



CRIMES

PART 2

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Burglary

Burglary - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted burglary is included.

Comparing 1996 to 2001:

- The rate of reported burglaries decreased 31.3 percent.

From 2000 to 2001:

- The burglary rate increased 2.6 percent.

In 2001, of 229,922 burglaries and attempted burglaries reported:

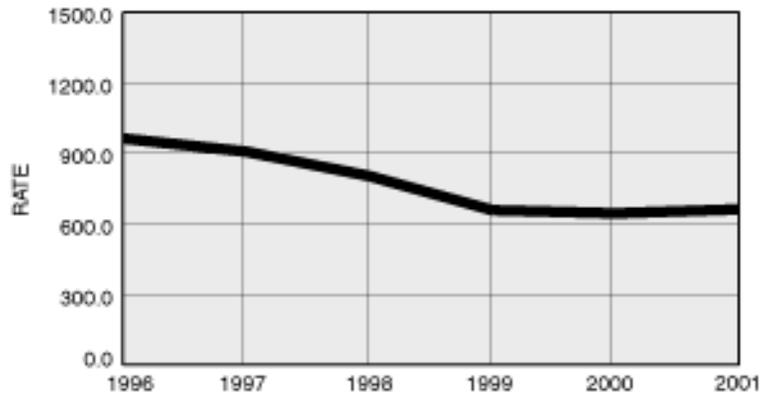
- Burglary accounted for 93.1 percent (214,156).
- Attempted burglary accounted for 6.9 percent (15,766).

Of the 214,156 burglaries that occurred:

- Structures entered by force accounted for 61.7 percent (132,088).
- Structures entered without force accounted for 38.3 percent (82,068).

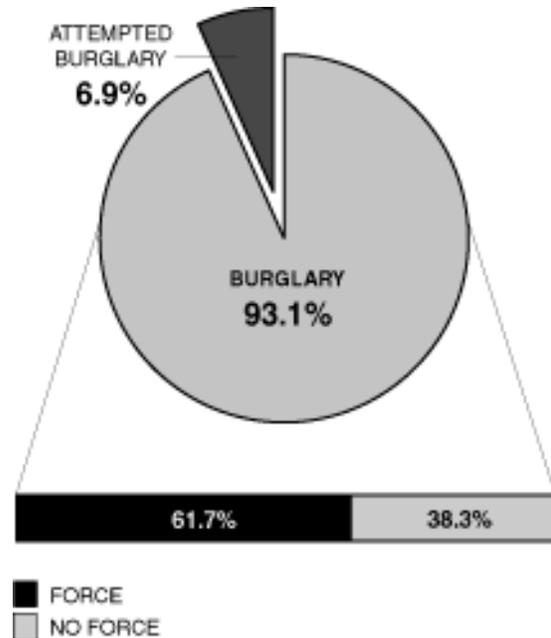
The burglary rate increased for the first time in ten years in 2001 (see Table 1).

BURGLARY CRIMES, 1996-2001
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

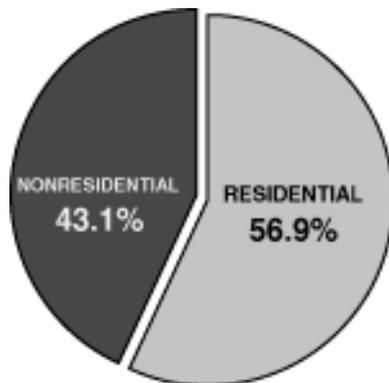
BURGLARY CRIMES, 2001
By Type of Burglary and Type of Entry



Source: Table 8.

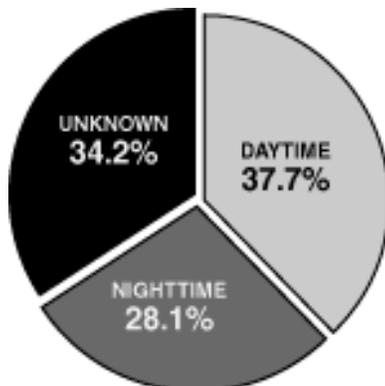
Burglary (continued)

BURGLARY CRIMES, 2001
By Location



Source: Table 8.

BURGLARY CRIMES, 2001
By Time of Day



Source: Table 8.

In 2001, of all burglaries reported:

- Residential burglary accounted for 56.9 percent (130,870).
- Nonresidential burglary accounted for 43.1 percent (99,052). Included in this category are commercial establishments, public buildings, etc.
- Daytime burglary accounted for 37.7 percent (86,576).
- Nighttime burglary accounted for 28.1 percent (64,612).
- Burglaries that occurred during an unknown hour accounted for 34.2 percent (78,734).

Motor Vehicle Theft

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

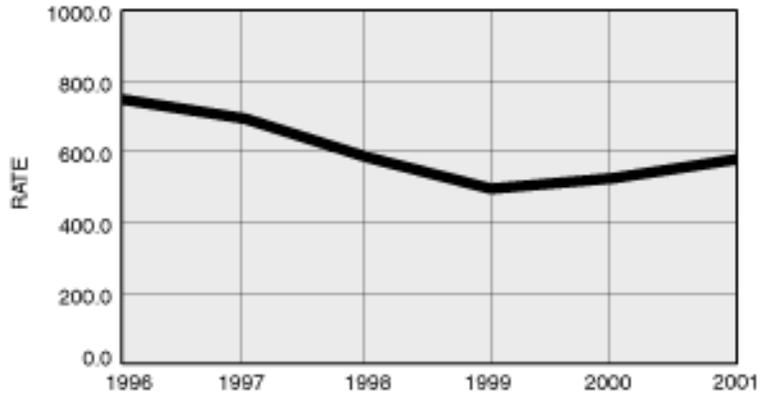
Comparing 1996 to 2001:

- The rate of reported motor vehicle thefts decreased 22.7 percent.

From 2000 to 2001:

- The motor vehicle theft rate increased 10.2 percent.

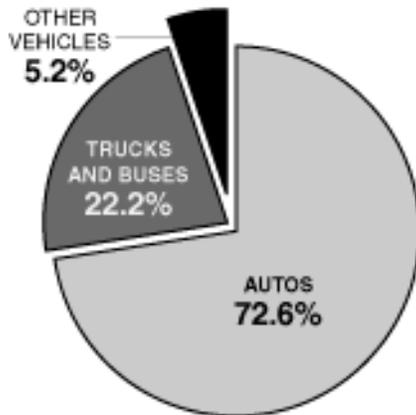
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 1996-2001
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

Of the six CCI offenses, motor vehicle theft had the largest increase in rate and number in 2001.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 2001
By Type of Vehicle



Source: Table 9.

Motor Vehicle Theft (continued)

In 2001, of 201,074 motor vehicle thefts reported:

- Autos accounted for 72.6 percent (145,980).
- Trucks and buses accounted for 22.2 percent (44,713). Included in this category are pickup trucks, vans, and motor homes.
- Other vehicles accounted for 5.2 percent (10,381). Included in this category are motorcycles, snowmobiles, motor scooters, and trail bikes.

Larceny-theft

Larceny-theft - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and worthless checks).

Comparing 1996 to 2001:

- The rate of total reported larceny-thefts decreased 22.5 percent.

From 2000 to 2001:

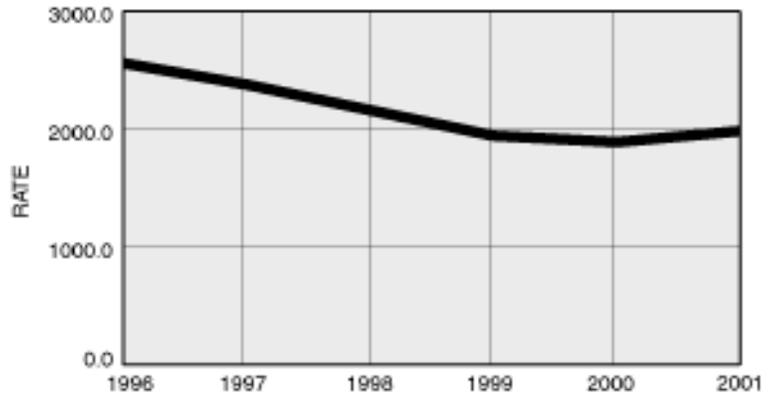
- The total larceny-theft rate increased 5.0 percent.

In 2001, of 689,491 larceny-thefts reported:

- Thefts under \$50 in value accounted for 35.3 percent (243,706).
- Thefts \$50 to \$199 in value accounted for 20.9 percent (144,146).
- Thefts \$200 to \$400 in value accounted for 15.5 percent (106,602).
- Thefts over \$400 in value accounted for 28.3 percent (195,037).

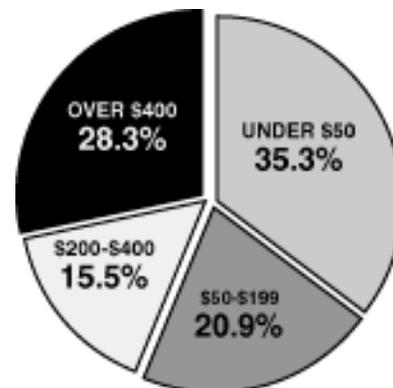
In 2001, larceny-theft posted a 5.0 percent rate increase, the first increase in the last ten years.

LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 1996-2001
Rate per 100,000 Population



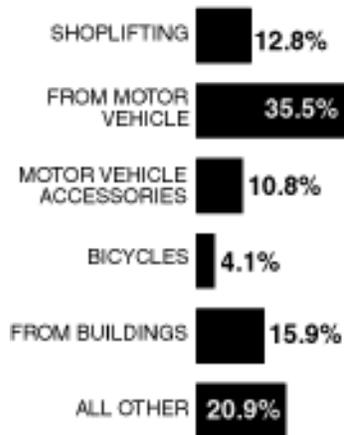
Source: Table 2.

LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 2001
By Value Category of Loss



Source: Table 11.

LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 2001
By Type of Larceny-theft



Source: Table 11.

Larceny-theft (continued)

In 2001, of 689,491 larceny-thefts reported:

- Shoplifting accounted for 12.8 percent (88,330).
- Thefts from motor vehicles accounted for 35.5 percent (245,033).
- Thefts of motor vehicle accessories accounted for 10.8 percent (74,605).
- Thefts of bicycles accounted for 4.1 percent (27,931).
- Thefts from buildings accounted for 15.9 percent (109,345).
- All other types of larceny-thefts accounted for 20.9 percent (144,247).

In 2001, more than four out of ten (46.3 percent) larceny-theft crimes involved theft from motor vehicles and theft of motor vehicle accessories.

Value of Stolen and Recovered Property

As part of the UCR Program, law enforcement agencies submit monthly reports showing the estimated dollar value of property stolen and property recovered. In these reports, the type of property is categorized in a uniform manner. However, agencies do not report these data consistently and frequently vary in their methods of estimating the dollar value of stolen property. Furthermore, property stolen and property recovered in any given time period are not necessarily the same property. For these reasons, dollar values of such property must be viewed as rough estimates.

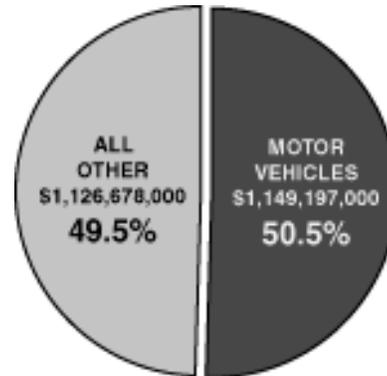
From 2000 to 2001:

- There was a 12.3 percent increase in the dollar value of all stolen property.
- There was a 13.3 percent increase in the dollar value of motor vehicles stolen.
- There was an 11.4 percent increase in the dollar value of all other stolen property.

In 2001, of the total dollar value (\$2,275,875,000) of all property reported stolen:

- Motor vehicles accounted for \$1,149,197,000 (50.5 percent).
- All other property accounted for \$1,126,678,000 (49.5 percent).

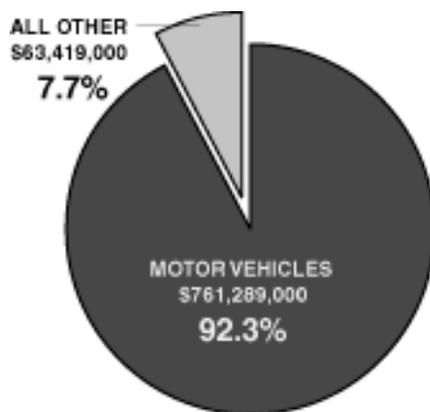
VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY, 2001
By Type



Source: Table 12.

Note: Dollar values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

VALUE OF RECOVERED PROPERTY, 2001
By Type



Source: Table 12.
Note: Dollar values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Value of Stolen and Recovered Property (continued)

From 2000 to 2001:

- There was a 1.0 percent increase in the dollar value of all recovered property.
- There was a 15.6 percent increase in the dollar value of motor vehicles recovered.
- There was a 59.8 percent decrease in the dollar value of all other recovered property.

In 2001, of the total dollar value (\$824,708,000) of property reported recovered:

- Motor vehicles accounted for \$761,289,000 (92.3 percent).
- All other property accounted for \$63,419,000 (7.7 percent).

The value of stolen property increased for each of the past two years after decreasing for the previous three years. Overall, there was a 2.5 percent decrease over the past five years.

Arson

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, or the personal property of another, etc.

Comparing 1996 to 2001:

- The rate of reported arsons decreased 21.8 percent.

From 2000 to 2001:

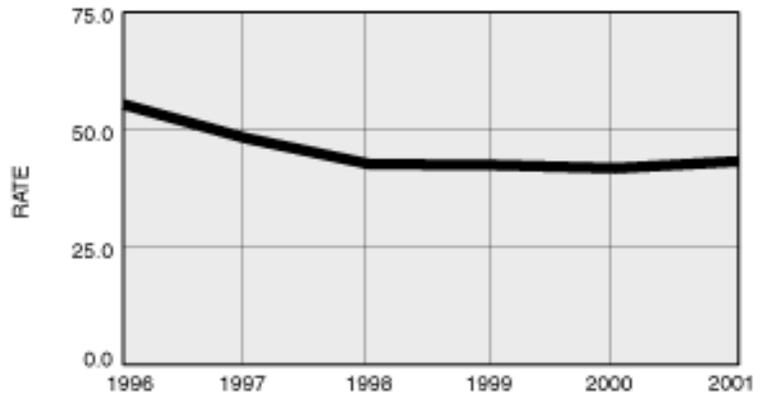
- The arson rate increased 3.6 percent.

In 2001, of 15,060 arsons reported:

- Structural properties were targeted in 30.6 percent (4,612) of the offenses.
- Mobile properties were targeted in 35.6 percent (5,357) of the offenses.
- Other properties were targeted in 33.8 percent (5,091) of the offenses. Included in this category are crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.

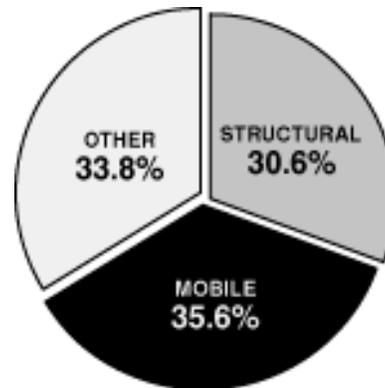
After decreasing 24.5 percent from 1996 to 2000, the arson rate showed little net change from 1998 to 2001.

ARSON CRIMES, 1996-2001
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

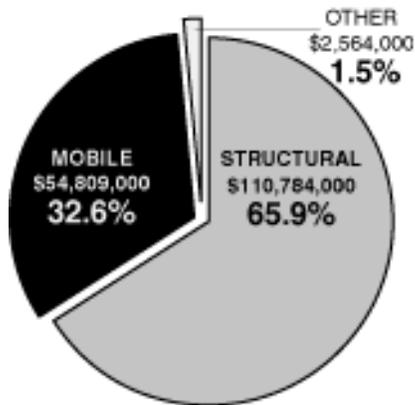
ARSON CRIMES, 2001
By Type of Property Targeted



Source: Table 14.

Notes: Property type is determined by the point of origin of a fire.

ARSON CRIMES, 2001
By Value of Property Damage



Source: Table 14.

Notes: Property type is determined by the point of origin of a fire.
Dollar values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Arson (continued)

In 2001, the total estimated value of all property damaged was \$168,157,000. The value of damage resulting from arsons directed at:

- Structural properties accounted for \$110,784,000 (65.9 percent).
- Mobile properties accounted for \$54,809,000 (32.6 percent).
- Other properties accounted for \$2,564,000 (1.5 percent).

Clearances

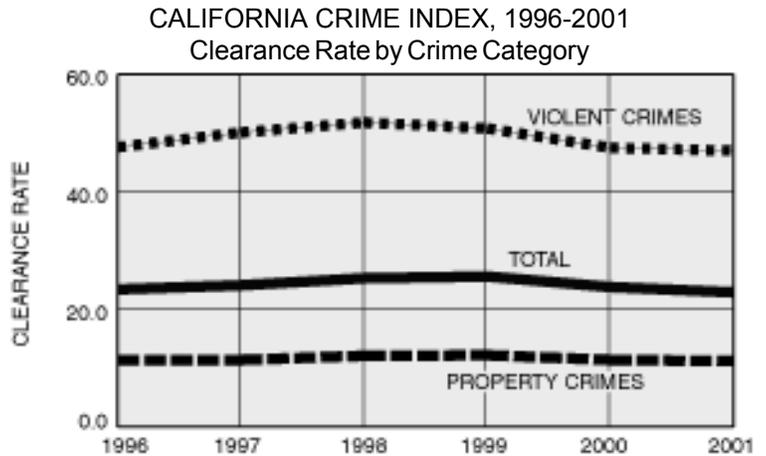
Crimes can be cleared by arrests or "exceptional means." An offense is cleared or "solved" for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the crime, and turned over to the court for prosecution or referred to juvenile authorities. In certain situations 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. A clearance rate is the percentage obtained when the number of clearances reported are divided by the number of crimes reported.

Comparing 1996 to 2001:

- The clearance rate for California Crime Index offenses decreased from 23.4 to 22.9 percent.
- The violent crime clearance rate decreased from 47.6 to 47.0 percent.
- The property crime clearance rate decreased from 11.4 to 11.2 percent.

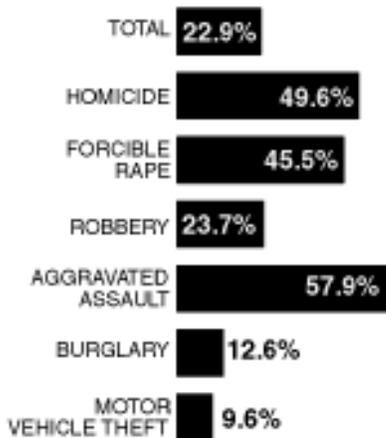
From 2000 to 2001:

- The clearance rate for California Crime Index offenses decreased from 23.8 to 22.9 percent.
- The violent crime clearance rate decreased from 47.5 to 47.0 percent.
- The property crime clearance rate decreased from 11.4 to 11.2 percent.



Source: Table 15.

CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX, 2001
Clearance Rate by Crime



Source: Table 15.

Clearances (continued)

In 2001,

- The clearance rate for total California Crime Index offenses was 22.9 percent.
- Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate (57.9 percent).
- Motor vehicle theft had the lowest clearance rate (9.6 percent).

After increasing 8.8 percent from 1996 to 1998, the violent crime clearance rate decreased 7.5 percent from 1999 to 2001.