APPENDIX

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DATA CHARACTERISTICS AND KNOWN LIMITATIONS

CRIMES
Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)

- Crime data from the UCR Program have been published continuously for 49 years and are available in a somewhat consistent format since 1952.
- The number of reported murder, forcible rape, and aggravated assault crimes represents known victims, while for robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson, the number represents known incidents.
- If multiple crimes occur during the same event, only the most serious (based upon a hierarchy) is counted. Arson is the exception.

ARRESTS
Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR)

- Arrest data from the MACR reporting system date back to 1957. Prior to 1957, only adult felony arrest data were available.
- If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, MACR selects only the most serious offense, based on the severity of possible punishment.
- Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.
- The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data.
- In order to display meaningful trend information, 1995 data presented on pages 27 through 59 include estimated data for the Bakersfield and Oakland Police Departments. When combined, arrest data for these two agencies comprise a significant percentage of statewide data.

  The Bakersfield Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for February through December 1995. The 1995 estimates for this agency were calculated by averaging the number of arrests reported for 1992, 1993, and 1994. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count (after the January 1995 data reported by the agency were extracted). The Oakland Police Department was unable to provide any arrest data for 1995. This department requested that the number of arrests reported by their agency for 1994 be reduced by five percent to create 1995 estimates. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count.

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS
Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)

- Disposition data from the OBTS system are available from 1975. The OBTS system, which began with a 25 percent sample in four counties in 1973, became operational on a statewide basis in 1975. All 58 counties were reporting by 1978.
- OBTS data are grouped by the year of disposition regardless of the year in which the arrest occurred.
- Adult Felony Arrest Disposition data represent final dispositions equal to approximately 65-75 percent of the total adult felony arrests made during a calendar year. Therefore, final dispositions may occur in a year following the year of arrest.
- The 1996 OBTS report file was accessed in May 1998. The 1997 OBTS file was accessed in September 1998. The 1998 OBTS file was accessed in November 1999. The 1999 file was accessed in May 2001. The 2000 file was accessed in July 2001. The 2001 file was accessed in June 2002 and is considered preliminary.
- Caution should be used when comparing conviction and nonconviction dispositions since budget constraints necessitated the processing of conviction dispositions on a priority basis. The impact of this procedural change has yet to be determined.
- Only the final disposition of an arrest event is selected for statistical purposes. Intermediate dispositions (diversion programs, suspended proceedings, reopenings, retrials, or subsequent actions) are not included in OBTS data.
- If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, OBTS selects only the most serious offense, based on the severity of possible punishment. If there are multiple court dispositions, OBTS selects the most serious court disposition and the associated offense.
- OBTS data on state institutional commitments may vary from information compiled and reported by other state agencies because of differences in the data collection systems and criteria.
- The OBTS file includes some persons whose age at arrest was under 18. These minors received a final disposition in adult court under provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code sections 602, 707(a), 707(b), 707(c), and 707.1(a).

ADULT CORRECTIONS

- Adult corrections data are compiled from a number of sources and are complete from 1966. State supervision data are available from 1960, and state institutional data are available from 1952.
- The source for county and city jail data is now the California Board of Corrections (BOC) "Jail Profile Survey." Data will not match previously published data due to the change in data source.
- Counts may not add to the total due to projections and rounding of numbers made by the BOC.
- CJSC jail population counts in this publication are based on type II, III, and IV facilities only. Some juveniles may be included.
- Probation data include adults placed on supervised probation only. Court probation, diversion, and summary probation are not included.
- Persons are counted once for each jurisdiction. Therefore, data include original grants of probation and do not include subsequent grants of probation to persons already under probation supervision ordered by the same level court in the same county. Also, the probationers under jurisdiction of both superior and lower courts (or unified courts) and any who are jurisdictional cases of more than one county are counted more than one time in statewide totals.
- Labels were changed from Superior and Lower court to Felony and Misdemeanor offense because of court unification.
- For 2001, data submitted by San Bernardino County and Yolo County were missing three months of reporting due to data system problems. San Francisco County did not report data for 2001 due to data system problems.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES AND PERSONNEL

- Expenditure data, as published in previous Crime and Delinquency publications, are available from the 1967/68 fiscal year while personnel data are available from 1969.
- The UCR definition specifies that law enforcement agencies should only report personnel paid by funds designated for law enforcement.
- Expenditure data for 2000/2001 were not available from the Office of the State Controller in time for inclusion in this publication.
- The 1996 data collection survey forms were revised in an attempt to collect counts on the number of criminal justice personnel employed by prosecutors, public defenders and probation departments, regardless of the funding source. Prior to 1996, counts excluded state- and federally-funded positions.

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS AGAINST PEACE OFFICERS

- Citizens' Complaints Against Peace Officers has been collected since 1981. Data are available in a statewide total only.
- Because of the nature of the requirements of Penal Code section 832.5, reporting definitions and procedures may vary among individual reporting agencies.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Reporting of Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance began in July 1986. The first full year of reporting was 1987.
- The definition of "domestic violence" is subject to varying interpretations by law enforcement agencies. As a result, different types of domestic relationships are included in the data base.
- San Francisco Police Department did not report data from April 1997 to December 1999.
- Included in the data are any cases which resulted in a report being written by the responding law enforcement agencies. Data, therefore, include both cases where an arrest was made and those where circumstances did not warrant an arrest.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY

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

ADJUDICATION: the formal hearing and settling of a case by judicial procedure.

ADULT: a person 18 years of age or older.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: an unlawful attack or attempted 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 (UCR definition).

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

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

ARREST RATE: the number of arrests per 100,000 population. See computational formulas page for further explanation.

ARSON: any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. (UCR definition).

AUTOMATED CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEM (ACHS): a centralized, automated system containing criminal history summary information on persons arrested and fingerprinted in California.

AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION: the average number of inmates housed in a local facility per day. The number includes inmates housed in single cells, double cells, dormitories (multiple occupancy cells), disabled housing, disciplinary segregation, and administrative segregation. The values reported are based upon each facility's "early morning" count. See Type I, II, III, and IV Facilities.

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS (BOC): the state agency which develops and maintains standards for the construction and operation of local jail and juvenile detention facilities.

BURGLARY: the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted burglary is included (UCR definition).

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX (CCI): a group of offenses chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses, chosen because of their seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public, are willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. These offenses are reported according to definitions taken from the FBI's *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.*

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (CDC): the state agency that has jurisdiction over the California Rehabilitation Center and the California prison system.

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

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE 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.

CASELOAD: the total number of clients or cases on probation or under supervision with a given agency.

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

CITATION: a written order, issued by the police for a violation, to appear before a magistrate or probation officer at a later date.

CIVIL COMMITMENT: a type of commitment in which criminal proceedings are suspended while a defendant undergoes treatment at the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) as a narcotic addict.

CLEARANCE: an offense is cleared or "solved" for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution or cited to juvenile authorities. In certain situations a clearance may be counted by "exceptional means" when the police definitely know the identity of the offender, have enough information to support an arrest, and know the location of the offender but for some reason cannot take the offender into custody.

CLEARANCE RATE: method used to determine the percentage of crimes cleared. The rate is based on the number of crimes reported.

COMBINED CASES: cases declined by the prosecutor in favor of other counts/cases.

COMMITMENT: a warrant, order, or process by which the court directs a judicial officer to take a person to a correctional facility.

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

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE: a drug, substance, or immediate precursor which is included in Schedules I through V inclusive, as set forth in Health and Safety Code Sections 11054 through 11058. These would include heroin, marijuana, amphetamines, barbiturates, and psychedelics.

CONVICTION: a judgment, based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer or on the guilty plea of the defendant, that the defendant is guilty.

CORRECTIONS: those agencies or facilities concerned with the custody, confinement, supervision, or treatment of alleged or adjudicated offenders.

COURT: an agency of the judicial branch of government, authorized or established by statute or constitution, having one or more judicial officers on its staff. A court has the authority to decide upon controversies in law and disputed matters of fact brought before it. Because of court consolidation we no longer distinguish between lower court and superior court.

CRC: see California Rehabilitation Center.

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

CRIME INDEX: crimes chosen to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. See California Crime Index and FBI Crime Index.

CRIME RATE: the number of reported crimes per 100,000 general population. See computational formulas page for further explanation.

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

CYA: see California Department of the Youth Authority.

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

DEFERRED PAROLE REVOCATION: action taken by a prosecutor to revoke the parole status of an offender to return the subject to state prison in lieu of filing new charges.

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

DETERMINATE SENTENCING: sentencing which, by law, requires imposition of a prescribed term of imprisonment.

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

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

DISPOSITION - LAW ENFORCEMENT: an action taken as the result of an arrest. Examples of police dispositions are: adults - released by law enforcement, referred to another jurisdiction, or a misdemeanor or felony complaint sought; juveniles - handled within the department, referred to another agency, or referred to the probation department or juvenile court.

DISPOSITION - PROSECUTOR: an action taken as the result of complaints which were requested by the arresting agency. Dispositions include granting a misdemeanor or a felony complaint, or denying a complaint for such reasons as lack of corpus, lack of sufficient evidence, interest of justice, complainant refuses to testify, witness unavailable, inadmissible search, deferred parole revocation, prefiling deferral and other.

DIVERSION: a disposition of a criminal defendant either before adjudication or following adjudication but prior to sentencing, in which the court directs the defendant to participate in a work, educational, or rehabilitation program.

DIVERSION DISMISSED: the successful completion of a diversion program.

DRUGS: see Controlled Substance.

FBI CRIME INDEX: the FBI chose seven crimes to serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These offenses include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. By congressional mandate, arson was added as the eighth index offense in 1979.

FELONY: a crime which is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the state prison (17 & 18 PC).

FILING: a document filed with the superior court clerk or county clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

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

FORCIBLE RAPE: the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included (UCR definition).

GRANT: the act of placing an adult on probation.

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

GLOSSARY

HOMICIDE: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter are included (UCR definition).

INCIDENT-BASED DATA SYSTEM: a data collection method which provides unique data for each recorded event (e.g., Monthly Arrest and Citation Register data base).

INFRACTION: an offense punishable by fine or other penalty, but not by incarceration.

JAIL: a county or city facility for incarceration of sentenced and unsentenced persons. See Type I, II, III, and IV Facilities.

JURISDICTION: the territory, subject matter, or person over which lawful authority may be exercised.

JUVENILE: a person under the age of 18.

LARCENY-THEFT: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and worthless checks) (UCR definition).

LOCAL SUPERVISION: local correctional agencies provide confinement, rehabilitation, and probation services for those sentenced to their care and also house persons awaiting trial or sentencing.

MANDATORY SENTENCING: sentencing mandated by law which limits judicial discretion for specific offenses and/or convicted offenders.

MISDEMEANOR: a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for up to one year.

MONTHLY ARREST AND CITATION REGISTER (MACR): a reporting system used to collect information on adult and juvenile arrests and citations by police and sheriffs' departments. This register contains data on arrest offenses, arrestee characteristics (age, gender, and race/ethnic group), and law enforcement dispositions.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (UCR definition).

NOT AGGRAVATED (SIMPLE) ASSAULT: assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim (UCR definition).

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

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

OUTPATIENT: a period of supervision following release from the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC).

PAROLE: an added period of control following release from prison (3000(a) PC).

PAROLE VIOLATION: violation of one or more of the conditions of parole or an illegal act for which parole is revoked rather than proceeding with criminal prosecution. See Deferred Parole Revocation.

PC (PENAL CODE): the California Penal Code contains statutes that define criminal offenses and specify corresponding punishments along with criminal justice system mandates and procedures.

PETITION TO REVOKE PROBATION: action taken by a prosecutor to revoke the probation status of an offender to return the subject to county jail or state prison.

POPULATION AT RISK: that portion of the total population, who because of like characteristics to the specific study group, are considered "at risk." For example, if one were studying juvenile arrestees, all persons between 10 and 17 years of age would constitute the at-risk population.

PRE-FILING DEFERRAL: action taken by a prosecutor to defer the filing of felony charges against a first-time offender who committed a less serious felony. A case is filed but there is no further disposition until the subject completes a diversionary program (e.g., support group, rehabilitation program).

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

PROBATION: a judicial requirement that a person fulfill certain conditions of behavior in lieu of a sentence to confinement. See Straight Probation.

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

PROBATION REVOCATION: see Petition to Revoke Probation.

PROPERTY CRIMES: crimes against property. This category includes burglary and motor vehicle theft.

PROPERTY OFFENSES: arrest offenses for crimes against property. This category includes burglary, theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, check, and access card offenses; and arson.

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

PUNISHMENT: penalty imposed for wrong doing; varies by type of crime committed. See Felony, Misdemeanor, and Infraction.

RATE: a comparison of a number of events to a population.

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

REVOCATION: cancellation or suspension of parole or probation.

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

ROBBERY: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by creating fear in the victim (UCR definition).

SECONDARY GRANT: a subsequent grant of probation in the same court for an adult still on probation for the initial grant.

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

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

STATE SUPERVISION: the state correctional system provides confinement, rehabilitation, and parole services. The principal provider of these services for adults is the California Department of Corrections (CDC), which includes the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC). Based on special circumstances, some adult offenders are placed in the California Youth Authority (CYA) and California Department of Mental Health (CDMH).

STATUS OFFENDER: a juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer of a juvenile court as having committed a status offense.

STATUS OFFENSE: an act or conduct, described by Welfare and Institutions Code section 601, which is declared by statute to be an offense but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile and which can be adjudicated only in juvenile court.

STRAIGHT PROBATION: probation granted to adults without condition or stipulation that the defendant serve time in jail as a condition of probation.

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

SUBSEQUENT GRANT: see Secondary Grant.

SUMMARY DATA SYSTEM: a data collection method based on the sum of the number of events/counts which occur in a specified period of time (e.g., Uniform Crime Reporting data base).

SUSTAINED: to affirm or approve as when an appellate court sustains the decision of a lower court.

SWORN PERSONNEL: a full-time employee of a law enforcement agency who has sworn to carry out law enforcement duties and has full arrest powers.

TERMINATED: satisfactorily completed specified term of probation.

TYPE I FACILITY: a local detention facility used for detainment of persons for not more than 96 hours after booking, excluding holidays. Type I facilities may also detain persons on a court order, for either their own safekeeping or sentence persons to a city jail as an inmate worker. This facility may also house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail, provided such placement in the facility is made voluntarily by the inmate. As used in this section, they define an inmate worker as a person assigned to do designed tasks outside his/her cell or dormitory, pursuant to the written policy of the facility, for a minimum of four hours each day on a five-day scheduled work week.

TYPE II FACILITY: a local detention facility for the detention of persons pending an arraignment, during a trial, or a sentence of commitment.

TYPE III FACILITY: a local detention facility used only for persons convicted and sentenced.

TYPE IV FACILITY: a local detention facility or portion of it designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR): a federal reporting system which provides data on crime based on police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the nation. DOJ administers and forwards the data for California to the federal program.

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

VIOLENT CRIMES: crimes against persons. This category includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

VIOLENT OFFENSES: arrest offenses for crimes against people. This category includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping.

YOUTH AUTHORITY: see California Department of the Youth Authority.

ARREST OFFENSE CODES

The following statutes and their offense groupings were valid at the time of the closeout of the 2001 arrest offense code file. All statutory codes listed are for Penal Code sections unless indicated as follows:

BP - Business and Professions Code
CC - Corporations Code
EC - Education Code
FA - Food and Agriculture Code
FC - Financial Code
FG - Fish and Game Code
GC - Government Code
HN - Harbors and Navigation Code
HS - Health and Safety Code
IC - Insurance Code
LC - Labor Code
MV - Military and Veterans Code
PR - Public Resources Code
RT - Revenue and Taxation Code
SH - Streets and Highways Code
UI - Unemployment Insurance Code
VC - Vehicle Code
WI - Welfare and Institutions Code

FELONY-LEVEL ARREST OFFENSES

Homicide - 128, 187(a), 189, 192(a), 192(b), 193(a), 193(b), 273ab, 399, 12310(a)

Forcible Rape - 220, 261, 261(a)(1), 261(a)(2), 261(a)(3), 261(a)(4), 261(a)(5), 261(a)(6), 261(a)(7), 262(a)(1), 262(a)(2), 262(a)(3), 262(a)(4), 262(a)(5), 264.1, 266c, 269(a)(1), 664/261

Robbery - 211, 212.5(a), 212.5(b), 212.5(c), 213(a)(1)(a), 213(b), 214, 215(a), 278.5(a), 664/211, 664/212.5(a), 664/212.5(b)

Assault - 69, 71, 76(a), 95.1, 139(a), 140, 140(a), 146e(b), 148(b), 148(c), 148(d), 148(d)(1), 148.1(a), 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.1(d), 148.3(b), 148.4(b)(1), 148.4(b)(2), 148.10(a), 149, 151(a)(2), 186.26(a), 186.26(c), 203, 205, 206, 217.1(a), 217.1(b), 218, 219, 219.1, 219.2, 222, 241.1, 241.4, 241.7, 242*, 242/243*, 243(c), 243(c)(1)*, 243(c)(2), 243(d), 243.1, 243.3*, 243.6*, 243.7, 243.9(a)*, 244, 244.5(b), 244.5(c), 245(a)(1)*, 245(a)(2), 245(a)(3), 245(b), 245(c), 245(d)(1), 245(d)(2), 245(d)(3), 245.2, 245.3, 245.5(a), 245.5(b), 245.5(c), 246*, 246.3*, 247(a), 247(b), 247.5*, 273a(a), 273d(a), 273.5(a), 347(a), 347(b), 368(a), 368(b)(1), 375(a)*, 375(d), 401, 405a, 405b, 417(b)*, 417(c), 417.1, 417.3, 417.6(a), 417.8, 422*, 422.7(a), 588a*, 601(a)(1), 601(a)(2), 625c, 664/187(a), 664/189, 1768.8(b), 1768.85(a)*, 1808.4(d), 4131.5, 4500, 4501, 4501.5, 11412, 11413(a), 11418(a), 11418(b)(1), 11418(b)(2), 11418(b)(3), 11418(c), 11418(d)*, 11418.5(a)*, 11419(a)*, 12303*, 12303.1(a), 12303.1(b), 12303.1(c), 12303.2, 12303.3, 12303.6, 12304*, 12305 HS, 12308, 12309, 12310(b), 12312, 12355(a), 12355(b), 15656(a), 21464(c) VC, 23110(b) VC, 38318(b) VC, 38318.5(b) VC

Kidnapping - 157, 207(a), 207(b), 207(c), 207(d), 208(b), 208(d), 209(a), 209(b), 209(b)(1), 209.5(a), 210, 278, 278.5(a), 280(b), 4503

Burglary - 459*, 460, 460(a), 460(b)*, 461, 461.1, 461.2, 463(a), 464, 664/459, 664/460, 664/460(a), 664/460(b)

Theft - 72, 115(a), 115.5(b), 116, 117, 134, 154(b), 155(b), 155.5(b), 156, 166(c)(4)*, 182(a)(4), 304 HN, 305 HN, 332(a)*, 334(a)*, 337.7, 350(a)*, 350(a)(2)*, 350(b), 368(c)*, 368(d)*, 368(e)*, 424.1, 424.2, 424.3, 424.4, 424.5, 424.6, 424.7, 463(b), 474, 481, 481.1(a), 483.5(a), 484(a)*, 484(b)*, 484b*, 484c, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487, 487(a), 487a(a), 487a(b), 487b, 487(b)(1)(a), 487(b)(3), 487(c)*, 487(d), 487d, 487e, 487g, 489, 495, 496(a), 496a(a), 496(c), 496c*, 496(d)*, 496(d)(a), 496(e), 497, 498(d), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499d, 502(c)(1)(a), 502(c)(1)(b), 502(c)(2), 502(c)(4), 502(c)(5), 502(c)(6)*, 502(c)(7)*, 502.5*, 502.7(a)(1)*, 502.7(a)(2)*, 502.7(a)(3)*, 502.7(a)(4)*, 502.7(a)(5)*, 502.7(b)(1)*, 502.7(b)(2), 502.7(c)*, 502.7(d)*, 502.7(g), 502.8(a)*, 502.8(b)*, 502.8(c), 502.8(d), 502.8(e), 502.8(f), 503*, 504*, 504a*, 504b*, 505*, 506*, 506b, 507*, 508*, 514*, 528, 529, 529a*, 529.1, 529.2, 529.3, 530*, 530.5(a)*, 532(a)*, 532a(1)*, 532a(2)*, 532a(3)*, 532a(4)*, 533, 534, 535, 537(a)(2), 537(c)(2)*, 537e(a)(3), 538*, 538.5, 540, 541, 542, 543, 548(a), 549, 550(a)(1), 550(a)(2), 550(a)(3), 550(a)(4), 550(a)(5), 550(a)(6), 550(a)(7), 550(a)(8), 550(b)(1), 550(b)(2), 550(b)(3), 560, 560.4, 566, 571(b), 577, 578, 580, 581, 593d(b), 620, 648*, 650 BP, 664/487, 666, 1733 IC, 1778 LC, 1871.4(a)(1) IC, 1871.4(a)(2) IC, 1871.4(a)(3) IC, 2101(a)(1) UI, 2102(a) UI, 2107 UI, 2108 UI, 2110 UI, 2110.5 UI, 2114 UI, 2116(a) UI, 2121 UI, 2255(b) CC, 3215 LC, 3352 FC, 3361 FC, 3531 FC, 4463(a)(1) VC, 4463(a)(2) VC, 7027.3 BP, 10250.52 BP, 10752(a) VC, 10752(b) VC, 10801 VC, 10802 VC, 10803(a) VC, 10803(b) VC, 10855 VC*, 10980(b) WI, 10980(c)(2) WI, 10980(d) WI, 10980(g)(2) WI, 11010(a) BP, 11019(a) BP, 11022(a) BP, 11320 BP, 11482.5 WI, 11483 WI*, 11483.5 WI, 11760(a) IC, 11880(a) IC, 14014(a) WI*, 14025(a) WI, 14107 WI, 17410 WI, 17511.12(a) BP, 17551(a) FA, 17551(b) FA, 18848 FA*, 22753(a) BP*, 25110 CC, 25401 CC, 25541 CC, 27443(a) GC, 27443(b) GC, 30475(b) RT, 30480 RT, 31110 CC, 31201 CC, 31410 CC, 31411 CC, 44209 HS, 94319.14(b) EC, 94320(f) EC, 94320(g) EC, 103800 HS

Motor Vehicle Theft - 487(d), 666.5(a), 10851(a) VC, 10851(b) VC, 10851(e) VC

Forgery, Checks, Access Cards - 113, 114, 470(a), 470(b), 470(c), 470(d)*, 470a*, 470b, 471, 472, 473, 475, 475(a), 475(b), 475(c)*, 476, 476a(a), 476a(b)*, 477, 478, 479, 480, 480(a), 484e(a), 484e(b), 484e(c), 484e(d), 484e(e), 484f(a), 484f(b), 484f(c), 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484i(b), 484i(c), 617, 664/470(a), 10980(e) WI

Arson - 451(a), 451(b), 451(c), 451(d), 451.5(a)(1), 452(a), 452(b), 452(c), 453(a), 453(b), 454(a)(1), 454(a)(2), 455

Drug Offenses

Narcotics - 11350(a) HS, 11350(b) HS, 11351 HS, 11351.5 HS, 11352(a) HS, 11352(b) HS, 11353(a) HS, 11353(b) HS, 11353(c) HS, 11354(a) HS

Marijuana - 11357(a) HS, 11358 HS, 11359 HS, 11360(a) HS, 11361(a) HS, 11361(b) HS

Dangerous Drugs - 11353.5 HS, 11353.7 HS, 11370.1(a) HS, 11375(b) HS, 11377(a) HS, 11378 HS, 11378.5 HS, 11379(a) HS, 11379(b) HS, 11379.5(a) HS, 11379.5(b) HS, 11380(a) HS, 11550(e) HS

All Other - 4324(a) BP, 4324(b) BP*, 4336(a) BP, 11104(a) HS, 11106(j) HS*, 11152 HS, 11153(a)(1) HS, 11154(a) HS, 11154(b) HS, 11155 HS, 11156 HS, 11157 HS, 11162.5(a) HS, 11166 HS, 11173(a) HS*, 11173(b) HS, 11173(c) HS, 11173(d) HS, 11174 HS, 11355 HS*, 11363 HS, 11364.7(b) HS, 11366 HS*, 11366.5(a) HS, 11366.5(b) HS, 11366.6 HS, 11366.7(b) HS, 11366.8(a) HS, 11366.8(b) HS, 11368 HS, 11370.6(a) HS, 11370.9(a) HS, 11370.9(b) HS, 11370.9(c) HS, 11371 HS, 11371.1 HS, 11379.6(a) HS, 11379.6(b) HS, 11382 HS, 11383(a) HS, 11383(b) HS, 11383(c)(1) HS, 11383(c)(2) HS, 11383(f) HS, 11390 HS, 11391 HS

Sex Offenses

Lewd or Lascivious - 266j, 269(a)(4), 288(a), 288(b)(1), 288(b)(2), 288(c)(1), 288(c)(2), 288.5(a)

All Other - 243.4(a), 243.4(b), 243.4(c)*, 261.5(a), 261.5(c), 261.5(d), 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266d, 266e, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266h(a), 266h(b), 266i, 266i(a)(1), 266i(b), 267, 269(a)(3), 269(a)(5), 285, 286(a), 286(b)(1), 286(b)(2), 286(c)(2), 286(d), 286(e), 286(f), 286(g), 286(h), 286(i), 286(j), 286(k), 288a(a), 288a(b)(1), 288a(b)(2), 288a(c), 288a(c)(1), 288a(c)(2), 288a(d)(1), 288a(d)(2), 288a(d)(3), 288a(e), 288a(f), 288a(g), 288a(h), 288a(i), 288a(j), 288a(k), 288.2(a)*, 288.2(b)*, 289(a), 289(a)(1), 289(a)(2), 289(b), 289(c), 289(d), 289(d)(1), 289(e), 289(f), 289(g), 289(h), 289(i), 289(j), 289.6(a)*, 289.6(a)(2), 290(a)(1)(a)*, 290(a)(1)(d)*, 290(f)(1), 290(f)(2), 290(g)(2), 290(g)(3), 311.1(a), 311.10(a), 311.11(b), 311.2(a)*, 311.2(b), 311.2(c)*, 311.2(d), 311.3(a)*, 311.4(a)*, 311.4(b), 311.4(c), 311.5*, 311.7*, 313.1(a)*, 313.1(b)*, 313.1(c)(1) *, 314.1*, 647f, 647.6(b), 647.6(c)(1), 647.6(c)(2), 664/286(b)(1), 664/286(b)(2), 664/286(c), 664/286(d), 664/286(e), 729(a)*

Driving Under the Influence - 655(f) HN, 23153(a) VC, 23153(b) VC, 23153(d) VC, 23175(a) VC, 23175.5 VC, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5 VC*

Hit-and-Run - 20001(a) VC, 20001(b)(1) VC, 20001(b)(2) VC

Weapons - 171b(a)(1), 171b(a)(2), 171b(a)(3), 171b(a)(4), 171b(a)(5), 171c, 171d.1, 171d.2, 186.28(a), 626.9(b), 626.9(d),

626.9(h), 626.9(i), 626.95(a), 626.10(a), 626.10(b)*, 4502(a), 4502(b), 8101(a) WI, 8101(b) WI, 8103(a)(1) WI, 8103(f)(1) WI, 12001.5, 12020(a)*, 12020(a)(1)*, 12020(a)(2)*, 12020(a)(3)*, 12020(a)(4)*, 12020(c)(7), 12020(c)(11), 12021(a)(1), 12021(b), 12021(c)(1), 12021(d), 12021(e), 12021(g)(1)*, 12021.1(a), 12021.1(c), 12023(a), 12025(a)(1)*, 12025(a)(2)*, 12025(a)(3)*, 12025(b)(2), 12025(b)(4), 12031, 12031(a)(1)*, 12031(a)(2)(a), 12031(a)(2)(b), 12031(a)(2)(c), 12031(a)(2)(f)*, 12034(b), 12034(c), 12034(d), 12035(b)(1), 12040(a), 12072(a)(1), 12072(a)(2), 12072(a)(3)(a), 12072(a)(4)*, 12072(a)(5)*, 12072(d), 12090, 12091, 12101(a)(1)*, 12101(b)(1)*, 12220(a), 12220(b), 12280(a)(1), 12280(b), 12316(b)(1)*, 12320, 12321, 12403.7(a)*, 12403.7(a)(7), 12403.7(d)*, 12403.7(g)*, 12422, 12520

Escape - 107, 109, 110, 836.6(a)*, 836.6(b)*, 871(b) WI, 1026.4(a), 1152(b) WI, 1370.5(a), 1768.7(a) WI, 1768.7(b) WI, 2042, 3002 WI, 4011.7*, 4530(a), 4530(b), 4530(c), 4532(a)(1), 4532(a)(2), 4532(b)(1), 4532(b)(2), 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536(a), 4550.1, 4550.2, 7326 WI

Bookmaking - 337a.1, 337a.2, 337a.3, 337a.4, 337a.5, 337a.6, 337i

All Other Felony Offenses

MISDEMEANOR-LEVEL ARREST OFFENSES

Manslaughter-Misd. - 192(c)(2), 192.5(b), 193(c)(2)

Assault and Battery - 71*, 147, 148(a), 148(a)(1), 148.1(a)*, 148.2.1, 148.2.2, 148.2.3, 148.2.4, 148.3(a), 148.4(a)(1), 148.4(a)(2), 151(a)(1), 240, 240/241, 240/242, 241(a), 241(b), 241.1*, 241.2(a), 241.3(a), 241.4, 241.6, 241/243, 242*, 242/243*, 243(a), 243(b), 243(c)(1)*, 243(d)*, 243(e)(1), 243.2(a), 243.3*, 243.35(a), 243.4(c)*, 243.4(d)(1), 243.5(a)(1), 243.5(a)(2), 243.6*, 243.8, 243.8(a), 243.9(a)*, 245(a)(1)*, 246*, 246.3*, 247.5*, 248, 273a(b), 273d(a), 368(b), 368(c), 374c, 375(a)*, 375(b), 375(c), 383, 402a, 417(a)(1), 417(a)(2), 417(b)*, 417.4, 417.25(a), 422*, 422.6(a), 1768.85(a)*, 2652, 11414(a), 11418(d)*, 11418.5(a)*, 11419(a)*, 12304*, 12680 HS

Burglary - Misd. - 459*, 460(b)*

Petty Theft - 368(d)*, 368(e)*, 463(c), 484(a)*, 484(b)*, 484b*, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487(c)*, 487c, 487f, 488, 490, 490.1(a), 490.5(a), 496c*, 502.5*, 530*, 530.5, 530.5(a)*, 532(a)*, 538*, 565, 14014(a) WI*, 22435.2(a) BP, 22435.2(b) BP, 22435.2(e) BP, 22435.2(f) BP, 22435.11(a) BP, 22435.12 BP, 22753(a) BP*, 41950(a) PR

Other Theft - *Includes approximately 160 statute codes that can be identified upon request.*

Checks and Access Cards - 470a*, 470(d)*, 472, 475(c)*, 476a(b)*, 484e(a), 484e(b), 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484i(a), 484j

Drug Offenses

Marijuana - 11357(b) HS, 11357(c) HS, 11357(d) HS, 11357(e) HS, 11360(b) HS, 23222(b) VC

Other Drugs - 377, 647(f), 2241 BP, 2762(e) BP, 2878.5(a) BP, 4051 BP, 4059(a) BP, 4060 BP, 4140 BP, 4141 BP, 4142 BP, 4163 BP, 4323 BP, 4324(b) BP*, 4325(a) BP, 4326(a) BP, 4326(b) BP, 4331(a) BP, 4332 BP, 11100(g)(1) HS, 11100(g)(2) HS, 11100(g)(3) HS, 11100.1(a) HS, 11104(c) HS, 11104.5 HS, 11106(j) HS*, 11150 HS, 11159 HS, 11161(a) HS, 11162 HS, 11162.5(b) HS, 11170 HS, 11171 HS, 11172 HS, 11173(a) HS*, 11175 HS, 11180 HS, 11190 HS, 11207 HS, 11217 HS, 11352.1(b) HS, 11355 HS*, 11364 HS, 11364.7(a) HS, 11364.7(c) HS, 11365(a) HS, 11366 HS*, 11377(b) HS, 11532(a) HS, 11550(a) HS, 11594 HS, 109575 HS, 109580 HS

Indecent Exposure - 314.1*, 314.2

Annoying Children - 261.5(b), 647.6(a)

Obscene Matter - 288.2(a)*, 288.2(b)*, 311(a), 311.1(a)*, 311.11(a), 311.2(a)*, 311.2(c)*, 311.3(a)*, 311.4(a)*, 311.5*, 311.6, 311.7*, 313.1(a)*, 313.1(b)*, 313.1(c)(1)*, 313.1(c)(2)

Lewd Conduct - 647(a), 647(d), 647(i), 647(k)(1), 647(k)(2), 653g

Prostitution - 315, 316, 647(b), 653.22(a), 25601 BP

Contribute to Delinquency of Minor - 272

Drunk - 647(f)

Liquor Laws - 172a, 172b.1, 172d.1, 172g.1, 172l, 303, 303a, 307, 347b, 397, 11200, 23220 VC, 23222(a) VC, 23224(a) VC, 23224(b) VC, 23300 BP, 23301 BP, 25351 BP, 25602(a) BP, 25604 BP, 25606 BP, 25607(a) BP, 25608 BP, 25609 BP, 25617 BP, 25620 BP, 25631 BP, 25632 BP, 25657(a) BP, 25657(b) BP, 25658(a) BP, 25658(b) BP, 25658(c) BP, 25660.5 BP, 25661 BP, 25662(a) BP, 25663(a) BP, 25664 BP, 25665 BP, 120305 HS

Disorderly Conduct - 647, 647(c), 647(e), 647(h), 647(j), 647b

Disturbing the Peace - 171f.2, 302(a), 403, 404(a), 404(b), 404.6(a), 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 415(1), 415(2), 415(3), 415.5(a)(1), 415.5(a)(2), 415.5(a)(3), 416(a), 602.10, 602.11(a), 626.2, 626.4(d), 626.6(a), 626.7(a), 626.8(a)(1), 626.8(a)(2), 626.8(a)(3), 626.85(a)(1), 653m(a), 653m(b), 653m(c)(2), 653x(a), 727, 9051 GC, 11460(a)

Malicious Mischief - 625b(a), 10750(a) VC, 10851.5 VC, 10852 VC, 10853 VC,
10854 VC

Vandalism - 422.6(b), 555.1, 587a, 587.1(a), 588b, 590, 592(a), 594(a)*, 594(a)(1)*, 594(b)(1)*, 594(b)(2)(a), 594(b)(3), 594(b)(4), 594.3(a)*, 594.4(a)*, 603, 604, 605.1, 605.2, 605.3, 607, 615, 616, 618, 622, 622 1/2, 623(a), 623(a)(1), 623(a)(2), 623(a)(3), 623(a)(4), 623(a)(5), 623(a)(6), 640.5(b)(1), 640.5(c)(1), 640.8, 11411(a),11411(c)*, 23110(a) VC, 27491.3 GC, 38318(a) VC, 38319 VC

Trespassing - 171f.1, 369g(a), 369i(a), 369i(b), 398 MV, 409.5(c), 554(a), 554(b), 554(c), 554(d), 554(e), 554(f), 554(g), 554(h), 554(i), 555, 558, 587b, 593b, 602, 602(a), 602(b), 602(c), 602(d), 602(e), 602(f), 602(g), 602(h), 602(i), 602(j), 602(k)(1), 602(k)(2), 602(k)(3), 602(k)(4), 602(l), 602(m), 602(n)(1), 602(n)(2), 602(o), 602(p), 602(q), 602(r), 602(s), 602(t)(1), 602.1(a), 602.1(b), 602.4, 602.5, 602.5(a), 602.5(b), 602.6, 602.8(a), 627.2, 627.7(a)(1), 627.8, 1583 FG, 27174.2 SH, 32210 EC

Weapons - 468, 626.10(a)*, 626.10(b)*, 653k, 12020(a)*, 12020(a)(1)*, 12020(a)(2)*, 12020(a)(3)*, 12020(a)(4)*, 12020.5, 12021(g)(1)*, 12021(g)(2), 12024, 12025(a)(1)*, 12025(a)(2)*, 12025(a)(3)*, 12031(a)(1)*, 12031(a)(2)(f)*, 12034(a), 12035(b)(2), 12036(b), 12051(b), 12070(a), 12072(a)(5)*, 12076(b)(1), 12082, 12094, 12094(a), 12101(a)(1)*, 12101(b)(1)*, 12280(b), 12303*, 12316(a), 12316(b)(1)*, 12316(c), 12403.7(a)*, 12403.7(a)(4), 12403.7(d)*, 12403.7(g)*, 12403.8(a), 12403.8(b), 12420, 12551, 12552(a), 12582, 12590(a)(1), 12590(a)(2), 12651(a), 12651(b), 12651(c), 12651(d), 12652

Driving Under the Influence - 655(b) HN, 655(c) HN, 655(e) HN, 23152(a) VC, 23152(b) VC, 23152(c) VC, 23152(d) VC, 23247(a) VC, 23247(b) VC, 23247(c) VC, 23247(d) VC, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5 VC*

Glue Sniffing - 380(a), 381(a), 381(b), 381b, 647(f)

Hit-and-Run - 20002(a) VC, 20002(a)(1) VC, 20002(a)(2) VC, 20002(b) VC

Joy Riding - 499b

Selected Traffic Violations - 23103(a) VC, 23103(b) VC, 23104(a) VC, 23109(a) VC, 23109(b) VC, 23109(c) VC, 23109(d) VC, 38316 VC, 38317 VC, 40508(a) VC, 40508(b) VC, 40519 VC, 42005(e) VC

Gambling - 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 326.5(b), 326.5(n), 330, 330a, 330b(1), 330c, 330.1, 330.4, 331, 335, 336, 337s(b), 337.1, 337.2, 337.5, 11300

Nonsupport - 270*, 270a, 270c, 270.5(a), 271a

All Other Misdemeanor Offenses

Notes: These codes are valid for 2001 data and may not be applicable for prior years.
"All Other Felony Offenses" also includes sections in the Election Code.
"All Other Misdemeanor Offenses" also includes sections in the California Code of Regulations, City or County Ordinances, Civil Procedure Code, Election Code, Parks and Recreation Code, Public Utilities Code, Uniform Fire Code, and Water Code.
*These code sections can be either a felony or a misdemeanor.

COMPUTATIONAL FORMULAS

CRIMES

Crime rate - A crime rate describes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies per 100,000 total population. A crime rate is calculated by dividing the number of reported crimes by the total population. The result is multiplied by 100,000. For example, in 2001 there were 63,299 robberies in California and the population was 34,758,000. This equals a robbery crime rate of 182.1 per 100,000 general population.

$$\frac{63{,}299}{34{,}758{,}000} = .001821 \times 100{,}000 = 182.1$$

Clearance rate - A clearance rate describes the percentage of clearances reported to the number of crimes reported. A clearance rate is calculated by dividing the number of clearances by the number of crimes reported. The result is multiplied by 100. For example, in 2001 there were 1,091 clearances for homicide crimes and 2,201 homicides reported. This equals a homicide clearance rate of 49.6 percent.

$$\frac{1{,}091}{2{,}201} = .49568 \times 100 = 49.6 \text{ percent}$$

ARRESTS

Arrest rate - An arrest rate describes the number of arrests made by law enforcement agencies per 100,000 total population or per 100,000 population considered to be at risk for arrest. Regardless of the population used, both rates are calculated in the same manner. An arrest rate is calculated by dividing the number of reported arrests by the desired population. The result is multiplied by 100,000. For example, in 2001 there were 472,677 total felony arrests. The total population was 34,758,000 and the population at risk (10-69) was 26,745,137.

$$\frac{472{,}677}{34{,}758{,}000} = .013599 \times 100{,}000 = 1{,}359.9 \text{ per 100,000 population}$$

$$\frac{472{,}677}{26{,}745{,}137} = .017673 \times 100{,}000 = 1{,}767.3 \text{ per 100,000 population at risk}$$

ADULT FELONY ARREST DISPOSITIONS

Conviction rate - A conviction rate describes the proportion of defendants convicted within a given population. Conviction rates are computed using two different bases: total dispositions and total complaints filed. Both are calculated in the same manner. The total number of convictions is divided by the desired population and multiplied by 100. For example, 170,547 adult felony arrests resulted in a conviction in 2001. There were 255,240 total felony arrest dispositions and 205,830 total complaints filed. The conviction rate for total felony arrest dispositions was 66.8 percent and for total complaints filed was 82.9 percent.

$$\frac{170{,}547}{255{,}240} = .668183 \times 100 = 66.8 \text{ percent of total felony arrest dispositions}$$

$$\frac{170{,}547}{205{,}830} = .828582 \times 100 = 82.9 \text{ percent of total complaints filed}$$

ADULT CORRECTIONS

Adult correction rate - An adult correction rate describes the number of adults under supervision per 100,000 adult at-risk population. An adult correction rate is calculated by dividing the number of adults under supervision by the adult population at risk (18-69). The result is multiplied by 100,000. For example, in 2001 there were 681,450 adults under state and local supervision and the adult population at risk was 22,555,739. This equals an adult correction rate of 3,021.2 per 100,000 population at risk.

$$\frac{681{,}450}{22{,}555{,}739} = .0302118 \times 100{,}000 = 3{,}021.2$$

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Percent change - A percent change describes the change in number or rate from one year to another. A percent change is calculated by subtracting the base year data from the current year data. The result is divided by the base year data and multiplied by 100. For example, in 2001 the robbery crime rate was 182.1. In 1996 the robbery crime rate was 290.7. The percent change in rate from 1996 to 2001 is a 37.4 percent decrease.

$$\frac{182.1 - 290.7}{290.7} = -.373581 \times 100 = -37.4 \text{ percent}$$

Populations at risk - The Arrest section of this report includes three comparison populations: total (10-69 years of age), adult (18-69 years of age), and juvenile (10-17 years of age).

When a series of rates are calculated using different populations, the rate calculated for the total will not be equal to the sum of the rates for the parts. For example, the arrest rate calculated using the total at-risk population will not equal the juvenile arrest rate (based on the juvenile at-risk population) plus the adult arrest rate (based on the adult at-risk population).

Also, the percent changes calculated for these at-risk rates can not be added. This is because the percent change in the total arrest rate is the result of independent changes in both the number of arrests and the at-risk populations of adults and juveniles.

NOTES

Crime and Delinquency in California presents statistics showing the amounts and types of offenses known to public authorities and the administrative actions taken by the criminal justice system. For 49 years, *Crime and Delinquency in California* has provided information on crimes and the criminal justice process. The collection and publication of these data are mandated by California Penal Code sections 13010-13012.

- Crime and arrest rates are calculated using annual population estimates provided by the Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance. Intercensal population data are revised after each decennial census. Upon receipt of the intercensal revisions, crime and arrest rates are recalculated.

- A number of factors can influence counts in particular jurisdictions. These factors should be considered when using crime statistics, especially for comparative purposes.

  Variations in composition of the population, particularly age structure.
  Population density and size of locality and its surrounding area.
  Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
  Modes of transportation and highway system.
  Economic conditions, including median income and job availability.
  Cultural conditions, such as education, recreation, and religious characteristics.
  Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
  Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
  Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
  Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
  Attitudes of citizenry toward crime.
  Crime reporting practices of citizenry.
  Illegal drug supply, cost, and demand.

- Historical data are included in this *Crime and Delinquency* report to provide long-term trend data. The time periods for which data are available vary from data base to data base depending upon the date each program was instituted. For additional information, see the Data Characteristics and Known Limitations on page 168.

- Since 1952, there have been many changes in laws and data collection procedures. For instance, in 1986 legislation was enacted which required reporting domestic violence as criminal conduct. As a result, the aggravated assault rate increased over 35 percent in one year. These types of changes should be considered when comparing data.

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Leonard Marowitz
Catherine McKee
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*Prior to 1991, the Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC) was known as the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS).
**Available on the Internet.

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California Department of Justice
Criminal Justice Statistics Center
Special Requests Unit
P.O. Box 903427
Sacramento, CA 94203-4270
Phone: (916) 227-3509 **Fax:** (916) 227-0427
E-mail: cjsc@doj.ca.gov **Internet:** http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc