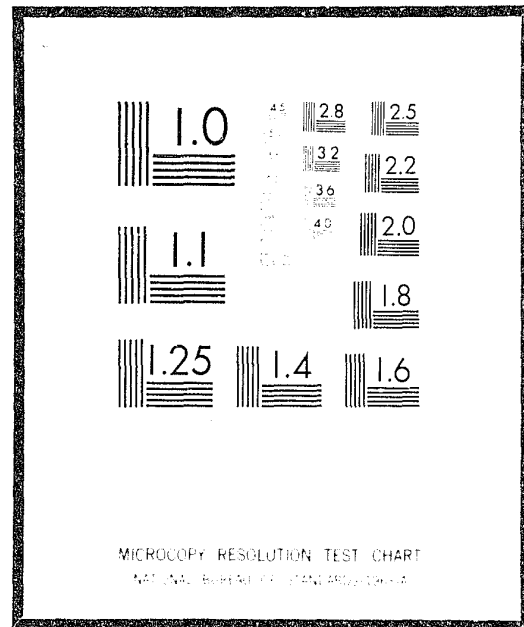


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
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California Department of Justice/Division of Law Enforcement/Bureau of Criminal Statistics



crime and delinquency in california 1974

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State of California

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EVELLE J. YOUNGER, Attorney General



CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA, 1974

Prepared by the
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

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crime and delinquency in california 1974



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INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS), as was pointed out in the 1973 edition of *Crime and Delinquency in California*, is providing its users an early report for 1974. A users' survey expressed a strong need for such reporting of statewide crime trends. The basic data in this report were released earlier to contributors and planners in the form of computer tabulations. It is planned to publish all future Crime and Delinquency annual reports on this same early schedule.

To accomplish this goal, some changes in the format and content of the annual Crime and Delinquency report are necessary. Statewide crime trends and criminal justice personnel and operating cost data will form the essential subjects of this and future reports. Where available, at an early date for inclusion, statewide prosecution (court dispositions) and correctional data will be added.

The change in release time places a different emphasis on the Bureau's reporting program. Crime and Delinquency contains statewide trends while the program reports will contain more detailed reporting. Data shown in this report are complete at time of publication. Any changes in data presented will be included in the more detailed program reports which will follow. These program reports will provide criminal justice information covering the four main BCS program data bases: (1) Crime and Arrests, (2) Prosecutions, (3) Probation, and (4) Management and Administrative Statistics.

Now and in the future, emphasis will be placed on enriching the analytical content of BCS publications. Concerted efforts are being made to search out reasons for crime data trends, changes, and fluctuations by means of special studies and detailed analyses of specific offenses. Emphasis on analytical content should enable a better understanding of the real nature of criminal activity.

CRIMES

California experienced an above-average increase in reported major crimes during 1974. A total of 802,955 seven major offenses were recorded, an 8.5 percent increase over 1973. This was the second highest percent increase since 1969. (Table 1)

Grand theft showed the largest increase of any of these seven major offenses, a 29.9 percent increase in 1974 over 1973. Aggravated assault, the second largest increase, 13.2 percent, is less than one-half that of grand theft. Volumewise, burglary continues by a wide margin to be the most reported felony crime category. Almost 432,000 or 54 percent of all felony crimes reported in 1974 were burglaries. (Chart 1)

Grand theft also showed the largest increase of the seven major offenses in 1973. As shown in Table 1, these two substantial increases in grand thefts follow a year of almost no increase at all. Some of the large increase in 1974 in grand thefts can be attributed to a change in Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) procedures, chiefly due to intensive training in crime reporting conducted by BCS staff.^a Much of this training concerned UCR definitional changes particularly in the area of reclassifications for burglary and grand theft. Despite this tradeoff between burglary and grand theft due to changes in definition, both grand thefts and burglaries still showed a 1974 increase. Social factors rather than definitional changes accounted for this overall increase.

For example, inflation plays a part in the increase of both grand theft and burglary offenses. Crimes which would have been classified as misdemeanor theft several years ago are now classified as grand theft because of the increased prices of the items stolen. It seems reasonable to expect property items to be more valuable to many individuals in times of unemployment and inflation. Consequently, lost property items are probably reported with greater frequency during periods of economic stress.

Crimes Against Persons

The seven major offenses reported to law enforcement agencies are generally classified as either a crime against a person (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) or a property crime (burglary, grand theft, and motor vehicle theft). Crimes against persons are the most serious since they frequently involve harm to another human being. In this regard they receive more public attention and news coverage. As shown in Chart 1, of the seven major offenses reported in 1974, crimes against persons comprised 16 percent and property crimes, 84 percent. Even though crimes against persons are much smaller proportionately, they are increasing at a faster rate than are property crimes. Since 1969, crimes against persons have increased 42.9 percent, while property crimes have increased 31.1 percent. (Table 1)

^aThe UCR Program is based on voluntary submission of crime and arrest data to the FBI by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. In California, this program is administered by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. The objective of this program is to standardize the nationwide classification and definitions of selected felony crimes reported to the police. These crimes are: willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, grand theft, and motor vehicle theft.

TABLE 1
FELONY CRIMES REPORTED, 1969-1974
 Seven Major Offenses
 Number and Rate Per 100,000 Population

Years	Total	Crimes against persons					Property crimes			
		Total	Willful homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total	Burglary	Grand theft	Motor vehicle theft
1974	802,955	127,479	1,980	8,480	52,742	64,277	675,476	431,863	110,444	133,169
1973	740,157	116,506	1,862	8,349	49,524	56,771	623,651	407,375	85,053	131,223
1972	723,936	110,680	1,789	8,131	48,834	51,926	613,256	398,465	75,418	139,373
1971	714,685	104,489	1,633	7,281	47,477	48,098	610,196	391,157	75,128	143,911
1970	652,389	94,347	1,355	6,992	41,397	44,603	558,042	348,575	71,838	137,629
1969	604,576	89,191	1,376	6,958	39,212	41,645	515,385	321,749	62,170	131,466
Percent change in number										
1974 over 1969	32.8	42.9	43.9	21.9	34.5	54.3	31.1	34.2	77.6	1.3
1974 over 1973	8.5	9.4	6.3	1.6	6.5	13.2	8.3	6.0	29.9	1.5
1973 over 1972	2.2	5.3	4.1	2.7	1.4	9.3	1.7	2.2	12.8	-5.8
1972 over 1971	1.3	5.9	9.6	11.7	2.9	8.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	-3.2
1971 over 1970	9.5	10.7	20.5	4.1	14.7	7.8	9.3	12.2	4.6	4.6
1970 over 1969	7.9	5.8	-1.5	0.5	5.6	7.1	8.3	8.3	15.6	4.7
Rate per 100,000 population										
1974	3835.8	609.0	9.5	40.5	252.0	307.1	3226.8	2063.1	527.6	636.2
1973	3568.6	561.7	9.0	40.3	238.8	273.7	3006.9	1964.1	410.1	632.7
1972	3527.3	539.3	8.7	39.6	237.9	253.0	2988.0	1941.5	367.5	679.1
1971	3526.7	515.6	8.1	35.9	234.3	237.3	3011.1	1930.2	370.7	710.1
1970	3261.5	471.7	6.8	35.0	207.0	223.0	2789.8	1742.6	359.1	688.0
1969	3044.8	449.2	6.9	35.0	197.5	209.7	2595.6	1620.4	313.1	662.1
Percent change in rate										
1974 over 1969	26.0	35.6	36.4	15.6	27.6	46.4	24.3	27.3	68.5	-3.9
1974 over 1973	7.5	8.4	5.4	0.6	5.5	12.2	7.3	5.0	28.7	0.5
1973 over 1972	1.2	4.2	3.0	1.6	0.4	8.2	0.6	1.2	11.6	-6.8
1972 over 1971	0.0	4.6	8.2	10.3	1.6	6.6	-0.8	0.6	-0.9	-4.4
1971 over 1970	8.1	9.3	18.9	2.8	13.2	6.4	7.9	10.8	3.2	3.2
1970 over 1969	7.1	5.0	-2.3	-0.3	4.8	6.3	7.5	7.5	14.7	3.9

Note: Rates may not balance due to rounding.

Property Crimes

Property crimes totaled 675,476 in 1974, an 8.3 percent increase from 1973 as seen in Table 1. Because of the relatively large number of property crimes, they register much larger increases numerically than do crimes against persons. The cost to society of property crimes can be assessed in a way not possible with crimes against persons. While exact dollar costs are not possible to determine, it is not difficult to perceive the multimillion dollar loss realized from the almost 700,000 property crimes reported for 1974. In periods of unemployment and inflation the impact on the individual of property loss of any kind is most pronounced.

Burglary by far outnumbered the counts of all property crimes. In fact, burglary represented about 64 percent of all property crimes, while the 110,444 grand thefts reported for 1974 represented about 16 percent. Of all the property crimes reported in 1974, grand theft registered the largest percent increase, while comprising the smallest proportion numerically.

Crime Rate

Traditionally, statisticians have measured increases or decreases in the amount of crime based on the growth in population. The rate is based on the number of crimes reported per 100,000 persons and percent changes are calculated using this base. In both 1970 and 1971 the crime rate showed substantial increases (7.1 and 8.1 percent respectively). The crime rate did not increase in 1972 and rose only 1.2 percent in 1973. In 1974, the crime rate again registered a rather large increase of 7.5 percent. (Table 1) These data are displayed graphically in Chart 2.

**Los Angeles County and State Less Los Angeles County
 Seven Major Offenses**

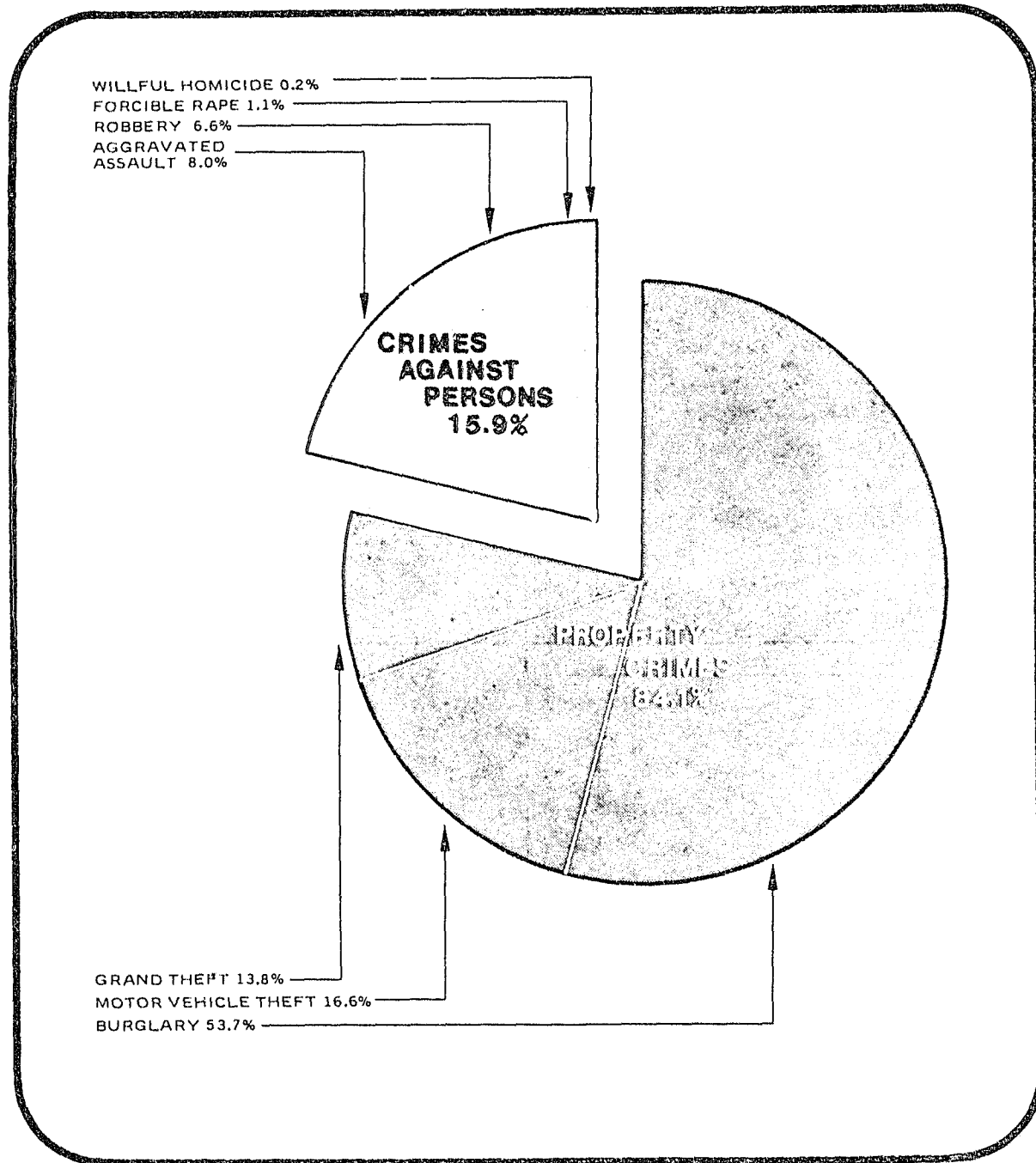
Of the statewide 802,955 reported seven major offenses, Los Angeles County accounted for 317,771 or almost 40 percent. (Table 2) Crimes against persons are almost equally divided between the two; Los Angeles County representing 62,001 or 48.6 percent of the 127,479 crimes reported for 1974. Percent change for crimes against persons from 1969 to 1974 has been 61.8 percent for the State Less Los Angeles County and 27.3 percent for Los Angeles County.

Property crime totals in 1974 were proportionately larger in the State Less Los Angeles County, 419,706 compared to 255,770 for Los Angeles County. Property crimes have been increasing at a greater rate outside Los Angeles County with a 40.8 percent increase since 1969 compared to Los Angeles County with a 17.7 percent increase. Recent findings indicate that crime activity is

Chart 1

FELONY CRIMES REPORTED, 1974

Seven Major Offenses



increasing faster in the suburbs than in larger cities such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Oakland.^b It is not meant to suggest that crime is decreasing in counties containing metropolitan centers, but rather to point out that crimes are being reported with greater frequency in counties made up for the most part of suburban and rural areas.

TABLE 2
SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974
Statewide, Los Angeles County, and State Less Los Angeles County

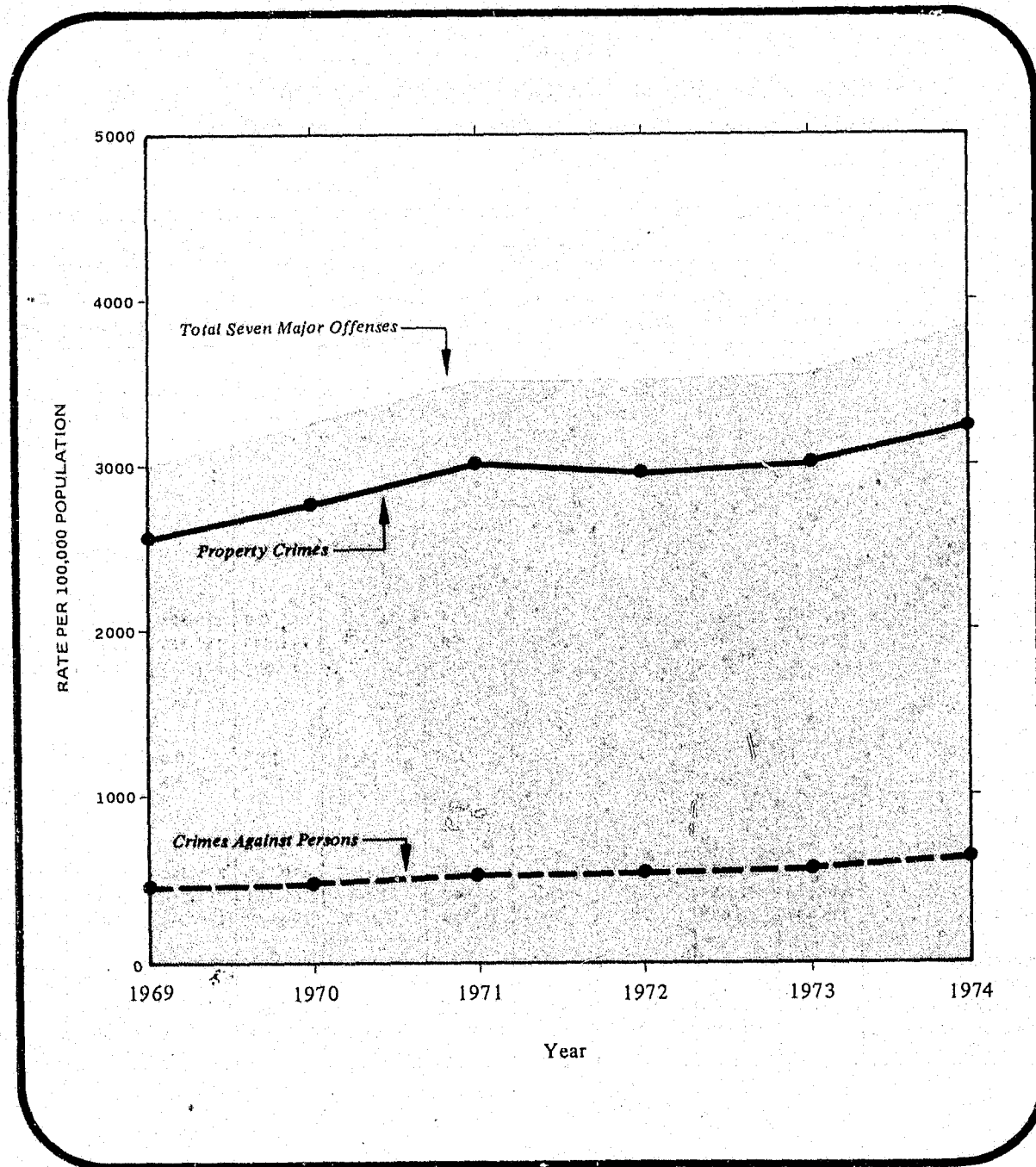
Year and percent change	Total	Crimes against persons					Property crimes			
		Total	Willful homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Total	Burglary	Grand theft	Motor vehicle theft
Statewide										
1974	802,955	127,479	1,980	8,480	52,742	64,277	675,476	431,863	110,444	133,169
1973	740,157	116,506	1,862	8,349	49,524	56,771	623,651	407,375	85,053	131,223
1969	604,576	89,191	1,376	6,958	39,212	41,645	515,385	321,749	62,170	131,466
Percent change in number										
1974 over 1969	32.8	42.9	43.9	21.9	34.5	54.3	31.1	34.2	77.6	1.3
1974 over 1973	8.5	9.4	6.3	1.6	6.5	13.2	8.3	6.0	29.9	1.5
Los Angeles County										
1974	317,771	62,001	896	3,794	26,203	31,108	255,770	156,521	36,734	62,515
1973	299,571	58,051	857	3,809	25,675	27,710	241,520	151,557	28,677	61,286
1969	266,082	48,714	657	3,569	19,879	24,609	217,368	131,497	26,308	59,563
Percent change in number										
1974 over 1969	19.4	27.3	36.4	6.3	31.8	26.4	17.7	19.0	39.6	5.0
1974 over 1973	6.1	6.8	4.6	-0.4	2.1	12.3	5.9	3.3	28.1	2.0
State less Los Angeles County										
1974	485,184	65,478	1,084	4,686	26,539	33,169	419,706	275,342	73,710	70,654
1973	440,586	58,455	1,005	4,540	23,849	29,061	382,131	255,818	56,376	69,937
1969	338,494	40,477	719	3,389	19,333	17,036	298,017	190,252	35,862	71,903
Percent change in number										
1974 over 1969	43.3	61.8	50.8	38.3	37.3	94.7	40.8	44.7	105.5	-1.7
1974 over 1973	10.1	12.0	7.9	3.2	11.3	14.1	9.8	7.6	30.7	1.0

^b For more detailed information, see FBI Annual Report for 1973.

Chart 2

FELONY CRIME RATES, 1969-1974

Seven Major Offense Groups



Projections

Based on straight-line projections the seven major offenses are projected to increase to 900,000 by 1976 with crimes against persons accounting for 145,000 and property crimes, 755,000. (Charts 3, 4, and 5)

Willful Homicide

Although willful homicides represent only 0.2 percent of the seven major offenses, they are the most serious and justifiably receive the most public attention. As Table 1 shows, a total of 1,980 willful homicides were reported in 1974, a 6.3 percent increase over 1973. There has been a 43.9 percent increase since 1969. Table 3 indicates the rate of homicides per 100,000 population has more than doubled in the last ten years (since 1964) from 4.2 to 9.5.

TABLE 3
WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES REPORTED, 1964-1974

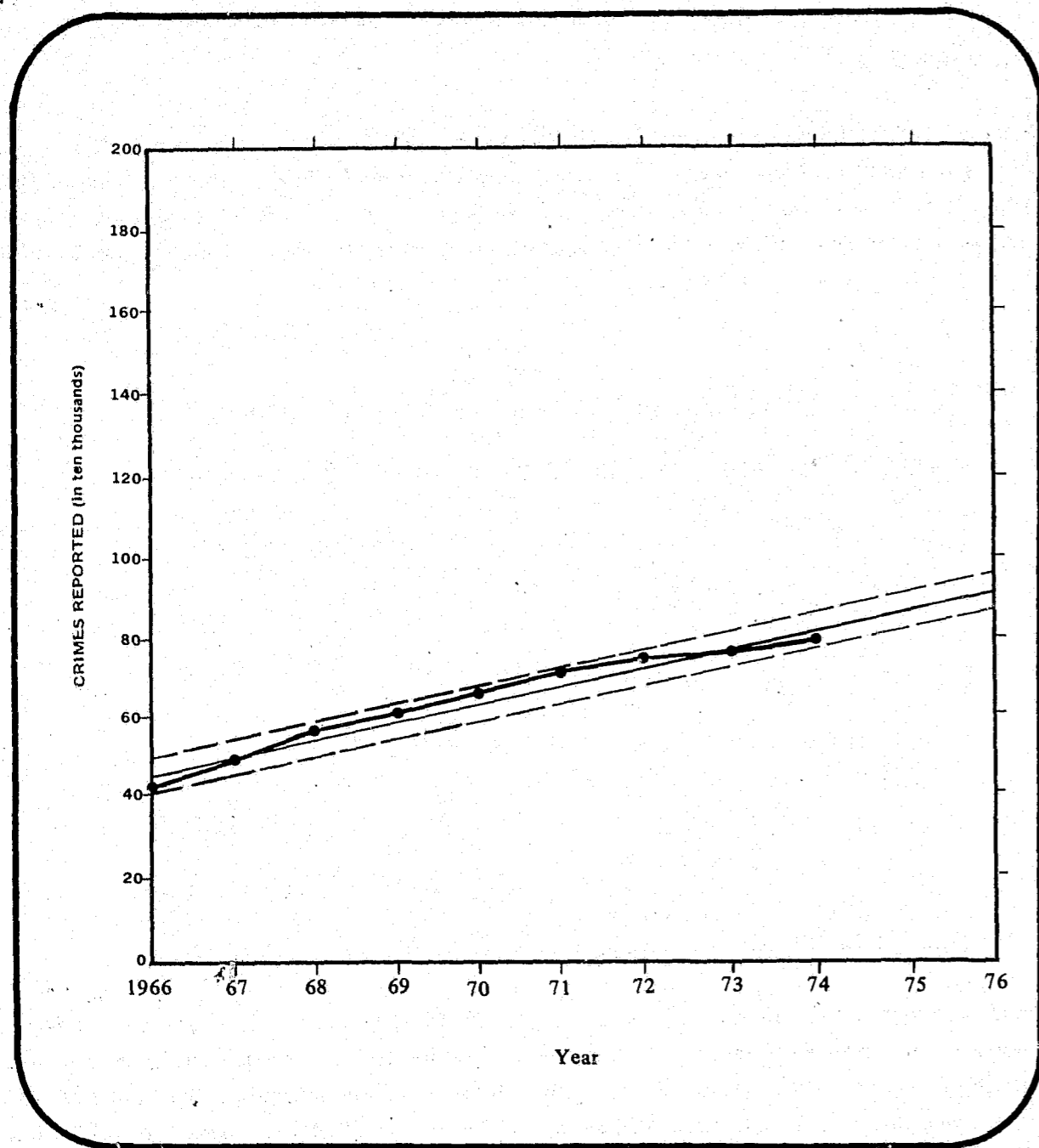
Year	Total	Rate per 100,000 population	Peace officer homicides
1964	758	4.2	5
1965	892	4.8	5
1966	897	4.7	4
1967	1,051	5.4	12
1968	1,171	6.0	9
1969	1,376	6.9	6
1970	1,355	6.8	20
1971	1,633	8.1	14
1972	1,789	8.7	6
1973	1,862	9.0	17
1974	1,980	9.5	10

Table 3 also shows the number of peace officers killed as counted in UCR reporting. During the ten-year span they have fluctuated from a low of four in 1966 to a high of 20 in 1970, with an average of 9.8 peace officer homicides per year. The ten-year average represented an increase from the six-year average of 6.8 peace officer homicides in the 1964-1969 period to 13.4 in the 1970-1974 period. (Table 3)

A question of vital public interest relevant to homicides concerns the reestablishment of the death penalty in California as of January 1, 1974. Capital punishment homicides are defined by guidelines outlined in Senate Bill 450.

Chart 3

CRIME PROJECTIONS
Seven Major Felony Offenses



A preliminary survey of homicide data for the first six months of 1974 was conducted by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics to determine, if possible, the effect of death penalty legislation upon the incidence of homicide. The limited time span of the survey was not sufficient for reliable conclusions. However, the data collected do show a slight increase in the number of total homicides reported in comparable six-month periods of 1973 and 1974 (847 to 929).

Of the 847 homicides reported in the survey during the first six months of 1973, 213 were classified as capital punishment crimes; of the 929 homicides reported in 1974, 215 were classified as capital punishment crimes. There was a numeric increase of two capital punishment crimes in the first six months of 1974 compared to 1973; however, as a proportion of total reported homicides, there was a slight decrease in capital punishment crimes, from 25.1 percent in 1974 to 23.1 percent in 1973.

The yearly data collected since the preliminary survey support this six-month increase with an incidence of 1,980 homicides in 1974 as opposed to 1,862 in 1973. This represents, as indicated above, a 6.3 percent increase over 1973, an increase somewhat larger than that of 4.1 percent from 1972 to 1973.

Future data, as developed, should provide more useful and reliable information and insights relative to capital homicides.

Willful homicides are categorized according to type of weapon used as detailed in Table 4. Guns consistently comprised the largest category, over 50 percent. In comparing 1974 to 1973, guns showed a 2.6 percent decrease. The category for "clubs" registered the largest increase with 32.9 percent.

TABLE 4
WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES REPORTED, 1970, 1973 AND 1974
Type of Weapon Used

Item	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1970 ^a	1973	1974	1970	1973	1974	1970-1974	1973-1974
Total	1,355	1,862	1,980	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.1	6.3
Gun	721	1,062	1,034	53.2	57.0	52.2	43.4	-2.6
Cutting instrument . .	275	359	422	20.3	19.3	21.3	53.5	17.5
Club	74	76	101	5.5	4.1	5.1	36.5	32.9
Hands and feet	123	154	137	9.1	8.3	6.9	11.4	-11.0
Other	117	210	264	8.6	11.3	13.3	125.6	25.7
Unknown	45	1	22	3.3	0.0	1.1	-	-

^a1969 data not available.
Note: Percent changes not calculated on base of less than 25.
Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Forcible Rape

In 1974, 8,480 forcible rapes were reported representing 1.1 percent of the total seven major offenses. (Chart 1) Forcible rape is one of the most under reported of the seven major offenses. This fact is reflected in recent programs initiated by the Legislature, law enforcement, and social action groups to encourage increased reporting of forcible rapes. Even so, forcible rapes showed a smaller percent increase (1.6) in 1974 than in 1973 (2.7) and were well below the five-year average increase of 4.4 percent. (Table 1) BCS is currently conducting a study of rape, involving characteristics of victims, and where possible, offenders. These data will be released in a special report at a later date.

TABLE 5
FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974

	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1969 ^a	1973	1974	1969	1973	1974	1969-1974 ^a	1973-1974
Total	7,245	8,349	8,480	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.0	1.6
Forcible rape	4,784	5,604	5,534	66.0	67.1	65.3	15.7	-1.2
Attempt to commit forcible rape	2,461	2,745	2,946	34.0	32.9	34.7	19.7	7.3

^aTotal forcible rape data were based on preliminary counts. Table 1 data were based on final counts.

Table 5 shows a breakdown of forcible rape by actual rapes committed and attempts to commit forcible rape. Attempted rapes consistently comprised about one-third of the total during the five-year period. Even though the proportions remained consistent over the five years, attempts to commit forcible rape showed a 19.7 percent increase, while forcible rapes showed a 15.7 percent increase. The 1974 data showed an even larger difference with attempted rape increasing 7.3 percent and forcible rapes decreasing by 1.2 percent.

Robbery

Robbery is traditionally classed as a violent type crime. In 1974, of the seven major offenses reported, 52,742 or 6.6 percent were robberies. (Chart 1) In 1974 over 1973 robbery crimes showed a 6.5 percent increase. (Table 6)

Robberies are subdivided into two categories: armed robbery, in which the victim is directly confronted by the perpetrator with a weapon or threat of a weapon; and strong-arm robbery, in which hands, fists, feet, etc. are used.

Table 6 shows armed robbery increased 8.3 percent from 1973 to 1974, while strong-arm robbery increased 3.7 percent. This year may indicate the reversal of the trend of the last five years (1969-1974) in which strong-arm robbery was increasing at a greater rate (43.7 compared to 30.3 percent). Proportionately, armed robbery still constitutes the majority, 62.1 percent of total robberies in 1974.

TABLE 6
ROBBERY CRIMES REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974
Premise and Type

Item	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1969 ^a	1973	1974	1969	1973	1974	1969-1974 ^a	1973-1974
Total	39,051	49,524	52,742	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.1	6.5
Highway	18,659	22,787	24,182	47.8	46.0	45.8	29.6	6.1
Commercial	13,009	15,308	16,113	33.3	30.9	30.6	23.9	5.3
Residence	3,177	4,634	5,040	8.1	9.4	9.6	58.6	8.8
Bank	462	475	592	1.2	1.0	1.1	28.1	24.6
Other	3,744	6,320	6,815	9.6	12.8	12.9	82.0	7.8
Armed	25,142	30,256	32,759	64.4	61.1	62.1	30.3	8.3
Strong-arm	13,909	19,268	19,983	35.6	38.9	37.9	43.7	3.7

^aTotal robbery data were based on preliminary counts. Table 1 data were based on final counts.
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Most robberies in 1974 (45.8 percent) appeared in the "Highway" category which includes streets, alleys, and thoroughfares. The "Commercial" category which contained the second largest number of robberies (30.6 percent), includes holdups of gas stations, supermarkets, etc. The three other categories of robbery ("Residence," "Bank," and "Other") represented 23.6 percent of the total.

Assault

In contrast to the other five major offenses, assaults and thefts are shown for both felony and misdemeanor levels. Total assaults showed a 28.8 percent increase from 1969 to 1974. As seen in Table 7, assaults are scored in two categories: aggravated or felony assaults and misdemeanor assaults. Felony assaults are usually accompanied by use of a weapon or fear of bodily harm. While these assaults increased 13.2 percent, misdemeanor assaults increased 8.9 percent from 1973 to 1974.

TABLE 7
ASSAULT CRIMES REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974
By Type of Weapon

Type of weapon	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1969 ^a	1973	1974	1969	1973	1974	1969-1974 ^a	1973-1974
Total	108,639	126,191	139,882				28.8	10.8
Felony (aggravated) assaults	41,472	56,771	64,277	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.0	13.2
Gun	9,353	13,492	14,853	22.6	23.8	23.1	58.8	10.1
Knife	10,694	11,938	13,209	25.8	21.0	20.6	23.5	10.6
Other weapon	12,887	14,867	18,214	31.1	26.2	28.3	41.3	22.5
Hands, fists, etc.	8,538	16,474	18,001	20.6	29.0	28.0	110.8	9.3
Misdemeanor assaults	67,167	69,420	75,605				12.6	8.9

^aTotal assault data were based on preliminary counts. Table 1 data were based on final counts.
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

A special study which includes aggravated assaults is currently being conducted by BCS. A detailed breakdown of assaults by race, age, and sex should provide some insights into previously unreported aspects of this offense category.

Burglary

Burglaries have comprised between 53-55 percent of the seven major offenses reported each year since 1969. (Table 1) Since burglaries are by far the most frequently reported of the seven major offenses, they play a predominant role in the overall crime picture. The burglary rate is consequently much higher than that of any of the other seven major offenses. The rate was 2063 per 100,000 persons in 1974, or more than three times the rate of 636 per 100,000 for motor

vehicle theft, the second most frequently reported of the seven major offenses. Burglary affects more of the general public because of sheer numeric volume (431,863 reported in 1974).

Over the past five years, daytime burglaries, as shown in Table 8, have been increasing at a much higher rate than nighttime burglaries (77.6 compared to 23.0 percent). In 1969, nighttime burglaries outnumbered those in the daytime by 32,605. In 1973, this situation reversed and daytime burglaries surpassed nighttime burglaries by 4,806. The great influx of apartment buildings, many of which are vacant during the day, and the difficulty of enforcing security measures are contributing factors in the growth of burglary.

TABLE 8
BURGLARY CRIMES REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974
Type of Entry, Premise, and Time of Day

Item	Number			Percent			Percent Change	
	1969 ^a	1973	1974	1969	1973	1974	1969-1974 ^a	1973-1974
Total	320,708	407,375	431,863	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.7	6.0
Force and attempt force	230,239	290,819	308,590	71.8	71.4	71.5	34.0	6.1
No force (unlawful entry)	90,469	116,556	123,273	28.2	28.6	28.5	36.3	5.8
Residence	193,472	269,978	283,735	60.3	66.3	65.7	46.7	5.1
Nonresidence	127,236	137,397	148,128	39.7	33.7	34.3	16.4	7.8
Day	89,769	151,794	159,472	28.0	37.3	36.9	77.6	5.1
Night	122,374	146,988	150,512	38.2	36.1	34.9	23.0	2.4
Unknown	108,565	108,593	121,879	33.9	26.7	28.2	12.3	12.2

^aTotal burglary data based on preliminary counts. Table 1 data were based on final counts.
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

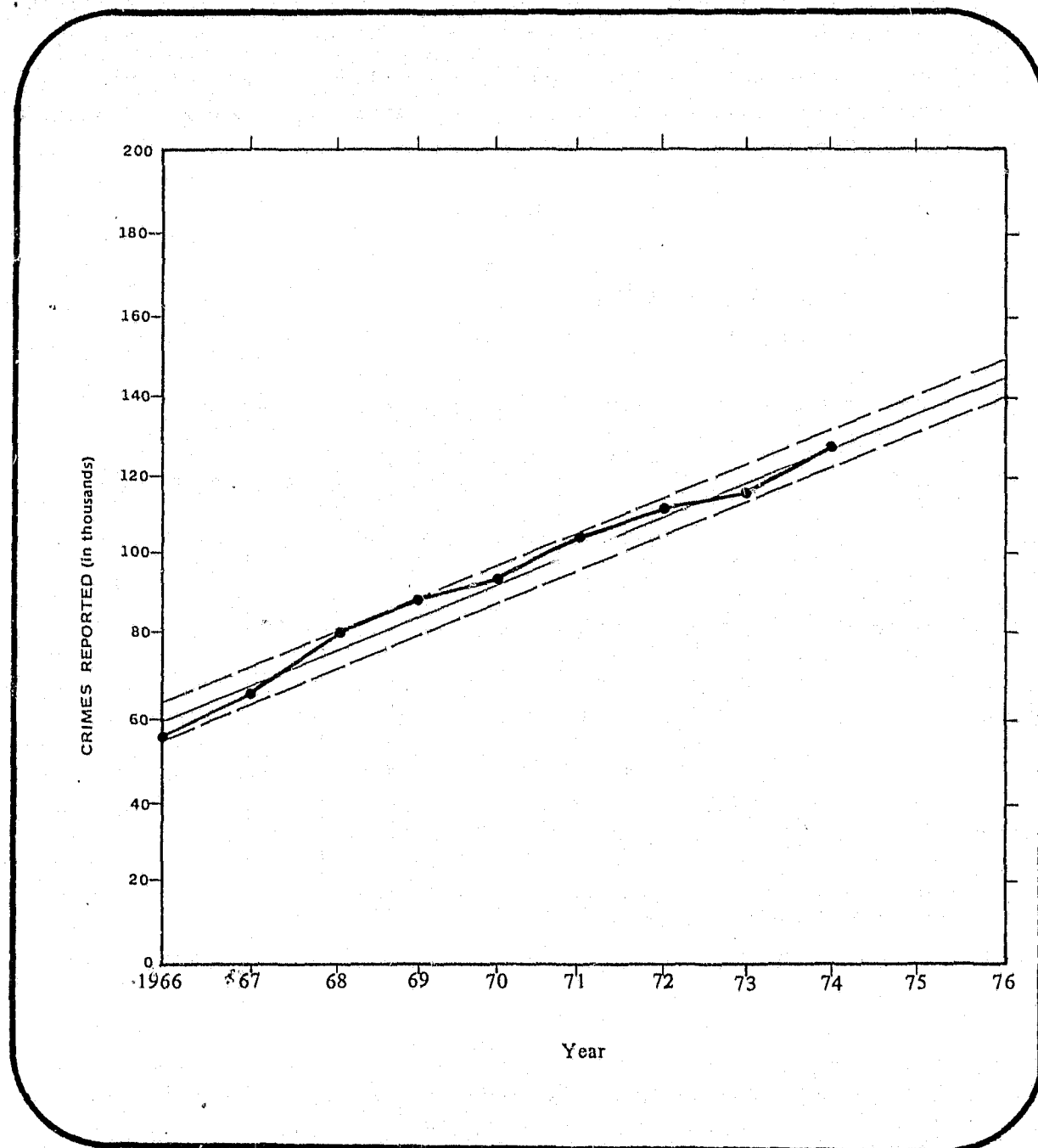
Theft

Crimes of theft are shown for both felony (\$200 and over) and misdemeanor levels in Table 9. In 1974, felony and misdemeanor thefts totaled 734,506. Felony thefts are classified as grand thefts and in 1974 they numbered 110,444. Felony thefts comprised 15.0 percent of total theft, while misdemeanor thefts comprised 85.0 percent. From 1973 to 1974, grand theft increased 29.9 percent and misdemeanor theft by 11.8 percent.

Chart 4

FELONY CRIME PROJECTIONS

Crimes Against Persons



The largest percentage of misdemeanor thefts in 1974 were from autos and theft of auto accessories, 34.0 percent of the total. These thefts comprised an even larger proportion of total thefts in 1969 (43.2 percent).

Shoplifting crimes increased 17.1 percent from 1973 to 1974 and 71.5 percent from 1969. Proportionately, they represent 12.3 percent of all thefts. Review of value breakdowns for those shoplifting offenses routinely submitted by contributors suggest that inflation and economic recession are prime reasons for the increase in this offense category.

TABLE 9
THEFT CRIMES REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974¹
Types and Values

Item	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1969	1973	1974	1969	1973	1974	1969-1974	1973-1974
Total	629,329	643,163	734,506	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	14.2
Pocket picking	4,004	4,007	3,880	0.6	0.6	0.5	-3.1	-3.2
Purse snatching	8,141	9,196	9,334	1.3	1.4	1.3	14.7	1.5
Shoplifting	52,707	77,216	90,387	8.4	12.0	12.3	71.5	17.1
From auto and auto accessories . . .	271,970	222,018	249,569	43.2	34.5	34.0	-8.2	12.4
Bicycles	92,365	114,230	131,355	14.7	17.8	17.9	42.2	15.0
From buildings	100,750	97,411	109,058	16.0	15.1	14.8	8.2	12.0
Coin machines	11,238	6,248	7,527	1.8	1.0	1.0	-33.0	20.5
All other	88,154	112,837	133,396	14.0	17.5	18.2	51.3	18.2
\$200 and over ^a	62,170	85,053	110,444	9.9	13.2	15.0	77.6	29.9
\$50 to \$199	188,714	203,718	236,729	30.0	31.7	32.2	25.4	16.2
Under \$50	378,445	354,392	387,333	60.1	55.1	52.7	2.3	9.3

^aGrand theft
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

General classification breakdowns in dollar values for all thefts are: \$200 and over (grand theft), which constituted 15.0 percent of the total; \$50 to \$199, 32.2 percent; and under \$50, 52.7 percent. This last category has been decreasing proportionately since 1969 from 60.1 percent to

52.7 percent of total thefts, while the greatest dollar value category, grand theft, has been steadily increasing, 9.9 percent to 15.0 percent. This increase in theft crimes as related to dollar value of property stolen is at least partially explained by inflation.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Of the seven major offenses, motor vehicle theft registered the smallest increase, 1.5 percent in 1974 over 1973, as shown in Table 10. This slight increase reverses decreases of 5.8 percent in 1973 and 3.2 percent in 1972. (Table 1) The 1.3 percent increase from 1969 to 1974 in motor vehicle theft is probably due to the increase in thefts of motor vehicles without adequate anti-theft devices.

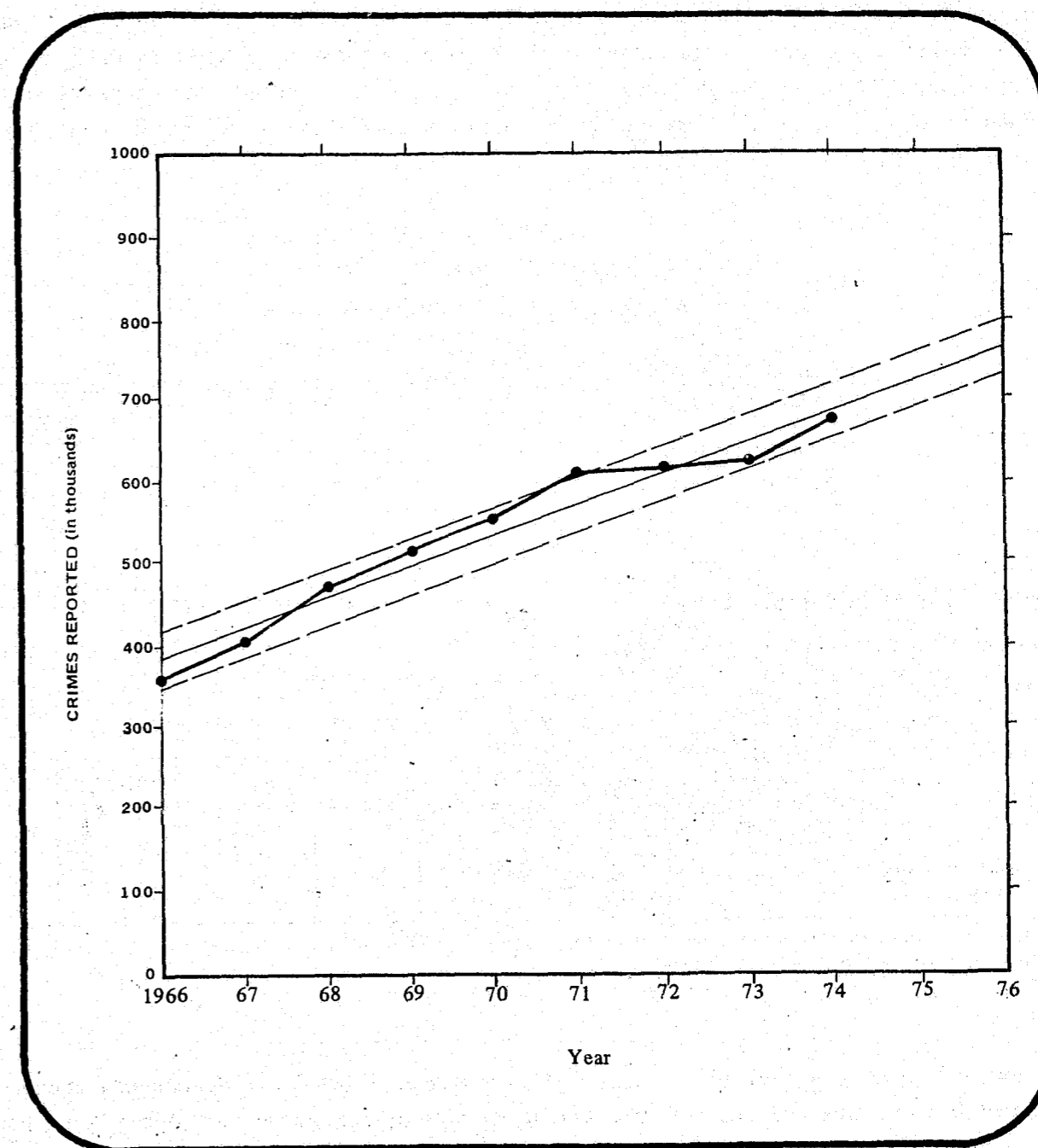
TABLE 10
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974

Type of vehicle	Number			Percent			Percent change	
	1969	1973	1974 ^a	1969	1973	1974	1969-1974	1973-1974
Total	131,466	131,223	133,169	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.3	1.5
Autos	-	-	107,340	-	-	80.6	-	-
Trucks and busses . .	-	-	10,377	-	-	7.8	-	-
Other vehicles	-	-	15,452	-	-	11.6	-	-

^aDetailed data not reported in previous year.

A detailed breakdown of the type of vehicle stolen is available for the first time in 1974. As would be expected, automobiles represented the largest proportion, 80.6 percent. Trucks and busses, numbering 10,377 accounted for 7.8 percent. The remaining proportion (11.6) was classified as other vehicles and includes motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles.

Chart 5
FELONY CRIME PROJECTIONS
Property Crimes



ARRESTS

Total arrests in California increased from 1,299,951 in 1969 to 1,485,372 in 1974, a gain of over 14 percent. (Table 11) The arrest rate, that is total arrests per 100,000 population, increased 8.4 percent during that time. A substantial proportion of that increase (6.4 percent) occurred in the past year. Table 11 shows that juveniles are almost as likely to be arrested for felonies as they are for misdemeanors (9.0 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively, in 1974). In contrast, adults are arrested for misdemeanors about three times as often as they are for felonies. The data in Table 11 are presented graphically in Chart 6.

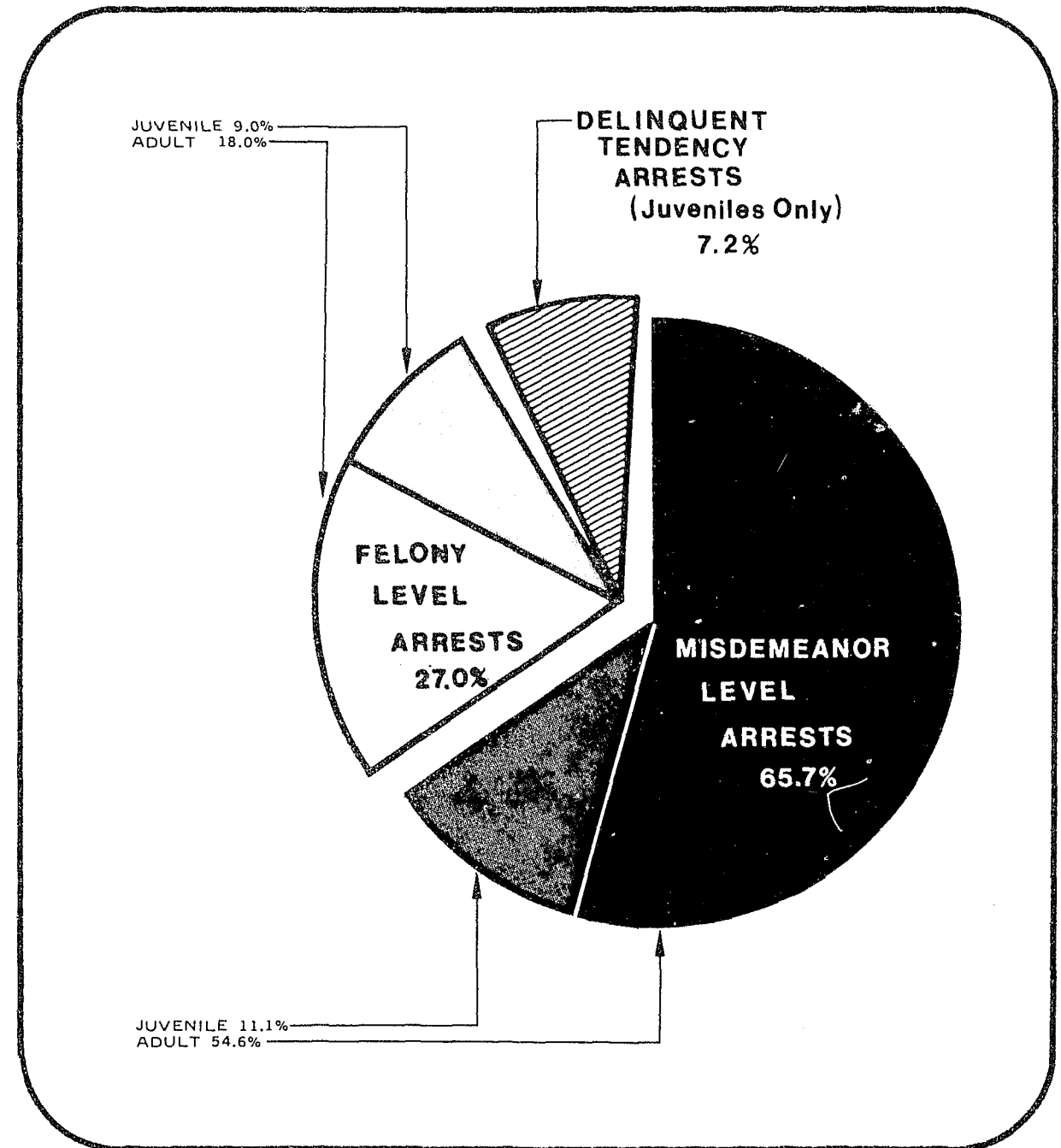
TABLE 11
ARRESTS REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974
Number and Rate Per 100,000 Population

Offense types	1969		1973		1974			Percent change in rate	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Percent	1969-1974	1973-1974
Total	1,299,951	6546.9	1,383,234	6669.1	1,485,372	7095.8	100.0	8.4	6.4
Adult	905,834	4562.0	1,020,617	4920.8	1,078,149	5150.5	72.6	12.9	4.7
Juvenile	394,117	1984.9	362,617	1748.3	407,223	1945.4	27.4	-2.0	11.3
Felony level	300,819	1515.0	358,024	1726.2	401,583	1918.4	27.0	^a	11.1
Adult	198,529	999.8	239,395	1154.2	267,329	1277.1	18.0	27.7	10.6
Juvenile ^a	102,290	515.2	118,629	572.0	134,254	641.4	9.0	^a	12.1
Misdemeanor level	823,896	4149.4	922,153	4446.0	976,225	4663.6	65.7	^a	4.9
Adult	707,305	3562.2	781,222	3766.6	810,820	3873.4	54.6	8.7	2.8
Juvenile ^a	116,591	587.2	140,931	679.5	165,405	790.2	11.1	^a	16.3
Delinquent tendencies ^a (juvenile only)	175,236	882.5	103,057	496.9	107,564	513.8	7.2	^a	3.4

^a1973 and 1974 data not comparable with prior years due to changes in offense groupings.
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Beginning in 1973, many juvenile offenses that were formerly classified as delinquent tendencies were broken out into individual offenses. Among the more noticeable were drunk and liquor law violations. For this reason, data relating to delinquent tendencies and juvenile arrests are not strictly comparable before 1973.

Chart 6
ARRESTS REPORTED, 1974
Offense and Age Levels



Arrests

Los Angeles County and State less Los Angeles County

Since Los Angeles County accounts for about one-third of California's population, and is for the most part a metropolitan area, it is relevant to compare its arrest patterns with those of the rest of the state. The 1974 data showed Los Angeles County with approximately 37 percent of the state's arrests and over 33 percent of its population. It is not surprising to find a large metropolitan area such as Los Angeles County with a higher arrest proportion than population proportion. Major industrial areas that serve also as trade, financial, and entertainment centers, with accompanying high population densities, provide the basis for increased crime activity.

Trendwise, adult felony arrests have increased at a much slower rate in Los Angeles County than in the balance of the state. As shown in Table 12 the number of adult felony arrests in and out of Los Angeles County in 1969 were virtually equal, 98,830 and 99,699, respectively. Five years later, the balance of the state arrested 55,000 more adults on felony charges while Los Angeles County arrested only 14,000 more. The past year is also indicative of the decreasing proportion of adult felony arrests in Los Angeles County. This increase in Los Angeles County was 4.7 percent compared to the rest of the state at 17.3 percent.

The number of adult misdemeanor arrests was somewhat indicative of this pattern. Los Angeles County had a slightly higher rate of misdemeanor arrests between 1969 and 1974, 16.5 percent compared to 13.4 percent for the balance of the state. However, the past year showed a decrease of 5.2 percent in the number of adult misdemeanor arrests in Los Angeles County while the State Less Los Angeles County increased 10.6 percent.

Juvenile arrests showed a similar pattern for the past year. Both felony and misdemeanor arrest increases were lower for Los Angeles County than for the rest of the state, while delinquent tendencies showed little change. Overall, Los Angeles County indicated a slowing of arrests compared to the balance of the state.

TABLE 12
ARRESTS REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974
Statewide, Los Angeles County and State Less Los Angeles County

Year and percent change	Total	Adult		Juvenile		Delinquent tendencies
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor	
Statewide						
1974 ^a	1,485,372	267,329	810,820	134,254	165,405	107,564
1973 ^a	1,383,234	239,395	781,222	118,629	140,931	103,057
1969	1,299,951	198,529	707,305	102,290	116,591	175,236
Percent change in number						
1974 over 1969 ^a	14.3	34.7	14.6	-	-	-
1974 over 1973	7.4	11.7	3.8	13.2	17.4	4.4
Los Angeles County						
1974 ^a	547,340	112,718	320,132	52,150	39,483	22,857
1973 ^a	551,361	107,642	337,629	47,171	36,639	22,280
1969	489,942	98,830	274,727	42,010	24,926	49,449
Percent change in number						
1974 over 1969 ^a	11.7	14.1	16.5	-	-	-
1974 over 1973	-0.7	4.7	-5.2	10.6	7.8	2.6
State less Los Angeles County						
1974 ^a	938,032	154,611	490,688	82,104	125,922	84,707
1973 ^a	831,873	131,753	443,593	71,458	104,292	80,777
1969	810,009	99,699	432,578	60,280	91,665	125,787
Percent change in number						
1974 over 1969 ^a	15.8	55.1	13.4	-	-	-
1974 over 1973	12.8	17.3	10.6	14.9	20.7	4.9

^a1973 and 1974 data not comparable with prior years due to changes in offense groupings, therefore percent change not calculated for 1969-1974.

Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Adult and Juvenile Felony Arrests

Adult felony arrests have risen 34.7 percent in the past five years from 1969 to 1974. Because of changes in offense groupings since 1973, the data for juveniles are not comparable. Juvenile arrests represent about one-third of all felony arrests in each of the three years shown in Table 13. The increase in total felony arrests from 1973 to 1974 was 12.2 percent, with the increase for adults comprising 11.7 percent and juveniles, 13.2 percent. Table 13 is used as a reference for all offenses in this section on felony arrests.

TABLE 13
ADULT AND JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS REPORTED, 1969, 1973 AND 1974
Specific Offense by Year

Type	1969	1973	1974	Percent change	
				1969-1974	1973-1974
Total	300,819	358,024	401,583	- ^a	12.2
Adult	198,529	239,395	267,329	34.7	11.7
Juvenile	102,290	118,629	134,254	- ^a	13.2
Percent juvenile	34.0	33.1	33.4		
Homicide	1,720	2,056	2,537	47.5	23.4
Adult	1,492	1,776	2,172	45.6	22.3
Juvenile	228	280	365	60.1	30.4
Percent juvenile	13.3	13.6	14.4		
Forcible rape	2,935	3,306	3,460	17.9	4.7
Adult	2,427	2,564	2,702	11.3	5.4
Juvenile	508	742	758	49.2	2.2
Percent juvenile	17.3	22.4	21.9		
Robbery	17,797	20,746	22,455	26.2	8.2
Adult	13,508	13,698	14,870	10.1	8.6
Juvenile	4,289	7,048	7,585	76.8	7.6
Percent juvenile	24.1	34.0	33.8		
Assault	25,693	33,719	38,563	50.1	14.4
Adult	21,811	26,540	30,273	38.8	14.1
Juvenile	3,882	7,179	8,290	113.6	15.5
Percent juvenile	15.1	21.3	21.5		
Burglary	65,085	74,609	84,837	30.3	13.7
Adult	31,051	34,721	38,860	25.1	11.9
Juvenile	34,034	39,888	45,977	35.1	15.3
Percent juvenile	52.3	53.5	54.2		
Grand theft	16,425	24,570	31,871	94.0	29.7
Adult	13,151	18,585	23,470	78.5	26.3
Juvenile	3,274	5,985	8,401	156.6	40.4
Percent juvenile	19.9	24.4	26.4		
Motor vehicle theft	35,090	27,492	29,971	-14.6	9.0
Adult	17,215	13,174	14,684	-14.7	11.5
Juvenile	17,875	14,318	15,287	-14.5	6.8
Percent juvenile	50.9	52.1	51.0		
Drug law violations	106,344	131,805	143,596	- ^a	8.9
Adult	69,389	96,733	105,568	52.1	9.1
Juvenile	36,955	35,072	38,028	- ^a	8.4
Percent juvenile	34.8	26.6	26.5		
All other	29,730	39,721	44,293	- ^a	11.5
Adult	28,485	31,604	34,730	21.9	9.9
Juvenile	1,245	8,117	9,563	- ^a	17.8
Percent juvenile	4.2	20.4	21.6		

^a1973 and 1974 data not comparable with prior years due to changes in offense groupings.

Homicide

Homicide arrests have increased 47.5 percent from 1969 to 1974. In the case of both adults and juveniles, a substantial proportion of that increase has taken place in the last year; juvenile arrests increased 30.4 percent and adult arrests, 22.3 percent. Homicide is largely an adult crime, in that adult arrests accounted for 85.6 percent of all homicide arrests in 1974.

Forcible Rape

Forcible rape, as homicide, accounted for less than 1 percent of all felony arrests in 1974. Overall, the percent change in forcible rape from 1973 to 1974 was somewhat less than that for total felony arrests (4.7 compared to 12.2 percent). Although the five-year percent change from 1969 to 1974 for juveniles is quite high (49.2 percent), this represents an increase of only 250 actual arrests. Forcible rape is similar to homicide, largely an adult offense, with adult arrests accounting for 78.1 percent of all arrests for this offense.

Robbery

Robbery arrests, in terms of percent change, were up somewhat less than the total arrest rate in 1974 over 1973. The overall five-year percent increase of 26.2 represents a 10.1 percent increase for adults and a 76.8 percent increase for juveniles. Of all robbery in 1969, juveniles represented 24.1 percent, while in 1974, they increased to 33.8 percent.

Assault

Assault arrests accounted for nearly 10 percent of all felony arrests in 1974. The five-year percent increase in assault arrests follows the same pattern as that of robbery, with the percent change of juvenile arrests substantially exceeding that of adults. This pattern is also reflected in the percent increases for forcible rape and grand theft during the five-year period. In contrast to these substantial increases from 1969-1974, juveniles have consistently represented much smaller proportions of these offenses.

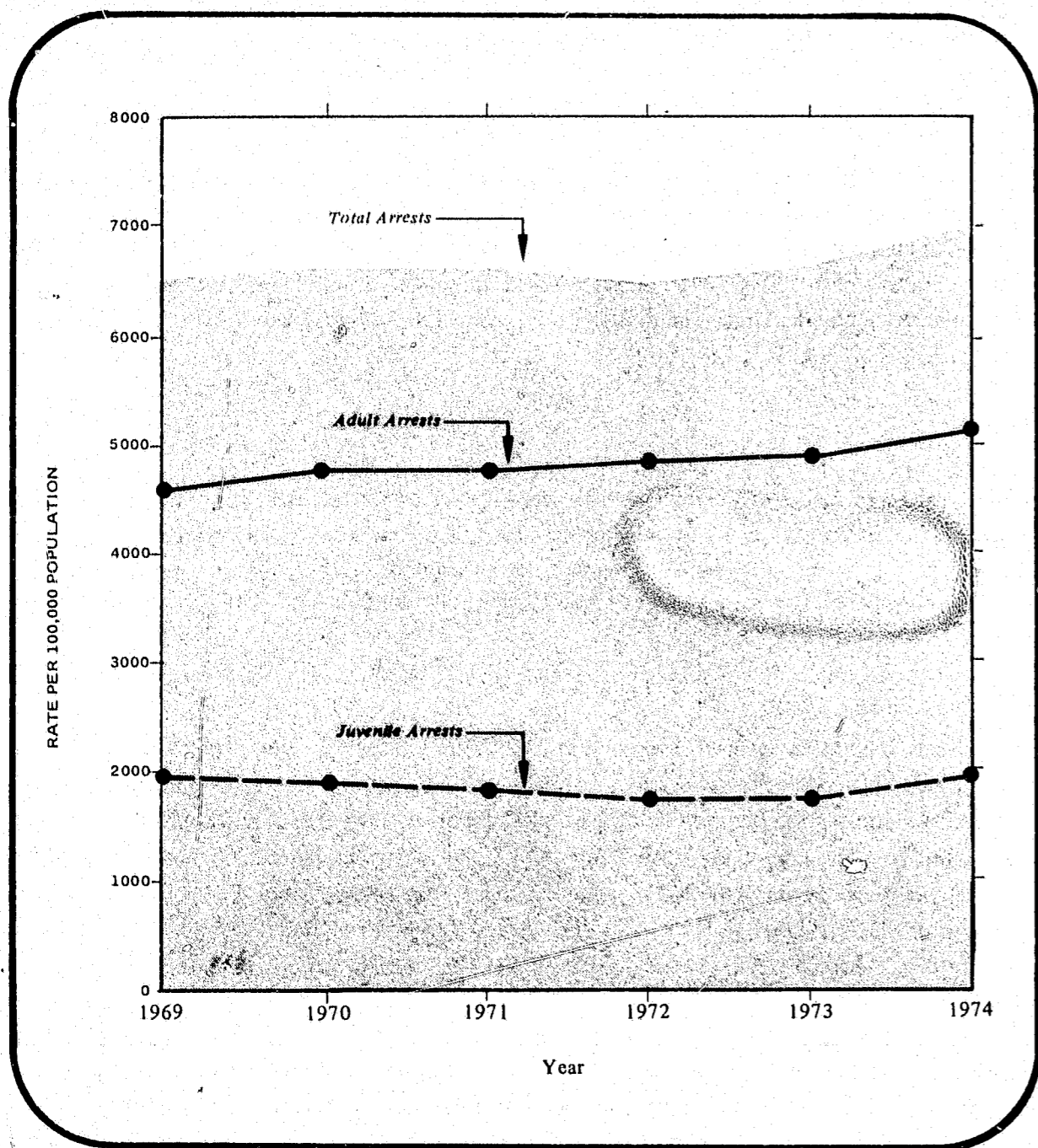
Burglary

Burglary is one of the two offense categories in which juvenile arrests are consistently higher than adult arrests. Burglary arrests (overall, adult, and juvenile) showed percent increases from 1973 to 1974 which more closely approach those of total felony arrests. Since burglary is the most frequently reported crime, it is logical to expect more arrests for this offense. Because of the considerable number of arrests involved, the relatively greater percent increase from 1973 to 1974 in the number of burglary arrests for juveniles is noteworthy.

Chart 7

ARRESTS REPORTED, 1969-1974

Rate and Age Level



Grand Theft

Grand theft showed the highest overall five-year percent increase in felony arrests of the felony arrest categories (94.0 percent). Juveniles registered a considerably higher percent increase (156.6 percent) than adults (78.5 percent). The percent increases for 1974 relative to 1973 are consistent with the five-year pattern of increased juvenile participation in this offense.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft is the only arrest category listed in Table 13 which shows a percent decrease over the past five years. This overall decrease in arrests may partially be explained by a decrease in motor vehicle thefts (Table 1) from 1971 to 1973 and only a slight increase in 1974. Although the five-year trend is down, the past year showed a 9.0 percent increase overall, with adults registering an even larger increase, 11.5 percent.

Drug Law Violations

Prior to 1973, juvenile arrests for drug law violations included both felonies and misdemeanors. Therefore, 1969 data is not comparable with 1973 and 1974 data. The five-year percent increase in adult arrests is somewhat higher than the overall adult felony arrest increase, but the increase from 1973 to 1974 is somewhat smaller than the overall percent increase. After the 1973 juvenile offense classifications, juvenile drug arrests represented approximately 26 percent of total felony drug law violation arrests.

Adult Felony Arrests

Annual adult felony arrests in California continue to exhibit a relatively steady growth pattern. Between 1969 and 1974, felony arrests in California have risen from 198,529 to 267,329, a gain of 34.7 percent. (Table 14) The increase for 1974 is 11.7 percent, indicating a somewhat larger increase than the average yearly increase of 6.9 percent. The most notable five-year increase in arrests among major offense groupings was drug law violations, which rose 52.1 percent. The increase in drug law violation arrests for 1974 (9.1 percent) is consistent with the average yearly increase over the five-year period of 10.4 percent.

By far, the largest number of felony arrests reported in 1974 fall into the drug law violation category, 39.5 percent of the total. By way of perspective, 8 out of 20 felony arrests in 1974 were for drugs, with 5 out of 20 of these arrests representing marijuana violations. A bill presently before the State Legislature which proposes decriminalization of marijuana possession, if passed and signed, is likely to have a considerable impact on this statistic in the future.

TABLE 14
ADULT FELONY ARRESTS REPORTED, 1969-1974
Specific Offense by Year

Offense	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974		Percent change	
						Number	Percent	1969-1974	1973-1974
Total	198,529	214,836	229,476	240,231	239,395	267,329	100.0	34.7	11.7
Crimes against persons	40,175	40,013	43,320	45,689	45,518	51,045	19.1	27.1	12.1
Homicide	1,492	1,530	1,809	1,995	1,776	2,172	0.8	45.6	22.3
Forcible rape	2,427	2,286	2,544	2,795	2,564	2,702	1.0	11.3	5.4
Robbery	13,508	12,932	14,080	13,904	13,698	14,870	5.6	10.1	8.6
Assault	21,811	22,340	23,918	25,894	26,540	30,273	11.3	38.8	14.1
Kidnapping	937	925	969	1,101	940	1,028	0.4	9.7	9.4
Property crimes	72,366	75,518	81,805	78,485	76,353	87,352	32.7	20.7	14.4
Burglary	31,051	33,095	36,522	35,263	34,721	38,860	14.5	25.1	11.9
Grand theft	13,151	14,660	17,073	17,491	18,585	23,470	8.8	78.5	26.3
Motor vehicle theft	17,215	16,626	16,791	14,809	13,174	14,684	5.5	-14.7	11.5
Forgery, checks, credit cards	10,949	11,137	11,419	10,922	9,873	10,338	3.9	-5.6	4.7
Drug law violations	69,389	81,655	84,384	95,251	96,733	105,568	39.5	52.1	9.1
Marijuana	34,408	44,718	42,745	52,027	58,456	66,492	24.9	93.2	13.7
All other	34,981	36,937	41,639	43,224	38,277	39,076	14.6	11.7	2.1
Sex law violations	3,354	3,651	3,739	3,270	3,630	3,651	1.4	8.9	0.6
Unlawful sexual intercourse	979	848	569	486	466	395	0.1	-59.7	-15.2
Lewd and lascivious	1,557	1,368	1,463	1,462	1,354	1,483	0.6	-4.8	9.5
Perversion	520	933	1,039	938	912	833	0.3	60.2	-8.7
Other	298	502	668	384	898	940	0.4	215.4	4.7
All other	13,245	13,999	16,228	17,536	17,161	19,713	7.4	48.8	14.9
Weapons	3,314	3,645	4,170	4,429	5,047	6,356	2.4	91.8	25.9
Drunk driving	3,190	3,189	3,286	3,586	3,751	3,468	1.3	8.7	-7.5
Hit and run	438	427	461	928	865	1,048	0.4	139.3	21.2
Arson	563	708	628	818	732	769	0.3	36.6	5.1
Escape	980	1,063	1,396	1,392	905	891	0.3	-9.1	-1.5
Bookmaking	1,764	1,668	2,096	1,833	1,731	1,682	0.6	-4.6	-2.8
All other	2,996	3,299	4,191	4,550	4,130	5,499	2.1	83.5	33.1
Total (less drug law violations)	129,140	133,181	145,092	144,980	142,662	161,761	60.5	25.3	13.4
Police disposition									
Released	24.7	21.5	20.6	19.2	19.8	16.6			
Other jurisdiction	5.1	4.6	4.5	3.5	2.7	4.3			
Complaint filed	70.1	73.9	75.0	77.3	77.6	79.0			

Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Approximately 33 percent of 1974 adult felony arrests were for property crimes with burglary accounting for the largest percent in this category. Crimes against persons accounted for 19.1 percent of total felony arrests with assault comprising by far the largest percent in this category. The nature of assaults is such that they generally take place between persons known to one another, whereas burglary tends to be an anonymous crime. The ratio of arrests/crimes for assault is more than five times higher than for burglary (.471 to .090). Simply stated, assaulters being known to the victim are considerably easier to identify and apprehend than are burglars.

The highest percent increase in arrests with respect to a specific crime between 1973 and 1974 occurred in grand theft with an increase of 26.3 percent. This may be attributed to several factors, the most notable being the present rate of inflation. As indicated in the crimes section, inflation has increased the dollar value of many property items. This serves to increase the number of crimes which fall into the grand theft (felony) category as opposed to that of misdemeanor theft.

The greatest percent decrease in felony arrests was in the classification of unlawful sexual intercourse (formerly statutory rape), with a drop of 15.2 percent.

The percent of complaints filed against arrestees showed a consistent increase over the five-year period, increasing from 70.1 percent in 1969 to 79.0 percent in 1974. (Table 14) This trend may be an indication that law enforcement agencies are developing better cases against arrestees than has previously been the case. The Miranda decision of 1966 and other more recent court decisions have contributed to this trend in that it has encouraged agencies to be more selective in making arrests. Since the percent of arrestees turned over to other jurisdictions has varied only slightly over the past five years, the increase in complaints filed has been accompanied by a comparable decrease in the proportion of arrestees released.

Adult Misdemeanor Arrests

Percentagewise, adult misdemeanor arrests were up 14.6 percent over the past five years with a 3.8 percent increase for 1974 over 1973.

The most striking feature of the adult misdemeanor arrests shown in Table 15 is the great number and percentage of arrests attributable to the use of alcohol. Drunk driving arrests accounted for one-third of all misdemeanor arrests and public drunkenness accounted for an additional one-fourth. Together, the two categories accounted for nearly 60 percent of all misdemeanor arrests. Arrests for public drunkenness have been decreasing while arrests for drunk driving have been generally increasing. The decrease in arrests for drunkenness can be attributed to the treatment of alcoholics through rehabilitation programs. Traffic custody (people taken into custody for reckless driving and other traffic-related offenses) is the third largest category of misdemeanor arrests, 13.8 percent.

Police dispositions of adult misdemeanor arrests showed a reverse pattern from adult felony arrest dispositions. From 1969 to 1974, the percent of complaints filed has dropped, with the exception of 1972, from 91.5 percent to 86.4 percent. This has been accompanied by a comparable increase in the percent of arrestees released. The percent of misdemeanor arrestees released to other jurisdictions has remained around the 4 percent level throughout the five-year period.

TABLE 15
ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS REPORTED, 1969-1974
Specific Offense by Year

Offense	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974		Percent change	
						Number	Percent	1969-1974	1973-1974
Total	707,305	742,301	738,549	746,975	781,222	810,820	100.0	14.6	3.8
Assault and battery	19,134	20,311	21,500	24,834	24,321	27,743	3.4	45.0	14.1
Petty theft	32,636	40,554	45,267	44,888	45,118	51,344	6.3	57.3	13.8
Checks and credit cards ^a	-	-	-	-	1,973	1,941	0.2	-	-1.6
Drug law violations	16,827	17,850	18,377	17,889	20,803	24,170	3.0	43.6	16.2
Indecent exposure	2,823	2,645	2,153	2,135	1,937	1,879	0.2	-33.4	-3.0
Annoying children	526	465	669	888	778	560	0.1	6.5	-28.0
Obscene matter	997	1,408	1,322	1,282	848	685	0.1	-31.3	-19.2
Lewd conduct ^a	-	-	-	-	4,156	3,585	0.4	-	-13.7
Prostitution	6,334	6,618	7,301	7,546	9,122	8,304	1.0	31.1	-9.0
Other sex ^a	3,563	2,802	2,913	3,626	-	-	-	-	-
Drunk	258,151	245,343	233,551	211,252	202,976	206,491	25.5	-20.0	1.7
Disorderly conduct	9,568	9,534	8,176	9,596	9,395	9,447	1.2	-1.3	0.6
Disturbing the peace	18,890	17,383	17,424	16,819	15,326	14,622	1.8	-22.6	-4.6
Drunk driving	165,396	194,812	192,012	220,279	272,028	268,137	33.1	62.1	-1.4
Hit and run	1,715	2,044	2,204	2,554	2,882	3,015	0.4	75.8	4.6
Traffic custody	92,233	94,476	103,592	52,860	93,502	111,642	13.8	21.0	19.4
Gambling	2,856	5,341	5,285	5,623	4,843	4,951	0.6	73.4	2.2
Non-support	5,625	5,082	5,398	5,002	3,657	2,473	0.3	-56.0	-32.4
All other	70,031	75,633	71,405	119,902	67,557	69,831	8.6	-0.3	3.4
Police disposition									
Released	4.9	4.9	7.3	7.4	8.6	9.4			
Other jurisdiction	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.2			
Complaint filed	91.5	91.3	88.6	89.1	87.8	86.4			

^aData not available due to changes in reporting requirements.
Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Juvenile Arrests

Total juvenile arrests in California have increased from 394,117 in 1969 to a total of 407,223 in 1974, a 3.3 percent increase. This five-year arrest pattern does not represent a steady progression. From 1969 to 1972, there was a fairly steady decline in juvenile arrests to approximately 350,000. A slight increase occurred in 1973, followed by a sharp increase of nearly 45,000 arrests in 1974. The data for the past year show a breakdown of 33.0 percent for felony arrests, 40.6 percent for misdemeanor arrests, and 26.4 percent for delinquent tendencies. (Table 16)

Juvenile felony arrest counts were up 13.2 percent in 1974. The arrest categories which showed the highest 1974 increases were grand theft and homicide, up 40.4 and 30.4 percent, respectively. Recently, thefts of all kinds have been on the increase and the juvenile data are representative of that trend.

Juvenile misdemeanor arrests in 1974 were up 17.4 percent over 1973. A number of offenses were added to the juvenile misdemeanor arrest category in 1973. Some of these offense categories that were formerly in the delinquent tendency group but were added to the misdemeanor category include malicious mischief, drunkenness, and glue sniffing.

For 1973 and 1974, the offense categories have remained consistent, resulting in significant changes. Petty theft and drug law violations have shown rather large increases of 24.9 and 23.4 percent, respectively. The drunk driving increase can be attributed in large part to a change in reporting by the California Highway Patrol (CHP). Previous to 1974, juvenile drunk driving arrests made by the CHP were reported to various sheriffs' departments, resulting in an inconsistent accountability. In 1974, the CHP reported all arrests, including juvenile drunk driving arrests, to BCS resulting in a full accounting of all CHP arrests.

Delinquent tendency arrests were declining steadily from 1969 to 1972 and, after reclassification, have stabilized at somewhat over 100,000 for the past two years.

Police dispositions of juveniles arrested have shown little change over the past five years. The trend has maintained an almost constant level, with 40 percent handled within department, 3.5 percent released to other jurisdiction, and 56 percent sent to court or probation departments.

TABLE 16
 JUVENILE ARRESTS REPORTED, 1969-1974
 Specific Offense by Year

Offense	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974		Percent change	
						Number	Percent	1969-1974	1973-1974
Total	394,117	382,935	379,454	353,232	362,617	407,223	100.0	3.3	12.3
Law violations ^a	218,881	217,362	219,862	217,714	259,560	299,659	73.6	-	15.4
Felony level ^a	102,290	101,646	104,261	104,531	118,629	134,254	33.0	-	13.2
Homicide	228	182	235	321	280	365	0.1	60.1	30.4
Forcible rape	508	455	501	644	742	758	0.2	49.2	2.2
Robbery	4,289	4,436	5,137	6,271	7,048	7,585	1.9	76.8	7.6
Assault	3,882	4,374	5,246	6,374	7,179	8,290	2.0	113.6	15.5
Burglary	34,034	33,640	35,842	36,085	39,888	45,977	11.3	35.1	15.3
Grand theft	3,274	3,641	4,692	5,343	5,985	8,401	2.1	156.6	40.4
Motor vehicle theft	17,875	17,009	16,764	15,861	14,318	15,287	3.8	-14.5	6.8
Forgery, checks, credit cards ^a	-	-	-	-	808	839	0.2	-	3.8
Drug law violations ^a	36,955	36,659	34,800	32,448	35,072	38,028	9.3	-	8.4
Marijuana ^a	17,052	20,162	18,454	21,034	29,654	32,880	8.1	-	10.9
All other ^a	19,903	16,497	16,346	11,414	5,418	5,148	1.3	-	-5.0
Arson	1,245	1,250	1,044	1,184	1,282	1,495	0.4	20.1	16.6
All other ^a	-	-	-	-	6,027	7,229	1.8	-	19.9
Misdemeanor level ^a	116,591	115,716	115,601	113,183	140,931	165,405	40.6	-	17.4
Assault and battery	8,766	8,308	9,464	9,743	10,199	12,044	3.0	37.4	18.1
Petty theft	50,356	53,855	54,034	49,493	50,917	63,589	15.6	26.3	24.9
Checks and credit cards ^a	-	-	-	-	81	81	0.0	-	0.0
Drug law violations ^a	-	-	-	-	6,606	8,153	2.0	-	23.4
Weapons	2,679	2,481	2,543	2,562	2,403	2,537	0.6	-5.3	5.6
Drunk driving	1,034	1,176	1,440	1,691	1,924	3,735	0.9	261.2	94.1
Drunk ^a	-	-	-	-	7,701	8,865	2.2	-	15.1
Disturbing the peace	12,634	13,289	11,557	11,633	9,994	10,695	2.6	-15.3	7.0
Glue sniffing ^a	-	-	-	-	2,554	2,052	0.5	-	-19.7
Malicious mischief	18,926	17,529	16,494	17,957	15,846	17,611	4.3	-6.9	11.1
Liquor law violations ^a	18,714	15,810	17,056	17,635	9,778	10,928	2.7	-	11.8
All other ^a	3,482	3,268	3,013	2,473	22,928	25,115	6.2	-	9.5
Delinquent tendencies ^a	175,236	165,573	159,592	135,518	103,057	107,564	26.4	-	4.4
Police disposition									
Handled within department	40.8	40.5	40.2	40.4	40.0	39.2			
Other jurisdiction	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.2			
Juvenile court or probation department	55.6	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.6	57.6			

^a1973 and 1974 not comparable with prior years due to changes in offense groupings.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

PERSONNEL

The growth of personnel in criminal justice agencies increased 4.3 in 1974 over 1973, somewhat lower than corresponding increases in crimes (8.5 percent) and arrests (6.4 percent).

Public defense personnel showed the greatest increase, 70.6 percent, during the 1969-1974 period, and also the greatest increase for 1974 over 1973, 12.6 percent.

Prosecution is the only major area which showed a decrease in personnel in 1974 over 1973. Within the total prosecution category the clerical staff and investigators decreased, while attorneys and "all other" increased. The clerical staff decrease follows a sharp increase of over 40 percent during 1973.

Department of Corrections showed an increase of 7.8 percent. The segment of guidance and counseling staff showed 16.5 percent increase, followed closely by correctional officers with 16.2 percent. Parole officers decreased by 11.0 percent. This represents a shift to an increase in the institutional workload over a parallel decrease in the parole workload.

Over the five-year period, within the law enforcement category, civilian personnel increased at a faster rate than sworn personnel. This would seem to indicate a trend to replace sworn personnel with civilian personnel where appropriate. The nationwide average rate of law enforcement employees reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is 2.4 percent per 1,000 inhabitants, including civilian employees. California's rate is 3.0 percent per 1,000. Of the total law enforcement employees, 75.7 percent are sworn personnel and 24.3 are civilian.

Courts, with a 0.2 percent increase, in 1974 over 1973 showed the least change with municipal courts increasing by 3.4 percent and justice courts decreasing by 5.3 percent. This could represent an off-setting trend whereby justice courts are being replaced by municipal courts in the more populous areas.

TABLE 17

CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1969-1974

Agency	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent change	
							1969-1974	1973-1974
Total	72,853	77,887	81,782	83,604	86,933	90,661	24.4	4.3
Law enforcement	51,104	55,320	57,099	58,028	59,697	62,020	21.4	3.9
Police departments	29,468	31,173	32,321	32,866	33,477	34,811	18.1	4.0
Sworn	23,583	24,389	25,123	25,480	25,979	26,597	12.8	2.4
Civilian	5,885	6,784	7,198	7,386	7,498	8,214	39.6	9.5
Sheriff's office	14,289	15,950	17,215	17,461	18,173	18,961	32.7	4.3
Sworn	10,841	12,252	12,993	13,218	13,570	14,132	30.4	4.1
Civilian	3,448	3,698	4,222	4,243	4,603	4,829	40.1	4.9
California Highway Patrol	7,057	7,858	7,215	7,267	7,565	7,484	6.1	-1.1
Sworn	5,424	5,674	5,513	5,464	5,695	5,555	2.4	-2.5
Civilian	1,633	2,184	1,702	1,803	1,870	1,929	18.1	3.2
University of California Police	290	339	348	354	386	372	28.3	+3.6
Sworn	257	300	301	298	294	281	9.3	-4.4
Civilian	33	39	47	56	92	91	175.8	-1.1
Bay Area Rapid Transit ^a	-	-	-	80	96	98	-	2.1
Sworn	-	-	-	63	80	82	-	2.5
Civilian	-	-	-	17	16	16	-	0.0
California State Police ^b	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	-
Sworn	-	-	-	-	-	278	-	-
Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Prosecution ^c	2,786	2,506	3,227	3,406	4,416	4,329	55.4	-2.0
Attorneys	1,074	993	1,315	1,380	1,488	1,671	55.6	12.3
Investigators	514	427	568	608	726	655	27.4	-9.8
Clerical staff	1,166	1,002	1,244	1,303	1,873	1,649	41.4	-12.0
All other	32	84	100	115	329	354	1006.3	7.6
Public defense ^d	914	929	1,120	1,236	1,385	1,559	70.6	12.6
Attorneys	604	619	745	816	883	978	61.9	10.8
Investigators	103	108	125	135	158	171	66.0	8.2
Clerical staff	194	193	241	266	321	362	86.6	12.8
All other	13	9	9	19	23	48	269.2	108.7
Courts - authorized judgeship	1,084	1,105	1,160	1,186	1,213	1,215	12.1	0.2
Superior	487	503	534	564	573	573	17.7	0.0
Judgeship	408	416	443	471	477	478	17.2	0.2
Auxiliary ^e	79	87	91	93	96	95	20.3	-1.0

TABLE 17 - Continued

CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME PERSONNEL, 1969-1974

Agency	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent change	
							1969-1974	1973-1974
Municipal	346	358	384	392	414	428	23.7	3.4
Judgeship	326	337	356	365	376	384	17.8	2.1
Auxiliary ^e	20	21	28	27	38	44	120.0	15.8
Justice	251	244	242	230	226	214	-14.7	-5.3
Corrections	16,965	18,027	19,176	19,748	20,222	21,538	27.0	6.5
Probation	6,749	7,727	8,545	8,791	9,172	9,826	45.6	7.1
Probation officers	4,672	5,353	5,865	6,147	6,356	6,598	41.2	3.8
All other	2,077	2,374	2,680	2,644	2,816	3,228	55.4	14.6
Department of Corrections	6,876	6,856	7,042	7,430	7,387	7,960	15.8	7.8
Correctional officers	2,877	2,863	2,916	3,173	3,558	4,134	43.7	16.2
Parole officers	493	571	637	630	647	576	16.8	-11.0
Guidance and counseling staff	665	614	617	670	328	382	-42.6	16.5
All other	2,841	2,808	2,872	2,957	2,854	2,868	1.0	0.5
California Youth Authority	3,340	3,444	3,589	3,527	3,663	3,752	12.3	2.4
Correctional officers	421	389	407	410	430	471	11.9	9.5
Parole officers	381	380	391	428	438	431	13.1	-1.6
Guidance and counseling staff	777	836	948	784	960	954	22.8	-0.6
All other	1,761	1,839	1,843	1,905	1,835	1,896	7.7	3.3

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

^b California State Police unavailable prior to 1974.

^c Incomplete reporting prior to 1973.

^d Court appointed attorneys not included.

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

Note: One day count of personnel taken June 30 with the exception of police departments, sheriff's offices, California Highway Patrol, and University of California police which was December 31 in 1969 through 1972 and October 31 in 1973 and 1974.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

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

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

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

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures for criminal justice agencies' operating costs continued to rise with a 13.5 percent increase during the past fiscal year. Over the five-year period, there was an 87.2 percent increase. The comparison of expenditures (Table 18) with the one day counts of personnel (Table 17) indicate an inflationary effect. The growth in personnel is consistently lower than the spiraling increases in expenditures. The rate of expenditures was three times greater than the rate of personnel growth, 13.5 to 4.3, respectively for 1974 over 1973.

The largest expenditures in Fiscal Year 1973-1974 were for law enforcement, accounting for 55.9 percent of the total. Corrections accounted for 28.9 percent, courts 6.8, prosecution 3.7, court related 3.1, and public defense 1.6.

Although expenditures in the area of public defense were the smallest, this area represented the fastest growing category for the past five years. It registered the largest percent increase in expenditures in Fiscal Year 1973-1974 with 17.1 percent.

The category showing the next largest percent change was prosecution, with a 15.7 percent increase.

Corrections category ranked third (14.9 percent), with the Department of Corrections showing a 19.4 percent increase, and probation 17.1. These two segments accounted for the largest increases in this category.

Courts and court related expenditures rose 14.1 and 9.3 percent, respectively.

Law enforcement increased 12.7 percent with the highest increase attributed to the state police, followed by the sheriffs' offices.

TABLE 18
CALIFORNIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEARS 1968-1969 THROUGH 1973-1974^a
 Data Shown in Thousands of Dollars

Agency	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	Percent change	
							68-69/ 73-74	72-73/ 73-74
Total	\$977,673	\$1,133,461	\$1,295,856	\$1,429,104	\$1,612,367	\$1,829,882	87.2	13.5
Law enforcement	531,381	618,773	716,728	797,950	908,064	1,023,344	92.6	12.7
California Highway Patrol	96,816	110,875	121,933	126,520	138,706	153,377	58.4	10.6
Police departments	317,548	368,698	428,057	480,146	534,373	602,521	89.7	12.8
Sheriffs' offices	115,738	137,332	164,300	188,445	231,089	262,881	127.1	13.8
State police	1,279	1,868	2,437	2,839	3,896	4,566	256.9	17.2
Prosecution (D.A.)	28,838	35,724	42,655	49,547	58,073	67,162	132.9	15.7
Defense (public defenders)	9,387	13,806	17,753	21,785	25,238	29,555	214.8	17.1
Courts	68,058	76,233	86,899	98,285	109,165	124,562	83.0	14.1
Superior courts	26,149	29,568	34,042	38,805	43,224	49,973	91.1	15.6
Municipal courts	35,721	39,935	45,326	51,574	57,283	65,108	82.3	13.7
Justice courts	6,188	6,730	7,531	7,906	8,659	9,481	53.2	9.5
Court related	33,306	38,017	43,119	46,876	51,163	55,936	67.9	9.3
Constables and marshals	11,704	13,608	15,801	17,205	18,661	20,792	77.6	11.4
Court reporters and transcripts	578	590	676	727	892	882	52.6	-1.2
County clerks	16,267	18,695	21,101	22,732	24,755	27,266	67.6	10.1
Grand juries	783	940	1,149	1,131	1,398	1,593	103.5	13.9
Law libraries	100	100	96	97	108	110	9.5	1.8
Miscellaneous ^b	3,874	4,084	4,296	4,984	5,349	5,294	36.6	-1.0
Corrections	306,702	350,909	388,703	414,661	460,664	529,324	72.6	14.9
Jails and rehabilitation	51,984	58,366	67,880	76,289	82,601	92,393	77.7	11.9
Probation	95,437	114,616	130,678	140,957	156,043	182,719	91.5	17.1
Department of Corrections	104,798	113,981	118,060	123,230	140,014	167,148	59.5	19.4
California Youth Authority	54,488	63,946	72,085	74,185	82,007	87,065	59.8	6.2

^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.

Note: Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Sources: State of California Governor's Budget.

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

TABLE 19
 FELONY CRIMES REPORTED, 1973-1974
 Seven Major Offenses by County

	1973	1974	Percent change 1973-1974 ^a
Statewide total	740,157	802,955	8.5
Crimes against persons	116,506	127,479	9.4
Property crimes	623,651	675,476	8.3
Alameda	50,262	51,101	1.7
Crimes against persons	8,130	8,374	3.0
Property crimes	42,132	42,727	1.4
Alpine	102	181	-
Crimes against persons	5	6	-
Property crimes	97	175	-
Amador	244	271	11.1
Crimes against persons	12	14	16.7
Property crimes	232	257	10.8
Butte	2,780	3,072	10.5
Crimes against persons	281	294	4.6
Property crimes	2,499	2,778	11.2
Calaveras	362	471	30.1
Crimes against persons	40	70	75.0
Property crimes	322	401	24.5
Colusa	334	425	27.2
Crimes against persons	53	79	49.1
Property crimes	281	346	23.1
Contra Costa	18,605	20,804	11.8
Crimes against persons	2,612	3,140	20.2
Property crimes	15,993	17,664	10.4
Del Norte	299	372	24.4
Crimes against persons	62	78	25.8
Property crimes	237	294	24.1
El Dorado	2,392	2,387	-0.2
Crimes against persons	224	226	0.9
Property crimes	2,168	2,161	-0.3

TABLE 19 - Continued
 FELONY CRIMES REPORTED, 1973-1974
 Seven Major Offenses by County

	1973	1974	Percent change 1973-1974 ^a
Fresno	18,107	20,327	12.3
Crimes against persons	1,940	2,305	18.8
Property crimes	16,167	18,022	11.5
Glenn	382	428	12.0
Crimes against persons	56	39	-30.4
Property crimes	326	389	19.3
Humboldt	2,530	2,895	14.4
Crimes against persons	292	316	8.2
Property crimes	2,238	2,579	15.2
Imperial	1,856	2,134	15.0
Crimes against persons	222	291	31.1
Property crimes	1,634	1,843	12.8
Inyo	334	378	13.2
Crimes against persons	60	66	10.0
Property crimes	274	312	13.9
Kern	10,809	13,682	26.6
Crimes against persons	1,746	1,739	-0.4
Property crimes	9,063	11,943	31.8
Kings	1,538	1,778	15.6
Crimes against persons	196	259	32.1
Property crimes	1,342	1,519	13.2
Lake	709	775	9.3
Crimes against persons	144	76	-47.2
Property crimes	565	699	23.7
Lassen	305	306	0.3
Crimes against persons	69	31	-55.1
Property crimes	236	275	16.5
Los Angeles	299,571	317,771	6.1
Crimes against persons	58,051	62,001	6.8
Property crimes	241,520	255,770	5.9

TABLE 19 - Continued
 FELONY CRIMES REPORTED, 1973-1974
 Seven Major Offenses by County

	1973	1974	Percent change 1973-1974 ^a
Madera	1,008	1,487	47.5
Crimes against persons	150	210	40.0
Property crimes	858	1,277	48.8
Marin	4,574	5,348	16.9
Crimes against persons	478	474	-0.8
Property crimes	4,096	4,874	19.0
Mariposa	130	175	-
Crimes against persons	12	22	-
Property crimes	118	153	-
Mendocino	1,274	1,690	32.7
Crimes against persons	242	242	0.0
Property crimes	1,032	1,448	40.3
Merced	2,067	2,523	22.1
Crimes against persons	215	331	54.0
Property crimes	1,852	2,192	18.4
Modoc	70	154	-
Crimes against persons	6	14	-
Property crimes	64	140	-
Mono	388	376	-3.1
Crimes against persons	37	64	73.0
Property crimes	351	312	-11.1
Monterey	6,759	7,018	3.8
Crimes against persons	901	991	10.0
Property crimes	5,858	6,027	2.9
Napa	1,850	1,888	2.1
Crimes against persons	188	174	-7.4
Property crimes	1,662	1,714	3.1
Nevada	715	836	16.9
Crimes against persons	51	101	98.0
Property crimes	664	735	10.7

TABLE 19 - Continued
 FELONY CRIMES REPORTED, 1973-1974
 Seven Major Offenses by County

	1973	1974	Percent change 1973-1974 ^a
Orange	47,911	54,757	14.3
Crimes against persons	5,081	5,916	16.4
Property crimes	42,830	48,841	14.0
Placer	1,860	2,913	56.6
Crimes against persons	157	403	156.7
Property crimes	1,703	2,510	47.4
Plumas	372	459	23.4
Crimes against persons	57	46	-19.3
Property crimes	315	413	31.1
Riverside	19,471	21,554	10.7
Crimes against persons	2,734	2,801	2.5
Property crimes	16,737	18,753	12.0
Sacramento	24,716	26,908	8.9
Crimes against persons	2,745	3,556	29.5
Property crimes	21,971	23,352	6.3
San Benito	437	454	3.9
Crimes against persons	44	64	45.5
Property crimes	393	390	-0.8
San Bernardino	22,643	26,070	15.1
Crimes against persons	3,292	3,475	5.6
Property crimes	19,351	22,595	16.8
San Diego	39,046	45,346	16.1
Crimes against persons	4,589	6,037	31.6
Property crimes	34,457	39,309	14.1
San Francisco	38,784	37,042	-4.5
Crimes against persons	8,131	7,731	-4.9
Property crimes	30,653	29,311	-4.4
San Joaquin	10,895	10,874	-0.2
Crimes against persons	1,394	1,777	27.5
Property crimes	9,501	9,097	-4.3

TABLE 19 - Continued
 FELONY CRIMES REPORTED, 1973-1974
 Seven Major Offenses by County

	1973	1974	Percent change 1973-1974 ^a
San Luis Obispo	2,559	2,877	12.4
Crimes against persons	376	478	27.1
Property crimes	2,183	2,399	9.9
San Mateo	16,078	17,241	7.2
Crimes against persons	1,975	2,012	1.9
Property crimes	14,103	15,229	8.0
Santa Barbara	5,762	6,657	15.5
Crimes against persons	652	780	19.6
Property crimes	5,110	5,877	15.0
Santa Clara	30,429	35,068	15.2
Crimes against persons	2,920	3,575	22.4
Property crimes	27,509	31,493	14.5
Santa Cruz	4,810	5,290	10.0
Crimes against persons	601	761	26.6
Property crimes	4,209	4,529	7.6
Shasta	1,922	1,989	3.5
Crimes against persons	262	195	-25.6
Property crimes	1,660	1,794	8.1
Sierra	78	126	-
Crimes against persons	13	15	-
Property crimes	65	111	-
Siskiyou	513	599	16.8
Crimes against persons	63	104	65.1
Property crimes	450	495	10.0
Solano	5,319	5,611	5.5
Crimes against persons	733	844	15.1
Property crimes	4,586	4,767	3.9
Sonoma	7,270	7,149	-1.7
Crimes against persons	733	667	-9.0
Property crimes	6,537	6,482	-0.8

TABLE 19 - Continued
 FELONY CRIMES REPORTED, 1973-1974
 Seven Major Offenses by County

	1973	1974	Percent change 1973-1974 ^a
Stanislaus	6,036	6,756	11.9
Crimes against persons	849	882	3.9
Property crimes	5,187	5,874	13.2
Sutter	889	1,146	28.9
Crimes against persons	64	128	100.0
Property crimes	825	1,018	23.4
Tehama	679	602	-11.3
Crimes against persons	83	88	6.0
Property crimes	596	514	-13.8
Trinity	187	198	-
Crimes against persons	21	26	-
Property crimes	166	172	-
Tulare	5,459	6,699	22.7
Crimes against persons	646	877	35.8
Property crimes	4,813	5,822	21.0
Tuolumne	758	718	-5.3
Crimes against persons	88	100	13.6
Property crimes	670	618	-7.8
Ventura	10,709	11,975	11.8
Crimes against persons	1,074	1,337	24.5
Property crimes	9,635	10,638	10.4
Yolo	3,092	3,510	13.5
Crimes against persons	460	572	24.3
Property crimes	2,632	2,938	11.6
Yuba	1,117	1,314	17.6
Crimes against persons	194	205	5.7
Property crimes	923	1,109	20.2

^aPercent change not calculated when county totals are less than 200.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY

GENERAL TERMS

ADULT: a person 18 years of age or older.

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

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

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

CRIMINAL RECORD: criminal record at the time of arrest which led to the disposition of the defendant indicated in the reports.

NONE: no arrests

MINOR: one or more arrests with no disposition, or any number of convictions of less than 90 days jail, or fine, or probation of less than two years.

MAJOR: any number of convictions with sentences of 90 days or more jail, or probation of two years or more.

PRISON: any number of prison commitments.

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

EXISTING CRIMINAL STATUS: criminal status at time of arrest for the prosecuted offense.

NONE: not under commitment.

PROBATION: on probation with California, federal, or other state agencies.

PAROLE: on parole with California, federal, or other state agencies.

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

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

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

JUVENILE: a person 17 years old and under.

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

LOWER COURTS: municipal and justice courts.

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

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

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

PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD: see criminal record.

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

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

SENTENCE: see disposition or punishment.

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

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS (UCR): crimes required to be reported to the FBI.

ADULT PROCESSING TERMS

ABSCOND: to leave the judicial jurisdiction without consent.

CIVIL COMMITMENT: criminal proceedings are suspended while defendant undergoes treatment at the California Rehabilitation Center for Narcotic Addicts, with the Department of Mental Hygiene for mentally disordered sex offenders, or for insanity.

DISPOSITION: action taken as a result of an arrest; for example, released by law enforcement, dismissed or sentenced by a judge.

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION: a caseload consisting of no more than 50 probationers who receive more intensive and individual supervision than regular probation caseloads. These caseloads are subsidized by the state for offenders retained in the county for treatment rather than commitments to state prison.

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

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

PROBATION WITH JAIL: type of disposition rendered upon conviction which imposes a jail term to be served prior to probation status.

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

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

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

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

JUVENILE PROCESSING TERMS

DELINQUENT ACTS: violation of laws by a juvenile under provisions of Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

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

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

INFORMAL PROBATION: informal supervision between the probation officer and the parent or guardian of a minor in lieu of filing a juvenile court petition under Section 654 of Welfare and Institutions Code.

INITIAL PETITION: the first petition filed for a court hearing in behalf of a juvenile.

INITIAL REFERRAL: juveniles not actively being supervised at the time of referral to a given probation department.

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

PETITION: the formal presentation of information for a juvenile alleging an offense, similar to a criminal complaint.

JUVENILE PROBATION - FORMAL: minor is declared a ward of the court and is on probation for an indeterminate amount of time.

JUVENILE PROBATION - NON-WARDSHIP: minor is granted probation without wardship for a specific time not to exceed six months.

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

VIOLATE: suspend probation or parole of a juvenile.

WARDSHIP: state or condition of being under the care or guardianship of the juvenile court.

OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

CRIMES REPORTED LEVEL

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

Crimes Against Persons^a

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

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

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

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

Property crimes^a

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

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

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

ARREST LEVEL

(Penal Code Sections Unless Indicated Otherwise)

Homicide -	187, 192 (except vehicular manslaughter)
Manslaughter, Vehicle -	192.3a
Forcible Rape -	261(1), 261(2), 261(3), 261(4), 261(5), 220/261, 664/261
Robbery -	211, 200/211, 664/211

^aDefinitions of specific offenses taken from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Assault - 69, 71, 148.1, 148.4(2), 149, 664/187, 203, 216, 217, 218, 219.2, 221, 222, 241, 243, 244, 245a, 245b, 246, 247, 273a, 347, 375.4, 401, 405a, 588a, 4500, 4501, 4501.5, 12303, 12304, 12308, 12309, 12310, 12352 HS, 12354 HS, 23110b VC

Burglary - 459, 664/459, 464

Theft - 72, 115, 134, 182.4, 424, 474, 481, 484b, 485, 487, 487.1, 487.2, 487.3, 664/487, 495, 496, 496a, 502.7e, 503, 504a, 506, 508, 530, 532, 538, 543, 556 IC, 666, 667, 1733 IC, 3020a IC, 10855 VC, 11022 BP, 11483(2) WI, 25541 CC, 17410 WI

Motor Vehicle Theft - 487.3, 664/487.3, 499d, 10851 VC, 664/10851 VC

Forgery, Checks, Credit Cards - 470, 664/470, 472, 475, 475a, 476, 476(a), 476a(b), 477, 480, 484e(4), 484(f)1, 484(f)2, 484(g), 484h, 484i(b), 4463 VC

Other Sex Law Violations - 261.5, 265, 266, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266i, 267, 285, 286, 220/286, 664/286, 288, 288a, 288b, 311, 314, 647a

Drug Law Violations
 Marijuana - 11357 HS, 11358 HS, 11359 HS, 11360 HS, 11361 HS

All Other - 4234 BP, 4237 BP, 4390 BP, 11155 HS, 11162 HS, 11173 HS, 11174 HS, 11350 HS, 11351 HS, 11352 HS, 11353 HS, 11354 HS, 11355 HS, 11363 HS, 11366 HS, 11368 HS, 11377 HS, 11378 HS, 11379 HS, 11380 HS, 11382 HS, 11383 HS, 23106 VC,

Weapons - 171(c).1, 171(c).2, 626.9, 4502, 12020, 12021, 12025, 12090, 12220, 12420, 12520, 12560

Drunk Driving - 23101 VC

Hit and Run - 20001 VC

Escape - 107, 109, 2041, 2042, 3002 WI, 4530, 4530a, 4530b, 4532a, 4532b, 4533, 4534, 4535, 4550.1, 4550.2, 6330 WI

Kidnapping - 207, 209, 210, 278, 4503

Bookmaking - 337a

All Other Felony Offenses -