

CRIME IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION ANNUAL 2003

APRIL 2004

Criminal Justice Research Division

**Donna Allnutt
Lisbeth Howard
Liz Doroski
Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.**



San Diego's Regional Planning Agency

401 B Street, Suite 800 • San Diego, CA 92101-4231 • (619) 699-1900

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



The 18 cities and county government are SANDAG serving as the forum for regional decision-making. The Association builds consensus, makes strategic plans, obtains and allocates resources, and provides information on a broad range of topics pertinent to the region's quality of life.

CHAIR: Hon. Ron Morrison

VICE CHAIR: Hon. Mickey Cafagna

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Gary L. Gallegos

CITY OF CARLSBAD

Hon. Ramona Finnilla, Mayor Pro Tem
(A) Hon. Bud Lewis, Mayor
(A) Hon. Matt Hall, Councilmember

CITY OF CHULA VISTA

Hon. Steve Padilla, Mayor
(A) Hon. Patty Davis, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Jerry Rindone, Deputy Mayor

CITY OF CORONADO

Hon. Phil Monroe, Mayor Pro Tem
(A) Hon. Frank Tierney, Councilmember

CITY OF DEL MAR

Hon. Crystal Crawford, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Richard Earnest, Mayor
(A) Hon. David Druker, Councilmember

CITY OF EL CAJON

Hon. Mark Lewis, Mayor
(A) Hon. Gary Kendrick, Mayor Pro Tem

CITY OF ENCINITAS

Hon. Christy Guerin, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Maggie Houlihan, Mayor

CITY OF ESCONDIDO

Hon. Lori Holt Pfeiler, Mayor
(A) Hon. Ed Gallo, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Ron Newman, Councilmember

CITY OF IMPERIAL BEACH

Hon. Patricia McCoy, Mayor Pro Tem
(A) Hon. Diane Rose, Mayor
(A) Hon. Mayda Winter, Councilmember

CITY OF LA MESA

Hon. Barry Jantz, Councilmember
(A) Hon. David Allan, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Ernie Ewin, Vice Mayor

CITY OF LEMON GROVE

Hon. Mary Sessom, Mayor
(A) Hon. Jill Greer, Mayor Pro Tem
(A) Hon. Jerry Jones, Councilmember

CITY OF NATIONAL CITY

Hon. Ron Morrison, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Frank Parra, Deputy Mayor

CITY OF OCEANSIDE

Hon. Jack Feller, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Terry Johnson, Mayor

CITY OF POWAY

Hon. Mickey Cafagna, Mayor
(A) Hon. Don Higginson, Deputy Mayor
(A) Hon. Robert Emery, Councilmember

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Hon. Dick Murphy, Mayor
(A) Hon. Jim Madaffer, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Scott Peters, Councilmember

CITY OF SAN MARCOS

Hon. Corky Smith, Mayor
(A) Hon. Pia Harris-Ebert, Councilmember

CITY OF SANTEE

Hon. Hal Ryan, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Randy Voepel, Mayor
(A) Hon. Jack Dale, Councilmember

CITY OF SOLANA BEACH

Hon. Joe Kellejian, Mayor
(A) Hon. David Powell, Councilmember

CITY OF VISTA

Hon. Morris Vance, Mayor
(A) Hon. Judy Ritter, Councilmember
(A) Hon. Bob Campbell, Councilmember

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

Hon. Dianne Jacob, Chairwoman
(A) Hon. Greg Cox, Supervisor

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

(Advisory Member)
Jeff Morales, Director
(A) Pedro Orso-Delgado, District 11 Director

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SYSTEM

(Advisory Member)
Leon Williams, Chairman
(A) Hon. Jerry Rindone, Vice Chairman
(A) Hon. Bob Emery, Board Member

NORTH SAN DIEGO COUNTY TRANSIT

DEVELOPMENT BOARD
(Advisory Member)
Hon. Judy Ritter, Chair
(A) Hon. Tom Golich, Board Member
(A) Hon. Ed Gallo, Board Member

IMPERIAL COUNTY

(Advisory Member)
Hon. Victor Carrillo, Supervisor
(A) Vacant

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

(Advisory Member)
CAPT Christopher Schanze, USN, CEC
Commander, Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
(A) CAPT Richard Gamble, USN, CEC

SAN DIEGO UNIFIED PORT DISTRICT

(Advisory Member)
Jess Van Deventer, Commissioner
(A) Michael Bixler, Commissioner
(A) Peter Q. Davis, Commissioner

SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

(Advisory Member)
Hon. Bud Lewis, Director
(A) Bernie Rhinerson, Director

BAJA CALIFORNIA/MEXICO

(Advisory Member)
Hon. Luis Cabrera Cuaron
Consul General of Mexico

As of March 29, 2004

ABSTRACT

TITLE: Crime in the San Diego Region – Annual 2003

AUTHOR: San Diego Association of Governments

DATE: April 2004

SOURCE OF COPIES: San Diego Association of Governments
401 B Street, Suite 800
San Diego, CA 92101
www.sandag.org

PAGES: 174

ABSTRACT: The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) Criminal Justice Research Division prepares biannual reports on crime in the San Diego region. These reports are a product of the Regional Criminal Justice Clearinghouse project funded by SANDAG member agencies. The Clearinghouse project includes compilation, analysis, and dissemination of crime and justice information that is used to support regional planning and inform the public.

The 2003 annual report provides an overview of the number of FBI Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in the San Diego region during the 2003 calendar year. Crime trends for the region and individual jurisdictions are presented, as well as indicators of police performance in solving crimes and recovering stolen property. A special section about prisoner reentry is also in the report. Budget information related to the criminal justice system is included as well. Readers' comments, questions, and suggestions are welcome and can be submitted by email to the Criminal Justice Research Division webmaster (cjwebmaster@sandag.org) or by contacting the Donna Allnutt at (619) 699-6912.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Presentation of this report is possible due to the cooperation of personnel from each law enforcement agency within the San Diego region, as well as the Public Safety Group Executive Office, the San Diego County District Attorney's Office, the San Diego City Attorney's Office, and the San Diego County Probation Department. The Criminal Justice Statistics Center at the California Department of Justice has also been of great assistance. The support of these entities is gratefully acknowledged. The following SANDAG staff contributed to the preparation of this report: Mara Bernd, Laura Curtis, Tina Evangelou, Becki Hammett, Sandy Keaton, Gina Misch, and Lindi Schirmer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REGIONAL CRIME

Introduction.....	3
Source of the Numbers.....	3
California Crime Index (CCI).....	4
The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).....	5
Other Crime Statistics.....	6
The Sheriff and Police Chiefs Offer Important Insight.....	7
Comparison: San Diego, Other Major Cities, and the Nation.....	9
Crime Rates in the Region.....	13
FBI Index Crime Rate.....	15
California Crime Index (CCI) Rate.....	15
Violent Crime Rate.....	15
Property Crime Rate.....	16
Victimization Rates in the San Diego Region.....	16
Number of Crimes Reported in the San Diego Region.....	18
Homicide.....	21
Rape.....	23
Robbery.....	26
Aggravated Assault.....	30
Other Reported Incidents of Violence.....	33
Domestic Violence.....	33
Hate Crime.....	36
Violence Against Seniors.....	38
Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA).....	38
Property Crimes.....	40
Burglary.....	42
Larceny Theft.....	44
Motor Vehicle Theft.....	45
Arson.....	48
Jurisdictional Crime Rates.....	50
FBI Index Crime Rate.....	51
California Crime Index (CCI) Rate.....	53
Violent Crime Rate.....	55
Property Crime Rate.....	57
Dollar and Cents: Property Stolen and Recovered in 2003.....	59
Proportion of Crimes Cleared.....	59

PRISONER REENTRY: AN OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGES AND CREATIVE SOLUTIONS

Introduction.....	63
Prisoners and Parolees.....	63
Demographics.....	64
Challenges Faced by Prisoners and Parolees.....	66
Incarceration and Its Effects on Families.....	67

California’s Prison and Parole Systems	69
San Diego’s Parolee Population	72
Responses to Prisoner Reentry: Federal, State, and Local Levels.....	74
Federal.....	74
California.....	74
Summary	77
PUBLIC SAFETY: BUDGETED EXPENDITURES AND STAFFING	
Introduction	81
Criminal Justice-Related Monies Expended in the San Diego Region.....	83
Department Accomplishments	87
Positions Allocated for Criminal Justice Staffing	89
Patterns of Law Enforcement Staffing	92
Looking Ahead	94
Summary	97
APPENDICES:	
A. Supplemental Crime Tables.....	101
B. Supplemental Budget Tables	133
C. Population Data	145
D. Glossary of Terms	151
E. Publications List.....	157
F. Criminal Justice Information Web Sites.....	169
REFERENCES	173

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Crime Rates per 1,000 Population, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	15
Table 1.2	Victimization Rates by Offense (Ratio of Crimes to Population at Risk), San Diego Region, 2003	17
Table 1.3	Number of Violent Crimes by Offense, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	19
Table 1.4	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	36
Table 1.5	Number of Violent Crimes Against Senior Citizens by Offense, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	38
Table 1.6	Number of Property Crimes by Offense, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	41
Table 1.7	Number of Larceny Thefts by Type, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	44
Table 1.8	FBI Index Crime Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	52
Table 1.9	California Crime Index Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	54
Table 1.10	Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	56
Table 1.11	Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	58
Table 2.1	Parolees by Area/Zip Code, City of San Diego, 2002	73
Table A.1	Number of Crimes by Offense, San Diego Region, 1994 to 2004.....	101
Table A.2	Crime Rates per 1,000 Population by Offense, San Diego Region, 1994 to 2003.....	101
Table A.3	Number of Crimes by Offense, by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 2003	102
Table A.4	Number of Crimes by Offense, by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 2002	103
Table A.5	Number of Crimes by Offense, by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 2001	104

Table A.6	Number of Crimes by Offense and Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 2000.....	105
Table A.7	Number of Crimes, by Offense and Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999.....	106
Table A.8	Number of FBI Index Crimes by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	107
Table A.9	Number of California Crime Index Crimes by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	108
Table A.10	Number of Violent Crimes by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	109
Table A.11	Number of Simple Assaults by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	110
Table A.12	Total Assaults, Percent Aggravated and Simple, by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 2003	111
Table A.13	Number of Property Crimes by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	112
Table A.14	Number of Arsons by Type of Property, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	113
Table A.15	Dollar Value of Property Stolen by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	114
Table A.16	Dollar Value of Property Recovered by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	115
Table A.17	Property Recovery Rate by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	116
Table A.18	FBI Index Crime Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	117
Table A.19	California Crime Index (CCI) Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	118
Table A.20	Violent Crime Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	119
Table A.21	Property Crime Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	120
Table A.22	Number of Crimes by Offense, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	121

Table A.23	Number of Crimes by Offense, Carlsbad, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	122
Table A.24	Number of Crimes by Offense, Chula Vista, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	122
Table A.25	Number of Crimes by Offense, Coronado, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	122
Table A.26	Number of Crimes by Offense, El Cajon, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	123
Table A.27	Number of Crimes by Offense, Escondido, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	123
Table A.28	Number of Crimes by Offense, La Mesa, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	123
Table A.29	Number of Crimes by Offense, National City, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	124
Table A.30	Number of Crimes by Offense, Oceanside, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	124
Table A.31	Number of Crimes by Offense, San Diego, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	124
Table A.32	Number of Crimes by Offense, Total Sheriff, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	125
Table A.33	Number of Crimes by Offense, Del Mar, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	125
Table A.34	Number of Crimes by Offense, Encinitas, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	125
Table A.35	Number of Crimes by Offense, Imperial Beach, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	126
Table A.36	Number of Crimes by Offense, Lemon Grove, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	126
Table A.37	Number of Crimes by Offense, Poway, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	126
Table A.38	Number of Crimes by Offense, San Marcos, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	127

Table A.39	Number of Crimes by Offense, Santee, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	127
Table A.40	Number of Crimes by Offense, Solana Beach, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	127
Table A.41	Number of Crimes by Offense, Vista, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	128
Table A.42	Number of Crimes by Offense, Sheriff’s Total Unincorporated, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	128
Table A.43	Number of Crimes by Offense, Alpine, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	128
Table A.44	Number of Crimes by Offense, Fallbrook, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	129
Table A.45	Number of Crimes by Offense, Lakeside, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	129
Table A.46	Number of Crimes by Offense, Ramona, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	129
Table A.47	Number of Crimes by Offense, Spring Valley, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	130
Table A.48	Number of Crimes by Offense, Valley Center, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	130
Table A.49	Number of Crimes by Offense, Sheriff’s Other Unincorporated, 1999, 2002, and 2003.....	130
Table B.1	Criminal Justice Budget by Category, San Diego Region, FY 1994-95 through FY 2003-04	133
Table B.2	Criminal Justice Staffing by Category, San Diego Region, FY 1994-95 through FY 2003-04	134
Table B.3	Criminal Justice Budget by Category, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04	135
Table B.4	Criminal Justice Staffing by Category, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04	136
Table B.5	Law Enforcement Agency Budgets by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04	137

Table B.6	Sworn Law Enforcement Agency Personnel by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04	137
Table B.7	Non-Sworn Law Enforcement Agency Personnel by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04	138
Table B.8	Total Law Enforcement Agency Personnel by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04	138
Table B.9	Sworn and Non-Sworn Personnel by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, FY 2003-04	139
Table B.10	Sworn Officers per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04	139
Table C.1	Population by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003	146
Table C.2	Population, Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2002	147

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	FBI Index Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2002	10
Figure 1.2	Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2002	11
Figure 1.3	Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2002	12
Figure 1.4A	FBI Index Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, San Diego Region, 1984 to 2003.....	13
Figure 1.4B	FBI Index Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population, San Diego Region, 1984 to 2003.....	14
Figure 1.5	Number of Violent Crimes, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003.....	18
Figure 1.6	Percent of Violent Crimes by Offense, San Diego Region, 2003	19
Figure 1.7	Proportionate Comparisons of Victims and Suspects of Violent Crime, San Diego Region, 2003	20
Figure 1.8	Number of Homicides, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003.....	21
Figure 1.9	Proportionate Comparisons of Victims and Suspects of Homicide, San Diego Region, 2003	22
Figure 1.10	Number of Rapes, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003	23
Figure 1.11	Proportions of Rapes That Were Attempted or Completed, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003.....	24
Figure 1.12	Proportionate Comparisons of Female Victims and Male Suspects of Rape, San Diego Region, 2003	25
Figure 1.13	Number of Robberies, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003.....	26
Figure 1.14	Robberies by Weapon Type, San Diego Region, 2003	27
Figure 1.15	Robberies by Location of Occurrence, San Diego Region, 2003	28
Figure 1.16	Proportionate Comparisons of Victims and Suspects of Robbery, San Diego Region, 2003	29
Figure 1.17	Number of Aggravated Assaults, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003.....	30

Figure 1.18	Aggravated Assaults by Weapon Type, San Diego Region, 2003	31
Figure 1.19	Proportionate Comparisons of Victims and Suspects of Assault, San Diego Region, 2003	32
Figure 1.20	Number of Domestic Violence Incidents, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003	34
Figure 1.21	Domestic Violence Incidents by Type of Weapon, San Diego Region, 2003	35
Figure 1.22	Number of Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted, San Diego Region, 1998 to 2002.....	39
Figure 1.23	Number of Property Crimes, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003	40
Figure 1.24	Property Crimes by Offense, San Diego Region, 2003	42
Figure 1.25	Number of Burglaries by Type, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003	43
Figure 1.26	Burglaries by Type of Entry, San Diego Region, 2003.....	43
Figure 1.27	Proportions of Larceny Thefts by Type, San Diego Region, 1999 and 2003.....	45
Figure 1.28	Number of Motor Vehicle Thefts, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003.....	46
Figure 1.29	Motor Vehicle Thefts by Type of Vehicle, San Diego Region, 2003.....	47
Figure 1.30	Number of Arsons, San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003.....	48
Figure 1.31	Arsons by Type of Property, San Diego Region, 2003.....	49
Figure 1.32	FBI Index Crime Clearance Rates by Offense, San Diego Region, 1999 and 2003.....	60
Figure 2.1	Ethnicity of Civilian (2000) and Prisoner (2002) Populations in the United States, 2000 and 2002.....	65
Figure 2.2	Comparison of U.S. and California Parolee Performance, United States and California, 2000.....	69
Figure 2.3	Access to Prison Services Among Inmates with Need, California, 2003.....	70
Figure 2.4	Proportion of Releases to Parole Entering San Diego by Type, San Diego Region, 2001	72
Figure 3.1	Criminal Justice Budget, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000 through FY 2003-2004	83
Figure 3.2	Criminal Justice Budget, Proportions by Category, San Diego Region, FY 2003-2004.....	85

Figure 3.3	Changes in Criminal Justice Budget by Category, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000 to FY 2003-2004 and FY 2002-2003 to FY 2003-2004	86
Figure 3.4	Criminal Justice Full-time Staff Positions, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000 through FY 2003-2004	89
Figure 3.5	Budgeted Staffing Proportions by Category, San Diego Region, FY 2003-2004.....	90
Figure 3.6	Changes in Criminal Justice Staffing by Category, San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000 to FY 2003-2004 and FY 2002-2003 to FY 2003-2004	91
Figure 3.7	Sworn and Non-Sworn (Budgeted) Law Enforcement Personnel by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, FY 2003-2004.....	93
Figure 3.8	Sworn Officers (Budgeted) per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction, San Diego Region, FY 2003-2004.....	94
Figure C.1	General Population, Proportions by Characteristics, San Diego Region, 2003	145

REGIONAL CRIME

REGIONAL CRIME

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents crime trends that emerged in the San Diego region in 1999 and 2002 data compared to crime in 2003. To balance out the measure of crime across communities, the regional *rate* of reported crime per 1,000 residents is included, as well as the *number* of offenses reported to law enforcement. An additional basis for comparison, crime rates for other major metropolitan areas in the United States, is also presented. Rates provided in this report may differ from those previously reported due to the use of updated population figures to compute the rates. The population updates are a result of the completion of the U.S. Census 2000 (which replaces 1990 Census data) as well as revisions to prior years' data that are made annually by the California Department of Finance (DOF).

The section also includes regional information about individual offense types, victimization rates by offense, and demographic characteristics of victims and suspects. An overview of domestic violence incidents, hate crimes, violent crimes against seniors, and law enforcement officers killed or assaulted (LEOKA) are also provided. The chapter concludes with crime rate data for individual law enforcement jurisdictions. In Appendix A, details such as the regional ten-year trend and five-year comparisons of individual areas by offense are presented. Population figures used to compute crime rates are included in Appendix C, and a glossary containing descriptions of each FBI Index and Part II offense and definitions of other terms used in this report is also provided (Appendix D). Lists of Criminal Justice Research Division publications (Appendix E) and links to public health and safety related Web sites (Appendix F) are also provided. Additional jurisdictional crime statistics are available from the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG upon request.

Source of the Numbers

The majority of law enforcement agencies in the nation report crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The program was instituted more than 70 years ago, in 1930. Currently, contributing agencies represent an estimated 95 percent of the national population. In California, agencies send crime data to the California Department of Justice (DOJ), which forwards the information to the FBI at the end of the calendar year. Late in the year, the state publishes reports that present statewide and individual counties' crime data, and the FBI presents crime statistics in a report that includes the nation, states, and cities for the prior year. In San Diego, most agencies submit their crime data through the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), a complex data entry computer system that employs the UCR guidelines and incident reports to count reported incidents and classify them by offense type. Based upon cooperative agreements, law enforcement agencies and ARJIS share data with SANDAG, an arrangement that enables SANDAG to compile, analyze, and publish regional crime data in a timely manner. In 2003, the consolidation of ARJIS and SANDAG was approved by each agency's Board of Directors and the partnership will be completed by mid-year 2004.

The FBI Index of crimes represents the results of the standardized national system of classifying and counting reported crimes (UCR), which makes it possible to compare crime levels across jurisdictions located throughout the country. The Index includes four violent offenses (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and three types of property crime (burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft). The offenses included in the FBI Index were selected due to their serious nature and/or volume, as well as the probability that those crimes will be reported by citizenry to the police. Both completed and attempted crimes are counted. For example, when a suspect attempts to rob a person at gunpoint but is thwarted in the effort, the offense is reported as a robbery. In accordance with UCR guidelines, homicide attempts are counted as aggravated assaults. Additionally, the UCR guidelines state that only one crime *per event* can be counted. For example, if a homicide occurred during a robbery, only the most serious offense (in this case, the homicide) would be counted in the FBI Index data *for that event*.

The FBI Index of crimes includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

In this report, arson, the eighth FBI Index crime, is presented separately. When arson occurs in conjunction with another FBI Index offense, both crimes are reported, which results in a degree of double counting.

Discussions in this report do not reflect a relatively small number of crimes occurring in the region and reported by some federal and state agencies, the inclusion of which would not have a significant impact on either the total number of crimes reported or the overall crime rate.

In addition, changes between small numbers may result in large percentage differences. Therefore, if comparison numbers in tables are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

When considering changes presented for crime numbers and rates, variations across jurisdictions may be due in part to the fact that, dependent upon staffing levels and workloads, data entry of crime cases may occasionally be delayed while more pressing matters are resolved. In other words, at the end of the year, some agencies may have entered all of their Part I crime cases while others could be somewhat behind.

California Crime Index (CCI)

The California Crime Index (CCI), used in the State of California, is similar to the FBI Index. The CCI includes counts for homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft, but *excludes larceny*, the most frequently reported type of FBI Index crime. Larceny thefts include shoplifting, bicycle theft, purse snatching, and theft of property from motor vehicles, as well as a number of other theft offenses. Communities with attractions that draw visitors to certain areas (such as major shopping centers, amusement parks, or fairgrounds) provide added opportunities for crimes to occur, which in turn can impact the overall FBI Index. By removing larceny theft from its index of crimes, the State attempts to standardize crime across counties. In this report, both indices are provided but most tables include just the FBI Index of crimes.

The CCI *excludes* larceny theft, the FBI Index crime reported in greater numbers than any other.

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Many FBI Index offenses, as well as others not included in these seven, go unreported and thus are not accounted for in the FBI Index crime counts. By telephonically surveying a nationally representative sample of U.S. households, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data on nonfatal FBI Index crimes against persons age 12 or older and against individual households. These data are then used to estimate the numbers that are reported as well as those that go unreported to the police. According to survey results published in August 2003 (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2003a), there were about 17.5 million property crimes and 5.3 million violent offenses experienced by victims age 12 or older in 2002, reflecting the lowest number of estimated victimizations (about 44 million) since 1973, when the NCVS began.

Based on a **national** estimate, 49 percent of FBI Index violent offenses in 2002 were reported to the police, up from just 43 percent in 1993.

Additional results of the survey show that just under one-half (49%) of violent crimes and 40 percent of property crimes were reported to the police in 2002. It may seem disproportionate that less than half of all crimes are estimated to have been reported to authorities; however, those percentages are a noticeable improvement compared to 1993 when only 43 percent of violent and 34 percent of property crimes were likely to be reported to law enforcement nationwide. Increases in crimes reported to the police were greater for rape/sexual assault cases than for either robbery or simple assault. The method used to compile NCVS data provides a way to compare the number of crimes reported by victims as expressed through the survey and the actual number offenses known to have been reported to law enforcement.

The NCVS also measures crime by counting the number of households affected, which gives yet another understanding of the dispersion of crime in the nation. Some households sustain multiple victimizations. When interpreted in relation to the criminal victimizations reported, the households-victimised-by-crime indicator sharpens the focus on who is more likely to experience crime.

- In 2002, a violent crime against a person age 12 or older occurred in three percent of U.S. households.
- In 2002, intimate partner violence was estimated to have occurred in 423,700 households nationwide.
- Starting in 2000, the NCVS began to report information regarding household victimizations of vandalism. About five percent of households were vandalized at least once during 2002.

Factors that affect the number and types of crimes reported in a given area include the willingness of citizens to report crimes to the police, cultural differences of community populations, and a variety of policies used by individual law enforcement agencies with respect to prevention efforts, crime curtailment methods, and targeting tactics directed toward specific offenders and offense types.

Another issue affecting both the number of reported offenses and the per capita crime rates is the “daytime population” of a given locale. This aspect of a particular area or city is calculated according to several factors, such as the ratio of jobs to homes, often called the jobs/housing balance (SANDAG, 2000). Also, the presence of sizable centers of employment, such as the Naval Air Station in Coronado, can cause significant gains in daytime population due to a large daily influx of workers. Using this statistical tool to compute estimates and projections, SANDAG has reported that in 1995, 9 of the region’s 19 jurisdictions were gaining population during the day, and by 2020 that number is expected to rise to 11 jurisdictions. The largest numeric gain in both 1995 and the projection for 2020 is seen in the City of San Diego, which is home to more than half of the region’s jobs.

Other Crime Statistics

Not reflected in the FBI Index are the thousands of “calls for service” police respond to each year, as well as attending to criminal activity observed while on patrol and law enforcement’s investigative efforts. When these calls are due to incidents involving behaviors such as elder abuse and child abuse/neglect, drug use and sales, vandalism and disturbing the peace, and fraud and forgery, the incident reports result in Part II crime classifications. Although not standardized nationally (because Penal Code guidelines differ from state to state), the Part II offenses constitute a significant amount of the workload of law enforcement, as well as other criminal justice system components such as prosecution and court services. Also, the types of behaviors characterized as Part II offenses greatly impact the communities in which they occur by influencing property values and heightening citizens’ feelings of being at risk in their neighborhoods.

To illustrate the extent to which the justice system is impacted by crime incidents other than those included in the FBI Index, ARJIS statistics on Part II crimes are discussed briefly. In 2003, there were

<p>In 2003, 101,990 Part II crimes were reported, nearly as many as the number of Part I crimes (110,629).</p>	<p>101,990 Part II crimes reported to law enforcement, down from 106,159 in 2002. The reported events in 2003 included 345 embezzlement cases, 405 weapons violations, 1,644 sex-related crimes, 3,657 offenses in the child and family category, 6,595 fraud incidents, and 21,005 reports involving “malicious mischief.” Fraud constitutes illegal use of credit cards and other forms of identity theft in which there is fraudulent representation of a person or property to commit a crime. Malicious mischief includes offenses such as vandalism, disorderly conduct, drunk in public, and other violations of liquor laws. The largest portions of Part II crimes are characterized as either “Other Part II Crimes” (26,129 in 2003) or “Other Non-Criminal Part II Incidents” (39,135 in 2003). Other Part II crimes include all misdemeanor and felony offenses that are not captured in the other Part II groupings (in other words, they are valid state codes that fall outside the existing offense categories). Other Non-Criminal Part II incidents are activities which are not defined as crimes and municipal codes that are not defined by the state, including all status offenses (juvenile-specific behaviors such as truancy, runaway, and curfew violations), gang-related activities such as loitering/hanging out in groups, and other behaviors that do not fit into another category of Part II offenses. Combining the number of reported Part I and Part II offenses reported in the county in 2003, there were 212,619 events, with nearly half of those (48%) being Part II crimes.</p>
--	---

The Sheriff and Police Chiefs Offer Important Insight

To gain an experienced and knowledgeable perspective on offenses occurring countywide and to prepare the report on the state of crime in the region, SANDAG staff invites local law enforcement agencies to share new crime-fighting programs and strategies, as well as offer comments on changes in crime trends in their areas. As the following section demonstrates, progressive and responsive law enforcement agencies that coordinate their efforts with all entities in the justice system, including local, state, and federal, may contribute to San Diego having one of the lowest crime rates among similar sized counties in the state (DOJ, 2003).

What Was New in 2003?

- ARJIS is continually making technological advances to assist 50 user agencies throughout the county in counting, classifying, tracking, and analyzing crime and arrest data and other offender and crime series information. In 2003, ARJIS provided handheld Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) to officers and investigators to use in the field. By using the PDAs, officers can retrieve real-time critical data and photographs from 12 disparate databases. The 11,000 officers, investigators, and justice personnel who access ARJIS were also given access to online California Department of Motor Vehicle's (DMV) photos and instant lineup capability. ARJIS data include the accumulation of all police incident reports for San Diego County for several years (over 3 million records), booking photos, gang information, traffic reports, pawn activity, and officer notifications from the 50 participating agencies.
- Programs such as the Crime-Free Multi-Housing Program and the Crime-Free Hotel/Motel Program, which address all crimes on those types of properties (and their adjoining parking lots), are continuing in some areas and being implemented in more jurisdictions.
- Agencies have found that warrant sweeps are an effective method of getting repeat offenders off the streets by arresting those who are out of compliance with their conditions of probation or parole.
- The rise in vehicle theft has not gone unnoticed or unaddressed by law enforcement. Participation in the Regional Auto Theft Task Force (RATT) continues, as do other concerted efforts among law enforcement agencies to pool resources, gather intelligence, and attack illegal operations that buy and sell high-ticket stolen cars and used parts.
- Efforts to reduce burglary are particularly effective when innovations in environmental design are employed, such as "built in" features to new housing and when public awareness campaigns take place. Police have focused on how past burglaries have been perpetrated and are using that information to inform citizens about specific changes they can make to thwart future burglary attempts at homes and businesses.
- Law enforcement is implementing the use of Domestic Violence Response Teams (DVRTs) that involve the partnering of police and crisis workers to assist victims and reduce recurrence of domestic violence (DV) incidents. Some agencies have begun sending a domestic violence counselor to DV calls in an effort to decrease the number of repeat offenders of DV and aggravated assault.

- For the second consecutive year, the most serious concerns expressed by law enforcement for the region were the budget crisis and the abuse of alcohol and drugs in the community. Budgetary issues include reduced law enforcement funding leading to less effectiveness and a reduction in the level of officer safety. Substance abuse is felt to be a contributing factor in the occurrence of all types of crimes and an issue that should be combated with public education, treatment, and enforcement of existing laws.
- Public awareness campaigns are being employed as one method of reducing the number of auto thefts in several areas. However, law enforcement staff expressed that in order to be truly effective, there needs to be a regional focus on this problem, including collaborative efforts with the insurance industry. More education of citizens about vehicle theft and stronger efforts to persuade commercial lot owners to be more vigilant of their properties were two of the suggestions made on this topic.
- Population increases and the accompanying impact on traffic and crime, law enforcement resources not increasing in step with regional growth, more emotionally/mentally challenged offenders in society, and unlawful drug use and drug-trafficking were all noted by law enforcement as serious concerns.
- When asked if SANDAG could provide additional data in our report that would be helpful to agencies, several respondents asked that we include drug law violation information. Due to our newly formed partnership with ARJIS, drug offense data can be obtained and will be provided in the next crime report as suggested.

This year, in addition to the usual questions, respondents were asked to comment on if and how they think crime levels in the county are being affected by current practices regarding paroling prisoners and their reentry into communities (this year's special section is on prisoner reentry issues). Of those who responded, the answer was overwhelmingly "yes," and comments about in what ways included:

- Prisoner reentry is one cause for the rise in property crime.
- Adult recidivism rates are extremely high.
- Current practices promote recidivism because criminals are not properly prepared for release into the community.
- Services that could help promote successful reentry are not readily available (e.g., job skills training, drug and alcohol abuse counseling, and other supportive networks).

COMPARISON: SAN DIEGO, OTHER MAJOR CITIES, AND THE NATION

Using the publication *Crime in the United States 2002* (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2003) as a reference, crime data for the year 2002 for cities with populations over 500,000 and the nation as a whole are compared. In terms of the population for major cities, the City of San Diego ranked seventh in the nation. Please note, with the exception of the City of San Diego, the crime rates presented in this section are based upon populations published in the federal report and do not reflect the most recent DOF data.

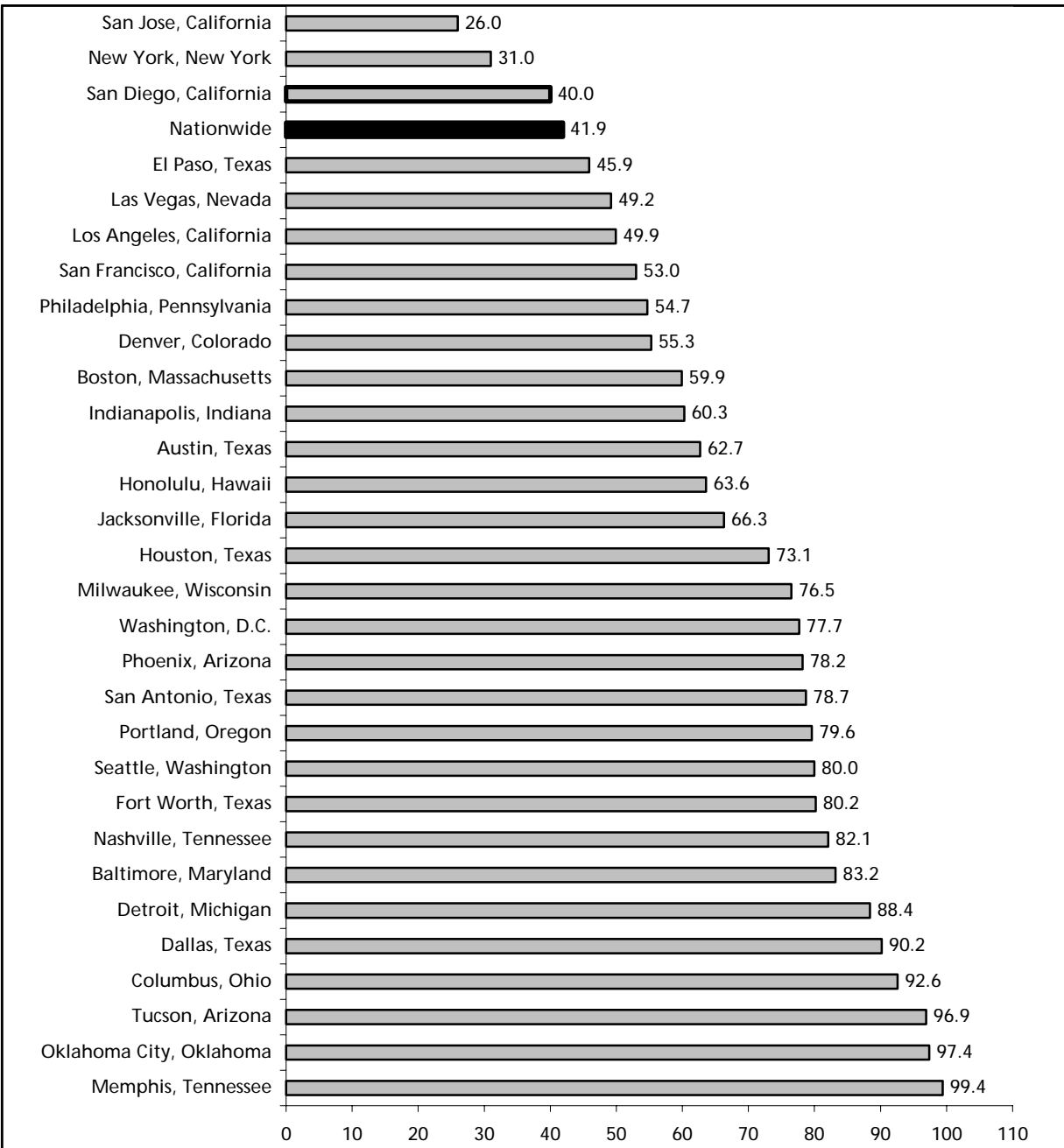
In 2002, representing the most current published crime data for cities across the nation, the City of San Diego had considerably less crime compared to other large U.S. cities. As Figure 1.1 shows, San Diego had the third lowest FBI Index crime rate at 40.0 offenses per 1,000 residents (only New York (31.0) and San Jose (26.0) were lower), and was also lower than the national average (41.9). In addition, San Diego's violent crime rate (5.7 per 1,000 citizens) ranked fifth among the 30 largest cities, but was slightly higher than the nation overall (4.9) (Figure 1.2). The lowest violent crime rate was in Honolulu, Hawaii (2.9) and the highest was in Detroit, Michigan (20.7). The property crime rate was also relatively low in San Diego (34.3), ranking third and falling below the national average of 36.2 (Figure 1.3). Since the City of San Diego represented about half (48%) of all crime in the county in 2002, these figures are a positive indicator for the region as a whole (not shown).

Of 30 major U.S. cities, only two had FBI Index crime rates lower than San Diego in 2002, a great improvement from ten years prior.

It is noteworthy that, of the 30 most populous cities in the United States compared in the figures shown for 2002, only San Diego and San Jose were ranked in the top five cities (those with the lowest crime rates) in each of the three crime rate categories presented (FBI Index, violent, and property).

Over the past ten years, the City of San Diego has become a safer place compared to other larger cities. In 1993, San Diego ranked sixth lowest for FBI Index rate, tenth lowest for the violent crime rate, and eighth lowest for the property rate. In 2002, as previously noted, these rankings changed to third, fifth, and third, respectively (not shown).

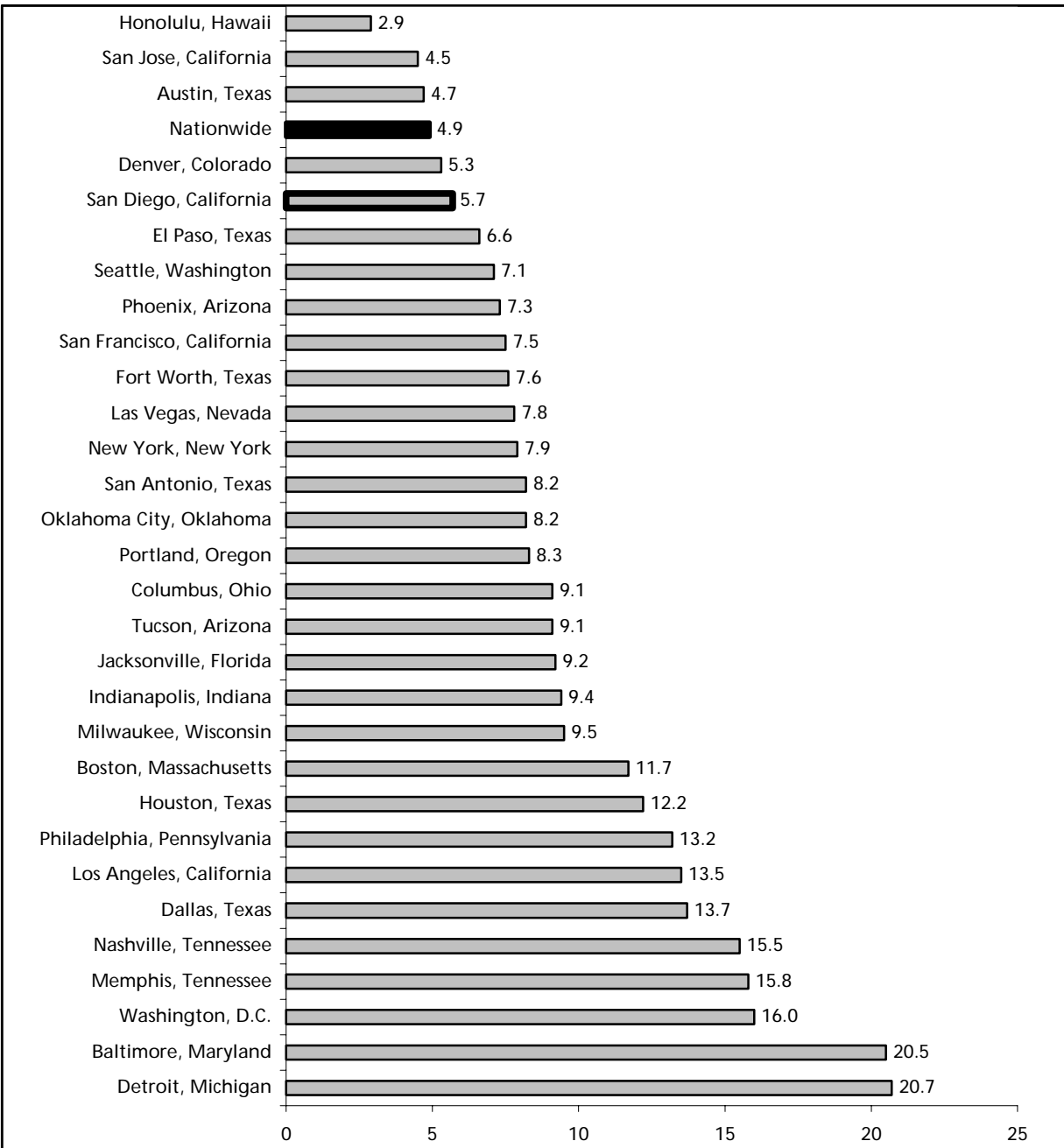
Figure 1.1
FBI INDEX CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2002



NOTES: The FBI Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category; burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft are included in the property category. Chicago, Illinois, population 2,938,299, cannot be included in this comparison due to that state's non-compliance with federal reporting guidelines for rape. Las Vegas, Nevada excludes a part of the city that is serviced by their sheriff's department.

SOURCES: United States Department of Justice; SANDAG

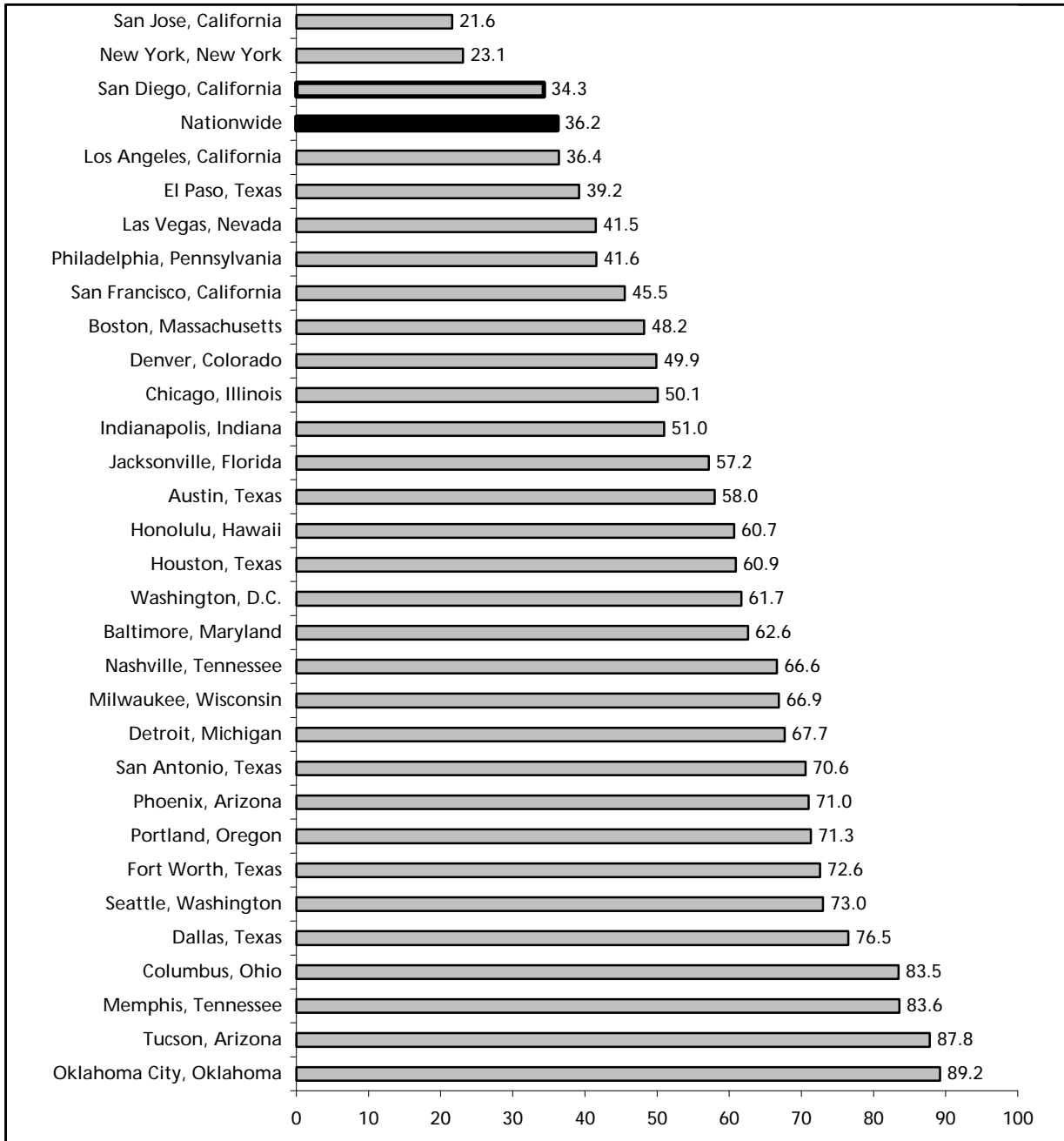
Figure 1.2
VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2002



NOTES: Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Chicago, Illinois, population 2,938,299, cannot be included in this comparison due to that state's non-compliance with federal reporting guidelines for rape. Las Vegas, Nevada excludes a part of the city that is serviced by their sheriff's department.

SOURCES: United States Department of Justice; SANDAG

Figure 1.3
PROPERTY CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2002



NOTES: Property crime includes burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft. Las Vegas, Nevada excludes a part of the city that is serviced by their sheriff's department.

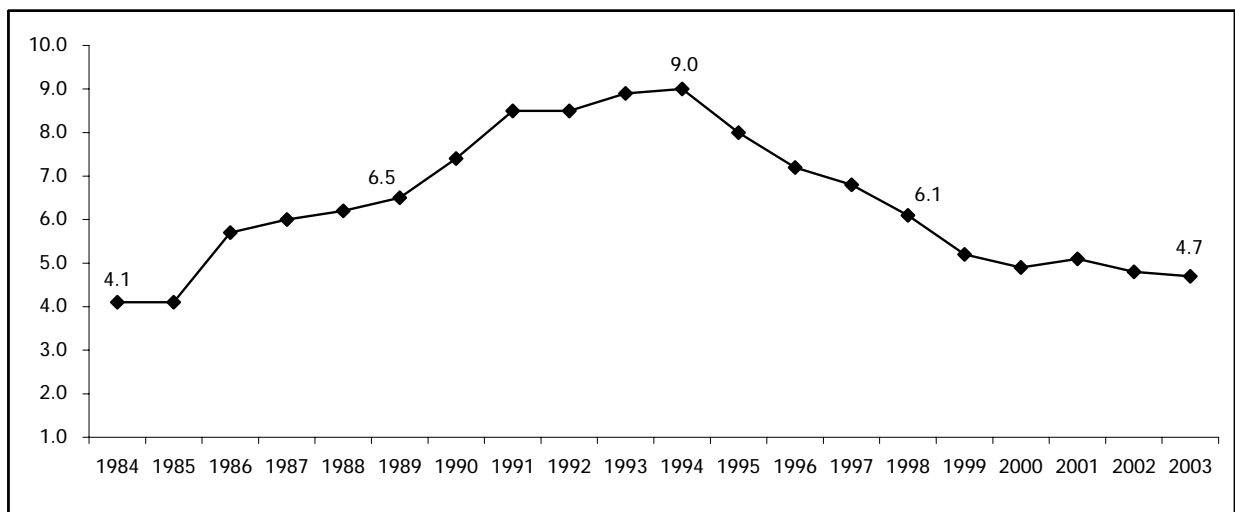
SOURCES: United States Department of Justice; SANDAG

CRIME RATES IN THE REGION

Crime rates represent the approximate number of people out of each 1,000 residents who have been a victim in a particular crime or offense category. The crime rate is calculated by dividing the number of reported incidents by the population, which has been divided by 1,000. As noted earlier in this report, the most current available population figures from the U.S. Census 2000 and the California DOF and the year-end numbers of FBI Index offenses reported to the State DOJ and SANDAG are used to compute crime rates.

For the first time, SANDAG is including information on the 20-year trend in crime; however, after discussing the 20-year data briefly, the remainder of the report focuses on changes over one year and five years. The violent crime rate decreased slightly over each of the past two years (2001-2002 and 2002-2003) and was 4.7 per 1,000 residents in 2003 (Figure 1.4A). This is slightly higher than in 1984, when the violent rate was at a 20-year low of 4.1 violent crimes per 1,000 residents.

Figure 1.4A
FBI INDEX VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
San Diego Region, 1984 to 2003

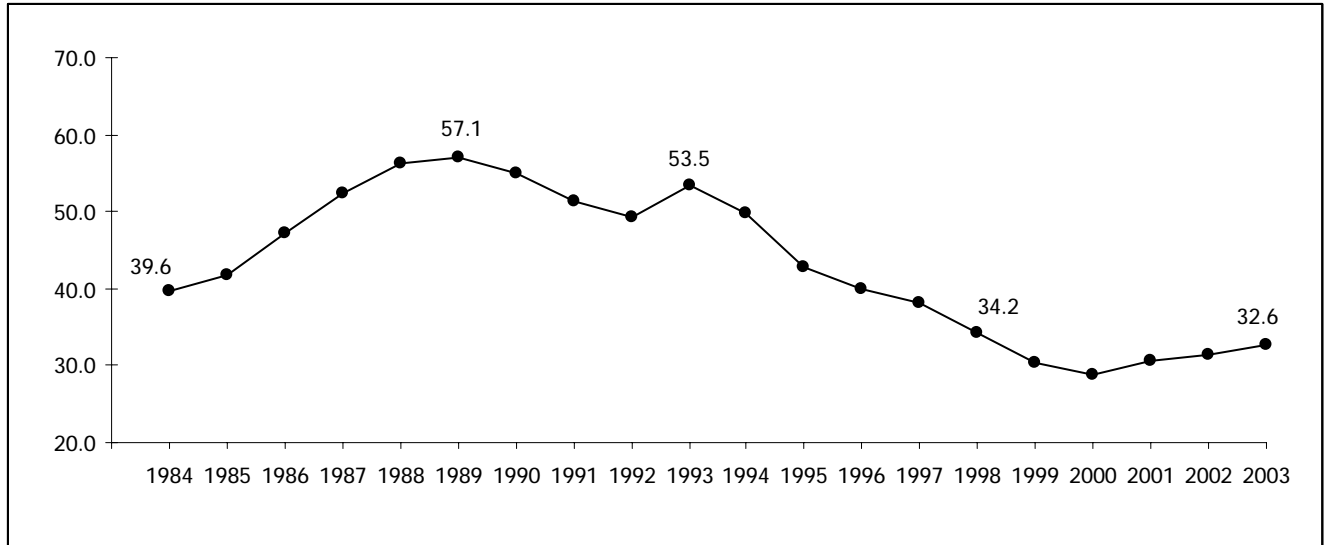


NOTES: Populations used to compute crime rates are based on current U.S. Census and California Department of Finance estimates. The violent crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 1990; U.S. Census 2000; SANDAG

As Figure 1.4B shows, while the property crime rate has risen somewhat over the last three years (from 28.7 in 2000 to 30.6, 31.4, and 32.6 in 2001, 2002, and 2003, respectively), it is still lower than it was 10 (49.7 in 1994) and even 20 years ago (39.6 in 1984).

Figure 1.4B
FBI INDEX PROPERTY CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
San Diego Region, 1984 to 2003



NOTES: Populations used to compute crime rates are based on current U.S. Census and California Department of Finance estimates. The property crimes include burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 1990; U.S. Census 2000; SANDAG

FBI Index Crime Rate

The overall crime rate rose slightly in 2003, to 37.4 per 1,000 residents compared to 36.2 in 2002.

The overall crime rate in San Diego County in 2003 was 37.4 crimes per 1,000 citizens (Table 1.1). This was a three percent increase from the previous year and a five percent increase from five years earlier. Approximately 13 FBI Index offenses were reported per hour in 2003, up from 12 per hour in 2002, but down considerably from an estimated 17 per hour that occurred in 1994 (not shown).

Table 1.1
CRIME RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Violent Crime	5.2	4.8	4.7	-10%	-2%
Property Crime	30.3	31.4	32.6	8%	4%
FBI Index Crime	35.5	36.2	37.4	5%	3%
CCI Crime	17.0	17.9	19.0	12%	6%

*NOTES: Populations used to compute crime rates are based on current California Department of Finance estimates. The FBI Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category; burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft are included in the property category. The California Crime Index (CCI) includes all FBI Index crimes **except larceny theft**.*

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 2000; SANDAG

California Crime Index (CCI) Rate

The CCI rate also increased in 2003, up six percent to 19.0 per 1,000 residents from 17.9 in 2002 (Table 1.1). This one-year change was primarily due to the rise in the number of motor vehicle thefts (up 18% from 2002). However, the CCI rate was nearly half of what it had been ten years previously (31.5) (not shown). There were approximately six CCI crimes per hour in 2003, the same as in 1999 (not shown).

Violent Crime Rate

The violent rate dropped slightly, to 4.7 in 2003 from 4.8 in 2002.

Over one year, the violent crime rate declined slightly, to 4.7 in 2003 from 4.8 in 2002 (Table 1.1). In 1999, the violent crime rate (5.2) was slightly higher than in more recent years, but still nearly half the rate experienced in 1994 (9.0 per 1,000 residents) (Figure 1.4A). On average, less than two (1.6) violent offenses were reported each hour in 2003 and 2002, compared to nearly three (2.7) per hour in 1994 (not shown).

Property Crime Rate

Unlike the violent rate, the property crime rate increased in 2003, to 32.6 per 1,000 residents from 31.4 in 2002 (Table 1.1). Because property crimes represent the majority of the offenses included in the FBI Index, it is not surprising that the four percent increase in the property crime rate closely resembles the one-year increase in the FBI Index rate (3%). Compared to five years earlier, the property rate rose eight percent, from 30.3 in 1999. On average, in 2003 there were 11 property crimes reported each hour, up from 10 per hour in 2002, but down from 15 per hour in 1994 (not shown).

VICTIMIZATION RATES IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

The victimization rate is the ratio of the *population at risk* or *target population* for each crime to the number of reported offenses and reflects the *likelihood* of being victimized in a specific crime event. For instance, the rate of victimization for residential burglary is calculated by dividing the *number of households* in the county by the number of home burglaries that occurred and the rate for rape is computed by dividing the *female population* by the number of reported rapes.

One of every 93 registered vehicles was stolen in 2003.

Table 1.2 presents victim rates for overall violent and property crime, as well as individual offenses in those categories.

Table 1.2
VICTIMIZATION RATES BY OFFENSE (RATIO OF CRIMES TO POPULATION AT RISK)
San Diego Region, 2003

	Population at Risk	One of
Violent Crime	All Residents	211
Homicide	All Residents	22,781
Rape	Females	1,730
Robbery	All Residents	878
Aggravated Assault	All Residents	307
Property Crime	All Residents	31
Residential Burglary	Households	96
Larceny Theft	All Residents	55
Motor Vehicle Theft	Registered Vehicles	93

NOTES: Population figures used to compute victimization rates are based on current California Department of Finance estimates. In this table, the higher the number in the "one of" column, the lower the likelihood of victimization.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG

When comparing victimization rates, the *higher* the number in the "one of" column, the *lower* the chances are that victimization will occur. For example, in 2003, one of every 31 individuals in San Diego was victimized in a property crime incident compared to just one of each 211 residents who were victims of a violent crime (Table 1.2). Of course, homicide was the least likely offense in which citizens might be victims (one of 22,781), followed by the rape category with one in 1,730 females being victims in 2003. Robbery victimizations were estimated at one of every 878 residents in 2003 and about one in 307 persons was a victim of aggravated assault. The chances of being the victim of a residential burglary were one in 96 occupied households and there were an estimated one in 93 registered motor vehicles stolen. Of the seven offense types compared, victimizations in the larceny theft category had the highest likelihood of occurring (one in every 55 residents).

The likelihood of being a victim in a property crime incident in 2003 was one in 31 residents, compared to 1 in 211 for violence.

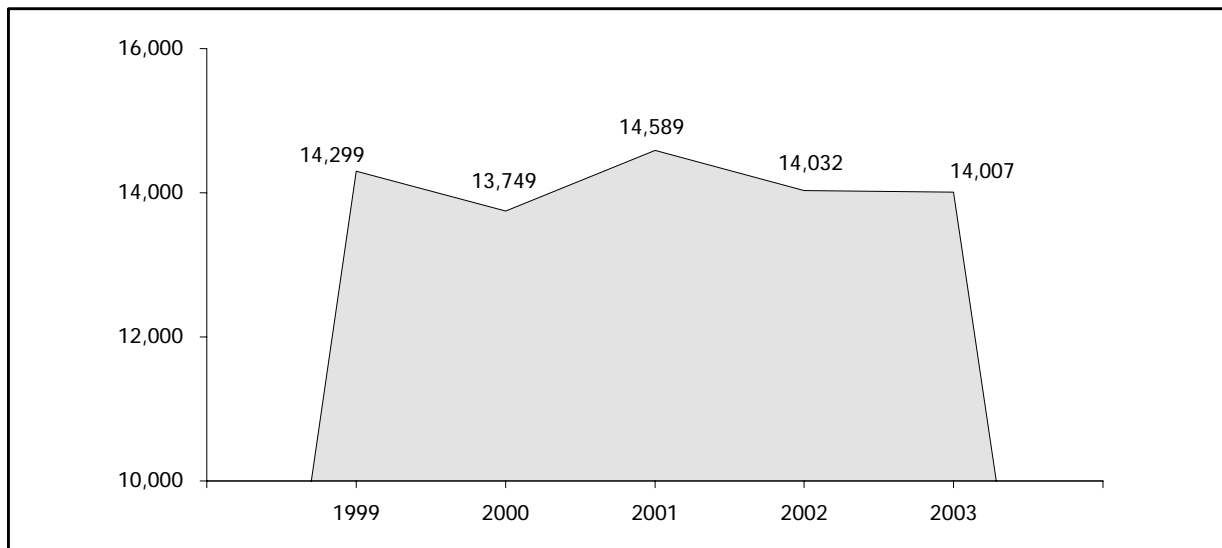
NUMBER OF CRIMES REPORTED IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

Homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault offenses are included in the violent category of the FBI Index. In addition to comprising the violent crime count, some of these acts are also reflected in additional reporting categories, such as domestic violence, violence against seniors, and assaults of on-duty law enforcement officers.

The number of violent offenses reported in 2003 was nearly the same as the prior year.

There were 14,007 FBI Index violent crimes reported in the region in 2003, which represented a decrease of less than one percent from the previous year (Figure 1.5 and Table 1.3). Although there was a slight drop in overall violence, homicides were up 49 percent (to 130 from 87 in 2002), rapes increased 7 percent, and robberies rose 1 percent. Of the violent offenses, only aggravated assault declined in the one-year period (-2%), to 9,646 in 2003 from 9,805 in 2002. Over five years (1999-2003), both robbery and assault declined, while homicide and rape increased, 23 percent and 6 percent respectively.

Figure 1.5
NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003



NOTE: Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

SOURCE: SANDAG

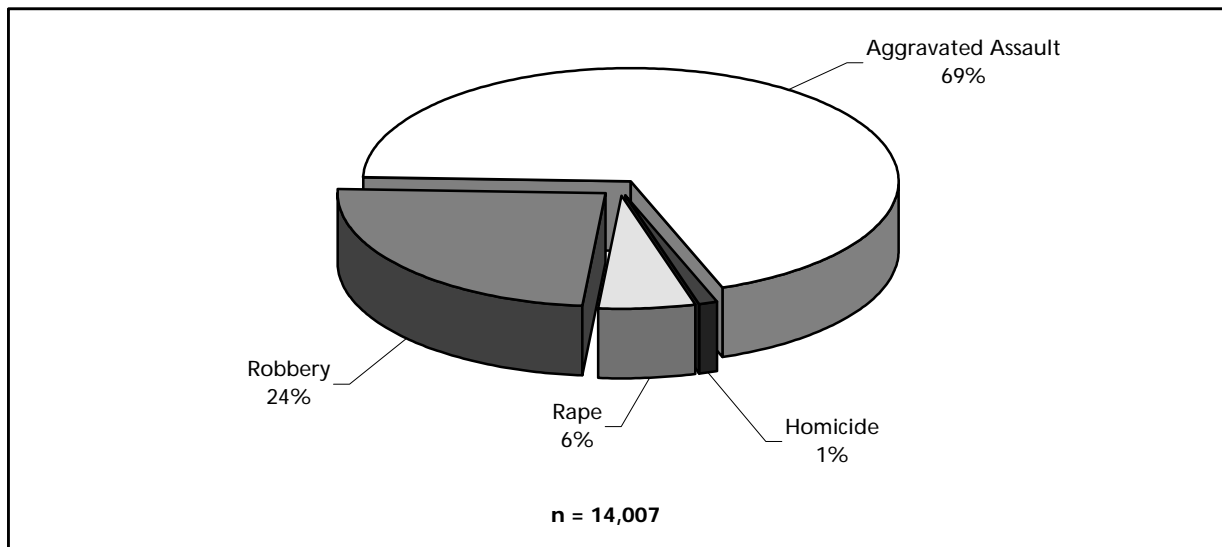
Table 1.3
NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES BY OFFENSE
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Violent Crime					
Homicide	106	87	130	23%	49%
Rape	810	798	856	6%	7%
Robbery	3,468	3,342	3,375	-3%	1%
Aggravated Assault	9,915	9,805	9,646	-3%	-2%
Total Violent Crime	14,299	14,032	14,007	-2%	<-1%

SOURCE: SANDAG

As Figure 1.6 shows, aggravated assaults accounted for 69 percent of all violent crime in 2003, and about one in four reported violent offenses (24%) were robberies.

Figure 1.6
PERCENT OF VIOLENT CRIMES BY OFFENSE
San Diego Region, 2003

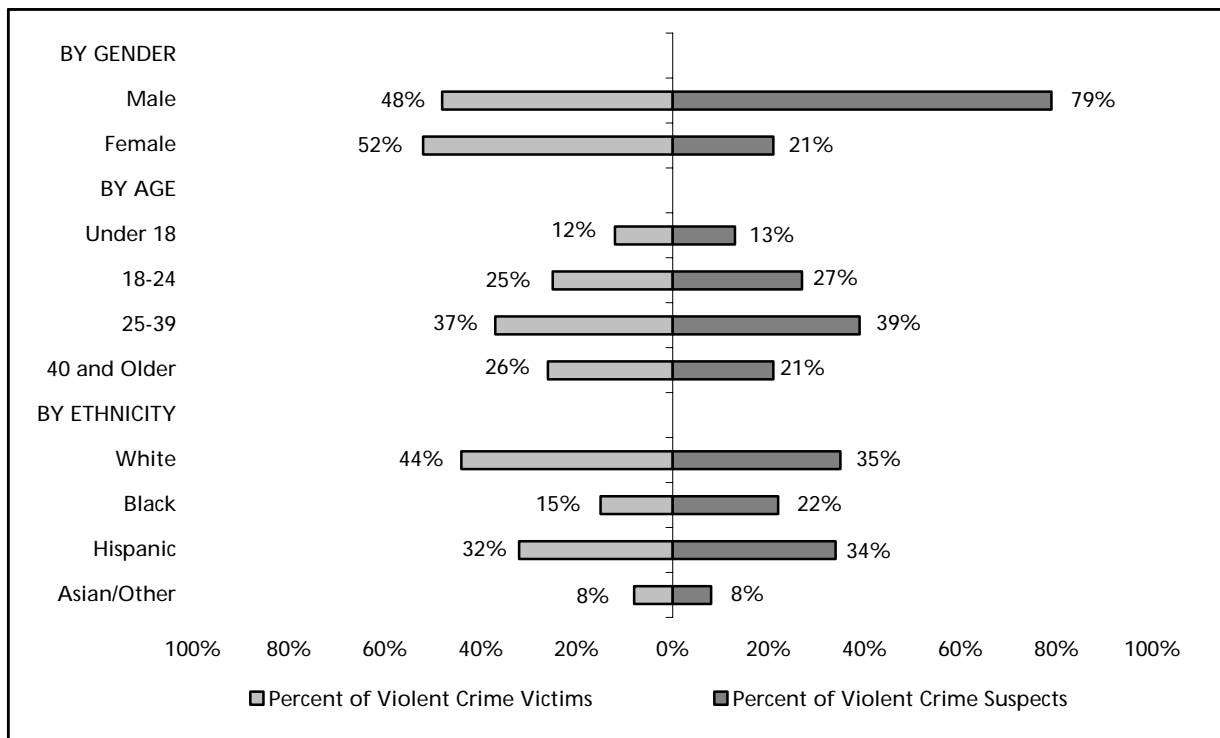


SOURCE: SANDAG

Demographic characteristic data for both victims and alleged suspects in cases involving homicide, rape, robbery, and assault (obtained from ARJIS) provide a measure to calculate gender, ethnicity, and age proportions within victim and offender groups. Comparable characteristic information for the general population is provided in Appendix C. To avoid misrepresentation of gender proportions with respect to violent crime, rape victims and suspects are excluded from the data in the figure for overall violent crime. (While California penal codes account for male victims of rape, the federal UCR guidelines require all victims of rape to be female and all suspects male.)

As Figure 1.7 shows, females in San Diego County in 2003 were somewhat more likely to be victims of violent crime than males, but males were far more likely to be alleged suspects. Also, over one-third of victims and suspects were under the age of 25 (37% and 40%, respectively). Whites represented almost one-half (44%) of all victims, while Whites and Hispanics each represented about one-third of suspects.

Figure 1.7
PROPORTIONATE COMPARISONS OF VICTIMS AND SUSPECTS OF VIOLENT CRIME
San Diego Region, 2003



NOTES: Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding. Violent crime includes homicide, robbery, and simple and aggravated assault. To avoid skewing percentages, rape is not included since victims are all female and suspects must be male. The ethnic groups in this report are referred to as Hispanic, White, Black, Asian, and Other in the text. While many people may prefer to identify themselves as African American rather than Black, Latino rather than Hispanic, or as a member of a particular ethnic group rather than White or Asian, SANDAG uses the terminology consistent with the 1990 Census questionnaire to ensure comparability with historical data.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 2000; Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS); SANDAG

The NCVS results for 2002 revealed that, nationwide, females were most often victimized by someone they knew while males were more likely to be victimized by a stranger. Of those who victimized females in violent events, 40 percent were described as friends or acquaintances, 20 percent as intimates, 7 percent as some other relative, and 31 percent as strangers. In contrast, of those offenders who victimized males, 37 percent were described as friends or acquaintances, 3 percent as intimates, and 4 percent as some other relative. Strangers committed 56 percent of the violent crimes against males (not shown).

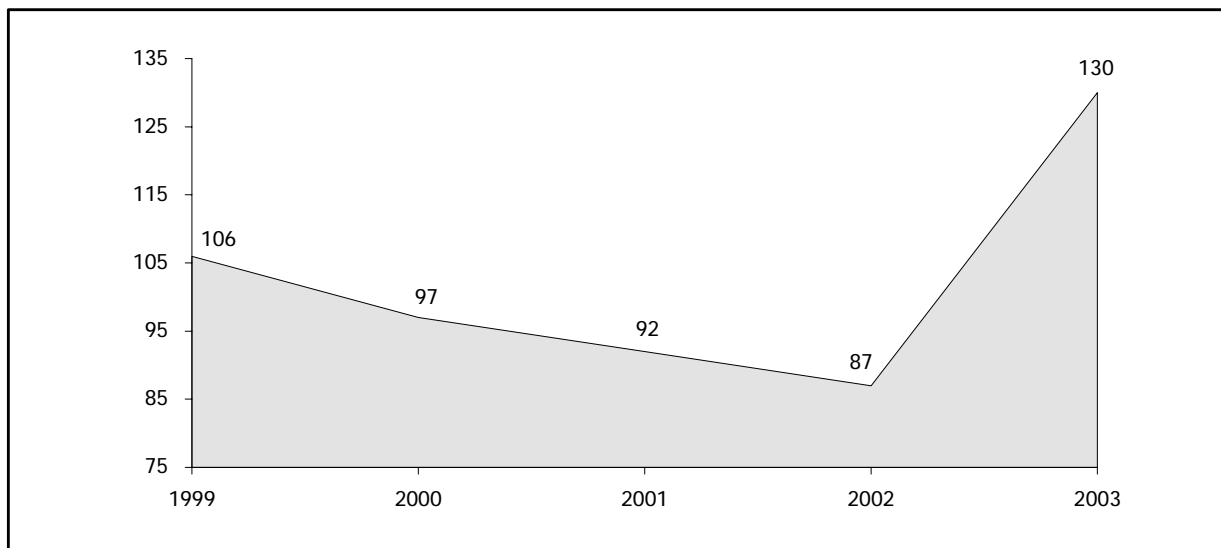
Homicide

The FBI definition of homicide is the *willful* (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, and all such incidents are included in the FBI Index of crimes. There are other incidents that involve victim death that are reported to the FBI but are *not included* in the Index homicide count. These include manslaughter-by-negligence (the killing of another by gross negligence), the killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty, and the killing (during the commission of a felony crime) of a felon by a private citizen.

There were 130 homicides in the region in 2003, 43 more than in 2002.

The number of homicides increased 49 percent over one year, to 130 in 2003 from 87 in 2002 (Table 1.3 and Figure 1.8), and 23 percent since 1999 when 106 homicides occurred. Trends in homicide are difficult to explain, and local agencies are continually working to pinpoint factors that contribute to changes over time in this offense category. In the ten-year period between 1994 and 2003, there was a 37 percent reduction in homicides, from 207 reported countywide in 1994 (See Appendix A).

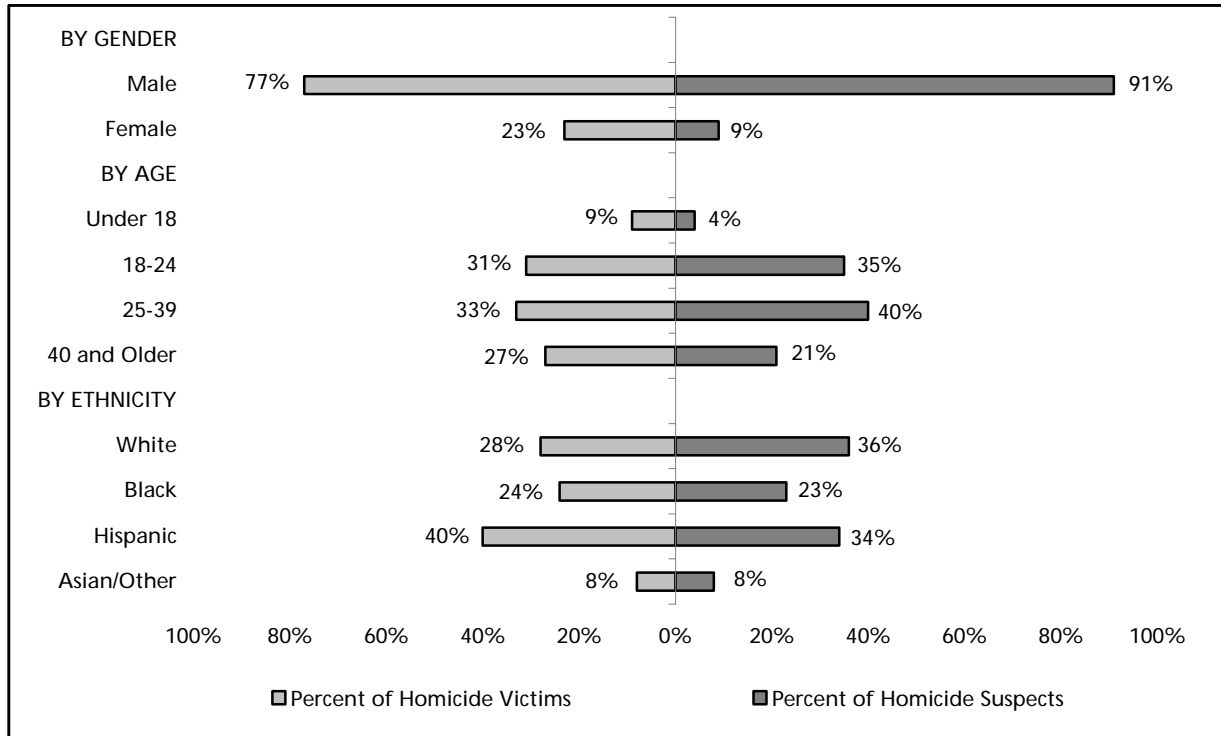
Figure 1.8
NUMBER OF HOMICIDES
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

Just over three-quarters of homicide victims in 2003 were male (77%) (Figure 1.9). Victims in murder cases were predominantly age 18 to 39 years (64%) and were most likely to be Hispanic (40%), followed by White (28%) or Black (24%). Alleged suspects were overwhelmingly male (91%), 75 percent were between 18 and 39 years old, and about one-third were either White (36%) or Hispanic (34%).

Figure 1.9
PROPORTIONATE COMPARISONS OF VICTIMS AND SUSPECTS OF HOMICIDE
San Diego Region, 2003



NOTES: Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding. The ethnic groups in this report are referred to as Hispanic, White, Black, Asian, and Other in the text. While many people may prefer to identify themselves as African American rather than Black, Latino rather than Hispanic, or as a member of a particular ethnic group rather than White or Asian, SANDAG uses the terminology consistent with the 1990 Census questionnaire to ensure comparability with historical data.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 2000; Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS); SANDAG

With the cooperation of staff from individual law enforcement agencies, SANDAG obtained motive information for 84 percent (109) of the homicide incidents reported in the county in 2003. (The motivating factor is still under investigation or cannot be determined for the remaining 16% of cases.) Of the murders in the region for which motivating factor was determined, 41 percent were related to a gang and/or drug-related motive, 39 percent involved domestic violence or other arguments or fighting situations, and 17 percent happened during a robbery, burglary, or car vandalism in progress. The degree to which investigation has established weapon use at this time

shows that in 118 (91%) of the homicide events, the weapon used has been documented; of those cases, 66 percent were accomplished using a firearm, 16 percent involved knives or other cutting tools, in 4 cases there was use of a blunt force object, and in 2 cases the homicide was committed using a vehicle. The data compilation also revealed that 50 percent of all homicides in 2003 occurred in the City of San Diego, although San Diego comprised 43 percent of the county population. Twenty percent (20%) of homicides were reported in the Sheriff's jurisdiction, and that area accounted for 27 percent of the regionwide population (not shown).

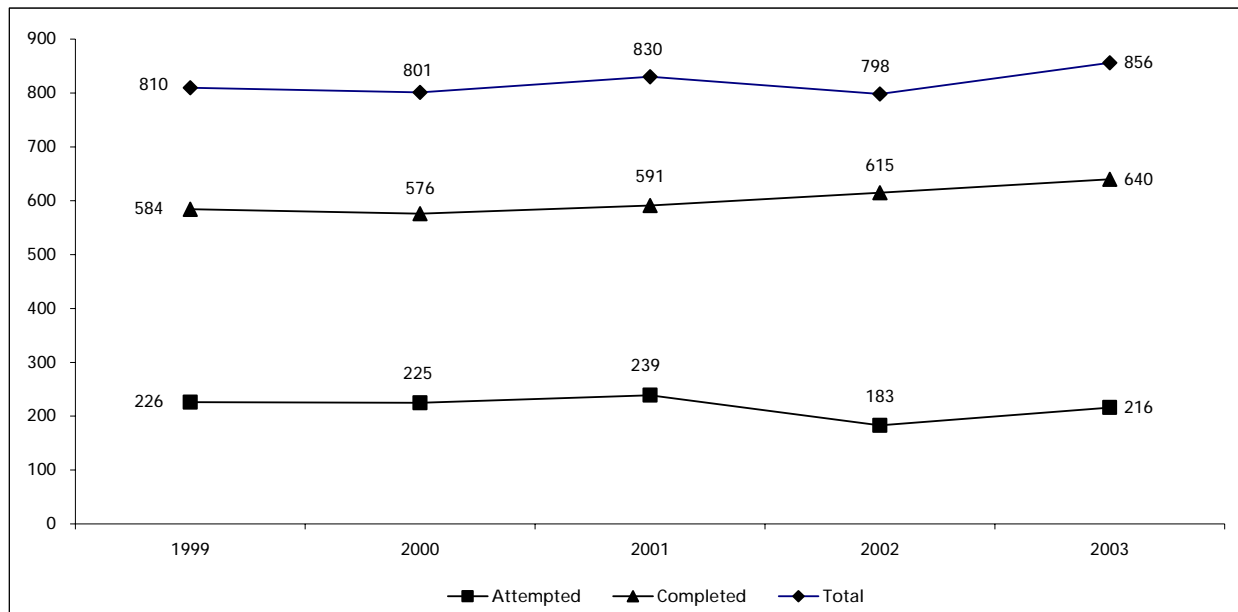
Rape

The UCR crime reporting and classification criteria specify that only females can be victims of rape. Sexual assaults of male victims are also reported, but fall into the assault category of the FBI Index.

As may be expected, the majority of reported cases of rape are those completed (75% in 2003) versus attempted.

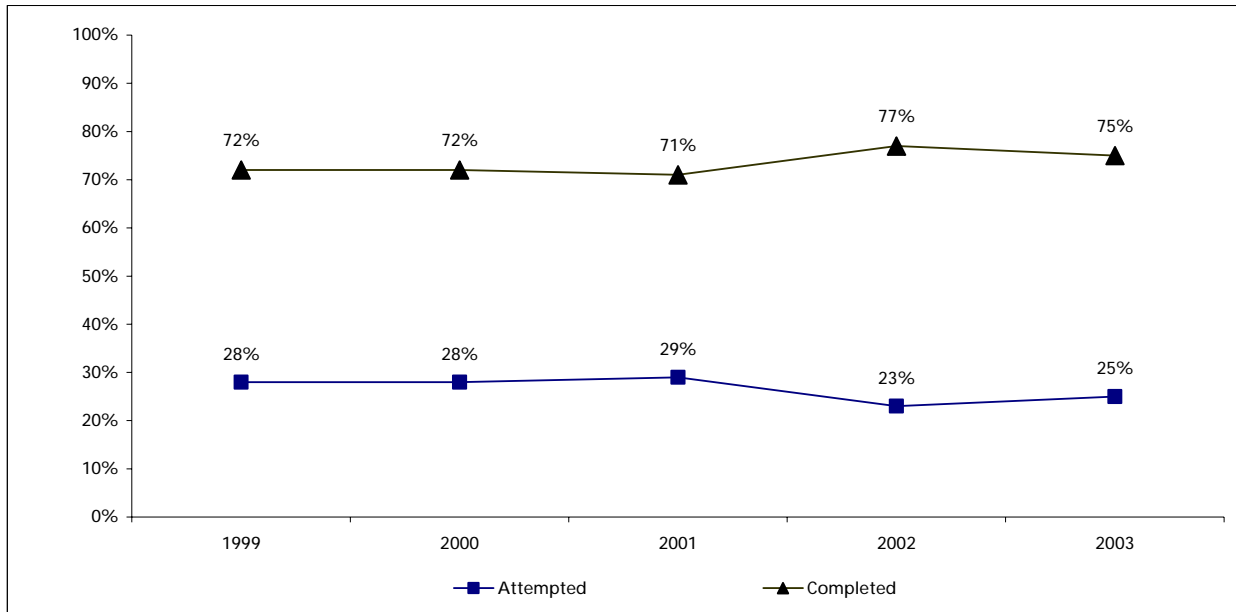
There were 856 reported rapes in the region in 2003, 25 percent (216) of which were attempts and 75 percent (640) of which were completed (Figures 1.10 and 1.11). The number of rapes in 2003 represents a seven percent increase since 2002 (798 cases reported) (Table 1.3).

Figure 1.10
NUMBER OF RAPES
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

Figure 1.11
PROPORTIONS OF RAPES THAT WERE ATTEMPTED OR COMPLETED
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003

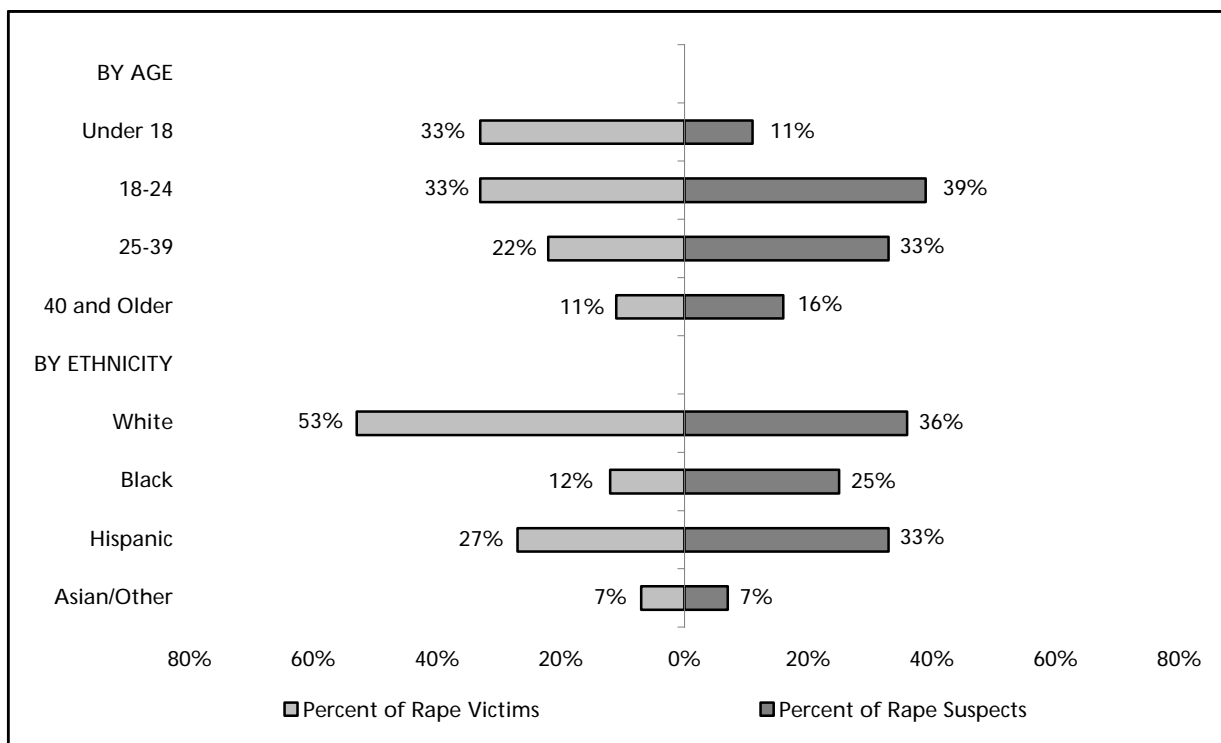


SOURCE: SANDAG

There has been some change over the past five years in the percentage of rapes reported to law enforcement that were completed versus attempted. Reported attempts ranged from 29 percent in 2001 to 23 percent in 2002 and rose to 25 percent in 2003 (Figure 1.11). According to local practitioners, this increased reporting of attempted crime could be related to increased outreach efforts promoting rape awareness on college campuses and in other public venues. For example, in 2003 the Rape Crisis Center at the Center for Community Solutions increased their efforts to promote rape awareness at college campuses, public charter, and alternative schools, and with the Hispanic population in general. On average, approximately two rapes per day were reported in the San Diego region during each year from 1999 to 2003, representing no change from 1994 (not shown).

Compared to victims of the other three violent crimes combined (Figure 1.7), victims of rape (females only) were more likely to be under the age of 18 (33% versus 11%) (Figure 1.12). Over one-half (53%) of rape victims were White and about one-fourth (27%) were Hispanic. In the suspect population for rape, 50 percent were youth under age 25 and approximately one-third were White (36%) or Hispanic (33%). According to 2002 NCVS data, on average nationwide, seven out of ten (71%) victims knew their assailant in some way, while about three in ten (29%) rape victims were attacked by a stranger. Of those who knew their alleged attacker, 15 percent were identified as an intimate partner, 3 percent were another relative, and in 83 percent of cases the assailant was a friend or acquaintance of the victim (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2003a) (not shown).

Figure 1.12
PROPORTIONATE COMPARISONS OF FEMALE VICTIMS AND MALE SUSPECTS OF RAPE
San Diego Region, 2003



NOTES: Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding. Based on UCR guidelines, rape victims are female and suspects are male. Male victims of sexual assault are counted in the aggravated assault category of the FBI Index. The ethnic groups in this report are referred to as Hispanic, White, Black, Asian, and Other in the text. While many people may prefer to identify themselves as African American rather than Black, Latino rather than Hispanic, or as a member of a particular ethnic group rather than White or Asian, SANDAG uses the terminology consistent with the 1990 Census questionnaire to ensure comparability with historical data.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS); SANDAG

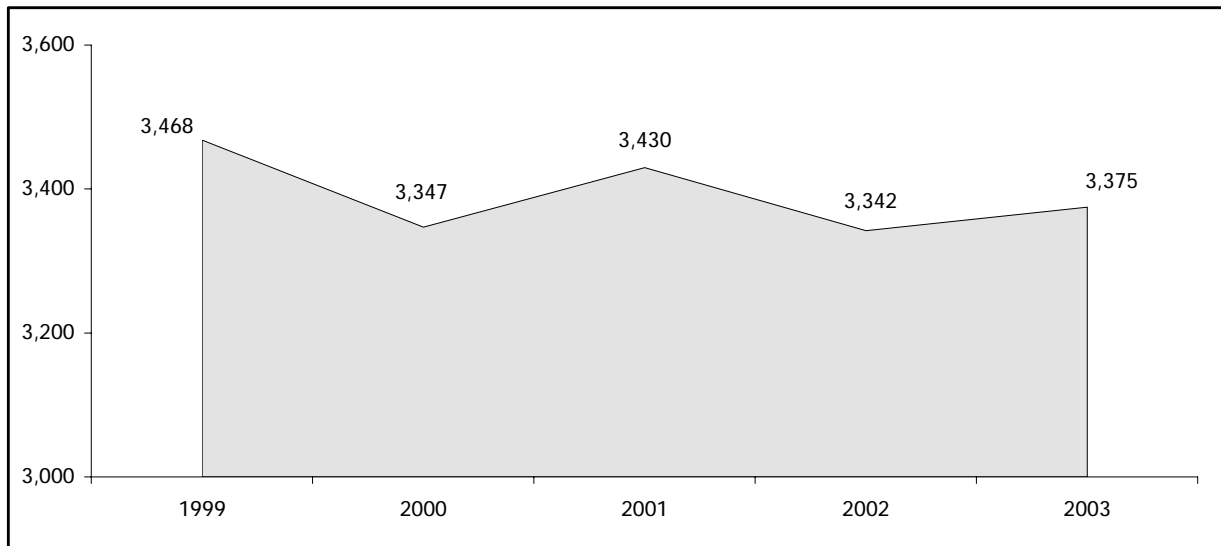
Robbery

The UCR federal guidelines define robbery as 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 instilling fear. Robberies are classified both by location of incident and type of force or weapon employed.

Approximately nine robberies were reported per day in 2003.

There were 3,375 robberies in the region in 2003, up one percent since 2002 and down three percent since 1999 (Table 1.3 and Figure 1.13). An average of 9 robberies was reported daily in both 2003 and 2002, compared to about 19 per day in 1994 (not shown).

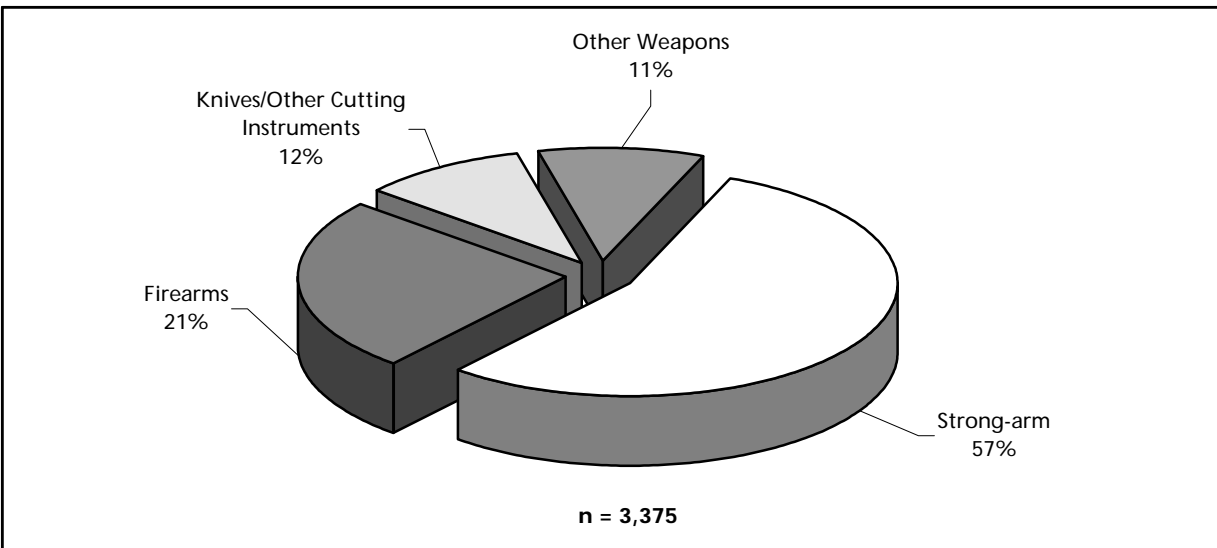
Figure 1.13
NUMBER OF ROBBERIES
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

More than one-half (57%) of all robberies in 2003 were strong-arm (physical force/no weapon involved), and about one in five (21%) involved the use of a firearm (Figure 1.14). In 2003, the use of firearms during the commission of a robbery decreased four percent compared to 1999 (not shown).

Figure 1.14
ROBBERIES BY WEAPON TYPE
San Diego Region, 2003

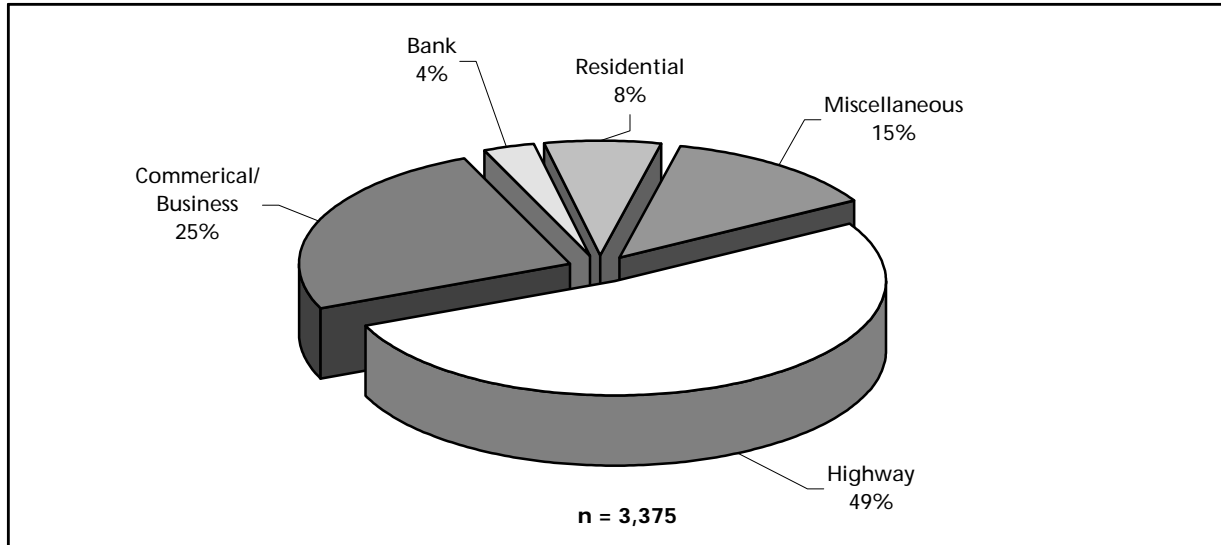


NOTES: Percents do not equal 100 due to rounding. "Other Weapons" include bats, sticks, and other blunt instruments likely to cause great bodily injury.

SOURCE: SANDAG

In reference to location of incident, nearly half (49%) of all robberies in 2003 occurred on roadways/highways or streets and one-quarter (25%) were committed at business locations (Figure 1.15).

Figure 1.15
ROBBERIES BY LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE
San Diego Region, 2003

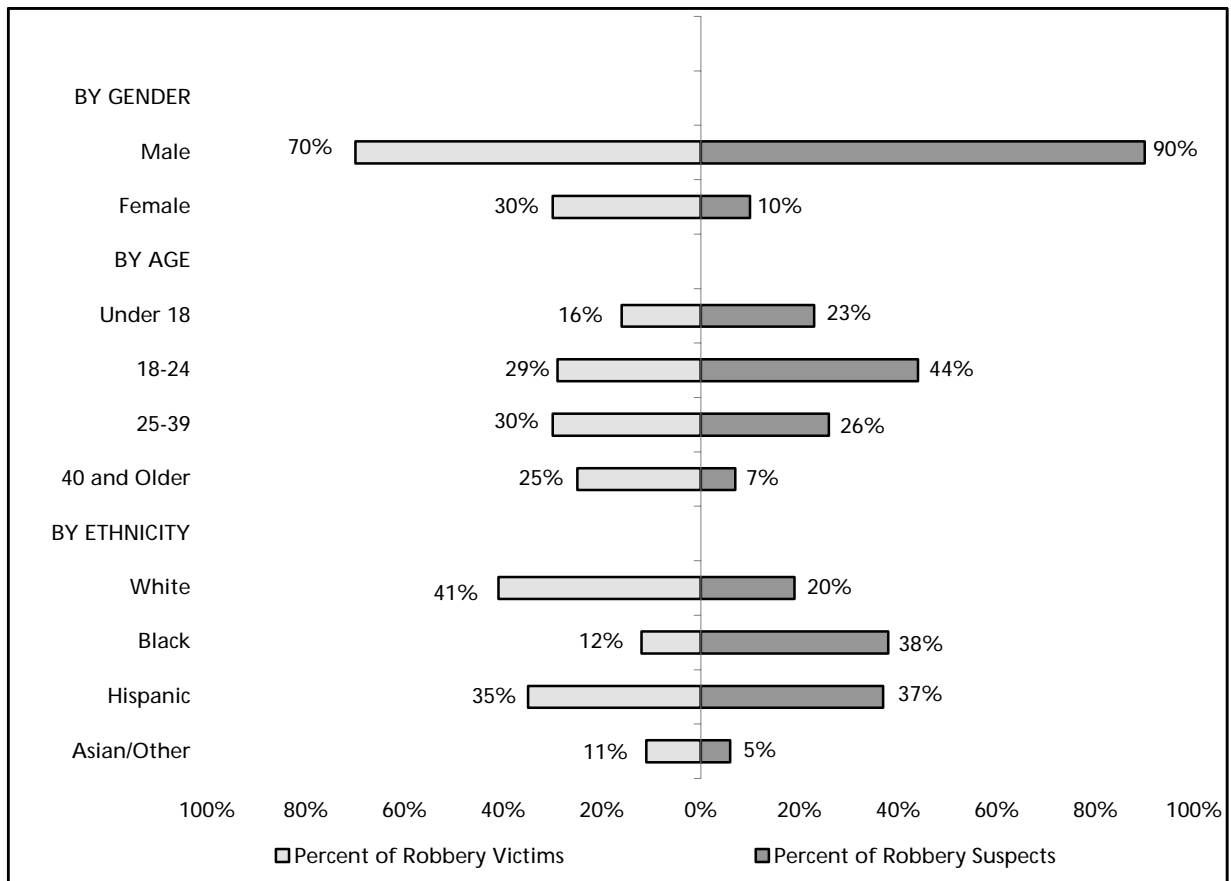


NOTES: Percents do not equal 100 due to rounding. "Miscellaneous" refers to robberies that occur in wooded areas, churches, schools, and government or other public buildings.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Proportionate characteristics of robbery victims and suspects in the region show that 70 percent of victims and 90 percent of alleged suspects were male; 45 percent of all victims were under the age of 25, while 67 percent of suspects fell into that age group (Figure 1.16). Of the three largest ethnic groups, Whites were the most likely to be victims of robbery (41%) and the least likely to be suspects (20%). Blacks had the lowest likelihood of being a victim (12%) and the highest likelihood of being a suspect (38%) in a robbery incident.

Figure 1.16
PROPORTIONATE COMPARISONS OF VICTIMS AND SUSPECTS OF ROBBERY
San Diego Region, 2003



NOTES: Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding. The ethnic groups in this report are referred to as Hispanic, White, Black, Asian, and Other in the text. While many people may prefer to identify themselves as African American rather than Black, Latino rather than Hispanic, or as a member of a particular ethnic group rather than White or Asian, SANDAG uses the terminology consistent with the 1990 Census questionnaire to ensure comparability with historical data.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS); SANDAG

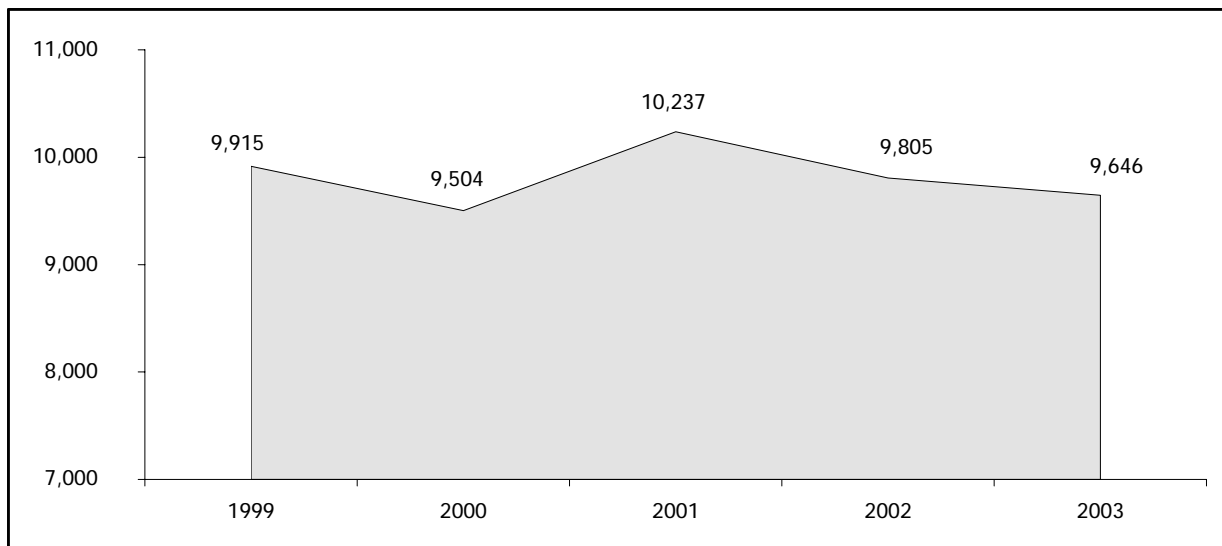
Aggravated Assault

The UCR guidelines provide four categories of aggravated assault, which are incidents involving weapon use and/or resulting in serious injury to the victim. The four classifications include assaults by use of one of the following weapon types: firearm, knife or other cutting instrument, another dangerous weapon (bat, stick, club, tire iron, etc.), or personal weapon (hands, fists, feet, etc.) with the victim receiving serious injury. The FBI definition of "serious injury" includes broken bones, cuts requiring stitches, internal injuries, or unconsciousness. In addition to being included in the FBI Index violent crime count, when cases meet additional classification criteria they are also included in counts for domestic violence incidents, hate crimes, violence against senior citizens age 60 and older, and assaults against on-duty law enforcement officers (Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, or, LEOKA cases).

Aggravated assault was the only violent crime to decrease in number between 2002 and 2003.

Unlike the numbers of other violent crime incidents, the number of aggravated assaults declined between 2002 and 2003, to 9,646 from 9,805 (Figure 1.17). On average, one reported case of aggravated assault occurred each hour in 2003, the same as in 2002 and 1999 (not shown).

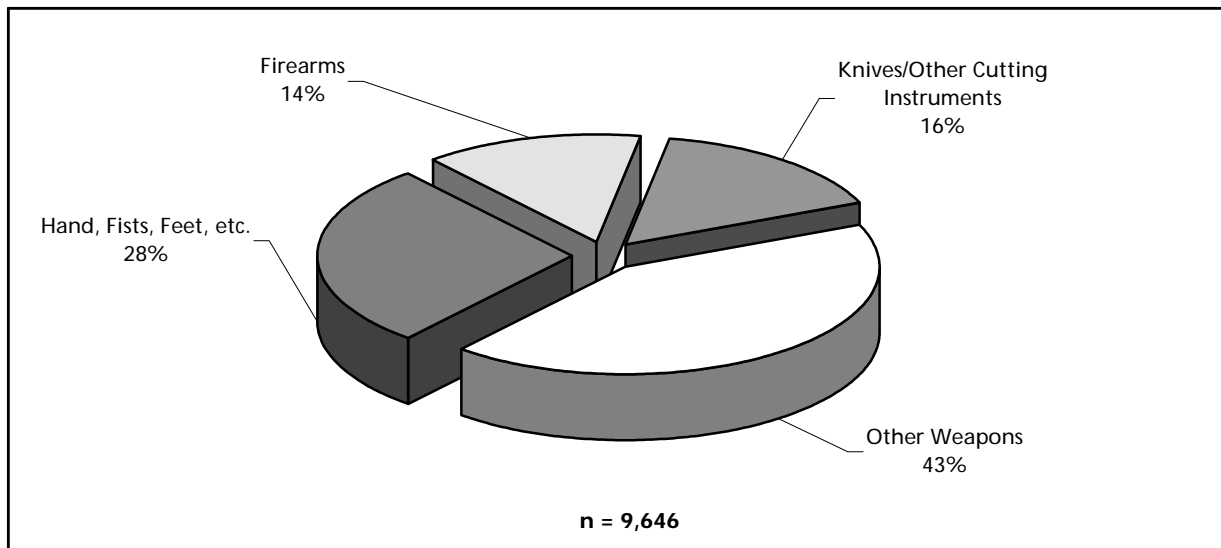
Figure 1.17
NUMBER OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

Nearly half (43%) of assaults reported in 2003 involved the use of “other weapons,” such as bats, sticks, and other blunt instruments (Figure 1.18). Slightly more than one quarter (28%) of assaults were committed by use of a person’s hand, fists, feet, or other body part. Of the other three-quarters of incidents in 2003 that involved weapons (6,990), most (43%) were categorized as use of “other” weapon types and 14 percent were committed with firearms. When speaking in terms of percentages, a difference of two or three percent seems small, but a three percent increase of assaults involving a firearm, such as that which occurred from 2000 to 2003, translates to 209 more cases in 2003 (not shown).

Figure 1.18
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY WEAPON TYPE
San Diego Region, 2003

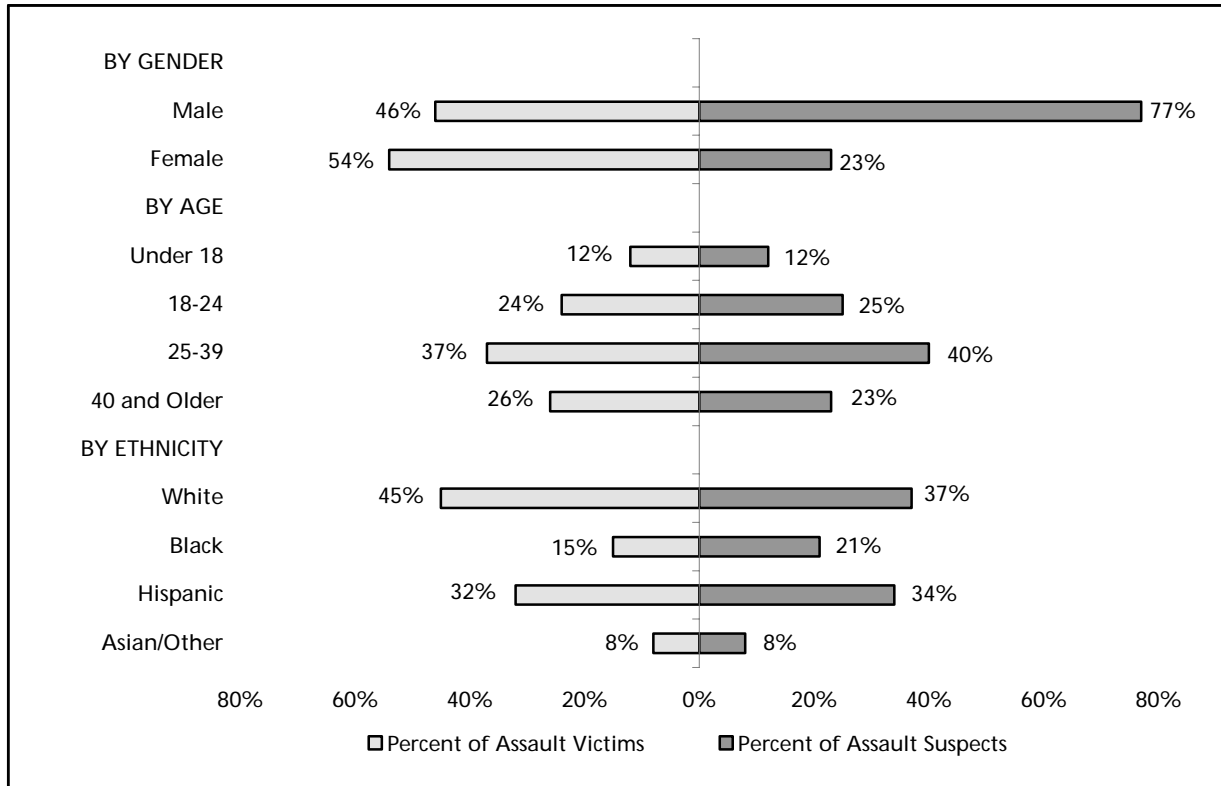


NOTES: Percents do not equal 100 due to rounding. “Other weapons” include bats, sticks, and other blunt instruments likely to cause great bodily injury.

SOURCE: SANDAG

With respect to victim and suspect characteristics, females were much more likely to be victims of assault (54%) (Figure 1.9) than of homicide (23%) or robbery (30%) (Figures 1.9 and 1.16). Females were also twice as likely to be suspects of assault (23%), than a suspect of homicide (9%) or robbery (10%). Victims of assault were most likely to be 25 years and older (63%), while suspects were most likely to be between 18 and 39 (65%) (Figure 1.19).

Figure 1.19
PROPORTIONATE COMPARISONS OF VICTIMS AND SUSPECTS OF ASSAULT
San Diego Region, 2003



NOTES: Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding. The assault category includes aggravated and simple assault offenses. The ethnic groups in this report are referred to as Hispanic, White, Black, Asian, and Other in the text. While many people may prefer to identify themselves as African American rather than Black, Latino rather than Hispanic, or as a member of a particular ethnic group rather than White or Asian, SANDAG uses the terminology consistent with the 1990 Census questionnaire to ensure comparability with historical data.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS); SANDAG

Other Reported Incidents of Violence

In addition to the seven major offenses, four additional categories of violent crime are required to be reported by law enforcement agencies to the FBI. Depending upon the crime type involved, some of these incidents are classified as FBI Index crimes while some are not. However, the perception of the federal Department of Justice (DOJ) is that these additional incidents are violent in nature, a serious threat to society, or of growing concern, thereby justifying the need to track the occurrence of these crimes historically and geographically. Included in the "other violent" category are incidents of domestic violence, hate crimes, and law enforcement officers killed or assaulted (LEOKA).

On a historical note, from 1960 to 1989, LEOKA data were obtained from the FBI, and since 1990, the LEOKA data have been processed and automated by DOJ staff according to Penal Code 13010. Although not mandated to do so, collection of data related to crimes against seniors began in 1983 on a volunteer basis and continues to be tracked. In January 1986, per Penal Code 13730(a), DOJ began requiring incident reporting for domestic violence offenses, and in 1994, per Penal Code 13023, it became mandatory to report hate crime incidents.

Domestic Violence

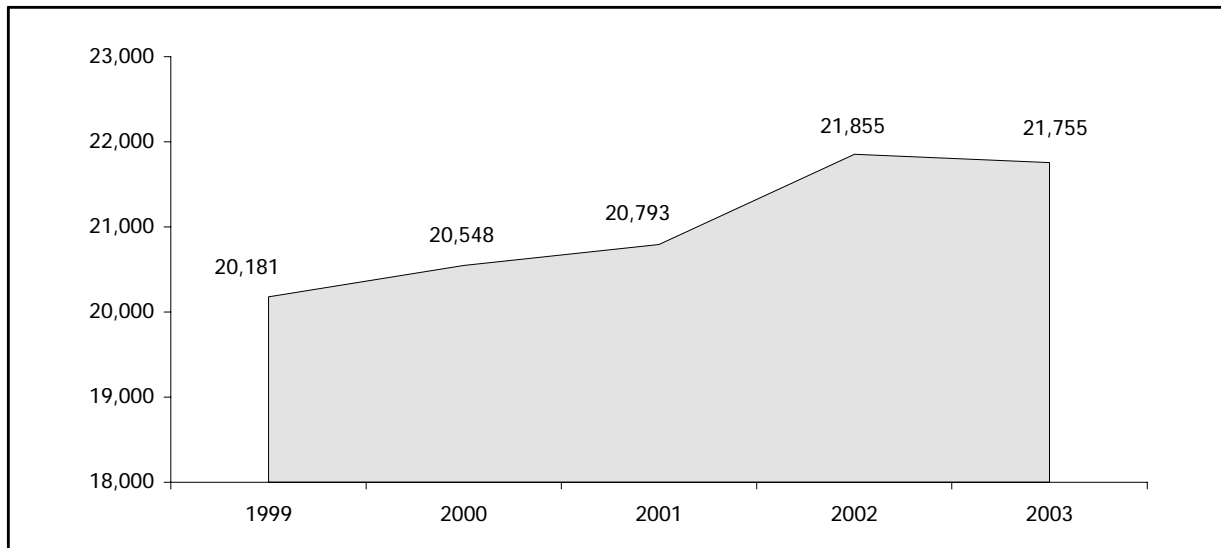
Violence among intimates, or domestic violence, may involve any of the FBI Index violent offenses, or one of the less serious (Part II) offenses, such as vandalism, intimidation, threats, or assault committed without the use of a weapon and resulting in minor injuries or other distress to the victim (simple assaults).

For an incident to be considered domestic violence by federal reporting standards, the relationship between the victim and suspect must be defined in one of the following categories: current or former spouse, cohabitants, a couple who have parented a child together, or persons who are in a dating relationship or engaged. Originally, domestic violence reports were submitted only when the individuals involved were of different genders. Since 1995, victim and suspect gender has not been a consideration in domestic violence reporting. With this revision to the reporting guidelines, domestic violence incidents involving gay and lesbian couples, as well as heterosexual couples, can be reported to law enforcement.

Since 1986, California law enforcement officers have been required by state statute to complete a report when responding to crime incidents related to domestic violence and officers are also encouraged to document domestic violence-related calls that are not considered crimes. Data files based on documentation of domestic violence incidents involving FBI Index offenses, as well as incidents involving threatening behavior and inducement of fear by one partner on another, are an important tool in attributing patterns of violent behavior to specific households and also assist in the prosecution process for domestic violence cases (should prosecution occur).

There were 21,755 domestic violence incidents reported in 2003, an increase of 8 percent from five years earlier (20,181 in 1999) (Figure 1.20). This large number of cases which are domestic violence-related include a substantial portion of incidents that are not classified as FBI Index crimes but are included in the Part II offenses mentioned earlier in this report (e.g., vandalism, intimidation, and harassment by telephone). This helps explain how domestic violence reports could have risen eight percent during the five-year period (1999 to 2003) while the number of FBI Index violent crimes declined nearly ten percent. With total aggravated assaults at 9,646 in 2003, there were more than double that number of incidents (21,755) reported in the domestic violence category. These incidents, involving intimate partners, spouses, dating couples and such, continue to be of great concern in the region. There were between two and three (2.5) domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement each hour of every day in 2003, about the same as all years since 1999 (not shown).

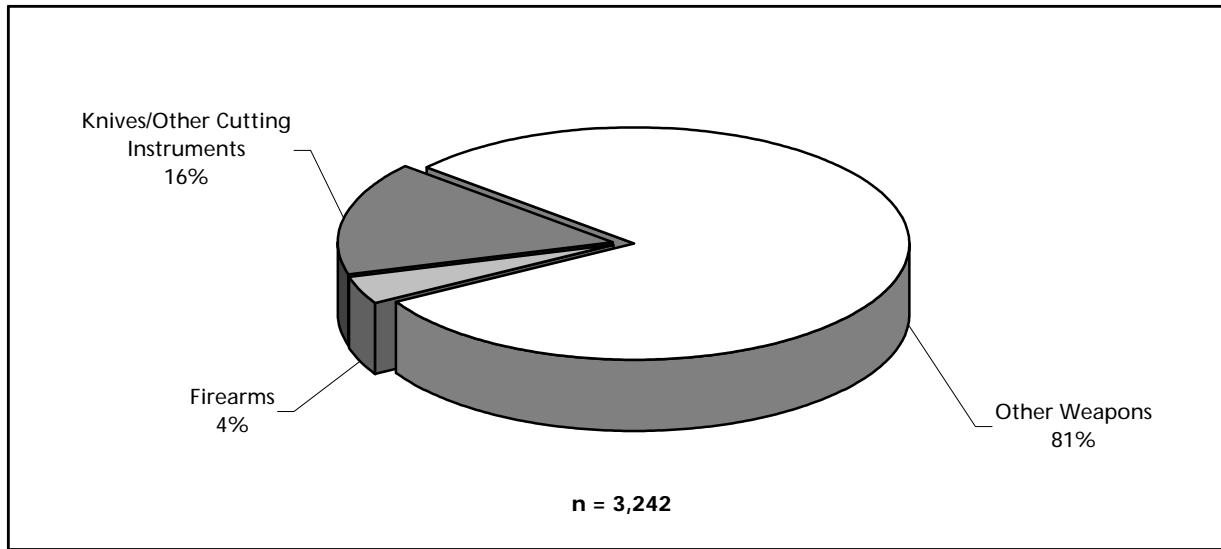
Figure 1.20
NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

Fifteen percent (15%), or 3,242, of all domestic violence reports in the region in 2003 involved the use of a weapon, not including the perpetrator's own person (e.g., hands, fists, feet, voice, etc.). As Figure 1.21 shows, the majority (81%) of the weapons-involved cases were in the other weapons category, which include items such as telephones, bats, clubs, and other blunt force objects.

Figure 1.21
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS BY TYPE OF WEAPON
San Diego Region, 2003



NOTES: Percents do not equal 100 due to rounding. "Other Weapons" include bats, sticks, and other blunt instruments likely to cause great bodily injury.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table 1.4 presents the number of domestic violence incidents that occurred in the region by jurisdiction for 1999, 2002, and 2003. There was a slight decrease (<1%) between 2002 and 2003, and an eight percent rise (about 1,600 cases) over the years of domestic violence reports in the county. Ten jurisdictions had an increase in the number of reported incidents over one year, ranging from 2 percent in Chula Vista and Encinitas to 25 percent and 26 percent in Lemon Grove and Poway, respectively. Also, in Imperial Beach, domestic violence incidents increased 21 percent between 2002 and 2003. Between 1999 and 2003, 13 areas experienced an increase in domestic violence reports. Of areas with large increases in the five-year span, several experienced declines in the one-year period. For example, between 2002 and 2003, Coronado and Escondido had decreases of eight percent and ten percent, respectively, and Oceanside, San Diego, and Vista each experienced a three percent decline in domestic violence over one year. Domestic violence reporting may be influenced by increasing the presence of Domestic Violence Response Teams (DVRTs) that provide victim advocates at the scene, as well as additional and enhanced education of both the public and deputies/officers.

Table 1.4
NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	307	345	395	29%	14%
Chula Vista	1,654	1,840	1,881	14%	2%
Coronado	48	62	57	19%	-8%
El Cajon	951	903	719	-24%	-20%
Escondido	709	975	882	24%	-10%
La Mesa	362	347	379	5%	9%
National City	633	598	684	8%	14%
Oceanside	1,244	2,069	1,998	61%	-3%
San Diego	10,667	10,856	10,526	-1%	-3%
Sheriff - Total	3,590	3,827	4,210	17%	10%
Del Mar	12	9	9	--	--
Encinitas	231	203	208	-10%	2%
Imperial Beach	354	215	261	-26%	21%
Lemon Grove	137	150	187	36%	25%
Poway	170	155	195	15%	26%
San Marcos	211	356	373	77%	5%
Santee	264	308	281	6%	-9%
Solana Beach	26	34	31	--	-9%
Vista	501	521	505	1%	-3%
Unincorporated	1,684	1,876	2,160	28%	15%
TOTAL	20,181	21,855	21,755	8%	<-1%

NOTES: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. Total includes a relatively small number of incidents reported by the San Diego Harbor Police, California Highway Patrol, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Cal State San Marcos, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and individual unincorporated areas in the Sheriff's jurisdiction.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Hate Crime

The most recently available hate crime data (2002) for the nation, state, and county are presented in this section. One caveat to the hate crime data is that, following the immense tragedy of September 11, 2001, there was a sharp increase in incidents committed against people of Arab and Middle Eastern origin. For example, in 2000, there were three reported hate crime incidents involving a victim a Arab or Middle Eastern descent. Between September 11 and December 31, 2001, that number rose to 33 and dropped to 15 in the year 2002 (ADL Hate Crime Registry, 2004).

The standardized definition of a hate crime is any criminal act or attempt that is motivated by hatred based on race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or

mental/physical disability. According to the UCR program, a hate crime victim may be either a person, a business, an institute, or society as a whole. Hate crimes are among the most demeaning of all victimizations, and impact not only the immediate victims but also spread concern throughout entire communities.

According to an FBI report (2002), over 12,000 law enforcement agencies from across the country, representing 247 million Americans, submitted 7,458 single-bias hate crime reports to the UCR Program during 2002. The 2002 number represented a 23 percent drop from the previous year when 9,730 hate crimes were reported nationwide. Of the incidents reported in 2002, 49 percent were motivated by racial bias, 19 percent were a result of prejudice against a particular religious group, 17 percent were committed due to bias concerning sexual orientation, and 15 percent were perpetrated based on prejudice related to the victim's ethnicity (not shown).

Nationwide, in 2002, eleven individuals were murdered by their assailant(s) during the commission of a hate crime. Four homicides were due to racial bias, four were associated with sexual orientation bias, two were due to ethnicity/national origin bias, and one case involved religious prejudice. Of those cases in which offenders were identified, 62 percent of suspects were White, 22 percent were Black, and 7 percent were of other ethnicities. Of the eleven murder cases in the nation that were identified as hate crimes, four (or 36%) occurred in California. California accounted for 22 percent of all hate crimes reported in the U.S. (not shown).

In 2003, California Attorney General Lockyer announced that the number of hate crime events statewide dropped nearly 27 percent between 2001 and 2002. In California, the one-year reduction included a dramatic decrease in hate crimes committed against people of "other ethnicities/national origins" (down nearly 54%), which include Arab or Middle Eastern people (California Department of Justice, 2002). Still, 62 percent of hate crimes in 2002 were related to the victim's ethnicity or national origin.

Countywide, San Diego reported 166 hate crimes in 2002, representing 10 percent of hate crimes statewide, down 34 percent from 252 reports in 2001. Of the 166 offenses in the region, 63 percent (105) were deemed motivated by a bias toward race/ethnicity, 25 percent resulted from bias toward the victim's sexual orientation, and 10 percent stemmed from religious bias. Also in 2002, the majority of the county's hate crimes occurred in the City of San Diego (51%) and the Sheriff's jurisdiction (26%).

One-year changes within individual types of hate crime incidents included a 39 percent drop in the number of race/ethnicity-related crimes (representing the category that most affected the overall change), a 23 percent reduction in religion-related cases, and 21 percent fewer incidents based on prejudice toward a sexual orientation (not shown)

Violence Against Seniors

By UCR standards, violence against seniors includes the same four offenses as the violent category of the FBI Index (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault). The number of violent crimes involving victims age 60 years and older is relatively small compared to crimes committed against the overall population.

There were 417 violent crimes against senior citizens in the region in 2003, an increase of 6 percent from 2002 and a 17 percent decline compared to 1999 (Table 1.5). As with FBI Index crimes against all victims, aggravated assaults represented the greatest proportion of the cases involving senior citizens (57%) (not shown).

Table 1.5
NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST SENIOR CITIZENS BY OFFENSE
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	9	4	7	--	--
Rape	9	6	4	--	--
Robbery	172	151	169	-2%	12%
Aggravated Assault	315	231	237	-25%	3%
TOTAL	505	392	417	-17%	6%

NOTE: When comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

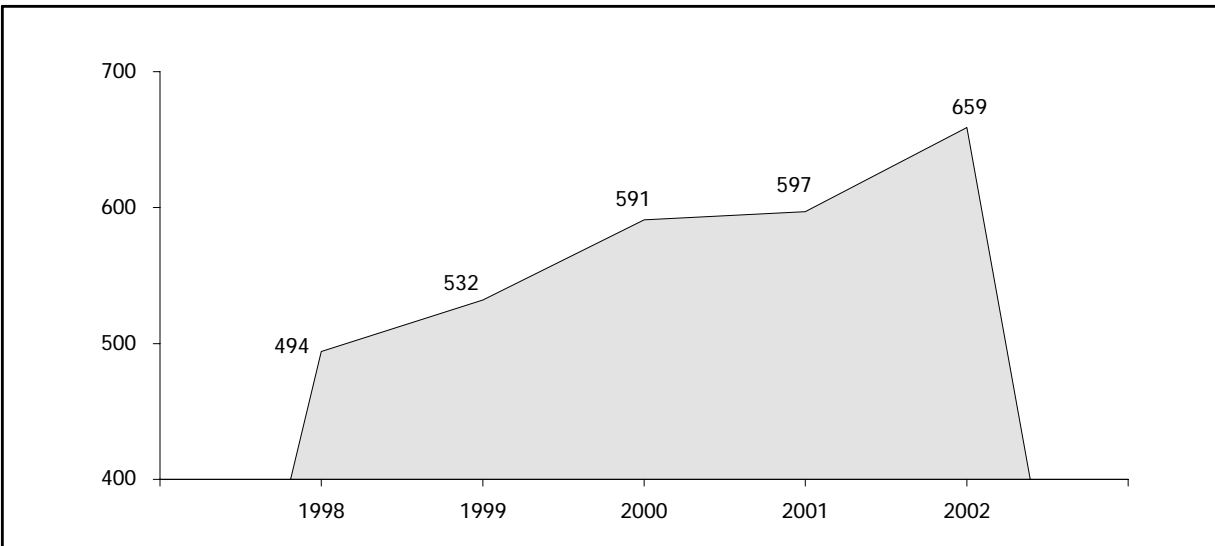
SOURCE: SANDAG

Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA)

LEOKA incidents portray the fourth type of other violent crime not included in the FBI Index but reported to the DOJ. This type of reporting enhances efforts to provide and maintain the highest possible standard of safety for all law enforcement officers. A LEOKA incident is one that occurs during any type of on-duty officer activity and involves sworn law enforcement officers (police and deputies) who are assaulted or killed while on duty. The data include assaults against officers working in the field, as well as officers assigned to detention facilities. Since the figures for 2003 have not yet been released by DOJ, data are compared for 1998 through 2002.

Figure 1.22 shows a steady increase in the number of reported cases in which San Diego County on-duty officers were assaulted. The number of LEOKA-related cases rose to 659 in 2002, up 10 percent from 597 reported in 2001, and represented a 33 percent rise from 494 cases in 1998. In addition to the officer assault cases presented, between 1998 and 2002, there were three on-duty officers in the San Diego region who lost their lives (one case per year in 1998, 2000, and 2001) (not shown).

Figure 1.22
NUMBER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED
San Diego Region, 1998 to 2002



NOTE: The cases in this figure do not include incidents involving state or federal officers or off-duty law enforcement deputies or officers.

SOURCES: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; SANDAG

In 2002, of all calls for service that resulted in reports of assaults against officers, "responding to disturbances" (including calls about civil disorder and suspicious-looking or mentally deranged persons) comprised the highest proportion of incidents (47%). Also high on the list were incidents in which officers were assaulted while transporting individuals who had been arrested or incarcerated, comprising 22 percent of cases in 2002. During the five comparison years, from 1998 through 2002, the proportion of total LEOKA incidents that occurred, by type of call, averaged 44 percent for responding to disturbances, 20 percent for handling and transporting prisoners, and 10 percent for traffic pursuits (not shown).

In reviewing another aspect of LEOKA incidents, the type of weapon encountered by officers revealed the following:

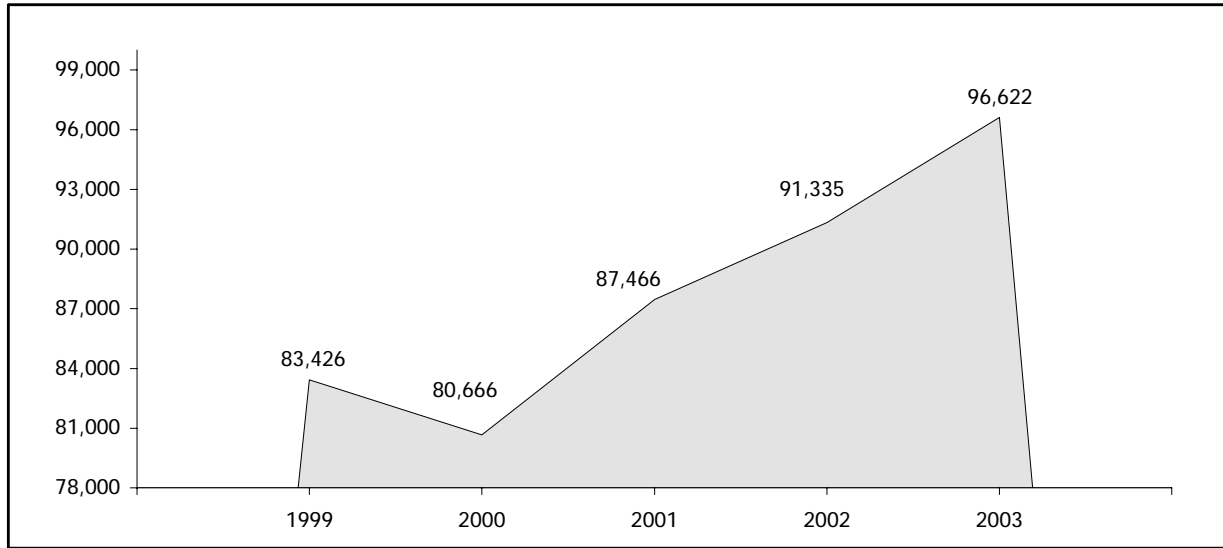
- Most LEOKA incidents, 79 percent in 2002 and an average 81 percent over 5 years, involved the offender's use of personal weapons (i.e., hands, fists, feet, etc.) to attack an officer;
- In 2002, 18 percent of incidents involved the use of a knife or other dangerous weapon. Over five years, on average, 14 percent of cases involved a suspect's use of knives or other dangerous weapons against officers; and
- Offenders' use of firearms was involved in three percent of incidents that occurred in 2002, and ranged from seven percent in 1998 to two percent of cases in 1999 and 2000 (not shown).

Property Crimes

FBI Index property crimes include burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft. In 2003, 87 percent of all Index crimes reported were property-related (not shown). There were 96,622 property crimes reported in 2003, representing an increase of 6 percent since 2002 and 16 percent since 1999 (Figure 1.23 and Table 1.6). After a drop in property crime between 1999 and 2000, the numbers have risen steadily. Approximately 11 property crimes per hour were reported in 2003, up from 10 per hour in 2002, but fewer than the 15 per hour that occurred in 1994 (not shown).

Between 1999 and 2003, the number of property crimes rose to 96,622 annually.

Figure 1.23
NUMBER OF PROPERTY CRIMES
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

Of the three property-related offenses, motor vehicle theft showed the largest increase in both comparison periods, up 37 percent in five years and 18 percent between 2002 and 2003 (Table 1.6). Burglary also rose substantially from 1999 to 2003 (24%), but the one-year increase was not as great, up four percent from 2002 to 2003.

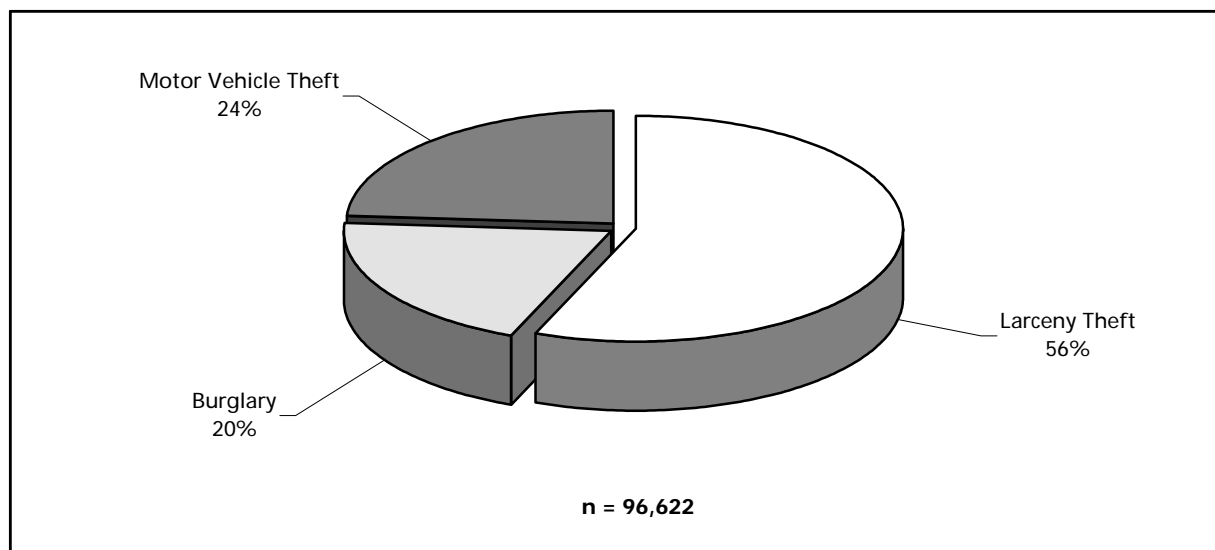
Table 1.6
NUMBER OF PROPERTY CRIMES BY OFFENSE
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

Property Crime	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Burglary-Total	15,230	18,199	18,885	24%	4%
Residential	8,772	10,236	10,706	22%	5%
Non-Residential	6,458	7,963	8,179	27%	3%
Larceny-Total	51,083	53,252	54,271	6%	2%
Over \$400	15,820	18,568	18,171	15%	-2%
\$400 and Under	35,263	34,684	36,100	2%	4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	17,113	19,884	23,466	37%	18%
Total Property Crime	83,426	91,335	96,622	16%	6%

SOURCE: SANDAG

Over time, larceny has continued to comprise the largest proportion of all FBI Index offenses, accounting for over one-half (56%) of property crimes reported in 2003, while about one in four (24%) were vehicle thefts and one in five (20%) were burglaries (Figure 1.24).

Figure 1.24
PROPERTY CRIMES BY OFFENSE
San Diego Region, 2003



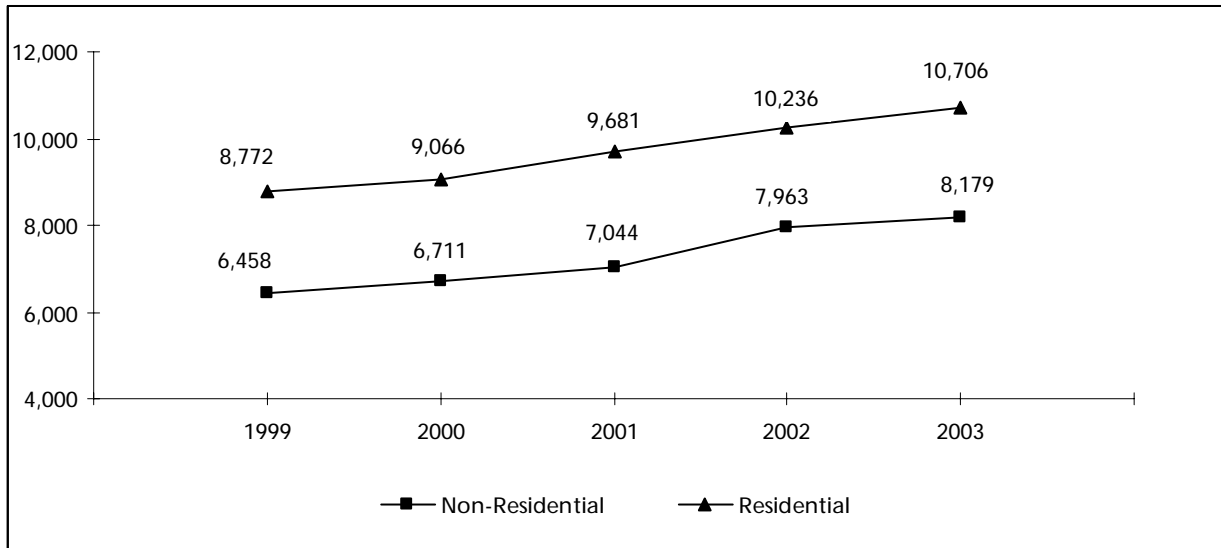
SOURCE: SANDAG

Burglary

Burglary is defined by the federal UCR program as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Burglaries are recorded in the FBI Index by type of entry (forced, non-forced, and attempted/unsuccessful), time of day/night, and by category of structure burglarized (residential or commercial). Due to the nature of this crime, it is not unusual for a burglary to be reported several hours, days, or even weeks after it occurs. This is due primarily to the fact that victims are often away from the premises at the time of the event and discover the crime upon their return. For this reason, the victim often reports the occurrence in terms of a range of time as opposed to a specific hour or day; therefore, in this report, burglaries by time of day/night are not presented.

Overall, burglary increased in 2003 (to 18,885 from 18,199 in 2002) (Figure 1.25 and Table 1.6). In the five-year period, the number of burglaries rose 24 percent, with commercial burglaries increasing slightly more than residential incidents (27% versus 22%). Of all burglaries reported in 2003, more than one-half (57%) were categorized as residential (not shown). Approximately two burglaries, at either a residence or a business, were reported each hour during 2002 and 2003, down from three per hour in 1994 (not shown).

Figure 1.25
NUMBER OF BURGLARIES BY TYPE
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003

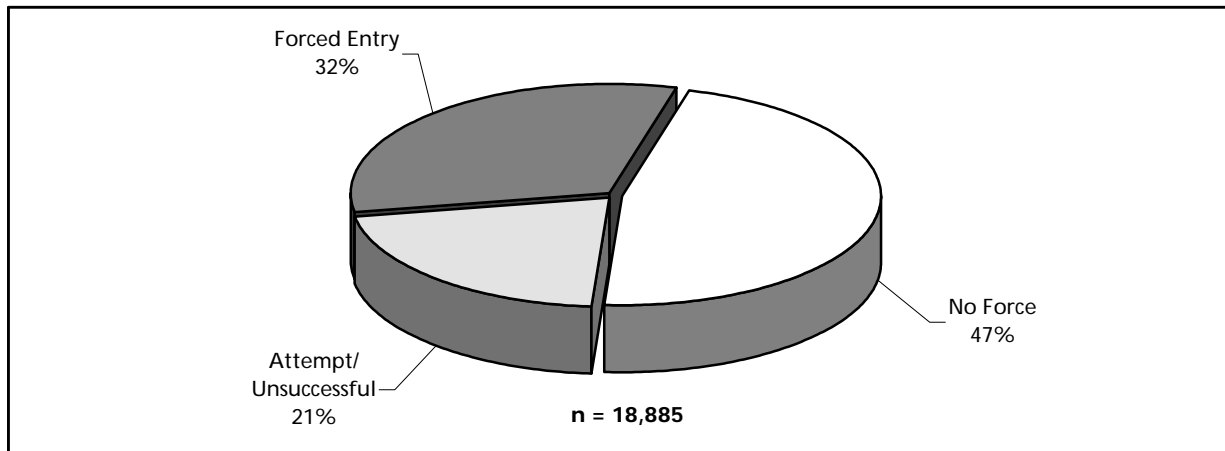


SOURCE: SANDAG

If no forced entry was used to commit a burglary, this means the offender was able to gain access to the structure through an unlocked or unprotected window, door, or other entrance. Nearly one-half (47%) of burglary crimes were accomplished without the need for forced entry (Figure 1.26), down from 53% in 1999 (not shown). In other words, crime prevention tactics, such as more diligent locking of doors and windows, use of home alarm systems, and participation in Neighborhood Watch programs, seem to be helping to reduce these types of events.

Nearly half of all burglaries were accomplished *without* the need of forcible entry.

Figure 1.26
BURGLARIES BY TYPE OF ENTRY
San Diego Region, 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

On another positive note, 21 percent of reported burglaries were unsuccessful attempts, up from 16 percent five years earlier. Unsuccessful attempts at burglary indicate circumstances that include the potential burglar not defeating a security system, an alarm sounding and scaring the culprit away, or the perpetrator being interrupted during the act and fleeing the scene (not shown).

Larceny Theft

According to the nationally standardized reporting guidelines, larceny thefts include shoplifting, pick-pocketing and purse-snatching, theft from inside motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, theft from buildings, bicycle theft, and theft from coin-operated machines. Again, when larceny is excluded from the FBI Index, the adjusted crime count provides the CCI an additional measure of the level of crime in the State of California.

Within the larceny category, thefts from inside vehicles represented almost as many incidents as the rest of larcenies combined, and this type of theft has increased over time (Table 1.7). The only types of theft that increased more than those from vehicles were purse-snatches and pick-pocketing (not shown).

There were 54,271 larcenies in the region in 2003, representing a two percent increase since 2002. Compared to five years earlier (1999), grand theft (theft of items valued over \$400) increased 15 percent while petty theft rose just 2 percent (Table 1.6). After several years of downturns in property crime, there were increased numbers from 2001 through 2003. With thefts of items from inside vehicles having been the largest proportion of larcenies over time, that category continues to grow in number, increasing 14 percent over five years (to 23,125 incidents from 20,223 in 1999). The overall economy, rate of unemployment, changes in population, and residential development in the region, as well as single-suspect crime series and numbers of convicted offenders returning to the community following jail or prison stays all contribute to the rise in property crime.

Table 1.7
NUMBER OF LARCENY THEFTS BY TYPE
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

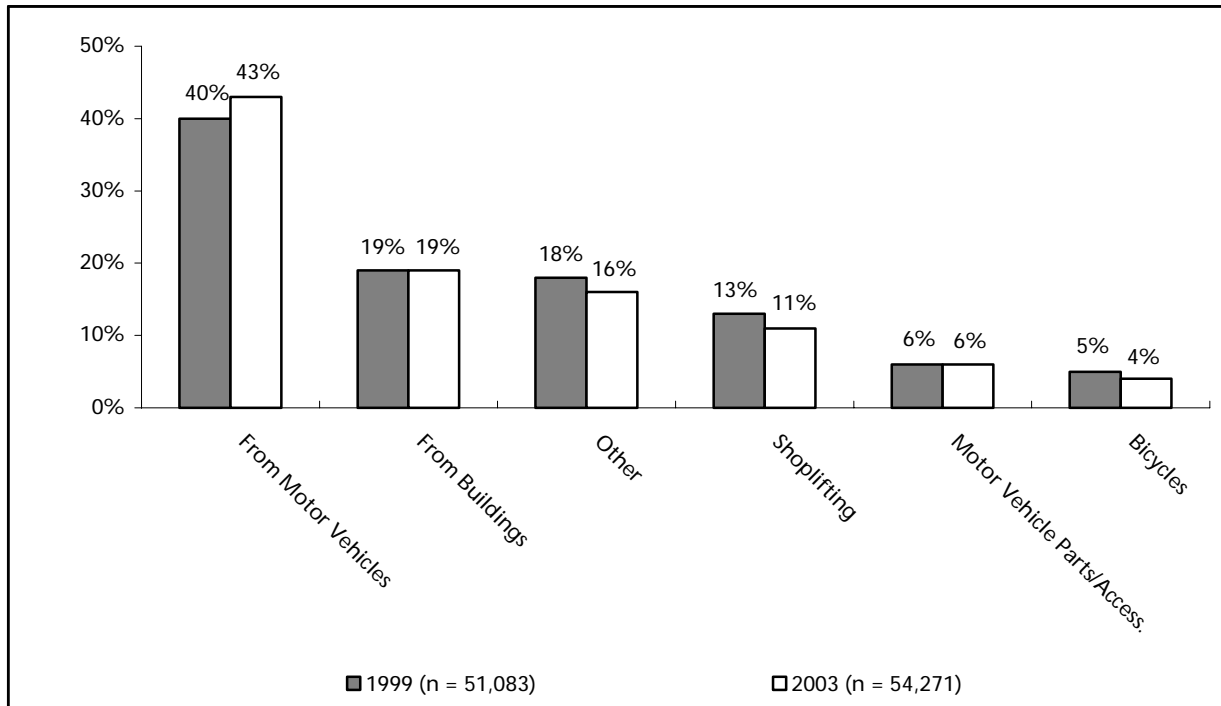
	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Shoplifting	6,512	6,094	6,238	-4%	2%
From Motor Vehicles	20,223	22,229	23,125	14%	4%
Motor Vehicles Parts/Accessories	3,174	3,797	3,361	6%	-11%
Bicycles	2,418	1,974	2,142	-11%	9%
From Buildings	9,645	10,587	10,481	9%	0%
Other	9,111	8,571	8,924	-2%	4%
TOTAL	51,083	53,252	54,271	6%	2%

NOTE: "Other" larcenies include pick-pocket, purse-snatch, theft from coin-operated machines, and theft from areas open to the public, such as backyards and open garages.

SOURCE: SANDAG

The proportion of larcenies comprising thefts from motor vehicles rose to 43 percent in 2003, from 40 percent in 1999 (Figure 1.27). Proportionately, shoplifting, bicycle thefts, and “other” thefts (from coin-operated machines, open areas, etc.) declined somewhat in the same time period.

Figure 1.27
PROPORTIONS OF LARCENY THEFTS BY TYPE
San Diego Region, 1999 and 2003



NOTE: “Other” larcenies include pick-pocket, purse-snatch, theft from coin-operated machines, and theft from areas open to the public, such as backyards and open garages.

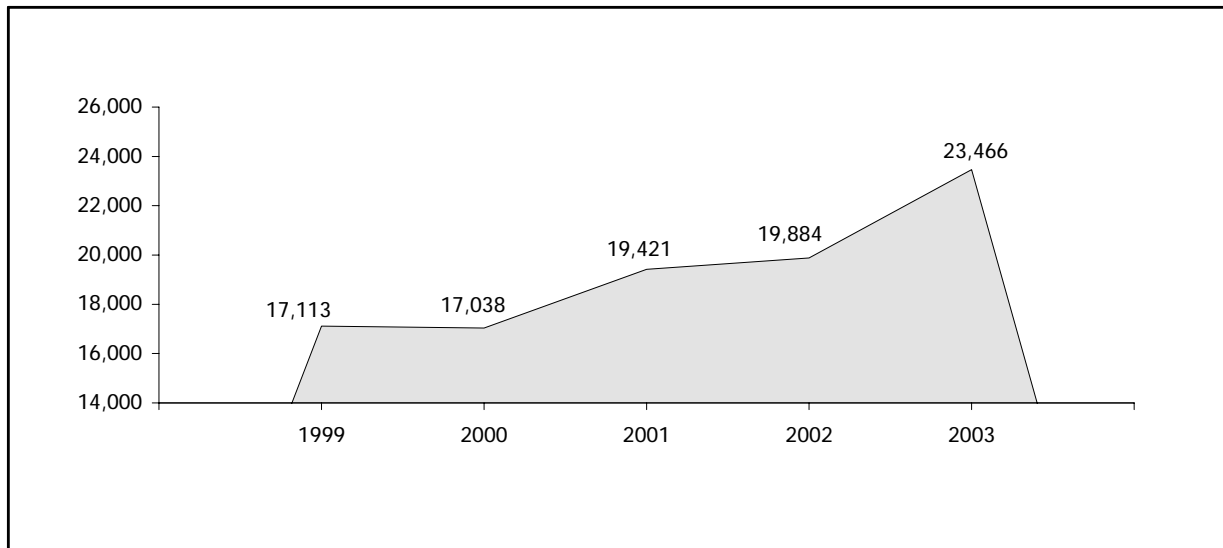
SOURCE: SANDAG

Motor Vehicle Theft

By UCR standards, motor vehicle theft includes the stealing (or attempt) of automobiles, trucks, vans, and buses, as well as other motorized mobile property (such as motorcycles and off-road vehicles). From 2002 to 2003, motor vehicle thefts increased more than any other property crime (up 18%) (Table 1.6). More so than violence, property crime is affected by a sluggish economy, and motor vehicles are frequently stolen, used in the commission of a crime, and subsequently abandoned by the offender and recovered by police.

Over five years, the number of auto thefts rose 37 percent, to 23,466 in 2003 from 17,113 in 1999 (Figure 1.28 and Table 1.6). There were about three vehicle thefts reported every hour in 2003, up from approximately two per hour in 2002 (not shown). These statistics may be related to reductions in funding for Regional Auto Theft Task Force (RATT), an auto theft intervention tactic that has worked in San Diego County over several years, as well as increased sophistication on the part of auto thieves in defeating theft prevention devices and learning to complete the job more quickly. One agency noted that a fairly large number of auto thefts occurred in its jurisdiction due to a youngster who made shaved keys for Saturn cars and used the Internet to sell them. Eventually, the youth was arrested, but some of the keys remained out in the community and continued to be used to steal cars.

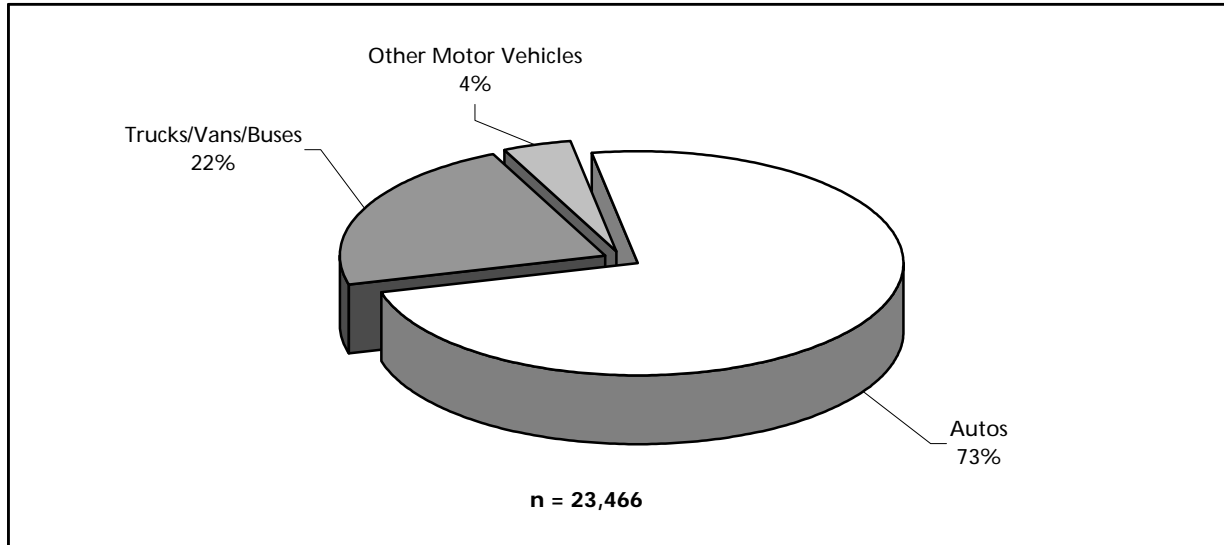
Figure 1.28
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

As might be expected, automobiles are the most frequently stolen type of vehicle, representing close to three-fourths (73%) of all vehicle thefts in 2003 (Figure 1.29), up from 68 percent in 2002 (not shown).

Figure 1.29
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS BY TYPE OF VEHICLE
San Diego Region, 2003



NOTE: Percents do not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Arson

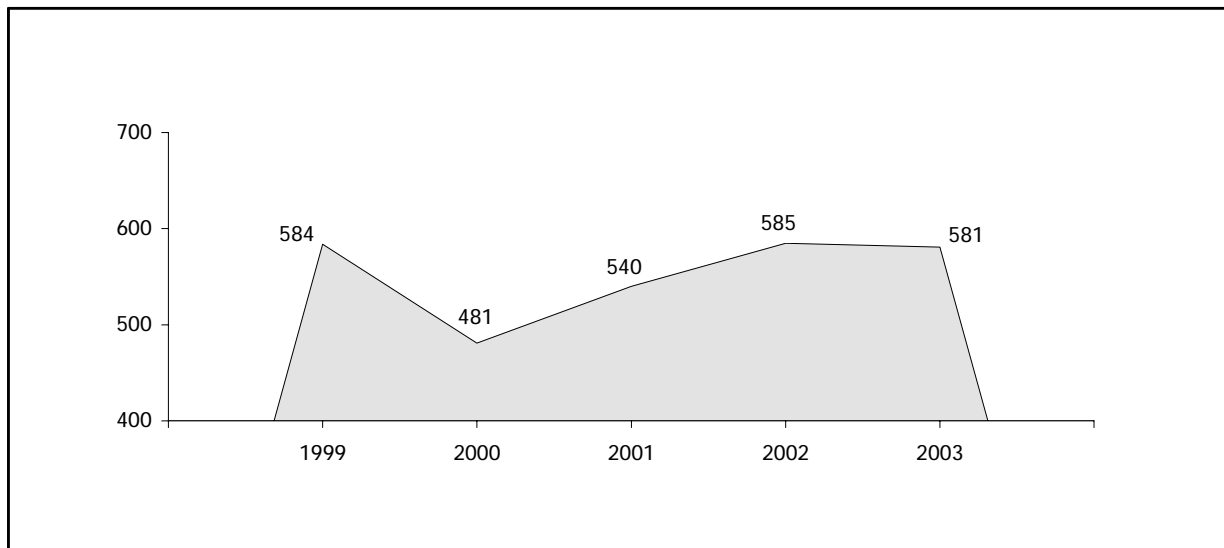
Arson is defined by the FBI as the willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Unlike the guidelines for all other FBI Index offenses, federal reporting procedures mandate that when arson is committed in concert with another FBI Index offense, both incidents must be reported. Therefore, to avoid the possibility of over counting, in this report the number of arsons is presented separately and not included in the FBI or California Crime indices.

An average of more than one arson per day occurred in 2003.

The cause of the Cedar fire in San Diego County, which destroyed more than 2,400 homes and took 17 lives, is still under investigation; therefore, arson statistics in this report do not include information related to that event.

In contrast to other property-related offenses, the number of arsons in the region has remained stable, with 584 reported in 1999, 585 in 2002, and 581 in 2003 (Figure 1.30). There was one noticeable drop in arsons in the past five years, an 18 percent decrease that occurred between 1999 and 2000.

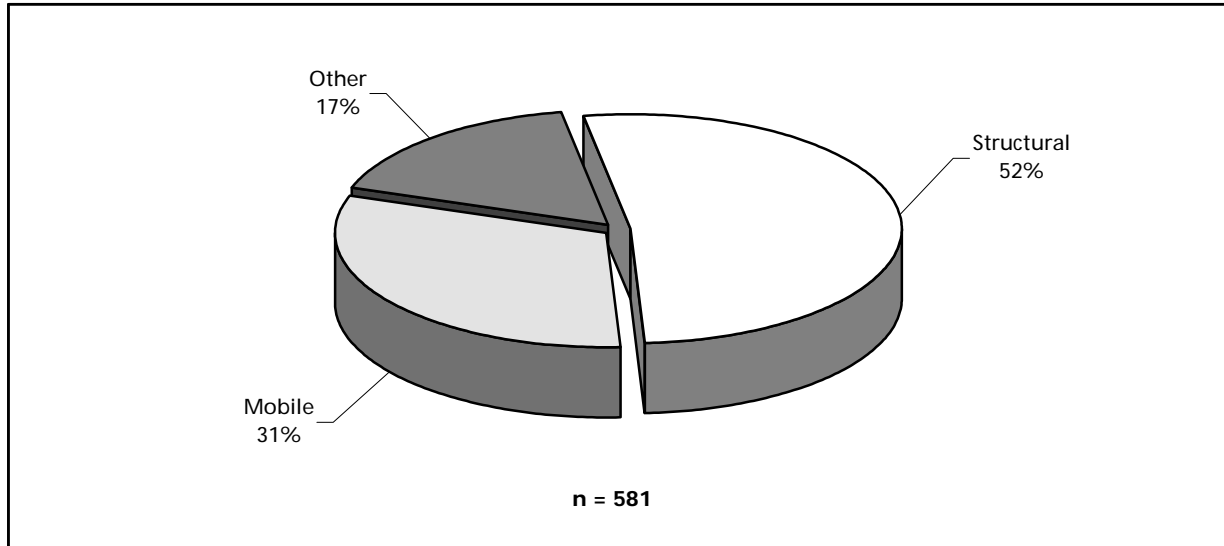
Figure 1.30
NUMBER OF ARSONS
San Diego Region, 1999 to 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

Structural fires comprised 52 percent of arsons in 2003 (Figure 1.31), up from 42 percent one year prior. Mobile property comprised 31 percent of total arsons, down from 38 percent in 2002 (not shown). One incident type that contributes substantially to mobile property arson statistics involves individuals who purposely set fire to a vehicle for which payments cannot be met and who then report the car as stolen for insurance purposes.

Figure 1.31
ARSONS BY TYPE OF PROPERTY
San Diego Region, 2003



NOTE: "Other" arsons include willful or malicious burning of property, such as crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside of structures.

SOURCE: SANDAG

JURISDICTIONAL CRIME RATES

Crime rates are compiled in a standardized manner for cities and other areas within the San Diego region. However, comparisons of rates should include the following considerations about communities' individualities:

- population characteristics (such as age and ethnic and cultural breakdown);
- economic conditions (such as job availability and median income);
- extent of open space versus residential and commercial density, tourist activity, and ease of access to highway systems and other modes of transportation;
- strategic focus and staffing levels of individual law enforcement agencies;
- community tolerance levels, e.g., reporting practices of citizens; and
- seasonal or constant attractions in the community that draw large numbers of people to the area, such as shopping malls, community fairs, racetracks, and amusement parks.

Each of these factors is a possible contributing to the variability in levels of crime reported across jurisdictions. The issue of "daytime" population compared to resident population is also an important component in police planning, as well as community geographic characteristics and types of crimes reported. SANDAG is currently investigating ways to incorporate these additional factors into our crime analyses.

Individual areas may experience an increase in the number of crimes but a drop in the crime rate. This occurs infrequently, if the area population increases at a rate greater than the number of reported crimes. (Population figures used to compute crime rates are presented in Appendix C.) Once again, since changes between relatively small numbers may result in large percent differences, if comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. In this report, populations used to compute crime rates are current DOF estimates based on the U.S. Census 2000, with the exception of populations for 1990 and 2000, which are derived directly from the U.S. Census.

Crime rates for cities and the unincorporated areas of the San Diego region for 1999, 2002, and 2003 are discussed in the following section.

FBI Index Crime Rate

As previously noted, the FBI Index crimes include the seven major offenses: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Rates are computed per 1,000 population.

The FBI Index rate reflects the balance between the violent and property crime rates. The county's FBI Index crime rate was 37.4 crimes per 1,000 residents. As Table 1.8 shows, crime has gone up over both time periods presented. In the one-year comparison period, individual area rate increases ranged from 1 percent in Chula Vista and Escondido to 54 percent in Coronado. In Coronado, property crime, especially larceny and motor vehicle theft (up 82% and 57%, respectively), increased. In Ramona, the 42 percent increase was related to an increase in assault, burglary, and larceny theft. Ten of the 25 areas compared experienced overall rate reductions in the one-year period.

In 2003, 16 areas experienced crime rates lower than the countywide average of 37.4

Over five years, between 1999 and 2003, the majority of areas (20) experienced a rise in the crime rate, including 16 localities where rate increases surpassed that of the region. FBI Index rate increases ranged from 2 percent in San Diego and Encinitas to 117 percent in Valley Center.

Business and residential development in the Sheriff's jurisdiction over the past ten years has resulted in more people visiting or moving to the areas serviced by the Sheriff, and the overall population in that area of the county increased seven percent in just the past five years. Another influential factor is the gaming establishments, which cause an influx of people and accompanying increases in crime levels. Beginning in 1983, when the Barona and Sycuan Reservations opened bingo halls, and continuing through 2003, several casinos have opened and two have expanded to include a hotel and outlet shopping center. Casinos are currently located in areas assigned to the following command stations: Alpine, Pine Valley, Ramona, Santee, and Valley Center.

Table 1.8
FBI INDEX CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	30.0	25.9	27.3	-9%	5%
Chula Vista	42.7	39.2	39.5	-7%	1%
Coronado	20.2	15.7	24.1	19%	54%
El Cajon	41.2	49.6	50.6	23%	2%
Escondido	36.9	40.3	40.9	11%	1%
La Mesa	38.0	42.5	41.3	9%	-3%
National City	56.0	47.2	55.0	-2%	17%
Oceanside	33.2	41.8	38.8	17%	-7%
San Diego	41.3	40.0	42.2	2%	6%
Sheriff - Total	23.4	26.1	26.2	12%	<1%
Del Mar	52.5	56.7	58.4	11%	3%
Encinitas	24.6	26.7	25.0	2%	-6%
Imperial Beach	32.3	30.5	36.2	12%	19%
Lemon Grove	34.7	38.9	38.4	11%	-1%
Poway	19.6	19.6	18.8	-4%	-4%
San Marcos	30.4	24.3	26.4	-13%	9%
Santee	25.6	25.8	27.1	6%	5%
Solana Beach	23.1	30.3	23.9	3%	-21%
Vista	31.2	34.7	32.2	3%	-7%
Unincorporated	19.0	23.7	24.1	27%	2%
Alpine	21.6	26.7	25.3	17%	-5%
Fallbrook	17.6	20.1	24.1	37%	20%
Lakeside	18.5	24.7	25.7	39%	4%
Ramona	12.3	14.8	21.0	71%	42%
Spring Valley	20.1	28.8	25.1	25%	-13%
Valley Center	13.0	22.7	28.2	117%	24%
Other Unincorporated	21.1	23.7	23.1	9%	-3%
TOTAL	35.5	36.2	37.4	5%	3%

NOTES: The FBI Index of crimes includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Populations used to compute crime rates reflect the most current Department of Finance estimates. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 2000; SANDAG

California Crime Index (CCI) Rate

The CCI includes the FBI Index crimes, with the exception of larceny theft. California uses this Index to illustrate the crime level without the influence of such crimes as shoplifting, theft from inside vehicles, theft of vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle theft, and other common forms of stealing that do not involve the use of serious force against a person or breaking into and entering a structure. In 2003, the region's CCI was 19.0, up 6 percent from 2002 (17.9) and 12 percent since 1999 (17.0 per 1,000 population) (Table 1.9). In 2003, 17 of the 25 areas had a CCI rate lower than the San Diego region, ranging from 8.0 in Coronado to 18.5 in Escondido. Those areas with the smallest one-year increases included Chula Vista (1%) and Lemon Grove and Lakeside (2% each).

Table 1.9
CALIFORNIA CRIME INDEX RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	11.8	10.0	11.3	-4%	13%
Chula Vista	21.1	19.6	19.7	-7%	1%
Coronado	5.8	6.7	8.0	38%	19%
El Cajon	19.6	23.1	26.8	37%	16%
Escondido	16.9	17.5	18.5	9%	6%
La Mesa	16.0	17.1	19.5	22%	14%
National City	30.6	28.2	31.4	3%	11%
Oceanside	15.9	18.8	17.3	9%	-8%
San Diego	19.5	20.4	22.0	13%	8%
Sheriff – Total	12.2	13.8	14.3	17%	4%
Del Mar	21.9	25.2	30.4	39%	21%
Encinitas	11.7	12.1	11.8	1%	-2%
Imperial Beach	17.5	18.9	20.3	16%	7%
Lemon Grove	19.3	23.7	24.2	25%	2%
Poway	8.2	8.8	8.2	<1%	-7%
San Marcos	15.1	13.7	14.4	-5%	5%
Santee	11.2	11.4	11.8	5%	4%
Solana Beach	11.9	14.3	12.1	2%	-15%
Vista	15.8	17.4	18.2	15%	5%
Unincorporated	10.7	13.1	13.7	28%	5%
Alpine	13.2	13.9	13.6	3%	-2%
Fallbrook	9.8	11.3	12.6	29%	12%
Lakeside	10.3	13.0	13.2	28%	2%
Ramona	5.5	7.1	9.5	73%	34%
Spring Valley	11.3	16.9	16.0	42%	-5%
Valley Center	7.6	13.7	16.5	117%	20%
Other Unincorporated	12.1	13.0	13.7	13%	5%
TOTAL	17.0	17.9	19.0	12%	6%

NOTES: The California Crime Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft and excludes larceny theft. Populations used to compute crime rates reflect the most current Department of Finance estimates. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff–Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG

Violent Crime Rate

The rate per 1,000 residents for violent crime in the region has declined two percent over one year and ten percent since 1999. As Table 1.10 shows, the violent rate was 4.7 in 2003, compared to 4.8 in 2002 and 5.2 in 1999. Nineteen (19) of the 25 jurisdictions had violent crime rates in 2003 that were below the county rate of 4.7.

Looking at changes occurring from 2002 to 2003, six jurisdictions experienced an increase in their violent crime rate, while decreases across the county ranged from 4 percent in Escondido, National City, and Oceanside, to 51 percent in Del Mar. In Coronado and Ramona, the upward trends in the violent rates were mostly due to increased reports of aggravated assault incidents. The 21 percent rate increase in Carlsbad resulted from an increase in robbery and assault cases.

The violent crime rate was 4.7 per 1,000 population in 2003.

Changes in the number of aggravated assaults, the most common violent crime, continue to be driving changes in the violent crime rate. From 2002 to 2003, the *number* of assaults decreased 2 percent countywide, but rose in a number of individual areas, ranging from 1 percent in Lemon Grove, San Marcos, and the other unincorporated areas to 88 percent in Ramona (Appendix A). Station personnel in Ramona note that there are a number of group homes that serve developmentally disabled individuals in their service area from which a substantial number of calls to respond to incidents of assault occurring in-house are received.

Table 1.10
VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	2.8	2.4	2.9	4%	21%
Chula Vista	6.2	4.7	3.9	-37%	-17%
Coronado	1.4	1.0	1.3	-7%	30%
El Cajon	6.1	5.6	5.7	-7%	2%
Escondido	4.7	4.5	4.3	-9%	-4%
La Mesa	3.7	3.7	3.1	-16%	-16%
National City	10.3	9.5	9.1	-12%	-4%
Oceanside	6.0	6.7	6.4	7%	-4%
San Diego	6.2	5.7	5.8	-6%	2%
Sheriff - Total	3.5	3.3	3.1	-11%	-6%
Del Mar	4.8	4.5	2.2	-54%	-51%
Encinitas	3.2	3.0	2.5	-22%	-17%
Imperial Beach	6.5	5.9	5.2	-20%	-12%
Lemon Grove	5.4	6.1	5.7	6%	-7%
Poway	2.2	2.0	1.6	-27%	-20%
San Marcos	3.6	3.2	3.2	-11%	0%
Santee	2.9	2.6	2.4	-17%	-8%
Solana Beach	2.6	2.1	1.5	-42%	-29%
Vista	4.7	4.3	4.1	-13%	-5%
Unincorporated	3.2	3.1	3.0	-6%	-3%
Alpine	4.0	2.7	2.4	-40%	-11%
Fallbrook	2.4	2.8	2.2	-8%	-21%
Lakeside	2.9	3.0	3.1	7%	3%
Ramona	1.6	1.7	2.7	69%	59%
Spring Valley	3.8	4.2	3.9	3%	-7%
Valley Center	2.7	4.2	3.6	33%	-14%
Other Unincorporated	3.5	3.0	3.0	-14%	0%
TOTAL	5.2	4.8	4.7	-10%	-2%

NOTES: The FBI Index of violent crimes includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Populations used to compute crime rates reflect the most current Department of Finance estimates. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG

Property Crime Rate

The property crime rate for the San Diego region rose four percent over one year (to 32.6 in 2003 from 31.4 in 2002) and eight percent since 1999 when it was 30.3 property crime victims for each 1,000 residents (Table 1.11). In 2003, jurisdictional rates ranged from 17.2 property crimes reported per 1,000 residents in Poway to 56.2 in Del Mar. The highest rate increases over one year occurred in Coronado (55%), Ramona (40%), and Valley Center (33%), although the contributing factors for the

In 2003, property crime rates ranged from 17.2 to 56.2, and the region average was 32.6.

increases varied. In Ramona, burglaries and larceny thefts rose (46% and 51%, respectively), versus an eleven percent drop in the number of motor vehicle thefts. Contributing factors to the rise in burglaries and larcenies in Ramona cited by station staff include a rash of mailbox break-ins and a drop in station personnel that occurred during 2003. The 33 percent rise in the property crime rate in Valley Center, which is the command station for five casinos, included 31 percent increases in the number of burglaries and larcenies and a 45 percent

rise in vehicle thefts. Del Mar, which experienced nearly double the number of vehicle thefts in 2003 (58) compared to 2002 (31), noted a large proportion of these had occurred at the beach. Eight jurisdictions had property rates in 2003 that surpassed the regional rate of 32.6. (Tables presenting numbers of crimes for individual jurisdictions and areas, as well as the region as a whole, are provided in Appendix A.)

Table 1.11
PROPERTY CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	27.2	23.5	24.4	-10%	4%
Chula Vista	36.4	34.5	35.6	-2%	3%
Coronado	18.8	14.7	22.8	21%	55%
El Cajon	35.1	44.0	44.9	28%	2%
Escondido	32.2	35.8	36.6	14%	2%
La Mesa	34.4	38.8	38.2	11%	-2%
National City	45.7	37.7	45.8	<1%	21%
Oceanside	27.2	35.1	32.3	19%	-8%
San Diego	35.1	34.3	36.4	4%	6%
Sheriff - Total	19.9	22.8	23.1	16%	1%
Del Mar	47.7	52.2	56.2	18%	8%
Encinitas	21.4	23.8	22.5	5%	-5%
Imperial Beach	25.8	24.6	31.0	20%	26%
Lemon Grove	29.4	32.8	32.7	11%	<-1%
Poway	17.4	17.7	17.2	-1%	-3%
San Marcos	26.8	21.1	23.2	-13%	10%
Santee	22.7	23.2	24.7	9%	6%
Solana Beach	20.5	28.2	22.4	9%	-21%
Vista	26.5	30.4	28.0	6%	-8%
Unincorporated	15.8	20.5	21.1	34%	3%
Alpine	17.6	24.0	22.9	30%	-5%
Fallbrook	15.2	17.3	21.9	44%	27%
Lakeside	15.6	21.7	22.6	45%	4%
Ramona	10.6	13.1	18.3	73%	40%
Spring Valley	16.3	24.6	21.1	29%	-14%
Valley Center	10.3	18.5	24.6	139%	33%
Other Unincorporated	17.6	20.7	20.2	15%	-2%
TOTAL	30.3	31.4	32.6	8%	4%

NOTES: The FBI Index of property crimes includes burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Populations used to compute crime rates reflect the most current Department of Finance estimates. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; SANDAG

DOLLARS AND CENTS: PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN 2003

Information on the dollar value of property stolen and recovered should be viewed as an approximation of total financial loss. There are variations in methods used to estimate property worth and the data are not reported uniformly by citizens. It also should be noted that in a given time period the recovered property is not necessarily the same as that which was reported stolen. Recovered property may have been reported stolen months or years earlier than the comparison period presented.

About \$236 million dollars worth of property was stolen in the region in 2003.

Over five years, the estimated dollar amount of property stolen increased 30 percent to about \$236 million in 2003 from about \$181 million in 1999. In 2003, based on the estimated dollar amount of all stolen property, 61 percent was associated with stolen vehicles. Approximately \$108 million in property was recovered in 2003 and, of that amount, 96 percent was represented by recovered motor vehicles (not shown). This recovery rate is in sharp contrast to the *clearance* rate for stolen vehicles, because due to the nature of the crime, cars are often recovered (found abandoned or at a “chop shop”) but, historically, arrests of auto thieves have been relatively infrequent. (Tables presenting dollar amounts for property stolen and recovered for jurisdictions appear in Appendix A of this report.)

PROPORTION OF CRIMES CLEARED

A crime is cleared, or solved for crime-reporting purposes, when at least one person is arrested and charged with the offense. The clearance rate is one indicator of the effectiveness of law enforcement personnel in solving crimes. Factors that affect the clearance rate include:

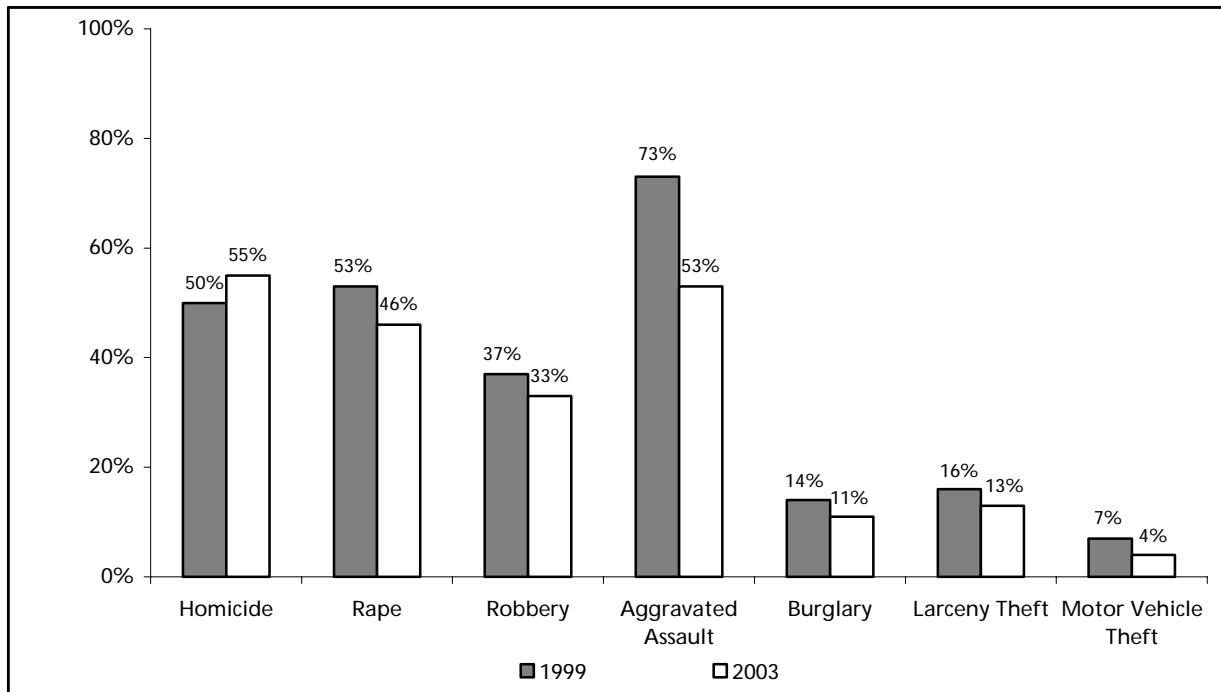
- offense type and availability of witnesses;
- availability of information and evidence to document crime facts and scenes;
- availability of personnel to conduct preliminary and follow-up investigations;
- differential emphasis placed on investigating specific crimes;
- the volume of crimes reported;
- workload, or the quantity and nature of cases assigned for investigation; and
- the level of officers' training and experience.

If clearance rates are to be used as a factor in the planning and development of law enforcement policies or procedures, these rates should be evaluated over time to ascertain the nature of the changes (i.e., data variability versus change in productivity). It also is important to consider that crimes cleared in a specific year are not necessarily offenses that were reported in that same time period.

The highest clearance rates consistently occur in the violent crime category versus the property group, partly because in a large proportion of violent cases the offender is known to the victim, the

suspect is seen by witnesses, or there is DNA or other hard evidence to help in suspect identification. Specifically, in 1999 and 2003, cases involving homicide and aggravated assault were cleared more than other offenses (Figure 1.32). Clearance rates for every offense declined in the one-year period (2002-2003) (not shown), a change described by some law enforcement personnel as being part of a chain of events created by more crime occurring and more officers needed on the streets, thereby resulting in fewer officers available to investigate and a rise in rates of crimes cleared. In 1999 compared to 2003, with the exception of homicide, each of the FBI Index offenses showed slightly reduced clearance rates. Homicide clearances increased to 55 percent in 2003, from 50 percent in 1999. Motor vehicle theft had the lowest clearance rate, at seven percent in 1999 and four percent in 2003. Proportionate to reported dollar value of all stolen property, vehicles comprised 96 percent of property recovered in 2003 and it is estimated that 80 percent of vehicles were recovered within 72 hours of being stolen (not shown); however, arrests of auto thieves are relatively infrequent.

Figure 1.32
FBI INDEX CRIME CLEARANCE RATES BY OFFENSE
San Diego Region, 1999 and 2003



SOURCE: SANDAG

PRISONER REENTRY: AN OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGES AND CREATIVE SOLUTIONS

PRISONER REENTRY: AN OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGES AND CREATIVE SOLUTIONS

INTRODUCTION

As a historically high number of ex-inmates pour back into communities, the issue of prisoner reentry is posing a significant problem at national, state, and local levels. In 2000, there were 1.2 million people in state prisons throughout the U.S., and more than 600,000 were released annually (1,700 per day) (Waul & Travis, 2002). As the ex-inmate population swells, communities are faced with the task of assisting them with crucial services, such as affordable housing, substance abuse and mental health treatment, job readiness training, and medical care. On top of these daunting tasks lays the challenge of keeping neighborhoods safe from a population known for its high recidivism rate. According to the Little Hoover Commission (LHC, 2003) (an independent state oversight agency), one-third of parolees in the U.S. will be re-incarcerated before the end of their parole term, and in California, two-thirds of parolees will be re-imprisoned. This revolving door syndrome can wreak havoc on an already burdened social service system, not to mention the emotional costs to prisoners and their families. The communities suffer financially as they strive to address the risks to the public's health and safety, provide services to parolees, and deal with their neighborhoods becoming less desirable areas in which to live and work. This report highlights neighborhoods in San Diego that are the most profoundly affected by returning parolees.

This special section of the 2003 annual crime report describes the scope of the problem inherently faced by many prisoners and parolees, how inmates transition in and out of the correctional system, and the cost to those neighborhoods receiving a significant number of parolees. Also explored are the trends emerging nationally and locally of programs that give attention to services to inmates while still incarcerated to improve their chances of succeeding in the community upon release.

PRISONERS AND PAROLEES

The problem of prisoner reentry is receiving increased attention due in large part to a fundamental shift in sentencing guidelines introduced more than 20 years ago. Additionally, there have been reductions in prison programs and services that would ordinarily lower an inmate's chance of recidivating.

There was little change in the nation's rate of imprisonment between 1925 and 1973 (approximately 110 prisoners per 100,000 population). However, since 1973, that rate steadily increased to its current level of 452 per 100,000 (Travis, 2000). For the most part, stricter sentencing guidelines have eliminated or reduced a prisoner's chance to enter treatment in lieu of prison time. One exception to this is Proposition 36, passed in California in 2000, which allows first and second time non-violent, simple drug possession offenders to receive treatment instead of incarceration. Determinate sentencing, introduced nationwide from the late 1970s to the early 1980s, imposes a mandatory release date (minus credit for time served and good behavior) and dramatically lengthens prison terms for drug offenders and more serious criminals. Prior to determinate sentencing, inmates served an open-ended sentence and their release date was decided largely by

parole review boards. Between 1980 and 1999, the percent of prisoners released by parole review boards dropped from 55 percent to 24 percent and the number of prisoners mandatorily released increased from 19 percent to 41 percent (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002).

There is a tremendous strain placed on the California parole system, in which 95 percent of parolees are placed under a parole officer's direct supervision compared to the national average of 82 percent (Travis, 2002). Many other states implement a range of graduated sanctions when a parolee re-offends that are usually less costly and more effective than direct supervision (e.g., mandatory residential drug and/or mental health treatment). This burden could be alleviated with more accessible and effective prison programs that prepare prisoners for a successful reentry into society.

There are some prison programs that have existed in California for more than 50 years. However, according to the LHC (2003), they are too few in number to serve all prisoners and facilitate their successful reintegration. As the number of prisoners released back into the community increases, it is important to acknowledge and address the host of challenges these men and women must overcome in order to become productive, healthy members of society and close the revolving door between prison and their communities.

Demographics

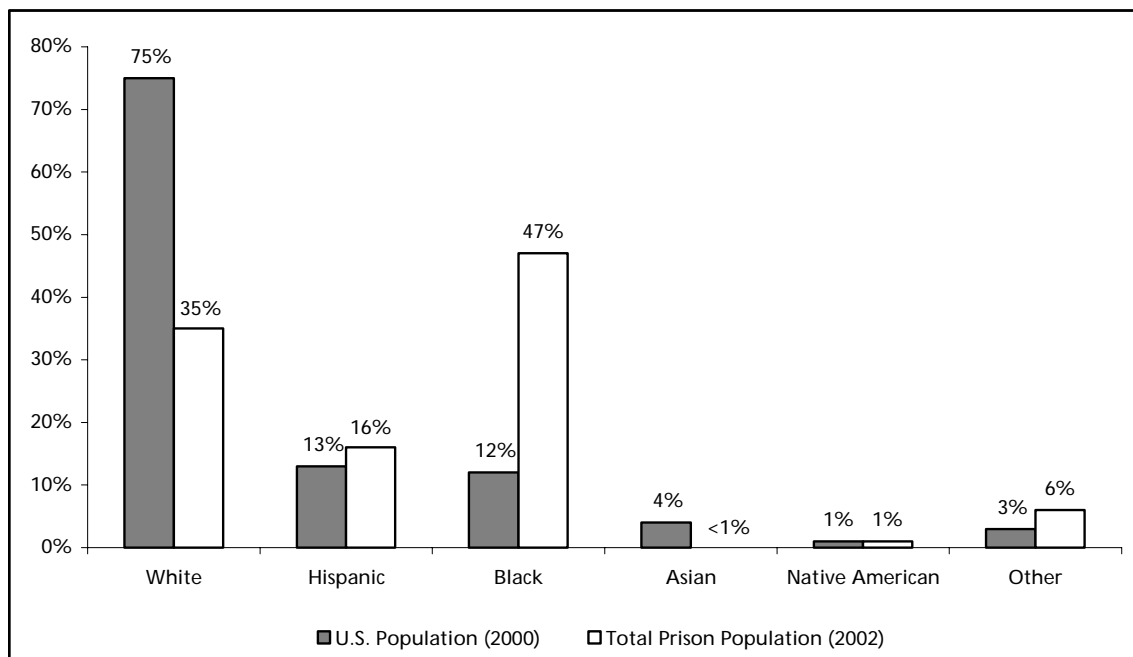
Gender and Age

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS, 2002), there were 1,440,655 prisoners under state and federal jurisdiction in 2002. Of those, 97,491 (or 7%) were women, a five percent increase from 2001, and 1,343,164 (or 93%) were men, an increase of 2 percent from 2001. The average age of prisoners released to parole was 34 years. Of the 1,200,203 state prisoners, three percent were younger than 18 years of age (not shown).

Ethnicity

As Figure 2.1 indicates, although Blacks comprised only 12 percent of the U.S. population according to the U.S. Census 2000, they accounted for 47 percent of the overall prison population in 2002. Whites made up 75 percent of the U.S. population, but just 35 percent of the prison population. The Hispanic population comprised 13 percent of the U.S. population and made up 16 percent of the prison population. Although Asians accounted for four percent of the U.S. population, they represented less than one percent of the overall prison population. Native Americans comprised one percent of the population, as well as one percent of the prison population. Those who were identified as “other” ethnicities accounted for three percent of the U.S. population and six percent of the prison population (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002).

Figure 2.1
ETHNICITY OF CIVILIAN (2000) AND PRISONER (2002) POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES



SOURCES: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002; U.S. Census 2000

Challenges Faced by Prisoners and Parolees

Not surprisingly, men and women who are sent to prison have usually faced numerous social problems in their lives prior to being arrested, including poverty, drug and alcohol dependence, mental health issues, infectious diseases, unemployment, and illiteracy. By providing rehabilitative services to people in prison, the likelihood of recidivism decreases. Their ability to find and keep a job and establish healthier bonds with their children and other family members is improved, and, as a result, many benefits to the community are also realized.

In 2002, BJS reported that upon release, 12 percent of prisoners nationwide are homeless, 84 percent are drug and/or alcohol dependent, 14 percent are mentally ill, and 56 percent have had one or more prior incarcerations. Of the prisoners released in California, 10 percent are homeless, 85 percent are drug and/or alcohol dependent, more than 50 percent are illiterate, and between 70 and 90 percent are unemployed. In 2002, the number of California prison inmates with a mental health diagnosis was twice as high as the general population (not shown).

Substance Abuse

All indicators point to the significant role drugs and alcohol play in the lives of individuals in prison.

In 2002, 85% of prisoners in California reported being dependent on drugs and/or alcohol.

In the U.S., 80 percent of prison inmates report having a history of drug and/or alcohol use, and more than half were using drugs and/or alcohol at the time of their arrest (Waul & Travis, 2002). However, of these same individuals, only ten percent reported having received any formal substance abuse treatment while incarcerated, a decline from 25 percent in 1991 (not shown).

Health

Prisoners represent a significantly higher proportion of people living with communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C, and Tuberculosis (TB), than the general population. For example, of all people in the U.S. who are living with HIV/AIDS, one in four are in prison. Of all people in the U.S. living with Hepatitis C, one-third are in prison. And finally, of all people in the U.S. living with TB, one in three are in prison (Waul & Travis, 2002) (not shown).

Mental Health

Serious mental health illnesses are found at two to four times the rate among prisoners as in the general population (Waul & Travis, 2002). This is especially true for female inmates, with 24 percent having reported mental health problems (Women's Prison Association & Home, Inc., 2003). In the entire U.S. prison population, approximately 8 to 16 percent of inmates suffer from at least one serious mental illness. In California, nearly 20 percent of all inmates have been diagnosed with a mental illness (Waul & Travis, 2002) (not shown). Types of mental health problems typically seen among inmates include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Unemployment

As one may imagine, ex-felons have an inordinately difficult time finding employment once released from prison for a host of reasons, not the least of which is the social stigma a prison record carries with prospective employers. Parolees also have been out of the job market while in prison, losing ground on maintaining their job skills and removed from any opportunities to learn new ones. Nationally, less than one-third of inmates participated in any job training while serving their sentence. In California, approximately 25 percent of prison inmates received some type of educational or vocational assistance and only 7 percent were employed in a prison industry (Waul & Travis, 2002) (not shown).

Although two-thirds of U.S. prisoners report being employed just prior to their confinement (over half of those were working full-time), many inmates express enormous difficulty securing a job after their release. A national survey conducted in 2000 found that 60 percent of former inmates were not working a year after release, and, in California, nearly 80 percent were not working full-time one year after their release (Waul & Travis, 2002) (not shown).

Housing

Without the prospect of securing a stable income, most inmates struggle to find suitable, affordable housing upon release. In some states, anyone with a criminal record (or involved in criminal activity) may be prohibited from accessing public housing benefits. Not surprisingly, a high percentage of homeless people living in major urban areas have a prison record. In California's major cities (San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego), the estimated proportion of parolees who are homeless hovers between 30 and 50 percent (Waul & Travis, 2002) (not shown).

INCARCERATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON FAMILIES

Although the focus of attention in this special section thus far has been on the inmate, it is vital to acknowledge the impact incarceration has on adult family members and children. Experts in this field admit that much more research is needed to illuminate how having an incarcerated parent, or parents, affects children left behind. There have been no longitudinal studies conducted that follow a child's development between the time of their parents' incarceration and release. It can be inferred, based on commonly accepted child development theories, that the effects of having a parent in prison is similar to the trauma a child experiences upon the loss of a parent for other reasons, such as death or divorce (Travis, Cincotta, & Solomon, 2003).

It is estimated that within the U.S., 1.5 million children (or 2%) have at least one parent in prison. Viewed another way, 55 percent of male inmates and 65 percent of female inmates report having at least one minor child. From 1991 to 2000, the number of female inmates who were parents rose 87 percent, and male inmates who were parents rose 60 percent. Almost half of incarcerated parents are Black (Waul & Travis, 2002) (not shown).

The data indicate that prisoners who are parents suffer the same challenges as non-parenting inmates. Of parents in prison, 70 percent lack a high school diploma and only 31 percent have their GED (Graduate Equivalency Diploma). Regarding drug and alcohol use, 85 percent of parents in

prison reported prior drug use and 25 percent reported alcohol dependence. Thirty percent (30%) of mothering prisoners were on welfare prior to their arrest and 44 percent of families caring for a child of an incarcerated parent were collecting welfare. Thirty percent (30%) of fathers and one-half (50%) of mothers in prison were unemployed at the time of their arrest (Travis, Cincotta, & Solomon, 2003).

The family structure is often fragmented when a parent is incarcerated, especially when that parent is the mother. Almost 80 percent of children with an incarcerated mother live with a family member other than the father. Conversely, when the father is incarcerated, 90 percent of their children live with the child's mother. Children are five times more likely to be placed in foster care when their mother is in prison compared to when their father is in prison. In 1997, the Adoption and Safe Families Act was passed, which states that parental rights can be terminated when a child has been in foster care for 15 months within a 22-month period. The average prison term served by female inmates is 18 months, making it quite likely that a mother in prison could lose her parental rights (Travis, Cincotta, & Solomon, 2003) (not shown).

Once parents are incarcerated, maintaining regular contact with their children can be a bureaucratic and logistical quagmire. Inmates reported the following obstacles to having regular communication with their children while incarcerated:

- confusing visitation procedures;
- lack of assistance by prison staff to arrange visitation;
- travel distance (especially to women's facilities, which are fewer and farther between than men's facilities); and
- parent's concern that experiencing being inside a prison will have a negative effect on their children.

Despite these roadblocks, 80 percent of incarcerated mothers reported having monthly contact with their children and 60 percent had weekly contact. The numbers were smaller among fathers, with 40 percent having weekly contact, and 57 percent reported they never had contact with children while incarcerated (no available data for monthly contact) (Travis, Cincotta, & Solomon, 2003) (not shown).

On another note, parolees and their spouses or significant others may have difficulty readjusting to the relationship. Frequently, the intimate partner left behind may be less engaged in the relationship and may have developed more independence from the parolee. Parolees who are parents may need to re-establish the bond and authority with their children after their absence, as well. Some parolees cannot gain access to their children because well-intentioned family members seek to protect the child from the parolee.

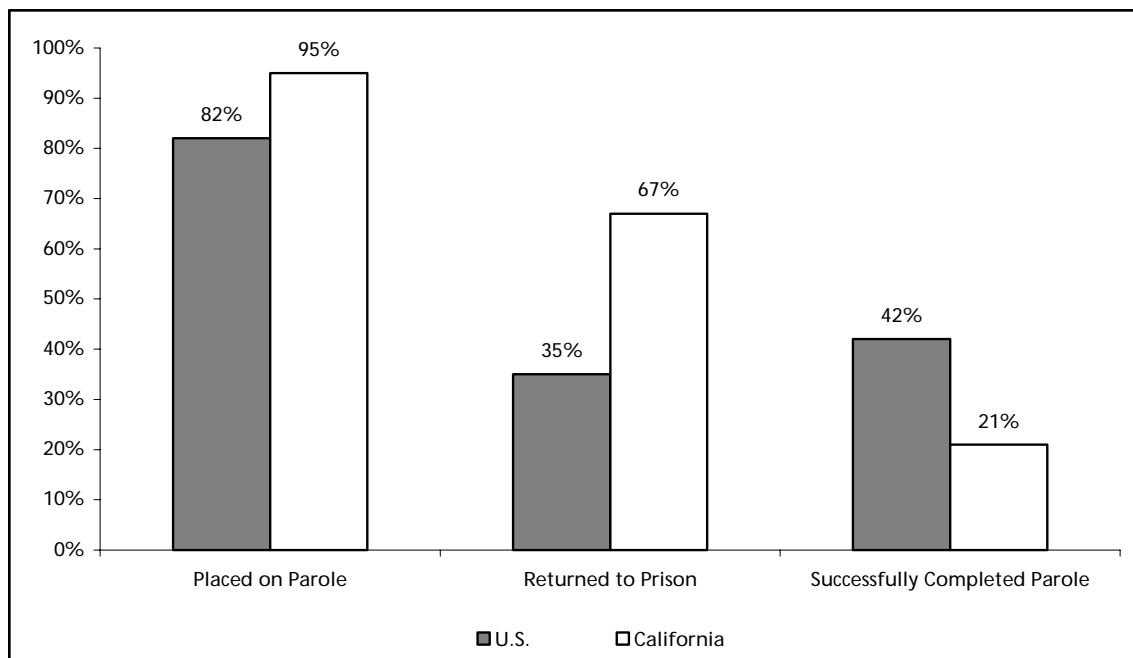
Experts suggest that parents in prison would benefit by receiving professional support to prepare for reunification with their children and other family members. Prison programs could ease the difficult transition from prison life to family life by offering inmates greater assistance with arranging child visitation, navigating the child welfare system, and providing parenting classes to improve their confidence and skills as a parent.

CALIFORNIA'S PRISON AND PAROLE SYSTEMS

In November 2003, the LHC released its report, *Back to the Community: Safe and Sound Parole Policies*, which outlined fundamental problems endemic to the parole system in California and proposed recommendations to ameliorate them. The Commission's report began by stating that "California's parole system is a billion-dollar failure" and described the causes of its failure as well as possible solutions.

The report states that in a 20-year span, California's prison population exploded from 24,569 in 1980 to over 160,000 in 2000, and the percentage of parolees returning to prison increased from 25 percent in 1980 to 71 percent in 2000. Of all prison commitments in California, 67 percent are returning parolees versus 35 percent nationally (not shown). And, when comparing the number of parolees that successfully complete parole, California comes in at half of the national average (21% and 42%, respectively) (Figure 2.2).

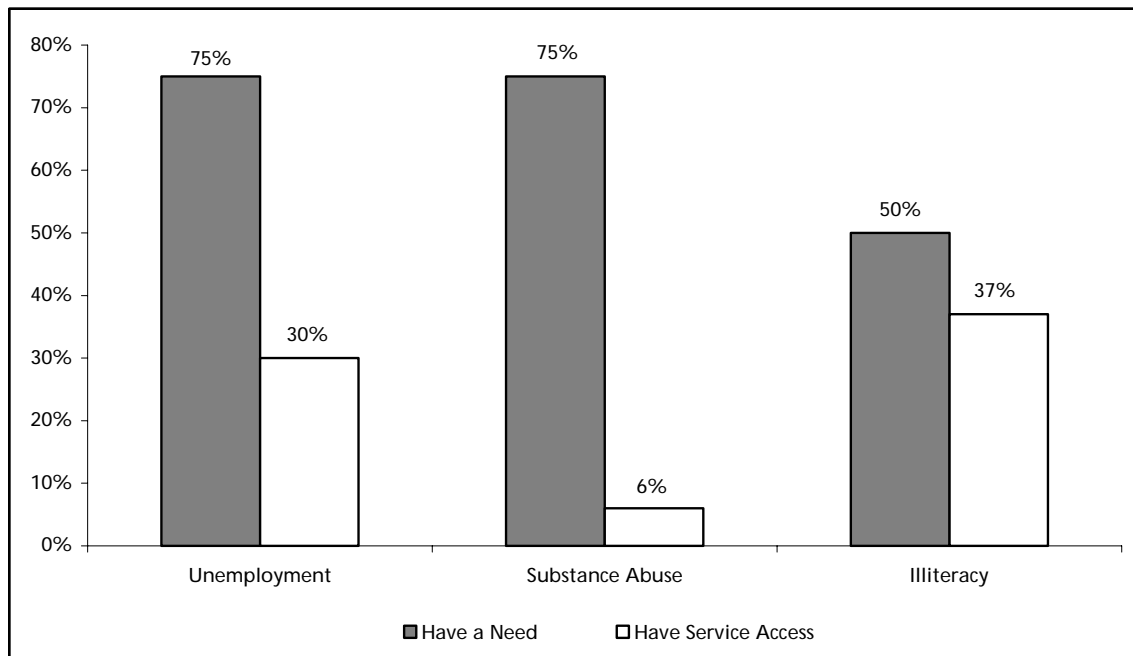
Figure 2.2
COMPARISON OF U.S. AND CALIFORNIA PAROLEE PERFORMANCE
United States and California, 2000



SOURCE: Little Hoover Commission, 2003

One recommendation posited by the LHC report is for California's parole system to shift its focus from imprisonment solely as punishment to using the time inmates spend in prison more constructively by providing relevant programs to prepare them for release, thereby reducing recidivism. Despite research that indicates educational, vocational, and treatment programs in prison are successful at reducing recidivism, only 30 percent of California prisoners have access to such programs. As Figure 2.3 indicates, 30 percent are receiving employment readiness services, only 6 percent participate in drug treatment (although approximately 75% of California inmates are drug dependent), and another 37 percent of eligible inmates have access to literacy programs.

Figure 2.3
ACCESS TO PRISON SERVICES AMONG INMATES WITH NEED
California, 2003



SOURCE: Little Hoover Commission, 2003

Furthermore, the majority of parolees returning to prison on a parole revocation are housed in "reception centers" where they do not have access to prison programs. (However, parolees who are convicted of a new offense are housed with the general prison population where programs are available.) The LHC mentions that drugs and alcohol remain available in prisons and continue to hinder an addict's progress toward recovery. The LHC report suggests that prisons strictly enforce a zero tolerance environment with regard to drugs and alcohol.

Unlike many other states, California has relied heavily on prison as the primary intervention for offenders, rather than developing an array of graduated sanctions that would pinpoint an offender's specific needs, as well as ultimately serve the state better fiscally. For example, the state of Washington prohibits the return of parolees to prison on true technical violations. Instead, they are sanctioned with local sentences of 30 to 60 days. Michigan developed "technical rule violation" centers to house re-offenders rather than sending them back to prison. And Oregon requires its counties to implement sanctions and incarceration of parole violators who are sentenced to a year or less, sending only those with more serious offenses and lengthier sentences to state prison (LHC, 2003).

The largest discrepancies between prisoner need and available services are found in employment training and substance abuse treatment.

The LHC report recommends that California implement individualized risk assessments for all prisoners and then use these assessments to assign them to appropriate prison programs. To date, the California Department of Corrections (CDC) has not utilized these assessments to target the highest risk offenders. Instead, 80 percent of California parolees are placed on "regular" caseloads and, once released, they meet with their Parole Officer for an average of 30 minutes each month. Instead of being placed in this general supervision mill, LHC suggests "front-loading supervision" which provides more intensive supervision during the first few months after release when the risk of recidivism is highest.

LHC believes the CDC could shift resources and responsibilities to local law enforcement for supporting a parolee's success post-release. Counties should be given incentives for establishing "reentry courts" in which the Parole Officer serves as the parolee's case manager and works with the court and parolee to design an individualized reentry plan. In these cases, the parolee appears before a judge upon release, and on a monthly basis thereafter, to report all progress made on the reentry plan. Rewards and sanctions are meted out according to the parolee's success or failure. Rewards are comprised of enhanced services, formal acknowledgment of success, and family/community support. Sanctions, on the other hand, range from stricter supervision (e.g., more frequent drug testing, earlier curfews) to local incarceration or possibly a return to prison.

The LHC report also recommends reducing or eliminating legal barriers that have recently been placed on parolees. For example, in 1996, the welfare reform bill passed by the U.S. Congress banned individuals convicted of a drug felony from collecting food stamps, and Section 8 housing can be denied to anyone convicted of a crime or even involved in criminal behavior. Although federal law allows states to opt out of the ban, many have been unable to get enough votes in their legislatures to overturn it. California has tried unsuccessfully for the past four years to opt out of the ban, only to have the bill either killed at the legislative level or vetoed by the governor. This year, Assemblymember Mark Leno (D-San Francisco) is sponsoring AB 1796 which would allow convicted drug felons to apply for and receive food stamps (State of California, 2004c).

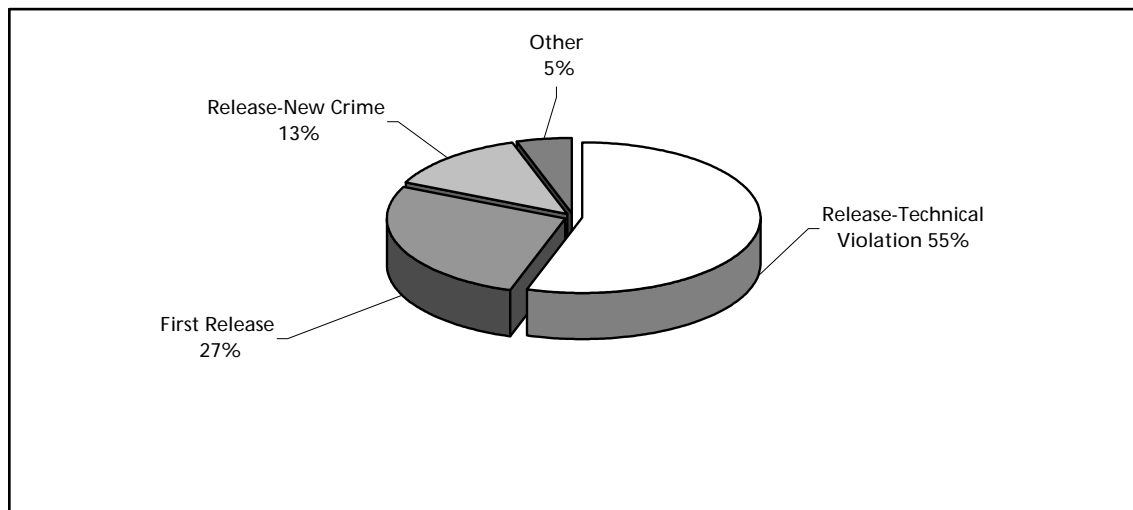
In some jurisdictions, reintegration programs are not available at all. And, even though many areas offer community-based services, these services are not always tailored, or even available, to parolees who need them the most.

SAN DIEGO'S PAROLEE POPULATION

Over the last two decades, San Diego County has experienced a wide fluctuation in the number of parolees returning to its jurisdiction. The county experienced a drastic increase between 1980 and 1988 when the number of returning parolees jumped from approximately 600 to over 3,500 annually. During the 1990s, the numbers fluctuated somewhat before stabilizing, and actually declined around the year 2000. San Diego County's parolee population of 199 releases per 100,000 population is more than half that of the state overall (372 per 100,000 population) (Waul & Travis, 2002) (not shown).

The status of prisoners being released to parole in San Diego County has changed over the last 20 years. In the early 1980s, prisoners released to parole for the first time made up 60 to 70 percent of all releases. By 2001, the number of these first releases dropped to 27 percent. Of all prisoners released to parole in 2001, more than half (55%) returned to prison for a technical violation, 13 percent returned after committing a new crime, and 5 percent went back for other reasons (not given) (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4
PROPORTION OF RELEASES TO PAROLE ENTERING SAN DIEGO BY TYPE
San Diego Region, 2001



SOURCE: Waul & Travis, 2002

In 2000, 62 percent of California parolees returned to counties in the Southern California region, with 11 percent of that number returning to San Diego County. Of interest is that between 1980 and 2001, the portion of releases that involved drug crimes went up from 12 percent to 45 percent, and releases involving violent crimes dipped from 32 percent to 18 percent. Parolees who were released after serving time for property crimes decreased from 38 percent to 30 percent (Waul & Travis, 2002) (not shown).

Half of all parolees in the County of San Diego reside within the San Diego City limits and are concentrated mostly in the downtown area and in neighborhoods east and south of downtown. The downtown zip code, 92101, is home to 21 percent of all parolees in the city limits (28 per 100,000 population). An adjacent zip code area, 92102, had the next highest concentration, at 6.8 per 100,000 population. Table 2.1 lists the zip codes within the City of San Diego which have the highest concentration of parolee populations. Some of these neighborhoods contain a high number of social service providers, such as drug treatment facilities (both in- and out-patient), homeless shelters (and other low-cost housing options), day centers, and other social service agency storefronts. They also provide some of the most affordable housing options in the County of San Diego.

Additionally, the neighborhoods with the highest concentration of parolees contain a high proportion of low- to very low-income households. San Diego County's median household income for 2003 was \$54,293; households in all eight of the zip codes listed below fell below this median, especially those with the highest concentration of parolees (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1
PAROLEES BY AREA/ZIP CODE
City of San Diego, 2002

Area/ Zip Code	Population	Percent of Parolees	Rate per 100,000 Population	Percent at Regional Median Household Income
Downtown				
92101	25,862	21%	28.3	51
Mid-City/Eastern				
92104	46,601	7%	5.2	64
92105	69,375	10%	4.9	55
92115	55,676	5%	3.4	68
92116	34,565	3%	3.4	74
Southeastern				
92102	48,833	10%	6.8	57
92113	50,961	8%	5.6	49
92114	67,422	8%	4.3	96

SOURCES: Waul & Travis, 2002; SANDAG

RESPONSES TO PRISONER REENTRY: FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS

In anticipation of more prisoners being released to parole than ever before, professionals and lawmakers at the national, state, and local levels are responding with ideas that will assist criminal justice systems and communities to cope with the influx of parolees to civilian life.

Federal

One such response at the federal level is the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) developed by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP). The SVORI assists stakeholders to explore and maximize existing funding streams. Any discretionary funding awarded would be earmarked to offset gaps in existing funding resources. The idea behind the SVORI is for select communities to conduct a systems needs assessment and develop a reentry strategy to assist communities with reintegrating offenders. The initiative identifies three phases of reentry:

- Phase One focuses on institution-based programs, such as education, mental health and substance abuse treatment, job training, mentoring, and full diagnostic and risk assessment designed to prepare prisoners for a successful transition.
- Phase Two expands the transitional services to inmates while still in prison and immediately following their release. Services in this phase include education, monitoring, mentoring, life skills, assessment, job skills, and mental health and substance abuse treatment.
- Phase Three addresses the long-term support of the parolee by providing on-going services and mentoring relationships.

As of 2002, there were 68 sites across the U.S. that received SVORI funding, including 45 states (some which had more than one city granted funds), the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Island of St. Croix (BJS Web site, 2003b). Two recipients of SVORI funding in California were the City of Oakland Department of Human Services and the California Department of Corrections Parole and Community Services Division located in Los Angeles. Projects implemented with SVORI funds in the cities of Oakland and Los Angeles are further described in the next section.

California

The CDC's Parole and Community Services Division currently operates various in-prison programs that assist inmates with issues that are germane to their successful reintegration to the community. Some of these programs focus on the inmate's preparation for employment, substance abuse treatment, and family reunification. The LHC report (2003) estimated that only 54 percent of the 160,000 state inmates were taking advantage of a prison program on a full-time basis. Another 12 percent of inmates, although eligible, were waiting for re-classification, placed on a waiting list, or had not received a full-time assignment to a program. The LHC concluded that the number of in-prison programs is insufficient to assist all eligible inmates, that these programs are not offered on a consistent basis in all of California's prisons, and that many of the programs experience low enrollment because participation is voluntary.

Existing State Prison Programs

Described below are some of the programs operated by the CDC throughout California (State of California, 2004b).

Inmate Employability Program.

In 2000, CDC's Prison Industry Association (PIA) implemented the Inmate Employability Program, the goal of which is to improve an inmate's ability to obtain employment in the private sector upon release from prison. This program documents and certifies an inmate's skills, work experience, and positive work habits acquired while assigned to PIA's enterprises.

Planned Reentry.

CDC's Parole and Community Services Division oversees the Planned Reentry program, available to only selected non-violent offenders who are within six months of being released to parole. These inmates are housed in a secure and structured community reentry facility usually located near metropolitan areas, thus making it easier for inmates to access transportation and education facilities and conduct job searches. Components of the program include:

- **Work Furlough:** Although inmates are housed in a locked facility, they are permitted to leave for work or appointments. Anyone who violates the program's rules is returned to prison.
- **Prisoner Mother/Infant:** Mothering inmates may live with their young children in small community-based facilities. Reuniting mothers and children reduces the emotional toll separation causes. Mothers in this program receive parenting classes, substance abuse counseling, and vocational/education training.
- **Substance Abuse Treatment Facility:** CDC developed the Substance Abuse Treatment Facility for parole violators who struggle with substance abuse issues. By allowing these inmates to participate in a 90-day residential treatment program, they receive needed treatment rather than being returned to custody, with the hope that they will stop recidivating.

Other California Jurisdictions

For brevity's sake, this special section does not provide an exhaustive description of all prisoner reentry programs throughout the state. However, outlined below are recent innovations occurring in the state's three largest metropolitan areas: Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Oakland.

As mentioned earlier, the City of Oakland was a recipient of the federal SVORI funding which will allow it to expand the existing Project Choice, a program that provides intensive post-release services to young parolees. It will be able to increase the number of young parolees it serves, offer reentry planning and services 6 to 12 months prior to the inmate's release to parole, and offer more intensive parole supervision. The target group is 120 high-risk parolees, ages 14 to 29, from both the CYA facilities and state prison (State of California, 2004b).

Los Angeles.

Also receiving SVORI funds is the CDC's Parole and Community Services Division (P&CSD) and Walden House, Inc., which will help them provide intensive case management and coordination of supervision and services for parolees. It will launch a pilot project called Going Home-Los Angeles (GHLA) program that seeks to serve, on an annual basis, approximately 100 serious and violent offenders who suffer from mental health and/or substance abuse problems. Eligible clients returning to the L.A. County area will be enrolled in the GHLA program's pilot site at the Corcoran State Prison's Substance Abuse Treatment Facility. The goal of GHLA is to reduce recidivism by offering integrated services and supervision designed to assist parolees with reentry issues. An added component of long-term case management to existing services will be provided to minimize the parolee's chance of re-offending and enhance their ability to become a productive community and family member (State of California, 2004b).

San Diego.

In April 2002, a group of service providers, researchers, philanthropists, corrections officials, and law enforcement representatives met to discuss a vision for prisoner reentry in San Diego. Facilitated by Jeremy Travis of the Urban Institute, this group, now called the San Diego Reentry Roundtable (SDRR), examined the best way to prepare and support inmates returning to the community, as well as assist their families. Community Connection Resource Center, a private, non-profit organization located in the City Heights community in the City of San Diego, has taken the lead to organize this collaborative and continue the momentum that began in April 2002.

The San Diego Reentry Roundtable has received a \$50,000 grant from Price Charities to conduct strategic planning tasks, such as surveying community resources available to returning parolees and conducting focus groups with parolees to clearly define their needs and the service gaps for meeting those needs. The group is focusing its attention on the City Heights community (zip code 92105), which has been greatly impacted by the return and removal of parolees over the last few years, and is currently searching for a location in this community to house a case management center. With an additional \$100,000 from Price Charities, the center will provide counseling to parolees and their families, job development, and risk-needs assessments. In addition, if parolees

are complying with their case management plans, they may be eligible to receive matching funds (to pay utility bills or other household expenses) or appropriate clothing for job interviews or other items critical to reintegration. Once the City Heights center is established and has a proven track record, members of the roundtable hope to duplicate it elsewhere in the county (A. Paredes, personal communication, March 12, 2004).

SUMMARY

Historically, the rate of prisoner reentry in the U. S. remained fairly stable, until the advent of determinate sentencing policies, which were adopted in many states in the late 1970s. This change in sentencing guidelines made it more difficult for judges to sentence offenders to treatment rather than prison, imposed mandatory release dates rather than leaving them to the discretion of the parole board, and significantly increased sentences for drug offenders.

California places 95 percent of its offenders on parole as opposed to the national average of 82 percent. These men and women generally face a host of social problems prior to their arrest, such as substance abuse, unemployment, mental health, and illiteracy. These problems are exacerbated by the dearth of services available to them while in prison, as well as by the formidable challenges they encounter upon release. For example, the 1996 Welfare Reform Bill prohibits parolees from receiving public assistance in the form of food stamps, Section 8 housing vouchers, and general relief cash assistance. While states may individually “opt out” of this ban, many, including California, have tried and failed to pass legislation lifting the ban.

Recommendations have been made with an eye toward alleviating the burdens faced by parolees, their families, and the communities that serve them. The Little Hoover Commission’s report from November 2003 makes several suggestions, including shifting resources and responsibilities for supporting parolee success from the state to local law enforcement, creating “reentry courts” that would focus on conducting risk assessments and individualized reentry plans, and lifting legal barriers (such as the 1996 Welfare Reform Act) that punish low-level drug offenders from getting a leg-up upon their reentry into the community.

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs has designed the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative, which provides technical assistance to states in navigating existing funding streams to maximize resource allocation to prisoner reentry programs and helps identify and bridge any gaps in their service system. At the local level, the San Diego Reentry Roundtable has formed a collaborative of professionals determined to provide an improved service system to parolees and their families.

**PUBLIC SAFETY
BUDGETED EXPENDITURES AND STAFFING**

PUBLIC SAFETY BUDGETED EXPENDITURES AND STAFFING

INTRODUCTION

This section presents a summary of the San Diego region's criminal justice-related *budgeted* expenditures and staffing for fiscal year (FY) 2003-04. *Actual* expenditures and staffing levels are provided for FY 1999-2000 and FY 2002-03. The budgetary data include figures for local departments financed by the county and for municipal governments. Other entities, such as state and federal justice agencies, are not included because they are not a part of the local planning process.

FY 2003-04 has been a challenging year for local government budget planning. Reductions in federal and state funding over the past year have forced the county and city governments to cut expenditures. Reduced revenues from Proposition 172 funds (a one-half cent sales tax allocated for public safety agencies enacted in 1993, also referred to as the Public Protection Sales Tax), the reduction in the vehicle license fee (VLF), a statewide economic downturn, rapidly rising costs in health and retirement benefits, and lowered interest rates are among the factors that have led to the current budget crisis. The reduction of federal State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) funding, which is designed to reimburse local governments for costs incurred by the criminal justice system to apprehend, incarcerate, and adjudicate undocumented immigrants who violate state laws, has further impacted the county. Staffing levels and other expenditures have been reduced in an attempt to balance already strained budgets.

Other changes in the budget are associated with legislation. For instance, Senate Bill 542, the Child Support Structural Reform law, was enacted in 1999. On October 11, 2001, the San Diego County Department of Child Support Services transitioned from being administered by the District Attorney's Office into an independent county department and represents more than \$50 million in budgeted expenditures in FY 2003-04. In this report, the Department of Child Support Services is listed under "other" county departments. What has not changed from previous years is that cases for the collection of delinquent child support that require criminal prosecution are still referred to the District Attorney.

Another budgetary factor due to legislation is Proposition 36, which has been in effect since July 1, 2001. Proposition 36 directs certain non-violent adult offenders who use or possess illegal drugs to receive drug treatment in the community rather than incarceration. Those eligible for treatment under this law include first-time offenders convicted of drug possession or under the influence offenses and , parolees with no prior convictions for a serious or violent felony. Those convicted of manufacturing or selling *do not* qualify for treatment under Proposition 36. The measure further provides for creation of a state Substance Abuse Treatment Trust Fund that is slated to receive nearly \$120 million per year through FY 2005-06. The Governor's budget for FY 2004-05 proposes a revised methodology for determining the distribution of Proposition 36 funds to the counties. San Diego would receive approximately \$95,000 less in funding in 2004-05 if that method is employed (State of California, 2004a). At this time, no Proposition 36 funding is appropriated beyond FY 2005-06.

When the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 was enacted (during FY 1997-98), the State of California assumed full responsibility for costs associated with all trial court operations. Subsequently, in December 1998, the unification of the Superior and Municipal Court systems occurred and costs associated with the two systems were adopted into a single (Superior Court) budget. At the same time, the budget for pretrial services was transferred from the county plan and is currently included in the Superior Court budget. Due to the changes noted above, court-related expenditures and staffing for FY 1999-2000 and after are not comparable to prior years. These historical data are presented in Appendix B of this report.

To attain comparability of budget data across law enforcement agencies, the following compilation methods have been employed:

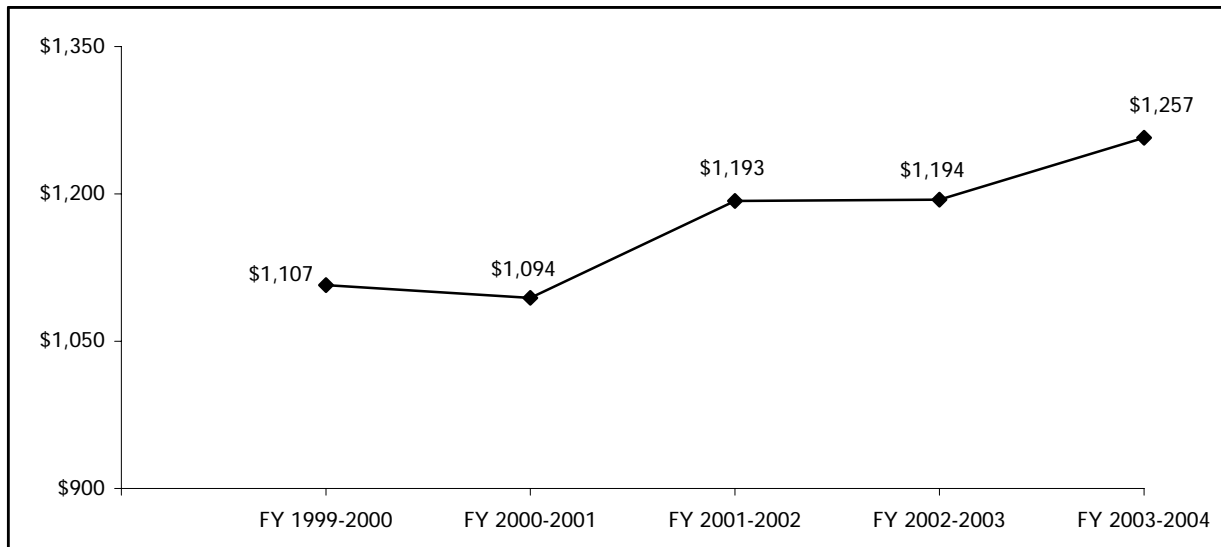
- Staffing information is presented in “staff years” to be consistent with the agencies’ budgeting processes. Each staff year represents the equivalent of one *full-time* position.
- Each agency’s expenditures and staff used to enforce parking codes have been *included* while staff and expenditures related to animal control have been *excluded*.
- All budgeted dollar amounts represent employee salaries and benefits plus department services and supplies. Capital expenditures, such as building construction and major equipment purchases, are not included because these one-time expenditures could artificially skew comparisons.
- FY 2003-04 *budgeted* expenditures and staffing figures were used for all county and municipal agencies, including mid-year modifications through December 2003, when available.
- To reduce the impact of inflation in comparisons over time, and to be comparable to current dollar amounts, budgeted expenditures for prior years have been adjusted based upon the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for San Diego County.

Tables presenting details of expenditures and staffing budgets for each law enforcement agency and the region are also located in Appendix B of this report. Additional budget information, including ten-year trends for the county and five-year trends for individual jurisdictions, is available from the Criminal Justice Research Division upon request.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED MONIES EXPENDED IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

Over the past five years, criminal justice-related spending increased 14 percent, from about \$1.1 billion in FY 1999-2000 to nearly \$1.3 billion in FY 2003-04 (Figure 3.1). Beginning in FY 2003-04, expenditures related to the Grand Jury are not included in the county's Public Safety budget. Instead, those monies are now included in the Finance and General Government budget, which is not presented in this report.

Figure 3.1
CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUDGET
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000 through FY 2003-2004



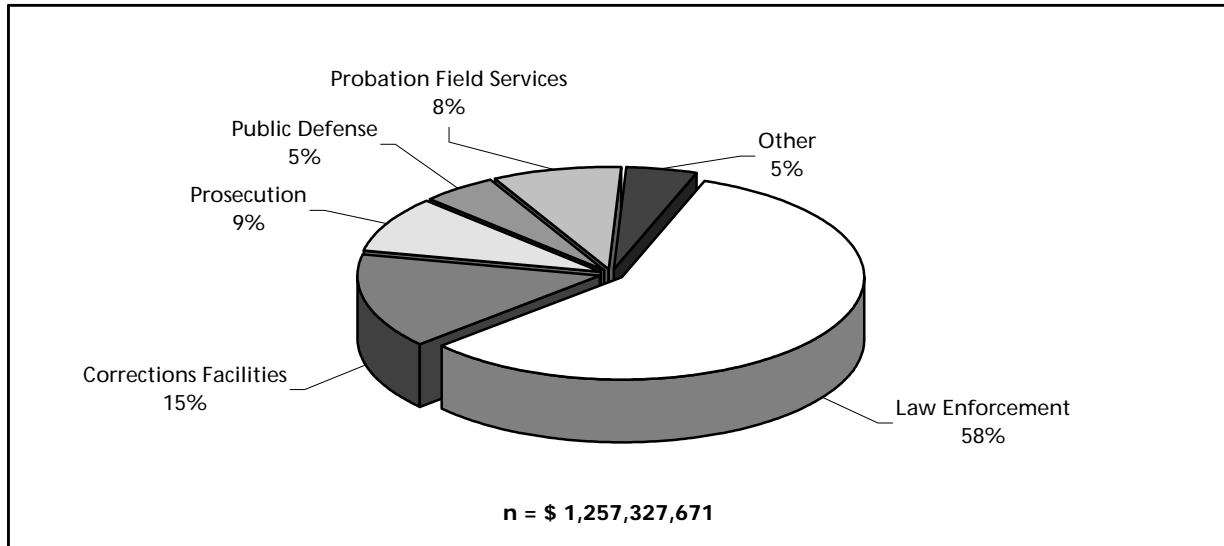
NOTES: All expenditures are based upon salaries and benefits plus services and supplies. To reduce the impact of inflation on comparisons over time, data have been adjusted based upon the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for San Diego County.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Law enforcement services account for over one-half (58%) of the FY 2003-04 budget (Figure 3.2). The transfer of Child Support Services from the District Attorney's Office to an independent county department, which in this report is included in "other," caused two notable changes. The "other" category of the county budget rose from less than one percent in FY 1999-2000 to five percent in FY 2003-04, and the prosecution category decreased over the five-year period (from 13% in FY 1999-2000 to 9% in FY 2003-04). "Other" county expenditures also include costs related to activities of the San Diego County Public Safety Group Executive Office, the Juvenile Justice Commission, and the Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board (CLERB). The Public Safety Group Executive Office personnel are part of the Chief Administrative Officer's staff and provide administrative oversight and coordination to ten departments, including the elected offices of the Sheriff and District Attorney. As such, this group performs the following tasks:

- facilitates the development of the Public Safety Group budget and the processing of mid-year budget changes;
- compiles the quarterly fund balance estimates for the departments and prepares and delivers quarterly budget status reports to the Chief Administrative Officer and the Board of Supervisors;
- interacts with the executive management team of the county to ensure that worthwhile projects move forward;
- supports information technology enhancements;
- seeks additional funding sources for the county;
- manages a variety of programs operated directly out of the executive office;
- seeks the most efficient and economic means of delivering public safety services to the residents of the County of San Diego; and
- serves as the county's liaison with the Superior Court (County of San Diego, 2004b).

Figure 3.2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUDGET, PROPORTIONS BY CATEGORY
San Diego Region, FY 2003-2004



NOTES: Sheriff's Department budgeted figures in the Law Enforcement category do not include expenditures or staffing related to detention facilities but do include the Court Services Bureau. Public Defense includes the offices of the Public Defender, Alternative Defense Counsel/Conflicts Administration, and Alternate Public Defender. Probation Field Services includes Programs and Special Operations. Corrections Facilities includes institutions operated by Probation and the Sheriff's Department. The Probation Department's portion of the Corrections Facilities category includes juvenile institutions and the Inmate Welfare Fund. The "other" category includes the County Public Safety Executive Office, Juvenile Justice Commission, Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board, and County Department of Child Support Services. Actual staffing for FY 2002-03 for the City Attorney and San Diego Police Department was not available at the time of this report; budgeted figures are presented instead.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

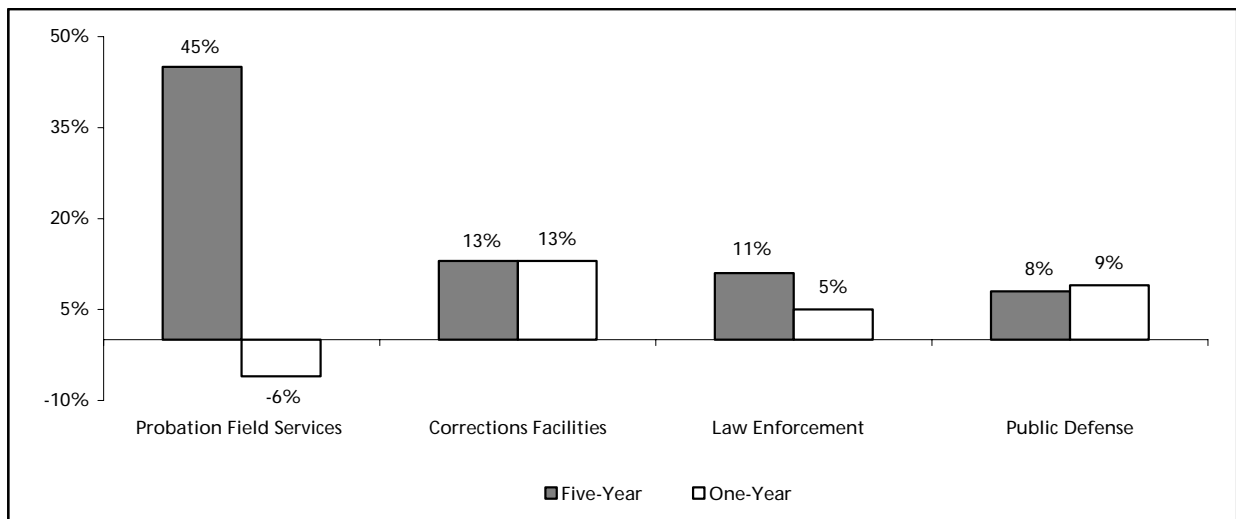
The budget for the Executive Office Group has more than doubled over time, from about \$2.2 million in FY 1999-2000 to \$5.2 million in the current fiscal year. Much of the additional funding allocated was for providing information technology services in support of Public Safety Group departments and the assumption of responsibilities for payment of facility related expenses now billed directly to departments through internal service funds, with both activities having started in 1999. At that time, the county outsourced information technology services and reengineered other internal programs, shifting fiscal responsibility to the operating departments for information technology, telecommunications, and facility maintenance services. There was a significant decrease in expenditures in FY 2001-02 to offset increased utility costs and decreased Proposition 172 revenue (County of San Diego, 2004b). Although it appears the expenditures returned to a normal level for FY 2002-03, a transfer of funding from the County's General Fund to the department's newly established Internal Service Fund was also a factor in the increase of expenditures. (See Appendix Table B.1.)

In FY 2002-03, each county department established an Internal Service Fund (ISF), which is used to allocate money to facility management, fleet services, and document services, as well as for

purchasing and contracting. In prior years, the ISF monies were included in the county's General Fund and were not integrated into the adopted budgets for individual departments. These funds are sometimes a considerable portion of each county department's budget. For example, Probation reports that ISF monies represent nine percent of its budget for FY 2003-04 (San Diego County Probation Department, personal communication, March 2004) (not shown). This relocation of funds resulted in the impression that there were budget increases, when in many cases there were not increases in funds. In fact, some departments may have experienced cuts that are masked by the addition of ISF funds.

Overall increases in budgeted expenditures for public safety during the first five-year time period (FY1999-2000 to FY2003-04) are associated with several factors. The acquisition of additional grant funds and use of Public Protection Sales Tax revenue associated with the Sheriff's Department, the District Attorney, and the Probation Department have resulted in enhanced support of law enforcement services. Over five years, funding increases occurred in nearly every major criminal justice-related category, ranging from 8 percent (Public Defense) to 45 percent (Probation Field Services) (Figure 3.3). A six percent decrease in Probation Field Services monies over the one-year period can be attributed to a reduction in Proposition 172 revenues, loss of some state and federal grant funding, and other reductions in the state budget. Expenditures for the Prosecution and the "other" categories are not presented because, due to the transfer of Child Support Services from the District Attorney's Office to a newly formed county department in FY 2001-02, the five-year data are not comparable.

Figure 3.3
CHANGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUDGET BY CATEGORY
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000 to FY 2003-2004 and FY 2002-2003 to FY 2003-2004



NOTE: All expenditures are based upon salaries and benefits plus services and supplies.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

The nine percent increase in the Public Defense category between FY 2002-03 and FY 2003-04 is due to an increase in revenues for representation of indigent persons and juveniles in the dependency court system.

DEPARTMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Services provided in FY 2002-03 by the Office of the Public Defender included legal representation in 2,455 violent crime cases (including 45 homicide or attempted homicide cases); 15,722 property and drug-related cases; 71,318 misdemeanor cases; and 3,335 delinquency cases. The office also provided legal representation in 6,180 dependency cases in an effort to protect the rights of children (not shown).

Services provided by the Alternate Public Defender in FY 2002-03 included provision of legal representation for 2,767 criminal cases; 4,950 dependency cases; and 1,594 delinquency cases. The group was assisted by volunteers who contributed a combined total of 18,668 work hours (about 4,000 more hours than had been anticipated) (not shown).

In FY 2003-04, Probation experienced a decline in revenues, which resulted in their first decrease in budgeted expenditures in five years. Over the five-year period from FY 1999-2000 to FY 2003-04, Probation expenditures rose 45 percent, however, budgeted expenditures dropped 6 percent in the past year. Salaries and benefits rose by \$11.7 million due to negotiated salary and benefit increases and staffing additions to operate the new East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility when it becomes operational (opening has been postponed from January 2004 until June 2004). Three years ago, the Board of Supervisors approved the closure of Camp West Fork and redirected resources to fund, design, construct, and operate the new 380-bed East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility. Additional resources for Probation were gained from increasing collections in Adult Field Services by more vigorously pursuing collection of costs from offenders related to supervision and investigation. Lastly, the Board of Supervisors approved the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), a countywide multi-million dollar program (\$8.5 million in FY 2003-04), which provides state funding for juvenile crime prevention and intervention programs for which grant funds have expired (San Diego Probation Department, L. Attar, personal communication, March, 2004). The loss of nearly one-fifth (18%) of the originally funded amount from JJCPA in FY 2001-02 has played a significant role in Probation's recent decrease in expenditures (San Diego County Probation Department, 2004).

Accomplishments in the Probation Department in FY 2002-03 included the following:

- supervised 3,821 wards of the Juvenile Court and conducted over 4,100 social studies used to provide sentencing recommendations to the Court;
- provided for the safety and security of wards in juvenile detention facilities, including average daily attendance of 438 youth in Juvenile Hall, 159 boys at the Juvenile Ranch Facility, 33 girls at the Girls' Rehabilitation Facility, and 105 boys at Camp Barrett;
- supervised 17,622 adult offenders on probation and prepared over 12,500 pre-sentence investigations used to present sentencing recommendations to the court;
- conducted over 12,000 substance abuse assessments of adult probationers;
- provided probation officers to assist an additional three school districts in addressing truancy issues;

- expanded the number of beds at the Girls' Rehabilitation Facility by 20 through the use of newly acquired grant funding; and
- placed Community Assessment Teams (CAT) staff at eleven schools throughout the county, which now provide assessment, referral, and crisis intervention services to students and their families (County of San Diego, 2004B).

Increases in expenditures in the Corrections Facilities category are mainly due to Probation's planned opening of the East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility.

The prosecution budget for FY 2000-01 through FY 2003-04 includes Proposition 172 monies, which were allocated to the District Attorney's Office to fund expanding efforts to reduce gang violence, increase participation in the San Diego Drug Courts, and create an elder abuse advocacy and outreach program. Funds from the Bureau of Child Support Enforcement's Designated Reserve Fund were directed to the District Attorney's Office to support efforts related to the collection of delinquent child support payments. As previously mentioned, the establishment of the County Department of Child Support Services in July 2001 caused budgetary decreases in the District Attorney's Office beginning in FY 2001-02.

Accomplishments during the last fiscal year for the District Attorney's Office included:

- supported a program to enhance juvenile literacy at the local juvenile rehabilitation camps;
- formed a Task Force in collaboration with the California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Insurance to investigate and prosecute organized automobile insurance fraud. The Task Force's efforts resulted in 217 fraud convictions with a total of \$5 million in restitution ordered, of which \$1.2 million was collected for crimes such as false reports of stolen cars to collect insurance and vehicle identification numbers (VIN) changed to obtain titles for stolen vehicles;
- conducted 211 compliance checks of probationers and parolees with histories of identity theft as part of the newly created Identity Theft Task Force and found that more than 50 percent of them were committing new crimes; and
- became the first District Attorney's Office in California to make the Megan's Law database available to the public (County of San Diego, 2004b).

Some of the major accomplishments of the groups in the "other" county budget category are listed below.

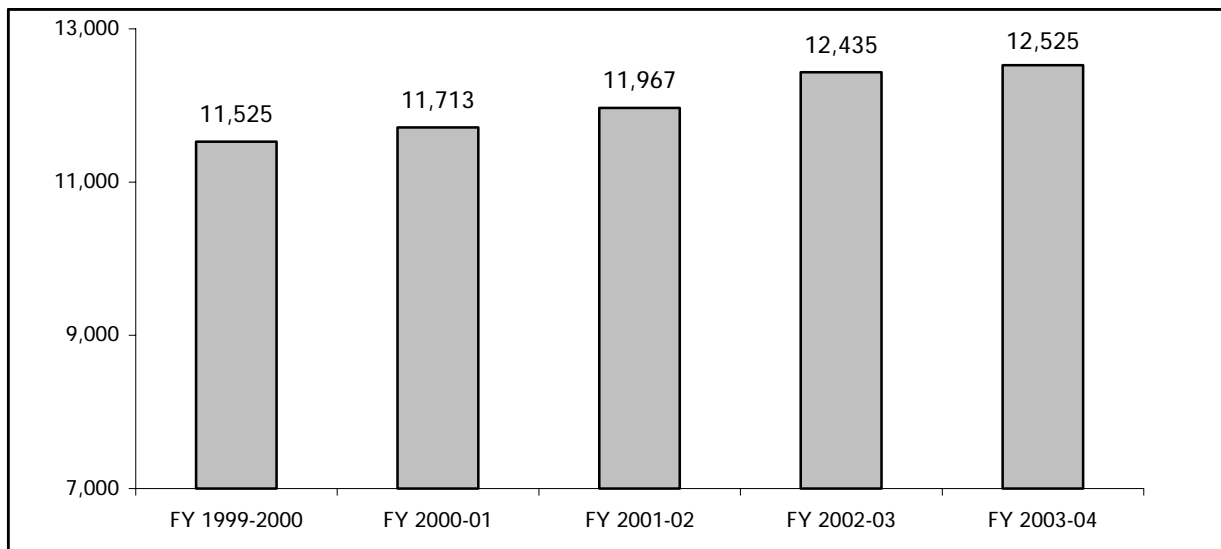
- The Executive Office Group provided county residents with information on registered sex offenders, which is posted to the county's Web site, in collaboration with Pennant Alliance and the Sheriff's Department.
- The Executive Office also supported community-oriented policing (COPS) initiatives and efforts to implement Proposition 36, also known as the drug treatment initiative.

- The County Department of Child Support Services collected nearly \$149 million in delinquent family support payments in FY 2002-03 and expects to increase collections to \$152.5 million in the current fiscal year.
- Eighty-three percent (83%) of Child Support Services cases currently have a court order directing a parent to pay support, reflecting a three percent increase from 2002 (County of San Diego, 2004b).

POSITIONS ALLOCATED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STAFFING

While criminal justice-related budgeted *expenditures* increased 14 percent over the past five years, overall budgeted *staffing* levels increased just 9 percent in that time period (from 11,525 staff years to 12,525) (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FULL-TIME STAFF POSITIONS
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000 through FY 2003-2004

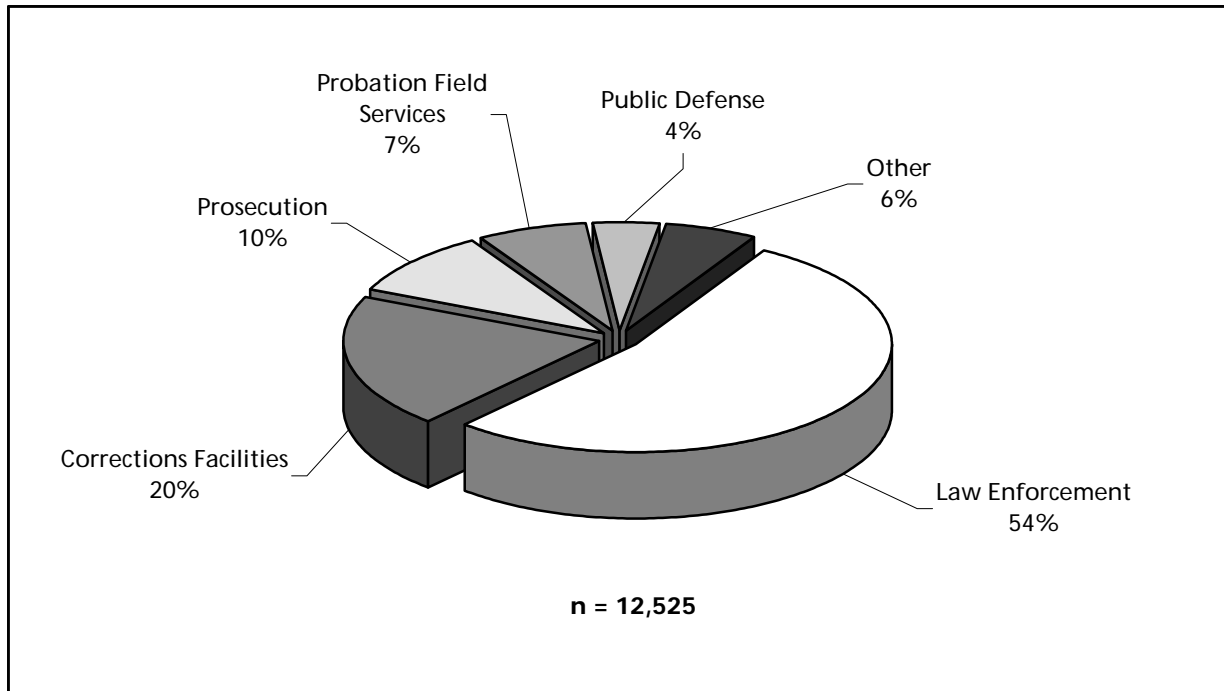


NOTES: Staffing information is presented in "staff years" to be consistent with the budgeting process. Each staff year represents the equivalent of one full-time position. Actual staffing figures for FY 2002-03 for the City Attorney and San Diego Police Department were not available at the time of this report, so budgeted data are presented instead.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

In FY 2003-04, law enforcement accounts for about half (54%) of the staffing in the criminal justice system, and corrections facilities staff represents 20 percent (Figure 3.5). "Other" staff, including the San Diego County Public Safety Executive Office Group, Juvenile Justice Commission, Department of Child Support Services, and Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board, comprise six percent of public safety-related staffing.

Figure 3.5
BUDGETED STAFFING PROPORTIONS BY CATEGORY
San Diego Region, FY 2003-2004

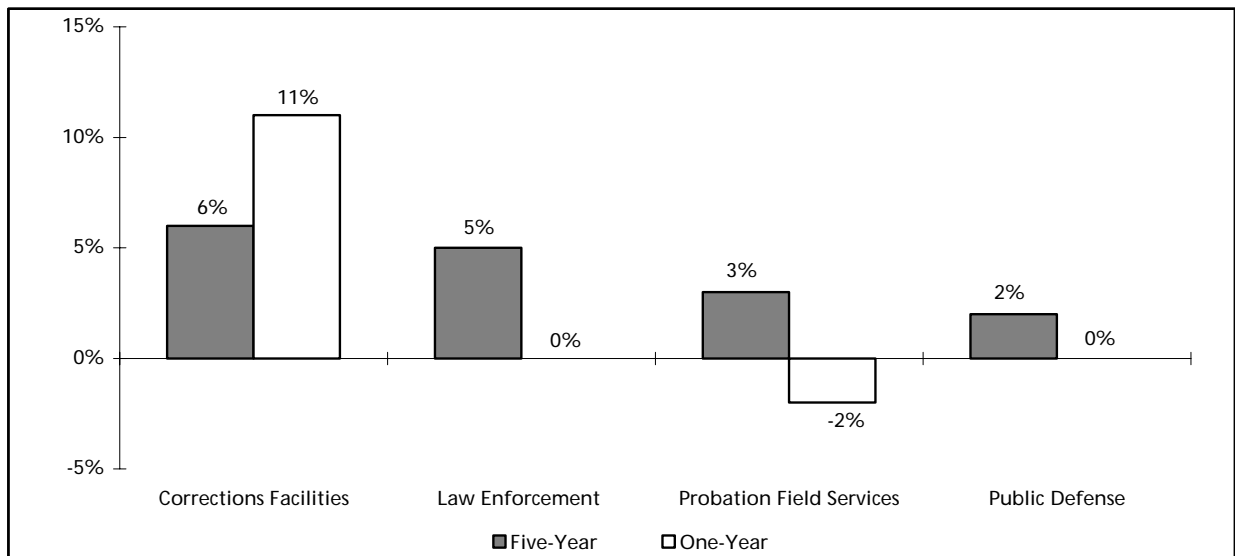


NOTES: Sheriff's Department budgeted figures included in the Law Enforcement category do not include expenditures or staffing related to detention facilities but do include the Court Services Bureau. Public Defense includes the offices of the Public Defender, Alternative Defense Counsel/Conflicts Administration, and Alternate Public Defender. Probation Field Services includes Programs and Special Operations. Corrections Facilities includes institutions operated by Probation and the Sheriff's Department. The Probation Department's portion of the Corrections Facilities category includes juvenile institutions and the Inmate Welfare Fund.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Consistent with changes in expenditures over time, with a few exceptions, staffing levels increased in most categories for both the five- and one-year comparison periods (Figure 3.6). Overall, corrections staffing increased more than any other category (6% in the 5-year period and 11% in the 1-year period) mostly due to Probation's increased staffing levels to support the new East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility, scheduled to open FY 2003-04. As mentioned before, changes in staffing levels for Prosecution and the "other" categories are not presented due to the effect caused by the transfer of staff positions from the District Attorney's Office to the independent County Department of Child Support Services.

Figure 3.6
CHANGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE STAFFING BY CATEGORY
San Diego Region, FY1999-2000 to FY2003-2004 and FY 2002-2003 to FY 2003-2004



NOTES: Sheriff's Department budgeted figures included in the Law Enforcement category do not include expenditures or staffing related to detention facilities. The Sheriff's Department budgeted figures include the Court Services Bureau. Public Defense includes the offices of the Public Defender, Alternative Defense Counsel/Conflicts Administration, and Alternate Public Defender. Probation Field Services includes Programs and Special Operations. Corrections Facilities includes institutions operated by Probation and the Sheriff's Department, as well as the Central Jail operated by the Sheriff's Department. The Probation Department's portion of the Corrections Facilities category includes juvenile institutions and the Inmate Welfare Fund. Actual staffing for FY 2002-03 for the City Attorney and San Diego Police Department was not available at the time of this report; budgeted figures are presented instead.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

The Board of Supervisors' approval of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) also resulted in increased Probation Department staffing to enhance the juvenile justice system over the five-year period. Programs benefiting from passage of the JJCPA included Juvenile Field Services, Juvenile Drug Court, Breaking Cycles, Community Assessment Teams (CAT), Repeat Offenders' Prevention Program (ROPP), Truancy Suppression Program, and WINGS (Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success). Funding for JJCPA was reduced last year, resulting in the elimination of Probation funding for the Community Youth Collaborative Program. The CAT and WINGS programs were combined; also, funds previously used to provide services to wards of the Juvenile Court who were identified as

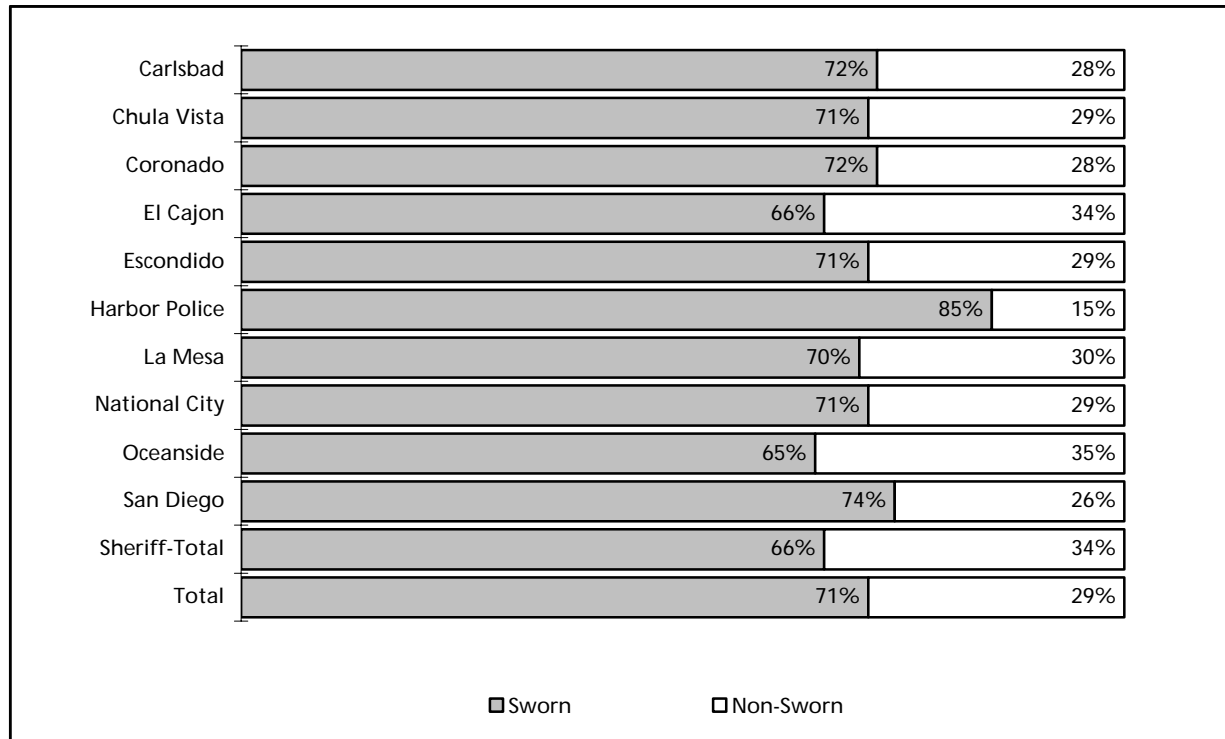
needing parenting, mentoring, and substance abuse services were shifted to the Drug Court/Parenting, Mentoring, and Substance Abuse program where both the wards and their families could receive services. Additional funding reductions are expected in the upcoming year, putting other programs at risk of losing financial support.

PATTERNS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT STAFFING

Staffing for law enforcement agencies includes both sworn officers and non-sworn employees. Non-sworn personnel include criminalists, crime analysts, community service officers, administrative aides, and clerical workers. Individuals who work for their communities through law enforcement agency volunteer programs enhance the efforts of paid staff; however, the work hours of those citizens are not included in the following analysis since the data under discussion consist of budgeted positions only.

For FY 2003-04, each law enforcement agency appropriated two-thirds or more of their budgeted staffing for sworn personnel, ranging from 65 percent sworn staff (Oceanside Police Department) to 85 percent (Harbor Police), with the regional average at 71 percent sworn staff (Figure 3.7). The national average, 69.5 percent of law enforcement staff being sworn personnel in 2002, and the state average of 65 percent, are both similar to our local figures (not shown) (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2003).

Figure 3.7
SWORN AND NON-SWORN (BUDGETED) LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, FY 2003-2004

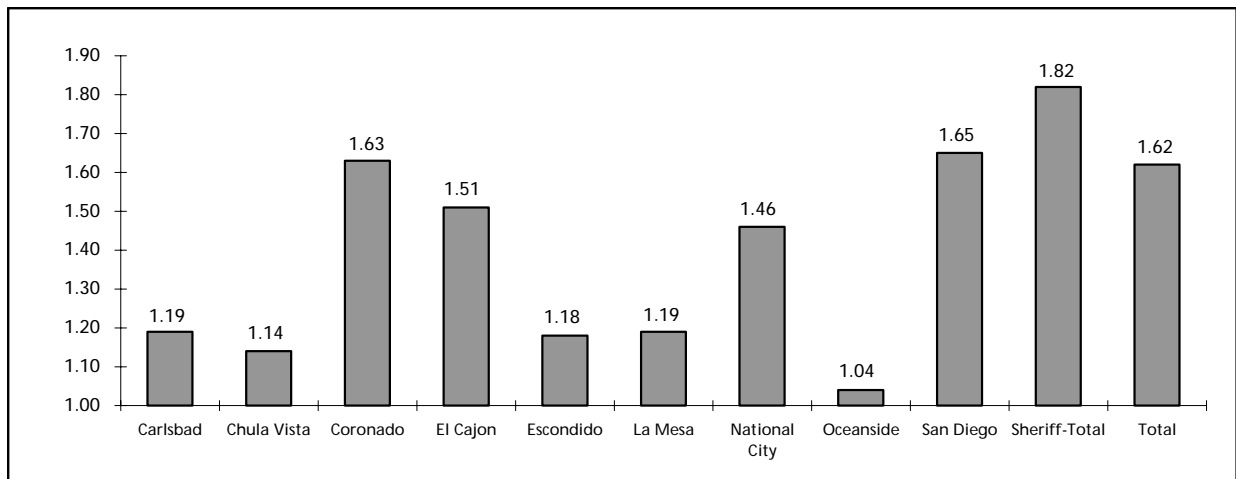


NOTES: For the San Diego Police Department, recruit positions are included. Figures for the Sheriff's Department exclude detention facilities' staff and include Court Services Bureau staff. For all agencies, parking enforcement is included and animal control is excluded.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

The average number of sworn officers per 1,000 residents, by jurisdiction, is presented in Figure 3.8. Per capita figures vary somewhat across jurisdictions, ranging from 1.04 (Oceanside) to 1.82 (Sheriff), with the countywide average at 1.62 officers employed per 1,000 residents. Regarding the per capita rate of sworn officers, it is important to note that at any given time a certain number of officers may be on light duty, disability, sick leave, or vacation; of course, this information cannot be factored in when computing the rate. Changes over time in the ratio of sworn officers to residents for individual law enforcement agencies are available upon request.

Figure 3.8
SWORN OFFICERS (BUDGETED) PER 1,000 POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
San Diego Region, FY 2003-2004



NOTES: For the San Diego Police Department, recruit positions are included. Figures for the Sheriff's Department exclude detention facilities and include Court Services Bureau staff. For all agencies, parking enforcement is included and animal control is excluded.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Again, note that data tables presenting details of expenditures and staffing levels for each law enforcement agency and the region are provided in Appendix B of this report.

LOOKING AHEAD

This part of the budget section discusses proposed objectives for FY 2003-04; however, all planned activities are dependent upon funding decisions yet to be made at the state level regarding the budget.

Objectives, as stated in the Operational Plan Fiscal Years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 (County of San Diego, 2004b), demonstrate that crime prevention, disaster preparedness, and improving and expanding existing successful programs are high priorities for county agencies. Samples of goals set by selected agencies include the following.

The San Diego County Public Safety Executive Office plans involve:

- continuing to support the effective management of dependency cases represented by the Public Defender and Alternate Public Defender to increase reunification opportunities for families;
- increasing public awareness of the services offered by the County Department of Child Support Services and helping the Department meet federal performance goals;
- assisting the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) and the Probation Department in negotiations with the state to implement a program providing supervision and monitoring of sexually violent offenders after their release from Atascadero State Hospital to the San Diego Region; and
- supporting the Public Safety Group departments in enforcing all laws that protect the environment.

The Office of the District Attorney has crime prevention plans, which include working with law enforcement agencies and community groups toward:

- increasing the availability of the Megan's Law database to the public;
- participating in the countywide expansion of the "one-stop shop" model that provides comprehensive services for victims of domestic violence as implemented by the City of San Diego Family Justice Center;
- using the Protecting Children online campaign to educate parents about supervising their children's Internet activity;
- expanding the Real Estate Fraud program as part of an effort to reduce white collar crime through more vigorous investigation and prosecution; and
- facilitating a community partnership among agencies in the southeastern neighborhoods of the City of San Diego to combat gang crime through gang prevention efforts.

Stated objectives for the Sheriff's Department in the next fiscal year include:

- increasing the service of outstanding warrants to bring offenders to justice, thereby reducing crime and victimization;
- projecting future needs and determining location, priority, and specification for building new facilities through the completion of the Law Enforcement Master Plan;
- creating a career path for Detention Deputies to reach the captain level, comparable to Law Enforcement Deputies, to help retain employees; and
- conducting a feasibility study of establishing a program which would allow the Sheriff's Department to collect fees for incarceration costs from inmates.

Probation also has extensive plans to improve services over the next fiscal year and beyond. These goals include:

- strengthening the links between the Juvenile Correctional System and Children's Mental Health Services and to continue collaboration with the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) to provide adequate resources and services at all Probation detention and correctional facilities;
- enhancing collaboration of the Gang Suppression Unit (GSU) and Community Response Officers Program (CROP) with school districts to reduce school violence and promote healthy campuses;
- providing health information packets to all parents, encouraging them to model healthy behavior and address their children's health issues;
- implementing written standards for supervision of sex offenders in conjunction with the Sex Offender Management Council (SOMC); and

The Office of the Public Defender is also involved in crime prevention efforts and planned improvements in the workplace and technology, including:

- participating in San Pasqual Academy's recruitment efforts to identify qualified youth for admission;
- providing attorney and paralegal support for Teen Court, which is an intervention program for first-time juvenile offenders;
- advocating and supporting efforts to improve mental health services for minors at Polinsky Children's Center;
- partnering with the San Diego Unified School District to develop sanctions that will reduce or eliminate trancies; and
- partnering with other Public Safety Group departments to ensure the success of the Drug Court and Proposition 36 programs.

While many departments continued to experience increases in staffing and expenditures over the past fiscal year, the current budget crises at the state and federal levels are cause for concern. One proposal in the Governor's Budget is a shift of property tax monies totaling \$1.3 billion from local governments across the state to public schools. This shift would translate to a \$55.3 million (10%) permanent reduction in property tax revenue for the County of San Diego beginning in FY 2004-05 (County of San Diego, 2004a).

Reductions in SCAAP funding, which provides reimbursement of funds to local government for providing services that include criminal justice resources to undocumented immigrants, are also affecting local government's ability to balance the budget. San Diego County experienced a substantial decrease in SCAAP reimbursement in recent years as a result of added restrictions for local governments applying for reimbursement, having received \$750,000 in 2003 compared to \$5.2 million in 2002 and \$8.3 million in 1999. The FY 2003-04 Commerce, Justice, State and related

Agencies Appropriations Act provided \$300 million for SCAAP funding for FY 2004-05, less than half of what was allocated for the program last year (\$750 million in FY 2003-04). The federal budget for FY 2005-06 proposes to delete all funding for the program.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) federal block grants provide a number of criminal justice-related agencies with much needed flexible funding. It is questionable whether TANF funds will be reauthorized by September 2004. If they are not, the San Diego Probation Department will be faced with a loss of approximately \$12 million of revenue, which will inevitably result in a reduction of the services that can be provided to the community (County of San Diego, 2004a).

State and federal budget cuts currently under consideration will put funding for new and continued programs at risk. Creative budgeting strategies will be critical for criminal justice agencies to be able to continue to serve the needs of the public with persistently shrinking funds. Such strategies may include supporting block grants to local governments, which allow maximum flexibility for providing services efficiently and cost effectively; eliminating mandates that are not core county services; and opposing the expansion or enhancement of existing state or local programs, unless doing so threatens the health or safety of residents.

SUMMARY

Over the five-year period, the budgeted expenditures for public safety departments in FY 2003-04 increased 14 percent, to \$1.3 billion in FY 2003-04 compared to \$1.1 billion in FY 1999-2000. Staffing levels increased, as well, at a rate of nine percent, to 12,525 budgeted positions in 2003, up from 11,525 in 1999. The largest percentages of expenditures and staffing for public safety were devoted to law enforcement (58% and 54%, respectively). As agencies move forward with planning efforts and allocation of resources for FY 2004-05, federal and state proposals to exercise budget cuts which could strongly affect public safety departments appear to be imminent.

APPENDIX A
SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME TABLES

Table A.1
Number of Crimes by Offense
San Diego Region, 1994 to 2003

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny \$400 and Under	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	FBI Crime Index	Population
1994	207	869	6,887	15,406	18,841	11,196	30,037	21,405	49,150	70,555	28,755	152,716	2,604,400
1995	197	724	5,892	14,205	16,391	9,427	25,818	19,302	43,497	62,799	23,392	133,027	2,613,100
1996	167	815	5,466	12,506	13,331	8,540	21,871	18,150	43,864	62,014	20,592	123,431	2,621,100
1997	125	882	4,788	12,209	12,675	7,753	20,428	17,699	43,761	61,460	19,461	119,353	2,653,400
1998	86	779	4,227	11,501	10,966	7,412	18,378	16,484	38,767	55,251	18,685	108,907	2,702,800
1999	106	810	3,468	9,915	8,772	6,458	15,230	15,820	35,263	51,083	17,113	97,725	2,750,820
2000	97	801	3,347	9,504	9,066	6,711	15,777	15,457	32,394	47,851	17,038	94,415	2,813,833
2001	92	830	3,430	10,237	9,681	7,044	16,725	17,164	34,156	51,320	19,421	102,055	2,856,000
2002	87	798	3,342	9,805	10,236	7,963	18,199	18,568	34,684	53,252	19,884	105,367	2,908,505
2003	130	856	3,375	9,646	10,706	8,179	18,885	18,171	36,100	54,271	23,466	110,629	2,961,579

NOTE: The FBI Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in the property category.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.2
Crime Rates per 1,000 Population by Offense
San Diego Region, 1994 to 2003

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Violent Crime Rate	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny \$400 and Under	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Property Crime Rate	FBI Crime Rate
1994	0.08	0.33	2.6	5.9	9.0	7.2	4.3	11.5	8.2	18.9	27.1	11.0	49.7	58.6
1995	0.06	0.28	2.3	5.4	8.0	6.3	3.6	9.9	7.4	16.6	24.0	9.0	42.9	50.9
1996	0.05	0.31	2.1	4.8	7.2	5.1	3.3	8.3	6.9	16.7	23.7	7.9	39.9	47.1
1997	0.03	0.33	1.8	4.6	6.8	4.8	2.9	7.7	6.7	16.5	23.2	7.3	38.2	45.0
1998	0.03	0.29	1.6	4.3	6.1	4.1	2.7	6.8	6.1	14.3	20.4	6.9	34.2	40.3
1999	0.04	0.29	1.3	3.6	5.2	3.2	2.3	5.5	5.8	12.8	18.6	6.2	30.3	35.5
2000	0.03	0.28	1.2	3.4	4.9	3.2	2.4	5.6	5.5	11.5	17.0	6.1	28.7	33.6
2001	0.03	0.29	1.2	3.6	5.1	3.4	2.5	5.9	6.0	12.0	18.0	6.8	30.6	35.7
2002	0.03	0.27	1.1	3.4	4.8	3.5	2.7	6.3	6.4	11.9	18.3	6.8	31.4	36.2
2003	0.04	0.29	1.1	3.3	4.7	3.6	2.8	6.4	6.1	12.2	18.3	7.9	32.6	37.4

NOTES: All rates in this table are computed using the number of offenses divided by the county population (which has been divided by 1,000). The FBI Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category and burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft in the property category.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 2000; SANDAG

**Table A.3
Number of Crimes by Offense, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2003**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny \$400 and Under	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	FBI Crime Index
Carlsbad	4	14	64	184	240	256	496	493	952	1,445	258	13	2,465
Chula Vista	7	48	249	472	606	398	1,004	1,137	2,817	3,954	2,148	44	7,882
Coronado	0	5	3	27	73	31	104	144	280	424	72	11	635
El Cajon	4	43	154	354	557	330	887	689	1,611	2,300	1,152	26	4,894
Escondido	5	46	161	379	499	464	963	952	2,142	3,094	997	32	5,645
La Mesa	2	12	66	93	198	160	358	367	847	1,214	554	15	2,299
National City	9	33	155	349	132	205	337	407	1,000	1,407	996	13	3,286
Oceanside	8	63	332	687	650	464	1,114	1,010	2,627	3,637	739	20	6,580
San Diego	65	406	1,626	5,269	4,925	3,151	8,076	9,155	16,584	25,739	12,567	238	53,748
Sheriff - Total	26	178	550	1,781	2,787	2,600	5,387	3,305	6,381	9,686	3,676	159	21,284
Del Mar	0	3	3	4	35	34	69	60	66	126	58	1	263
Encinitas	0	10	40	100	157	172	329	288	516	804	244	7	1,527
Imperial Beach	0	8	34	102	139	97	236	119	319	438	181	11	999
Lemon Grove	1	4	50	90	90	142	232	110	251	361	237	3	975
Poway	2	3	11	62	83	146	229	193	336	529	100	12	936
San Marcos	3	18	46	138	166	274	440	248	517	765	270	12	1,680
Santee	0	15	18	96	117	176	293	252	572	824	208	9	1,454
Solana Beach	0	3	5	12	40	63	103	69	88	157	38	1	318
Vista	2	30	122	227	405	430	835	397	896	1,293	474	26	2,983
Unincorporated	18	84	221	950	1,555	1,066	2,621	1,569	2,820	4,389	1,866	77	10,149
Alpine	0	1	11	54	88	76	164	126	198	324	146	1	700
Fallbrook	1	10	21	75	223	155	378	197	364	561	129	3	1,175
Lakeside	1	11	26	124	154	114	268	215	440	655	268	0	1,353
Ramona	2	5	7	79	79	105	184	116	282	398	54	1	729
Spring Valley	0	25	81	168	231	168	399	202	428	630	444	0	1,747
Valley Center	1	2	13	64	76	93	169	108	151	259	116	6	624
Other Unincorporated	13	30	62	386	704	355	1,059	605	957	1,562	709	66	3,821
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	11	0	2	2	7	46	53	78	0	144
Calif. State University San Marcos	0	0	0	1	0	6	6	6	19	25	1	0	33
San Diego State University	0	7	7	18	16	16	32	181	290	471	160	2	695
University of California San Diego	0	1	3	3	22	41	63	109	341	450	54	2	574
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	4	9	0	25	25	184	128	312	2	3	352
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	1	9	1	30	31	25	35	60	12	3	113
TOTAL	130	856	3,375	9,646	10,706	8,179	18,885	18,171	36,100	54,271	23,466	581	110,629

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.4
Number of Crimes by Offense, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2002**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non- Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny \$400 and Under	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	FBI Crime Index
Carlsbad	1	16	49	144	199	227	426	494	902	1,396	241	13	2,273
Chula Vista	5	50	257	579	621	447	1,068	1,079	2,654	3,733	1,771	86	7,463
Coronado	0	7	7	13	55	46	101	100	133	233	46	2	407
El Cajon	3	56	125	359	401	384	785	800	1,756	2,556	892	36	4,776
Escondido	4	40	165	399	567	393	960	962	2,149	3,111	816	21	5,495
La Mesa	2	11	89	105	180	195	375	436	974	1,410	365	12	2,357
National City	4	32	156	358	99	298	397	289	811	1,100	689	10	2,736
Oceanside	5	75	285	751	709	400	1,109	1,173	2,651	3,824	915	40	6,964
San Diego	47	330	1,627	5,189	4,599	3,040	7,639	9,020	15,557	24,577	10,715	206	50,124
Sheriff - Total	16	178	574	1,890	2,777	2,428	5,205	3,650	6,229	9,879	3,206	149	20,948
Del Mar	0	1	5	14	25	37	62	66	75	141	31	3	254
Encinitas	0	13	42	122	161	197	358	328	545	873	189	7	1,597
Imperial Beach	0	20	28	114	85	85	170	101	215	316	188	9	836
Lemon Grove	0	8	57	89	91	158	249	128	258	386	194	4	983
Poway	0	5	11	81	114	129	243	183	354	537	94	11	971
San Marcos	1	8	46	136	200	237	437	229	414	643	199	6	1,470
Santee	0	11	18	109	139	146	285	228	541	769	188	8	1,380
Solana Beach	0	1	13	14	60	52	112	84	128	212	49	2	401
Vista	4	23	112	257	408	378	786	577	1,013	1,590	412	13	3,184
Unincorporated	11	88	242	954	1,494	1,009	2,503	1,726	2,686	4,412	1,662	86	9,872
Alpine	3	4	15	53	97	68	165	133	219	352	142	8	734
Fallbrook	2	11	26	95	174	117	291	161	260	421	123	5	969
Lakeside	0	9	20	129	188	102	290	220	395	615	231	0	1,294
Ramona	1	3	12	42	59	67	126	98	166	264	61	4	509
Spring Valley	2	18	87	185	279	176	455	315	504	819	424	0	1,990
Valley Center	2	4	17	69	70	59	129	90	107	197	80	2	498
Other Unincorporated	1	39	65	381	627	420	1,047	709	1,035	1,744	601	67	3,878
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	6	41	47	84	0	134
Calif. State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	20	25	2	0	31
San Diego State University	0	2	2	9	18	17	35	248	355	603	79	2	730
University of California San Diego	0	1	1	2	11	38	49	111	277	388	52	2	493
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	4	5	0	14	14	174	140	314	0	1	337
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	1	1	0	30	30	21	35	56	11	5	99
TOTAL	87	798	3,342	9,805	10,236	7,963	18,199	18,568	34,684	53,252	19,884	585	105,367

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.5
Number of Crimes by Offense, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2001**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny \$400 and Under	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	FBI Crime Index
Carlsbad	2	11	41	143	208	205	413	420	832	1,252	199	11	2,061
Chula Vista	8	69	242	610	562	447	1,009	1,014	2,985	3,999	1,707	58	7,644
Coronado	0	9	6	14	36	34	70	93	197	290	28	1	417
El Cajon	5	37	139	440	368	299	667	591	1,429	2,020	863	27	4,171
Escondido	2	31	167	376	464	387	851	877	1,949	2,826	941	23	5,194
La Mesa	0	13	70	121	177	168	345	385	918	1,303	371	3	2,223
National City	1	27	137	312	153	233	386	297	793	1,090	679	11	2,632
Oceanside	4	86	258	722	705	366	1,071	846	2,228	3,074	672	44	5,887
San Diego	50	342	1,729	5,284	4,438	2,781	7,219	8,982	16,068	25,050	10,770	201	50,444
Sheriff - Total	19	201	629	2,166	2,542	2,032	4,574	3,142	5,902	9,044	2,965	155	19,598
Del Mar	0	4	5	27	17	25	42	69	72	141	42	0	261
Encinitas	0	26	27	102	172	158	330	268	536	804	187	6	1,476
Imperial Beach	0	15	40	111	130	95	225	110	302	412	186	8	989
Lemon Grove	1	8	49	72	77	113	190	132	241	373	194	2	887
Poway	0	11	18	77	120	139	259	188	390	578	84	11	1,027
San Marcos	1	12	50	175	196	194	390	256	445	701	196	9	1,525
Santee	4	18	26	178	151	141	292	200	542	742	199	4	1,459
Solana Beach	0	1	10	23	53	61	114	82	76	158	31	3	337
Vista	3	19	155	242	317	224	541	408	818	1,226	366	6	2,552
Unincorporated	10	87	249	1,159	1,309	882	2,191	1,429	2,480	3,909	1,480	106	9,085
Alpine	1	9	19	62	90	59	149	104	183	287	130	3	657
Fallbrook	0	10	24	130	186	102	288	180	322	502	102	3	1,056
Lakeside	4	12	21	166	132	107	239	154	307	461	183	0	1,086
Ramona	0	1	10	73	82	68	150	93	187	280	61	4	575
Spring Valley	0	14	59	212	218	158	376	220	495	715	424	0	1,800
Valley Center	0	8	11	77	78	31	109	73	97	170	54	1	429
Other Unincorporated	5	33	105	439	523	357	880	605	889	1,494	526	95	3,482
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	6	0	5	5	6	46	52	107	0	170
Calif. State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	14	18	0	0	19
San Diego State University	0	3	5	20	16	25	41	220	340	560	89	2	718
University of California San Diego	1	0	0	6	10	20	30	102	284	386	26	2	449
Harbor Police	0	0	5	15	1	31	32	163	133	296	0	0	348
State Parks and Recreation	0	1	2	2	1	10	11	22	38	60	4	2	80
TOTAL	92	830	3,430	10,237	9,681	7,044	16,725	17,164	34,156	51,320	19,421	540	102,055

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.6
Number of Crimes by Offense, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2000**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny \$400 and Under	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	FBI Crime Index
Carlsbad	1	5	44	129	193	208	401	429	822	1,251	224	7	2,055
Chula Vista	3	48	261	534	597	454	1,051	887	2,701	3,588	1,563	24	7,048
Coronado	0	3	3	19	66	50	116	96	148	244	47	3	432
El Cajon	2	43	125	456	363	360	723	499	1,287	1,786	682	22	3,817
Escondido	5	35	144	485	403	347	750	841	2,037	2,878	802	25	5,099
La Mesa	2	15	97	104	181	216	397	297	844	1,141	329	9	2,085
National City	4	30	155	243	162	304	466	244	872	1,116	654	9	2,668
Oceanside	3	85	186	577	764	376	1,140	932	2,361	3,293	569	25	5,853
San Diego	54	349	1,777	4,980	4,047	2,670	6,717	7,968	15,047	23,015	9,469	204	46,361
Sheriff - Total	23	182	544	1,922	2,266	1,611	3,877	2,891	5,413	8,304	2,511	147	17,363
Del Mar	0	2	4	13	21	17	38	76	52	128	40	2	225
Encinitas	0	7	31	136	169	104	273	282	483	765	154	6	1,366
Imperial Beach	1	3	41	111	95	38	133	114	311	425	162	9	876
Lemon Grove	0	10	56	95	93	100	193	84	248	332	144	7	830
Poway	1	9	13	78	90	111	201	140	322	462	80	8	844
San Marcos	0	13	43	150	200	165	365	233	431	664	211	10	1,446
Santee	1	9	33	125	123	120	243	179	533	712	191	5	1,314
Solana Beach	0	0	9	15	36	39	75	43	79	122	33	0	254
Vista	6	34	104	208	328	209	537	501	919	1,420	352	11	2,661
Unincorporated	14	95	210	991	1,111	708	1,819	1,239	2,035	3,274	1,144	89	7,547
Alpine	2	6	15	71	79	64	143	87	153	240	103	4	580
Fallbrook	0	9	17	101	143	72	215	155	232	387	70	8	799
Lakeside	1	14	30	155	109	88	197	149	250	399	129	0	925
Ramona	0	4	10	46	59	59	118	74	150	224	35	5	437
Spring Valley	3	12	64	173	236	136	372	203	474	677	304	0	1,605
Valley Center	2	4	10	63	46	10	56	51	74	125	23	4	283
Other Unincorporated	6	46	64	382	439	279	718	520	702	1,222	480	68	2,918
California Highway Patrol	0	0	1	23	0	4	4	4	29	33	74	0	135
Calif. State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	56	60	1	0	62
San Diego State University	0	4	4	12	15	41	56	119	279	398	57	2	531
University of California San Diego	0	1	0	5	7	47	54	74	347	421	52	3	533
Harbor Police	0	1	5	13	1	14	15	151	124	275	1	0	310
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	1	2	1	8	9	21	27	48	3	1	63
TOTAL	97	801	3,347	9,504	9,066	6,711	15,777	15,457	32,394	47,851	17,038	481	94,415

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.7
Number of Crimes by Offense, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny \$400 and Under	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	FBI Crime Index
Carlsbad	0	17	40	144	240	194	434	393	931	1,324	228	7	2,187
Chula Vista	10	47	300	667	553	424	977	864	2,677	3,541	1,467	56	7,009
Coronado	0	2	10	26	58	19	77	126	278	404	47	7	566
El Cajon	3	32	122	415	318	260	578	525	1,498	2,023	681	38	3,854
Escondido	3	41	153	410	338	278	616	749	1,848	2,597	982	31	4,802
La Mesa	1	12	80	106	155	161	316	321	878	1,199	359	10	2,073
National City	5	30	180	340	157	251	408	277	1,087	1,364	681	12	3,008
Oceanside	7	94	185	656	720	340	1,060	759	1,974	2,733	494	33	5,229
San Diego	57	354	1,812	5,187	3,805	2,763	6,568	8,483	17,634	26,117	9,490	230	49,585
Sheriff - Total	20	177	578	1,887	2,394	1,698	4,092	2,945	5,561	8,506	2,480	153	17,740
Del Mar	0	1	8	12	22	15	37	69	66	135	39	0	232
Encinitas	0	8	47	127	150	146	296	280	451	731	181	4	1,390
Imperial Beach	3	12	46	112	100	61	161	103	292	395	133	9	862
Lemon Grove	0	4	51	78	95	88	183	100	282	382	160	5	858
Poway	1	7	16	78	81	125	206	169	365	534	80	10	922
San Marcos	0	12	46	131	171	215	386	283	514	797	217	9	1,589
Santee	1	12	22	119	136	123	259	199	560	759	172	6	1,344
Solana Beach	0	0	19	15	28	44	72	83	62	145	47	1	298
Vista	1	31	113	269	412	197	609	450	906	1,356	363	13	2,742
Unincorporated	14	90	210	946	1,199	684	1,883	1,209	2,063	3,272	1,088	96	7,503
Alpine	3	7	20	78	93	63	156	93	136	229	96	7	589
Fallbrook	1	10	16	84	175	106	281	155	203	358	58	11	808
Lakeside	3	19	22	112	121	119	240	151	289	440	153	0	989
Ramona	0	2	3	48	49	42	91	72	151	223	37	2	404
Spring Valley	2	11	86	181	193	105	298	202	441	643	250	0	1,471
Valley Center	1	4	6	47	52	30	82	48	67	115	21	1	276
Other Unincorporated	4	37	57	396	516	219	735	488	776	1,264	473	75	2,966
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	10	0	4	4	7	36	43	87	0	144
Calif. State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	21	29	0	0	30
San Diego State University	0	4	3	19	16	15	31	102	244	346	47	4	450
University of California San Diego	0	0	0	0	17	40	57	95	403	498	62	1	617
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	4	46	0	3	3	148	134	282	5	2	340
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	1	2	1	7	8	18	59	77	3	0	91
TOTAL	106	810	3,468	9,915	8,772	6,458	15,230	15,820	35,263	51,083	17,113	584	97,725

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.8
Number of FBI Index Crimes by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	2,187	2,273	2,465	13%	8%
Chula Vista	7,009	7,463	7,882	12%	6%
Coronado	566	407	635	12%	56%
El Cajon	3,854	4,776	4,894	27%	2%
Escondido	4,802	5,495	5,645	18%	3%
La Mesa	2,073	2,357	2,299	11%	-2%
National City	3,008	2,736	3,286	9%	20%
Oceanside	5,229	6,964	6,580	26%	-6%
San Diego	49,585	50,124	53,748	8%	7%
Sheriff - Total	17,740	20,948	21,284	20%	2%
Del Mar	232	254	263	13%	4%
Encinitas	1,390	1,597	1,527	10%	-4%
Imperial Beach	862	836	999	16%	19%
Lemon Grove	858	983	975	14%	-1%
Poway	922	971	936	2%	-4%
San Marcos	1,589	1,470	1,680	6%	14%
Santee	1,344	1,380	1,454	8%	5%
Solana Beach	298	401	318	7%	-21%
Vista	2,742	3,184	2,983	9%	-6%
Unincorporated	7,503	9,872	10,149	35%	3%
Alpine	589	734	700	19%	-5%
Fallbrook	808	969	1,175	45%	21%
Lakeside	989	1,294	1,353	37%	5%
Ramona	404	509	729	80%	43%
Spring Valley	1,471	1,990	1,747	19%	-12%
Valley Center	276	498	624	126%	25%
Other Unincorporated	2,966	3,878	3,821	29%	-1%
California Highway Patrol	144	134	144	0%	7%
California State University San Marcos	30	31	33	--	6%
San Diego State University	450	730	695	54%	-5%
University of California San Diego	617	493	574	-7%	16%
San Diego Harbor Police	340	337	352	4%	4%
State Parks and Recreation	91	99	113	24%	14%
TOTAL	97,725	105,367	110,629	13%	5%

NOTES: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. The FBI Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.9
Number of California Crime Index Crimes by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	863	877	1,020	18%	16%
Chula Vista	3,468	3,730	3,928	13%	5%
Coronado	162	174	211	30%	21%
El Cajon	1,831	2,220	2,594	42%	17%
Escondido	2,205	2,384	2,551	16%	7%
La Mesa	874	947	1,085	24%	15%
National City	1,644	1,636	1,879	14%	15%
Oceanside	2,496	3,140	2,943	18%	-6%
San Diego	23,468	25,547	28,009	19%	10%
Sheriff - Total	9,234	11,069	11,598	26%	5%
Del Mar	97	113	137	41%	21%
Encinitas	659	724	723	10%	<-1%
Imperial Beach	467	520	561	20%	8%
Lemon Grove	476	597	614	29%	3%
Poway	388	434	407	5%	-6%
San Marcos	792	827	915	16%	11%
Santee	585	611	630	8%	3%
Solana Beach	153	189	161	5%	-15%
Vista	1,386	1,594	1,690	22%	6%
Unincorporated	4,231	5,460	5,760	36%	5%
Alpine	360	382	376	4%	-2%
Fallbrook	450	548	614	36%	12%
Lakeside	549	679	698	27%	3%
Ramona	181	245	331	83%	35%
Spring Valley	828	1,171	1,117	35%	-5%
Valley Center	161	301	365	127%	21%
Other Unincorporated	1,702	2,134	2,259	33%	6%
California Highway Patrol	101	87	91	-10%	5%
California State University San Marcos	1	6	8	--	--
San Diego State University	104	127	224	115%	76%
University of California San Diego	119	105	124	4%	18%
San Diego Harbor Police	58	23	40	-31%	--
State Parks and Recreation	14	43	53	--	23%
TOTAL	46,642	52,115	56,358	21%	8%

NOTES: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. The California Crime Index (CCI) includes all FBI Index crimes **except larceny theft**. Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.10
Number of Violent Crimes by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	201	210	266	32%	27%
Chula Vista	1,024	891	776	-24%	-13%
Coronado	38	27	35	-8%	--
El Cajon	572	543	555	-3%	2%
Escondido	607	608	591	-3%	-3%
La Mesa	199	207	173	-13%	-16%
National City	555	550	546	-2%	-1%
Oceanside	942	1,116	1,090	16%	-2%
San Diego	7,410	7,193	7,366	-1%	2%
Sheriff - Total	2,662	2,658	2,535	-5%	-5%
Del Mar	21	20	10	--	--
Encinitas	182	177	150	-18%	-15%
Imperial Beach	173	162	144	-17%	-11%
Lemon Grove	133	154	145	9%	-6%
Poway	102	97	78	-24%	-20%
San Marcos	189	191	205	8%	7%
Santee	154	138	129	-16%	-7%
Solana Beach	34	28	20	--	--
Vista	414	396	381	-8%	-4%
Unincorporated	1,260	1,295	1,273	1%	-2%
Alpine	108	75	66	-39%	-12%
Fallbrook	111	134	107	-4%	-20%
Lakeside	156	158	162	4%	3%
Ramona	53	58	93	75%	60%
Spring Valley	280	292	274	-2%	-6%
Valley Center	58	92	80	38%	-13%
Other Unincorporated	494	486	491	-1%	1%
California Highway Patrol	10	1	11	--	--
California State University San Marcos	0	0	1	--	--
San Diego State University	26	13	32	--	--
University of California San Diego	0	4	7	--	--
San Diego Harbor Police	50	9	13	--	--
State Parks and Recreation	3	2	10	--	--
TOTAL	14,299	14,032	14,007	-2%	<-1%

NOTES: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.11
Number of Simple Assaults by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	387	587	514	33%	-12%
Chula Vista	1,863	1,860	1,743	-6%	-6%
Coronado	56	22	61	9%	--
El Cajon	1,204	1,153	913	-24%	-21%
Escondido	992	1,220	1,166	18%	-4%
La Mesa	413	369	414	<1%	12%
National City	831	568	657	-21%	16%
Oceanside	1,732	1,708	1,616	-7%	-5%
San Diego	9,644	10,346	10,344	7%	<-1%
Sheriff - Total	4,858	5,909	6,356	31%	8%
Del Mar	30	26	23	--	--
Encinitas	261	296	298	14%	1%
Imperial Beach	342	271	321	-6%	18%
Lemon Grove	182	205	245	35%	20%
Poway	227	246	235	4%	-4%
San Marcos	305	389	401	31%	3%
Santee	343	441	415	21%	-6%
Solana Beach	45	50	41	-9%	-18%
Vista	551	726	657	19%	-10%
Unincorporated	2,572	3,259	3,720	45%	14%
Alpine	167	164	163	-2%	-1%
Fallbrook	182	207	274	51%	32%
Ramona	164	179	264	61%	47%
Valley Center	85	148	165	94%	11%
Other Unincorporated	1,974	2,561	2,854	45%	11%
California Highway Patrol	2	12	3	--	--
California State University San Marcos	0	0	2	--	--
San Diego State University	51	33	32	-37%	-3%
University of California San Diego	15	21	23	--	--
San Diego Harbor Police	6	38	39	--	3%
State Parks and Recreation	3	0	1	--	--
TOTAL	22,057	23,847	23,885	8%	<1%

NOTES: Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding. If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. Simple assaults include those events in which no weapon was used and no serious injury occurred. Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.12
Total Assaults, Percent Aggravated and Simple by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2003**

	Total Assaults	Percent Aggravated	Percent Simple
Carlsbad	698	26%	74%
Chula Vista	2,215	21%	79%
Coronado	88	31%	69%
El Cajon	1,267	28%	72%
Escondido	1,545	25%	75%
La Mesa	507	18%	82%
National City	1,006	35%	65%
Oceanside	2,303	30%	70%
San Diego	15,613	34%	66%
Sheriff - Total	8,137	22%	78%
Del Mar	27	15%	85%
Encinitas	398	25%	75%
Imperial Beach	423	24%	76%
Lemon Grove	335	27%	73%
Poway	297	21%	79%
San Marcos	539	26%	74%
Santee	511	19%	81%
Solana Beach	53	23%	77%
Vista	884	26%	74%
Unincorporated	4,670	20%	80%
Alpine	217	25%	75%
Fallbrook	349	21%	79%
Ramona	343	23%	77%
Valley Center	229	28%	72%
Other Unincorporated	3,240	12%	88%
California Highway Patrol	14	79%	21%
California State University San Marcos	3	--	--
San Diego State University	50	36%	64%
University of California San Diego	26	12%	88%
San Diego Harbor Police	48	19%	81%
State Parks and Recreation	11	100%	0%
TOTAL	33,531	29%	71%

NOTES: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. Aggravated assault includes use of weapon and serious injury. Simple assaults include those events in which no weapon was used and no serious injury occurred. Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.13
Number of Property Crimes by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	1,986	2,063	2,199	11%	7%
Chula Vista	5,985	6,572	7,106	19%	8%
Coronado	528	380	600	14%	58%
El Cajon	3,282	4,233	4,339	32%	3%
Escondido	4,195	4,887	5,054	20%	3%
La Mesa	1,874	2,150	2,126	13%	-1%
National City	2,453	2,186	2,740	12%	25%
Oceanside	4,287	5,848	5,490	28%	-6%
San Diego	42,175	42,931	46,382	10%	8%
Sheriff - Total	15,078	18,290	18,749	24%	3%
Del Mar	211	234	253	20%	8%
Encinitas	1,208	1,420	1,377	14%	-3%
Imperial Beach	689	674	855	24%	27%
Lemon Grove	725	829	830	14%	<1%
Poway	820	874	858	5%	-2%
San Marcos	1,400	1,279	1,475	5%	15%
Santee	1,190	1,242	1,325	11%	7%
Solana Beach	264	373	298	13%	-20%
Vista	2,328	2,788	2,602	12%	-7%
Unincorporated	6,243	8,577	8,876	42%	3%
Alpine	481	659	634	32%	-4%
Fallbrook	697	835	1,068	53%	28%
Lakeside	833	1,136	1,191	43%	5%
Ramona	351	451	636	81%	41%
Spring Valley	1,191	1,698	1,473	24%	-13%
Valley Center	218	406	544	150%	34%
Other Unincorporated	2,472	3,392	3,330	35%	-2%
California Highway Patrol	134	133	133	-1%	0%
California State University San Marcos	30	31	32	--	3%
San Diego State University	424	717	663	56%	-8%
University of California San Diego	617	489	567	-8%	16%
San Diego Harbor Police	290	328	339	17%	3%
State Parks and Recreation	88	97	103	17%	6%
TOTAL	83,426	91,335	96,622	16%	6%

NOTES: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, the percent change are omitted. Property crime includes burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.14
Number of Arsons by Type of Property
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Structural					
Single Residential	75	47	52	-31%	11%
Other Residential	51	46	50	-2%	9%
Storage	18	13	15	--	--
Industrial/Manufacturing	5	4	10	--	--
Other Commercial	53	40	72	36%	80%
Community/Public	46	61	59	28%	-3%
Other Structure	48	35	42	-13%	20%
Total Structure	296	246	300	1%	22%
Mobile					
Motor Vehicles	145	198	162	12%	-18%
Other Mobile Property	18	23	18	--	--
Total Mobile	163	221	180	10%	-19%
Other Property					
	125	118	101	-19%	-14%
TOTAL	584	585	581	-1%	-1%

NOTES: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. "Other" arsons include willful or malicious burning of property, such as crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside of structures.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.15
Dollar Value of Property Stolen by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	\$3,660,544	\$5,976,114	\$4,747,521	30%	-21%
Chula Vista	14,691,502	19,140,233	21,077,209	43%	10%
Coronado	801,052	1,073,144	1,098,738	37%	2%
El Cajon	6,693,847	9,553,053	10,990,497	64%	15%
Escondido	7,047,041	9,016,970	10,367,309	47%	15%
La Mesa	3,949,559	4,222,395	4,726,482	20%	12%
National City	5,219,378	6,232,461	7,781,552	49%	25%
Oceanside	6,875,163	10,053,496	10,165,738	48%	1%
San Diego	99,246,076	111,867,154	117,944,595	19%	5%
Sheriff - Total	30,929,984	37,516,539	43,979,335	42%	17%
Del Mar	931,947	598,016	1,139,179	22%	90%
Encinitas	2,450,558	3,260,550	3,443,463	41%	6%
Imperial Beach	1,216,288	1,574,371	1,521,599	25%	-3%
Lemon Grove	1,433,730	1,610,835	2,735,580	91%	70%
Poway	1,504,493	2,627,369	1,648,910	10%	-37%
San Marcos	2,608,446	500,781	3,069,057	18%	513%
Santee	1,974,404	2,063,003	2,181,878	11%	6%
Solana Beach	836,816	-834,232	938,387	12%	n/a
Vista	4,043,857	4,662,310	4,679,623	16%	<1%
Unincorporated	13,929,445	21,453,536	22,621,659	62%	5%
Alpine	1,228,751	1,583,876	1,420,591	16%	-10%
Fallbrook	1,202,121	2,011,018	2,079,891	73%	3%
Ramona	615,284	842,234	966,123	57%	15%
Valley Center	429,305	1,183,306	1,571,791	266%	33%
Other Unincorporated	10,453,984	15,833,102	16,583,263	59%	5%
California Highway Patrol	359,417	449,626	549,146	53%	22%
California State University San Marcos	20,795	16,642	20,205	-3%	21%
San Diego State University	535,162	789,186	1,227,416	129%	56%
University of California San Diego	666,375	632,295	563,345	-15%	-11%
San Diego Harbor Police	466,453	507,707	820,205	76%	62%
State Parks and Recreation	57,896	106,602	156,069	170%	46%
TOTAL	\$181,220,244	\$217,153,617	\$236,215,362	30%	9%

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.16
Dollar Value of Property Recovered by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	\$939,699	\$1,614,996	\$1,874,566	99%	16%
Chula Vista	7,598,760	9,608,969	10,934,848	44%	14%
Coronado	196,672	391,693	266,006	35%	-32%
El Cajon	3,097,408	4,225,323	5,693,758	84%	35%
Escondido	4,017,171	4,527,605	5,911,480	47%	31%
La Mesa	1,617,521	2,025,927	2,736,655	69%	35%
National City	2,830,999	3,368,472	4,739,855	67%	41%
Oceanside	2,551,219	5,076,987	4,147,335	63%	-18%
San Diego	42,774,723	50,334,081	55,751,532	30%	11%
Sheriff - Total	12,234,716	14,527,295	14,499,583	19%	<-1%
Del Mar	246,188	165,810	454,485	85%	174%
Encinitas	937,304	1,235,960	1,328,312	42%	7%
Imperial Beach	531,177	538,050	447,717	-16%	-17%
Lemon Grove	727,466	778,586	944,248	30%	21%
Poway	507,030	637,002	541,762	7%	-15%
San Marcos	1,087,412	729,730	1,001,022	-8%	37%
Santee	684,534	694,393	810,322	18%	17%
Solana Beach	320,679	350,518	285,237	-11%	-19%
Vista	1,734,512	1,851,620	1,786,770	3%	-4%
Unincorporated	5,458,414	7,545,626	6,899,708	26%	-9%
Alpine	623,878	684,460	476,580	-24%	-30%
Fallbrook	290,379	542,840	467,803	61%	-14%
Ramona	230,421	288,356	225,376	-2%	-22%
Valley Center	129,373	396,386	411,484	218%	4%
Other Unincorporated	4,184,363	5,633,584	5,318,465	27%	-6%
California Highway Patrol	124,116	250,722	104,620	-16%	-58%
California State University San Marcos	0	0	310	--	--
San Diego State University	294,573	213,812	652,813	122%	205%
University of California San Diego	216,546	261,602	184,455	-15%	-29%
San Diego Harbor Police	42,093	40,281	79,346	89%	97%
State Parks and Recreation	15	29,917	28,500	--	-5%
TOTAL	\$78,536,231	\$96,497,682	\$107,605,662	37%	12%

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.17
Property Recovery Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Difference	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	26%	27%	39%	13%	12%
Chula Vista	52%	50%	52%	0%	2%
Coronado	25%	36%	24%	-1%	-12%
El Cajon	46%	44%	52%	6%	8%
Escondido	57%	50%	57%	0%	7%
La Mesa	41%	48%	58%	17%	10%
National City	54%	54%	61%	7%	7%
Oceanside	37%	50%	41%	4%	-9%
San Diego	43%	45%	47%	4%	2%
Sheriff - Total	40%	39%	33%	-7%	-6%
Del Mar	26%	28%	40%	14%	12%
Encinitas	38%	38%	39%	1%	1%
Imperial Beach	44%	34%	29%	-15%	-5%
Lemon Grove	51%	48%	35%	-16%	-13%
Poway	34%	24%	33%	-1%	9%
San Marcos	42%	146%	33%	-9%	-113%
Santee	35%	34%	37%	2%	3%
Solana Beach	38%	-42%	30%	-8%	72%
Vista	43%	40%	38%	-5%	-2%
Unincorporated	39%	35%	31%	-8%	-4%
Alpine	51%	43%	34%	-17%	-9%
Fallbrook	24%	27%	22%	-2%	-5%
Ramona	37%	34%	23%	-14%	-11%
Valley Center	30%	33%	26%	-4%	-7%
Other Unincorporated	39%	35%	31%	-8%	-4%
California Highway Patrol	35%	56%	19%	-16%	-37%
California State University San Marcos	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%
San Diego State University	55%	27%	53%	-2%	26%
University of California San Diego	32%	41%	33%	1%	-8%
San Diego Harbor Police	9%	8%	10%	1%	2%
State Parks and Recreation	0%	28%	18%	18%	-10%
TOTAL	43%	44%	46%	3%	2%

NOTES: Clearance rates that exceed 100 percent result when the dollar value of property recovered in a particular year equals more than the amount of stolen property in that same year. Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.18
FBI Index Crime Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Difference	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	23%	19%	21%	-2%	2%
Chula Vista	26%	17%	16%	-10%	-1%
Coronado	24%	10%	16%	-8%	6%
El Cajon	33%	19%	17%	-16%	-2%
Escondido	23%	18%	18%	-5%	0%
La Mesa	20%	19%	19%	-1%	0%
National City	21%	18%	16%	-5%	-2%
Oceanside	21%	16%	15%	-6%	-1%
San Diego	20%	18%	15%	-5%	-3%
Sheriff - Total	21%	18%	13%	-8%	-5%
Del Mar	9%	6%	3%	-6%	-3%
Encinitas	17%	16%	11%	-6%	-5%
Imperial Beach	21%	19%	12%	-9%	-7%
Lemon Grove	26%	22%	15%	-11%	-7%
Poway	25%	22%	15%	-10%	-7%
San Marcos	16%	19%	13%	-3%	-6%
Santee	22%	22%	16%	-6%	-6%
Solana Beach	10%	10%	6%	-4%	-4%
Vista	21%	17%	14%	-7%	-3%
Unincorporated	22%	18%	14%	-8%	-4%
Alpine	22%	20%	12%	-10%	-8%
Fallbrook	14%	18%	9%	-5%	-9%
Ramona	25%	24%	19%	-6%	-5%
Valley Center	21%	17%	9%	-12%	-8%
Other Unincorporated	42%	33%	26%	-16%	-7%
California Highway Patrol	16%	0%	5%	-11%	5%
California State University San Marcos	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
San Diego State University	9%	7%	12%	3%	5%
University of California San Diego	3%	7%	9%	6%	2%
San Diego Harbor Police	17%	14%	10%	-7%	-4%
State Parks and Recreation	2%	3%	2%	0%	-1%
TOTAL	21%	18%	15%	-6%	-3%

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.19
California Crime Index (CCI) Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Difference	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	20%	20%	23%	3%	3%
Chula Vista	29%	16%	13%	-16%	-3%
Coronado	35%	18%	28%	-7%	10%
El Cajon	35%	24%	17%	-18%	-7%
Escondido	24%	24%	20%	-4%	-4%
La Mesa	27%	28%	20%	-7%	-8%
National City	22%	18%	15%	-7%	-3%
Oceanside	27%	22%	20%	-7%	-2%
San Diego	26%	22%	18%	-8%	-4%
Sheriff - Total	28%	24%	16%	-12%	-8%
Del Mar	12%	11%	6%	-6%	-5%
Encinitas	23%	21%	11%	-12%	-10%
Imperial Beach	32%	26%	19%	-13%	-7%
Lemon Grove	35%	27%	17%	-18%	-10%
Poway	30%	27%	18%	-12%	-9%
San Marcos	23%	27%	15%	-8%	-12%
Santee	26%	25%	16%	-10%	-9%
Solana Beach	17%	10%	6%	-11%	-4%
Vista	27%	23%	15%	-12%	-8%
Unincorporated	29%	25%	16%	-13%	-9%
Alpine	30%	25%	16%	-14%	-9%
Fallbrook	17%	27%	14%	-3%	-13%
Ramona	32%	36%	16%	-16%	-20%
Valley Center	31%	26%	13%	-18%	-13%
Other Unincorporated	55%	44%	31%	-24%	-13%
California Highway Patrol	20%	0%	7%	-13%	7%
California State University San Marcos	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
San Diego State University	15%	16%	9%	-6%	-7%
University of California San Diego	3%	7%	8%	5%	1%
San Diego Harbor Police	69%	30%	35%	-34%	5%
State Parks and Recreation	14%	7%	4%	-10%	-3%
TOTAL	26%	22%	17%	-9%	-5%

NOTES: The CCI includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.20
Violent Crime Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Difference	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	45%	47%	51%	6%	4%
Chula Vista	72%	41%	42%	-30%	1%
Coronado	87%	52%	66%	-21%	14%
El Cajon	79%	58%	46%	-33%	-12%
Escondido	57%	55%	51%	-6%	-4%
La Mesa	72%	66%	62%	-10%	-4%
National City	41%	39%	34%	-7%	-5%
Oceanside	53%	47%	36%	-17%	-11%
San Diego	64%	60%	52%	-12%	-8%
Sheriff - Total	65%	64%	43%	-22%	-21%
Del Mar	52%	50%	20%	-32%	-30%
Encinitas	57%	54%	29%	-28%	-25%
Imperial Beach	65%	60%	48%	-17%	-12%
Lemon Grove	75%	56%	39%	-36%	-17%
Poway	80%	61%	47%	-33%	-14%
San Marcos	71%	76%	42%	-29%	-34%
Santee	66%	75%	43%	-23%	-32%
Solana Beach	47%	32%	35%	-12%	3%
Vista	57%	59%	38%	-19%	-21%
Unincorporated	67%	67%	46%	-21%	-21%
Alpine	74%	63%	45%	-29%	-18%
Fallbrook	50%	77%	41%	-9%	-36%
Ramona	75%	88%	33%	-42%	-55%
Valley Center	66%	57%	41%	-25%	-16%
Other Unincorporated	127%	126%	91%	-36%	-35%
California Highway Patrol	80%	0%	55%	-25%	55%
California State University San Marcos	--	--	--	--	--
San Diego State University	35%	31%	19%	-16%	-12%
University of California San Diego	--	--	57%	--	--
San Diego Harbor Police	74%	67%	77%	3%	10%
State Parks and Recreation	67%	50%	10%	-57%	-40%
TOTAL	63%	57%	48%	-15%	-9%

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.21
Property Crime Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Difference	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	21%	16%	17%	-4%	1%
Chula Vista	18%	14%	13%	-5%	-1%
Coronado	20%	7%	13%	-7%	6%
El Cajon	26%	14%	14%	-12%	0%
Escondido	18%	14%	14%	-4%	0%
La Mesa	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%
National City	16%	13%	12%	-4%	-1%
Oceanside	14%	10%	10%	-4%	0%
San Diego	12%	11%	9%	-3%	-2%
Sheriff - Total	13%	12%	9%	-4%	-3%
Del Mar	4%	3%	3%	-1%	0%
Encinitas	11%	11%	9%	-2%	-2%
Imperial Beach	10%	9%	6%	-4%	-3%
Lemon Grove	17%	16%	11%	-6%	-5%
Poway	19%	17%	12%	-7%	-5%
San Marcos	8%	11%	9%	1%	-2%
Santee	16%	16%	13%	-3%	-3%
Solana Beach	5%	8%	4%	-1%	-4%
Vista	14%	12%	10%	-4%	-2%
Unincorporated	13%	11%	9%	-4%	-2%
Alpine	11%	15%	9%	-2%	-6%
Fallbrook	8%	9%	6%	-2%	-3%
Ramona	17%	16%	17%	0%	1%
Valley Center	9%	8%	5%	-4%	-3%
Other Unincorporated	26%	19%	16%	-10%	-3%
California Highway Patrol	11%	0%	1%	-10%	1%
California State University San Marcos	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
San Diego State University	7%	7%	12%	5%	5%
University of California San Diego	3%	7%	9%	6%	2%
San Diego Harbor Police	7%	13%	7%	0%	-6%
State Parks and Recreation	0%	2%	1%	1%	-1%
TOTAL	14%	12%	11%	-3%	-1%

NOTES: Data for November and December 2003 for the Coast District of California Parks and Recreation were not available for this report. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff-Total," "Unincorporated," and "Other Unincorporated," please see the note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.22
Number of Crimes by Offense
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Violent Crime Total	14,299	14,032	14,007	-2%	<-1%
Homicide	106	87	130	23%	49%
Rape	810	798	856	6%	7%
Robbery	3,468	3,342	3,375	-3%	1%
Aggravated Assault	9,915	9,805	9,646	-3%	-2%
Property Crime Total	83,426	91,335	96,622	16%	6%
Burglary	15,230	18,199	18,885	24%	4%
Larceny Theft	51,083	53,252	54,271	6%	2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	17,113	19,884	23,466	37%	18%
FBI INDEX	97,725	105,367	110,629	13%	5%
CCI	46,642	52,115	56,358	21%	8%

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.23
Number of Crimes by Offense
Carlsbad, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	0	1	4	--	--
Rape	17	16	14	--	--
Robbery	40	49	64	60%	31%
Aggravated Assault	144	144	184	28%	28%
Burglary	434	426	496	14%	16%
Larceny Theft	1,324	1,396	1,445	9%	4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	228	241	258	13%	7%
FBI INDEX	2,187	2,273	2,465	13%	8%
CCI	863	877	1,020	18%	16%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.24
Number of Crimes by Offense
Chula Vista, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	10	5	7	--	--
Rape	47	50	48	2%	-4%
Robbery	300	257	249	-17%	-3%
Aggravated Assault	667	579	472	-29%	-18%
Burglary	977	1,068	1,004	3%	-6%
Larceny Theft	3,541	3,733	3,954	12%	6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,467	1,771	2,148	46%	21%
FBI INDEX	7,009	7,463	7,882	12%	6%
CCI	3,468	3,730	3,928	13%	5%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.25
Number of Crimes by Offense
Coronado, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	0	0	0	--	--
Rape	2	7	5	--	--
Robbery	10	7	3	--	--
Aggravated Assault	26	13	27	--	--
Burglary	77	101	104	35%	3%
Larceny Theft	404	233	424	5%	82%
Motor Vehicle Theft	47	46	72	53%	57%
FBI INDEX	566	407	635	12%	56%
CCI	162	174	211	30%	21%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.26
Number of Crimes by Offense
El Cajon, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	3	3	4	--	--
Rape	32	56	43	34%	-23%
Robbery	122	125	154	26%	23%
Aggravated Assault	415	359	354	-15%	-1%
Burglary	578	785	887	53%	13%
Larceny Theft	2,023	2,556	2,300	14%	-10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	681	892	1,152	69%	29%
FBI INDEX	3,854	4,776	4,894	27%	2%
CCI	1,831	2,220	2,594	42%	17%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.27
Number of Crimes by Offense
Escondido, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	3	4	5	--	--
Rape	41	40	46	12%	15%
Robbery	153	165	161	5%	-2%
Aggravated Assault	410	399	379	-8%	-5%
Burglary	616	960	963	56%	<1%
Larceny Theft	2,597	3,111	3,094	19%	-1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	982	816	997	2%	22%
FBI INDEX	4,802	5,495	5,645	18%	3%
CCI	2,205	2,384	2,551	16%	7%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.28
Number of Crimes by Offense
La Mesa, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	1	2	2	--	--
Rape	12	11	12	--	--
Robbery	80	89	66	-18%	-26%
Aggravated Assault	106	105	93	-12%	-11%
Burglary	316	375	358	13%	-5%
Larceny Theft	1,199	1,410	1,214	1%	-14%
Motor Vehicle Theft	359	365	554	54%	52%
FBI INDEX	2,073	2,357	2,299	11%	-2%
CCI	874	947	1,085	24%	15%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.29
Number of Crimes by Offense
National City, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	5	4	9	--	--
Rape	30	32	33	--	3%
Robbery	180	156	155	-14%	-1%
Aggravated Assault	340	358	349	3%	-3%
Burglary	408	397	337	-17%	-15%
Larceny Theft	1,364	1,100	1,407	3%	28%
Motor Vehicle Theft	681	689	996	46%	45%
FBI INDEX	3,008	2,736	3,286	9%	20%
CCI	1,644	1,636	1,879	14%	15%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.30
Number of Crimes by Offense
Oceanside, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	7	5	8	--	--
Rape	94	75	63	-33%	-16%
Robbery	185	285	332	79%	16%
Aggravated Assault	656	751	687	5%	-9%
Burglary	1,060	1,109	1,114	5%	<-1%
Larceny Theft	2,733	3,824	3,637	33%	-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	494	915	739	50%	-19%
FBI INDEX	5,229	6,964	6,580	26%	-6%
CCI	2,496	3,140	2,943	18%	-6%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.31
Number of Crimes by Offense
San Diego, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	57	47	65	14%	38%
Rape	354	330	406	15%	23%
Robbery	1,812	1,627	1,626	-10%	<-1%
Aggravated Assault	5,187	5,189	5,269	2%	2%
Burglary	6,568	7,639	8,076	23%	6%
Larceny Theft	26,117	24,577	25,739	-1%	5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,490	10,715	12,567	32%	17%
FBI INDEX	49,585	50,124	53,748	8%	7%
CCI	23,468	25,547	28,009	19%	10%

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.32
Number of Crimes by Offense
Total Sheriff, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	20	16	26	--	--
Rape	177	178	178	1%	0%
Robbery	578	574	550	-5%	-4%
Aggravated Assault	1,887	1,890	1,781	-6%	-6%
Burglary	4,092	5,205	5,387	32%	3%
Larceny Theft	8,506	9,879	9,686	14%	-2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,480	3,206	3,676	48%	15%
FBI INDEX	17,740	20,948	21,284	20%	2%
CCI	9,234	11,069	11,598	26%	5%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.33
Number of Crimes by Offense
Del Mar, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	0	0	0	--	--
Rape	1	1	3	--	--
Robbery	8	5	3	--	--
Aggravated Assault	12	14	4	--	--
Burglary	37	62	69	86%	11%
Larceny Theft	135	141	126	-7%	-11%
Motor Vehicle Theft	39	31	58	49%	87%
FBI INDEX	232	254	263	13%	4%
CCI	97	113	137	41%	21%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.34
Number of Crimes by Offense
Encinitas, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	0	0	0	--	--
Rape	8	13	10	--	--
Robbery	47	42	40	-15%	-5%
Aggravated Assault	127	122	100	-21%	-18%
Burglary	296	358	329	11%	-8%
Larceny Theft	731	873	804	10%	-8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	181	189	244	35%	29%
FBI INDEX	1,390	1,597	1,527	10%	-4%
CCI	659	724	723	10%	<-1%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.35
Number of Crimes by Offense
Imperial Beach, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	3	0	0	--	--
Rape	12	20	8	--	--
Robbery	46	28	34	-26%	--
Aggravated Assault	112	114	102	-9%	-11%
Burglary	161	170	236	47%	39%
Larceny Theft	395	316	438	11%	39%
Motor Vehicle Theft	133	188	181	36%	-4%
FBI INDEX	862	836	999	16%	19%
CCI	467	520	561	20%	8%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.36
Number of Crimes by Offense
Lemon Grove, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	0	0	1	--	--
Rape	4	8	4	--	--
Robbery	51	57	50	-2%	-12%
Aggravated Assault	78	89	90	15%	1%
Burglary	183	249	232	27%	-7%
Larceny Theft	382	386	361	-5%	-6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	160	194	237	48%	22%
FBI INDEX	858	983	975	14%	-1%
CCI	476	597	614	29%	3%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.37
Number of Crimes by Offense
Poway, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	1	0	2	--	--
Rape	7	5	3	--	--
Robbery	16	11	11	--	--
Aggravated Assault	78	81	62	-21%	-23%
Burglary	206	243	229	11%	-6%
Larceny Theft	534	537	529	-1%	-1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	80	94	100	25%	6%
FBI INDEX	922	971	936	2%	-4%
CCI	388	434	407	5%	-6%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.38
Number of Crimes by Offense
San Marcos, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	0	1	3	--	--
Rape	12	8	18	--	--
Robbery	46	46	46	0%	0%
Aggravated Assault	131	136	138	5%	1%
Burglary	386	437	440	14%	1%
Larceny Theft	797	643	765	-4%	19%
Motor Vehicle Theft	217	199	270	24%	36%
FBI INDEX	1,589	1,470	1,680	6%	14%
CCI	792	827	915	16%	11%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.39
Number of Crimes by Offense
Santee, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	1	0	0	--	--
Rape	12	11	15	--	--
Robbery	22	18	18	--	--
Aggravated Assault	119	109	96	-19%	-12%
Burglary	259	285	293	13%	3%
Larceny Theft	759	769	824	9%	7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	172	188	208	21%	11%
FBI INDEX	1,344	1,380	1,454	8%	5%
CCI	585	611	630	8%	3%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.40
Number of Crimes by Offense
Solana Beach, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	0	0	0	--	--
Rape	0	1	3	--	--
Robbery	19	13	5	--	--
Aggravated Assault	15	14	12	--	--
Burglary	72	112	103	43%	-8%
Larceny Theft	145	212	157	8%	-26%
Motor Vehicle Theft	47	49	38	-19%	-22%
FBI INDEX	298	401	318	7%	-21%
CCI	153	189	161	5%	-15%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.41
Number of Crimes by Offense
Vista, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	1	4	2	--	--
Rape	31	23	30	--	--
Robbery	113	112	122	8%	9%
Aggravated Assault	269	257	227	-16%	-12%
Burglary	609	786	835	37%	6%
Larceny Theft	1,356	1,590	1,293	-5%	-19%
Motor Vehicle Theft	363	412	474	31%	15%
FBI INDEX	2,742	3,184	2,983	9%	-6%
CCI	1,386	1,594	1,690	22%	6%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.42
Number of Crimes by Offense
Sheriff's Total Unincorporated, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	14	11	18	--	--
Rape	90	88	84	-7%	-5%
Robbery	210	242	221	5%	-9%
Aggravated Assault	946	954	950	<1%	<-1%
Burglary	1,883	2,503	2,621	39%	5%
Larceny Theft	3,272	4,412	4,389	34%	-1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,088	1,662	1,866	72%	12%
FBI INDEX	7,503	9,872	10,149	35%	3%
CCI	4,231	5,460	5,760	36%	5%

NOTES: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. For questions regarding areas included in "Sheriff's Total Unincorporated," please see note on Appendix Table C.1 or contact the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG (619-699-6912).

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.43
Number of Crimes by Offense
Alpine, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	3	3	0	--	--
Rape	7	4	1	--	--
Robbery	20	15	11	--	--
Aggravated Assault	78	53	54	-31%	2%
Burglary	156	165	164	5%	-1%
Larceny Theft	229	352	324	41%	-8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	96	142	146	52%	3%
FBI INDEX	589	734	700	19%	-5%
CCI	360	382	376	4%	-2%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.44
Number of Crimes by Offense
Fallbrook, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	1	2	1	--	--
Rape	10	11	10	--	--
Robbery	16	26	21	--	--
Aggravated Assault	84	95	75	-11%	-21%
Burglary	281	291	378	35%	30%
Larceny Theft	358	421	561	57%	33%
Motor Vehicle Theft	58	123	129	122%	5%
FBI INDEX	808	969	1,175	45%	21%
CCI	450	548	614	36%	12%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.45
Number of Crimes by Offense
Lakeside, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	3	0	1	--	--
Rape	19	9	11	--	--
Robbery	22	20	26	--	--
Aggravated Assault	112	129	124	11%	-4%
Burglary	240	290	268	12%	-8%
Larceny Theft	440	615	655	49%	7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	153	231	268	75%	16%
FBI INDEX	989	1,294	1,353	37%	5%
CCI	549	679	698	27%	3%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.46
Number of Crimes by Offense
Ramona, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	0	1	2	--	--
Rape	2	3	5	--	--
Robbery	3	12	7	--	--
Aggravated Assault	48	42	79	65%	88%
Burglary	91	126	184	102%	46%
Larceny Theft	223	264	398	78%	51%
Motor Vehicle Theft	37	61	54	46%	-11%
FBI INDEX	404	509	729	80%	43%
CCI	181	245	331	83%	35%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.47
Number of Crimes by Offense
Spring Valley, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	2	2	0	--	--
Rape	11	18	25	--	--
Robbery	86	87	81	-6%	-7%
Aggravated Assault	181	185	168	-7%	-9%
Burglary	298	455	399	34%	-12%
Larceny Theft	643	819	630	-2%	-23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	250	424	444	78%	5%
FBI INDEX	1,471	1,990	1,747	19%	-12%
CCI	828	1,171	1,117	35%	-5%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.48
Number of Crimes by Offense
Valley Center, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	1	2	1	--	--
Rape	4	4	2	--	--
Robbery	6	17	13	--	--
Aggravated Assault	47	69	64	36%	-7%
Burglary	82	129	169	106%	31%
Larceny Theft	115	197	259	125%	31%
Motor Vehicle Theft	21	80	116	--	45%
FBI INDEX	276	498	624	126%	25%
CCI	161	301	365	127%	21%

NOTE: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.49
Number of Crimes by Offense
Sheriff's Other Unincorporated, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Homicide	4	1	13	--	--
Rape	37	39	30	--	--
Robbery	57	65	62	9%	-5%
Aggravated Assault	396	381	386	-3%	1%
Burglary	735	1,047	1,059	44%	1%
Larceny Theft	1,264	1,744	1,562	24%	-10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	473	601	709	50%	18%
FBI INDEX	2,966	3,878	3,821	29%	-1%
CCI	1,702	2,134	2,259	33%	6%

NOTES: If comparison numbers are 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. Other Unincorporated is equal to the Unincorporated area minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

APPENDIX B
SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET TABLES

**Table B.1
Criminal Justice Budget by Category
San Diego Region, FY 1994-95 through FY 2003-04**

	FY 1994-95	FY 1995-96	FY 1996-97	FY 1997-98	FY 1998-99	FY 1999-2000	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04
Law Enforcement ¹	\$501,412,403	\$522,862,820	\$543,225,297	\$563,971,618	\$593,126,299	\$652,481,587	\$621,211,248	\$675,374,948	\$689,474,868	\$725,139,080
Prosecution - Total ²	88,083,608	99,424,303	111,708,618	121,131,942	137,781,124	148,824,373	151,183,846	108,460,796	104,591,105	111,002,472
District Attorney ²	77,766,250	88,755,228	100,515,222	110,584,435	126,651,957	137,356,452	139,035,750	95,499,951	91,643,603	98,302,530
City Attorney ³	10,317,358	10,669,075	11,193,396	10,547,507	11,129,167	11,467,921	12,148,096	12,960,845	12,947,502	12,699,942
Public Defense ⁴	54,508,535	56,619,238	55,592,278	56,075,847	56,757,969	59,861,357	58,114,043	58,746,048	59,247,087	64,828,550
Court-Related Total ⁶	107,282,042	109,410,994	111,306,926	56,821,201	1,385,827	1,348,054	1,564,763	1,431,997	1,457,840	1,074,183
Grand Jury	346,346	318,304	274,141	372,267	410,490	448,274	488,829	444,583	452,945	n/a
Pre-trial Services	964,994	1,018,112	987,677	936,369	975,337	899,780	1,075,934	987,414	1,004,895	1,074,183
Probation Field Services ⁷	37,396,483	40,452,253	44,838,164	43,132,412	59,010,779	72,955,741	90,978,508	105,909,903	112,363,227	105,683,057
Corrections Facilities ⁸	153,371,366	159,074,416	157,511,986	166,654,900	175,075,263	168,495,430	164,766,541	183,111,325	167,282,909	189,747,104
Other - Total ⁹	526,433	393,432	749,971	1,028,990	1,348,560	2,736,193	5,956,575	60,320,026	59,171,032	59,853,225
Public Safety Executive Office	n/a	n/a	395,578	674,830	859,903	2,241,179	5,402,912	3,912,336	5,831,340	5,211,639
Juvenile Justice Commission	142,976	142,841	100,783	117,691	121,761	67,161	135,051	144,792	73,974	105,671
CLERB (Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board)	383,457	250,591	253,610	236,469	366,895	427,853	418,612	413,350	405,614	493,102
Department of Child Support Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	55,849,548	52,860,104	54,042,813
TOTAL	\$942,580,870	\$988,237,456	\$1,024,933,240	\$1,008,816,910	\$1,024,485,821	\$1,106,702,735	\$1,093,775,524	\$1,193,355,043	\$1,193,588,068	\$1,257,327,671

NOTES: All expenditures are based upon salaries and benefits plus services and supplies. To reduce the impact of inflation on comparisons over time, data have been adjusted to be consistent with current dollars based upon the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In FY 1998-99, there was consolidation of the Municipal and Superior Courts, and the State assumed responsibility for court costs.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

**Table B.2
Criminal Justice Staffing by Category
San Diego Region, FY 1994-95 through FY 2003-04**

	FY 1994-95	FY 1995-96	FY 1996-97	FY 1997-98	FY 1998-99	FY 1999-2000	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04
Law Enforcement ¹	5,729.22	5,814.12	5,927.89	6,074.86	6,180.80	6,373.57	6,519.98	6,683.68	6,736.81	6,708.29
Sworn	3,978.10	4,058.27	4,153.60	4,245.82	4,302.75	4,507.09	4,610.00	4,705.08	4,718.75	4,739.75
Non-Sworn	1,751.12	1,755.85	1,774.29	1,829.04	1,878.05	1,866.48	1,909.98	1,978.60	2,018.06	1,968.54
District Attorney – Total	957.67	1,084.17	1,256.87	1,507.95	1,311.58	1,357.50	1,475.50	1,029.00	1,038.00	1,038.00
Attorneys	264.00	265.00	271.00	284.00	297.00	308.00	312.00	305.00	306.00	306.00
Investigators	177.00	178.00	184.00	189.00	194.00	196.00	203.00	208.00	209.00	209.00
Other	516.67	641.17	801.87	1,034.95	820.58	853.50	960.50	516.00	523.00	523.00
City Attorney - Total ³	145.00	146.25	150.25	152.25	152.25	154.25	156.25	159.30	159.30	160.00
Attorneys	54.50	52.75	54.75	56.75	56.75	57.75	57.75	60.05	60.05	60.05
Other	90.50	93.50	95.50	95.50	95.50	96.50	98.50	99.25	99.25	99.95
Prosecution - Total ²	1,102.67	1,230.42	1,407.12	1,660.20	1,463.83	1,511.75	1,631.75	1,188.30	1,197.30	1,198.00
Public Defense ⁴	438.00	474.08	472.00	446.00	460.50	462.00	454.00	471.00	471.00	471.00
Attorneys	261.00	277.00	275.00	255.00	246.00	261.00	259.00	260.00	261.00	261.00
Investigators	81.00	80.00	80.00	79.00	76.00	79.00	75.00	81.00	81.00	81.00
Other	96.00	117.08	117.00	112.00	138.50	122.00	120.00	130.00	129.00	129.00
Court-Related ⁶	1,528.00	1,565.00	1,575.00	1,592.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Probation Field Services ⁷	600.50	626.25	635.00	638.00	691.00	840.50	861.00	895.00	885.00	868.00
Probation Officers	368.00	384.25	395.00	400.00	426.00	569.75	595.00	608.00	595.00	563.00
Other	232.50	242.00	240.00	238.00	265.00	270.75	266.00	287.00	290.00	305.00
Corrections Facilities ⁸	2,132.16	2,166.25	2,206.25	2,372.25	2,405.75	2,324.16	2,231.00	2,218.50	2,229.00	2,474.00
Sheriff Sworn	297.00	299.00	296.75	294.00	290.00	233.00	218.00	202.00	191.00	184.00
Sheriff Corrections Officers	606.00	606.00	619.00	720.41	751.00	761.00	776.00	800.00	816.00	823.00
Probation Officers	457.50	483.00	512.25	548.00	558.00	475.00	369.00	363.00	380.00	602.00
City Jail Corrections	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	707.66	714.25	714.25	745.84	806.75	855.16	868.00	853.50	842.00	865.00
Other ⁹	6.24	4.54	7.50	10.00	14.00	13.50	15.00	510.50	916.00	806.00
Executive Office	n/a	n/a	4.00	4.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Juvenile Justice Commission	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board	4.24	2.54	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Department of Child Support Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	495.50	900.00	790.00
TOTAL	11,537	11,881	12,231	12,793	11,216	11,525	11,713	11,967	12,435	12,525

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Table B.3
Criminal Justice Budget by Category
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04

	FY 1999-2000	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Law Enforcement ¹	\$652,481,587	\$689,474,868	\$725,139,080	11%	5%
Prosecution					
District Attorney	137,356,452	91,643,603	98,302,530	-28%	7%
City Attorney ³	11,467,921	12,947,502	12,699,942	11%	-2%
Total Prosecution ²	148,824,373	104,591,105	111,002,472	-25%	6%
Public Defense ⁴	59,861,357	59,247,087	64,828,550	8%	9%
Court-Related					
Grand Jury	448,274	452,945	n/a	--	--
Pre-trial Services	899,780	1,004,895	1,074,183	19%	7%
Total Court-Related ⁶	1,348,054	1,457,840	1,074,183	-20%	-26%
Probation Field Services ⁷	72,955,741	112,363,227	105,683,057	45%	-6%
Corrections Facilities ⁸	168,495,430	167,282,909	189,747,104	13%	13%
Other ⁹	2,736,193	59,171,032	59,853,225	2087%	1%
TOTAL	\$1,106,702,735	\$1,193,588,068	\$1,257,327,671	14%	5%

NOTES: All expenditures are based upon salaries and benefits plus services and supplies. To reduce the impact of inflation on comparisons over time, data have been adjusted to be consistent with current dollars based upon the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for San Diego County.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Table B.4
Criminal Justice Staffing by Category
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04

	FY 1999-2000	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Law Enforcement ¹					
Total	6,373.57	6,736.81	6,708.29	5%	<-1%
Sworn	4,507.09	4,718.75	4,739.75	5%	<-1%
Non-Sworn	1,866.48	2,018.06	1,968.54	5%	-2%
District Attorney					
Total	1,357.50	1,038.00	1,038.00	-24%	0%
Attorneys	308.00	306.00	306.00	-1%	0%
Investigators	196.00	209.00	209.00	7%	0%
Other	853.50	523.00	523.00	-39%	0%
City Attorney ³					
Total	154.25	159.30	160.00	4%	<-1%
Attorneys	57.75	60.05	60.05	4%	0%
Other	96.50	99.25	99.95	4%	1%
Total Prosecution ²	1,511.75	1,197.30	1,198.00	-21%	<-1%
Public Defense ⁴					
Total	462.00	471.00	471.00	2%	0%
Attorneys	261.00	261.00	261.00	0%	0%
Investigators	79.00	81.00	81.00	3%	0%
Other	122.00	129.00	129.00	6%	0%
Probation Field Services ⁷					
Total	840.50	885.00	868.00	3%	-2%
Probation Officers	569.75	595.00	563.00	-1%	-5%
Other	270.75	290.00	305.00	13%	5%
Corrections Facilities ⁸					
Total	2,324.16	2,229.00	2,474.00	6%	11%
Sheriff Sworn	233.00	191.00	184.00	-21%	-4%
Sheriff Corrections Officers	761.00	816.00	823.00	8%	1%
Probation Officers	475.00	380.00	602.00	27%	58%
Other	855.16	842.00	865.00	1%	3%
Other ⁹					
Total	13.50	916.00	806.00	--	-12%
Executive Office	9.00	10.00	10.00	--	--
Juvenile Justice Commission	0.50	2.00	2.00	--	--
Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board	4.00	4.00	4.00	--	--
Department of Child Support Services ¹⁰	--	900.00	790.00	--	-12%
TOTAL	11,525	12,435	12,525	9%	1%

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Table B.5
Law Enforcement Agency Budgets by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04

	FY 1999-2000	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	\$14,635,883	\$16,665,651	\$17,451,196	19%	5%
Chula Vista	26,751,745	33,649,164	36,113,264	35%	7%
Coronado	5,716,935	6,150,070	6,351,573	11%	3%
El Cajon	20,308,413	21,025,337	22,353,952	10%	6%
Escondido	23,221,154	26,409,569	25,876,800	11%	-2%
La Mesa	8,445,292	9,590,395	9,802,678	16%	2%
National City	9,858,067	11,372,750	11,702,375	19%	3%
Oceanside	30,677,379	30,165,371	31,019,846	1%	3%
San Diego ¹⁰	287,479,753	277,471,472	278,276,820	-3%	<1%
Sheriff - Total	212,032,928	240,106,011	267,662,026	26%	11%
Court Services Bureau ⁵	33,239,726	35,739,079	40,993,896	23%	15%
Harbor Police	13,354,040	16,869,080	18,528,550	39%	10%
TOTAL	\$652,481,589	\$689,474,870	\$725,139,080	11%	5%

NOTES: All expenditures are based upon salaries and benefits plus services and supplies. To reduce the impact of inflation on comparisons over time, data have been adjusted to be consistent with current dollars based upon the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for San Diego County.

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Table B.6
Sworn Law Enforcement Agency Personnel by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04

	FY 1999-2000	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	96.00	107.00	107.00	11%	0%
Chula Vista	210.00	228.00	228.00	9%	0%
Coronado	43.00	44.00	43.00	0%	-2%
El Cajon	142.00	146.00	146.00	3%	0%
Escondido	158.00	162.00	163.00	3%	1%
La Mesa	65.00	66.00	66.00	2%	0%
National City	83.00	86.00	87.00	5%	1%
Oceanside	169.00	177.00	177.00	5%	0%
San Diego	2,064.00	2,104.00	2,104.00	2%	0%
Sheriff - Total	1,362.09	1,460.75	1,480.75	9%	1%
Court Services Bureau ⁵	366.00	395.00	395.00	8%	0%
Harbor Police	115.00	138.00	138.00	20%	0%
TOTAL	4,507.09	4,718.75	4,739.75	5%	<1%

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Table B.7
Non-Sworn Law Enforcement Agency Personnel by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04

	FY 1999-2000	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	38.00	41.00	41.00	8%	0%
Chula Vista	96.98	94.50	94.50	-3%	0%
Coronado	17.75	16.75	16.75	-6%	0%
El Cajon	66.00	74.50	73.73	12%	-1%
Escondido	67.00	69.00	67.00	0%	-3%
La Mesa	26.50	25.50	28.50	8%	12%
National City	35.00	35.00	35.00	0%	0%
Oceanside	82.00	95.00	97.00	18%	2%
San Diego ¹⁰	727.75	776.81	740.06	2%	-5%
Sheriff – Total	686.50	767.00	751.00	9%	-2%
Court Services Bureau ⁵	80.00	73.00	73.00	-9%	0%
Harbor Police	23.00	23.00	24.00	4%	4%
TOTAL	1,866.48	2,018.06	1,968.54	5%	-2%

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Table B.8
Total Law Enforcement Agency Personnel by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04

	FY 1999-2000	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	134.00	148.00	148.00	10%	0%
Chula Vista	306.98	322.50	322.50	5%	0%
Coronado	60.75	60.75	59.75	-2%	-2%
El Cajon	208.00	220.50	219.73	6%	<-1%
Escondido	225.00	231.00	230.00	2%	<-1%
La Mesa	91.50	91.50	94.50	3%	3%
National City	118.00	121.00	122.00	3%	1%
Oceanside	251.00	272.00	274.00	9%	1%
San Diego ¹⁰	2,791.75	2,880.81	2,844.06	2%	-1%
Sheriff – Total	2,048.59	2,227.75	2,231.75	9%	<1%
Court Services Bureau ⁵	446.00	468.00	468.00	5%	0%
Harbor Police	138.00	161.00	162.00	17%	1%
TOTAL	6,373.57	6,736.81	6,708.29	5%	<-1%

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

**Table B.9
Sworn and Non-Sworn Personnel by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, FY 2003-04**

	Sworn	Non-Sworn
Carlsbad	107.00	41.00
Chula Vista	228.00	94.50
Coronado	43.00	16.75
El Cajon	146.00	73.73
Escondido	163.00	67.00
La Mesa	66.00	28.50
National City	87.00	35.00
Oceanside	177.00	97.00
San Diego ¹⁰	2,104.00	740.06
Sheriff - Total	1,480.75	751.00
Court Services Bureau ⁵	395.00	73.00
Harbor Police	138.00	24.00
TOTAL	4,739.75	1,968.54

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

**Table B.10
Sworn Officers per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, FY 1999-2000, FY 2002-03, and FY 2003-04**

	FY 1999-2000	FY 2002-03	FY 2003-04	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	1.32	1.22	1.19	-10%	-2%
Chula Vista	1.28	1.20	1.14	-11%	-5%
Coronado	1.53	1.70	1.63	7%	-4%
El Cajon	1.52	1.52	1.51	-1%	-1%
Escondido	1.21	1.19	1.18	-2%	-1%
La Mesa	1.19	1.19	1.19	0%	0%
National City	1.55	1.48	1.46	-6%	-1%
Oceanside	1.07	1.06	1.04	-3%	-2%
San Diego	1.72	1.68	1.65	-4%	-2%
Sheriff - Total ¹	1.79	1.82	1.82	2%	0%
TOTAL	1.66	1.64	1.62	-2%	-1%

SOURCES: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

APPENDIX B NOTES

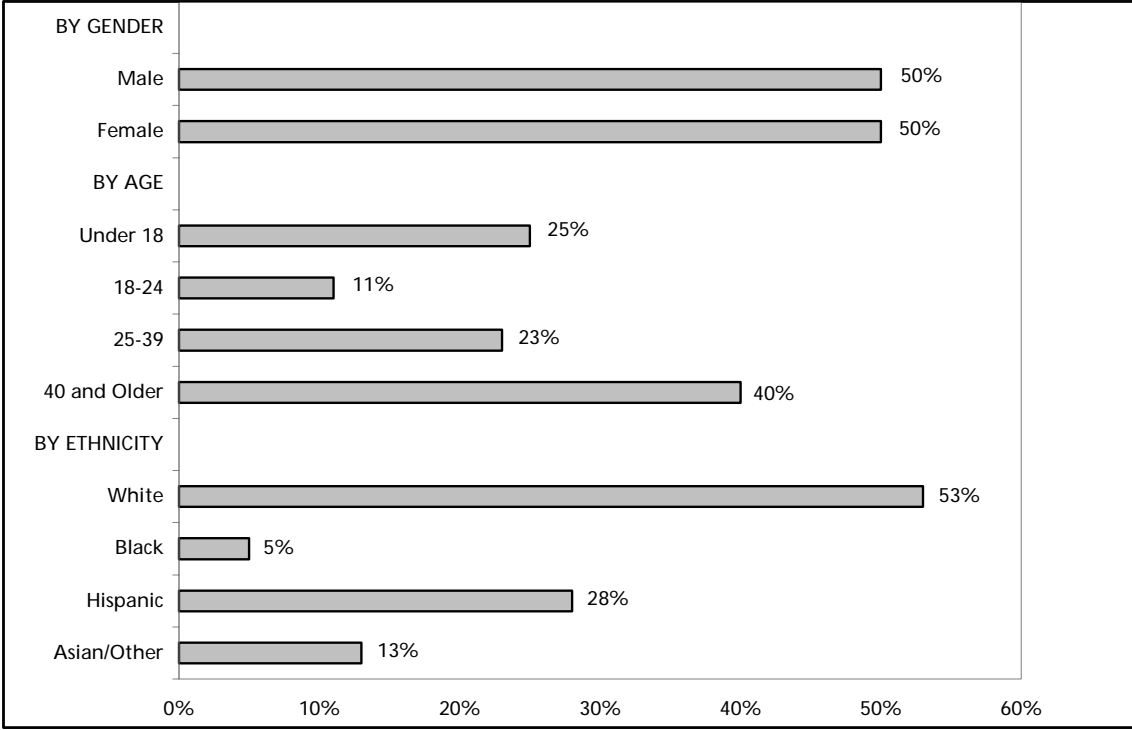
1. Does not include expenditures or staffing associated with detention facilities, but does include the Sheriff's Court Services Bureau.
2. "Prosecution" includes the offices of the San Diego County District Attorney and the San Diego City Attorney. The FY 1999-2000 and FY 2000-01 budgets each include approximately \$40 million and 400 staff positions associated with Child Support Enforcement. Beginning in FY 2001-02, this department became an independent county department.
3. For the San Diego City Attorney, only the Criminal Division is included in these budget figures.
4. "Public Defense" includes Office of the Public Defender, Alternative Defense Counsel/Conflicts Administration, and the Alternate Public Defender.
5. For fiscal years 1994-95 through 1998-99, the category of "Sheriff's Court Services Bureau" reflects only costs and staffing that were associated with the *former independent* Marshal's Department. Beginning in FY 1999-2000, the Marshal's Department was merged into the Sheriff's Department and budgeted as the Court Services Bureau, which is also responsible for expenditures and staffing related to the Sheriff's Transportation Unit.
6. For fiscal years 1994-95 through 1997-98, the category of "Court-Related" includes costs/staffing related to trial court operations for San Diego County, as well as for pretrial services and the Grand Jury. Beginning in FY 1998-99, when budgeted expenditures associated with trial court operations for San Diego County were assumed by the State of California, "Court-Related" includes **only** Pretrial Services and the Grand Jury. The current year (FY 2003-04) reflects only Pretrial Services because the Grand Jury budget is now included in the Finance and General Government budget.
7. For fiscal years 1999-2000 and later, "Probation Field Services" includes Programs and Special Operations.
8. "Corrections Facilities" includes institutions operated by Probation and the Sheriff's Department, as well as the City Jail (operated by Wackenhut for the City of San Diego through FY 1997-98). The Probation Department's portion of the "Corrections Facilities" category includes Adult and Juvenile Institutions and the Inmate Welfare Fund. (Prior to FY 1999-2000, Special Operations were also included.)
9. "Other" includes the San Diego County Executive Office, which was not budgeted separately until FY 1996-97; the Juvenile Justice Commission, established in May 1992

but not budgeted separately until FY 1994-95; and the Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board (CLERB).

10. For the San Diego Police Department, recruit positions **are included**.

APPENDIX C
POPULATION DATA

**Figure C.1
General Population, Proportions by Characteristics
San Diego Region, 2003**



NOTES: Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding. Demographic percentages in this graph reflect 2003 Department of Finance estimates based on the U.S. Census 2000. The ethnic groups are referred to as Hispanic, White, Black, Asian, and Other. While many people may prefer to identify themselves as African American rather than Black, Latino rather than Hispanic, or as a member of a particular ethnic group rather than White or Asian, SANDAG uses the terminology consistent with the 1990 Census questionnaire to ensure comparability with historical data.

SOURCES: Department of Finance; U.S. Census 2000; SANDAG

Table C.1
Population, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1999, 2002, and 2003

	1999	2002	2003	Change	
				1999-2003	2002-2003
Carlsbad	72,900	87,702	90,271	24%	3%
Chula Vista	164,200	190,271	199,680	22%	5%
Coronado	28,050	25,877	26,353	-6%	2%
El Cajon	93,600	96,194	96,664	3%	<1%
Escondido	130,100	136,473	138,015	6%	1%
La Mesa	54,500	55,448	55,688	2%	<1%
National City	53,700	57,921	59,774	11%	3%
Oceanside	157,400	166,646	169,805	8%	2%
San Diego	1,200,800	1,251,655	1,275,112	6%	2%
Sheriff - Total	758,825	802,786	812,558	7%	1%
Del Mar	4,420	4,482	4,503	2%	<1%
Encinitas	56,500	59,738	61,153	8%	2%
Imperial Beach	26,700	27,441	27,616	3%	1%
Lemon Grove	24,700	25,241	25,374	3%	1%
Poway	47,050	49,482	49,833	6%	1%
San Marcos	52,300	60,577	63,528	21%	5%
Santee	52,400	53,469	53,609	2%	<1%
Solana Beach	12,900	13,233	13,329	3%	1%
Vista	87,800	91,749	92,768	6%	1%
Unincorporated	394,055	417,374	420,845	7%	1%
Alpine	27,298	27,486	27,714	2%	1%
Fallbrook	45,839	48,305	48,706	6%	1%
Lakeside	53,473	52,286	52,719	-1%	1%
Ramona	32,970	34,407	34,693	5%	1%
Spring Valley	73,042	69,096	69,671	-5%	1%
Valley Center	21,186	21,918	22,102	4%	1%
Other Unincorporated	140,247	163,876	165,240	18%	1%
Camp Pendleton	36,745	37,532	37,659	2%	<1%
TOTAL	2,750,820	2,908,505	2,961,579	8%	2%
Occupied Households	962,397	1,017,030	1,032,736	7%	2%
Registered Vehicles	1,908,401	2,138,823	2,191,884	12%	2%
Female Population	1,347,902	1,454,253	1,480,790	10%	2%

NOTES: Population figures are based on U.S. Census 2000 and current California Department of Finance estimates. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. "Unincorporated" includes Alpine, Campo, Fallbrook, Julian, Lakeside, Pine Valley, Ramona, Ranchita, Spring Valley, and Valley Center, as well as the unincorporated areas of Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, San Marcos, Poway, Santee, and Vista. "Other Unincorporated" is equal to the unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCES: California Department of Finance; U.S. Census 2000; Department of Motor Vehicles; SANDAG

Table C.2
Population
Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2002

Rank by Population	Nationwide	288,368,698
1	New York, New York	8,084,693
2	Los Angeles, California	3,830,561
3	Chicago, Illinois	2,938,299
4	Houston, Texas	2,040,583
5	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,524,226
6	Phoenix, Arizona	1,404,938
7	San Diego, California	1,251,655
8	Dallas, Texas	1,241,481
9	San Antonio, Texas	1,195,592
10	Las Vegas, Nevada	1,153,546
11	Detroit, Michigan	961,987
12	San Jose, California	927,821
13	Honolulu, Hawaii	900,433
14	San Francisco, California	805,269
15	Indianapolis, Indiana	804,034
16	Jacksonville, Florida	769,253
17	Columbus, Ohio	715,739
18	Austin, Texas	685,784
19	Baltimore, Maryland	671,028
20	Memphis, Tennessee	662,441
21	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	605,600
22	Boston, Massachusetts	596,444
23	El Paso, Texas	588,750
24	Denver, Colorado	581,105
25	Seattle, Washington	580,089
26	Washington, D.C.	570,898
27	Nashville, Tennessee	560,596
28	Fort Worth, Texas	558,493
29	Portland, Oregon	544,604
30	Tucson, Arizona	517,607
31	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	512,448

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Justice; SANDAG

APPENDIX D
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Clearance: FBI Index crimes reported to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics can be cleared either by arrest or exceptional means. However, there is no distinction between those cleared by charging a suspect or "exceptional means" in the data presented on clearances (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1984).

Clearance by Arrest: A crime is "cleared by arrest" or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is:

1. arrested
2. charged with the commission of the offense
3. turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice)

Although no physical arrest is made, a clearance by arrest can be claimed when the offender is a person under 18 years of age and is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

Exceptional Clearance: In certain situations, law enforcement is not able to follow the three steps outlined under "clearance by arrest." Many times all leads have been exhausted and everything possible has been done in order to clear a case. If the following questions can *all* be answered "yes," the crime can then be cleared "exceptionally" for crime reporting purposes:

1. Has the investigation definitely established the identity of the offender?
2. Is there enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turnover to the court for prosecution?
3. Is the exact location of the offender known so that the subject could be taken into custody now?
4. Is there some reason outside law enforcement control that precludes arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender?

Clearance Rate: The number of crimes (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft) cleared by arrest or exceptional means, divided by total reported crimes in the same categories.

Crime Rate per 1,000 Population: The number of reported crimes (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft) divided by the population which has been divided by 1,000.

Victimization Rate: The ratio of reported crimes to the *target population* or *population at risk*. Specific populations are divided by the number of reported crimes related to that population (e.g.,

number of registered vehicles divided by number of vehicle thefts, or female population divided by number of reported rape incidents).

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR): A federal reporting system which provides data on crime based upon police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies in the nation. The Criminal Justice Statistics Center, a department within the California Department of Justice, collects and forwards the data for California to the federal program.

Crimes

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program offenses are divided into two groupings: Part I and Part II offenses. The FBI Index of crimes includes the Part I offenses defined below.

FBI Index Crimes include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Arson was added to the Index in 1979. In this report, the FBI Index refers to the first seven offenses, with arson data presented separately.

California Crime Index (CCI) is equal to the FBI Index *minus* larceny theft.

Crimes Against Persons (Violent Crimes) include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

- **Willful Homicide** — the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another (includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter).
- **Forcible Rape** — the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will (includes attempts to commit forcible rape).
- **Robbery** — the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by instilling fear.
- **Aggravated Assault** — the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon and/or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Crimes Against Property (Property Crimes) include burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

- **Burglary** — the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft (includes attempted burglary).
- **Larceny Theft** — the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (except embezzlement, fraud, forgery, or worthless checks), including attempts.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft** — the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

- **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.

Part II Offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I above. Part II crimes include the following offense types:

- **Other Assaults** — Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim (also known as simple assaults).
- **Forgery and Counterfeiting** — All offenses and attempted offenses dealing with the making of, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true (e.g., altering records, counterfeiting bills, tickets, credit cards, and other items), signing the name of another with intent to defraud, and other such crimes.
- **Fraud** — Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses, including attempts.
- **Embezzlement** — Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control, including attempts.
- **Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, and Possessing** — Includes all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as attempts to do so.
- **Vandalism** — Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any property, public or private, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control of the property. Offenses include cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.
- **Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.** — Involves weapon offenses and all attempts which are regulatory in nature, including: the manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; and aliens in possession of a deadly weapon.
- **Prostitution and Commercialized Vice** — Includes sex offenses and all attempts that are of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, and keeping a house of ill fame.
- **Sex Offenses** — Include offenses against chastity, common decency, and morals, such as adultery and fornication, incest, indecent exposure, sodomy, and statutory rape (no force); do not include forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.
- **Drug Abuse Violations** — Based on the narcotic used, includes violations of state and local laws regarding unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

- **Gambling** — Offenses related to promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling, such as bookmaking, numbers, and illegal lotteries.
- **Offenses Against the Family and Children** — Includes offenses such as non-support, neglect, and abuse of family and children, and desertion and abandonment. (Does not count *victims* who are merely taken into custody for their own protection.)
- **Driving Under the Influence (DUI)** — Limited to the driving or operation of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
- **Liquor Laws** — Except for “drunkenness” and “DUI,” includes liquor law violations and attempts such as: bootlegging or operating a still; maintaining unlawful drinking places; furnishing liquor to a minor; manufacturing, selling, transporting, furnishing, etc., intoxicating liquor; and others.
- **Drunkenness** — All offenses of drunkenness or intoxication except DUI, such as drunk and disorderly, habitual drunkard, etc.
- **Disorderly Conduct** — Includes committing or attempting a breach of the peace, such as: unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; desecrating the flag; blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language.
- **Vagrancy** — Includes vagrancy, begging, and loitering (age 18 and over).
- **All Other Part II Offenses** — Except for traffic violations, Includes all offenses and attempts not defined in one of the above categories. Examples are: bigamy; blackmail; extortion; contempt of court; perjury; kidnapping; discrimination/unfair competition; contributing to juvenile delinquency; possession of drug paraphernalia; unlawful use of explosives; and others.

Suspicion

While not an offense, is grounds for arrest in jurisdictions where the law permits.

Curfew and Loitering Laws (persons under 18 years old)

Includes all local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways (persons under 18 years old)

Includes apprehensions for protective custody as defined by local statute.

Domestic Violence: Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, or placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or another (Section 13700, State Penal Code). These incidents include violent crimes against spouses, former spouses, cohabitants, individuals who have parented a child together, or persons having a dating or engagement relationship. Victims include adult males and females and fully emancipated minors.

**APPENDIX E
PUBLICATIONS LIST**

PUBLICATIONS LIST

REPORTS OF THE SANDAG CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION

The majority of SANDAG publications are provided as a service to the community. There is no charge for your *first* copy of a document. Single copies of any publication outlined on the following list may be requested by contacting the Criminal Justice Research Division at SANDAG by phone (619 699-6912) or email (webmaster@sandag.org). Those publications which are available online at www.sandag.org/cj are indicated in the report descriptions.

Reports are listed according to subject matter.

ARJIS

Uniform Crime Report Quality Control Study (1994)..... \$3.00

Summarizes results of a study to assess the accuracy of crime statistics produced by the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) for local law enforcement agencies. The study focused on several areas related to crime reporting, including the actual classification of the crime type, the number of victims or incidents reported, and the accuracy in reporting domestic violence incidents, law enforcement officers killed and assaulted (LEOKA), and crime status.

ARJIS Effectiveness Study (1992) \$2.00

Evaluates the effectiveness of the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) in assisting law enforcement to solve crime cases, make arrests, recover stolen property, and access police records. The report addresses the use of ARJIS in all areas of police operations based upon a special study conducted in 1991.

ARRESTS

**2002 Arrests and Other Responses to Crime in the San Diego Region:
Arrest, Prosecution, and Probation Information (2003) \$3.00**

The 2002 arrest report provides a summary of arrest data from the most recent calendar year. 2002 year-end arrest numbers and rates per 1,000 population are presented for individual law enforcement jurisdictions and for the entire region. Response to crime and arrests by prosecution also is included. **Available online.** (Prior years' reports also are available upon request.)

CRIME

Crime in the San Diego Region, 2003 Annual Report (2004) \$3.00

Presents annual crime statistics for 1999, 2002, and 2003 for the entire region and individual jurisdictions. The analyses include trends for major reported crimes and crime rates for the region and individual jurisdictions, demographic characteristics of victims and suspects for 2003 reported incidents, and criminal justice expenditures and staffing for several fiscal years. **Available online.** (Prior years' reports are available upon request.)

Crime in the San Diego Region Mid-Year 2003 Statistics (2003) \$2.00

Provides statistics that include crime rates per 1,000 residents and the number of crimes reported in San Diego County through the individual law enforcement jurisdictions. Data are presented for the first six months of 2003 and compared to January through June of 2002 and 1999. **Available online.**

DRUGS

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Report on Drug Use Among the San Diego County Adult Offender Population - 2002 (2003) \$3.00

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) focuses on drug use trends of San Diego County adult arrestees. The ADAM program (formerly Drug Use Forecasting, or DUF) is an objective measure of drug use through analysis of data obtained from both interview and urinalysis results of adult men and women booked into local detention facilities. **Available online.** (Prior years' reports are available upon request.)

The HEARTT Baseline Report: Matrix Methamphetamine Outpatient Treatment in San Diego County (2003) \$3.00

Provides information regarding San Diego's implementation and management of the Methamphetamine Treatment Project (MTP), as well as a detailed description of study participants. Funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), the purpose of this large-scale study was to replicate the Matrix outpatient treatment model and compare it to "Treatment as Usual" (TAU) at eight national sites. Treatment outcome data will be presented in a future report. **Available online.**

Report on Drug Use Among the San Diego County Juvenile Arrestee Population – 2002 (2003) \$3.00

Presents analyses of data on drug use trends among San Diego County youth who were arrested and booked at the local detention facility. Data are compiled from interviews and urinalysis results of juvenile boys and girls, and are conducted at Juvenile Hall. **Available online.**

Meth Matters: Report on Methamphetamine Users in Five Western Cities (1999).....Free

Compares results of Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) programs across five cities: Los Angeles, San Diego and San Jose in California; Phoenix, Arizona; and Portland, Oregon. In addition to comparison across five sites, the report compares results to other studies about drug abusers and contrasts meth users with other ADAM arrestees.

Assessment of a Multi-Agency Approach to Drug-Involved Gang Members (1996) \$3.00

Presents data from a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsored study that was both a process evaluation and an impact assessment of the multi-jurisdictional task force, Jurisdictions Unified for Drug and Gang Enforcement (JUDGE), targeting documented gang members who are also involved in drug use and sales.

Supervising Drug-Involved Offenders in the Community: An Integrated Approach (1995) \$5.00

An evaluation of an intensive supervision and recovery program, Probationers in Recovery (PIR), for drug-abusing probationers in San Diego. The study used a quasi-experimental design which compared matched groups of probationers assigned to PIR and regular high-risk probation. The report presents the results of this process and impact evaluation, including a review of relevant literature, an overview of PIR, a description of how PIR was delivered to probationers, an outline of methodology and comparability of study groups, and an analysis of program performance, recidivism measures, and program costs. This evaluation was funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF): For Planning and Policymaking (1993)..... \$3.00

Examines the uses and value of DUF information for implementing programmatic and policy changes relative to drug abuse prevention and control. The report suggests steps that could be taken to enhance the viability of DUF as an indicator for drug control policy decisions.

Needs Assessment of Substance Abuse: San Diego County (1990). Executive Summary \$3.00

Presents historical and current drug abuse-related information to describe the drug problem in San Diego County. The full report is also available.

JAILS

Local Detention Facilities in the San Diego Region (1999) \$2.00

In 1998, 13 local detention facilities provided confinement, rehabilitation, and other services to adjudicated juveniles and adults sentenced for less than 12 months, as well as individuals awaiting trial or sentencing. The current report offers descriptive information regarding these detention facilities, who is incarcerated in San Diego County, how these individuals compare to the general population, and how this detainee population has changed in recent years. **Available online.** (Prior years' reports are available upon request.)

Staying Out Successfully: An Evaluation of an In-Custody Life Skills Training Program (1998) \$5.00

Describes the results of a study which utilized random assignment of inmates to either a life skills program or a control group. Pre- and post-test measures that were used included employment, grade level, arrests, and convictions by level of offense.

Jail Update: Impact of the San Diego City Jail (1993) \$2.00

Examines the privately-operated San Diego city jail as a pre-arraignment detention facility for booking misdemeanor arrestees who are no longer accepted in County jails due to court-ordered capacity limits. The following areas are addressed: court dispositions in city jail cases, clearing of outstanding warrants, revenue received from fines and bail forfeitures, workload and costs for county agencies, and crime-related problems in the community.

Impact of Court-Ordered Capacity Limits on Adult Detention Facilities (1992) \$3.00

Evaluates the impact of releases to meet Sheriff's jail capacity limits on court appearances and public safety during 1991.

JUVENILES

Addressing the Gender-Specific Needs of Girls: An Evaluation of San Diego's WINGS Program Board of Corrections Final Report (2003) \$3.00

Documents program results from April 2000 to June 2003. This final evaluation report was required by the California Board of Corrections (BOC) to meet the legislative requirements for the state Challenge Grants. The WINGS Program (**W**orking to **I**nsure and **N**urture **G**irls' **S**uccess) targets young females who have recently entered the justice system. The program is based upon a home-visiting model in which service providers engage the girls and their families in a mutual effort to increase family communication, competency, and understanding of resources within the community. Using a classic experimental design, the assessment tracks the girls' progress in the program, documents the interventions, and identifies recidivist behavior. In addition, the research identifies factors that impede or enhance program implementation and how they affect program outcomes. **Available online.**

Lindamood-Bell® Center in a School Preliminary Evaluation Report (2003) \$3.00

Summarizes findings of an evaluation of an intensive literacy program implemented in local juvenile rehabilitation camps. Demographic information, pre- and post-test scores, as well as students' perceptions of their own abilities and the value of the program are included.

Reducing Juvenile Delinquency Through a Family Approach: Reflections (2004)..... \$3.00

Describes analyses results from data compilation from July 1996 through December 2003, as part of an ongoing evaluation of the *Reflections* program. This Probation Department program attempts to prevent delinquency and reduce recidivism through a collaborative effort that provides a comprehensive continuum of family-focused services fostering family self-sufficiency, offender accountability, prevention of sibling delinquency, and community linkages. **Available online.**

San Diego County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Evaluation Report (2003) \$3.00

Interim report presents results of data collected from July 2001 through June 2003 for the on-going evaluation of seven juvenile justice programs that receive funding through the Schiff-Cardenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act, or JJCPA). Based on the recommendations of a Technical Work Group of the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, these JJCPA funds are being used to continue and/or augment existing and proven programs, including three prevention, one intervention, two suppression, and one incapacitation program. **Available online.**

Repeat Offender Prevention Program Evaluation: Final Report (2002)..... \$5.00

Presents findings from the process and impact evaluation of the San Diego Repeat Offender Prevention Program (ROPP) conducted from May 1997 to June 2002. Funded by the California legislature and monitored by the Board of Corrections (BOC), the project involves collaboration between many agencies in the provision of services to delinquent youth and their families. **Available online.**

Breaking Cycles Evaluation: A Comprehensive Approach to Youthful Offenders (2001)..... \$5.00

This full, final evaluation report (208 pages) describes the program and evaluation efforts that took place in San Diego County from 1996 to 2001 for the Breaking Cycles project to address juvenile crime.

What Works: San Diego County's Breaking Cycles Program (2001)..... \$3.00

A 25-page report summarizes San Diego's collaborative project Breaking Cycles from 1996 to 2001. Administered by the San Diego County Probation Department, this Challenge I project was funded by the California Board of Corrections (BOC) and represents part of the county's comprehensive strategy to address juvenile delinquency. In addition to describing the project, hypothesized outcomes are presented, as well as what worked, what did not, problems encountered, future plans for the program, and recommendations for other counties considering such a program. **Available online.**

Down For The Set: Describing and Defining Gangs in San Diego (1994)..... \$5.00

Focuses on gangs in San Diego, California from 1991 through 1993. It is based upon a three-year research project sponsored by the Family Youth Services Bureau and the Youth Gang Prevention Program of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Juvenile Hall Overcrowding Studies: Intake and Screening (1993)..... \$3.00

Identifies alternatives for maintaining Juvenile Hall within the capacity limits. Data presented include juvenile arrests, average daily population, rated capacity, admissions, length of stay, and admission offense.

POLICE

Targeting Auto Theft With a Regional Task Force and Mapping Technology (RATT)(1998)..... \$5.00

Presents results from a research and demonstration project involving a crime analysis and mapping system within the Regional Auto Theft Task Force (RATT). The assessment provides data to support the value of task force approach and use of covert operations in the reduction of motor vehicle theft. The results also provide valuable information regarding implementation of new technology and conducting research in the field.

Crack Abatement: Comparison of Drug Control Strategies (1993)..... \$5.00

Examines the effectiveness of drug enforcement strategies employed by the San Diego Police Department, including visible uniform patrol and undercover operations. The investigations differed with respect to the types of offenders targeted and strategies used. The report's findings are based upon analysis of 1,432 drug arrests made during 1989, from initial arrest to final disposition, including the identification of characteristics of the cases and strategies employed. Other research methodology employed included surveys of officers in three drug-enforcement divisions and interviews with 123 drug offenders arrested by these divisions. This study was funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS

The Impact of Illegal Immigration on the Criminal Justice System (1989) \$5.00

Focuses on the impact of illegal immigration on the criminal justice system in terms of felony arrests of undocumented persons in both San Diego and El Paso during FY 1985-86. Costs also are assessed for justice processing of undocumented persons in San Diego. This study was funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

MISCELLANEOUS

The Incidence and Prevalence of Domestic Violence Victimization Among Female Arrestees in San Diego County (2003) \$3.00

Explores the incidence of domestic violence among female arrestees, the relationship between the types and severity of abuse and victim substance abuse, and compares the victims who were arrested with female shelter clients who were also victims of domestic violence. Data collected from interviews with female participants of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) project were compared with the data collected for a study of shelter clients. **Available online.**

SAMHSA Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) – HIV Final Project Evaluation Report (2003) \$3.00

Presents the evaluation results of the project's HIV outreach efforts, medical services, and drug treatment to minority women in North County from 1999 through 2002. The grant was funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) to help decrease the risk behaviors that lead to HIV and other infectious diseases. **Available online.**

San Diego County Connections Program, Board of Corrections Semi-Annual Evaluation Report (2003) \$3.00

The eighth in a series of interim documents evaluating the effectiveness of the *Connections Program*. This San Diego Sheriff's Department program, which serves criminal offenders identified as having mental illness, provides participants with assistance to improve their life skills in an effort to enhance well-being, contribute to overall stability, and reduce recidivism among mentally ill criminal offenders in San Diego County.

A Centralized Response to Domestic Violence: San Diego County Sheriff (2002)..... \$3.00

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsored study that examined the implementation of a specialized domestic violence unit within the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. The process evaluation focused on the progress of implementation, staff training, and changes in policy and practice with regard to handling of reported cases of domestic violence.

San Diego Superior Court Users Survey (2001) \$3.00

Presents analyses of data from opinion interviews conducted with over 3,000 court users at ten court facilities located throughout San Diego County. The project was funded by a grant from the State Justice Institute to the San Diego Superior Court. The purpose of the study was to provide valuable information to the Court to assist them in developing programs and services responsive to community needs. SANDAG assisted the Court in the research design, and developing and administering the interviews, and completed the evaluation of the project.

Violence Against Women in San Diego (2000) \$3.00

Profiles 599 female clients who sought protection at battered women's shelters from domestic violence situations. Data include characteristics of shelter clients and their batterers. The type and intensity of violence experienced by the women also are presented. **Available online.**

Meeting the Needs of Violent Crime Victims (1997) \$5.00

Based upon information collected from surveys and interviews of victims, service providers, and law enforcement officers, this report describes how individuals react to and cope with violent victimization, which services are received and utilized by victims, what support is available to victims, and the nature of contacts between the criminal justice system and victims. The eleven page Executive Summary is available for \$3.00.

Weeding and Seeding Troubled Communities: A Process and Impact Assessment of the San Diego Weed and Seed Site (1997) \$5.00

Presents the findings from an evaluation of the implementation of the federal Weed and Seed Initiative in San Diego, California. The report highlights positive outcomes for the target area and areas for improvement. Recommendations also are suggested for future efforts to address the needs of troubled communities.

Arrests and Guns: Monitoring the Illegal Firearm Market (1996) \$2.00

Presents results of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsored study involving interviews with persons booked into local jail facilities who responded to questions about their drug use and criminal activity through the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program. Data from responses to additional questions that were asked in 1995 about the availability of firearms, motivation for possession and use, victimization by firearms, and attitudes toward firearm use, are also included.

Lessons Learned: The Implementation and Loss of a Court Kiosk (1996)\$3.00

In 1995, the San Diego Municipal Court made a kiosk available to the public which provided information and was able to process traffic-related transactions. This report, which describes the implementation process and events that led to the kiosk being taken off-line, offers useful insights to others considering similar technology.

**APPENDIX F
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION WEB SITES**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION WEB SITES

- 1. Sourcebook – 2002 edition – <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/>**

This Web site brings together data from more than 100 sources about all aspects of criminal justice in the United States. The data are compiled into one publication that is organized into six general topics, including system characteristics, public opinion, known offenses, arrests, judicial processing, and corrections.
- 2. JUSTNET (Justice Technology Information Network) – <http://www.nlectc.org/>**

Provides news and information about NIJ's technology programs, products, and innovations.
- 3. Sheriff's Booking Log – <http://www.sdsheriff.net/wij/wij.aspx>**

Allows searching by last name to find out whether a person is incarcerated in San Diego County jail and, if so, which jail they are in, when they were booked, what their charges are, and when their next court date is.
- 4. Office of Criminal Justice Planning – <http://www.ocjp.ca.gov/>**

Provides links to sites related to criminal justice and victim services.
- 5. National Criminal Justice Reference Service – <http://www.ncjrs.org/>**

Federally sponsored information clearinghouse that discloses information on research, policy, and practice related to criminal and juvenile justice and drug control. Provides links to publications on a wide variety of topics.
- 6. RAND – <http://www.rand.org>**

Provides links to publications related to civil and criminal justice topics that range from workers' compensation and health law to drug policy issues, violence prevention, sentencing, and terrorism.
- 7. San Diego Police Department – <http://www.sandiego.gov/police/stats/>**

Provides statistics on crime by neighborhood, by crime type, and by year (historical data). Also contains crime mapping.
- 8. Bureau of Justice Statistics – <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>**

A comprehensive collection of statistics about U.S. crime, victims, criminals, courts, police, jails, and prisons.

9. **California Department of Justice – Office of the Attorney General –**
<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/>
Provides crime and arrest data and law enforcement expenditure and personnel information – statewide, county, city, and by publication. Specialized individual requests for data are accepted as well.
10. **National Archive of Criminal Justice Data –** <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd/>
This website archives, processes, and provides access to computer-readable criminal justice data collections for research and instruction.
11. **Judicial Council –** <http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/reference/>
Provides data on court dispositions and conviction rates.
12. **Uniform Crime Reports (FBI) –** <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>
Contains statistics compiled by the FBI on crimes reported to the police. Also provides statistics on hate crimes and law enforcement officers killed and assaulted.
14. **Office for Victims of Crime –** <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>
OVC publications include research findings, statistics, and literature on emerging victim issues; studies of promising practices and demonstration programs with national impact; guides for policy development; and technical assistance and skill-building tools. This Web Site also provides links to research and statistics on victims of crime conducted by other agencies.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Anti-Defamation League (2004). **Hate Crime Registry**. San Diego, CA.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (2002). Office of Justice Programs [On-line]. Available at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (2003a). **National Crime Victimization Survey—Criminal Victimization 2002** [On-line]. Available at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (2003b). Office of Justice Programs [On-line]. Available at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs.
- California Department of Justice (2002). **Hate Crime in California 2002**. California: Attorney General's Office, Division of California Justice Information Services.
- California Department of Justice (2003). **State Profile 2002**. California: Criminal Justice Statistics Center.
- County of San Diego. (2004a). Board of Supervisors Agenda Item. San Diego, CA.
- County of San Diego (2004b). **Operational Plan Fiscal Years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005**. San Diego, CA.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (1984). **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (2003). **Crime in the United States, 2002**. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (2002). **Hate Crime Statistics** [On-line]. Available at www.fbi.gov/ucr/hatecrime2002
- Hill, Elizabeth G. (2004). **Overview of the Governor's Budget**. Sacramento, CA: Legislative Analyst's Office.
- Legislative Analyst's Office (2004). **Analysis of the 2004-05 Budget Bill**. Sacramento, CA.
- Little Hoover Commission. (2003). **Back to the Community: Safe and Sound Parole Policies**. Sacramento, California.
- State Law Enforcement Information Center (2003). **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Reported Incidents for San Diego County, California, 2002**. Sacramento, California: California Department of Justice.

- San Diego Association of Governments (1996). **SANDAG INFO: Crime in the San Diego Region**. San Diego, CA.
- San Diego Association of Governments (2004). Internet Home Page [On-line]. Available at www.sandag.org.
- State of California. (2004a). Alcohol and Drug Programs [On-line]. Available at www.adp.cahwnet.gov/SACPA.
- State of California (2004b). California Department of Corrections [On-line]. Available at www.corr.ca.gov.
- State of California (2004c). Official California State Legislative Information [On-line]. Available at www.leginfo.ca.gov.
- Travis, J. (2000). **Prisoner Reentry**. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Justice Policy Center.
- Travis, J., Cincotta, E., & Solomon, A. (2003). **Families Left Behind: The Hidden Costs of Incarceration and Reentry**. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Justice Policy Center.
- Travis, J., & Waul, M. (2002). **The Children and Families of Prisoners**. In Prisoners Once Removed: The Impact of Incarceration and Reentry on Children, Families, and Communities. Washington, DC: Urban Institute Justice Policy Center.
- United States Census Bureau (2001). **Profile of General Demographic Characteristics** [On-line]. Available at www.census.gov.
- Waul, M., & Travis, J. (2002). **Background Paper: Planning for Reentry in San Diego**. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Justice Policy Center.
- Women's Prison Association & Home, Inc. (2003). **WPA Focus on Women and Justice**. New York, NY.