	30,535	35,451	32,158	31,449	28,907	62.7	60.7	58.8	58.1	58.1
Committed to California Youth Authority	491	417	379	253	262	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5

^aIncludes re-referrals which were not reported in probation department referral data.^bCalifornia Youth Authority, Mental Hygiene, Local State Treatment Center, etc.^cExcludes transfers to other counties.

TABLE 14

DISPOSITION OF OFFENDERS BY CALIFORNIA JUVENILE
JUSTICE AGENCIES, 1968-1972

Drug Offenses

Juvenile arrests and dispositions	Number of defendants					Percent distribution				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Law enforcement										
Arrests	29,947	36,955	36,659	34,800	32,448	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Released	5,663	6,387	6,858	7,193	9,662	18.9	17.3	18.7	20.7	29.8
Referred to probation department ^a	24,284	30,568	29,801	27,607	22,786	81.1	82.7	81.3	79.3	70.2
Referred to probation department by school, parent and other agencies	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,765	1,682	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	100.0
Probation departments	16,289	20,496	22,204	23,219	18,822	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Petition not filed	4,990	9,484	11,542	12,902	11,851	30.6	46.3	52.0	55.6	63.0
Released or referred to other agencies ^b	3,794	6,284	8,205	9,150	8,166	23.3	30.7	37.0	39.4	43.4
Placed on informal probation	1,196	3,200	3,337	3,752	3,685	7.3	15.6	15.0	16.2	19.6
Petition filed	11,299	11,012	10,662	10,317	6,971	69.4	53.7	48.0	44.4	37.0
Juvenile courts^c	8,570	10,562	10,229	9,851	6,668	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Petition dismissed	2,223	2,920	3,205	3,123	2,345	25.9	27.6	31.3	31.7	35.2
Remanded to adult court	416	329	365	300	141	4.9	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.1
Petition sustained	5,931	7,313	6,659	6,428	4,182	69.2	69.3	65.1	65.3	62.7
Not declared ward of court										
Probation - 725-A	1,180	1,557	1,616	1,586	989	13.8	14.7	15.8	16.1	14.8
Declared ward of court										
Probation	4,658	5,675	4,970	4,807	3,172	54.3	53.8	48.6	48.8	47.6
Committed to California Youth Authority	93	81	73	35	21	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3

^aIncludes re-referrals which were not reported in probation department referral data.^bCalifornia Youth Authority, Mental Hygiene, Local State Treatment Center, etc.^cExcludes transfers to other counties.

ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS

By Age, Offense Group and Race

Out of the 1,340,438 arrests reported to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in 1972, almost one-half, or 670,248, were reported through a system whereby the policing agency submits an individual accounting of the arrest on punch cards, magnetic tapes or a handwritten line-item register. The rest of the state not included into this new reporting system still submits summary figures to the Bureau. The limitations of this system have been discussed earlier.

This is the first year these data have been presented. The system is still being developed and future years should show more precise details.

However, based upon these data, some general statements on the statewide characteristics of arrested offenders can be made. It should be noted that the proportions of Negroes and Mexican-Americans arrested may be overstated because of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties reporting through this system.

Age

Approximately one-half of those arrested were under 25 years of age, an age group commonly accepted as being active and aggressive. Slightly over 20 percent were under 18 years. About 5 percent of those under 18 were arrested for delinquent tendencies; 28 percent were between 18 and 24; another 27 percent were between 25 and 39; and only 24 percent were over 40.

Offenses

The three largest offense categories are drunkenness, property offenses and drunk driving. Drunkenness and drunk driving accounted for almost 34 percent of all arrests. Drug law violations account for 11 percent of all arrests.

Race and offense

Whites are more common in the offense categories of marijuana, dangerous drugs, other drug offenses, drunk driving and delinquent tendencies. They are proportionately lower in crimes against persons, opiate use and traffic offenses.

Persons of Mexican-American descent have high representation in opiates, drunkenness and drunk driving offenses, but are low in marijuana offenses. Negroes are highly represented in the opiate and crimes against persons and property categories. However, they are less represented in dangerous drugs, drunkenness and drunk driving and quite low in marijuana and "other" drug offenses.

Adult felony offenders

The Bureau of Criminal Statistics routinely relates the prosecution records of adults tried in felony courts throughout the state to their earlier criminal histories. The data developed from this effort

PRIOR RECORD

Year	Total known	No arrest history	Percent		
			Prior sentences		
			Up to 90 days jail	90 days or over or felony probation	Prison
1968	46,296	19.1	31.7	31.5	17.7
1969	57,537	20.3	33.3	31.5	14.9
1970	57,854	20.8	32.5	31.4	15.3
1971	63,694	20.0	30.7	32.9	16.4
1972	55,369	18.7	28.0	34.6	18.7

indicates the extent of defendants prior criminal records.

The data are cast on a scale that ranges from no prior recorded arrests for persons new to the system to defendants that have served several prison sentences. Also, these data show whether or not defendants were active in the criminal justice system at the time they committed the offenses which led them to superior court.

The bulk of the defendants were familiar with arrest and prosecution processes. Eight of each ten defendants had a prior criminal entry on their record. The proportion of superior court defendants with prior criminal histories has grown steadily over the past five years. Most of this growth can be attributed to recently imposed statutes which permit defendants with minor records, charged with relatively minor felony offenses to be disposed of by the misdemeanor courts before filing in felony courts. As a result, superior court defendants tend to be somewhat more experienced than before.

EXISTING CRIMINAL STATUS

Four of each ten felony defendants were already being supervised by a criminal justice agency when they committed the offense that led to their 1972 superior court prosecution. Like the prior record data and generally for the same reason, the proportion of those defendants already on probation or parole at the time of arrest has grown. Over 2 percent had committed their new offense while serving time in jail or prison or while after escape and before their rearrest.

Year	Total known	Percent			
		Supervision			Jail, prison or escape
		None	Parole	Probation	
1968	46,296	68.3	10.8	19.0	1.9
1969	57,537	69.3	9.5	19.8	1.4
1970	57,854	67.5	10.3	20.7	1.5
1971	63,694	64.7	11.5	21.9	1.9
1972	55,369	60.2	13.6	23.7	2.5

TABLE 15
ADULT AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARRESTS IN CALIFORNIA, 1972

Offense by Age and Race

Offense	Age	Number					Percent				
		Total	White	Mexican-American	Negro	Other	Total	White	Mexican-American	Negro	Other
Total		670,248	366,664	113,451	170,908	19,225	100.0	54.7	16.9	25.5	2.9
	Under 18	139,196	82,480	22,829	31,156	2,731	20.8	12.3	3.4	4.7	0.4
	18-24	189,032	103,066	33,059	48,714	4,193	28.2	15.4	4.9	7.3	0.6
	25-39	183,115	88,482	32,698	55,455	6,480	27.3	13.2	4.9	8.2	1.0
	40 and over	158,905	92,636	24,865	35,583	5,821	23.7	13.8	3.7	5.3	0.9
Personal violence offenses		50,405	20,984	8,101	19,927	1,393	7.5	3.1	1.2	3.0	0.2
	Under 18	11,175	3,566	1,934	5,391	284	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0
	18-24	17,314	7,174	3,087	6,561	492	2.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.1
	25-39	15,470	6,828	2,326	5,848	468	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.1
	40 and over	6,446	3,416	754	2,127	149	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
Sex offenses		12,317	7,039	1,929	3,039	310	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
	Under 18	2,119	765	396	899	59	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
	18-24	3,548	2,018	594	844	92	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
	25-39	4,223	2,567	629	926	101	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
	40 and over	2,427	1,689	310	370	58	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Property offenses		119,575	64,240	17,643	34,927	2,765	17.8	9.6	2.6	5.2	0.4
	Under 18	47,070	25,311	6,987	13,706	1,066	7.0	3.8	1.0	2.0	0.2
	18-24	37,428	20,072	5,325	11,224	807	5.6	3.0	0.8	1.7	0.1
	25-39	24,365	12,186	3,832	7,775	572	3.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.1
	40 and over	10,712	6,671	1,499	2,222	320	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Opiates		13,983	5,252	3,039	5,568	124	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.0
	Under 18	651	447	95	104	5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	18-24	4,893	2,620	902	1,332	39	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
	25-39	6,600	1,935	1,647	2,955	63	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
	40 and over	1,839	250	395	1,177	17	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Marijuana		36,751	26,179	3,959	6,145	468	5.5	3.9	0.6	0.9	0.1
	Under 18	9,132	6,865	952	1,210	105	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
	18-24	20,632	14,990	2,296	3,077	269	3.0	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.0
	25-39	6,371	4,045	634	1,606	86	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
	40 and over	616	279	77	252	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dangerous drugs		19,059	12,130	3,078	3,562	289	2.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.0
	Under 18	3,074	2,017	598	408	51	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
	18-24	9,760	6,472	1,596	1,541	151	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
	25-39	5,203	3,106	732	1,306	59	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0
	40 and over	1,022	535	152	307	28	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

TABLE 15 - Continued

ADULT AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARRESTS IN CALIFORNIA, 1972

Offense by Age and Race

Offense	Age	Number					Percent				
		Total	White	Mexican-American	Negro	Other	Total	White	Mexican-American	Negro	Other
Other drugs		2,384	1,658	222	446	58	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Under 18	371	306	31	25	9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	18-24	1,119	855	89	152	23	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	25-39	714	414	87	204	9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	40 and over	180	83	15	65	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drunkenness		128,437	70,620	28,230	20,905	8,682	19.2	10.6	4.2	3.1	1.3
	Under 18	3,737	2,190	1,190	274	83	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
	18-24	17,883	9,120	4,936	2,793	1,034	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.2
	25-39	33,608	15,588	7,814	6,761	3,445	5.0	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.5
	40 and over	73,209	43,722	14,290	11,077	4,120	10.8	6.5	2.1	1.7	0.6
Drunk driving		98,718	58,860	19,138	19,153	1,567	14.7	8.7	2.9	2.9	0.2
	Under 18	898	557	253	80	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	18-24	18,050	10,389	5,045	2,327	289	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.0
	25-39	39,030	21,412	8,844	8,010	764	5.8	3.2	1.3	1.2	0.1
	40 and over	40,740	26,502	4,996	8,736	506	6.1	4.0	0.7	1.3	0.1
Traffic - custody		57,704	22,089	8,391	26,612	612	8.6	3.3	1.3	4.0	0.0
	Under 18	555	271	97	176	11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	18-24	27,268	11,030	4,475	11,482	281	4.1	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.0
	25-39	23,137	8,430	3,103	11,341	263	3.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.0
	40 and over	6,744	2,358	716	3,613	57	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0
Delinquent tendencies		38,275	28,024	5,802	3,765	684	5.7	4.2	0.9	0.5	0.1
	Under 18	35,416	25,828	5,400	3,556	632	5.3	3.9	0.8	0.5	0.1
	18-24	2,859	2,196	402	209	52	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
	25-39										
	40 and over										
All other		92,640	49,589	13,919	26,859	2,273	13.8	7.3	2.1	4.0	0.4
	Under 18	24,998	14,357	4,896	5,327	418	3.7	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.1
	18-24	28,278	16,130	4,312	7,172	664	4.2	2.4	0.6	1.1	0.1
	25-39	24,394	11,971	3,050	8,723	650	3.7	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.1
	40 and over	14,970	7,131	1,661	5,637	541	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.1

PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION - DECEMBER 31, 1968-1972

Data on persons under supervision are based on workload information developed from a variety of statistical systems, not necessarily those in the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Also, there undoubtedly are some minor duplicate counts in the totals; a person undergoing a sentence in county jail may also be on probation. Likewise, a juvenile in a county camp may also be carried on a probation caseload. In other ways the count is understated. For example, the Bureau presently has no accurate method of accounting for all persons admitted by the courts to a growing number of informal supervision programs.

This section does bring together, for the first time, a growing number of persons being supervised by selected city, county and state criminal justice agencies. A considerable workload is observed in the table. In 1968 there were 267,912 persons reported under supervision, in 1972, 279,299, a 4 percent increase.

State supervision

The number of adults and juveniles undergoing state supervision during the five-year period declined steadily. In 1968, 58,402, or 22 percent of all persons under supervision were in state agency controlled custody settings. This decreased to 48,563, or 17 percent in 1972, about 9,800 fewer persons.

Institutions operated by the Department of Corrections were responsible for 44 percent of all adults and juveniles assigned to state supervision in 1968 and 37 percent in 1972. The largest change came in 1971 when there was a decrease of 4,000 or 18 percent in the number of persons in Department of Corrections' institutions. The tendency of the courts to place more adult offenders on probation and an increase in the number of prisoners paroled accounted for this change.

The state adult parole caseload increased gradually from 1968 to 1971 and averaged around 14,000 persons. The decrease of nearly 1,000 parolees on the caseload from 1971 to 1972 reflects the declining prison population since the majority of inmates released are placed on parole.

California Youth Authority institutions were responsible for 11 percent of all persons assigned to state supervision in 1968. As with the state prison population, the population in CYA institutions also declined. The CYA share of total persons under state supervision dropped to 8 percent in 1972.

Along with fewer being held in institutions, the number of CYA parolees being supervised in 1972 declined by about 2,800 or 19 percent from 1968.

Local supervision

The number of adults supervised by local agencies has increased greatly, while juvenile supervision has decreased each year. Over 50,000, or a yearly average of 10,000 more adults were placed under local supervision from 1968 to 1972.

In the five-year period shown, about four of each ten prisoners in county jails were serving sentences and the rest were waiting trial or release. This has been a consistent ratio from year to year.

The number of adults on active probation supervision caseloads grew by 50,000 from 1968 to 1972. There is little doubt that the probation subsidy program, which has financial incentives for diverting defendants to probation from a prison commitment, was a major contributing factor to the large increase in local probation supervision.

Juveniles under local supervision declined each year; exactly counter to the adult trend. The most significant declines were in 1969, when a 19 percent decrease over 1968 was recorded and an 11 percent decrease in 1972 over 1971.

Of each 100 juveniles on probation in 1972, about 78 were wards of the court, five were on informal court probation and 17 were under the informal supervision of the probation agency.

From the present available data it is not possible to pinpoint with certainty a reason for the overall decline in the use of probation supervision. Obviously, more juveniles are being diverted from formal juvenile probation supervision. Further, it is believed a 1971 court ruling which restricted, to some extent, the reporting of juvenile cases has also contributed to this decline. Another possible explanation is based on the changing population in the 15-18 age groups. The present wave of juveniles passing through the population base is slightly smaller than its predecessor group. This could account in part for fewer being under supervision.

TABLE 16

STATUS OF PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION IN STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES,
DECEMBER 31, 1968-1972

By Adult and Juvenile Commitments

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total	267,912 ^a	260,137	271,465	279,769	279,299
State supervision - adults	37,439	37,431	37,326	34,199	32,606
Department of Corrections	25,606	24,403	22,399	18,391	17,758
Parole caseload	11,833	13,028	14,927	15,808	14,848
State supervision - juveniles	20,963	20,371	19,516	17,910	15,957
California Youth Authority	6,317	5,908	5,580	4,552	4,105
Parole caseload	14,646	14,463	13,936	13,358	11,852
Local supervision - adults ^b	119,590	129,711	145,059	159,707	170,129
County jails	16,338	18,021	17,819	17,249	17,931
Sentenced	6,903	7,125	7,753	6,123	7,673
Not sentenced	9,435	10,896	10,066	11,126	10,258
County camps	7,758	7,323	7,999	8,308	6,823
Sentenced	7,758	7,323	7,999	8,308	6,401 ^c
Not sentenced					422 ^c
City jails	2,212	2,325	2,146	2,072	2,192
Sentenced	523	510	407	303	390
Not sentenced	1,689	1,815	1,739	1,769	1,802
Active adult probation cases ^d	93,282	102,042	117,095	132,078	143,183
Superior court	46,263	55,124	62,141	68,379	72,757
Lower court	47,019	46,918	54,954	63,699	70,426
Local supervision - juveniles	89,920	72,624	69,564	67,953	60,607
Juvenile halls ^e	4,182	4,121	3,519	3,006	3,253
Camps, ranches, homes and schools	2,563	2,605	2,650 ^f	2,684	2,700 ^g
Active juvenile probation cases	83,175 ^a	65,898	63,395	62,263	54,654
Wards	69,072	52,042	49,558	47,381	42,753
Six-month supervision (725-A)	3,426	3,662	3,423	3,272	2,615
Informal probation (654)	10,677	10,194	10,414	11,610	9,286

^aIncludes dependent-neglect cases.

^bOne day count in September.

^cNot reported in previous years.

^dLos Angeles County Superior Court and Lower Court data from some counties not based on individual reporting.

^eThese data do not include dependents for Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Clara Counties.

^fEstimated figure - not reported in 1970.

^gEstimated figure - information not available at time of printing.

Sources: Crime and Delinquency in California, Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

Movement of Prison Population, California Department of Corrections.

Population Movement Summary, California Department of the Youth Authority.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURES, 1969-1972

Personnel

An increasing number of inquiries for personnel and expenditure data are the basis for inclusion of this section in the annual report. Personnel data shown were developed by BCS from state budget information and questionnaires. Most expenditure information was derived from files and reports of the State Controller.

The number of personnel employed by the various law enforcement agencies in California has increased and in general followed the growth in crimes and arrests. Thus, as the felony crime rate increased by nearly 16 percent between 1969 and 1972, total personnel authorized in the budgets of law enforcement agencies throughout the state rose almost 14 percent.

The public defenders had the largest percentage increase for the fiscal years 1968-1969 and 1971-1972; attorney and investigator positions rose by about one-third, and clerical positions nearly 50 percent. The county district attorneys, responsible for most criminal prosecutions, had a 21 percent personnel increase during this period, with attorney and investigator positions increasing nearly 25 percent and clerical and other support positions by 17 percent.

The total number of law enforcement personnel increased about 14 percent from 1969 to 1972. Within this total, the sheriffs' departments sworn personnel had the largest percentage increase, 22 percent, coincidental with suburban and rural crime increases. The percentage increase in civilian positions, however, was double that of sworn positions. This may in part be due to increased record and reporting requirements, which increased clerical workload measures. Also, there is an increased tendency of enforcement agencies to use civilians for support functions traditionally performed by sworn members. This has released officers to the main police missions of patrol, investigation, apprehension and crime prevention.

The number of judicial personnel in California courts increased some 9 percent between fiscal years 1968-1969 and 1971-1972; superior court judicial force rose nearly 16 percent and municipal court judgeships by 12 percent. An 8 percent decrease in justice court authorized judgeships came about as some justice courts were consolidated with municipal courts during this time.

The number of authorized positions for the local correctional function increased almost 12 percent. Probation officers, other case workers and support positions used in local probation departments grew by nearly 19 percent, which reflects changing sentencing patterns and increased court imposed caseloads.

Positions authorized the California Department of Corrections in the state budget rose 8 percent. The major personnel increases were for additional correctional officers, most of whom are assigned to prisons and other state custody programs. In the same time span the early release of state prisoners to parole status became more common and the number of state parole officer positions were increased nearly 28 percent.

Total positions authorized for the California Youth Authority showed very little change in the four-year period, less than a 4 percent growth. Parole officer positions increased considerably, about 36 percent, reflecting the increasing trend toward supervision outside state institutions.

All agencies increased their staff at about the same rate. In both 1969 and 1972, law enforcement had 69 percent of the total positions; corrections had 24 percent; prosecution had 4 percent; and courts had 1 percent. The public defender's share of the total increased slightly, from 1 to 2 percent.

Expenditures by fiscal years 1968-1972

Expenditure figures shown here include operating costs largely made up of salaries and wages, plus costs of supplies, utilities and also equipment costs including capital outlay equipment. Excluded are capital outlay for building construction, transfers of funds between budget units (intra-agency transfers) and reimbursed special project expenditures. Due to these inclusions, it is not possible to make a direct comparison of costs per position with absolute accuracy; however, these expenditures are at least indicative of such changes.

Total California criminal justice agency expenditures rose by 67 percent from the 1967-1968 fiscal year, increasing from 842.8 million dollars to 1.405 billion dollars. These increases compared to the changes noted in personnel for the total criminal justice system from the fiscal years 1968-1969 and 1971-1972 show that while positions increased 4 percent, the costs associated with the increase ran over three times higher than the increase itself. Looked at another way, the expenditure per criminal justice agency position came to \$12,415 in 1969 and increased to \$16,733 by 1972. This represents a 35 percent increase and is suggestive of the amount of inflation included in the gross increase.

Expenditure figures indicate law enforcement required 53 percent of the total in 1967-1968 and that this proportion increased to 57 percent of the total in 1971-1972. Corrections had the next largest, but declining, proportion of total expenditures, from 32 percent in 1967-1968 to 28 percent in 1971-1972. Courts and court related expenditures stayed at the same level, 7 percent and 4 percent of the total respectively, from 1967-1968 to 1971-1972. Prosecution and public defense expenditures increased from 3 percent and about 1 percent of the total in 1967-1968 to 4 and 2 percent respectively in 1971-1972.

Although total expenditures increased by 67 percent in the five-year period, individual budget units of the criminal justice system increased a great deal more. Expenditures by the public defenders rose by 218 percent over the five years from about 6.8 million to 21.8 million dollars; prosecution increased by 101 percent from 24.6 million to 49.5 million and sheriffs' departments expenditures mounted 91 percent from 98.5 million to 188.5 million over the five years.

TABLE 17

CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL TIME PERSONNEL,
FISCAL YEARS 1968-1969 THROUGH 1971-1972

	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972
Total	73,911	78,830	82,042	83,974
Law enforcement ^a	51,105	55,320	57,130	58,028
Police departments	29,373	31,049	32,134	32,866
Sworn	23,584	24,265	24,984	25,480
Civilian	5,789	6,784	7,150	7,386
Sheriffs' offices	14,385	16,074	17,433	17,461
Sworn	10,841	12,376	13,132	13,218
Civilian	3,544	3,698	4,301	4,243
California Highway Patrol	7,057	7,858	7,215	7,267
Sworn	5,424	5,674	5,513	5,464
Civilian	1,633	2,184	1,702	1,803
University of California Police	290	339	348	354
Sworn	257	300	301	298
Civilian	33	39	47	56
Bay Area Rapid Transit ^b	-	-	-	80
Sworn	-	-	-	63
Civilian	-	-	-	17
Prosecution	2,786	2,506 ^c	3,298	3,377
District attorneys				
Attorneys	1,074	993	1,304	1,368
Investigators	514	427	563	605
Clerical staff	1,166	1,002	1,331	1,289
All other	32	84	100	115
Public defense	914	932	1,120	1,255
Public defenders ^d				
Attorneys	604	621	745	816
Investigators	103	108	125	135
Clerical staff	194	194	241	285
All other	13	9	9	19
Courts	1,065	1,084	1,135	1,162
Superior courts	487	503	534	564
Authorized judgeships	408	416	443	471
Auxiliary judicial positions ^e	79	87	91	93
Municipal courts	326	337	356	365
Authorized judgeships	326	337	356	365
Justice courts	252	244	245	233
Authorized judgeships	252	244	245	233

TABLE 17 - Continued

CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL TIME PERSONNEL,
FISCAL YEARS 1968-1969 THROUGH 1971-1972

	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972
Corrections	18,041	18,988	19,359	20,152
Probation	7,725	8,544	8,791	9,160
Probation officers	5,352	5,865	6,148	6,344
All other	2,373	2,679	2,643	2,816
Department of Corrections	6,876	6,856	7,042	7,430
Correctional officers	2,877	2,863	2,916	3,173
Parole officers	493	571	637	630
Guidance and counseling staff	665	614	617	670
All other	2,841	2,808	2,872	2,957
California Youth Authority	3,440	3,588	3,526	3,562
Correctional officers	5	3	11	3
Parole officers	376	439	473	510
Guidance and counseling staff	1,167	1,217	1,198	1,256
All other	1,892	1,929	1,844	1,793

^aLaw enforcement data is based on an annual count made December 31, 1969-1972.

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

^cIncomplete reporting.

^dCourt appointed attorneys not included.

^eIn 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.

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.

TABLE 18

CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEARS 1967-1968 THROUGH 1971-1972^a

	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972
Total	\$ 842,769,960	\$ 917,633,297	\$ 1,066,870,682	\$ 1,276,534,719	\$ 1,405,110,877
Law enforcement	449,381,252	530,641,757	617,494,362	715,461,931	795,121,714
California Highway Patrol	76,269,858	96,815,685	110,875,172	121,933,482	126,519,705
Police departments	274,620,678	317,548,342	368,698,129	428,065,060	480,145,922
Sheriffs' offices	98,490,716	116,277,730	137,921,061	165,463,389	188,456,087
Prosecution	24,620,433	28,843,820	35,746,893	42,687,073	49,546,557
District attorneys	24,620,433	28,843,820	35,746,893	42,687,073	49,546,557
Public defense	6,846,587	9,387,000	13,354,705	17,754,807	21,784,607
Public defenders	6,846,587	9,387,000	13,354,705	17,754,807	21,784,607
Courts	59,094,990	6,806,781	7,624,762	87,017,678	98,284,717
Superior courts	22,853,957	26,156,538	29,605,074	34,150,758	38,805,465
Municipal courts	30,526,126	35,721,695	39,937,183	44,707,228	51,573,688
Justice courts	5,714,907	6,189,638	6,705,205	8,159,692	7,905,564
Court related	30,078,217	33,364,692	38,558,227	43,184,320	46,864,574
Constables and marshalls	10,817,524	11,705,090	13,608,148	15,801,238	17,193,269
Court reporters and transcripts	491,349	577,834	589,850	675,726	726,950
County clerks	14,163,764	16,299,848	18,740,539	21,158,888	22,732,276
Grand juries	891,877	782,575	940,177	1,148,523	1,130,585
Law libraries	91,298	100,125	99,514	96,387	97,424
Miscellaneous ^b	3,622,405	3,899,220	4,579,999	4,303,558	4,984,070
Corrections	272,748,481	308,589,247	354,091,733	370,428,910	393,508,708
Jails and rehabilitation	37,281,605	43,275,937	48,044,854	55,605,627	76,218,927
Probation	91,880,706	106,031,665	128,119,539	146,311,872	141,050,644
Department of Corrections	95,821,538	104,798,152	113,980,902	118,059,873	123,229,741
California Youth Authority	47,764,632	54,483,493	63,946,438	50,451,538	53,009,396

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

^bIncludes 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.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

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

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