
ARRESTS

WHAT IS AN ARREST?

Arrests occur when persons are taken into custody because they are believed to have violated the law. Not all arrests result in persons being placed in jail. Arrestees may be released by the arresting agency, may post bail, or may be released on their own recognizance to appear in court at a later date. Some are issued citations, much like traffic tickets, which direct them to appear in court.

Arrests are divided into two major groups: felony arrests and misdemeanor arrests. An arrest for a felony-level offense can result in a sentence to state prison if the offender is convicted as an adult. An arrest for a misdemeanor-level offense can result in a sentence of up to one year in a county jail, a fine, probation, restitution, or any combination of the four.

Juveniles may also be arrested for truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations. These are commonly referred to as status offenses because agency intervention is based solely on the juvenile's status as a minor. Status offenses are acts that would not be "crimes" if committed by adults.

HOW ARE ARRESTS REPORTED?

Unlike crimes, which are classified by nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards, arrests are

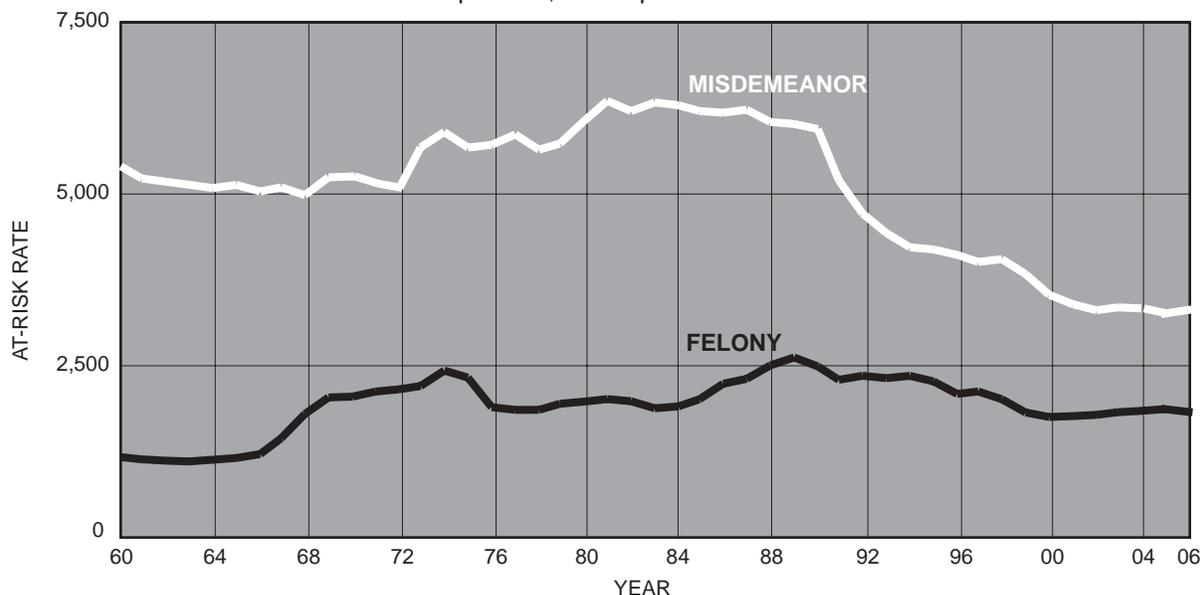
reported by California statute definition of the offense. This may cause some differences in the definitions of certain crimes and the reporting of the arrests for those crimes. For instance, theft from a locked automobile is a burglary by California Penal Code definition. The crime would be classified and reported as a theft under the UCR definition. The arrest offenses in this section are defined by California statute for which specific code sections are listed in Appendix 3.

All California law enforcement agencies report arrest and citation information to the Department of Justice on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register, which lists each arrestee; includes information on age, gender, and race/ethnic group; and specifies the "most serious" arrest offense and law enforcement disposition.

WHAT IS AN 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. The following section includes three at-risk comparison populations: total (10–69 years of age), adult (18–69 years of age), and juvenile (10–17 years of age). The formula used to calculate at-risk rates can be found in Appendix 2.

Figure 34
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 1960–2006
 Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 16.

Note: The 1995 data include estimates. See Appendix 1, "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations."

The above chart displays arrest rates beginning with 1960, the first year complete population data were available. Felony and misdemeanor arrest rates are based on population at risk, 10–69 years of age.

Comparing 1960 to 2006:

- There was a 56.2 percent increase in the rate of felony arrests (from 1,170.0 to 1,828.0).
- There was a 38.7 percent decrease in the rate of misdemeanor arrests (from 5,404.0 to 3,312.3).

Felony arrests as a proportion of total arrests increased from 15.4 percent in 1960 to 34.7 percent in 2006.

The 2006 misdemeanor arrest rate of 3,312.3 per 100,000 population at risk was slightly higher than the 2005 rate of 3,259.5. Misdemeanor arrests as a proportion of total arrests decreased from 71.4 percent in 1960 to 62.9 percent in 2006.

Status offense arrests as a proportion of total arrests decreased from 13.2 percent in 1960 to 2.4 percent in 2006.

Total Arrests

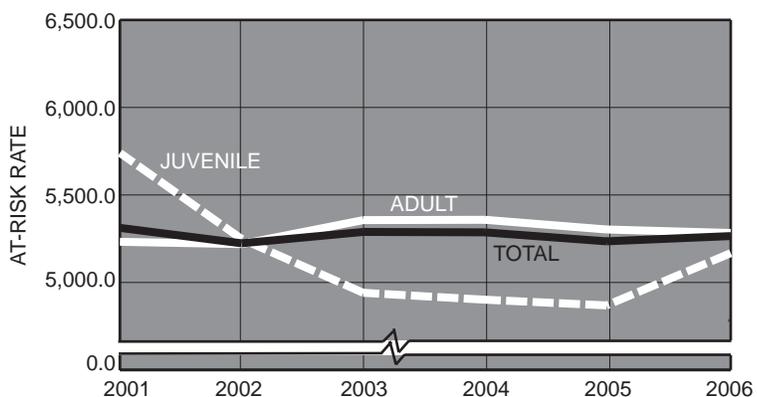
Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 0.9 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 1.0 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 10.0 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 0.6 percent increase in the rate of total arrests.
- There was a 0.4 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 6.1 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

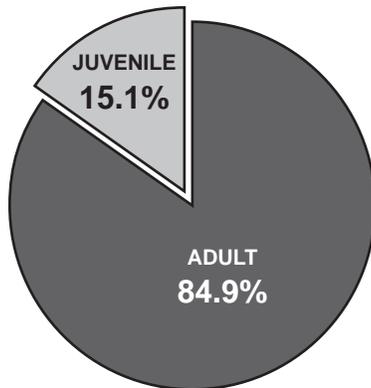
Figure 35
TOTAL ARRESTS, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 17.

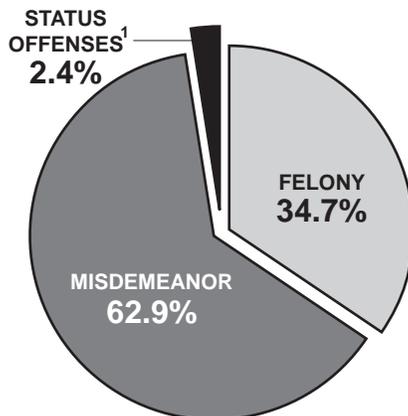
Total Arrests (cont.)

Figure 36
TOTAL ARRESTS, 2006
By Adult and Juvenile



Source: Table 18.

Figure 37
TOTAL ARRESTS, 2006
By Level of Offense



Source: Table 18.

¹ Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

In 2006, of 1,539,364 arrests reported:

- Adult arrests accounted for 84.9 percent (1,306,515).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 15.1 percent (232,849).

And,

- Felony arrests accounted for 34.7 percent (534,460).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 62.9 percent (968,408).
- Status offense arrests accounted for 2.4 percent (36,496).

Total Arrests (cont.)

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

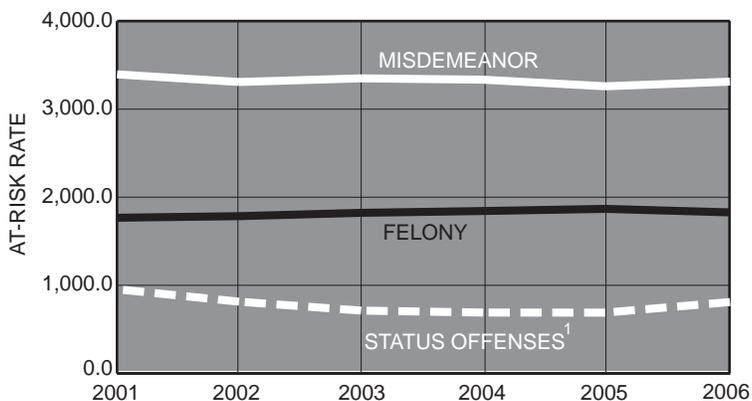
- There was a 3.4 percent increase in the rate of felony arrests.
- There was a 2.4 percent decrease in the rate of misdemeanor arrests.
- There was a 15.2 percent decrease in the rate of status offense arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 2.1 percent decrease in the rate of felony arrests.
- There was a 1.6 percent increase in the rate of misdemeanor arrests.
- There was a 17.4 percent increase in the rate of arrests for status offenses.

➤ *After five years of increases, the felony arrest rate decreased 2.1 percent from 2005 to 2006 (see Table 16).*

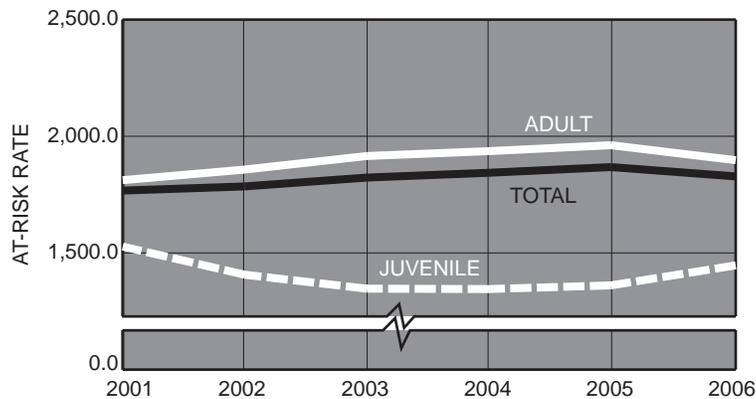
Figure 38
TOTAL ARRESTS, 2001–2006
By Level of Offense
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 17.

¹ Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

Figure 39
ADULT AND JUVENILE
FELONY ARRESTS, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 17.

Felony Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 4.7 percent increase in the rate of adult felony arrests and a 5.3 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile felony arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 3.3 percent decrease in the rate of adult felony arrests and a 6.3 percent increase in the rate of juvenile felony arrests.

➤ *Juvenile arrest rates for felony offenses increased for a 2nd straight year, while adult arrest rates declined for the first time in six years.*

Felony Arrests (cont.)

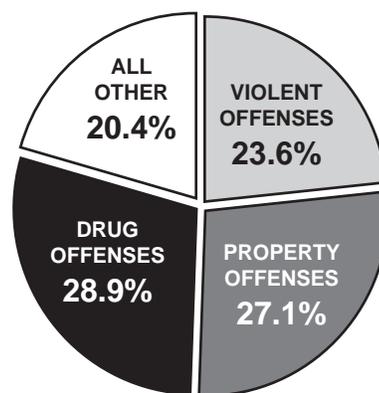
In 2006, of 534,460 felony arrests reported:

- Violent offenses accounted for 23.6 percent (126,342).
- Property offenses accounted for 27.1 percent (144,781).
- Drug offenses accounted for 28.9 percent (154,468).
- All other offenses accounted for 20.4 percent (108,869).

And,

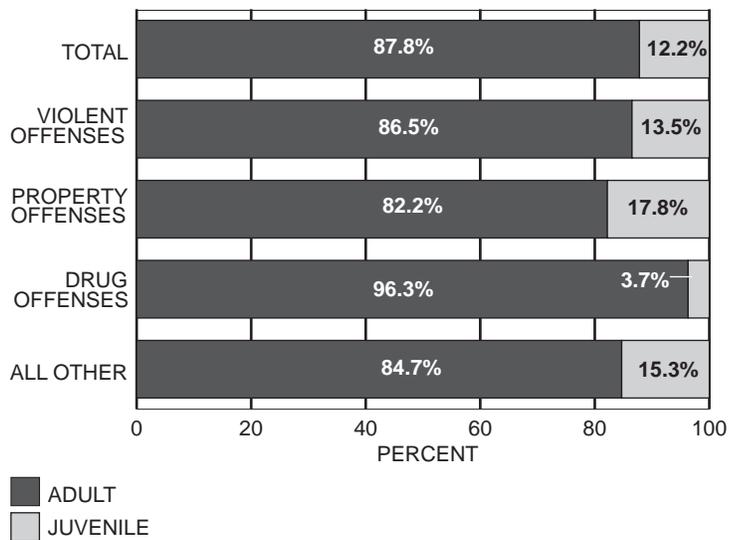
- Adult arrests accounted for 87.8 percent (469,271).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 12.2 percent (65,189).

Figure 40
FELONY ARRESTS, 2006
By Category



Source: Table 19.

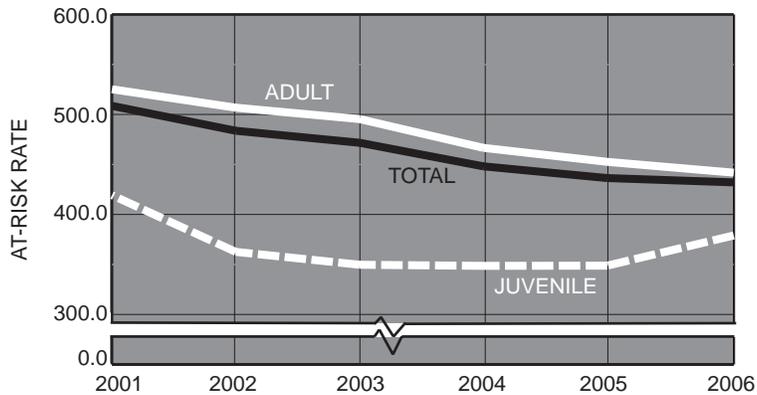
Figure 41
FELONY ARRESTS, 2006
Category by Adult and Juvenile Arrests



Source: Table 21.

Arrests for Violent Offenses

Figure 42
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
VIOLENT OFFENSES, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Violent Offense Arrests – felony arrests for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping.

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 15.0 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests for violent offenses.
- There was a 15.9 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 9.6 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 1.0 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests for violent offenses.
- There was a 2.4 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and an 8.7 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

➤ *While the adult arrest rate for violent offenses continued to decline in 2006, the juvenile arrest rate increased 8.7 percent.*

Arrests for Violent Offenses (cont.)

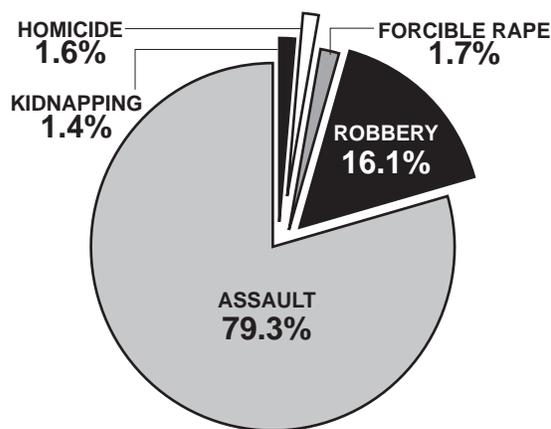
In 2006, of 126,342 felony arrests for violent offenses:

- Homicide accounted for 1.6 percent (1,967).
- Forcible rape accounted for 1.7 percent (2,122).
- Robbery accounted for 16.1 percent (20,376).
- Assault accounted for 79.3 percent (100,159).
- Kidnapping accounted for 1.4 percent (1,718).

And,

- Adult arrests accounted for 86.5 percent (109,263).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 13.5 percent (17,079).

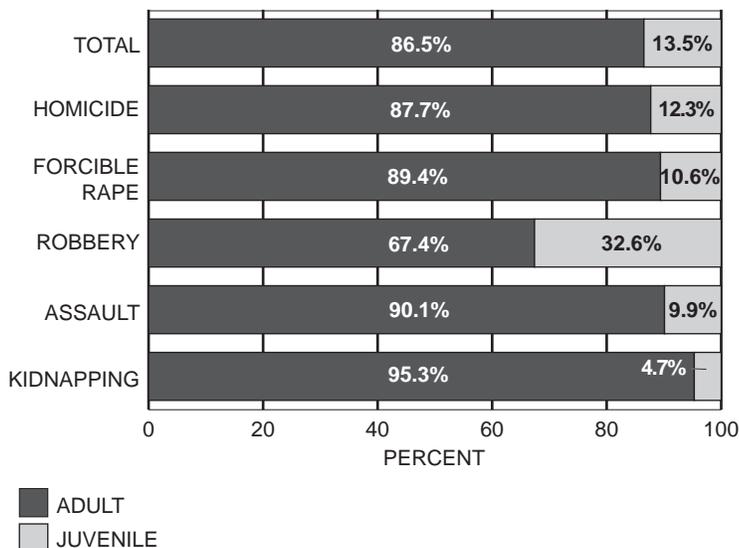
Figure 43
FELONY ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES, 2006
By Offense



Source: Table 20.

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

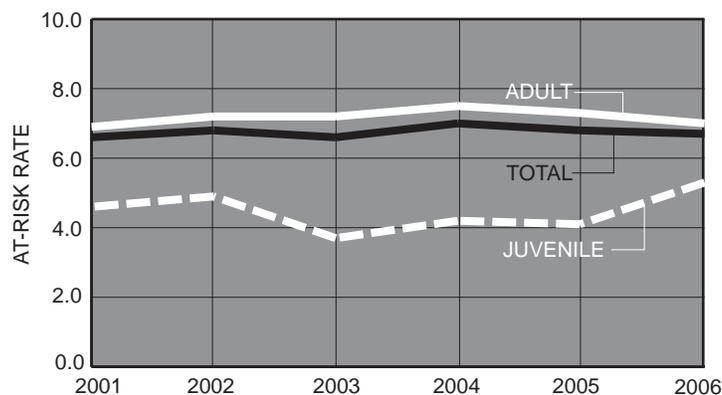
Figure 44
FELONY ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES, 2006
Offense by Adult and Juvenile Arrests



Source: Table 21.

Homicide Arrests

Figure 45
FELONY ARRESTS FOR HOMICIDE, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 1.5 percent increase in the rate of total homicide arrests.
- There was a 1.4 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 15.2 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 1.5 percent decrease in the rate of total homicide arrests.
- There was a 4.1 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 29.3 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 1,967 arrests for homicide:

- Adult arrests accounted for 87.7 percent (1,726).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 12.3 percent (241).

➤ *In 2006, the juvenile arrest rate for homicide offenses increased 29.3 percent, while the adult rate declined for a 2nd year.*

Forcible Rape Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 28.4 percent decrease in the rate of total forcible rape arrests.
- There was a 27.4 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 39.0 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

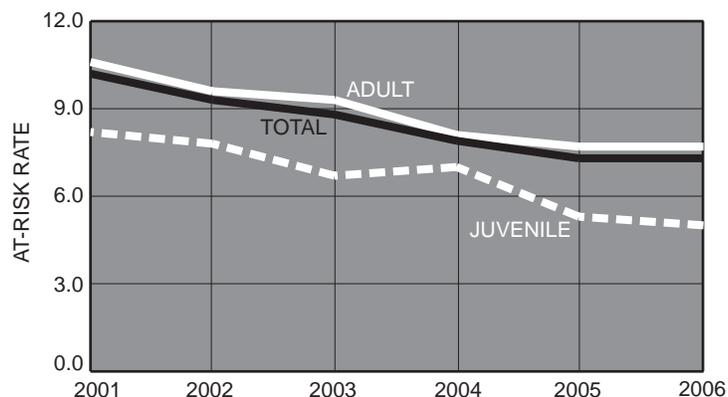
- There was no change in the rate of total forcible rape arrests.
- There was no change in the rate of adult arrests and a 5.7 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 2,122 arrests for forcible rape:

- Adult arrests accounted for 89.4 percent (1,898).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 10.6 percent (224).

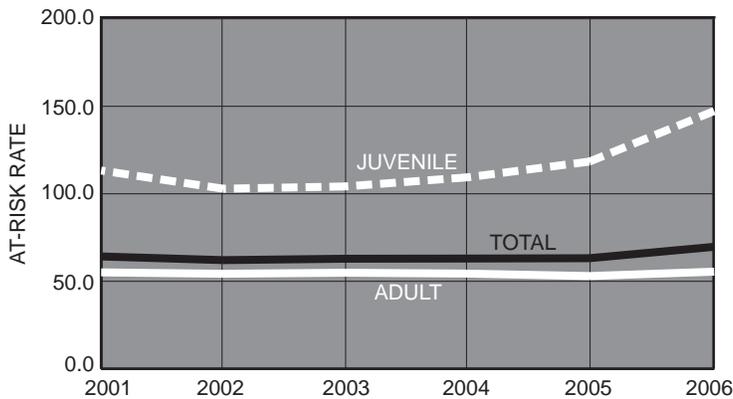
➤ *The forcible rape arrest rate has been on a general decline for the years shown.*

Figure 46
FELONY ARRESTS FOR FORCIBLE RAPE, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Figure 47
FELONY ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Robbery Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was an 8.6 percent increase in the rate of total robbery arrests.
- There was a 0.7 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 30.0 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 10.3 percent increase in the rate of total robbery arrests.
- There was a 4.7 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 24.4 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 20,376 arrests for robbery:

- Adult arrests accounted for 67.4 percent (13,737).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 32.6 percent (6,639).

➤ *In 2006, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery offenses increased 24.4 percent and the adult rate increased 4.7 percent.*

Assault Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was an 18.7 percent decrease in the rate of total assault arrests.
- There was an 18.1 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 24.5 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

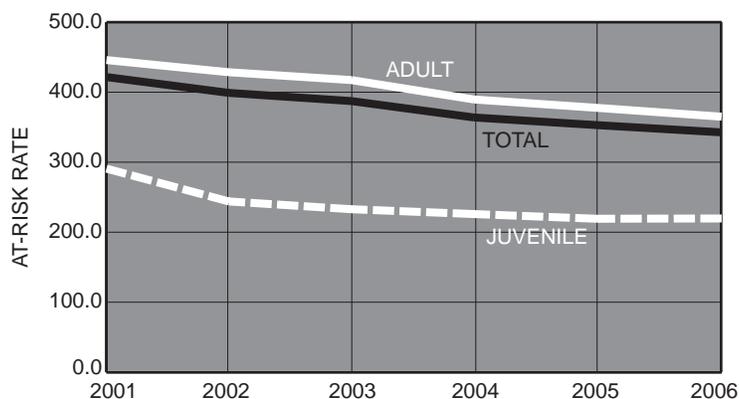
- There was a 2.9 percent decrease in the rate of total assault arrests.
- There was a 3.4 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 0.2 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 100,159 arrests for assault:

- Adult arrests accounted for 90.1 percent (90,265).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 9.9 percent (9,894).

➤ *After four years of decline, the juvenile arrest rate for assault offenses increased 0.2 percent in 2006.*

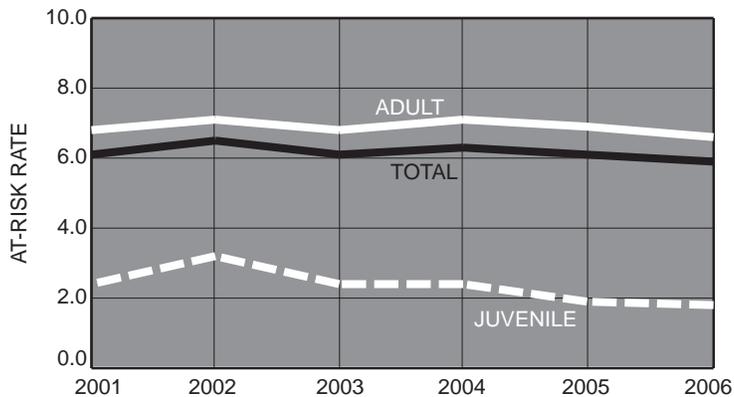
Figure 48
FELONY ARRESTS FOR ASSAULT, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Kidnapping Arrests

Figure 49
FELONY ARRESTS FOR KIDNAPPING, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 3.3 percent decrease in the rate of total kidnapping arrests.
- There was a 2.9 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 25.0 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 3.3 percent decrease in the rate of total kidnapping arrests.
- There was a 4.3 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 5.3 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 1,718 arrests for kidnapping:

- Adult arrests accounted for 95.3 percent (1,637).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 4.7 percent (81).

Arrests for Property Offenses

Property Offense Arrests – felony arrests for burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

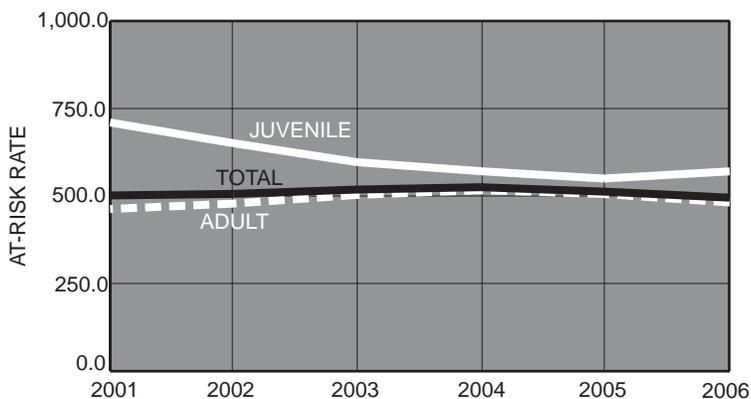
- There was a 1.3 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests for property offenses.
- There was a 4.0 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 19.7 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 3.4 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests for property offenses.
- There was a 4.8 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 3.7 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

➤ *The juvenile arrest rate for property offenses increased for the first time for the years shown.*

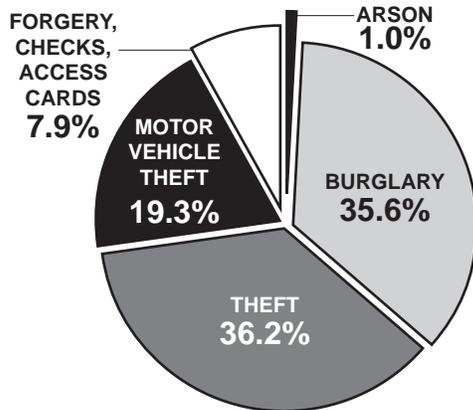
Figure 50
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
PROPERTY OFFENSES, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

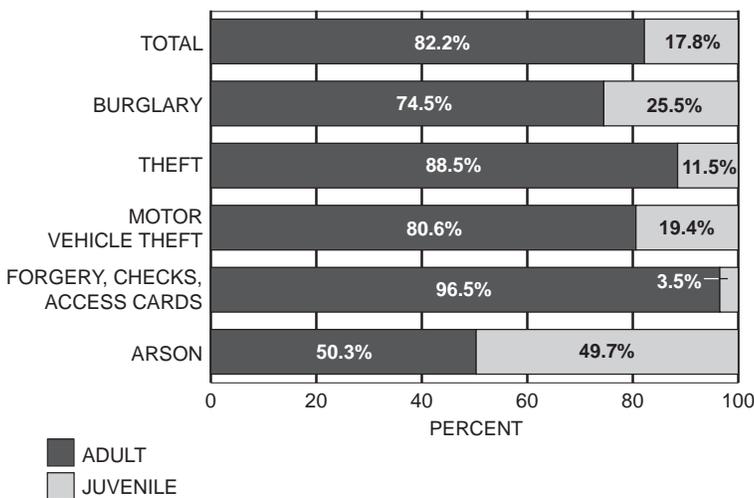
Arrests for Property Offenses (cont.)

Figure 51
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
PROPERTY OFFENSES, 2006
By Offense



Source: Table 20.

Figure 52
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
PROPERTY OFFENSES, 2006
Offense by Adult and Juvenile Arrests



Source: Table 21.

In 2006, of 144,781 felony arrests for property offenses:

- Burglary accounted for 35.6 percent (51,610).
- Theft accounted for 36.2 percent (52,377).
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 19.3 percent (27,927).
- Forgery, checks, and access cards accounted for 7.9 percent (11,470).
- Arson accounted for 1.0 percent (1,397).

And,

- Adult arrests accounted for 82.2 percent (119,078).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 17.8 percent (25,703).

Burglary Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 2.4 percent decrease in the rate of total burglary arrests.
- There was a 4.6 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 17.3 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

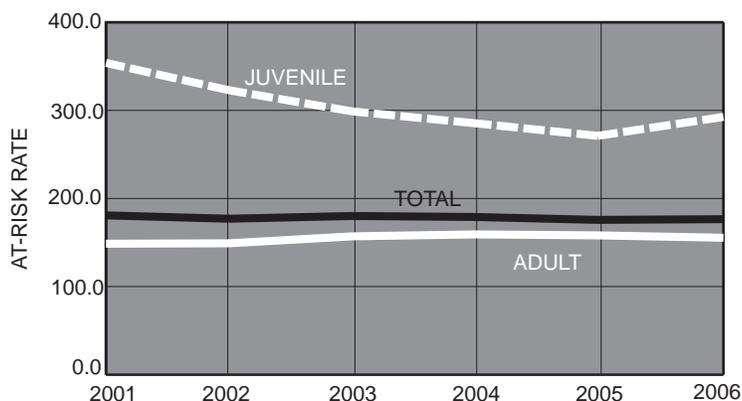
- There was a 0.5 percent increase in the rate of total burglary arrests.
- There was a 1.7 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 7.9 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 51,610 arrests for burglary:

- Adult arrests accounted for 74.5 percent (38,427).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 25.5 percent (13,183).

➤ *The downward trend in juvenile arrest rates for burglary was broken by a 7.9 percent increase in 2006.*

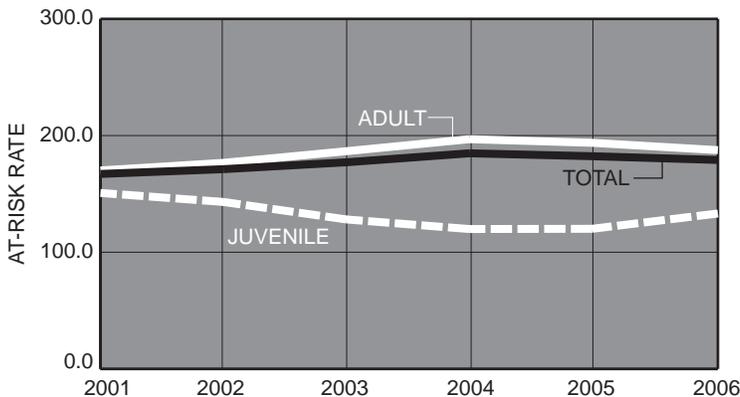
Figure 53
FELONY ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Theft Arrests

Figure 54
FELONY ARRESTS FOR THEFT, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 7.2 percent increase in the rate of total theft arrests.
- There was a 10.2 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and an 11.7 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 1.8 percent decrease in the rate of total theft arrests.
- There was a 3.3 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 10.9 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 52,377 arrests for theft:

- Adult arrests accounted for 88.5 percent (46,373).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 11.5 percent (6,004).

➤ *For the 2nd year in a row, the juvenile arrest rate for theft offenses increased while the total and adult rates declined.*

Motor Vehicle Theft Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 1.0 percent increase in the rate of total motor vehicle theft arrests.
- There was a 10.8 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 25.7 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

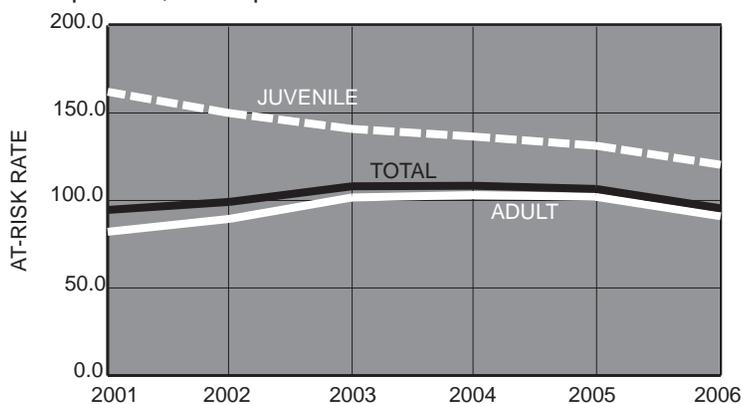
- There was a 10.4 percent decrease in the rate of total motor vehicle theft arrests.
- There was a 10.9 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and an 8.3 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 27,927 arrests for motor vehicle theft:

- Adult arrests accounted for 80.6 percent (22,503).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 19.4 percent (5,424).

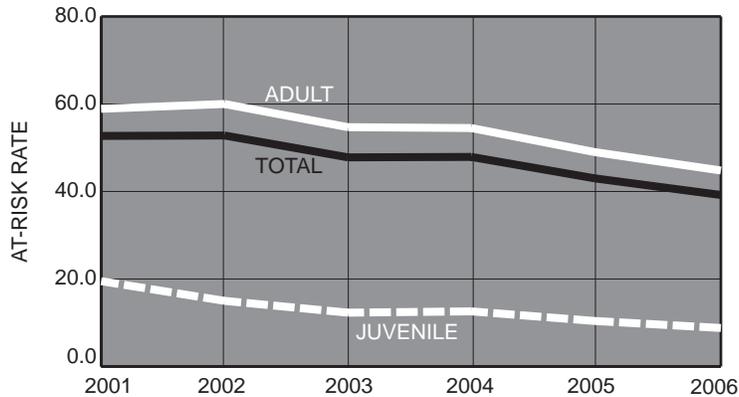
➤ *The adult arrest rate for motor vehicle theft declined for the 2nd consecutive year, while the juvenile arrest rate has declined for the years shown.*

Figure 55
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Figure 56
FELONY ARRESTS FOR FORGERY, CHECK,
AND ACCESS CARD OFFENSES, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Forgery, Check, and Access Card Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 25.6 percent decrease in the rate of total forgery, check, and access card offense arrests.
- There was a 23.9 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 54.9 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was an 8.8 percent decrease in the rate of total forgery, check, and access card offense arrests.
- There was an 8.6 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 15.4 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 11,470 arrests for forgery, check, and access card offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 96.5 percent (11,072).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 3.5 percent (398).

➤ *In 2006, the rate of adult felony arrests for forgery, check, and access card offenses was more than five times that of juveniles.*

Arson Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 23.8 percent decrease in the rate of total arson arrests.
- There was a 9.7 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 34.7 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

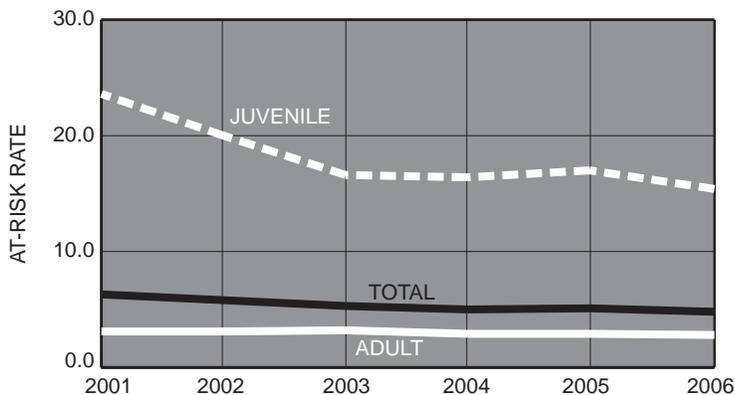
From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 5.9 percent decrease in the rate of total arson arrests.
- There was a 3.4 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 9.4 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 1,397 arrests for arson:

- Adult arrests accounted for 50.3 percent (703).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 49.7 percent (694).

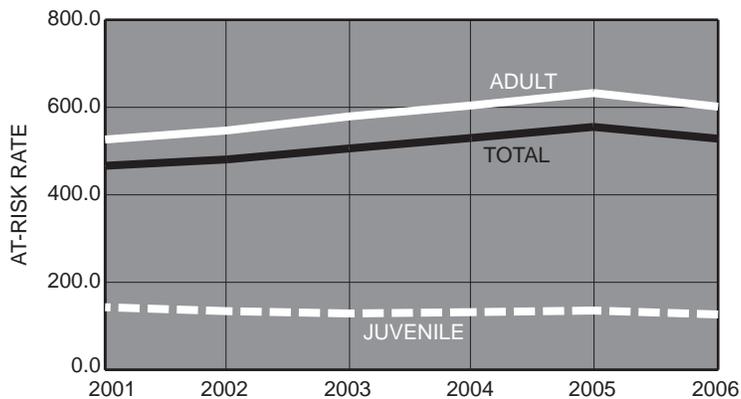
Figure 57
FELONY ARRESTS FOR ARSON, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Arrests for Drug Offenses

Figure 58
FELONY ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Drug Offense Arrests – felony arrests for narcotics, marijuana, dangerous drugs, and other drug offenses.

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 13.3 percent increase in the rate of total drug offense arrests.
- There was a 14.3 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and an 11.6 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 4.8 percent decrease in the rate of total drug offense arrests.
- There was a 4.9 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 6.6 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

➤ *The total and adult arrest rates for drug offenses declined for the first time in the years shown.*

Arrests for Drug Offenses (cont.)

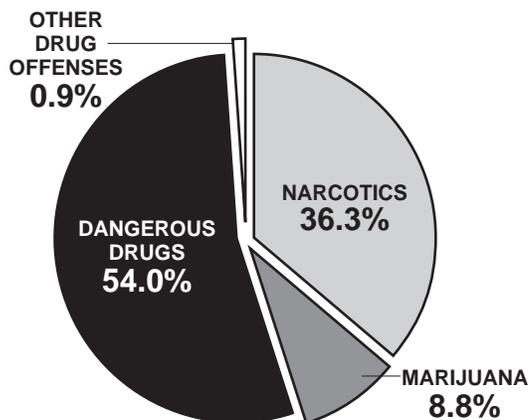
In 2006, of 154,468 felony arrests for drug offenses:

- Narcotic arrests accounted for 36.3 percent (56,094).
- Marijuana arrests accounted for 8.8 percent (13,548).
- Dangerous drug arrests accounted for 54.0 percent (83,365).
- Other drug offense arrests accounted for 0.9 percent (1,461).

And,

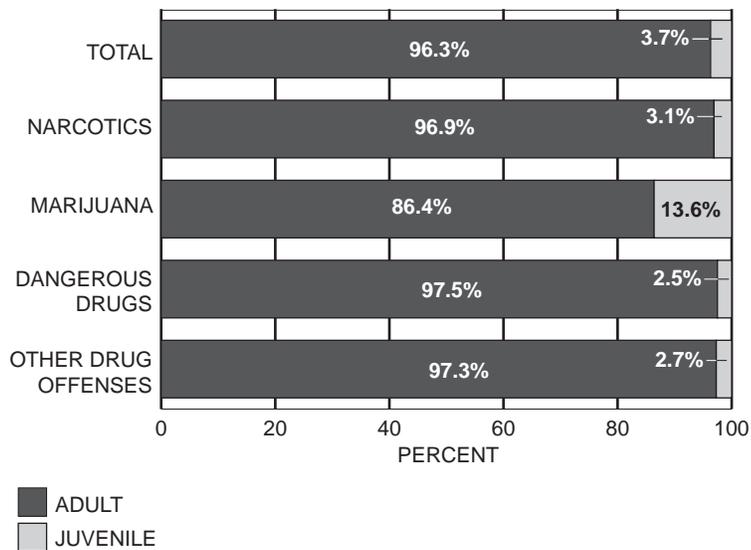
- Adult arrests accounted for 96.3 percent (148,769).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 3.7 percent (5,699).

Figure 59
FELONY ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES, 2006
By Offense



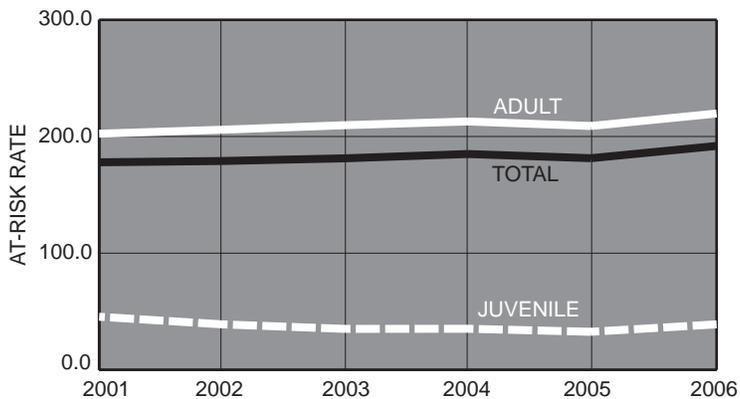
Source: Table 20.

Figure 60
FELONY ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES, 2006
Offense by Adult and Juvenile Arrests



Source: Table 21.

Figure 61
FELONY ARRESTS FOR NARCOTIC OFFENSES, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Narcotic Arrests

Narcotic Category – heroin, cocaine, etc.

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 7.9 percent increase in the rate of total narcotic arrests.
- There was an 8.5 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 14.3 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 5.8 percent increase in the rate of total narcotic arrests.
- There was a 5.1 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 19.6 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 56,094 arrests for narcotic offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 96.9 percent (54,335).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 3.1 percent (1,759).

➤ In 2006, the juvenile arrest rate for narcotic offenses increased 19.6 percent and equaled the rate reported in 2002.

Marijuana Arrests

Marijuana Category – possession, possession for sale, etc.

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 3.3 percent increase in the rate of total marijuana arrests.
- There was a 6.8 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 13.9 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

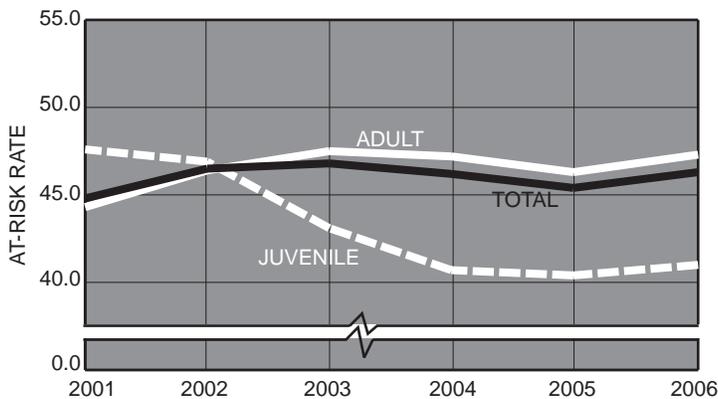
- There was a 2.0 percent increase in the rate of total marijuana arrests.
- There was a 2.2 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 1.5 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 13,548 arrests for marijuana offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 86.4 percent (11,701).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 13.6 percent (1,847).

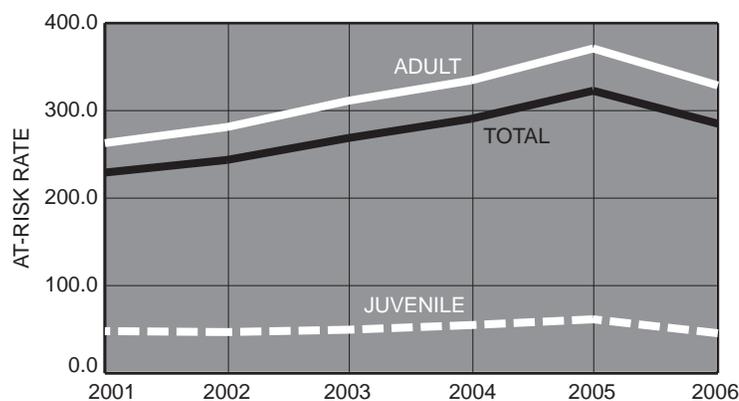
➤ In 2006, the marijuana arrest rate increased for the first time in three years.

Figure 62
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
MARIJUANA OFFENSES, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Figure 63
 FELONY ARRESTS FOR
 DANGEROUS DRUG OFFENSES, 2001–2006
 Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Dangerous Drug Arrests

Dangerous Drugs Category – *barbiturates, phencyclidine, methamphetamines, etc.*

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 24.4 percent increase in the rate of total dangerous drug arrests.
- There was a 25.1 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 5.0 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was an 11.7 percent decrease in the rate of total dangerous drug arrests.
- There was an 11.4 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 25.9 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 83,365 arrests for dangerous drug offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 97.5 percent (81,311).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 2.5 percent (2,054).

➤ After increasing for four of five years shown, the total and adult arrest rates for dangerous drugs dropped significantly in 2006.

Other Drug Offense Arrests

Other Drug Offenses – *manufacturing of a controlled substance, forging/altering of a narcotic prescription, etc.*

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 65.3 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests for other drug offenses.
- There was a 66.1 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 52.6 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

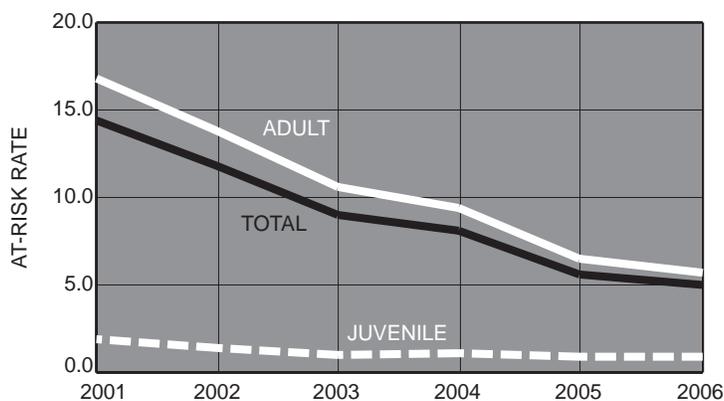
From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 10.7 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests for other drug offenses.
- There was a 12.3 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and no change in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 1,461 arrests for other drug offenses:

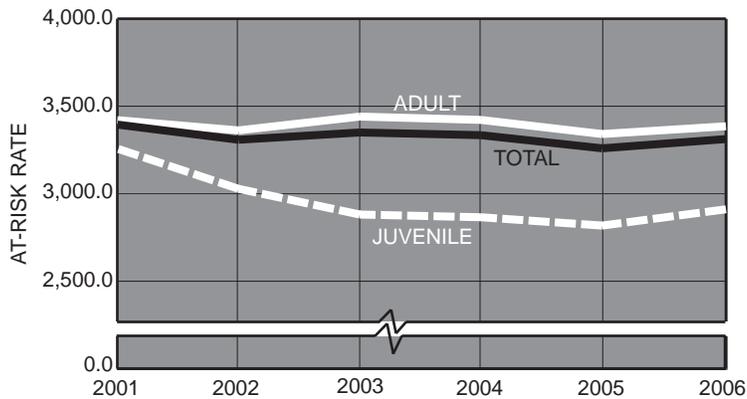
- Adult arrests accounted for 97.3 percent (1,422).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 2.7 percent (39).

Figure 64
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

Figure 65
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 27.

Misdemeanor Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 2.4 percent decrease in the rate of total misdemeanor arrests.
- There was a 1.0 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 10.6 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 1.6 percent increase in the rate of total misdemeanor arrests.
- There was a 1.3 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 3.3 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

Misdemeanor Arrests (cont.)

In 2006, of 968,408 misdemeanor arrests reported:

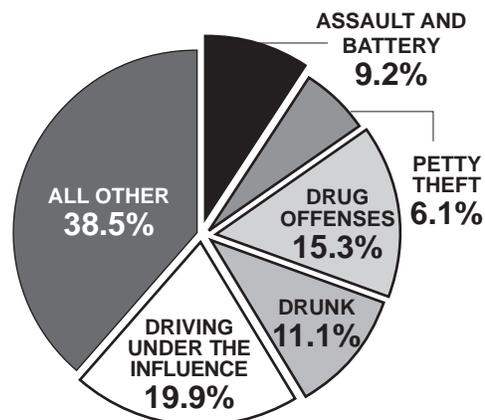
- Assault and battery accounted for 9.2 percent (89,199).
- Petty theft accounted for 6.1 percent (58,659).
- Drug offenses accounted for 15.3 percent (147,928).
- Drunk offenses accounted for 11.1 percent (107,024).
- Driving under the influence accounted for 19.9 percent (192,903).
- All other offenses accounted for 38.5 percent (372,695).

And,

- Adult arrests accounted for 86.5 percent (837,244).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 13.5 percent (131,164).

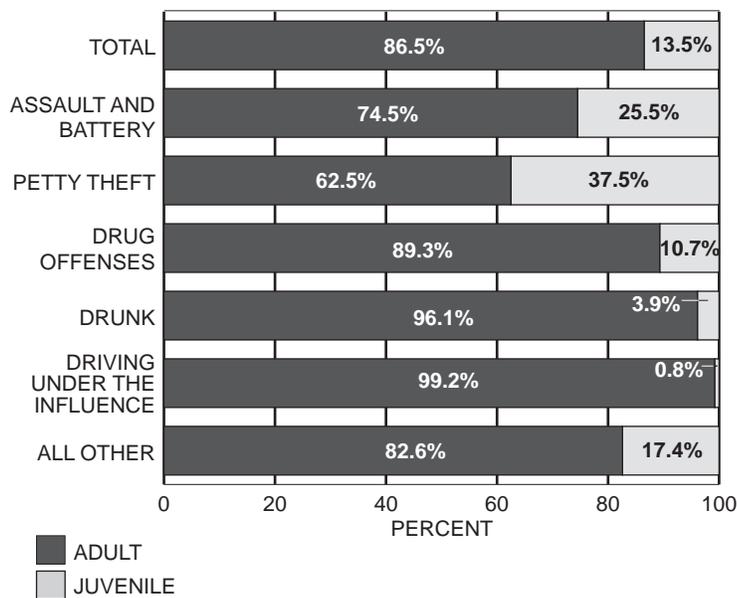
➤ In 2006, 46.2 percent of misdemeanor arrests were either alcohol- or drug-related.

Figure 66
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2006
By Offense



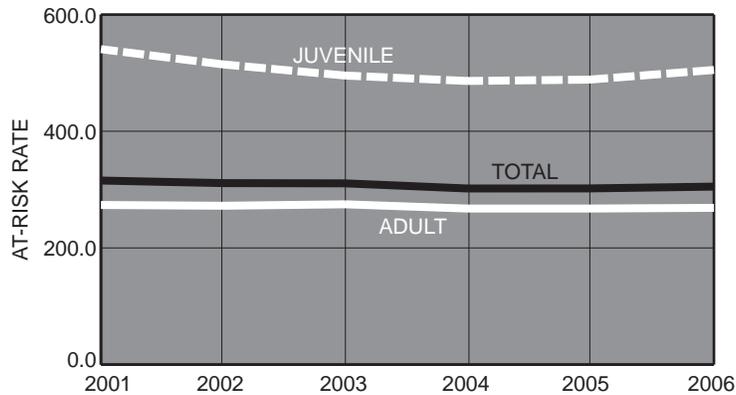
Source: Table 25.
Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Figure 67
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2006
Offense by Adult and Juvenile Arrests



Source: Table 26.

Figure 68
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
ASSAULT AND BATTERY, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 27.

Assault and Battery Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 3.3 percent decrease in the rate of total assault and battery arrests.
- There was a 1.8 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 6.6 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 1.0 percent increase in the rate of total assault and battery arrests.
- There was a 0.4 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 3.4 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 89,199 arrests for assault and battery:

- Adult arrests accounted for 74.5 percent (66,442).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 25.5 percent (22,757).

Petty Theft Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 23.4 percent decrease in the rate of total petty theft arrests.
- There was a 20.1 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 27.4 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

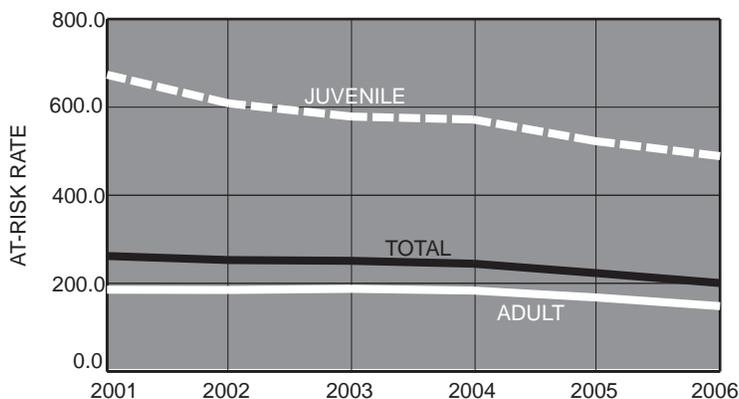
- There was a 10.2 percent decrease in the rate of total petty theft arrests.
- There was an 11.8 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 6.5 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 58,659 arrests for petty theft:

- Adult arrests accounted for 62.5 percent (36,641).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 37.5 percent (22,018).

➤ *Although the juvenile petty theft arrest rate has declined 27.4 percent over the past five years, the 2006 rate is over three times that of the adult petty theft arrest rate.*

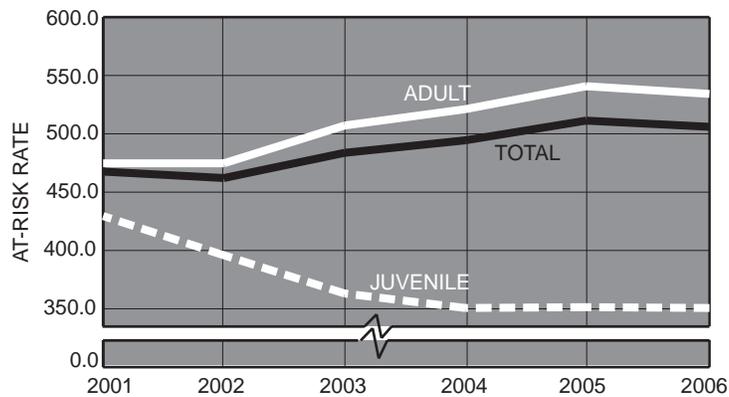
Figure 69
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
PETTY THEFT, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 27.

Drug Offense Arrests

Figure 70
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
DRUG OFFENSES, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 27.

Misdemeanor Drug Offense Arrests – *under the influence, possession, and paraphernalia.*

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was an 8.2 percent increase in the rate of total drug offense arrests.
- There was a 12.5 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and an 18.3 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 1.0 percent decrease in the rate of total drug offense arrests.
- There was a 1.2 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 0.2 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 147,928 arrests for drug offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 89.3 percent (132,124).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 10.7 percent (15,804).

Drunk Arrests

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was an 8.0 percent decrease in the rate of total drunk arrests.
- There was an 8.1 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 10.4 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

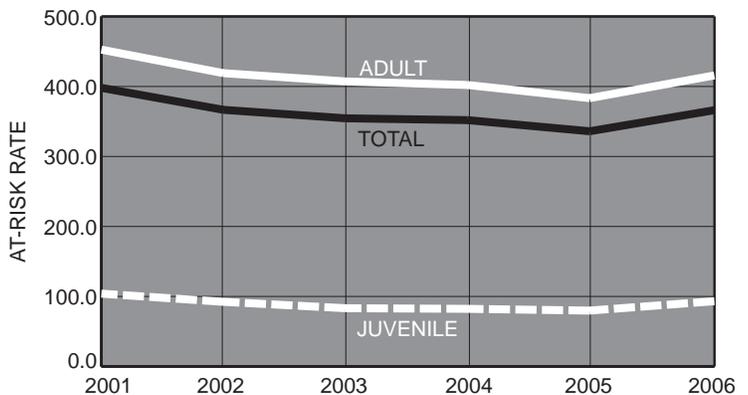
- There was a 9.0 percent increase in the rate of total drunk arrests.
- There was an 8.5 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 16.8 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 107,024 arrests for drunk offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 96.1 percent (102,823).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 3.9 percent (4,201).

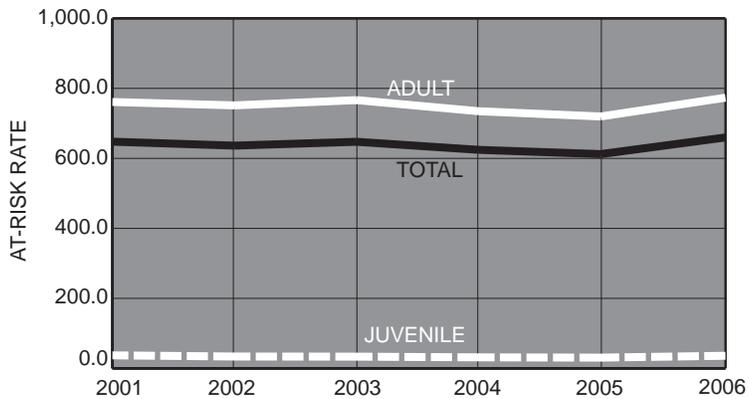
➤ In 2006, arrest rates for drunk offenses increased for the first time in the years shown.

Figure 71
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
DRUNKENNESS, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 27.

Figure 72
MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS FOR
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE, 2001–2006
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 27.

Driving Under the Influence Arrests

Driving Under the Influence – *driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or the combination of alcohol and drugs without causing injury or death.*

Comparing 2001 to 2006:

- There was a 1.9 percent increase in the rate of total misdemeanor arrests for driving under the influence.
- There was a 1.6 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 3.2 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 2005 to 2006:

- There was a 7.8 percent increase in the rate of total misdemeanor arrests for driving under the influence.
- There was a 7.5 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and a 17.3 percent increase in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 2006, of 192,903 arrests for driving under the influence offenses:

- Adult arrests accounted for 99.2 percent (191,282).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 0.8 percent (1,621).

Personal Characteristics of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrestees

Gender of Arrestee

In 2006, of 1,502,868 arrests for felony and misdemeanor offenses:

- Arrests of males accounted for 79.1 percent (1,188,023).
- Arrests of females accounted for 20.9 percent (314,845).

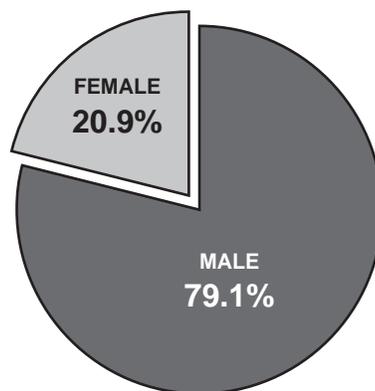
Of the 1,188,023 arrests of males:

- Felony offenses accounted for 35.9 percent (426,763).
- Misdemeanor offenses accounted for 64.1 percent (761,260).

Of the 314,845 arrests of females:

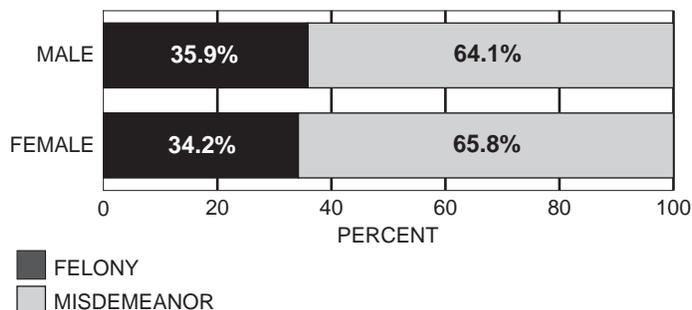
- Felony offenses accounted for 34.2 percent (107,697).
- Misdemeanor offenses accounted for 65.8 percent (207,148).

Figure 73
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2006
By Gender of Arrestee



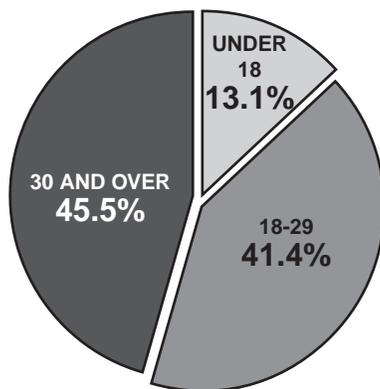
Source: Table 30.

Figure 74
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2006
Gender of Arrestee by Level of Offense



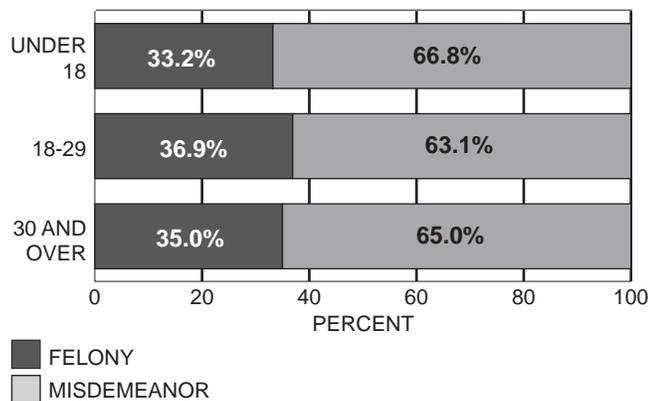
Source: Table 30.

Figure 75
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2006
By Age of Arrestee



Source: Table 30.

Figure 76
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2006
Age of Arrestee by Level of Offense



Source: Table 30.

Personal Characteristics of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrestees (cont.)

Age of Arrestee

In 2006, of 1,502,868 arrests for felony and misdemeanor offenses:

- Arrests of persons under 18 years of age accounted for 13.1 percent (196,353).
- Arrests of persons 18–29 years of age accounted for 41.4 percent (622,641).
- Arrests of persons 30 years of age and over accounted for 45.5 percent (683,874).

Of 196,353 arrests of persons under 18 years of age:

- Felony arrests accounted for 33.2 percent (65,189).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 66.8 percent (131,164).

Of 622,641 arrests of persons 18–29 years of age:

- Felony arrests accounted for 36.9 percent (229,659).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 63.1 percent (392,982).

And, of 683,874 arrests of persons 30 years of age and over:

- Felony arrests accounted for 35.0 percent (239,612).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 65.0 percent (444,262).

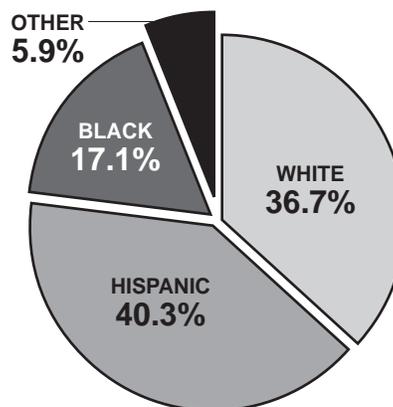
Personal Characteristics of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrestees (cont.)

Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee

In 2006, of 1,502,868 arrests for felony and misdemeanor offenses:

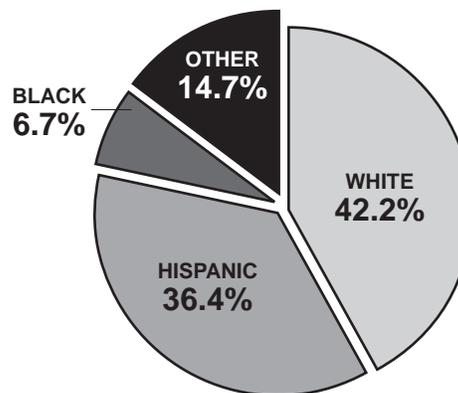
- Arrests of whites accounted for 36.7 percent (551,826).
- Arrests of Hispanics accounted for 40.3 percent (606,096).
- Arrests of blacks accounted for 17.1 percent (257,002).
- Arrests of persons of other race/ethnic groups accounted for 5.9 percent (87,944).

Figure 77
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2006
By Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee



Source: Table 30.

Figure 78
POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA, 2006
By Race/Ethnic Group



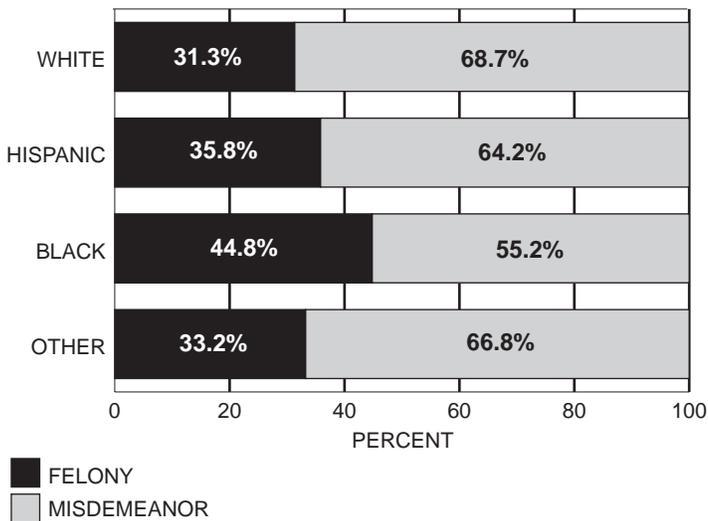
Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit.
Note: Beginning in 2004, the "Other" category includes the new race/ethnic group of "Multi-racial."

The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations which share certain similar physical characteristics such as skin color. Because these physical characteristics can vary greatly within groups as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently, by necessity, subjective. Ethnicity refers to cultural heritage and can cross racial lines. For example, the ethnic designation "Hispanic" includes persons of any race. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used in the classification and labeling process.

Beginning with the *Crime and Delinquency in California, 1991* publication, race/ethnic group designations used for data display purposes are the same as California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, designations.

Personal Characteristics of Felony and Misdemeanor Arrestees (cont.)

Figure 79
FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2006
Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee by Level of Offense



Source: Table 30.

Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee (cont.)

Of 551,826 arrests of whites:

- Felony arrests accounted for 31.3 percent (172,975).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 68.7 percent (378,851).

Of 606,096 arrests of Hispanics:

- Felony arrests accounted for 35.8 percent (217,108).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 64.2 percent (388,988).

Of 257,002 arrests of blacks:

- Felony arrests accounted for 44.8 percent (115,146).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 55.2 percent (141,856).

Of 87,944 arrests of persons of other race/ethnic groups:

- Felony arrests accounted for 33.2 percent (29,231).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 66.8 percent (58,713).

DISPOSITIONS