


CRIMES

WHAT IS A CRIME?

A crime is an act specifically prohibited by law, or failure to perform an act specifically required by law, for which punishment is prescribed (California Penal Code section 15).

HOW ARE CRIMES COUNTED?

The **Uniform Crime Reporting** (UCR) Program was inaugurated in 1930 and is administered on the national level by the FBI. It provides criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. In California, this program is administered by the Department of Justice (DOJ).

As part of the UCR Program, law enforcement agencies throughout the state report summary information to the DOJ on "selected" crimes. Reported crimes are classified by UCR definitions designed to eliminate differences among the various states' penal code definitions of crimes.

The crimes, selected because of seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and the likelihood of being reported to the police, are homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These eight offenses are known as Part I crimes. Except for larceny-theft, UCR does not count misdemeanors and infractions.

The DOJ categorizes Part I crimes as either violent (homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery) or property (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft over \$400) crimes. In 2003, larceny-theft over \$400 was added to the property crime category to give a more representative depiction of crime in California and to correlate more closely to national data presentation. Note that since these data have only been available since 1983, property crime totals (number and rate per 100,000 population) from 1983 to 2005 have been adjusted accordingly. Therefore, property crime data presented in this report will differ from data published prior to 2003, and the reader is cautioned against making comparisons with those earlier publications.

The UCR Program accounts for Part I crimes only; however, some Part I crimes go undetected and therefore unreported. This, along with the hierarchy rule, accounts for a certain amount of underreporting in the system. Most crimes occur singly as opposed to more than one crime being committed within the same incident. The hierarchy rule assigns a value to each crime and requires that only the single most serious offense be reported. For example, if a person were to enter a bar, rob eight patrons, and kill the bartender, only the homicide would be reported. Arson is the exception. Since arson frequently occurs in conjunction with other crimes, it is felt that valuable information could be lost using the hierarchy rule. Therefore, arson is counted along with the other most serious offense.

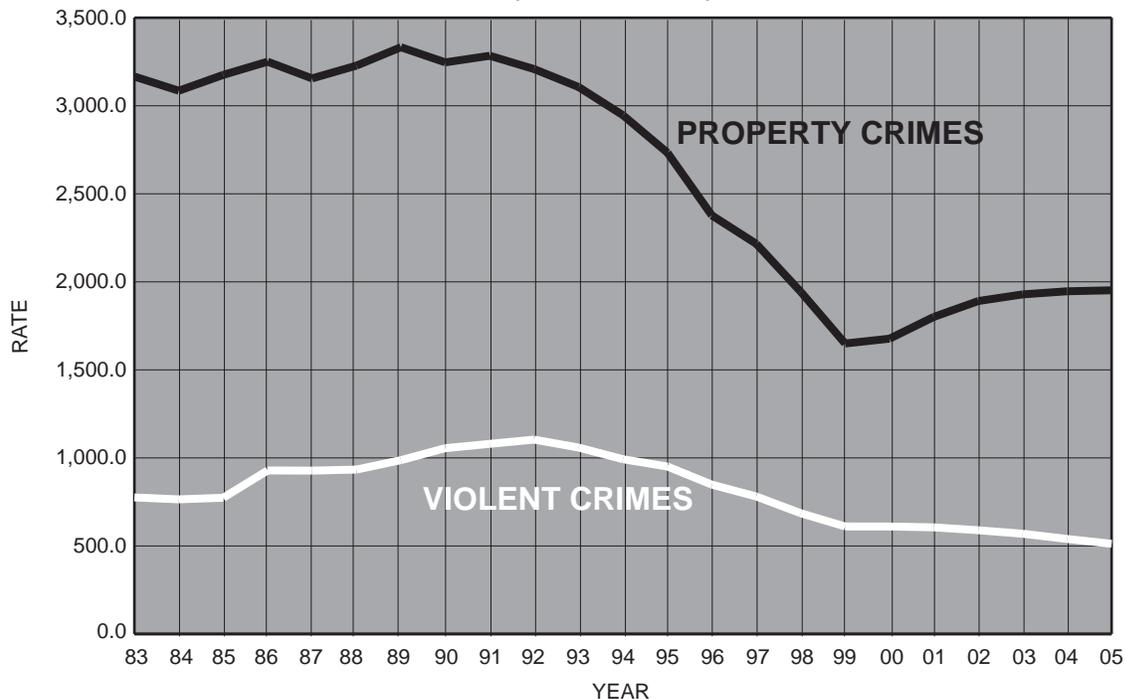
WHAT IS A RATE?

A rate describes the number of events that occur within a given population. Crime rates and clearance rates are used in this section. Formulas for calculating both can be found in Appendix 2. Note that use of the California Crime Index has been suspended until a new national crime index is established by the FBI.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE UCR PROGRAM?

Since its inception in 1930, UCR has become a nationwide program. All California law enforcement agencies participate. Quality-control surveys conducted by DOJ staff have shown a high level of compliance with UCR reporting standards. The number of participants and the amount and quality of data collected under the stringent rules of the system make UCR a valuable program. In California, because of the high quality of its law enforcement agencies and their close cooperation with the DOJ, UCR data are, and have been for many years, an extremely good indicator of the extent of, and fluctuation in, crimes reported to law enforcement.

Figure 2
CRIME IN CALIFORNIA, 1983–2005
 By Category
 Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 1.

Data depicting crime in California have been published continuously for 53 years. The first *Crime in California* publication was issued in 1953 and reported data for the 1952 calendar year.

Comparing 1983 to 2005:

- The violent crime rate decreased 33.9 percent (from 775.6 to 512.3).
- The property crime rate decreased 38.3 percent (from 3,166.1 to 1,952.0).

The violent crime rate was on a general increase from 1983 to 1992, when it peaked at 1,103.9. Since then, the rate has seen annual decreases, dropping a total of 53.6 percent, including a 5.1 percent decrease from 2004 to 2005. The 2005 rate of 512.3 is the lowest since the 1970 rate of 470.8.

Since 1983, the property crime rate has fluctuated, with a peak of 3,332.4 seen in 1989. The rate then declined each

year, with the exception of a slight increase in 1991, before reaching a low of 1,649.8 in 1999. The rate has seen annual increases since that time, including a 0.3 percent increase from 2004 to 2005. Note that larceny-theft over \$400 was added to the property crime category in 2003 to give a more representative depiction of crime in California and to correlate more closely to national data presentation. These data are only available since 1983, hence the figure shown above.

Since 1983, there have been many changes in laws and data collection procedures. For instance, in 1986 legislation was enacted that 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.

The decrease in the violent crimes rate from 2004 to 2005 may be due to one law enforcement agency's change in reporting procedures. See *Appendix 1, Data Characteristics and Known Limitations*, on page 168 for further detail.

Violent and Property Crimes

Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- Violent crimes decreased 9.9 percent in number.
- Property crimes increased 24.9 percent in number.

From 2004 to 2005:

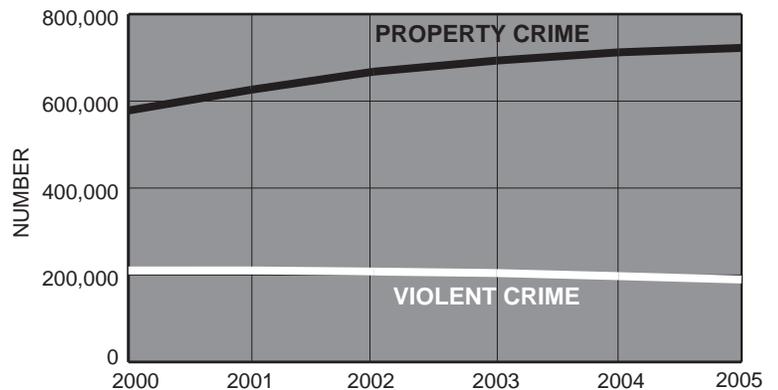
- Violent crimes decreased 4.0 percent in number.
- Property crimes increased 1.4 percent in number.

In 2005:

- There were 189,593 violent crimes reported.
- There were 722,333 property crimes reported.

➤ *The number of violent crimes has been on a general decline for the years shown, but property crimes have been increasing since 2000.*

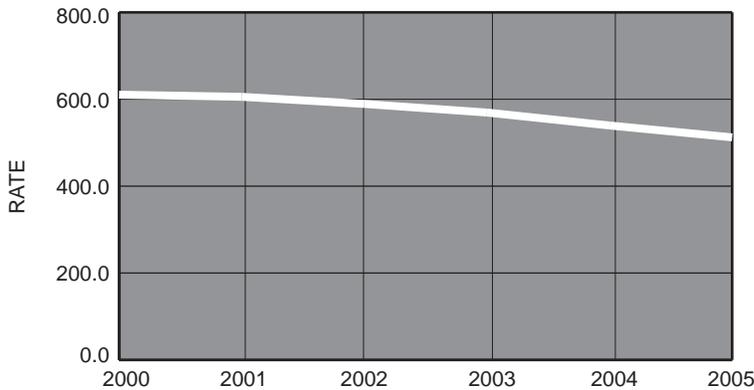
Figure 3
CRIME IN CALIFORNIA, 2000–2005
Violent and Property Crimes By Number



Source: Table 2.

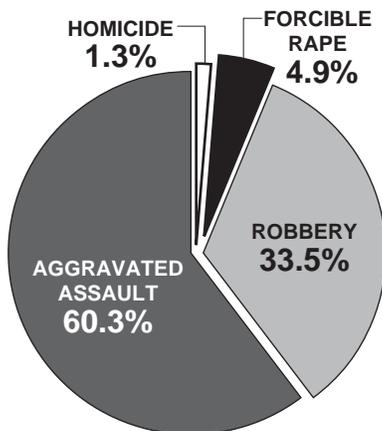
Violent Crimes

Figure 4
VIOLENT CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

Figure 5
VIOLENT CRIMES, 2005
By Crime



Source: Table 3.

Violent Crimes – homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of reported violent crimes decreased 16.1 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

- The violent crime rate decreased 5.1 percent.

In 2005, of 189,593 violent crimes reported:

- Homicide accounted for 1.3 percent (2,503).
- Forcible rape accounted for 4.9 percent (9,345).
- Robbery accounted for 33.5 percent (63,424).
- Aggravated assault accounted for 60.3 percent (114,321).

➤ *The violent crime rate declined for the 13th consecutive year, decreasing 5.1 percent from 2004 to 2005 (see Table 1).*

Homicide

Homicide – The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter comprise this category.

Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of reported homicides increased 13.3 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

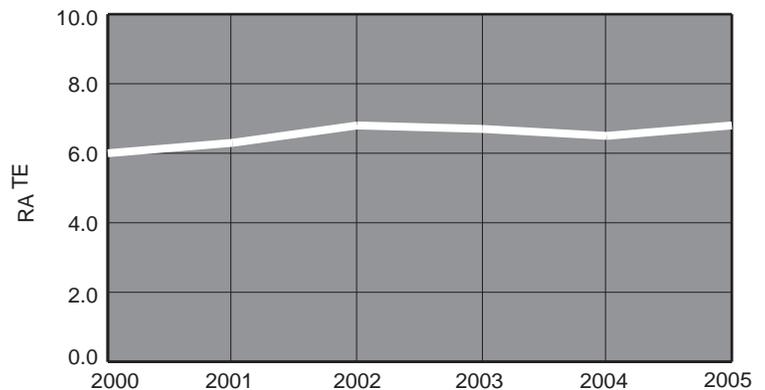
- The homicide rate increased 4.6 percent.

In 2005, of 2,503 homicides reported, the type of weapon was known in 2,481 cases (99.1 percent). Of these:

- Firearms accounted for 74.4 percent (1,845).
- Knives or cutting instruments accounted for 11.7 percent (291).
- Blunt objects (clubs, etc.) accounted for 3.1 percent (78).
- Personal weapons (hands, feet, etc.) accounted for 5.6 percent (138).
- Other weapons accounted for 5.2 percent (129).

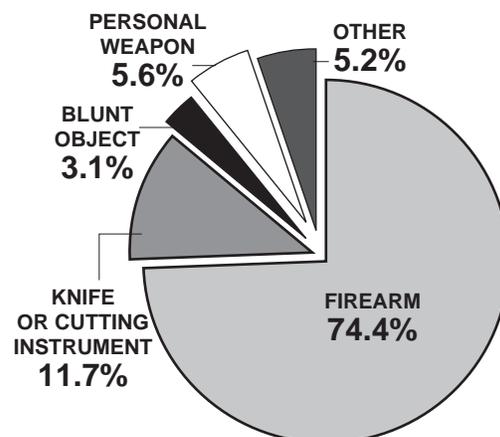
➤ *In 2005, the homicide rate increased for the first time in three years.*

Figure 6
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

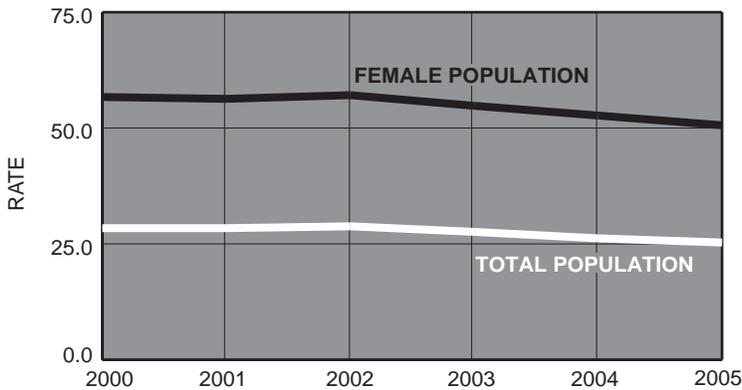
Figure 7
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2005
By Type of Weapon Used



Source: Table 4.

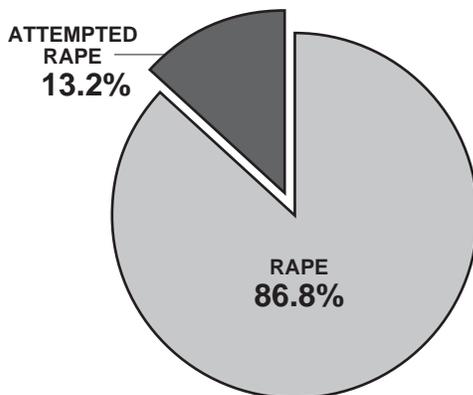
Forcible Rape

Figure 8
FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Total and Female Populations



Sources: Tables 2 and 5.

Figure 9
FORCIBLE RAPE CRIMES, 2005
By Type of Rape



Source: Table 5.

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.*

The UCR definition of forcible rape states that only females can be victims; therefore, a forcible rape crime rate based exclusively on the female population is included. **The following discussion is based on the rate of occurrence for both female population and total population** (see Tables 2 and 5).

Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of reported forcible rapes (female population) decreased 10.8 percent.
- The rate of reported forcible rapes (total population) decreased 10.9 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

- The forcible rape rate (female population) decreased 4.0 percent.
- The forcible rape rate (total population) decreased 3.4 percent.

In 2005, of 9,345 forcible rapes reported:

- Rape accounted for 86.8 percent (8,115).
- Attempted rape accounted for 13.2 percent (1,230).

➤ *The forcible rape rate for the female population declined for the 3rd consecutive year.*

Robbery

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 putting the victim in fear.*

Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of reported robberies decreased 1.9 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

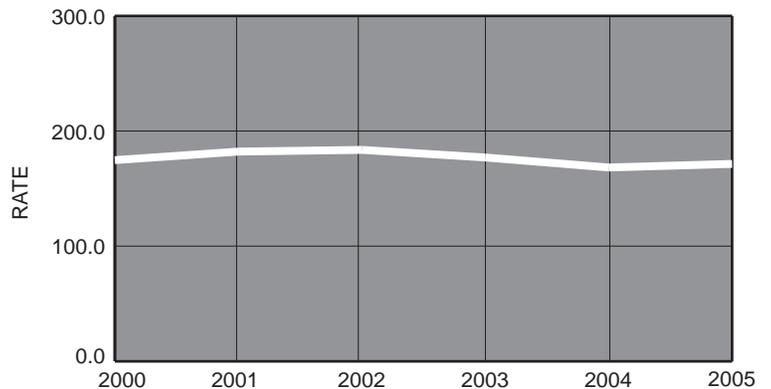
- The robbery rate increased 1.8 percent.

In 2005, of 63,424 robberies reported:

- Highway robbery (streets, parks, parking lots, etc.) accounted for 47.9 percent (30,381).
- Commercial robbery accounted for 23.5 percent (14,886).
- Residential robbery accounted for 8.1 percent (5,142).
- Bank robbery accounted for 1.9 percent (1,233).
- Robberies that occurred in other locations (churches, schools, trains, etc.) accounted for 18.6 percent (11,782).

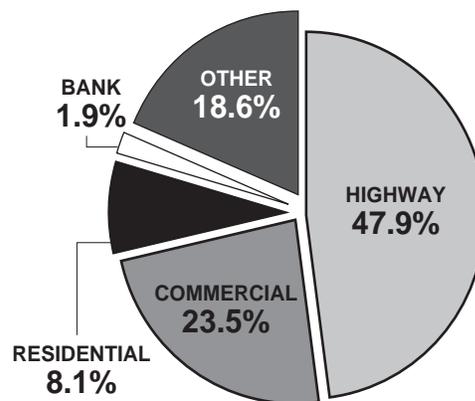
➤ *Like homicide, the robbery rate increased for the first time in three years.*

Figure 10
ROBBERY CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

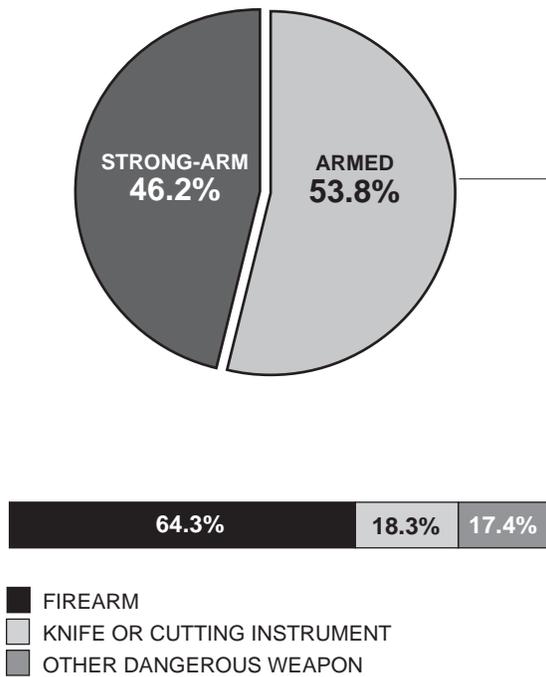
Figure 11
ROBBERY CRIMES, 2005
By Location



Source: Table 6.

Robbery (continued)

Figure 12
ROBBERY CRIMES, 2005
By Type of Robbery and Type of Weapon, if Armed



Source: Table 6.

In 2005, of all robberies reported:

- Armed robbery accounted for 53.8 percent (34,126).
- Strong-arm robbery accounted for 46.2 percent (29,298).

Of the 34,126 armed robberies reported:

- Firearms were involved in 64.3 percent (21,947).
- Knives or cutting instruments were involved in 18.3 percent (6,230).
- Other dangerous weapons were involved in 17.4 percent (5,949).

➤ *Firearms were the weapon of choice in over 60 percent of armed robberies.*

Aggravated Assault

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

Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of reported aggravated assaults decreased 23.0 percent.

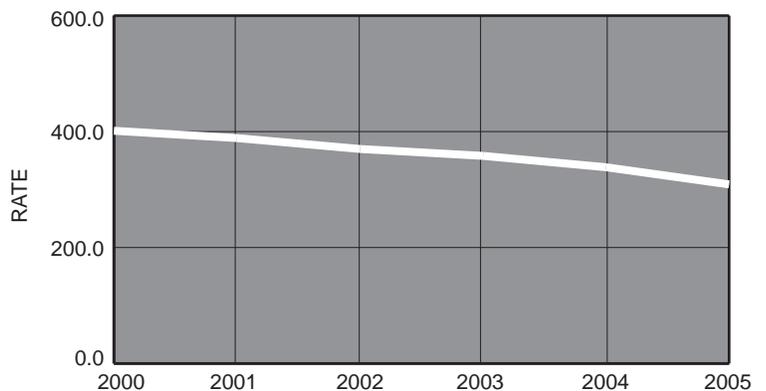
From 2004 to 2005:

- The aggravated assault rate decreased 8.7 percent.

In 2005, of 114,321 aggravated assaults reported:

- Firearms were involved in 20.4 percent (23,266).
- Knives or cutting instruments were involved in 16.3 percent (18,677).
- Other dangerous weapons were involved in 36.5 percent (41,761).
- Personal weapons were involved in 26.8 percent (30,617).

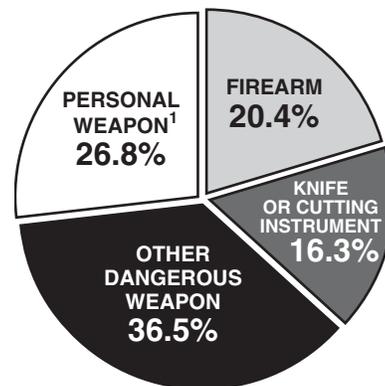
Figure 13
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

Note: The decrease in the rate from 2004 to 2005 may be due to one law enforcement agency's change in reporting procedures. See *Data Characteristics and Known Limitations* in Appendix 1.

Figure 14
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CRIMES, 2005
By Type of Weapon Used

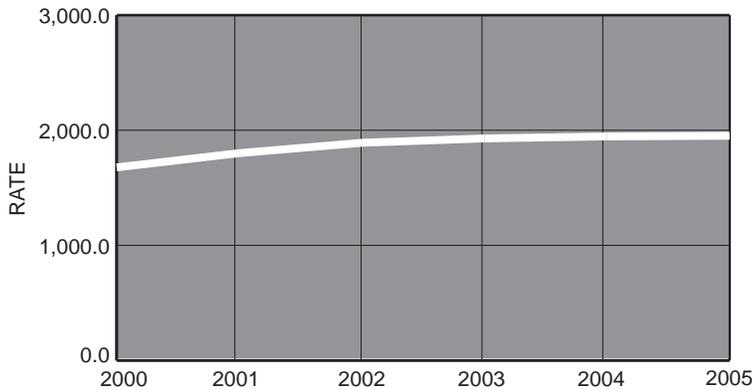


Source: Table 7.

¹Personal weapons include hands, feet, etc.

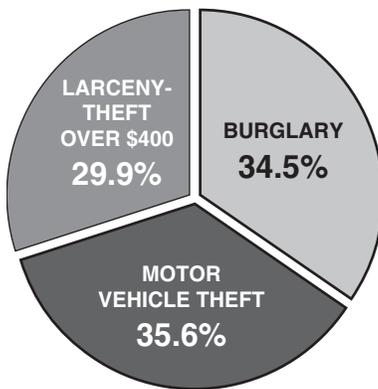
Property Crimes

Figure 15
PROPERTY CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

Figure 16
PROPERTY CRIMES, 2005
By Crime



Source: Table 3.

Property Crimes – burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft over \$400.

Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of reported property crimes increased 16.4 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

- The property crime rate increased 0.3 percent.

In 2005, of 722,333 property crimes reported:

- Burglary accounted for 34.5 percent (249,563).
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 35.6 percent (256,998).
- Larceny-theft over \$400 accounted for 29.9 percent (215,772).

Note: In 2003, larceny-theft over \$400 was added to the property crime category to give a more representative depiction of crime in California. See "Appendix 1, Data Characteristics and Known Limitations."

➤ *After decreasing for eight consecutive years, the property crime rate has seen six consecutive years of increases (see Table 1).*

Burglary

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

Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of reported burglaries increased 4.6 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

- The burglary rate increased 0.8 percent.

In 2005, of 249,563 burglaries and attempted burglaries reported:

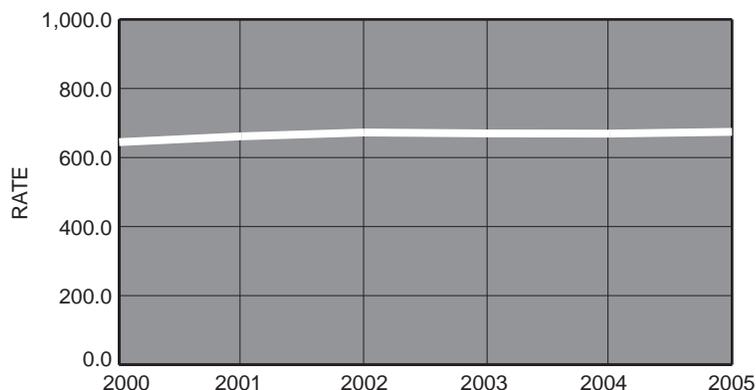
- Burglary accounted for 94.0 percent (234,621).
- Attempted burglary accounted for 6.0 percent (14,942).

Of the 234,621 burglaries that occurred:

- Structures entered by force accounted for 61.3 percent (143,886).
- Structures entered without force accounted for 38.7 percent (90,735).

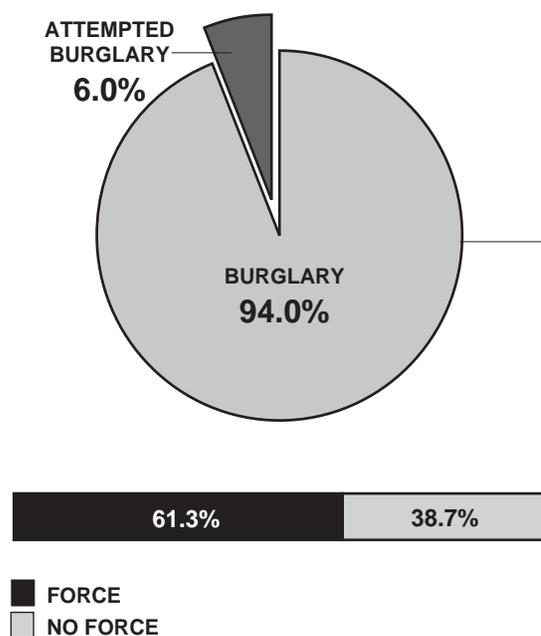
➤ *The burglary rate has remained relatively stable throughout the period shown.*

Figure 17
BURGLARY CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

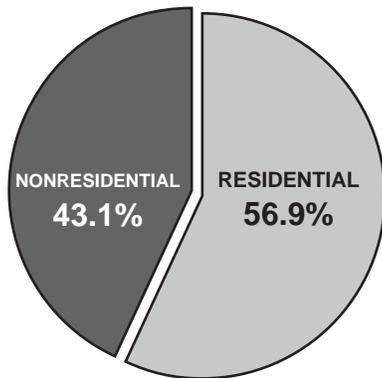
Figure 18
BURGLARY CRIMES, 2005
By Type of Burglary and Type of Entry



Source: Table 8.

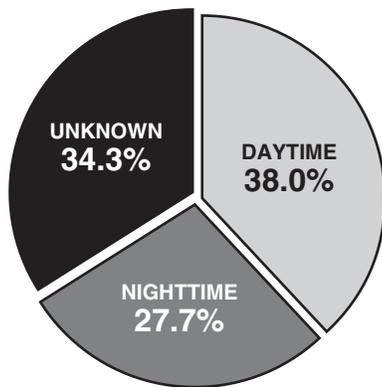
Burglary (continued)

Figure 19
BURGLARY CRIMES, 2005
By Location



Source: Table 8.

Figure 20
BURGLARY CRIMES, 2005
By Time of Day



Source: Table 8.

In 2005, of all burglaries reported:

- Residential burglary accounted for 56.9 percent (141,934).
- Nonresidential burglary accounted for 43.1 percent (107,629). Included in this category are commercial establishments, public buildings, etc.
- Daytime burglary accounted for 38.0 percent (94,877).
- Nighttime burglary accounted for 27.7 percent (69,126).
- Burglaries that occurred during an unknown hour accounted for 34.3 percent (85,560).

Motor Vehicle Theft

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

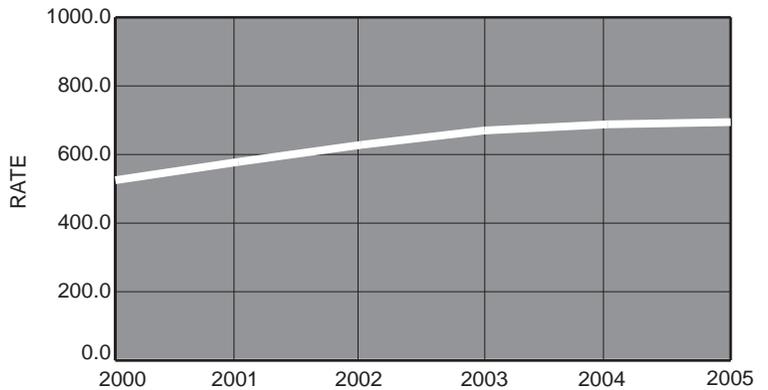
Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of reported motor vehicle thefts increased 32.3 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

- The motor vehicle theft rate increased 0.9 percent.

Figure 21
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Population

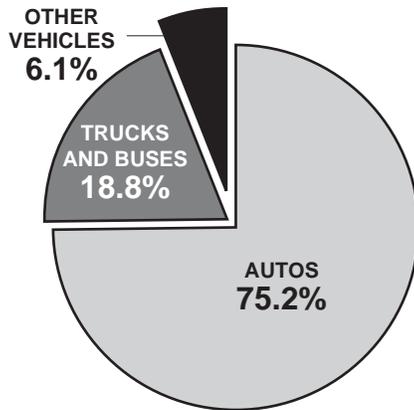


Source: Table 2.

➤ *In 2005, motor vehicle theft increased in rate and number for the sixth consecutive year (see Table 1).*

Motor Vehicle Theft (continued)

Figure 22
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIMES, 2005
By Type of Vehicle



Source: Table 9.
Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

In 2005, of 256,998 motor vehicle thefts reported:

- Autos accounted for 75.2 percent (193,183).
- Trucks and buses accounted for 18.8 percent (48,209). Included in this category are pickup trucks, vans, and motor homes.
- Other vehicles accounted for 6.1 percent (15,606). 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 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of total reported larceny-thefts decreased 1.5 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

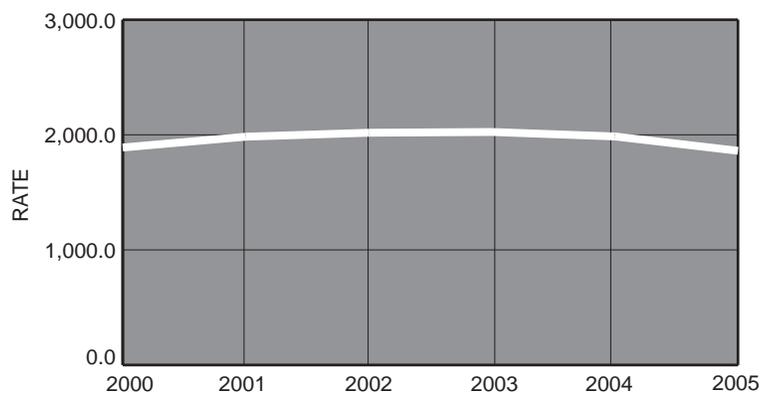
- The total larceny-theft rate decreased 6.3 percent.

In 2005, of 688,820 larceny-thefts reported:

- Thefts under \$50 in value accounted for 33.5 percent (230,705).
- Thefts \$50 to \$199 in value accounted for 19.3 percent (133,188).
- Thefts \$200 to \$400 in value accounted for 15.8 percent (109,155).
- Thefts over \$400 in value accounted for 31.3 percent (215,772).

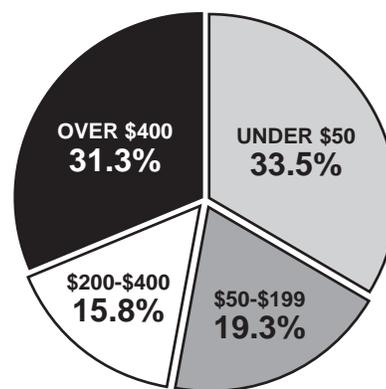
➤ *In 2005, larceny-thefts decreased in rate for the 2nd consecutive year.*

Figure 23
LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

Figure 24
LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 2005
By Value Category of Loss

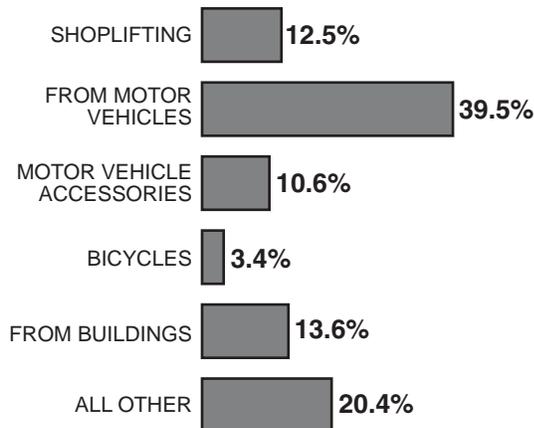


Source: Table 11.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Larceny-Theft (continued)

Figure 25
LARCENY-THEFT CRIMES, 2005
By Type of Larceny-Theft



Source: Table 11.

In 2005, of 688,820 larceny-thefts reported:

- Shoplifting accounted for 12.5 percent (86,364).
- Thefts from motor vehicles accounted for 39.5 percent (272,073).
- Thefts of motor vehicle accessories accounted for 10.6 percent (73,035).
- Thefts of bicycles accounted for 3.4 percent (23,244).
- Thefts from buildings accounted for 13.6 percent (93,578).
- All other types of larceny-thefts accounted for 20.4 percent (140,526).

➤ *In 2005, half (50.1 percent) of all 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.

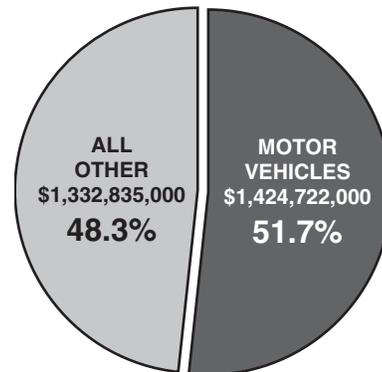
From 2004 to 2005:

- There was a 4.3 percent increase in the dollar value of all stolen property.
- There was a 4.5 percent increase in the dollar value of motor vehicles stolen.
- There was a 4.1 percent increase in the dollar value of all other stolen property.

In 2005, of the total dollar value (\$2,757,557,000) of all property reported stolen:

- Motor vehicles accounted for \$1,424,722,000 (51.7 percent).
- All other property accounted for \$1,332,835,000 (48.3 percent).

Figure 26
VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY, 2005
By Type

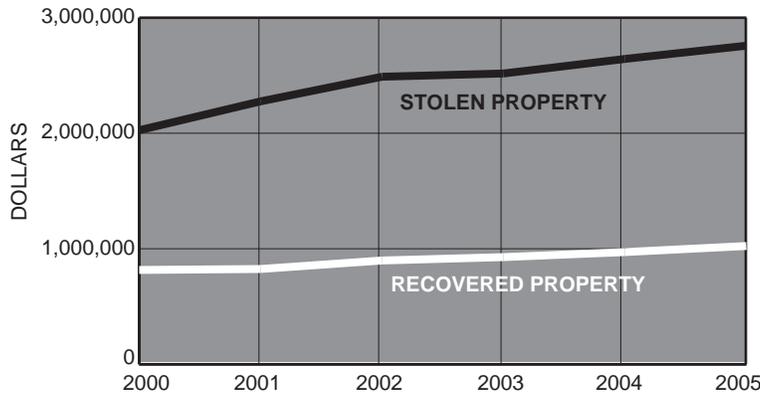


Source: Table 12.

Note: Dollar values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

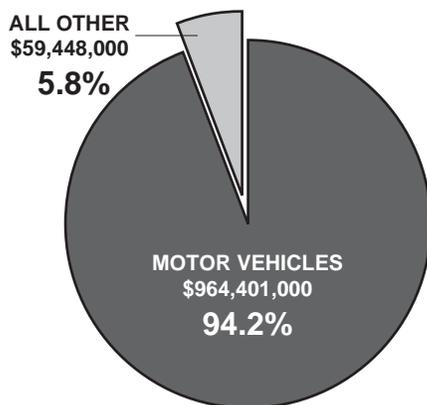
Value of Stolen and Recovered Property (continued)

Figure 27
 VALUE OF STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY, 2000–2005
 In Thousands of Dollars



Source: Table 12.

Figure 28
 VALUE OF RECOVERED PROPERTY, 2005
 By Type



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

From 2004 to 2005:

- There was a 5.4 percent increase in the dollar value of all recovered property.
- There was a 6.3 percent increase in the dollar value of motor vehicles recovered.
- There was a 6.7 percent decrease in the dollar value of all other recovered property.

In 2005, of the total dollar value (\$1,023,849,000) of property reported recovered:

- Motor vehicles accounted for \$964,401,000 (94.2 percent).
- All other property accounted for \$59,448,000 (5.8 percent).

➤ *In 2005, motor vehicle value constituted over half of the total value of all stolen property (51.7 percent) and almost all of the value of recovered property (94.2 percent).*

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 2000 to 2005:

- The rate of reported arsons decreased 20.6 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

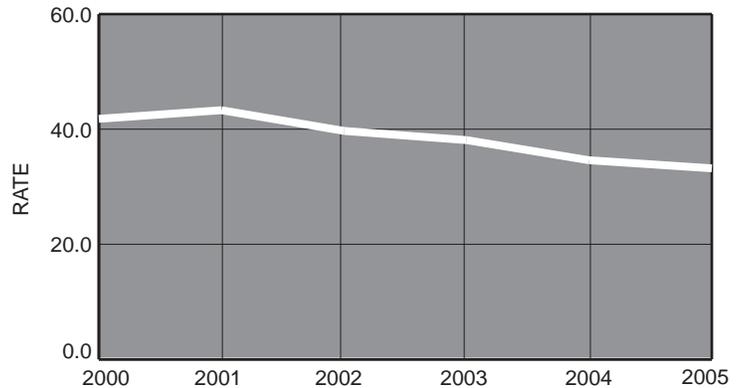
- The arson rate decreased 4.0 percent.

In 2005, of 12,272 arsons reported:

- Structural properties were targeted in 30.8 percent (3,774) of the offenses.
- Mobile properties were targeted in 35.4 percent (4,349) of the offenses.
- Other properties were targeted in 33.8 percent (4,149) of the offenses. Included in this category are crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.

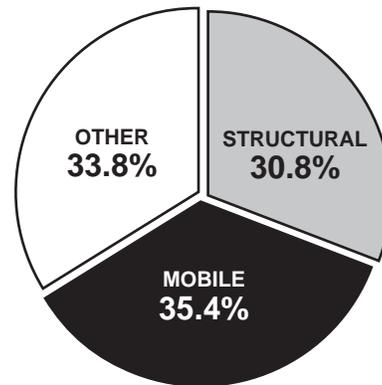
➤ *In 2005, arsons decreased in rate for the fourth consecutive year.*

Figure 29
ARSON CRIMES, 2000–2005
Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Table 2.

Figure 30
ARSON CRIMES, 2005
By Type of Property Targeted

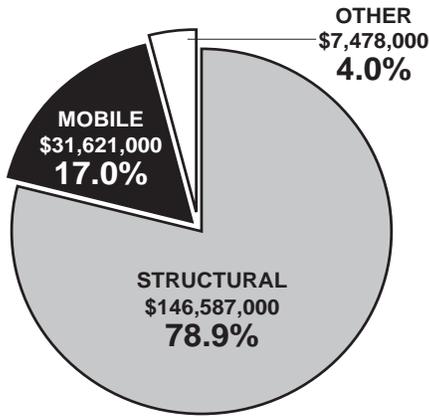


Source: Table 14.

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

Arson (continued)

Figure 31
ARSON CRIMES, 2005
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.
Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

In 2005, the total estimated value of all property damaged was \$185,686,000. The value of damage resulting from arsons directed at:

- Structural properties accounted for \$146,587,000 (78.9 percent).
- Mobile properties accounted for \$31,621,000 (17.0 percent).
- Other properties accounted for \$7,478,000 (4.0 percent).

➤ *In 2005, almost one-third (30.8 percent) of arson crimes involved structural property; structural property constituted over three-quarters (78.9 percent) of the total value of all property damaged by arson.*

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.

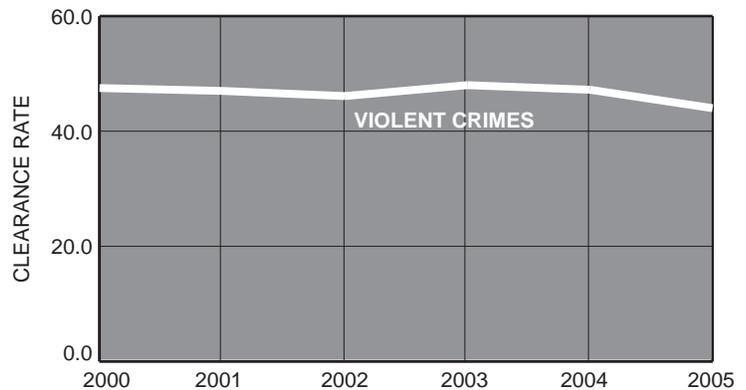
Comparing 2000 to 2005:

- The violent crime clearance rate decreased from 47.5 to 44.0 percent.

From 2004 to 2005:

- The violent crime clearance rate decreased from 47.2 to 44.0 percent.

Figure 32
CRIME IN CALIFORNIA, 2000–2005
Clearance Rate by Crime Category

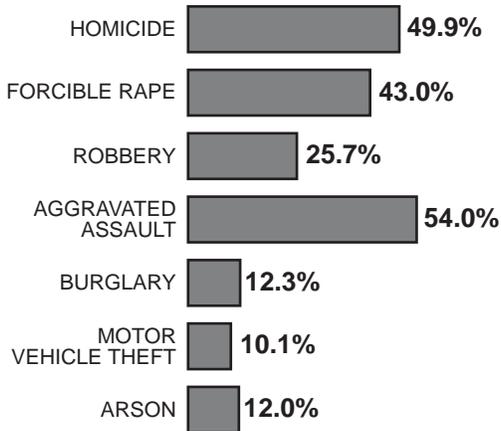


Source: Table 15.

Note: In 2003, larceny-theft over \$400 was added to the property crime category to give a more representative depiction of crime in California. However, since clearance data are not collected for this offense, total property crime clearances and clearance rates are unavailable.

Clearances (continued)

Figure 33
CRIME IN CALIFORNIA, 2005
Clearance Rate by Crime



Source: Table 15.

In 2005,

- Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate (54.0 percent).
- Motor vehicle theft had the lowest clearance rate (10.1 percent).

➤ *The homicide clearance rate decreased 9.1 percent from 2004 to 2005 (see Table 15).*
