

CRIME IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION ANNUAL 2002

APRIL 2003

Criminal Justice Research Division

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San Diego's Regional Planning Agency

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ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT: The 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 2002 annual report provides an overview of the number of FBI Index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in the San Diego region during the 2002 calendar year. Crime trends for the region and individual jurisdictions are presented, as well as indicators of police performance in solving crimes and returning stolen property. A special section about crime prevention efforts currently in place in the County 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 Division Director at (619) 595-5361.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

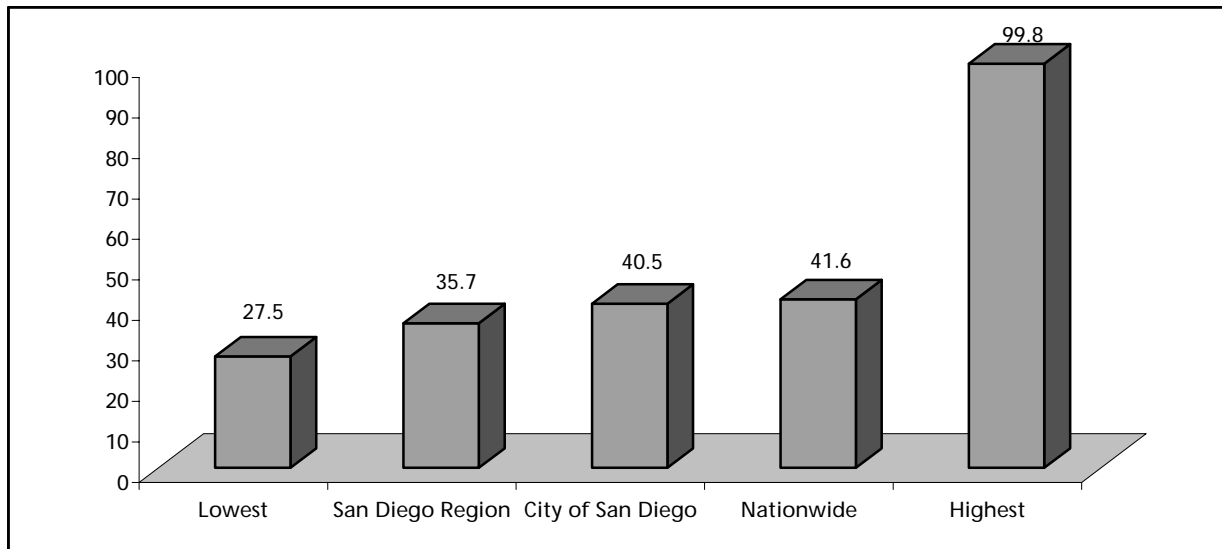
Reported numbers of crimes and computed crime rates per 1,000 residents in the region for 1993 through 2002 are presented in this report.

- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Index of crimes includes four violent offenses (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and three types of property crimes (burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft).
- The California Crime Index includes six of the seven FBI crimes, but excludes larceny.
- Both completed and attempted crimes are counted.
- According to a national survey conducted annually, just under one-half of violent crimes and only about one-third of property crimes are reported to police.
- The Federal Uniform Crime Reporting Program, in an effort to standardize crime reporting nationwide, allows only the most serious crime per event to be counted in the Index, although multiple offenses may be involved.
- Information about calls for service and Part II offenses, such as drug sales, vandalism, and disturbing the peace, are discussed briefly but are not included in the report analysis.
- In these uncertain times, factors such as unemployment, economic changes, and budget cuts all contribute to changes that occur with respect to crime.

HOW DOES SAN DIEGO COMPARE TO THE NATION?

FBI statistics for 2001 reveal that the City of San Diego had the third lowest FBI Index crime rate and the fourth lowest violent crime rate, compared to other large U.S. cities. Compared to the national average, rates for the San Diego region were lower in every category in 2001.

Figure A
FBI Index Rate per 1,000 Population
Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2001



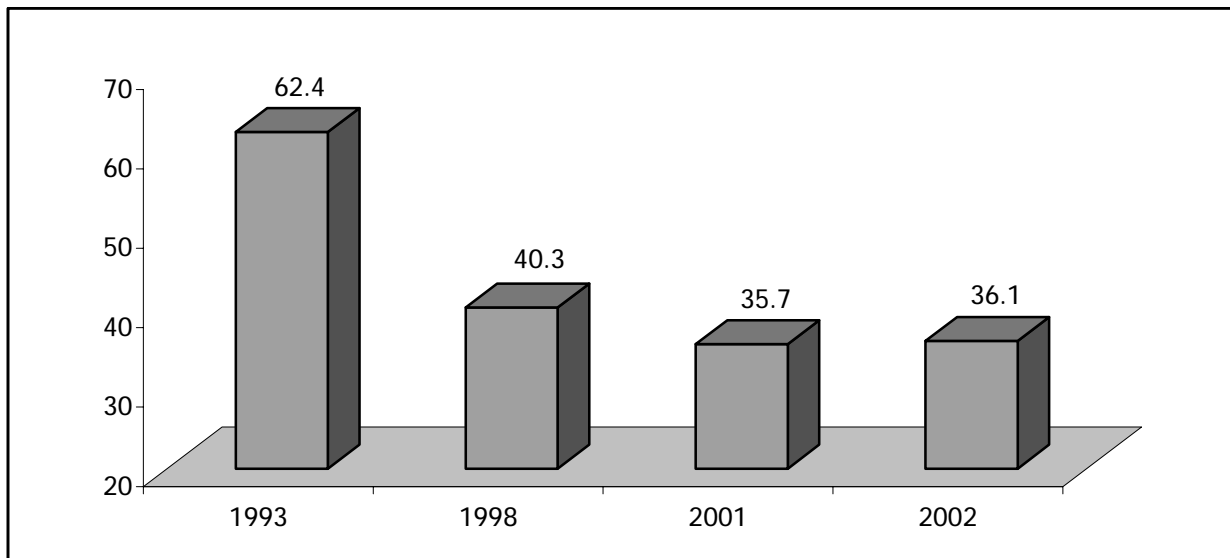
NOTE: The FBI Index includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in the violent category; burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft are included in the property category.

SOURCES: Crime in the United States, 2001, United States Department of Justice; SANDAG

HOW HAS THE REGIONAL CRIME RATE CHANGED?

Regionwide, the overall crime rate dropped in 2002, compared to 1993, but rose slightly between 2001 and 2002.

Figure B
FBI Index Crime Rate per 1,000 Population
San Diego Region, 1993, 1998, 2001, and 2002



NOTE: 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. 2002 and 2001 population figures are based on the 2000 U.S. Census count and State Department of Finance estimates. Population estimates for 1999 and earlier have not been adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census count.

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

HOW MANY FBI INDEX CRIMES OF VIOLENCE ARE REPORTED IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION?

- In 2002, 14,032 violent crimes were reported, 70 percent of which were aggravated assault. The annual violent crime rate for the region was 4.8 incidents per 1,000 citizens, which represents a four percent decrease from the previous year.
- Fewer people were victims of violent crime in 2002. One in 208 residents of the region was a victim of violent crime in 2002, down from one in 168 five years earlier.
- All of the individual crimes of violence showed reductions in the one-year comparison (2001–2002), ranging from three percent (robbery) to four percent (homicide).
- 798 rapes were committed in 2002, compared to 830 in 2001. Rape victims were more likely to be under the age of 18, compared to other violent crime victims.
- 3,342 robberies were committed in 2002, with nearly one-half occurring on streets and other roadways. There was a three percent decrease in the number of robberies from the previous year.

- Aggravated assaults decreased four percent (to 9,805 in 2002 from 10,237 in 2001).
- In 2002, domestic violence incidents (at 21,855) were somewhat higher than any of the other past four years, and two domestic violence incidents on average were reported to law enforcement every hour, reflecting virtually no change from the past several years. This large number of domestic violence-related cases includes a substantial number of incidents that are not classified as FBI Index crimes but are included in the Part II category of offenses (e.g. intimidation, vandalism, and harassment by telephone).

HOW MANY PROPERTY CRIMES ARE REPORTED IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION?

- The property crime rate in 2002 was 31.3 per 1,000, up two percent from 2001.
- Of all property crimes, commercial burglaries increased the most, up 13 percent between 2001 and 2002.
- Around 10,000 residences and 8,000 businesses were burglarized in 2002. Nearly one-half of these incidents occurred where access was accomplished through an unlocked or open location.
- Larceny is the most common property crime, and the most widespread type in 2002 was theft of items from inside motor vehicles.
- Motor vehicle theft increased less than any other property crime in 2002 (up 2% from 2001).
- Arson also increased in 2002, up eight percent from 2001.

HOW DO CLEARANCE RATES VARY?

- Clearance by arrest occurs more often in violent crime cases, compared to property offenses. Three-fourths of homicides and two-thirds of rapes were cleared in 2002. Overall, clearance rates increased between 1993 and 1998, but dropped slightly from 1998 to 2002.

WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES AND STAFFING IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION?

- Over the past five years, with the Consumer Price Index applied to reduce the effect of inflation on dollar amounts, criminal justice-related expenditures have increased 22 percent, from about \$977 million in FY 1998–99 to \$1.2 billion in FY 2002–03.
- Law enforcement monies accounted for over one-half (56%) of the FY 2002–03 budget.
- Criminal justice-related staffing has also increased, up 13 percent to 12,620 staff positions in FY 2002–03 from 11,216 five years earlier.
- Law enforcement staffing accounted for exactly half of the FY 2002–03 budgeted staff positions.

REGIONAL CRIME

REGIONAL CRIME

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents crime trends for the San Diego region for 1998, 2001, and 2002. To standardize the *measure* of crime across communities, the regional rate of crime per 1,000 residents is included, as well as the number of offenses reported to law enforcement. Crime rates for major metropolitan areas in the country are also presented as an additional basis for comparison. Rates may differ from those previously reported due to the 2000 U.S. Census data and annual updates from the California Department of Finance (DOF) to population estimates that are used to compute rates.

This section also includes detailed, regionwide information about individual offense types, victimization rates, and characteristics of victims and suspects involved in violent crime cases, as well as an overview of domestic violence incidents, violent crimes against seniors, and law enforcement officers killed or assaulted (LEOKA). The chapter concludes with crime data for individual law enforcement jurisdictions. In Appendix A, additional detail, such as the regional ten-year crime trends and five-year comparisons of offenses for individual areas, is presented. (Population figures used to compute crime rates are included in Appendix C.) A glossary contains descriptions of each FBI Index offense and definitions of other terms used in this report. Jurisdictional trend statistics are available upon request.

Source of the Numbers

Most law enforcement agencies in the country report crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The Program was instituted in 1930. Currently, reporting 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 prior year's data for the nation, states, and cities. 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 to count the reported incidents and classify them by offense type. Based upon a cooperative agreement, San Diego law enforcement agencies and ARJIS also share crime data with SANDAG, an arrangement that allows SANDAG to compile, analyze, and publish regional crime data in a more timely manner.

The FBI Crime Index

The FBI Crime Index represents the results of the standardized national system of classifying and counting crimes (UCR) which enables us to compare the reported crimes of jurisdictions located throughout the country. The Index includes four violent offenses (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and three types of property crimes (burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft). Both completed and attempted crimes are counted: for example, when a suspect tries to forcibly enter a house to steal property but does not succeed, the offense is reported as a burglary. In accordance with UCR guidelines, homicide attempts are counted as aggravated assaults. The offenses included in the FBI Index were selected due to their serious nature and/or volume, as well as the probability that these crimes will be reported to the police.

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

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

The California Crime Index (CCI)

The CCI *excludes* larceny, the FBI Index crime reported most frequently.

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 presented.

What the Indices Measure and What They Don't Include

Just under one-half of all violent crime is reported to the police.

Many crimes go unreported and, thus, are not accounted for in the FBI Index. According to results of the 2001 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS, BJS, 2002), just under one-half of violent crimes (49%) and only about one-third (37%) of property crimes are reported to the police. The NCVS data are presented by the United States Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, and estimates of crime rates are based upon results from telephone surveys conducted with a sample of the national population age 12 and older.

The survey methodology provides a way to balance the number of crimes reported by victims through the survey and those offenses that were reported to law enforcement.

Some factors that may affect the number and types of reported crimes include the willingness of citizens to report crimes to the police, cultural differences of unique community populations,

varying prevention efforts, crime curtailment strategies, and crime targeting policies of individual law enforcement agencies.

The UCR guidelines state that only one crime *per event* can be counted. For example, if, during a robbery, a homicide occurred, only the most serious offense (in this case, the homicide) would be counted in the FBI Index data *for that event*.

Additionally, each year police respond to thousands of “calls for service,” as well as to criminal activity observed while on patrol and through investigative efforts, that are not included in the FBI Index. When crime-related acts involve behaviors such as elder abuse and child abuse/neglect, drug use and sales, vandalism and disturbing the peace, and fraud and forgery, these incident reports result in classification as Part II offenses. Although not standardized nationally (because penal code guidelines differ from state to state), the Part II offenses constitute a significant part of the workload of law enforcement and other criminal justice system components, such as prosecution and court services. Also, the types of behaviors characterized as Part II offenses often heighten citizens’ feelings of being at risk in their communities.

To illustrate just how much the local justice system may be impacted by incidents other than those included in the FBI Index crimes, statistics were obtained from ARJIS on Part II crimes and are discussed briefly. The figures show that in 2001 and 2002 there were roughly 107,000 Part II type incidents reported to law enforcement countywide each year, which is slightly more than the number of FBI Index offenses reported in 2002. The Part II events included about 450 weapons violations, 350 embezzlement cases, 6,000 fraud incidents, and 20,000 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 violation of liquor laws. The largest portions of Part II crimes are characterized as either “Other Part II Crimes” (about 26,000 in both 2001 and 2002) or “Other Non-Criminal Part II Incidents” (about 44,000 in 2001 and 41,000 in 2002). Other Part II *Crimes* include all misdemeanor and felony offenses that are not captured in the other Part II groupings but which are captured on the DOJ table of charges (in other words, they are valid state codes that fall outside the existing offense categories). Other Non-Criminal Part II *Incidents* are activities not defined as crimes and municipal code offenses that are not defined by the State, including all status offenses (juvenile-specific behaviors such as truancy, runaway, and curfew violations), gang-related activity such as loitering/hanging out in groups, and other behaviors that do not fit into another category of Part II offenses.

Another indicator of criminal behavior that greatly impacts citizens but is not captured by the FBI Index is alcohol and drug-related traffic collisions, especially those involving fatalities. These statistics are presented in the Annual Report of Fatal and Injury Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions, published by the California Highway Patrol, which contains information collected through the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS). According to data for San Diego County, alcohol-related traffic fatalities comprised an average of 81 incidents per year, which was 35 percent of all collisions in which at least one death occurred over a five-year period (1996–2000). On average, for 78 percent of alcohol-related collisions with fatalities (representing about 63 deaths per year), the *primary collision factor* was considered to be driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. Compared to the 87 murders reported in the region in 2002, these additional average 63 deaths per year resulting from substance abuse-related traffic offenses is yet another alarming number for law enforcement and justice agencies to consider.

An additional factor that affects both the number of reported offenses and the per capita crime rates is called the "daytime population." 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 INFO, May–June 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, nine of the region's 19 jurisdictions were gaining population during the day, and by 2020 that number will rise to eleven. The largest numeric gain in both 1995 and projected for 2020 is seen in the City of San Diego, which is home to more than half of the region's jobs.

Discussions in this report do not include the relatively small number of crimes 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, since changes between relatively small numbers may result in large percentage differences, when comparison numbers in tables are 30 or less the percent changes are omitted.

SURVEY SAYS

The most recent SANDAG survey of citizens in the region¹ indicates that citizens count crime among their concerns, while their top issue was traffic-related problems. Citizens' level of anxiety stems not only from the more serious FBI Index crimes, but also involves anxiety about crimes of civil disorder, such as speeding, hit-and-run, gangs, loitering, and graffiti. Other community surveys support this observation. When the San Diego Police Department queried their 103 neighborhoods about priorities for problem solving efforts, while concerns were unique to each neighborhood, issues clustered in the following areas: speeding in residential communities, traffic congestion, thefts from parked cars, graffiti, drug activity, loitering by juveniles in parks and commercial centers, noise from loud parties, prostitution, drag racing, and car thefts from commercial parking lots. Of all of the offense types mentioned, only thefts from cars and motor vehicle thefts are included in the FBI Index.

SANDAG researchers assisted both the Sheriff's Department (1998) and the Chula Vista Police Department (1997 and 2000) in surveying their communities on issues of public opinion. Residents of these jurisdictions expressed many of the same concerns noted by citizens residing in the City of San Diego. As with the national victim survey (NCVS), local surveys such as those mentioned above provide another dimension of the crime problem not expressed by the number of FBI index offenses reported to law enforcement, and give agencies valuable information to use in planning, strategizing, and addressing concerns specific to their citizenry. (The Criminal Justice Research Division is available to assist member agencies in developing and conducting public opinion surveys.)

To gain another perspective on offenses occurring countywide, each year, in preparing the report on the state of crime in the region, SANDAG staff invite local law enforcement agencies to share new crime-fighting programs and strategies and comments on changes in crime trends in their areas. As

¹ San Diego Region Public Opinion Survey, 2002. Prepared for SANDAG by Godbe Research and Analysis, May 2002.

the following section demonstrates, having progressive, caring law enforcement agencies that coordinate their efforts with all entities in the justice system, including local, state, and federal, may be contributing to San Diego having one of the lowest crime rates among similar sized counties in the State (California DOJ, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, State Profile 2001, 2002).

What Was New in 2002?

- Responding to problems related to local school violence (that also exist across the country), several agencies have stationed resource officers in local schools, and in a number of school districts local law enforcement has installed mapping systems in mobile terminals that show the layout of school campuses.
- The Sheriff's Department credits the School Resource Officer Program, COPPS, and the Sex Offender Management Unit for contributing to crime prevention and reduction in their jurisdictions. Partnering with public, private, and community-based organizations has also helped the Department to address crime issues. Increased accuracy in reporting crimes through enhanced reporting procedures and officer training may also be affecting crime rates. On the agenda for 2003 is department-wide education about the State Emergency Management System in order to prepare personnel to deal with incidents regarding terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, as well as GIS (Geographic Information Systems) training for managers to expand their ability to address issues of crime and disorder.
- The City of Chula Vista Police Department has developed Target Crime Assessment which is being used to assess reduction of target offenses when information is provided to patrol officers that results in a tactical response. Kudos are given by the Department to the School Resource Program for helping to decrease juvenile crimes around schools, specifically fewer robberies and assaults by juveniles, and to the Team Policing Program for being effective in reducing all offense types.
- The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) participants continue to be lauded in several jurisdictions for their valuable contributions to crime prevention efforts and neighborhood well-being. Analogous with local information about volunteerism in the region, nationally, a recent Philanthropy News Network report (February 21, 2003) estimated the value of volunteer work across the country at \$16.54 per hour, twice as much as last year's estimate (from the Independent Sector Group, using U.S. Labor Statistics Information to calculate the amount).
- The Regional Auto Theft Task Force (RATT) along with a concerted effort among law enforcement agencies to pool resources, gather intelligence, and attack illegal operations that buy and sell high-ticket cars and used parts, has continued to help in the fight against auto theft. Public awareness campaigns by the insurance industry have also contributed to the reduction in the number of auto thefts (considered a crime of opportunity) in several areas over time.
- Most agencies commented on the rise of another crime of opportunity (or "availability"): theft from *inside* motor vehicles. Offenders have come to realize that these misdeeds can be just as profitable and much less risky than traditional crimes of opportunity, such as burglary and robbery. The rise in thefts from vehicles is related to several factors: vulnerability of vehicles;

speed with which crime can be completed; lesser risk with regard to consequence or accountability for theft from vehicles than for burglary or robbery; and the high frequency with which credit cards, personal checks, and other identity-based items may be encountered in parked vehicles. According to law enforcement, high tech identity theft is the fastest growing form of victimization today, and much of it stems from thefts of purses, briefcases, and wallets stashed in cars for temporary "safe keeping." To combat this situation, agencies have adopted programs such as the Crime-Free Multi-Housing Program and the Crime-Free Hotel/Motel Program which address crime on those types of properties (such as the parking lots), and have stepped up the frequency of conducting warrant sweeps to arrest career criminals that may be active in their area.

- The San Diego Police Department continues to address the task force recommendations for actions that stemmed from the results and 15-month review process of a previous study on use of force. The suggestions are centered on three themes: (1) the need to increase the quality and quantity of communication between citizens and officers at every level of interaction; (2) training of officers on tools or options for force that increase safety of both citizens and officers; and (3) a partnership approach between citizens and police through neighborhood policing to reduce the "us versus them" perceptions by both parties.
- Several agencies have developed strategies to target the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, with the focus on youthful offenders. And in Oceanside, the Inebriant Probation program has been instituted to reduce public drunkenness.
- A few law enforcement agencies have instituted Domestic Violence Response Teams (DVRTs) that involve police and crisis workers partnering to assist victims and reduce recurrence of domestic violence incidents.
- Technology has advanced with several departments installing mobile computer terminals in patrol cars and Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking devices to enhance officer safety.
- In response to rising crime rates in some of its areas, the Sheriff's Department has increased community policing surveillance activities by using decoy cars to bait criminals and using surveillance cameras to abate property crimes. Residents have helped by starting new neighborhood watch groups, meeting more often to discuss security issues, and taking down license plate numbers of suspicious vehicles in their neighborhoods. In other areas within the Sheriff's jurisdiction, Indian reservations have hired contract deputies to deal with crime on their lands, including gaming casinos, which frees the deputies that are patrolling the rest of the area (although all deputies still respond as needed to the reservations) (North County Times, March 2003).
- With respect to their concerns about critical criminal justice issues facing the region at this time, nearly every jurisdiction noted that the expectation for the next calendar year, 2003, includes the distinct possibility of a rise in crime due to the large rate of unemployment and the economic downswing, as well as budget cuts at both the federal and state levels. Agencies also expressed serious concern about the potential for terrorist incidents in the region, and that the deployment of large numbers of troops to the Middle East could have an effect on the crime rate.

One impending federal budget change called for in the 2004 Department of Education budget released in February 2003 includes a \$400 million reduction to the 21st Century Community Learning

Centers Program, which is currently funded at \$1 billion. Fight Crime: Invest in Kids is a non-profit, bi-partisan organization of 2,000 law enforcement officials and victims of violence, which includes our local Sheriff William B. Kolender (on the Executive Board) and San Diego Police Chief David Bejarano among its members. The group's mission has been to call on government to invest in after-school programs to prevent crime and violence, citing report statistics that show juvenile drug abuse, crime, and victimization soaring in the hours immediately after school lets out. If the proposed cuts take place, after-school programs in California and in states across the nation will suffer, and crime rates may also be adversely affected (Press Release, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, February 4, 2003).

Crime Trends

After several years of downturns in crime, one-year increases from 2001 to 2002 for some offenses were attributed by law enforcement to several factors. These included a growing number of thefts from inside vehicles (especially wallets, purses, or briefcases, which sometimes result in identity theft, or fraud). Also mentioned were the economic decline, high rate of unemployment, increase in population and residential development in the region, single suspect crime series, and convicted offenders returning to the community following jail or prison stays.

Opinion: The Most Critical Issue Facing the Region

When asked to name the most critical issue in the San Diego region, law enforcement responses centered on the following: the budget crisis, reduced law enforcement funding, terrorist acts, and the possible use of weapons of mass destruction. San Diego County has many locations that are considered prime targets for terrorism, including seven military installations, a nuclear power plant, an international airport, an international harbor, the Coronado Bridge, numerous dams, commuter airports, reservoirs, and the busiest international border crossing within the United States.

In the context of critical issues in the region, concerns were again voiced about the increase in "identity theft" as well as the decreasing ability to competitively recruit and hire with a workforce depleted by the federal government and mass retirees. Other serious concerns mentioned were the population increase and its impact on traffic and crime, law enforcement resources not in step with regional growth, emotionally/mentally challenged offenders, and illegal drug use and trafficking.

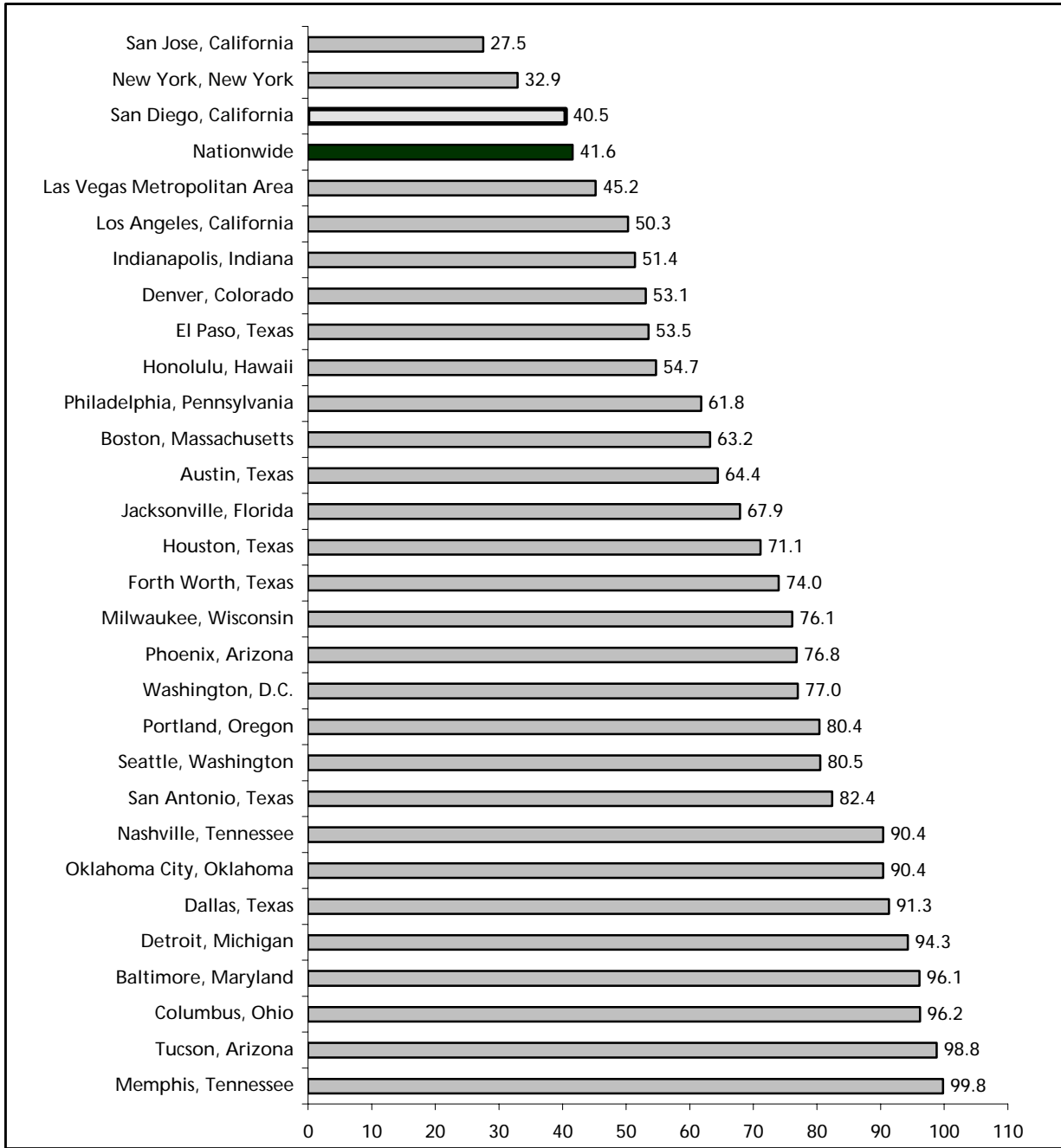
COMPARISON: SAN DIEGO, OTHER MAJOR CITIES, AND THE NATION

Using the publication *Crime in the United States 2001* (U.S. DOJ, FBI 2002) as reference, crime data for the year 2001 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 (data for San Francisco were not included in the 2001 publication). Please note that, with the exception of the City of San Diego, the rates presented in this section are based upon populations published in the federal report and are not computed using the most recent Census data.

In 2001, representing the most current published crime data for the entire 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 40.5 offenses per 1,000 residents, and was also below the national average (41.6); only the cities of New York (32.9) and San Jose (27.5) were lower. In addition, San Diego had a relatively low violent crime rate (5.9 reported offenses per 1,000 citizens), ranking fourth lowest among the 29 largest cities, but slightly higher than the nation overall (5.0) (Figure 1.2). The lowest violent crime rate was in Honolulu, Hawaii (2.8) and the highest was in Baltimore, Maryland (22.4). The property crime rate was also relatively low in San Diego (34.5), again ranking third lowest and falling just below the national average of 36.6 (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.

Of 29 major U.S. cities, San Diego had the third lowest crime rate in 2001.

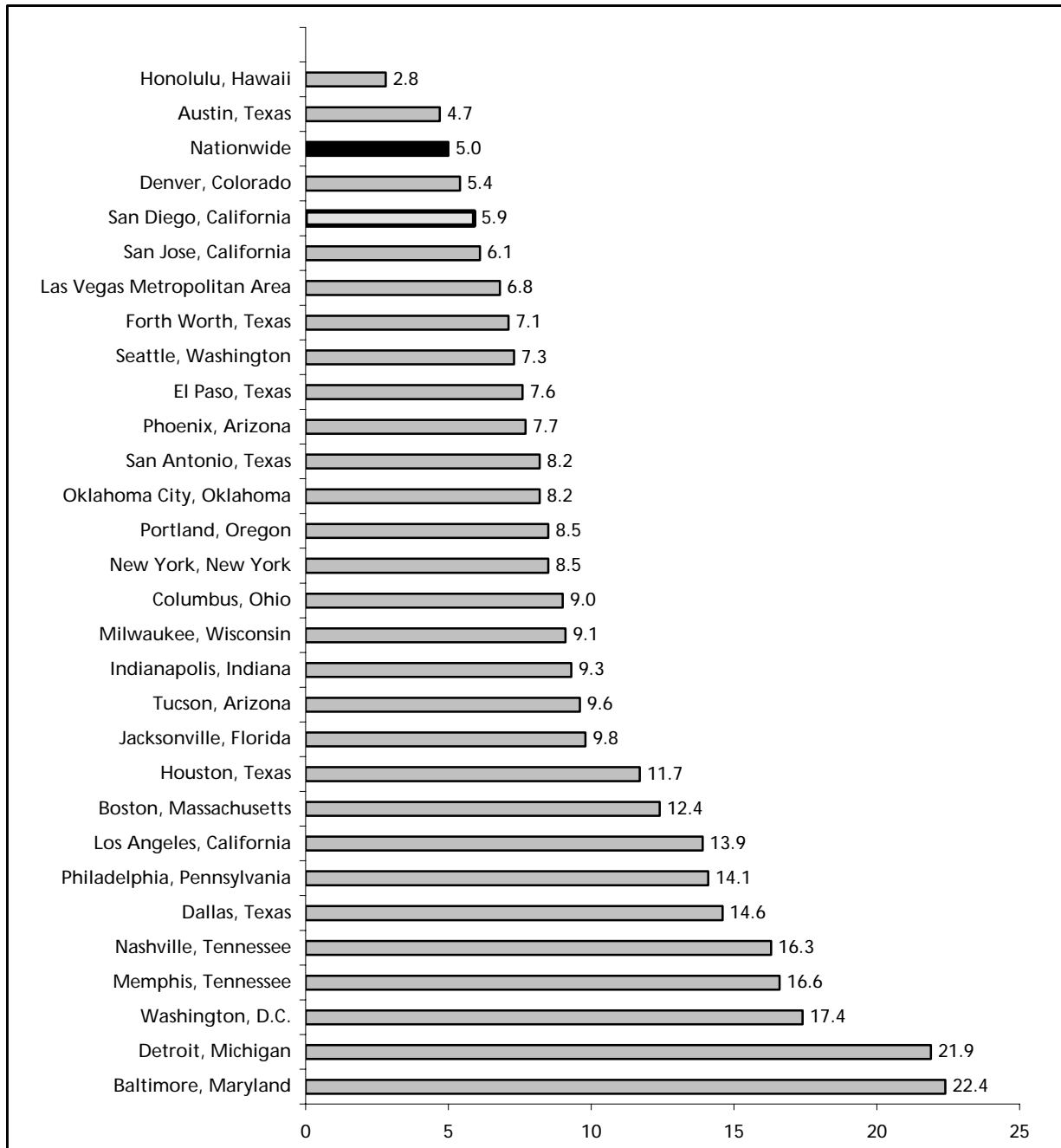
Figure 1.1
FBI Index Crime Rate per 1,000 Population
Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2001



NOTE: 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. Data for the City of San Francisco were not presented in the 2001 federal report. Chicago, Illinois, population 2,866,891, cannot be included in this comparison due to that state's non-compliance with federal reporting guidelines for rape. Homicide victims associated with the September 11, 2001 tragedy are not included in the statistics for New York, New York.

SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 2001, United States Department of Justice; SANDAG

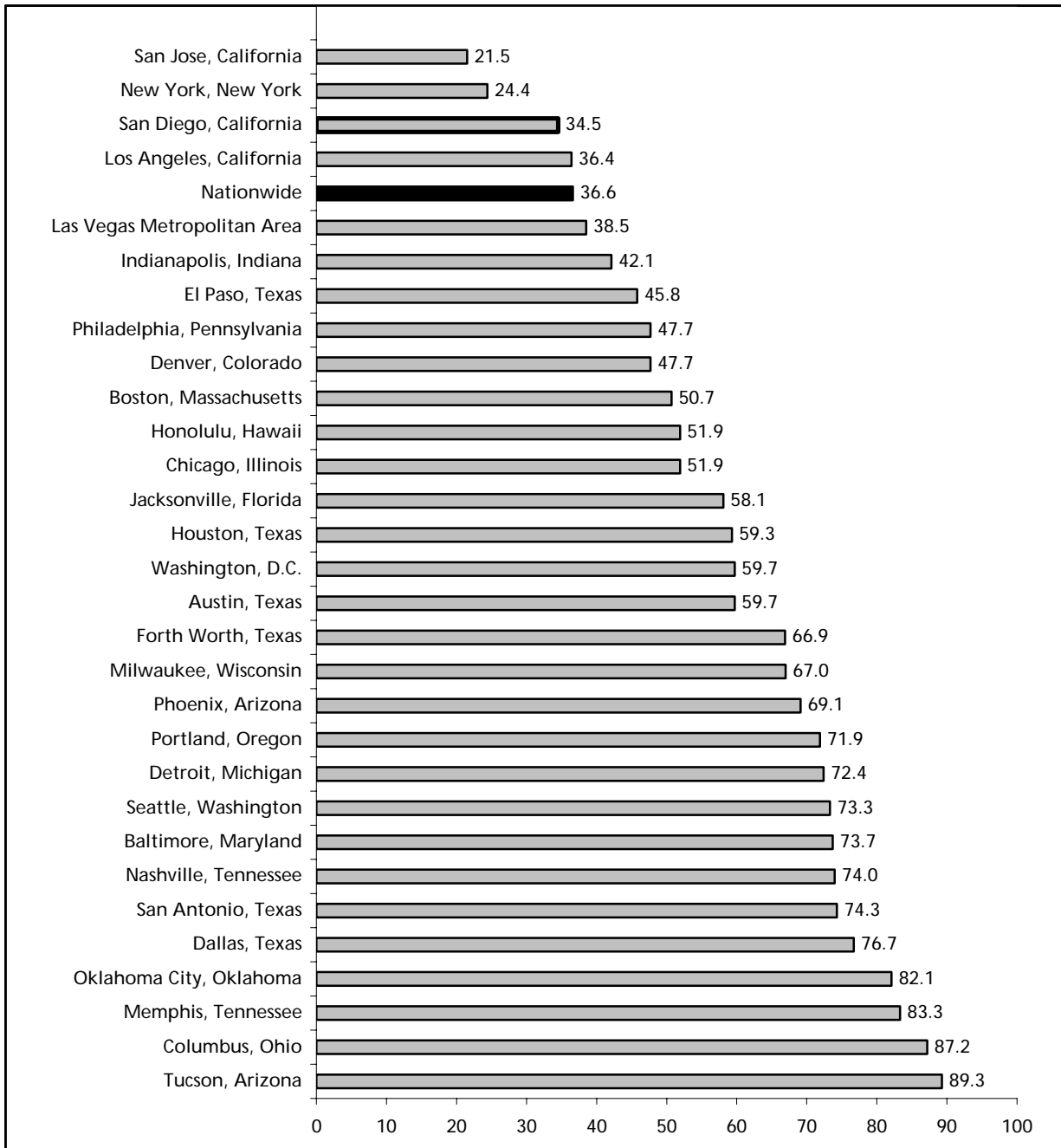
Figure 1.2
Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population
Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2001



NOTE: Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Data for the City of San Francisco were not presented in the 2001 federal report. Chicago, Illinois, population 2,866,891, cannot be included in this comparison due to that state's non-compliance with federal reporting guidelines for rape. Homicide victims associated with the September 11, 2001 tragedy are not included in the statistics for New York, New York.

SOURCES: Crime in the United States, 2001, United States Department of Justice; SANDAG

Figure 1.3
Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population
Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2001



NOTE: Property crime includes burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data for the City of San Francisco were not presented in the 2001 federal report.

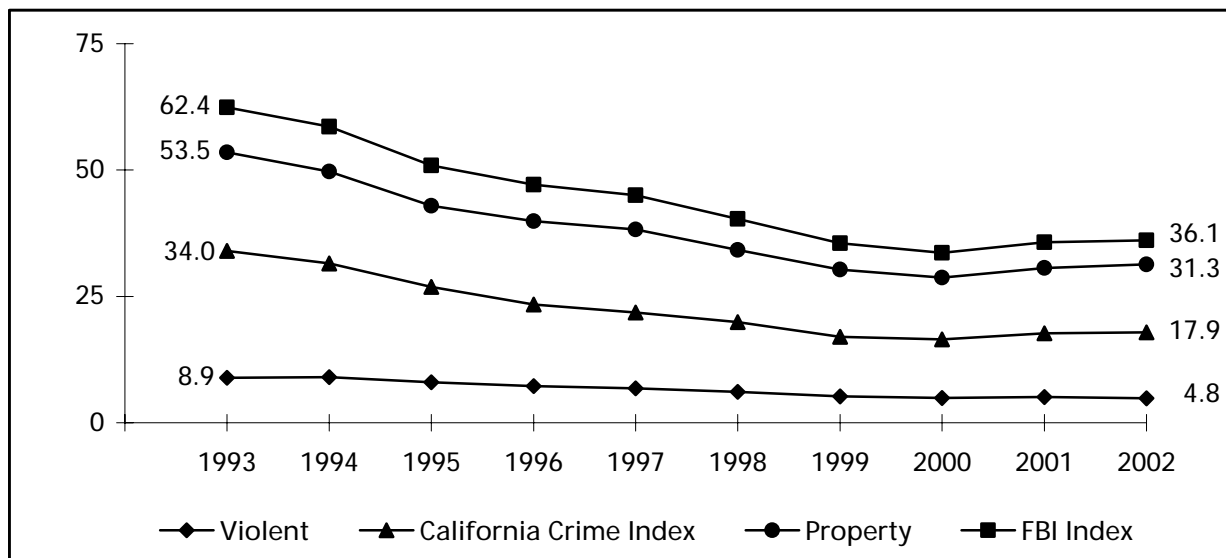
SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 2001, United States Department of Justice; SANDAG

For 2001, a comparison of the *region's* rates to those of the nation reveals that, locally, our rate is lower than the national average for property crime (30.6 versus 36.6 per 1,000 population) and overall crime (35.7 versus 41.6), but nearly matches that of the nation for violence-related offenses (5.1 versus 5.0 per 1,000) (not shown).

CRIME RATES IN THE REGION

Crime rates represent how many people out of every 1,000 residents have been involved as 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 2000 U.S. Census and the California Department of Finance (DOF), and the year-end numbers of FBI Index offenses reported to the California DOJ and SANDAG, are used to compute crime rates. Due to population figures for 1999 and earlier *not* being adjusted to the current Census counts, there is some variability in the trend data for rates. As the following figure and table show, while the property crime rate has risen to a small extent over the past two years, it is significantly lower than five and ten years ago. The violent rate decreased slightly between 2001 and 2002 (Figure 1.4 and Table 1.1).

Figure 1.4
Crime Rates per 1,000 Population by Offense Category
San Diego Region, 1993-2002



NOTE: Population figures for 2000, 2001, and 2002 are based on the 2000 U.S. Census count and State Department of Finance estimates. Population estimates for 1999 and earlier used to compute rates have not been adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census count and may contribute to variations in trend data. 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) excludes larceny theft from the FBI Index.

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

Table 1.1
Crime Rates per 1,000 Population by Offense Category
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Violent Crime	6.1	5.1	4.8	-21%	-6%
Property Crime	34.2	30.6	31.3	-8%	2%
FBI Index Crime	40.3	35.7	36.1	-10%	1%
CCI Crime	19.9	17.7	17.9	-10%	1%

NOTE: Population figures for 2000, 2001, and 2002 are based on the 2000 U.S. Census count and State Department of Finance estimates. Population estimates for 1999 and earlier used to compute rates have not been adjusted to reflect the 2000 U.S. Census counts and may contribute to variations in trend data. 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) excludes larceny theft from the FBI Index.

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

FBI Crime Index

In San Diego County, the overall crime rate in 2002 was 36.1 crimes per 1,000 citizens. This represented a one percent increase from the previous year (Table 1.1) and raised the rate to its highest point since 1999. Despite this small increase, the FBI Index crime rate remained much lower than it had been in 1993 (62.4 per 1,000) (Figure 1.4 and Table 1.1). *About 12 FBI Index offenses were reported per hour in 2002, down from about 18 per hour in 1993 (not shown).*

California Crime Index (CCI)

The CCI also increased very slightly in 2002 (1%), to 17.9 from 17.7 in 2001. The change was mostly due to the rise in burglary offenses. The CCI rate was still lower than it had been ten years previously (34.0) (Figure 1.4 and Table 1.1). There were approximately six CCI crimes per hour in 2002 compared to ten per hour in 1993 (not shown).

Violent Crime

The violent crime rate declined slightly, to 4.8 in 2002 from 5.1 in 2001.

In 2002, the violent crime rate decreased six percent, to 4.8 from 5.1 in 2001. In 1998, the violent crime rate (6.1) was somewhat higher than in 2002, but still significantly lower than in 1993 (8.9 per 1,000 population) (Figure 1.4 and Table 1.1). In 2002, on average, two violent offenses were reported each hour, compared to nearly three per hour in 1993 (not shown).

Property Crime

Unlike the violent crime rate, the property rate increased from 2001 to 2002, to 31.3 crimes per 1,000 from 30.6 the previous year. Because property crimes represent the majority of the FBI Index crimes, it is not surprising that this increase (2%) was similar to the increase in the FBI Index (1%). Compared to five years earlier, the property rate declined eight percent, from 34.2 in 1998 (Figure 1.4 and Table 1.1). *On average, in 2002, there were ten property crimes reported per hour, compared to 16 per hour in 1993 (not shown).*

VICTIMIZATION RATES IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

The victim 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 in the motor vehicle theft category is calculated by dividing the *number of vehicles registered in the county* by the number of vehicle thefts that occurred, and the rate for rape is computed by dividing the *female population* by the number of rape offenses reported. 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, 1998 and 2002

	Population at Risk	1998 One of	2002 One of
Violent Crime	All Residents	163	208
Homicide	All Residents	31,429	33,543
Rape	Females	1,700	1,828
Robbery	All Residents	639	873
Aggravated Assault	All Residents	235	298
Property Crime	All Residents	29	32
Residential Burglary	Households	87	99
Larceny Theft	All Residents	49	55
Motor Vehicle Theft	Registered Vehicles	99	108

NOTE: Larger numbers reflect a lesser likelihood of victimization.

SOURCE: California Dept. of Finance; 2000 U.S. Census; California Dept. of Motor Vehicles; SANDAG

When comparing victimization rates, the higher the number in the “one of” column, the less likely victimization will occur. For example, in 1998 an average of one in every 163 residents was victimized in a violent crime incident and in 2002 that figure was reduced by 45, to one of each 208 residents. Robbery victimizations have declined from one of every 639 residents in 1998 to one of 873 in 2002. In the five-year comparison period (1998–2002), there was a decrease in the victim rate for every FBI Index offense.

About one of every 208 county residents was a victim of some type of reported violent crime in 2002.

CRIMES REPORTED IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

Violent Crime Category

Homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault offenses account for the violent category of the FBI Index. In addition to comprising the violent crime count, some of these acts of violence are also represented in the additional categories of domestic violence, violence against seniors, and assaults against law enforcement officers.

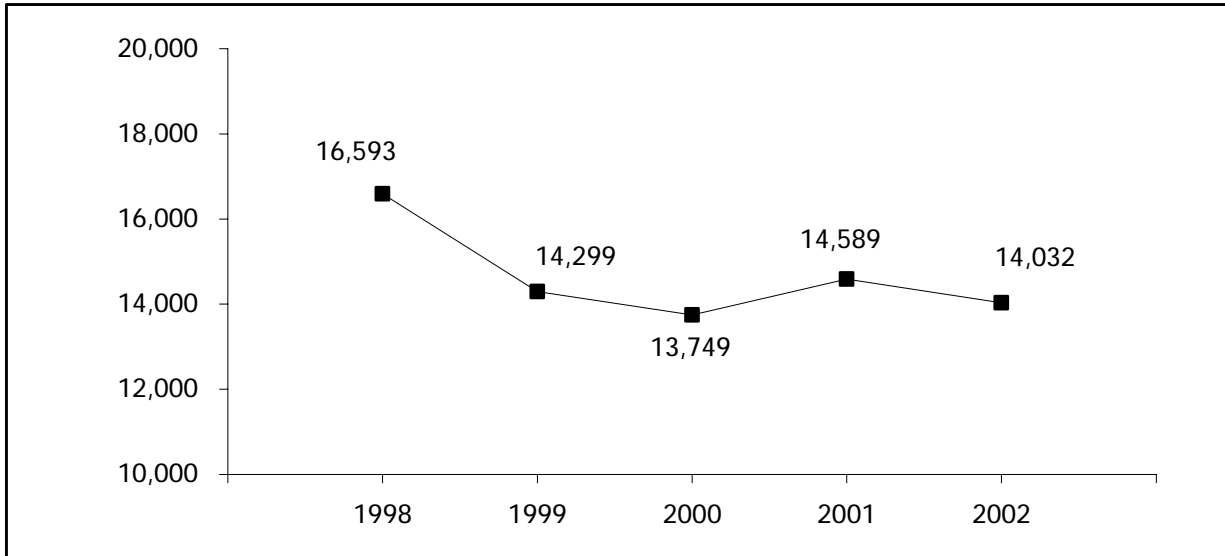
There were 14,032 violent crimes in the region in 2002, which represented a four percent decrease from the previous year (Table 1.3 and Figure 1.5). Contributing to the overall drop in violence, each FBI Index violent offense declined in the one-year comparison period, ranging from three percent for robbery to five percent for homicide.

Table 1.3
Number of Violent Crimes by Offense
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Violent Crime					
Homicide	86	92	87	1%	-5%
Rape	779	830	798	2%	-4%
Robbery	4,227	3,430	3,342	-21%	-3%
Aggravated Assault	11,501	10,237	9,805	-15%	-4%
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME	16,593	14,589	14,032	-15%	-4%

SOURCE: SANDAG

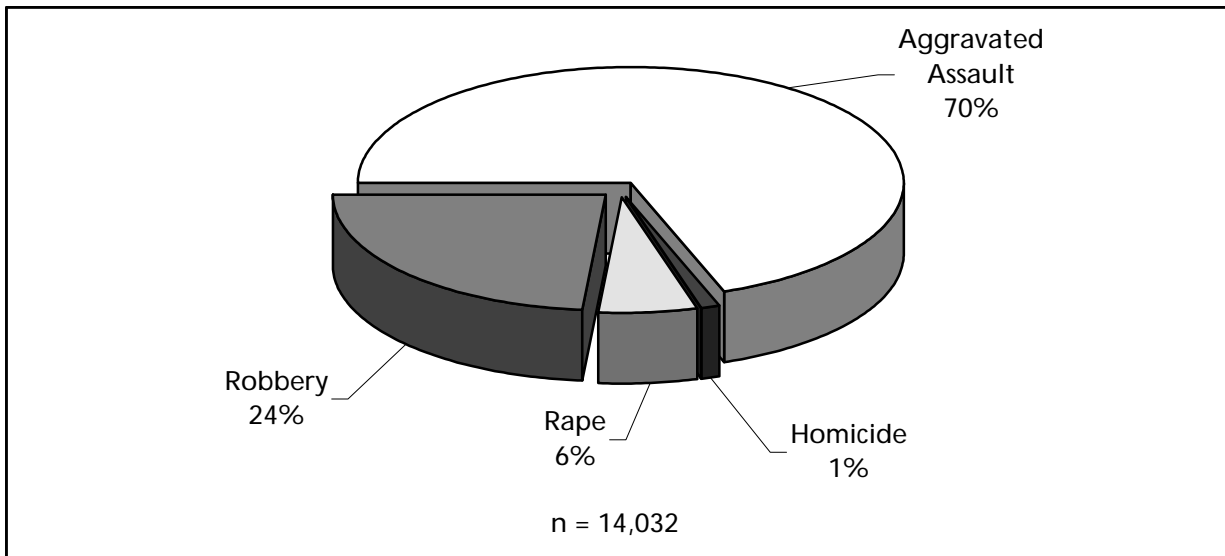
Figure 1.5
Number of Violent Crimes
San Diego Region, 1998-2002



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

As Figure 1.6 shows, aggravated assaults accounted for 70 percent of all violent crime in 2002, and about one in four reported offenses (24%) were robberies.

Figure 1.6
Violent Crimes by Offense
San Diego Region, 2002

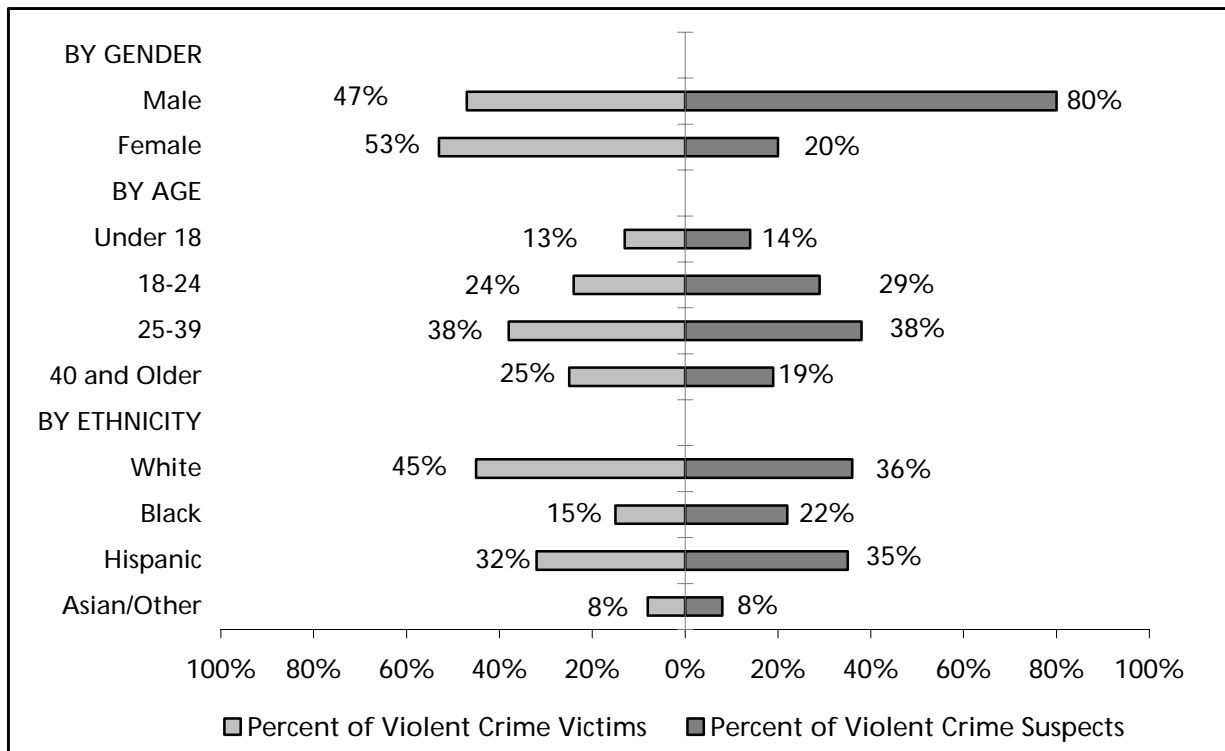


NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.
SOURCE: SANDAG

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 the victim and offender groups. 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 women and all suspects men.)

As Figure 1.7 shows, males and females in San Diego County were almost equally likely to be victims of violent crime, but males were far more likely to be alleged suspects. Nearly 40 percent of both victims and suspects were between the ages of 25 and 39 (38% each). Whites represented almost one-half of all victims, while Whites and Hispanics each represented about one-third of suspects. Results from the 2001 NCVS reveal that, nationally, about one-half (54%) of victims of violent crime know their assailants, either intimately or casually. In eleven percent of violent crimes, assailants were identified as intimate partners (i.e., current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends), thereby additionally identifying those incidents as domestic violence.

Figure 1.7
Proportionate Comparisons of Victims and Suspects of Violent Crime
San Diego Region, 2002



NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding. Violent crime refers to homicide, robbery, and assault (simple and aggravated). 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.

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

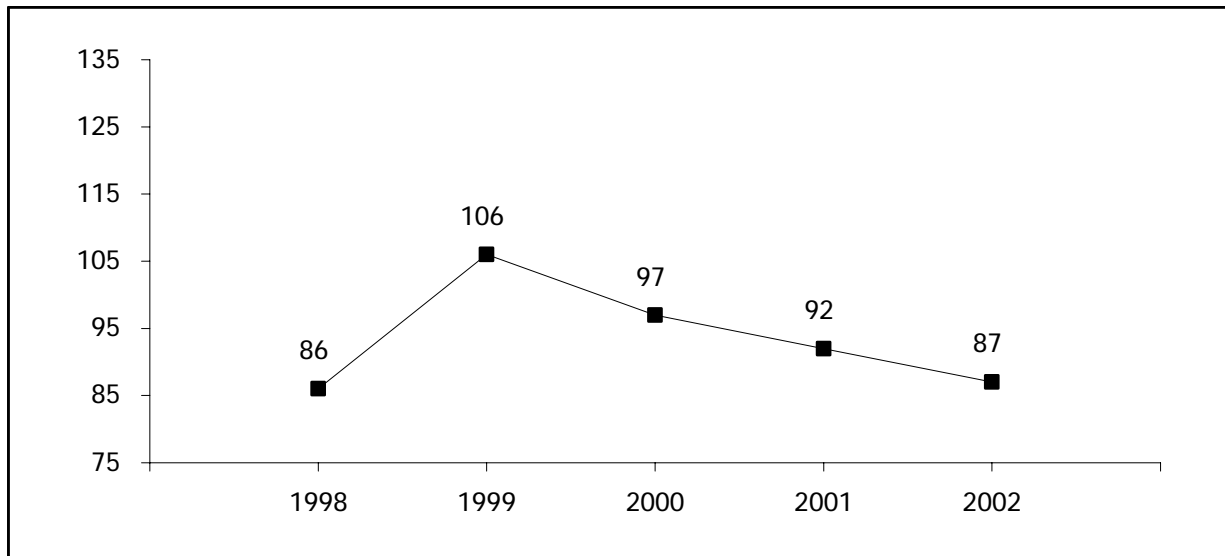
Homicide

The FBI defines homicide as the *willful* (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, and all such incidents are included in the FBI Index. There are other incidents that involve victim death and 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 87 homicides in the region in 2002, down from 246 in 1993.

Homicide decreased five percent over one year, to 87 in 2002 from 92 in 2001 (Figure 1.8). This represents a one percent increase since 1998 (86 homicides) (Table 1.3). Between 1993 (246 homicides reported) and 2002, there was a 65 percent decline in homicide (not shown).

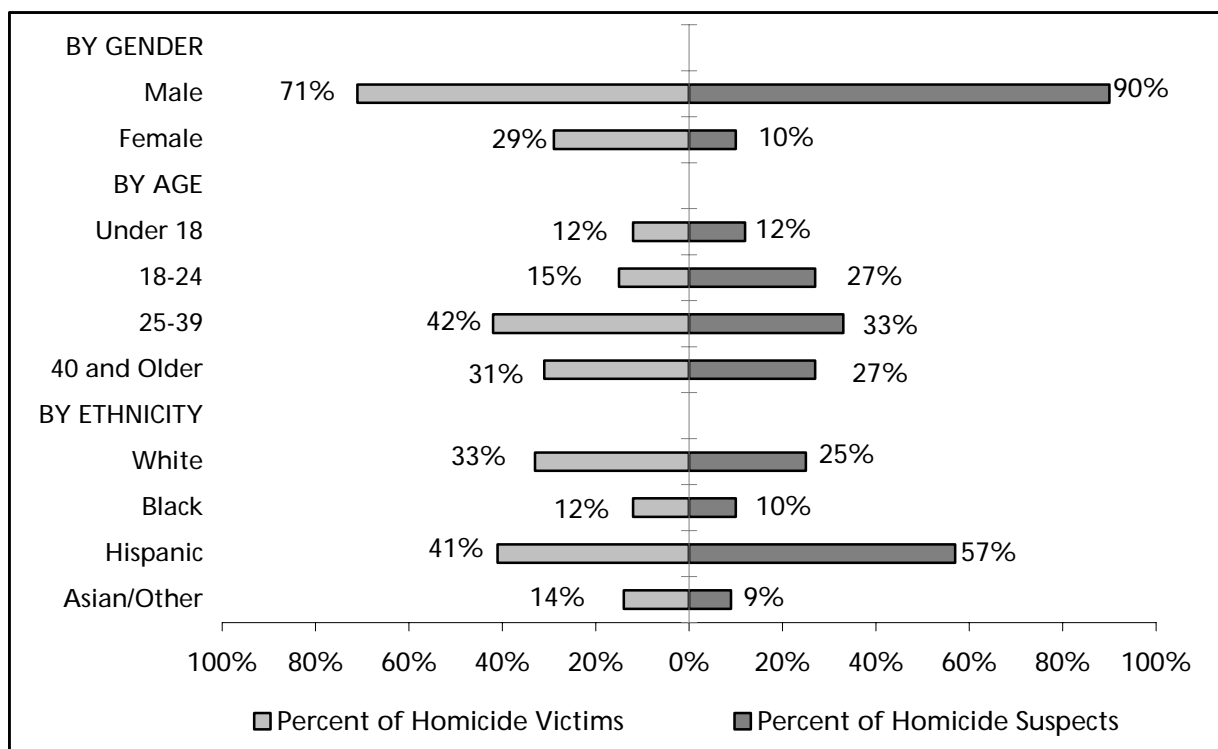
Figure 1.8
Number of Homicides
San Diego Region, 1998–2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

Nearly three-quarters (71%) of homicide victims in 2002 were males. Victims in murder cases were predominantly 25 to 39 years old, and three-quarters were either White or Hispanic. Alleged suspects were overwhelmingly male (90%), nearly two-thirds were between 18 and 39 years old, and more than one-half were Hispanic (Figure 1.9).

Figure 1.9
Proportionate Comparisons of Victims and Suspects of Homicide
San Diego Region, 2002



NOTE: Percentages 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.
SOURCE: California Dept. of Finance; 2000 U.S. Census; Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS); SANDAG

City of San Diego Supplemental Information about Homicides

Similar to previous years, in 2002, 54 percent of homicides in the San Diego region occurred within the City of San Diego (47 cases). Analysis conducted by the Crime Analysis staff at the San Diego Police Department describes what is known about the nature of homicides over a five-year period. (Further investigative findings may change the current determinations.)

From 1998 to 2002, there were 175 homicide cases in the city for which motive could be determined, representing 70 percent of the homicides reported during the five-year period.

For cases in which motive was ascertained, the three most common precipitating reasons attributed to these events during the five-year period included gang-related (23%), domestic violence (21%), and arguments and fights (21%). Over time, the proportions of motivating factors for homicides changed somewhat. Specifically, of all homicide incidents, domestic violence was the motive in 12 percent of cases in 1998 and, in 1999 and 2000, this percentage decreased to 11 percent, then rose to 20 percent in 2001 and 18 percent in 2002 (9 cases). In addition, the percentage of gang-related homicides varied between 11 and 20 percent between 1998 and 2001, and gang involvement was named the motive in 18 percent of cases (9) in 2002, representing the most common identified motive overall in the five-year period (not shown).

For each of the five years, firearms were the most commonly used weapon in homicides, fluctuating between 60 and 65 percent each year, with the exception of 2000, when it decreased to 48 percent. In 2000, the number of homicides committed with the use of a knife increased to 30 percent, from 11 percent the previous year. In 2002, 60 percent of homicides were committed with a firearm, 15 percent with a knife, 13 percent with hands or feet, and 13 percent with a blunt object or some other device (not shown).

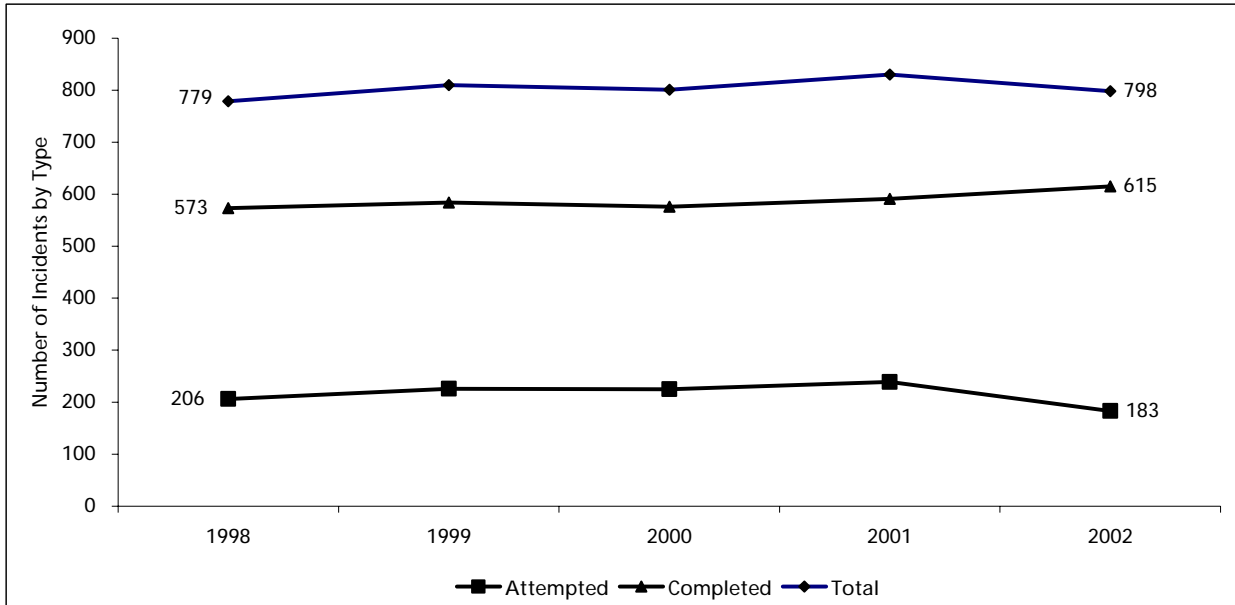
Rape

The UCR reporting criteria specify that only females can be victims of rape. Sexual assaults of male victims are reported in the assault category of the FBI Index.

More than three-quarters of all rapes in 2002 were reported as completed.

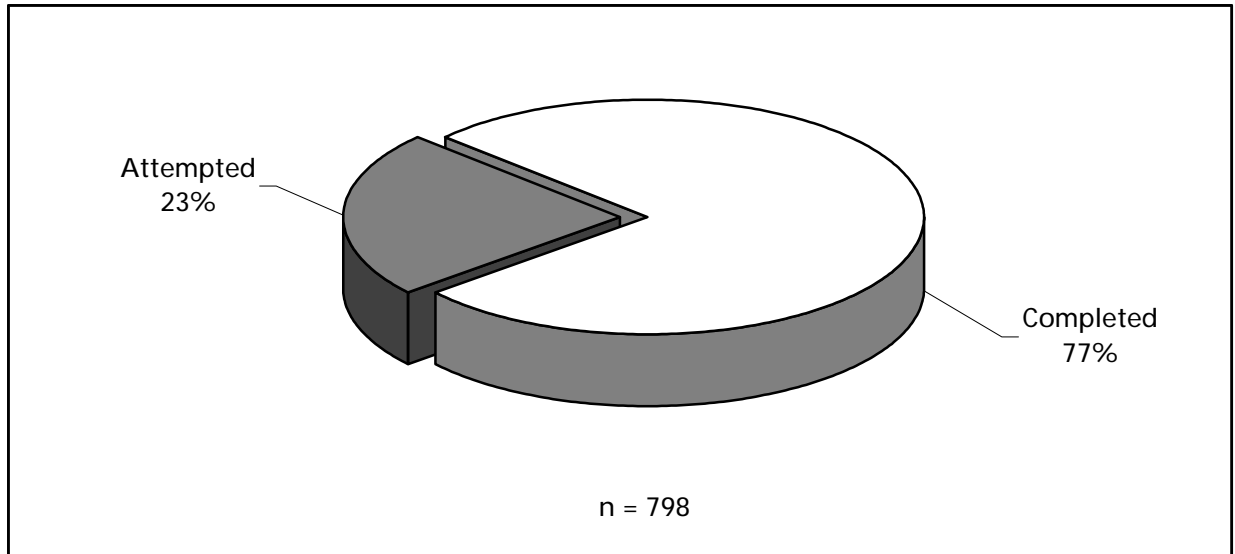
There has been little change in the number of rapes reported over the past five years. However, reports of completed rapes have increased somewhat while incidents of attempted rape have dropped slightly (Figure 1.10). There were 798 reported rapes in the region in 2002, of which 23 percent (183) were attempts and 77 percent (615) of which were completed (Figure 1.11). The number of rapes in 2002 represented a four percent decrease since 2001 (830 cases reported) (Table 1.3). On average, two rapes per day were reported in the San Diego region during each year from 1998 to 2002, representing no change from 1993 (not shown).

Figure 1.10
Number of Rapes
San Diego Region, 1998-2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

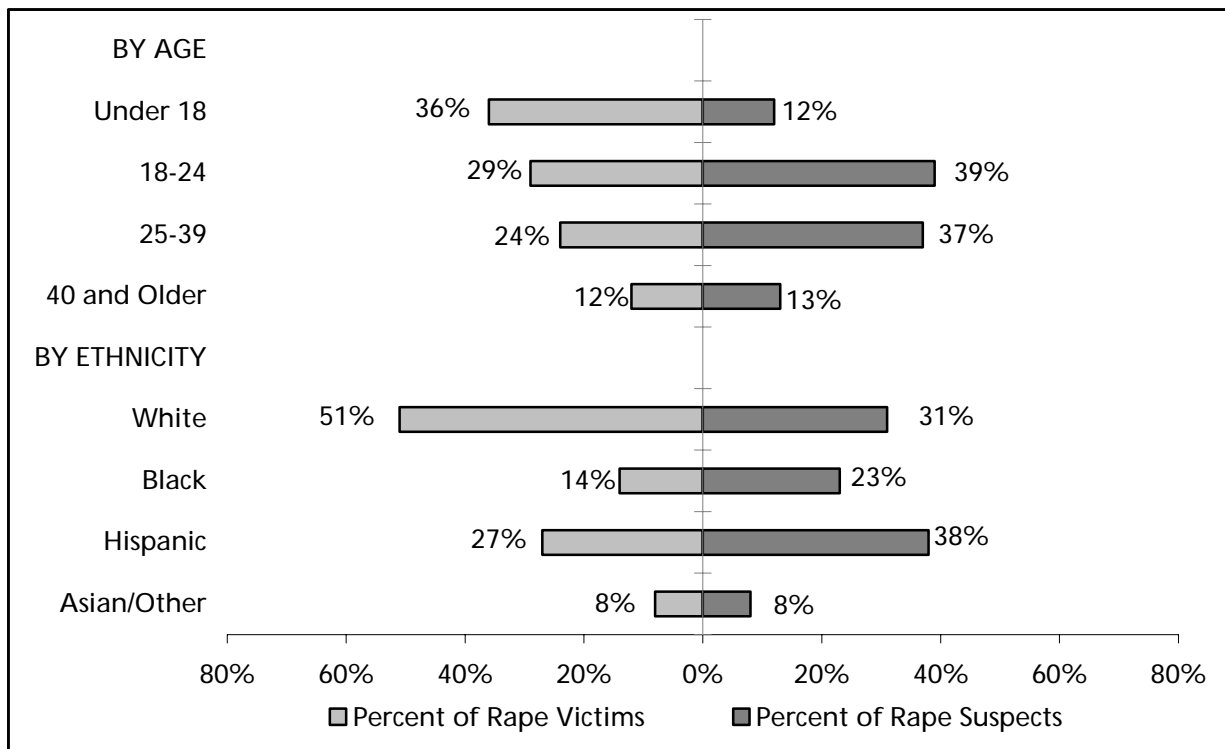
Figure 1.11
Percentages of Rapes That Were Attempted and Completed
San Diego Region, 2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

Compared to victims of other violent crimes (Figure 1.7), female victims of rape were more likely to be under the age of 18 (36% versus 13%) and rape suspects were more likely to be between 18 and 24 years old (39% versus 29%). Over one-half of rape victims were White and more than one-quarter were Hispanic. Approximately one-third of suspects were White (31%) or Hispanic (38%) (Figure 1.12). According to 2001 NCVS data, about six in ten rape victims were attacked by a person or persons whom they knew in some capacity (66%), and of those, 48 percent of suspects were considered to be a friend or acquaintance of the victim (not shown).

Figure 1.12
Proportionate Comparisons of Female Victims and Male Suspects of Rape
San Diego Region, 2002



NOTE: Percentages 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.
SOURCE: California Dept. of Finance; 2000 U.S. Census; Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS); SANDAG

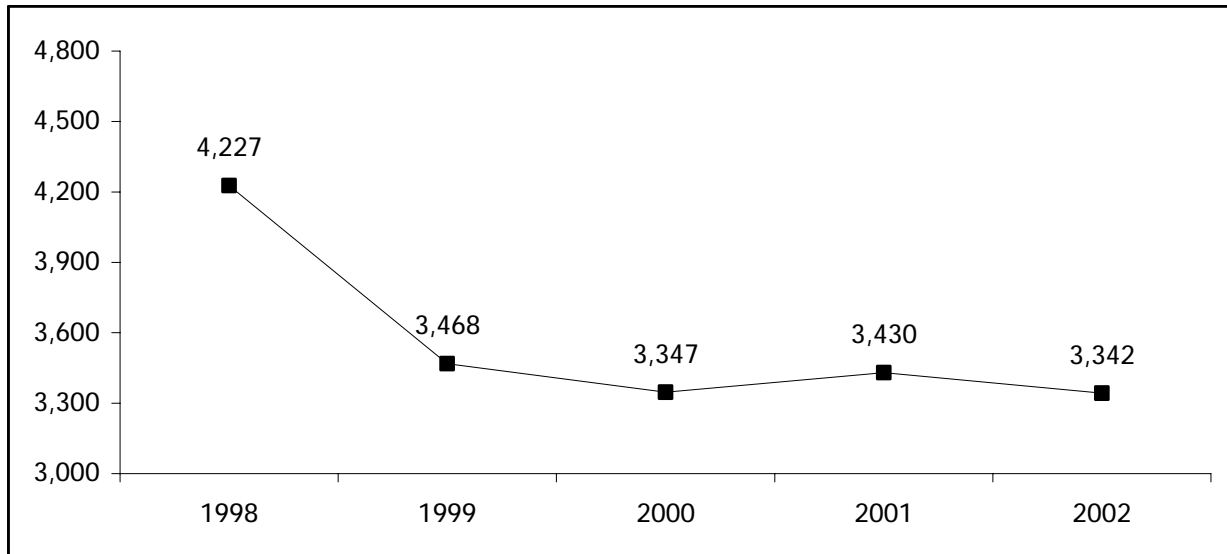
Robbery

Robbery is defined in the UCR guidelines 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.

The number of robberies dropped to 3,342 in 2002 from 7,494 ten years earlier.

There were 3,342 robberies in the region in 2002, representing a three percent decrease since 2001 and a 21 percent decrease since 1998 (Figure 1.13 and Table 1.3). In 2002, one in 873 individuals countywide was victimized in a robbery incident, down from one in 639 in 1998 (Table 1.2).

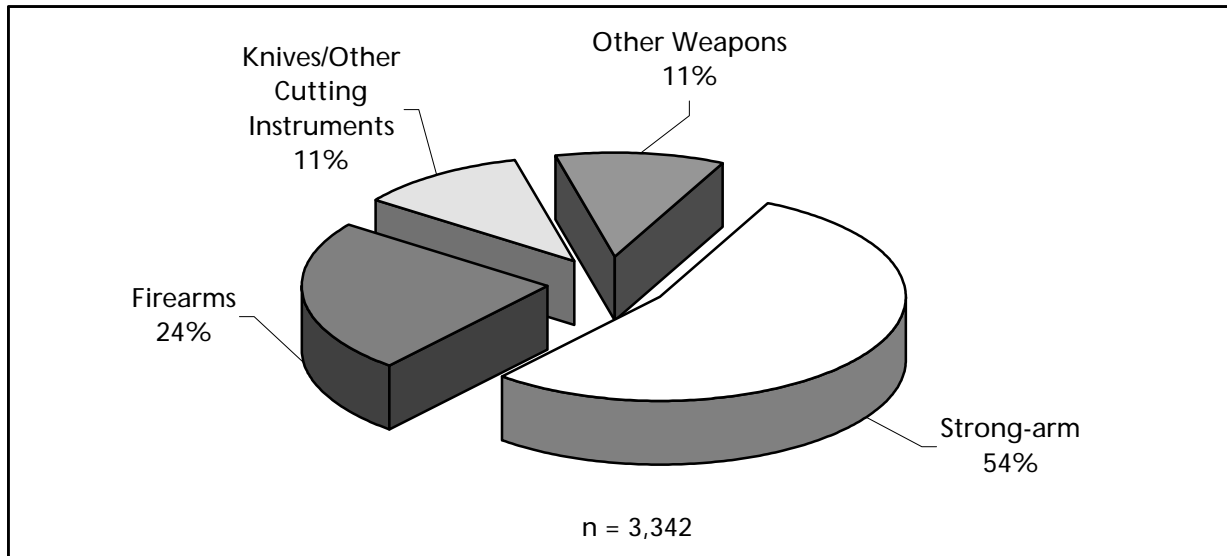
Figure 1.13
Number of Robberies
San Diego Region, 1998–2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

More than one-half (54%) of all robberies in 2002 were strong-arm (physical force/no weapon involved), and around one-quarter (24%) involved the use of a firearm (Figure 1.14). In 2002, the use of firearms during the commission of a robbery decreased three percent compared to 1998 (not shown).

Figure 1.14
Robbery Weapon Types
San Diego Region, 2002

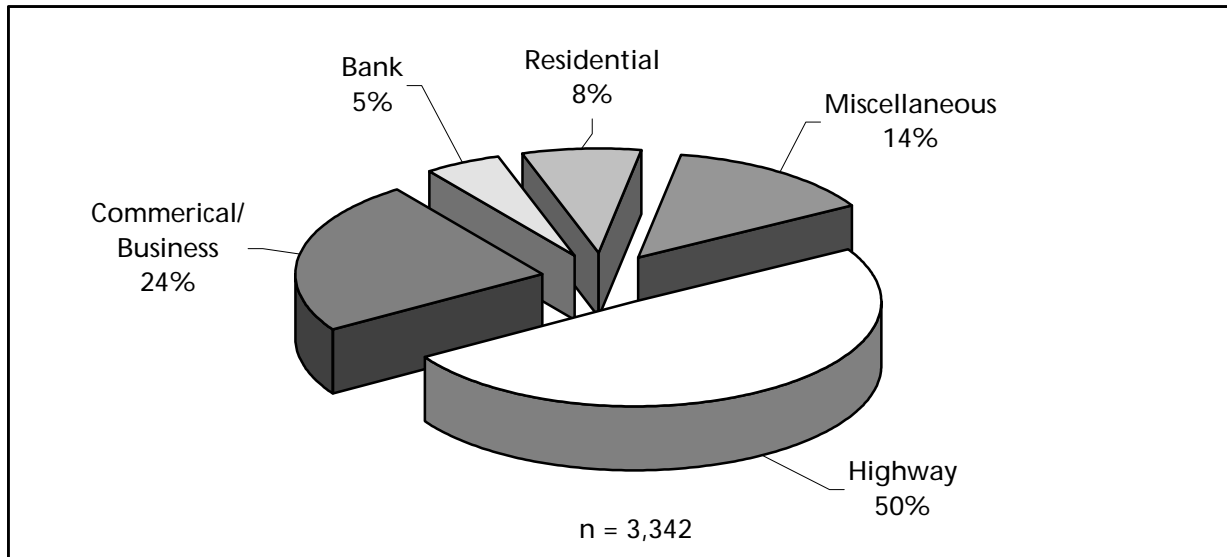


NOTE: "Other weapons" include bats, sticks, and other blunt instruments likely to cause great bodily injury.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Half of all robberies in 2002 occurred on roadways (highways) or streets and around one-quarter (24%) were committed at commercial establishments (Figure 1.15). There was little change in the proportions of robbery locations over the past five years (not shown).

Figure 1.15
Robbery Locations
San Diego Region, 2002



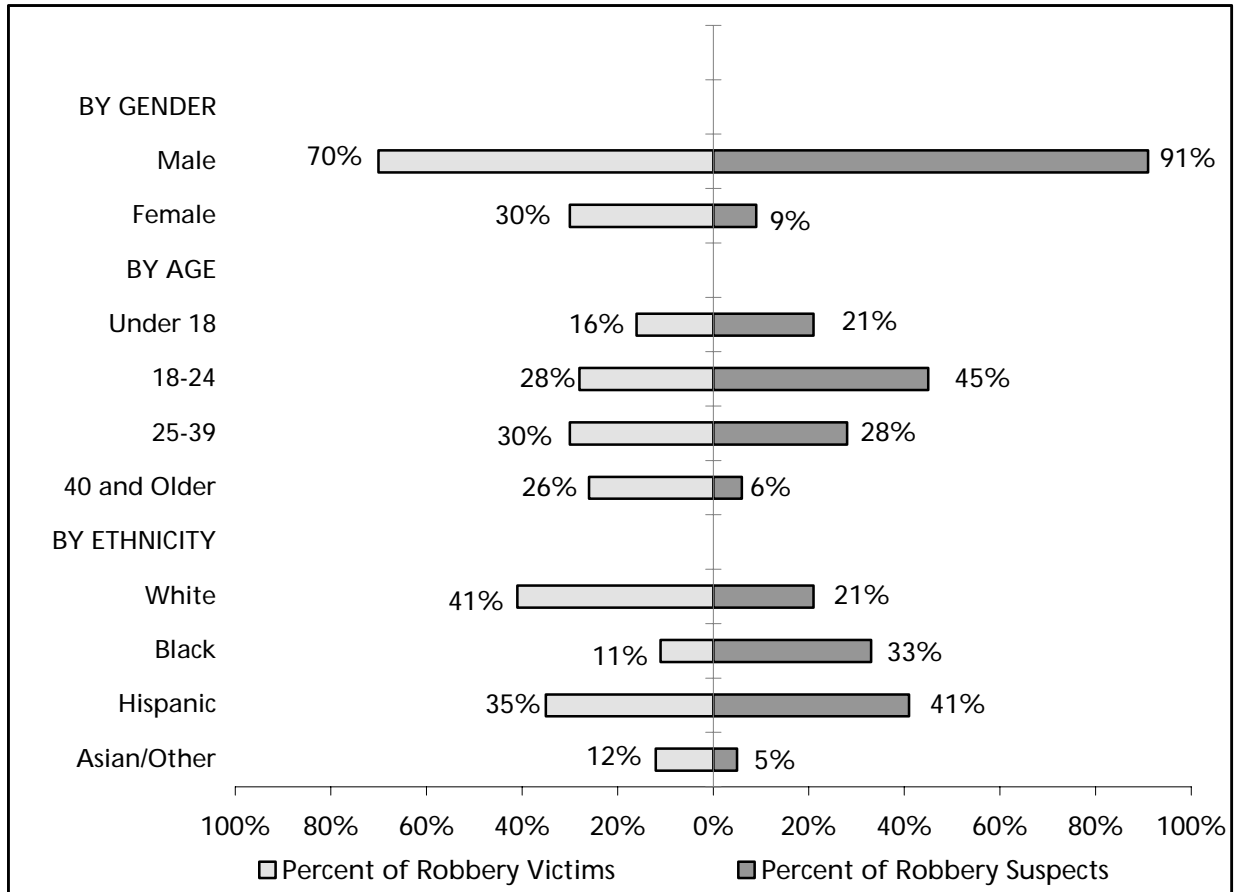
NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding. "Miscellaneous" refers to robberies that occur in wooded areas, churches, schools, and government buildings or other public buildings.

SOURCE: SANDAG

On average, 9 robberies were reported each day in 2002 and 2001, compared to 21 per day in 1993 (not shown).

Proportionate characteristics of robbery victims and suspects were similar to those for overall violence: 70 percent of victims and 91 percent of alleged suspects were male; one-quarter of all victims were over the age of 39, but only 6 percent of suspects fell into that age group; both victims and suspects were predominantly between 18 and 39 years of age; and, 41 percent of victims were White while 41 percent of suspects were Hispanic (Figure 1.16).

Figure 1.16
Proportionate Comparisons of Victims and Suspects of Robbery
San Diego Region, 2002



NOTE: Percentages 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.

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

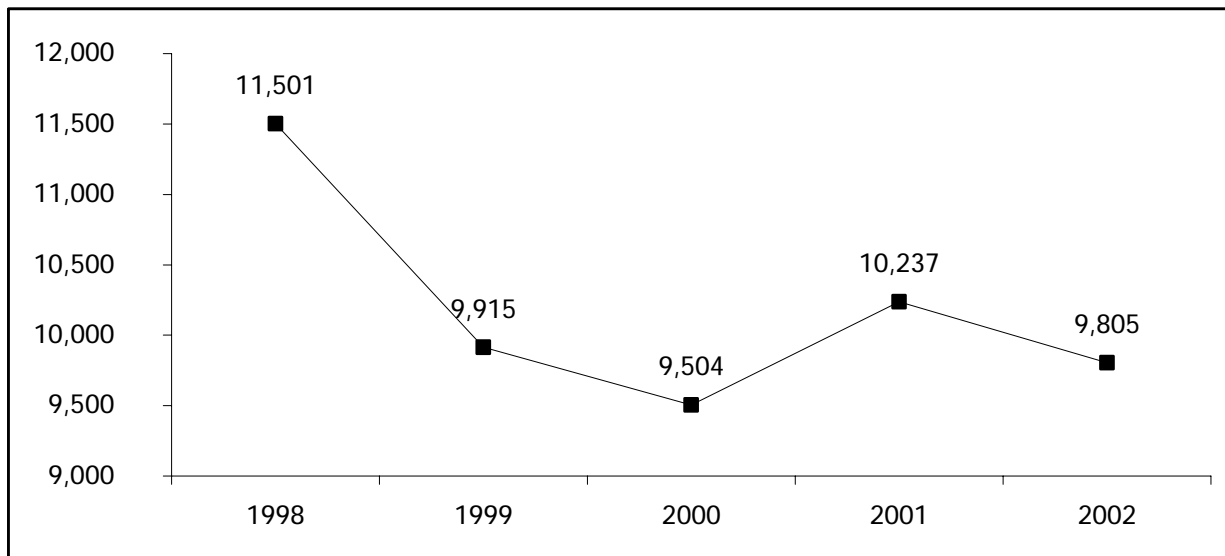
Aggravated Assault

UCR program guidelines provide for four categories of aggravated assault (incidents involving weapon use and/or resulting in serious injury to the victim). These 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 also are included in counts for domestic violence incidents, hate crimes, violence against senior citizens age 60 and older, or assaults against on-duty law enforcement officers (Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, or LEOKA, cases).

Aggravated assault reports dropped four percent between 2001 and 2002.

Like the other violent crime types, aggravated assault declined between 2001 and 2002, to 9,805 from 10,237 in 2001 (Figure 1.17). About one in 298 individuals in San Diego was a victim of an aggravated assault in 2002, down from one in 235 in 1998 (Table 1.2).

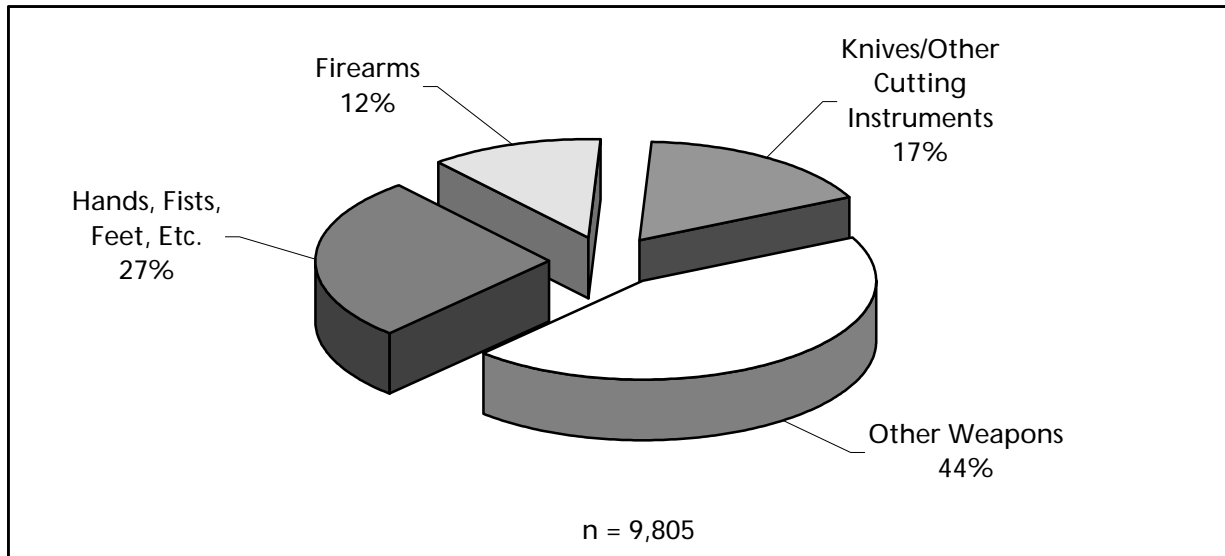
Figure 1.17
Number of Aggravated Assaults
San Diego Region, 1998–2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

Almost one-half (44%) of the assaults reported in 2002 involved the use of “other weapons,” such as bats, sticks, and other blunt instruments (Figure 1.18). In 12 percent of assaults, firearms were the weapon employed, in contrast to about 60 percent of homicide cases with firearm use (City of San Diego supplemental homicide data mentioned previously).

Figure 1.18
Aggravated Assault Weapon Types
San Diego Region, 2002



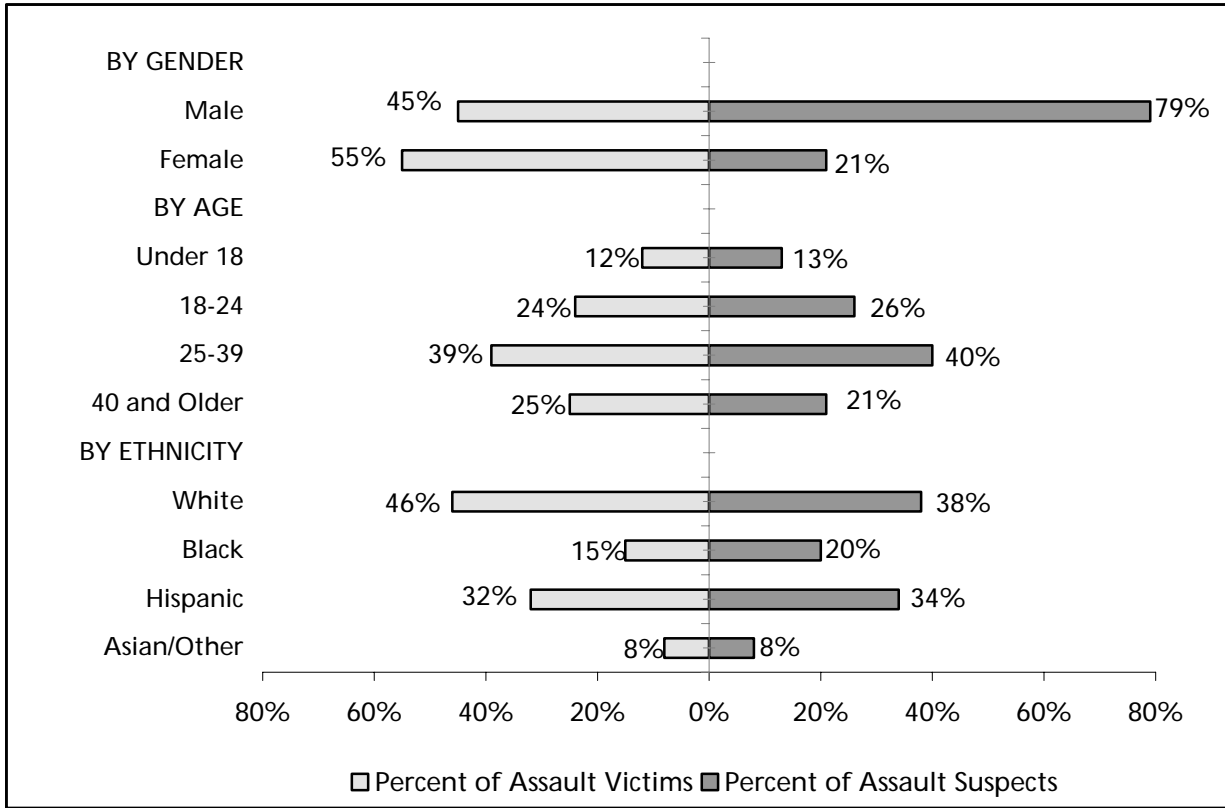
NOTE: "Other weapons" include bats, sticks, and other blunt instruments likely to cause great bodily injury.

SOURCE: SANDAG

On average, one aggravated assault case was reported per hour in 2002, down from two per hour in 1993 (not shown).

With respect to victim and suspect characteristics, females were far more likely to be victims of some type of assault (55%) compared to homicide (29% females) or robbery (30% female victims), but only slightly more likely to be perpetrators of assault (21%). Both victims and suspects were most likely to be 25 years or older (64% and 61%, respectively) (Figure 1.19). The assault category represented in this figure includes both aggravated and simple assaults.

Figure 1.19
Proportionate Characteristics of Victims and Suspects of Assault
San Diego Region, 2002



NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding. Assault includes both aggravated and simple. 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.

SOURCE: California Department of Finance; 2000 U.S. Census; 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 to the FBI by law enforcement agencies. Depending upon the crime type involved, some of these incidents are also classified as FBI Index crimes while some are not. However, the perception of the federal Department of Justice is that these additional incidents are (1) violent in nature; (2) a serious threat to society; and (3) of growing concern, thereby justifying the need to track the occurrence of these crimes historically and geographically. Included in the “other violent” category are domestic violence, hate crimes, violence against seniors, and assaults against on-duty law enforcement officers.

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 assaults committed without the use of a weapon and resulting in minor injuries to the victim (simple assaults).

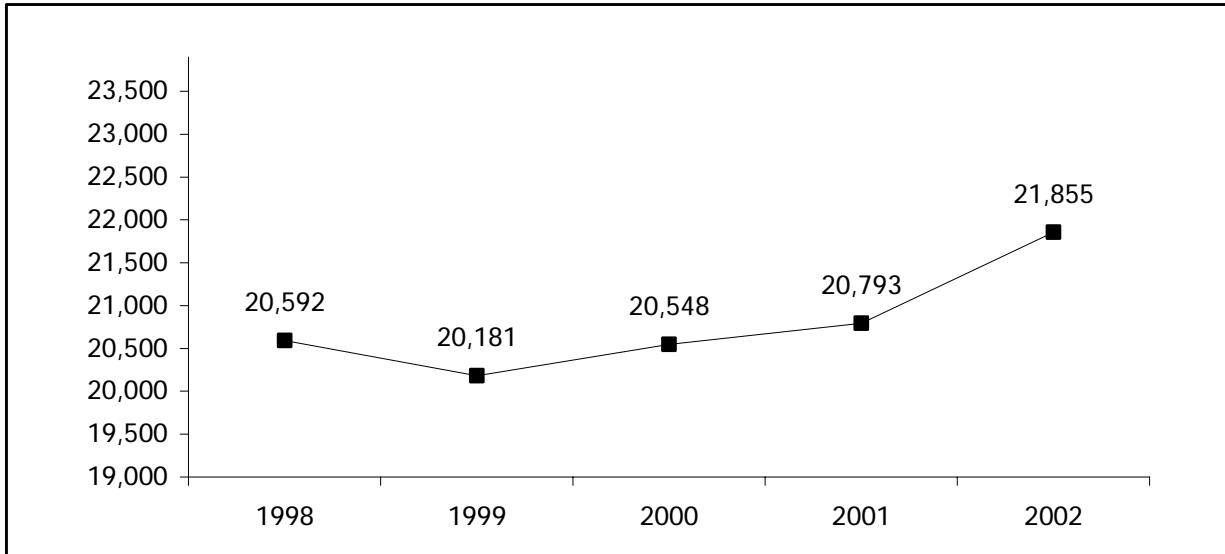
For an incident to be considered domestic violence, the relationship between the victim and suspect must be defined in one of the following categories: current or former spouses, cohabitants, individuals who have parented a child together or persons who are in a dating relationship or engaged. Originally, domestic violence reports were submitted only when the individuals involved were of different genders. Since 1995, gender has not been a consideration in domestic violence reporting.

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

There were 21,855 domestic violence incidents in 2002, an increase of six percent from five years earlier (20,592 in 1998) (Figure 1.20). This large number of cases that 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). Also during the one-year period (2001–2002), the total number of violent crimes declined four percent. With total aggravated assaults reported at 9,805 in 2002, domestic violence is more than double that number and continues to be a great concern in the region. Considering the magnitude of the problem, it is not too surprising that of those homicides reported to the San Diego Police Department in 2002 for which motive had been established, a substantial number of cases were domestic-violence related (9 of 31 in the City, plus 3 attributed to child abuse and 1 caused by elder abuse) (not shown). There were approximately three domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement each hour of the day in 2002, similar to all years from 1998 through 2001 (not shown).

Approximately 2.5 domestic violence incidents are reported every hour.

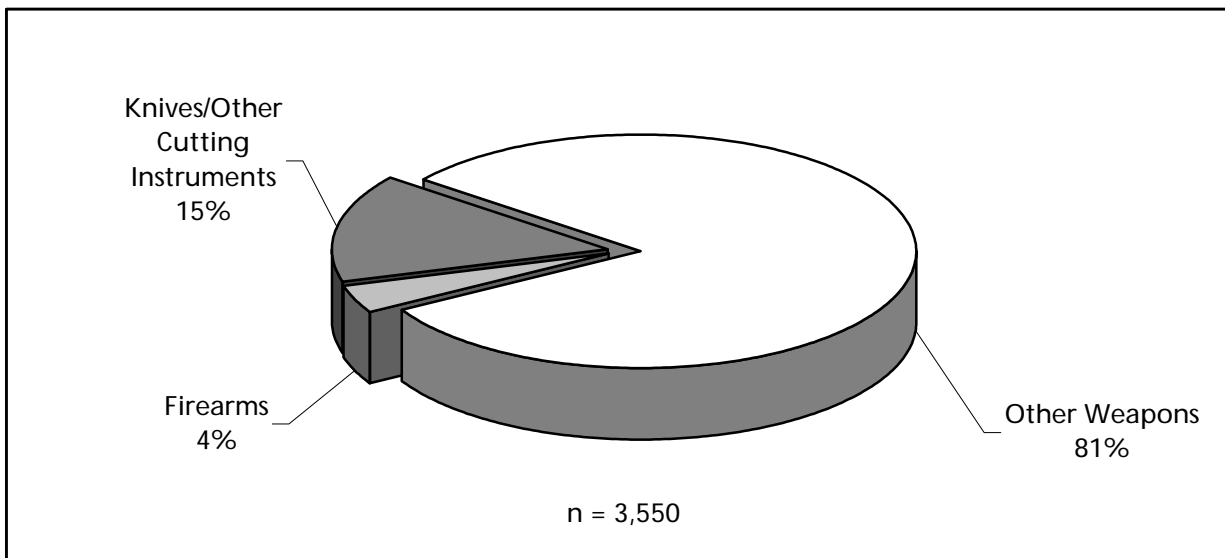
Figure 1.20
Number of Domestic Violence Incidents
San Diego Region, 1998–2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

Sixteen percent (16%) of the domestic violence cases in the region in 2002 involved the use of a weapon, not including the perpetrator’s own body (e.g., hands, fists, feet, etc.) (not shown). As Figure 1.21 shows, the majority (81%) were categorized as “other weapons,” which included items such as telephones, bats, clubs, and other blunt instruments.

Figure 1.21
Domestic Violence Incidents, by Type of Weapon
San Diego Region, 2002



NOTE: “Other weapons” include bats, sticks, and other blunt instruments likely to cause great bodily injury.

SOURCE: SANDAG

According to national estimates from the NCVS, there were 691,710 nonfatal violent victimizations committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends of victims. Intimate partner violence primarily involving female victims age 12 and older comprised about 85 percent during 2001. Intimate partner violence made up 20 percent of all nonfatal violent crime against *women* in 2001 compared to 3 percent of the nonfatal violence against *men*. In addition, in 2000, 1,247 women and 440 men were killed by an intimate partner throughout the nation (not shown).

Table 1.4 presents the number of domestic violence incidents that occurred in the region, by jurisdiction, for 1998, 2001, and 2002. In both the one- and five-year comparison periods, most jurisdictions had an increase in the reported incidents of domestic violence. Between 2001 and 2002, the increases ranged from 1 percent in El Cajon to 71 percent in San Marcos; from 1998 to 2002, increases ranged from 1 percent in Carlsbad to 60 percent in San Marcos. The Sheriff's Domestic Violence Response Team (DVRT) was implemented in San Marcos in 2002, which has contributed to the increase in reporting in that city. Through responses to SANDAG's annual crime survey, experienced agency staff expressed that these increases are due in part to better public education, more citizen awareness, and expanded officer training concerning domestic violence, all of which have led to an increase in reporting. Four cities experiencing reductions in domestic violence cases include Chula Vista, Coronado, La Mesa, and Vista.

Table 1.4
Number of Domestic Violence Incidents by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	340	247	345	1%	40%
Chula Vista	1,585	1,972	1,840	16%	-7%
Coronado	48	64	62	29%	-3%
El Cajon	612	898	903	48%	1%
Escondido	832	912	975	17%	7%
La Mesa	373	359	347	-7%	-3%
National City	393	566	598	52%	6%
Oceanside	1,438	1,616	2,069	44%	28%
San Diego	11,230	10,694	10,856	-3%	2%
Sheriff - Total	3,725	3,440	3,827	3%	11%
Del Mar	19	12	9	-	-
Encinitas	218	182	203	-7%	12%
Imperial Beach	347	205	215	-38%	5%
Lemon Grove	156	118	150	-4%	27%
Poway	181	133	155	-14%	17%
San Marcos	222	208	356	60%	71%
Santee	260	288	308	18%	7%
Solana Beach	33	29	34	3%	-
Vista	612	561	521	-15%	-7%
Unincorporated	1,677	1,704	1,876	12%	10%
TOTAL	20,592	20,793	21,855	6%	5%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Hate Crime

In this report, the most recent available hate crime data (2001) are presented for the nation, the State, and the County.

Hate crimes are among the most dehumanizing of crimes. A hate crime is defined as any criminal act or attempt that is motivated by hatred based on race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or mental/physical disability. Hate crimes impact not only their victims, but also spread concern throughout entire communities (California DOJ, Attorney General (2002) Hate Crime in California 2001).

According to a U.S. Department of Justice press release (November 2002), in 2001, of nearly 17,000 agencies nationwide participating in the UCR Program, there were 11,987 law enforcement agencies from 49 states that contributed hate crime data to the Program. Of those, about 18 percent submitted at least one report of a hate crime occurring in their jurisdiction, representing 9,730 incidents reported nationwide in 2001. Most (45%) were motivated by racial bias, 22 percent by prejudice against a person's ethnicity or national origin, 19 percent from a bias of a particular religion, and 14 percent were due to bias toward a specific sexual orientation. There were 12,020 victims affected by the 9,730 reported hate crime incidents. With respect to known suspects in these cases, 66 percent were White, 20 percent were Black, and race was not determined for 8 percent (not shown).

In California, there were 2,261 reports of hate crime events in 2001, and 66 percent of those bias-motivated crimes were related to the victim's ethnicity or national origin. Due to a large rise in anti-Arab hate crimes, there was an increase of 446 percent in the ethnicity/race bias category, to 428 events in 2001 compared to 96 in 2000. Sexual orientation was the motivator in 19 percent of cases and 13 percent were due to religious bias. The total number of victims resulting from hate crime events in the State rose 20 percent over one year, to 2,812 in 2001 from 2,352 one year earlier (not shown).

Countywide, San Diego accounted for 252 (or 11%) of hate crimes reported in the State, but the region represented just 8 percent of the State's total population (not shown). Sixty-nine percent (69%) of incidents were deemed motivated by race/ethnicity, 21 percent perpetrated because of the suspect's bias toward the victim's sexual orientation, and 9 percent stemmed from religious bias. Of the ethnicity-based events, 42 percent were anti-Black; of the sexuality-based incidents, 85 percent were directed toward male homosexuals; and of the religion-based crimes, equal proportions were committed against followers of the Jewish faith and believers in Islam (41% each). There were 329 victims as a result of 252 hate crimes in 2001. A more detailed accounting of countywide hate crimes, including victim and suspect demographics, is expected to be available from the State DOJ data later this year for 2002 data.

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 392 violent crimes against senior citizens in the region in 2002, a decrease of 19 percent from 2001 and 30 percent since 1998 (Table 1.5). As with the FBI Index crimes committed against the general population, aggravated assaults represented the greatest proportion of the cases involving senior citizens (59%).

**Table 1.5
Number of Violent Crimes Against Senior Citizens by Offense
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	3	7	4	-	-
Rape	5	4	6	-	-
Robbery	209	169	151	-28%	-11%
Aggravated Assault	340	303	231	-32%	-24%
TOTAL	557	483	392	-30%	-19%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

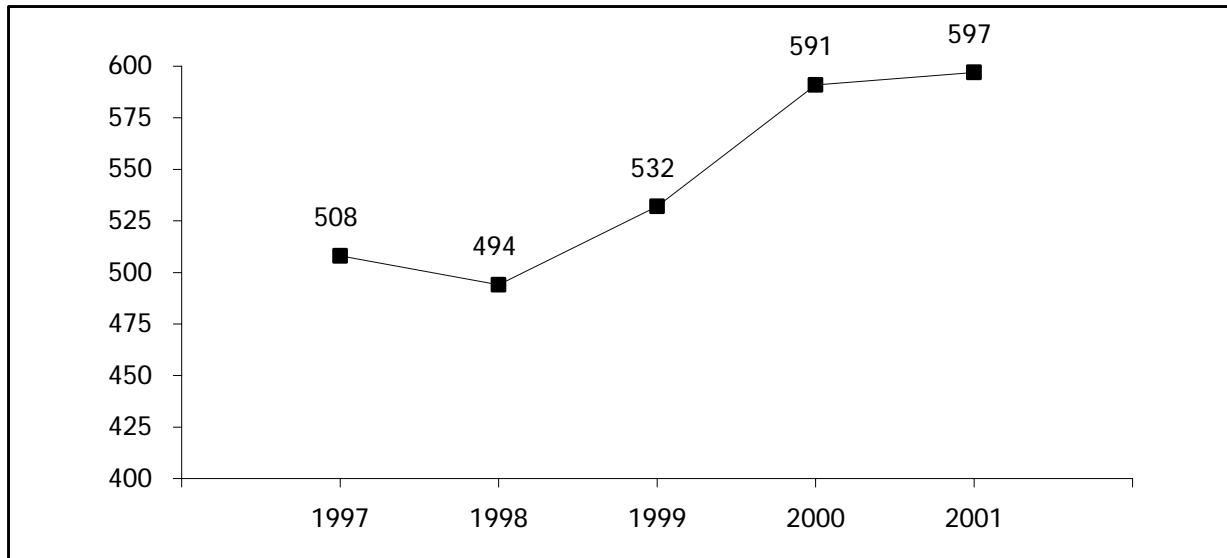
Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA)

To provide and maintain the highest standard of safety for all law enforcement officers, the federal DOJ documents a fourth "other" type of violence. This type of incident pertains to sworn police officers 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 2002 have not yet been released by DOJ, data are compared for 1997 through 2001.

Included in the LEOKA cases presented in Figure 1.22, there were four on-duty officers in the San Diego region who were victims of accidental death during the five-year period (one case per year in 1997, 1998, 2000, and 2001).

A LEOKA incident can occur during any type of on-duty officer activity. In 2001, of the 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 (42%). Also high on the list were incidents in which officers were assaulted while transporting individuals who had been arrested or incarcerated, comprising an average 21 percent of cases in 2001. During the five comparison years, from 1997 to 2001, the distribution of total LEOKA incidents by type of call averaged 44 percent for responding to disturbances, 19 percent for handling and transporting prisoners, and 10 percent for traffic pursuits.

Figure 1.22
Number of Law Enforcement Officers Killed/Assaulted
San Diego Region, 1997–2001



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

Review of another aspect of the LEOKA incidents, the type of weapon encountered by officers in reported cases, revealed the following:

- Offenders with firearms were involved in an average four percent of incidents that occurred from 1997 to 2001, ranging from seven percent in 1998 to two percent in 1999 and 2000.
- In 2001, 13 percent of LEOKA incidents involved the use of a knife or other dangerous weapon. Over five years, on average, the proportion of incidents involving the use of knives and other dangerous weapons by suspects against officers also represented about 13 percent of cases.
- Most incidents (82% on average in 5 years) involved the offender's use of personal weapons (i.e., hands, fists, feet, etc.) to attack an officer (not shown).

Property Crime Category

FBI Index property crimes include burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft. In 2002, 87 percent of all Index crimes reported were property-related (not shown).

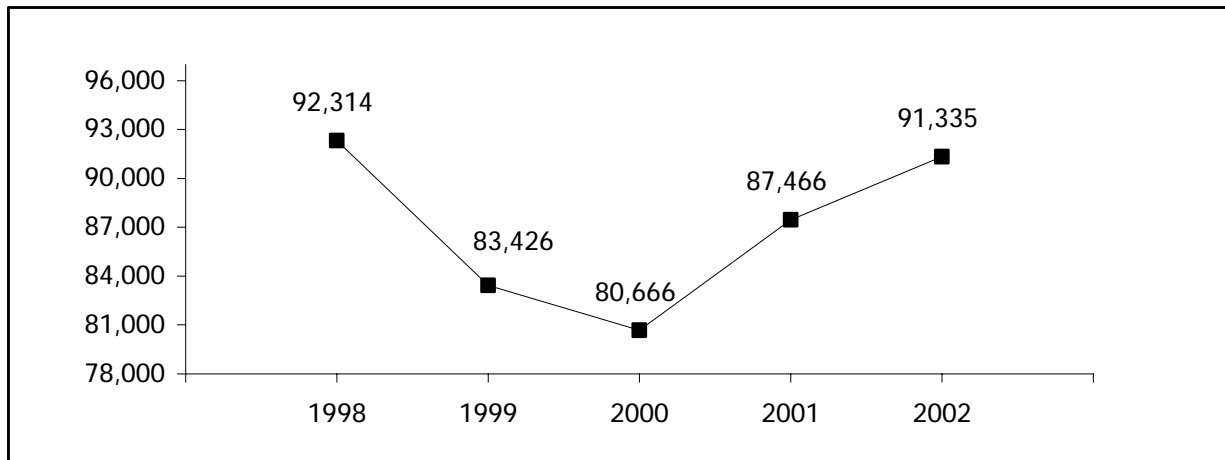
There were 91,335 property crimes in 2002, representing an increase of four percent since 2001. However, the number of property-related crimes in 2002 was still lower than five and ten years earlier (Table 1.6 and Figure 1.23). Approximately 10 property crimes per hour were reported in 2002, down from 11 per hour in 1998 and 16 per hour in 1993 (not shown).

Table 1.6
Number of Property Crimes by Offense
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Burglary-Total	18,378	16,725	18,199	-1%	9%
Residential	10,966	9,681	10,236	-7%	6%
Non-Residential	7,412	7,044	7,963	7%	13%
Larceny-Total	55,251	51,320	53,252	-4%	4%
Over \$400	16,484	17,164	18,568	13%	8%
\$400 and Under	38,767	34,156	34,684	-11%	2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18,685	19,421	19,884	6%	2%
TOTAL	92,314	87,466	91,335	-1%	4%

SOURCE: SANDAG

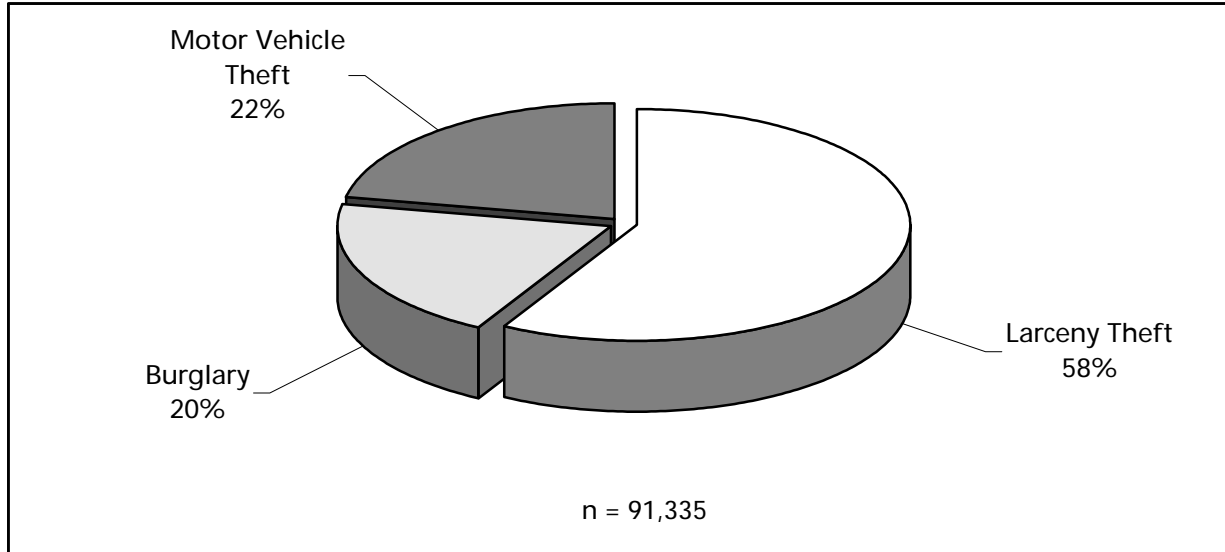
Figure 1.23
Number of Property Crimes
San Diego Region, 1997-2001



SOURCE: SANDAG

Over time, larceny has continued to be reported in larger numbers than any other FBI Index crime. Over one-half (58%) of property crimes reported in 2002 were larceny thefts and around one in five (22%) was a burglary or vehicle theft (Figure 1.24).

Figure 1.24
Property Crimes by Offense
San Diego Region, 2002



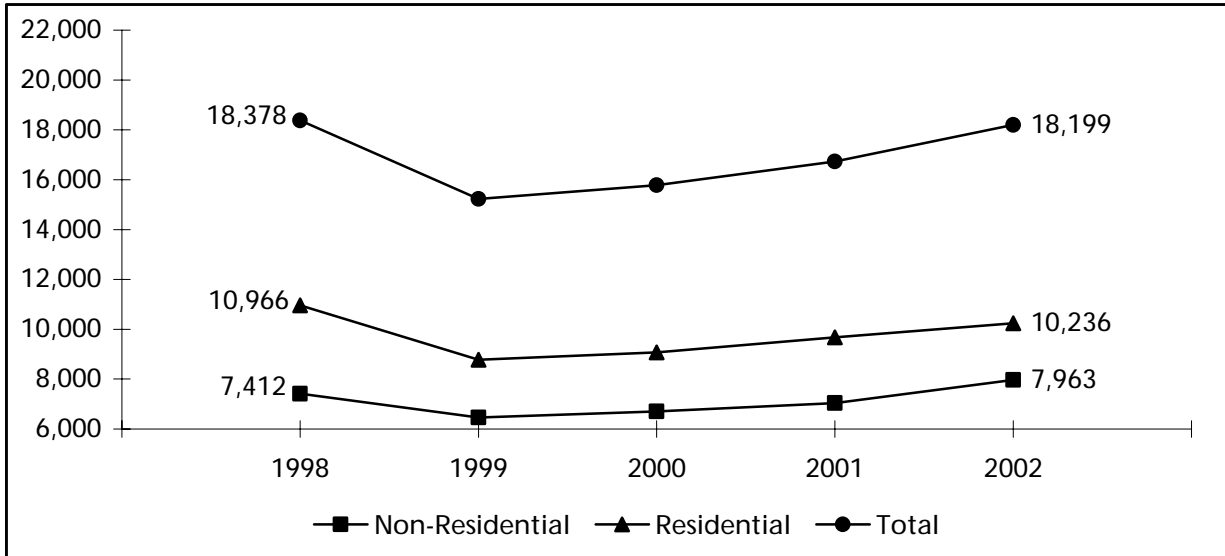
SOURCE: SANDAG

Burglary

Burglary is defined in the 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).

Overall, burglary increased six percent in 2002 (to 18,199 from 16,725 in 2001) (Figure 1.25 and Table 1.6). Commercial burglaries increased more than residential incidents (with commercial up 13% compared to 6% for residential). Of all burglaries reported in 2002, more than one-half (56%) were categorized as residential. About two burglaries at either a residence or a business establishment were reported each hour during 2002, down from nearly four per hour in 1993 (not shown).

Figure 1.25
Number of Burglaries by Type
San Diego Region, 1998-2002

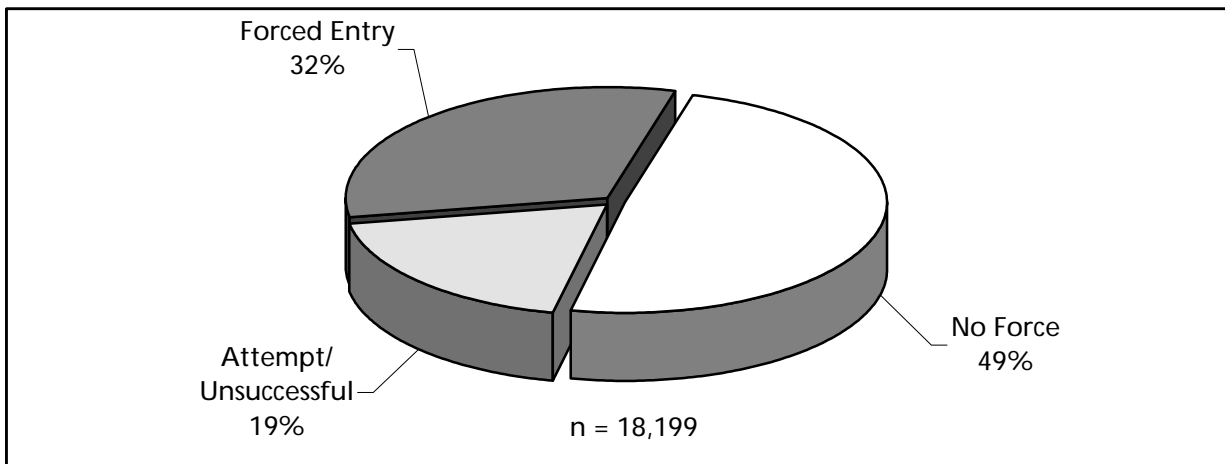


SOURCE: SANDAG

Almost half (49%) of all burglaries were completed without the need for forced entry.

If no forced entry is used to commit a burglary, this means the offender was able to gain entry through an unlocked, unprotected window, door, or other entrance to the property. Nearly one-half (49%) of burglaries were accomplished without forced entry (Figure 1.26). 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 could help to reduce the number of these events in the future.

Figure 1.26
Burglary by Type of Entry
San Diego Region, 2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

Larceny Theft

According to UCR guidelines, the larceny theft category includes shoplifting, pickpocket and purse-snatch, theft from inside motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, theft from buildings, bicycle theft, and theft from coin-operated machines. Again, this is the most reported crime in the FBI Index and is excluded from the CCI to provide an additional measure of the level of crime in the State.

Larceny theft represented 58 percent of all reported property crime incidents in 2002.

There were 53,252 larcenies in the region in 2002, which represented a four percent increase since 2001 (51,320) (Table 1.7). Grand theft (theft of items valued over \$400) increased eight percent while petty theft rose just two percent (not shown). The larger increase of more costly items may be a reflection of the current state of the economy.

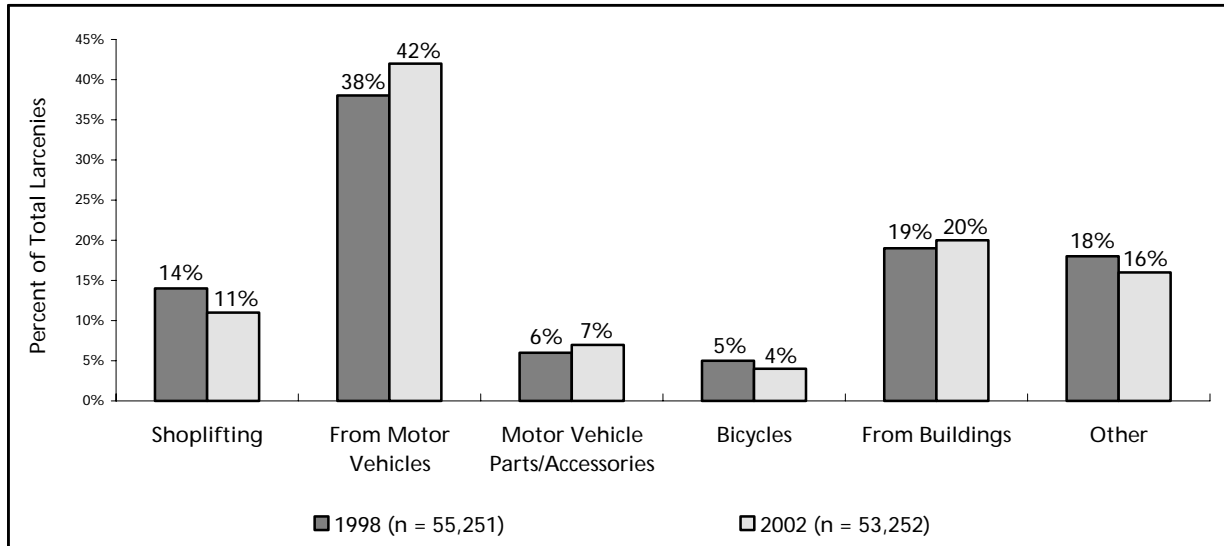
Table 1.7
Number of Larceny Thefts by Type
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Pickpocket/Purse Snatch	183	290	276	51%	-5%
Shoplifting	7,461	6,096	6,09	-18%	<-1%
From Motor Vehicles	21,242	19,975	22,229	5%	11%
Motor Vehicles Parts/Accessories	3,259	3,955	3,797	17%	-4%
Bicycles	2,878	1,886	1,974	-31%	5%
From Buildings	10,318	10,837	10,587	3%	-2%
Other	9,910	8,281	8,295	-16%	<1%
TOTAL	55,251	51,320	53,252	-4%	4%

SOURCE: SANDAG

In both 1998 and 2002, the greatest proportion of larcenies involved thefts from motor vehicles, followed by thefts from buildings and other larceny theft types (e.g., purse snatch, pickpocket) (Figure 1.27). Not only are thefts of items from inside vehicles growing in number, they have also been the largest proportion of larcenies over time.

**Figure 1.27
Larceny Theft by Type
San Diego Region, 1998 and 2002**



NOTE: "Other" larcenies include pickpocket, purse snatch, and theft from coin-operated machines.

SOURCE: SANDAG

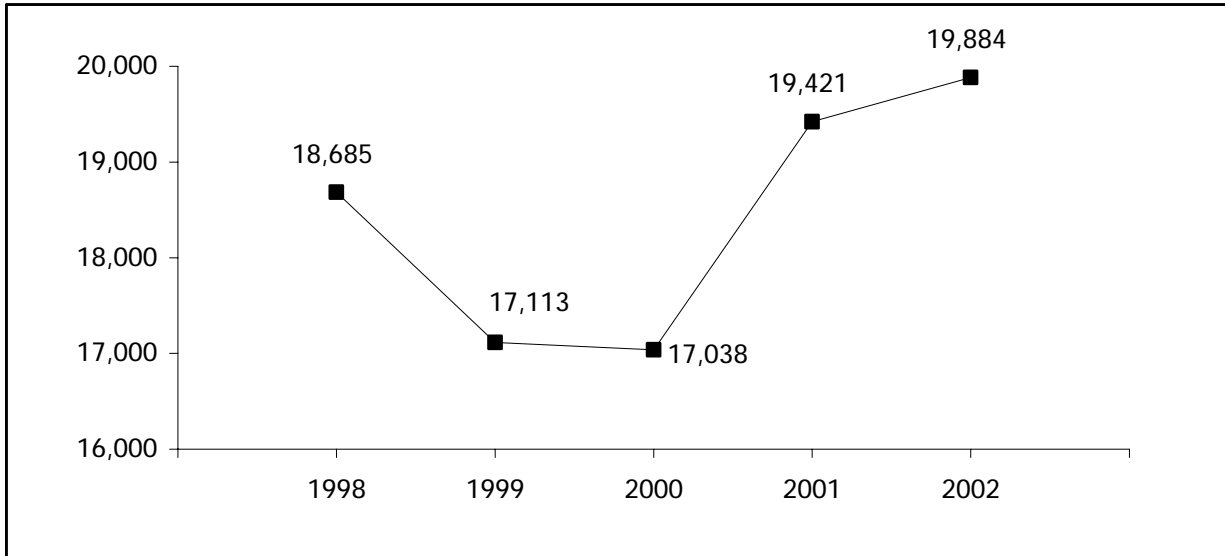
Motor Vehicle Theft

By UCR standards, motor vehicle theft includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, vans, and buses, as well as other motorized mobile property (such as motorcycles and off-road vehicles).

One of every 108 registered vehicles was stolen in 2002.

From 2001 to 2002, motor vehicle theft had the smallest increase of any property crime (2%). Over five years, vehicle thefts rose six percent, to 19,884 in 2002 from 18,685 in 1998 (Figure 1.28 and Table 1.6), and over ten years the number of vehicles stolen in the region declined 40 percent, from 33,192 in 1993 (not shown). One out of every 108 registered vehicles was stolen in 2002, down from one of 99 in 1998 (Table 1.2). There were approximately two vehicle thefts reported every hour in 2002, down from nearly four per hour in 1993 (not shown). These statistics are a testament to the successes of RATT, prevention education to the public, and citizens' use of smart tactics to protect their vehicles. Innovative parking lot and parking structure designs at shopping malls and other establishments that attract large numbers of visitors could be another contributing factor to the decline in auto theft.

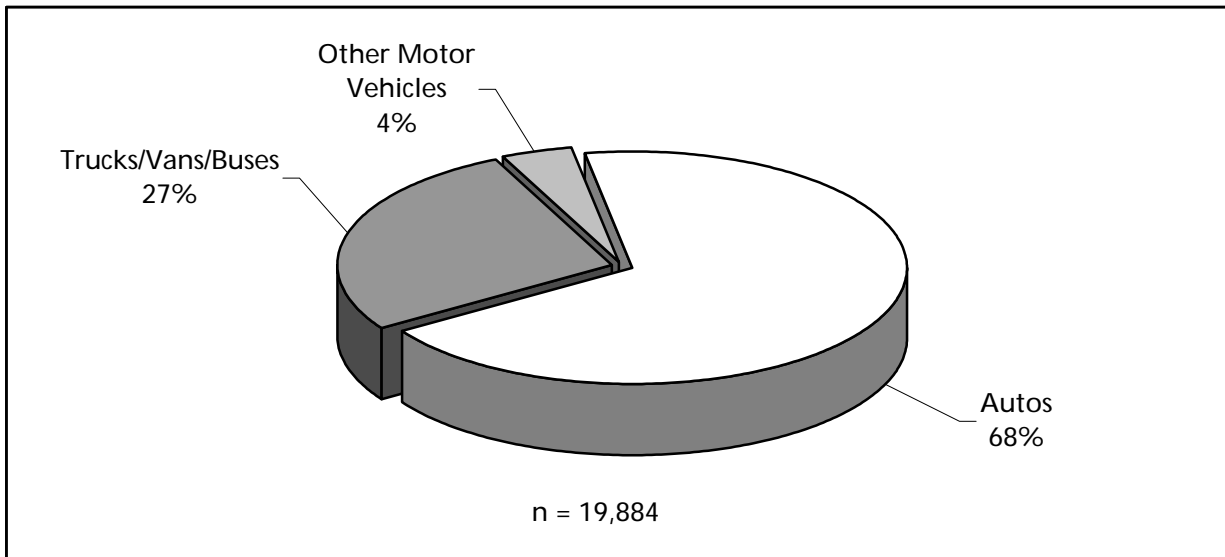
Figure 1.28
Number of Motor Vehicle Thefts
San Diego Region, 1998-2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

As might be expected, automobiles are consistently the most frequently stolen vehicle type (shown in Figure 1.29 for 2002).

Figure 1.29
Motor Vehicle Theft by Type of Vehicle
San Diego Region, 2002



NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

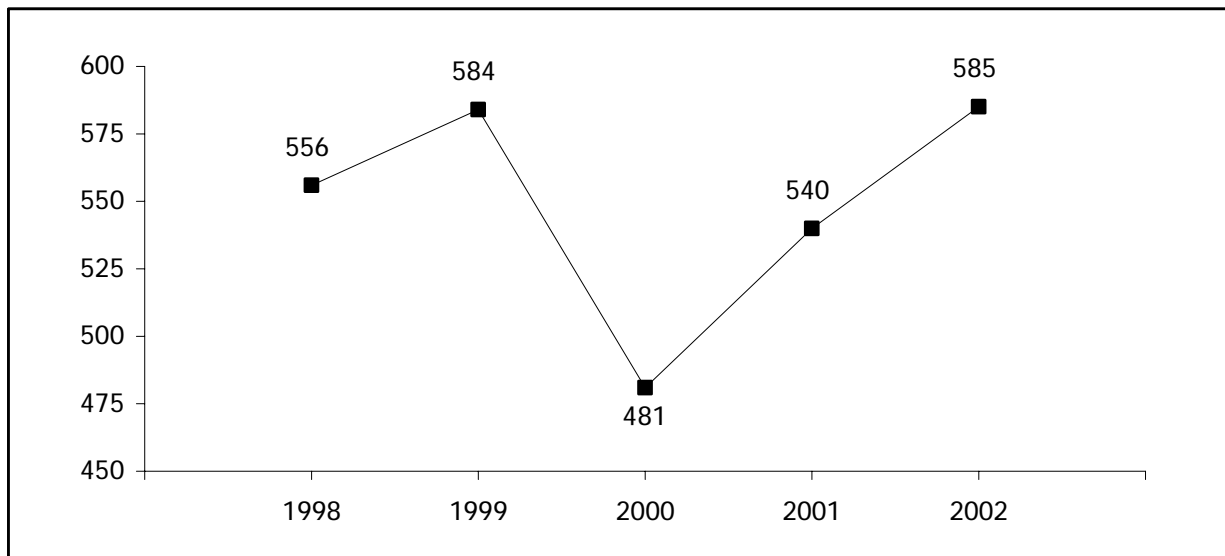
SOURCE: SANDAG

Arson

Arson is defined by the FBI as the willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a residence, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. In this report, the number of arsons is presented separately and not included in the FBI or California Crime indices.

Similar to the other property-related offenses, the number of arsons in the region also increased in 2002, to 585 from 540 in 2001 (Figure 1.30). This represents an eight percent increase since 2001 and a five percent rise compared to 1998.

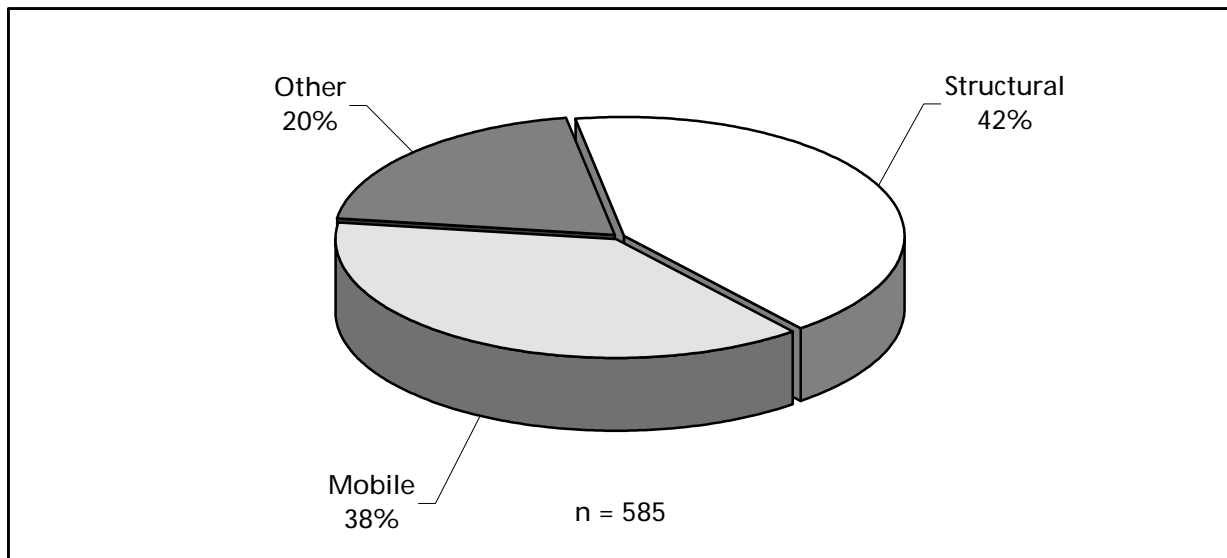
Figure 1.30
Number of Arsons
San Diego Region, 1998-2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

In 2002, mobile property comprised 38 percent of total arsons (Figure 1.31) and has increased each year since 1998 when mobile property accounted for 30 percent of arson crimes (not shown). One reason for this increase (suggested by a San Diego Fire Department official) may be that when the economy falls on hard and uncertain times, a crime such as setting fire to a vehicle for which payments cannot be met and then reporting the car as stolen for insurance purposes become more common.

Figure 1.31
Arson by Type of Property
San Diego Region, 2002



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

Although crime rates are compiled in a standardized manner for cities and other areas within the San Diego region, comparisons of rates for communities, by nature of their individualities, include the following considerations:

- characteristics of populations (such as age breakdown);
- economic conditions (such as job availability and median income);
- extent of open space, tourist activity, and ease of access to modes of transportation and highway systems;
- strategic focus and staffing levels of individual law enforcement agencies;
- community tolerance levels, i.e., reporting practices of citizens; and

- attractions in the community that draw large numbers of people to the area, such as large shopping centers, community fairs, the racetrack, and amusement parks.

Each of these factors, as well as a number of other issues, contributes to variability in levels of crime reported across jurisdictions. The issue of “daytime” population compared to resident population is also an important component of police planning, in addition to community geographic considerations and types of crimes reported.

Individual areas may experience an increase in the *number* of crimes but a drop in the crime *rate*. This occurs when the area population increases at a rate greater than the number of reported crimes. (Population figures used to compute rates are presented in Appendix C.) Once again, since changes between relatively small *numbers* may result in large percentage differences, percent changes are omitted if comparison numbers are 30 or less.

A discussion of crime rates must include information about the populations used to calculate these figures. In this report, populations for 2002 and 2001 are estimates based on the 2000 U.S. Census, and the population for 2000 is derived from the 2000 Census count. Populations for 1999 and earlier have not been adjusted by the DOF to reflect the 2000 Census and may contribute to variations in crime rates over time. However, for the purpose of showing trend data, SANDAG’s protocol of using the most current available population figures has been employed.

Crime rates for cities and the unincorporated areas of the San Diego region for 1998, 2001, and 2002 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 using 2000 Census figures and California Department of Finance population estimates.

The FBI Index rate reflects the balance between the violent and property crime rates. In 2002, the San Diego regional FBI Index crime rate was 36.1 crimes per 1,000 residents. As Table 1.8 shows, 16 of the 25 jurisdictions (incorporated and unincorporated areas) had rates lower than the region. In the one-year period, the overall rate rose one percent (from 35.7 in 2001), and over five years the FBI Index crime rate dropped ten percent (from 40.3 in 1998).

Table 1.8
FBI Index Crime Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	32.8	24.8	25.8	-21%	4%
Chula Vista	51.1	42.2	39.1	-23%	-7%
Coronado	23.2	17.4	15.7	-32%	-10%
El Cajon	51.9	43.4	49.5	-5%	14%
Escondido	44.6	38.4	40.1	-10%	4%
La Mesa	42.4	40.2	42.4	0%	5%
National City	58.6	47.1	47.1	-20%	0%
Oceanside	38.6	35.9	41.6	8%	16%
San Diego	46.2	40.7	39.9	-14%	-2%
Sheriff - Total	26.4	24.7	26.0	-2%	5%
Del Mar	55.5	58.7	56.5	2%	-4%
Encinitas	27.2	25.0	26.6	-2%	6%
Imperial Beach	40.8	36.2	30.4	-25%	-16%
Lemon Grove	37.6	35.2	38.8	3%	10%
Poway	19.2	21.0	19.6	2%	-7%
San Marcos	30.2	26.5	24.2	-20%	-9%
Santee	26.0	27.3	25.7	-1%	-6%
Solana Beach	21.7	25.6	30.2	39%	18%
Vista	40.0	28.0	34.6	-14%	24%
Unincorporated	21.8	22.0	23.6	8%	7%
Alpine	22.1	24.3	26.4	19%	9%
Fallbrook	19.2	22.7	20.2	5%	-11%
Lakeside	20.3	20.9	24.2	19%	16%
Ramona	14.8	17.4	14.9	1%	-14%
Spring Valley	25.1	26.1	28.1	12%	8%
Valley Center	16.0	20.6	23.2	45%	13%
Other Unincorporated	23.9	21.2	23.8	<-1%	12%
TOTAL	40.3	35.7	36.1	-10%	1%

NOTE: Population figures for 2000, 2001, and 2002 are consistent with the 2000 U.S. Census. Population estimates for 1999 and earlier used to compute rates have not been adjusted to reflect the 2000 U.S. Census counts and may contribute to variations in trend data. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

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

In the one-year comparison period, individual FBI Index rate increases ranged from 4 percent in Carlsbad to 24 percent in Vista. Of those areas with relatively large increases, the contributing factors included the following. For El Cajon (rate up 14%), while robbery and assault numbers declined, reported cases of rape, larceny and burglary increased (51%, 27%, and 18%, respectively). Oceanside (with a rate increase of 16%) experienced an increase for each crime with the exception of homicide and rape. The crime rate in Solana Beach rose 18 percent due to a rise in reported larcenies and motor vehicle thefts, while at the same time assaults declined to 14 in 2002 from 23 in 2001. The 24 percent rate increase in Vista was related to increases in assaults and each of the property offenses, while robbery declined 28 percent between 2001 and 2002.

Between 1998 and 2002, most areas experienced substantial crime rate reductions, and the regional rate declined ten percent, to 36.1 from 40.3 in 1998.

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 parts and accessories, bicycle theft, and other common forms of stealing without the use of serious force or breaking and entering a structure. The regional CCI in 2002 was 17.9, up slightly from 2001 (17.7), and down ten percent since 1998 (19.9 per 1,000 population). Sixteen (16) of the 25 jurisdictions had a CCI rate lower than that of the region in 2002, ranging from 6.7 in Coronado to 28.2 in National City. The areas with the smallest increase over one year included Alpine (1%) and La Mesa and National City (2%) (Table 1.9). Unincorporated areas of the Sheriff's jurisdiction that showed the largest increase in the CCI rate have small populations (and also had lower CCI rates than the region as a whole).

Table 1.9
California Crime Index Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	12.9	9.7	10.0	-23%	3%
Chula Vista	25.4	20.1	19.5	-23%	-3%
Coronado	8.8	5.3	6.7	-24%	26%
El Cajon	28.0	22.4	23.0	-18%	3%
Escondido	21.3	17.5	17.4	-18%	-1%
La Mesa	19.1	16.6	17.0	-11%	2%
National City	32.3	27.6	28.2	-13%	2%
Oceanside	20.1	17.1	18.8	-7%	10%
San Diego	22.1	20.5	20.3	-8%	-1%
Sheriff - Total	14.5	13.3	13.7	-6%	3%
Del Mar	21.6	27.0	25.1	16%	-7%
Encinitas	13.3	11.4	12.1	-9%	6%
Imperial Beach	22.3	21.1	18.9	-15%	-10%
Lemon Grove	22.5	20.4	23.6	5%	16%
Poway	8.3	9.2	8.7	5%	-5%
San Marcos	16.4	14.3	13.6	-17%	-5%
Santee	12.8	13.4	11.4	-11%	-15%
Solana Beach	10.8	13.6	14.2	32%	4%
Vista	20.8	14.6	17.3	-17%	18%
Unincorporated	13.0	12.5	13.0	0%	4%
Alpine	13.2	13.7	13.8	5%	1%
Fallbrook	10.2	11.9	11.4	12%	-4%
Lakeside	12.3	12.0	12.7	3%	6%
Ramona	7.2	8.9	7.2	0%	-19%
Spring Valley	14.4	15.7	16.5	15%	5%
Valley Center	10.8	12.4	14.0	30%	13%
Other Unincorporated	15.0	12.1	13.1	-13%	8%
TOTAL	19.9	17.7	17.9	-10%	1%

NOTE: Population figures for 2000, 2001, and 2002 are consistent with the 2000 U.S. Census. Population estimates for 1999 and earlier used to compute rates have not been adjusted to reflect the 2000 U.S. Census counts and may contribute to variations in trend data. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

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

Table 1.10
Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	3.1	2.4	2.4	-23%	0%
Chula Vista	7.3	5.1	4.7	-36%	-8%
Coronado	2.1	1.2	1.0	-52%	-17%
El Cajon	8.5	6.5	5.6	-34%	-14%
Escondido	5.7	4.3	4.4	-23%	2%
La Mesa	4.5	3.7	3.7	-18%	0%
National City	10.2	8.5	9.5	-7%	12%
Oceanside	7.2	6.5	6.7	-7%	3%
San Diego	7.4	6.0	5.7	-23%	-5%
Sheriff - Total	3.9	3.8	3.3	-15%	-13%
Del Mar	4.0	8.1	4.4	10%	-46%
Encinitas	2.9	2.6	3.0	3%	15%
Imperial Beach	7.4	6.1	5.9	-20%	-3%
Lemon Grove	6.6	5.2	6.1	-8%	17%
Poway	2.2	2.2	2.0	-9%	-9%
San Marcos	4.3	4.1	3.1	-28%	-24%
Santee	3.3	4.2	2.6	-21%	-38%
Solana Beach	2.0	2.6	2.1	5%	-19%
Vista	5.8	4.6	4.3	-26%	-7%
Unincorporated	3.5	3.6	3.1	-11%	-14%
Alpine	3.6	3.4	2.7	-25%	-21%
Fallbrook	3.0	3.5	2.8	-7%	-20%
Lakeside	2.6	3.9	3.0	15%	-23%
Ramona	1.9	2.5	1.7	-11%	-32%
Spring Valley	3.6	4.1	4.1	14%	0%
Valley Center	4.2	4.6	4.3	2%	-7%
Other Unincorporated	4.2	3.6	3.0	-29%	-17%
TOTAL	6.1	5.1	4.8	-21%	-6%

NOTE: Population figures for 2000, 2001, and 2002 are consistent with the 2000 U.S. Census. Population estimates for 1999 and earlier used to compute rates have not been adjusted to reflect the 2000 U.S. Census counts and may contribute to variations in trend data. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

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

Violent Crime Rate

The violent crime rate for the region has shown larger percentages of change than the property rate. As Table 1.10 shows, the violent rate dropped 6 percent over one year and 21 percent from 1998 to 2002. Eighteen (18) of the 25 jurisdictions had violent crime rates in 2002 that were lower than the regional rate of 4.8. Looking at changes during the past year, most jurisdictions (17) actually had a decrease in their violent crime rate, three had no change (Carlsbad, La Mesa, and Spring Valley), and the other areas, similar to the region overall, increased to some degree between 2001 and 2002. The City of Escondido had the smallest increase (2%) and Lemon Grove had the largest (17%). In Lemon Grove, the upward trend in the violent rate was due to increased numbers of robberies (57 in 2002 compared to 49 in 2001) and aggravated assault incidents (up to 89 in 2002 from 72 in 2001). The 12 percent rate increase in National City was due to increased numbers of each of the FBI Index violent crimes.

Some of the largest increases in the violent crime rate occurred in jurisdictions where the annual number of homicides, rapes, and robberies were too few (less than 30) to calculate a valid percent change. With this caveat, it appears that the increased number of aggravated assaults, which is the most common violent crime, was mostly responsible for driving this crime rate up. From 2001 to 2002, the *number* of assaults in some jurisdictions increased, ranging from 22 percent (Valley Center) to 59 percent (Ramona). The City of Oceanside also had a violent crime rate increase that appeared to be driven by the number of robberies (up 39% from 2001) and aggravated assaults (up 25%) (not shown).

Property Crime Rate

The property crime rate for the San Diego region rose two percent over one year (to 31.3 in 2002 from 30.6 in 2001) and dropped eight percent since 1998 (when the rate was 34.2) (Table 1.11). In 2002, jurisdictional rates ranged from 14.6 property crimes reported per 1,000 population in Coronado to 52.0 reported in the City of Del Mar. It should be mentioned that Del Mar is home to the racetrack facility and also hosts the San Diego County Fair. Both of these are large attractions that bring in a significant number of visitors and accompanying motor vehicles, greatly increasing Del Mar's vulnerability to property crimes of "opportunity," such as theft from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts, purse snatch, and pickpocket. In the last year, 9 jurisdictions had a reduction in the property crime rate, while 14 of the other 15 areas had rate increases larger than the region as a whole.

In some of the areas with the largest changes over one year, the increase in the property crime rate was due to a rise in the number of motor vehicle thefts. Specifically, for auto theft, there was a 46 percent increase in Fallbrook and a 74 percent increase in Ramona in 2002. In contrast, for Solana Beach and Valley Center, it was the number of burglaries that increased to the greatest degree (52% and 95%, respectively). The increase in Poway was related to more reported burglaries (up 29%) and larcenies (up 25%) (not shown).

Table 1.11
Property Crime Rate per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	29.6	22.4	23.4	-21%	4%
Chula Vista	43.8	37.1	34.4	-21%	-7%
Coronado	21.1	16.2	14.6	-31%	-10%
El Cajon	43.5	37.0	43.9	1%	19%
Escondido	38.9	34.1	35.7	-8%	5%
La Mesa	37.9	36.5	38.6	2%	6%
National City	48.4	38.6	37.6	-22%	-3%
Oceanside	31.4	29.4	35.0	11%	19%
San Diego	38.8	34.7	34.2	-12%	-1%
Sheriff - Total	22.5	20.9	22.7	1%	9%
Del Mar	51.5	50.6	52.0	1%	3%
Encinitas	24.3	22.4	23.7	-2%	6%
Imperial Beach	33.4	30.2	24.5	-27%	-19%
Lemon Grove	31.0	30.1	32.7	5%	9%
Poway	16.9	18.8	17.6	4%	-6%
San Marcos	25.9	22.3	21.0	-19%	-6%
Santee	22.8	23.0	23.1	1%	<1%
Solana Beach	19.8	23.0	28.1	42%	22%
Vista	34.2	23.4	30.3	-11%	29%
Unincorporated	18.3	18.4	20.5	12%	11%
Alpine	18.4	21.0	23.7	29%	13%
Fallbrook	16.2	19.1	17.4	7%	-9%
Lakeside	17.7	17.0	21.2	20%	25%
Ramona	12.9	14.8	13.2	2%	-11%
Spring Valley	21.5	22.0	23.9	11%	9%
Valley Center	11.8	16.0	18.9	60%	18%
Other Unincorporated	19.7	17.7	20.8	6%	18%
TOTAL	34.2	30.6	31.3	-8%	2%

NOTE: Population figures for 2000, 2001, and 2002 are consistent with the 2000 Census. Population estimates for 1999 and earlier have not been adjusted to reflect the 2000 Census count and may contribute to variations in trend data.

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

DOLLARS AND CENTS: PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN 2002

Information on the dollar value of property stolen and recovered should be viewed as an approximation of total financial loss. The data are not reported uniformly by citizens, as there are variations in methods used to estimate property worth. 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 as stolen months or years earlier than the comparison period presented. For this report, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for San Diego County has been applied to actual dollar amounts of property stolen and recovered in order to adjust for inflation when making comparisons over time.

About \$217 million dollars worth of property was stolen in the region in 2002.

Over five years, the estimated dollar amount of property stolen decreased two percent to about \$217 million in 2002 from about \$220 million in 1998. The increase from 2001 was eight percent. In 2002, based on dollar amount, of all stolen property 60 percent was associated with stolen vehicles. Approximately \$96 million in property was recovered in 2002 and, of that amount, based on dollar value 96 percent was represented by recovered motor vehicles (not shown). This recovery rate is in sharp contrast to the *clearance* rate for stolen vehicles. Due to the nature of the crime, cars are often found abandoned or at a "chop shop," but arrests of auto thieves are relatively uncommon.

PROPORTION OF CRIMES THAT ARE 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:

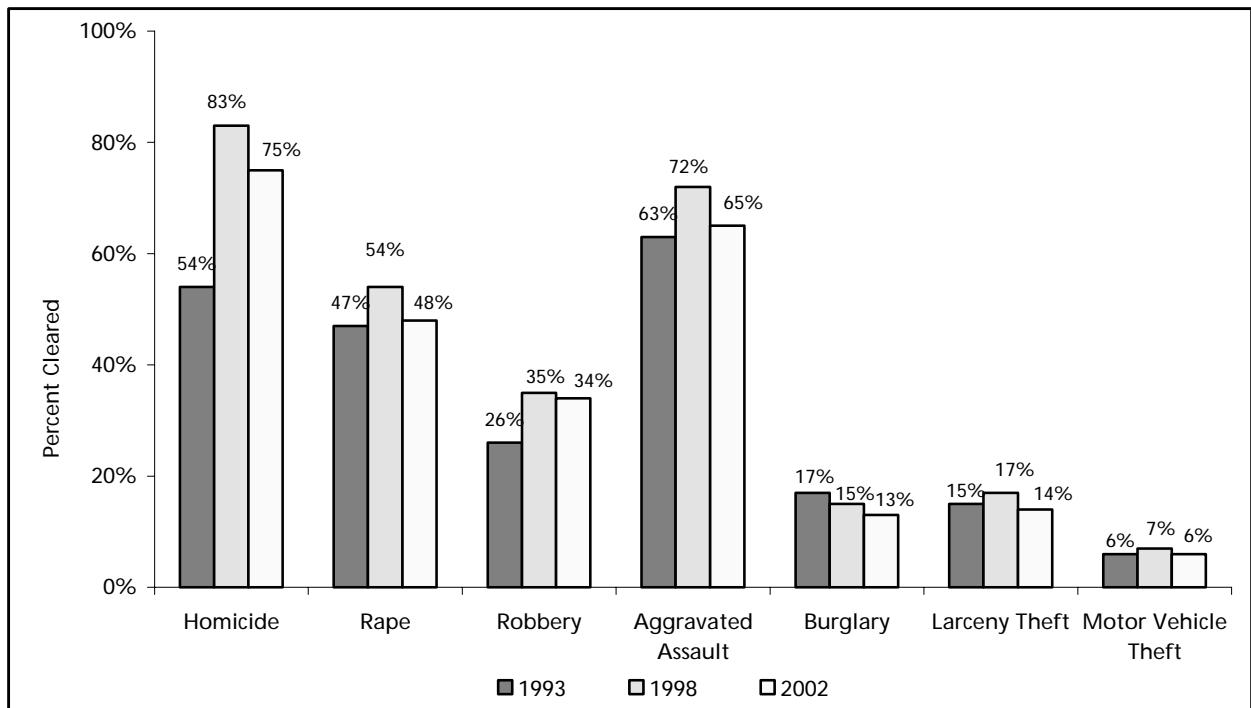
- offense type and availability of witnesses
- availability of information and evidence to document crime facts and scenes
- availability of personnel to conduct preliminary and follow-up investigations
- differential emphasis placed on investigating specific crimes
- the volume of crimes reported
-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

When using clearance data as a factor in the planning and development of law enforcement policies or procedures, the 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 note that crimes cleared in a specific year are not necessarily offenses that were reported in that same time period.

The highest clearance rates 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 or seen by

witnesses, or there is DNA or other hard evidence to help in suspect identification. Specifically, in both 1998 and 2002, cases involving homicide and aggravated assault (at 75% and 65%, respectively in 2002) were cleared more than other offenses (Figure 1.32). Although there was no change in percent cleared for overall violent crime between 2001 and 2002, clearance rates rose for homicide (12%), rape (5%), and robbery (4%) in the one-year period (not shown). Clearance rates were higher in 1998 than in 2002 for each of the FBI Index offenses, with the exception of homicide clearances (up 4% in 2002). Motor vehicle theft had the lowest clearance rate, at seven percent in 1998 and six percent in 1993 and 2002. As mentioned earlier, despite the fact that an average 60 percent of motor vehicles are recovered (monetarily), arrests of auto thieves are relatively infrequent.

Figure 1.32
FBI Index Crime Clearance Rates by Offense
San Diego Region, 1993, 1998, and 2002



SOURCE: SANDAG

In one on-going effort to reduce the number of vehicles stolen and clear more of these crimes by arrest in 2002, San Diego city police, one of the few agencies in the country to do so, began parking booby-trapped vehicles throughout the city as part of a successful operation designed to catch auto thieves in the act. The so-called “bait cars” are rigged with electronic devices that alert police when someone breaks into them. After the thief drives off, the car’s engine is shut down by remote control, eliminating the possibility of a deadly pursuit. Police also have the ability to lock the vehicle’s doors by remote, trapping the offender(s) inside. On occasion thieves have tried to run, but in every case so far they have been caught and the car recovered. Two insurance companies have loaned a number of newer cars, some of which are recovered stolen vehicles, for use in these sting operations. Initially, this program was being conducted under wraps but officials now believe that publicizing the program will act as a deterrent (San Diego Union Tribune, November 14, 2002).

SUMMARY

In the region, over the past ten years, there were reductions in the reported numbers of every FBI Index crime, and some declines were quite significant. For example, reported cases of homicide dropped to 87 in 2002 from 246 in 1993; robbery declined to 3,342 from 7,494; and assault was at 9,805 in 2002 compared to 14,416 reported in 1993. In the property category, there were similar reductions: burglary dropped to 18,199 reported in 2002 from 32,014 in 1993; larceny went to 53,252 from 73,623 ten years ago; and motor vehicle theft has been reduced to 19,884 reported incidents in 2002 compared to 33,192 in 1993.

Crime rates have declined, as well, with the overall rate dropping to 36.1 in 2002 from the ten-year high of 62.4 in 1993. The violent rate (4.8 in 2002 and 8.9 in 1993) and property rate (31.3 in 2002 and 53.5 ten years ago) also showed significant reductions.

The one-year increase in the property rate (from 30.6 in 2001 to 31.3) and overall rate (from 35.7 in 2001 to 36.1) indicates that trends are changing and we may not realize the same downturns in crime in the future as have occurred in years past. The sagging economy, looming budget cuts, and changing populations may all contribute to evolving trends in crime. In the next chapter, Crime Prevention is Everyone's Responsibility, strategies and tactics being employed to reduce and prevent crime in the region are discussed.

**CRIME PREVENTION IS EVERYONE'S
RESPONSIBILITY**

CRIME PREVENTION IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

There is little doubt that when local and state budgets reflect the impact of difficult economic times, funding in all public agencies is hurt. However, the fear of funding cuts across safety services may cause the most concern about citizens' well-being. The San Diego Region Public Opinion Survey (San Diego Association of Governments, 2002) shows that respondents thought reducing crime was very important. As the population increases, there is more of a demand for public safety. Society has become complex and the demands of law enforcement have increased (Lawlink New South Wales, 2002). Crime prevention cannot simply be the responsibility of law enforcement agencies; the safety of neighborhoods also rests in the hands of residents and business owners. Communities can help out by identifying crime and isolating the causes. Citizens who live and work in neighborhoods plagued with specific crimes have the best understanding of why these crimes occur. By providing this information to law enforcement, police can more effectively network with other public agencies to develop solutions.



Crime prevention occurs at the individual and community levels. Taking precautions to keep one's home safe or teaching elementary school students how to identify a stranger are both examples of crime prevention, but exactly how is crime prevention defined? Often the debate about responses to crime treats "prevention" and "punishment" as mutually exclusive categories. However, responses to crime operate on a continuum of options from youth education programs to high security prisons (Sherman, Gottfredson, MacKenzie, Eck, Reuter & Bushway, 2003). The focus of crime prevention is on the recognition and appraisal of crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it (Missouri Department of Public Safety, 2002). This action might include increasing protective factors of youth-at-risk, educating property owners about how to screen tenant applicants, providing free home safety inspections, or organizing a community event that encourages neighbors to get to know each other.

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Neighborhood Watch is probably the most recognized residential crime prevention program across San Diego County and possibly one of the oldest programs in the history of crime prevention in the United States. Neighborhood Watch was established in 1972 by the National Sheriff's Association (NSA). This program depends on the eyes and ears of neighbors to recognize and report anything out of the ordinary. However, over the years, it has developed from an "extra eyes and ears" program to a community endeavor to restore safety to neighborhoods.



Typically, concerned neighbors contact the police or sheriff's department to request a Neighborhood Watch program. The next step is to designate a Neighborhood Watch block, which consists of about 20 homes. At least one person per block is needed as a block captain. This individual is the

lead contact between the group and the police department. Next, officers organize a neighborhood meeting to teach the residents how to identify and report anything suspicious. Neighborhood Watch programs have crime prevention benefits beyond reporting suspicious activity. Through meetings and other Neighborhood Watch activities, residents get to know each other and depend on one another. According to the 2000 National Crime Prevention Survey, more Americans are fearful of walking in their own neighborhoods than they were in 1999. This is largely due to residents not knowing who or what is in their neighborhood (National Crime Prevention Council, 2001). Simply by encouraging neighbors to interact, Neighborhood Watch programs help residents identify who lives in the neighborhood, making recognition of intruders easier.

Neighborhood Watch programs typically follow the steps discussed above; however, some cities have recognized the need to tailor each program to the individual needs of each neighborhood. For instance, the Carlsbad Police Department has developed a survey to assist with creating Neighborhood Watch programs that meet the particular needs of each block. In order to facilitate this process, a Carlsbad Crime Prevention Specialist provides the block captain with a Neighborhood Watch Assessment Survey, which gathers information about the neighborhood's particular safety issues. This survey is completed by each resident and returned to the Crime Prevention Specialist prior to the first meeting. The information provided by residents helps the Crime Prevention Specialist understand the particular needs of the block, and he or she is able to suggest specific resources pertaining to these issues at the first meeting. The survey helps to identify concerns that shape the individual character of each Neighborhood Watch program in Carlsbad.

Crime Prevention Units in San Diego County also offer free residential inspections to provide consultation to homeowners and renters about how to prevent crime through home security measures. Recommendations to secure homes are made during the inspection and are often easy and cost-effective. Some of the recommendations may include changing locks, increasing lighting in high risk areas, or keeping an inventory of valuables and engraving the items with the owner's California driver's license number. In fact, some departments, such as the Carlsbad Police Department, make engravers available to residents and provide Operation Identification decals to place in windows to let potential intruders know that valuables have been marked.



Other local programs specifically focus on multi-housing neighborhoods. For areas with a high-density of rental properties, the prevention of illegal activity is as much of a concern to landlords as it is to the residents. The San Diego Police Department (SDPD) is just one of many law enforcement agencies that provide landlord training. The San Diego Landlord Training Program is designed to facilitate a positive and responsible relationship between landlords, tenants, and the SDPD. The focus of this program is to provide training to landlords to help them manage their properties by teaching preventative measures in screening applicants, how and when to communicate with oppositional tenants, and recognition of narcotic activity and gangs. The curriculum used by the SDPD begins with an overview of how the police department can respond to certain calls and what occurs when a tenant or landlord makes a complaint. This information helps the landlord identify those issues that are best resolved between the tenant and landlord and those that can only be resolved through police intervention. The training also includes information on how to screen tenants. Landlords are shown what questions to ask and information to gather that might deter tenants who would practice illegal activities from applying. In the City of San Diego, any property

owner who has a tenant that is evicted due to narcotics activity receives a letter about the landlord training class. However, this free training is available to all property owners upon request.

Another multi-housing crime prevention program that is gaining recognition across the County is Crime-Free Multi-Housing. For instance, the La Mesa Police Department offers a three-step Crime-Free Multi-Housing program. This program is offered to any multi-housing property owner, including condominiums and apartment housing. The first phase of the program includes an all day training for property managers and owners that is organized by a La Mesa Crime Prevention Specialist. During the training, information is shared that explains crime prevention measures. In addition, a Crime-Free Multi-Housing lease addendum is provided to the property owner that can be added to rental agreements in order to include specific crime prevention policies. Next, a La Mesa Crime Prevention Specialist inspects the property and recommends crime prevention strategies to be implemented. The last step requires a meeting with the residents in order for the police department to share with the residents the advantages of the program, changes to the property and rental agreement, and to encourage residents to take responsibility for preventing crime. Often, property owners request Crime-Free Multi-Housing training in response to increased crime in the project; however, the training is an excellent preventative measure and can be implemented before crime becomes a burden at the property. As Crime-Free Multi-Housing gains recognition and popularity in San Diego County, the police and Sheriff's departments have recognized the need to create similar programs for other properties, such as mobile home parks.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

The crime data presented in this report show that there were 31.3 property crimes reported per 1,000 people in the San Diego region in 2002. Developments plagued with property crimes can benefit by changes in design. In the last several decades, principles of design to prevent crime have emerged as a new field known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) (Jeffery, 1977). The basic design includes the following four principles:



Natural Surveillance: The utilization of physical features, activities, and people in such a way to maximize visibility and increase the detection of intruders.

Natural Access Control: The purposeful placement of design features, such as entrances, exits, fencing, landscaping, and lighting, to decrease opportunities for crime by denying access to crime targets and creating a perception of risk to potential intruders.

Territorial Reinforcement: The use of physical attributes that express ownership, such as fences, pavement treatment, art, signage, and landscaping, to delineate private and semi-private spaces in order to create or extend a sphere of influence.

Maintenance: This principle allows for the continued use of space for its intended purpose and prevents reduction of visibility from landscape overgrowth or inadequate lighting. A well-maintained development enables the measures employed for surveillance, access control, and territorial reinforcement continue to work effectively.

The principles of CPTED are already in place in San Diego. Many of the police departments, as well as the Sheriff's Department, use CPTED when reviewing new site and building plans or when a particular development has a high rate of calls for service. Recently, the San Diego City Council approved the City of Villages General Plan, a smart growth strategy to target growth in identified village areas by incorporating mixed-use to provide "a high quality of urban design [to] achieve the maximum possible integration with the surrounding community fabric and the transit system." Included in this strategy is a commitment to promote safety and security through CPTED concepts and measures (City of San Diego, 2002). The SDPD has created CPTED guidelines to be used when reviewing any new projects under the City of Villages General Plan.

COMMERCIAL PROGRAMS

As with residential areas, most safety service departments have Crime Prevention Specialists who can provide a security inspection of a business. Business security inspections include an assessment of the vulnerability of the business and recommendations on improving security.



If a business or commercial center is experiencing an increase in a certain criminal activity, an inspection of the area and a survey of business owners and employees can be conducted in order to develop crime prevention solutions. The survey provides additional information to the police about the nature of the crimes and when and where the business is most vulnerable. For instance, the Oceanside Police Department has partnered with several strip malls that have experienced increased automobile theft. Educational materials and brochures have been created by the Department to provide information to business owners and customers on how to protect vehicles.

Some jurisdictions also provide specific training to businesses most vulnerable to robbery. The Sheriff's Department, in particular, provides training to bank employees. The information shared includes tips on how not to be a victim and what employees should do to ensure their safety and the safety of their customers if a robbery occurs. A few police departments have extended this training by staging a mock robbery in order to show employees first-hand how the police department will respond to the call and what procedures should be followed.

The design of automated computer systems for criminal justice agencies has provided law enforcement with expanded information about crime and safety issues in San Diego County in order to track high rates of calls, particularly in commercial areas. The Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), which was established in the 1970s, provides law enforcement throughout San Diego County with a wide variety of criminal justice data. The City of San Diego won a Helen Putnam Award for Excellence in the Public Safety category for this innovative automated system. ARJIS also includes a public Web site system with crime statistics and service area maps for crime mapping capabilities (Western City, 2000).

The City of Chula Vista Police Department recently conducted an analysis of the number of calls for service in the city and found a high number of calls originating from motels. In order to design solutions to address safety concerns at these locations, the Department implemented a number of research activities to acquire more information. After the initial analysis of calls, the officers observed the properties and administered a motel user survey to find out why the motels were

being chosen for over-night stays or loitering. The Department also interviewed motel management in order to better understand the concerns of the owners and managers. Lastly, an environmental assessment was conducted to find design elements of the motels that could be changed to enhance safety. All of this information is currently being used to help design solutions that meet the particular needs of each property.

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Law enforcement agencies are also actively involved in community events in order to educate citizens about how to prevent crime. Most people can recall an appearance by McGruff, the crime-fighting dog, at a school or special event. The use of characters such as McGruff are helpful tools in educating children about crime prevention without causing alarm.

McGruff the Crime Dog is a national symbol for crime prevention and was developed by the National Crime Prevention Council. The symbol was formally launched in 1979 and represented the first public education campaign on crime prevention in the country. The current campaign uses brochures, posters, videos and personal appearances by McGruff to educate communities about crime prevention and encourage community involvement (National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, 2003).

Another child-friendly public education program is Danger Stranger. Each safety services department in San Diego County has the ability to implement this program in various ways. The goal is always to teach children how to identify a stranger and what the dos and don'ts are of interacting with a stranger. McGruff is often used in the Danger Stranger program. The Sheriff's Department has created their own puppet show to educate children about strangers.



The Internet has proven to be an excellent means for providing safety and crime prevention information to the public. Almost all of the police departments in San Diego County, as well as the Sheriff's Department, have crime prevention and community safety information on their Web sites. Many of the departments also have crime prevention newsletters and brochures that can be requested by contacting the crime prevention unit, and are also distributed at community events.

Special programs have been created throughout the County to educate senior citizens about crime prevention and serve their safety needs. Often these efforts are organized by the Senior Volunteer Patrol. Seniors involved in this program attend formal training, which typically includes CPR, first aid, public relations, radio procedures, map reading, traffic control, and patrol observations. The services provided by these volunteers include vacation home checks, enforcing parking regulations, fingerprinting, assisting with crime prevention presentations, and visiting individuals that are homebound. Many departments have found that crime prevention programs for senior citizens are most effective when organized by other seniors. The Coronado Police Department has tailored many of their crime prevention programs to the needs of senior citizens. One of the main concerns of the seniors in Coronado is identity theft. Last year the Department made identity theft a crime prevention highlight at their annual National Night Out by having a private shredding company make its services available to residents free of charge.

Each year, the first Tuesday of August is recognized as National Night Out. From 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., residents across the country are encouraged to step outside, lock their doors, turn on porch lights, and enjoy the night outside with their neighbors. This event is designed to encourage neighborhood interaction and enhance police-community relations through public education. It also sends a message to criminals that the neighborhood is organized. Events throughout the County of San Diego have included parades, block parties, and contests.

Crime prevention public education programs are also provided to students. Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) is the most recognized school program in the country. The program was developed in 1983 and is now taught in 80 percent of school districts nationwide. The objective of the program is to help students recognize and resist the pressures to experiment with tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs (D.A.R.E., 2003).



Some programs go beyond public education and are aimed at preventing crime in schools through education and intervention. The City of Chula Vista Police Department is working with students, teachers, and parents in three elementary schools to identify patterns of bullying and create solutions. The Chula Vista police officers have administered a student victimization survey to identify the incidence of bullying and where the bullying takes place. In addition, officers have recognized that there are bullying “hot spots” at these three schools and are creating design solutions to decrease the likelihood that students will be victimized in these areas. The bullying project is still being developed and will tailor the national bullying project created by the Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to the particular needs of Chula Vista elementary schools. The local program will include student education, interventions to modify student behavior, and environmental design changes to the schools.

Another crime prevention program aimed at creating safe schools is the 1,000-foot Safety Zone Program in Oceanside. This program was created to reduce child access to firearms, reduce criminal activity in the area, minimize environmental hazards, prevent truancy, and promote teamwork among schools, police, and neighbors. Residents that live within 1,000 feet of Oceanside schools are contacted by police officers and volunteers and given information about laws specifically concerning drugs and firearms within 1,000-feet of a school. Residents are also asked if they have any safety concerns about their neighborhood and are offered free home safety inspections.

COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING

In 1994, through the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, the federal Department of Justice established COPS. The long-term goal of the act is to build partnerships between officers and communities to more effectively address local crime (Brann, 1997). The officers work with communities, organizations, and government agencies to solve neighborhood problems, rather than just respond in the same way to the same crime that occurs over and over again.



The practice of community-oriented policing entails police departments investigating areas that have a high rate of calls and then creating solutions to reduce crime. Often such solutions use non-traditional measures. For instance, the San

Diego Police Department identified a high rate of violent crimes and narcotic activities at a trolley station. A review of the location helped police officers understand that the design of the station contributed to the level of crime. This information was presented to the local transit board and the board agreed to provide funds to redesign the station (City of San Diego, 2003).

Another example of police officers and residents working together is the La Mesa Peanut Posse. Through this program, La Mesa police officers contact volunteers when graffiti is located. These volunteers respond to the call and clean the graffiti. Together officers and residents are working to keep La Mesa clean and beautiful.

SUMMARY

Throughout San Diego County, police departments and the Sheriff's Department are working with communities to fight crime through crime prevention programs. Some of the best solutions have been created through collaborative partnerships with citizens and government agencies. The examples above show how, when the community becomes involved, the root causes of crime can be identified and officers can develop creative solutions to prevent crime.



**CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED BUDGET
EXPENDITURES AND STAFFING**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED BUDGET EXPENDITURES AND STAFFING

This section presents a summary of the San Diego region's criminal justice-related *budgeted* expenditures and staffing for fiscal year (FY) 2002–03. *Adjusted actual* expenditures and staffing levels are provided for FY 1998–99 through 2001–02. Criminal justice-related budgetary data include figures for local agencies financed by the county and for municipal governments. Other entities, such as state and federal justice agencies, are not included because they are not part of the local planning process.

Some changes in budgets are associated with legislation. For instance, Senate Bill 542, the Child Support Structural Reform law, was enacted in 1999. In addition, October 11, 2001, the San Diego County Department of Child Support Services transitioned from being part of the District Attorney's Office to an independent county department and represents nearly \$60 million in budgeted expenditures in FY 2002–03. In this report, the new department is listed under "other" county departments. As in previous years, cases for the collection of delinquent child support that require criminal prosecution are referred to the District Attorney.

Another change due to legislation, Proposition 36, has been in effect since July 1, 2001, and directs that certain non-violent adult offenders who use or possess illegal drugs will 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, or a person on parole with no prior convictions for a serious or violent felony. Those convicted of the manufacturing or sale of drugs *do not* qualify for treatment under Prop 36. The measure further provided for creation of a state Substance Abuse Treatment Trust Fund which is slated to receive \$120 million per year through FY 2005–06. Legally, the trust fund dollars are supposed to be in addition to pre-existing treatment funds, but with the current budget crisis and proposed changes, there is concern that some of the structure of the law may be "realigned" at the state level.

Historically, the former San Diego County Marshal's Department provided security in the county's courthouses and served warrants. Through FY 1998–99, the Marshal's budget was presented as a separate category. Currently, the Sheriff's Department is responsible for providing these services. As a result of the enactment of Assembly Bill 972 on January 1, 2000, staffing and expenditures previously related to the Marshal's office are now directed into a specialized bureau maintained within the Sheriff's Department, named the Court Services Bureau, which also includes the budget for the Sheriff's Transportation Unit. In this report, budget figures for FY 2001–02 and 2002–03 reflect those changes.

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 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 expenditure and staffing data for FY 1999–2000 and after are not comparable to prior years. These historical data are presented in the appendix tables of this report.

To ensure comparability of budget data across law enforcement agencies, the following compilation methods are employed:

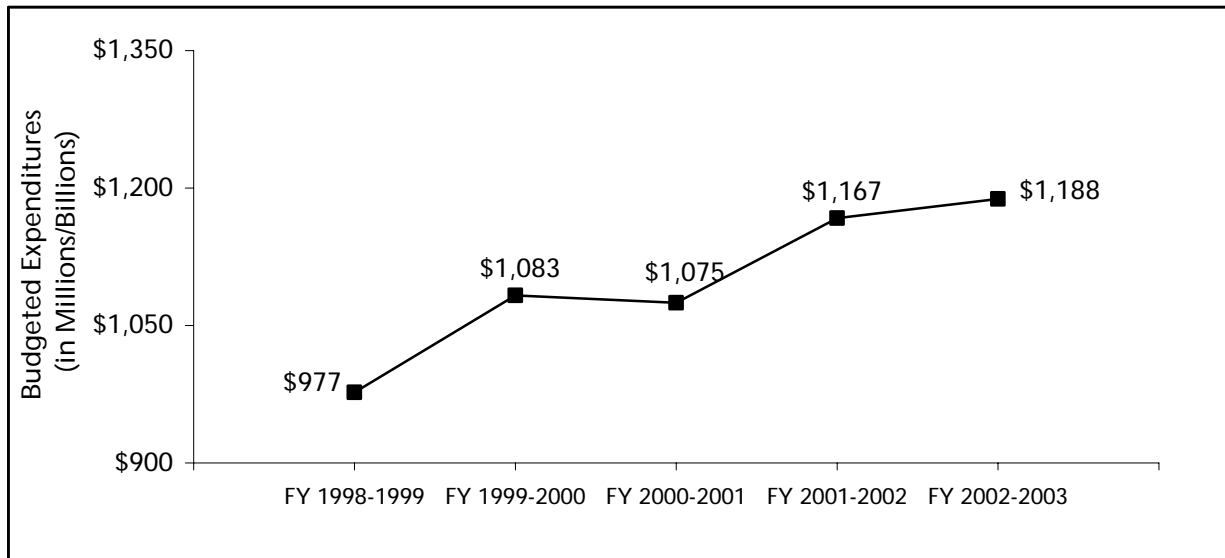
- Staffing information is presented in “staff years” to be consistent with the budgeting process. Each staff year represents the equivalent of one *full-time* position.
- Expenditures and staff years involved in enforcing parking codes have been *included* for every agency; staff and expenditures related 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 figures could artificially skew comparisons.
- FY 2002–03 *budgeted* expenditures and staffing figures were used for all county and municipal agencies, including mid-year modifications through December 2002 when available.
- To reduce the impact of inflation in comparisons over time and to be consistent with current dollar amounts, budgeted expenditures for prior years have been adjusted based upon the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for San Diego County.

Please note, budget data tables presenting details of expenditures and staffing levels for each law enforcement agency and the region are located in the Appendix of this report, which will be posted to the SANDAG Web site (www.sandag.org) soon after release to the public. 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 22 percent, from about \$976.8 million in FY 1998-99 to \$1.2 billion in FY 2002-03 (Figure 2.1).

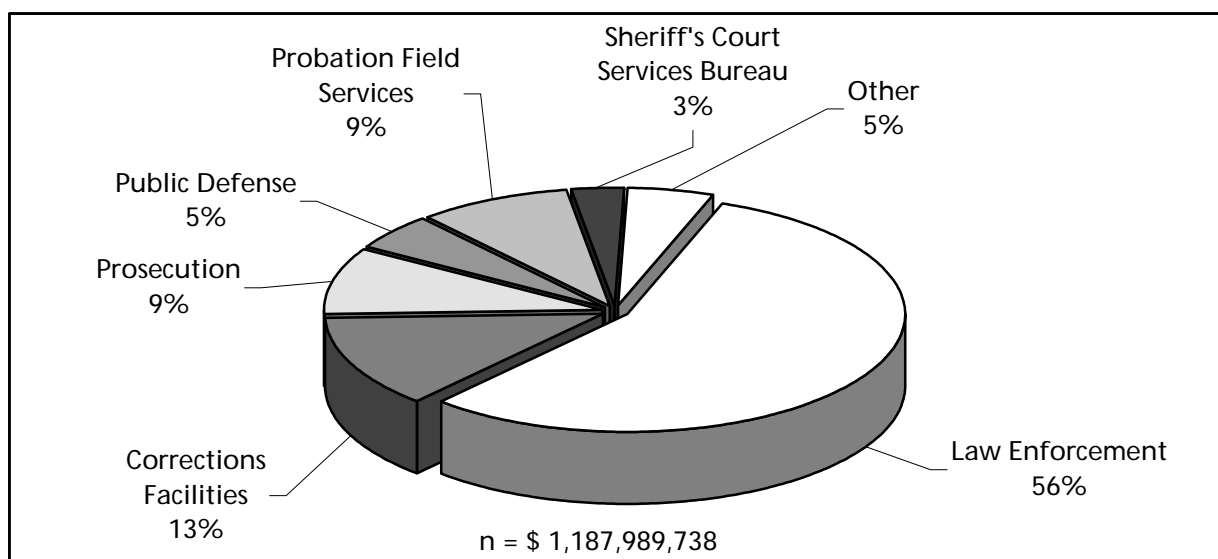
Figure 2.1
Criminal Justice Budget
San Diego Region, FY 1998-99 through FY 2002-03



NOTE: 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.

SOURCE: San Diego County and City law enforcement agencies' budgets; SANDAG

Figure 2.2
Criminal Justice Budget, Proportions by Category
San Diego Region, FY 2002-03



NOTE: Sheriff's Department budgeted figures included in the Law Enforcement category do not include expenditures or staffing related to detention facilities. Public Defense includes the Office of the Public Defender, Alternative Defense Counsel/Conflicts Administration, Alternate Public Defender, and Indigent Defense. The Sheriff's Court Services Bureau, created in FY 2000-01 when the former Marshal's Department was merged into the Sheriff's Department, includes the Sheriff's Transportation Unit (formerly assigned to Detention Services Bureau). Probation Field Services include Programs and Special Operations. Corrections Facilities include institutions operated by Probation and the Sheriff's Department, as well as the City 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.

SOURCE: San Diego County and City law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

Law enforcement monies account for over half (56%) of the FY 2002-03 budget (Figure 2.2). 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 the only significant increase of a category, the "other" category of the county budget, and a corresponding decrease in the prosecution category. "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 a part of the Chief Administrative Officer's staff and provide administrative oversight and coordination of eleven departments, including the elected Offices of Sheriff and District Attorney. As such, the Group facilitates the development of the Public Safety Group budget and the processing of mid-year budget changes, pulls together the quarterly fund balance estimates for the departments, 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, and constantly seeks the most efficient and economic means of delivering public safety services to the residents of the County of San Diego. In addition, the Group serves as the County's liaison with the Superior Court.

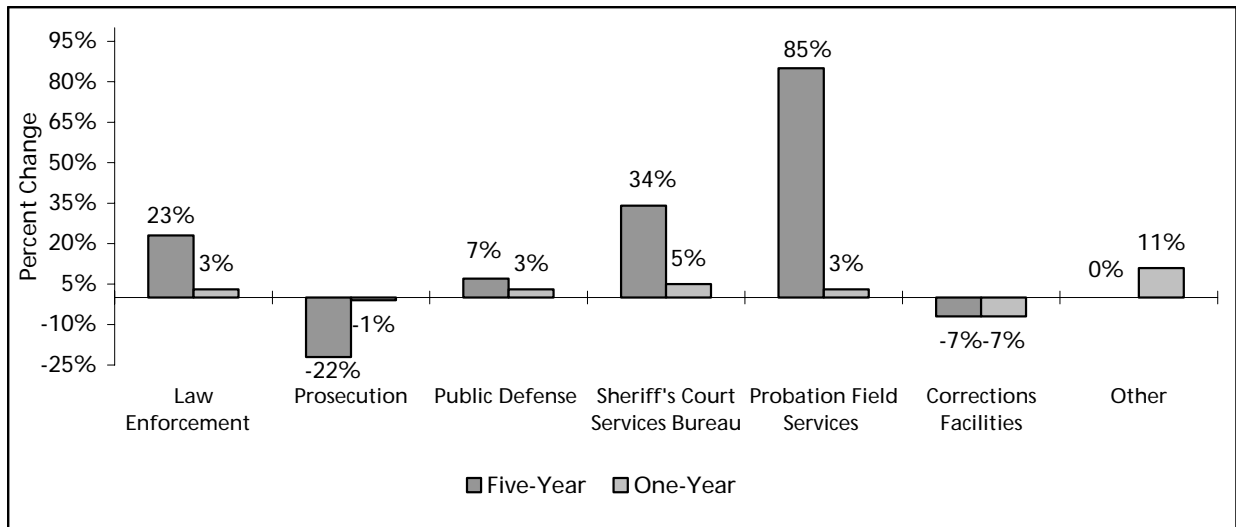
The budget for the Executive Office Group has increased significantly over time, from about \$699,000 in FY 1998–99, to \$4.6 million in the current fiscal year. Much of the additional funding is allocated for providing information technology services in support of Public Safety Group departments and 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 control and fiscal responsibility to the operating departments for information technology, telecommunications, and facility maintenance services. Due to the changes in this category, "other" expenditures comprised five percent of the total in FY 2002–03, compared to less than one percent five years earlier (not shown).

In 1999, the County of San Diego's outsourcing of information technology, which included telecommunications, plus the County's reengineering effort, led to the establishment of Internal Service Funds (ISF) that would bill user departments for the following: technology, telecommunications equipment and support, facility management, fleet services, and document services, as well as purchasing and contracting services. In prior years, the departments that assumed the role of an ISF had been included in the County's General Fund and were not integrated into the adopted budgets of individual departments.

Overall increases in budgeted expenditures for public safety during the five-year time period (FY 1998–99 to FY 2002–03) are associated with several factors, including the acquisition of additional grant funds and use of Public Protection Sales Tax revenue. This tax is a one-half cent portion of the sales tax designated exclusively for public safety-related costs associated with the Sheriff's Department, the District Attorney's office, and the Probation Department (a result of Proposition 172, enacted in FY 1993–1994). Over five years, funding increases occurred in nearly every major criminal justice-related category, ranging from 7 percent (Public Defense) to 85 percent (Probation Field Services) (Figure 2.3). A seven percent decrease in Corrections Facilities' monies was related to a \$13.5 million reduction in one-time appropriations in the services and supplies category of the budget (not shown). In FY 2001–02 the Sheriff's Department implemented the state-of-the-art Jail Information Management System (JIMS) that provides enhanced tracking, management, and disposition capabilities via automation of intake, booking, transportation scheduling, medical care, and other detention support services relative to inmate care and custody activities. FY 2001–02 dollar amounts reflected the final year of development for JIMS. FY 2002–03 budget reflects operational costs of JIMS, which are less than the development costs associated with FY 2001–02. Also, in FY 2001–02, most of the costs associated with inmate medical services provided by area hospitals were paid from a "Services and Supplies" account. In FY 2002–03, these costs were budgeted and are being paid from within the "Support and Care of Persons," which falls outside of the "Services and Supplies" account category.

As noted earlier, the Prosecution category reflects a funding reduction that is a result of the transfer of Child Support Services from the District Attorney's office to a separate county department.

Figure 2.3
Changes in Criminal Justice Budget by Category
San Diego Region, FY 1998-99 to FY 2002-03 and FY 2001-02 to FY 2002-03



NOTE: All expenditures are based upon salaries and benefits plus services and supplies. The change in the District Attorney's Office is due to Child Support Services being transferred from that department to the general county budget.

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

- The seven percent increase for Public Defense is due to the institution of the ISF billing processes previously mentioned, as well as the passage of the Schiff Bill, requiring a "ceiling" on caseload size and the addition of attorney positions in order to be in compliance with the dictates of the Bill. Services provided by the Office of the Public Defender in FY 2001-02 included legal representation in 2,242 violent crime cases (including 50 homicide or attempted homicide cases), 13,979 property and drug-related cases, 71,971 misdemeanor cases, and 3,193 delinquency cases. In addition, efforts to protect the rights of children resulted in legal representation in 6,222 dependency cases (not shown).
- In FY 2001-02, the services provided by the Alternate Public Defender included provision of legal representation for an impressive 2,579 criminal cases, 7,790 dependency cases, and 2,347 delinquency cases. The Alternate Public Defender was assisted in its efforts by volunteers who contributed a combined total of 23,009 work hours (about 10,000 more hours than had been anticipated) (not shown).

Over the past five years, a significant increase in revenue resulted in a budgetary increase for Probation. Salaries and benefits increased by \$9.1 million due to negotiated salary and benefit increases. Other changes are reflected by the transfer of the Department of Social Services Foster Home/Placement Trust Fund to Probation and the award of state grant monies that have been applied to operational costs associated with institutions, field services, and a series of special programs directed toward serving juvenile offenders. Two years ago, the Board of Supervisors approved the closure of Camp West Fork and redirected resources to fund, design, construct, and operate a new 380-bed East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility. Additional resources were gained from increasing collections in Adult Field Services by aggressively charging offenders for their own costs related to supervision and investigations. Lastly, the Board of Supervisors approved the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (JJCPA), a countywide multi-

million dollar program (\$9.6 million in current FY) to provide state funding for juvenile crime prevention and diversion programs with expiring grant funds.

Accomplishments in the Probation Department in FY 2001–02 included the following:

- Supervised 4,362 wards of the Juvenile Court and conducted over 11,000 social studies providing sentencing recommendations to the Court
- Provided for the safety and security of wards in juvenile detention facilities including daily averages of 471 youth in Juvenile Hall, 145 boys at the Juvenile Ranch Facility, 30 girls at the Girls' Rehabilitation Facility, and 138 boys at Camp Barrett
- Supervised 17,681 adult offenders on probation and prepared almost 12,000 pre-sentence investigations providing sentencing recommendations to the court
- Conducted over 12,000 substance abuse assessments on adult probationers
- Implemented the Truancy Suppression Program, providing intensive supervision of juveniles made wards of the court because of chronic truancy
- Implemented a Relationship Violence/Domestic Violence Intervention Program for wards at Juvenile Hall

The prosecution budget for fiscal years 2000–01 through 2002–03 includes Proposition 172 funds (the one-half of one cent of sales tax), which were allocated to the District Attorney's office for 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 collection of delinquent child support payments. As previously mentioned, the County Department of Child Support Services (established in July 2001) created budgetary decreases in the District Attorney's office for fiscal years 2001–02 and 2002–03.

Accomplishments during the last fiscal year for this agency included:

- Expanded a program to combat school truancy to five school districts. A total of 819 students attended the District Attorney's on-site meetings, and among attendees, truancy referrals have been reduced by two-thirds.
- The Literacy Intervention Test Project was designed, bringing together a committee that includes the United African American Ministerial Action Council, the San Diego Community College District, the San Diego Council on Literacy, the Probation Department, and the Office of the Public Defender to oversee the design and implementation of the project.
- Quality of life issues in Oceanside were addressed through the Community Prosecution Program, and received the "Team of the 4th Quarter, 2001" award from the Oceanside Police Department.

- The “Protecting Children Online” Program was created, with the Parent Teacher Association (PTA), law enforcement, and the Child Abuse Prevention Foundation, to assist parents in shielding their children from dangerous predators online.
- There was an increase in the investigation and prosecution of crimes against the elderly. Over 145 felony cases were filed in FY 2001–02, compared to just 16 cases in the first year of the elder abuse program. Outreach and training has been expanded to hospitals, financial institutions, and the County Adult Protective Services.
- A model for the implementation of the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Proposition 36) was developed and provided guidance across the State.

Another segment of prosecution services, represented by the San Diego City Attorney’s Office Criminal Division, currently budgeted at nearly \$12.9 million, reported some examples of their valuable contributions to public service and crime reduction in the past year:

- The Family Justice Center opened in October 2002 and is the most comprehensive “one stop” center to help victims of family violence in the country. This first-of-its kind center houses police, prosecutors, and victim services providers under one roof. The City of San Diego received a \$500,000 grant from the California Endowment to assist in the financing of the \$1.9 million center, which is located downtown at 707 Broadway.
- In 2002, City Attorney prosecutors with the Drug Abatement Response Team initiated an investigation of eleven stores in San Diego’s Central, Southern, and Mid-City areas, which were selling rock cocaine smoking kits. The SDPD and California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control were involved in the investigation, which resulted in convictions of 30 store clerks and store owners.
- The City Attorney’s Consumer and Environmental Protection Unit also focused on the dangers associated with minors buying unauthorized fireworks from seemingly safe venues. The City Attorney partners with the San Diego Fire and Life Safety Services, Metro Arson Strike Team, and University of California at San Diego Regional Burn Center to educate the public about the dangers of fireworks.
- The City Attorney’s Consumer and Environmental Protection Unit continued to investigate and prosecute numerous Internet fraud complaints received, as a charter member, through the Computer and Technology Crime High (CATCH) Tech Response Team. In an innovative approach, the unit teamed up with the City Attorney’s Dispute Resolution Office to mediate a number of Internet auction fraud complaints with great success.
- The Neighborhood Prosecution Unit team was expanded to six deputies who work with police officers, community members, and community-based organizations, fighting and preventing crimes such as graffiti, prostitution, drugs and transient activity, and illegal street racing.
- The City Attorney’s Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Unit hosted a Domestic Violence Victims with Disabilities Conference through a \$45,000 grant from the State of California Department of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General.

- The City Attorney's Consumer and Environmental Protection Unit became the first in California to use the State's false and misleading advertising statute to criminally prosecute (and convict) a grocery store owner for selling expired products.
- The City Attorney's Office, working with the San Diego Police Department's Drag Net team, presented legislation to the San Diego City Council to deter illegal street racing. The ordinance was passed unanimously by the San Diego City Council, making it a misdemeanor to be a spectator at an illegal street race. Offenders will face up to six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Decreases in expenditures for corrections' facilities are due in part to reductions in one-time appropriations, use of management reserves to offset negotiated pay raises, over-estimated Proposition 172 funds (representing one half of one cent out of the sales tax), as well as State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) revenue decreases due to reduced availability of funding.

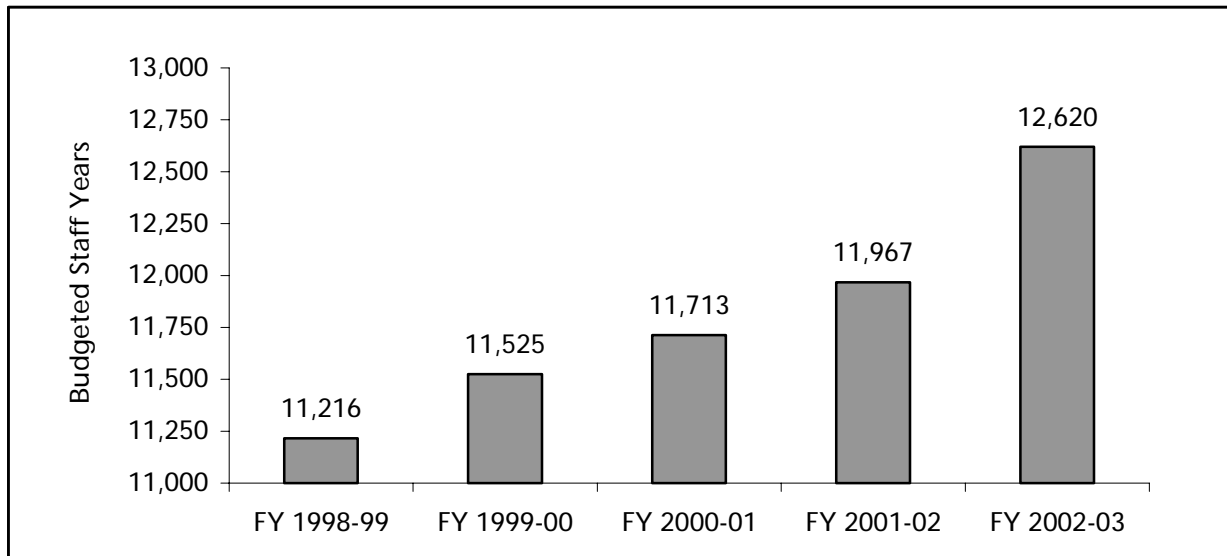
During the past fiscal year, major accomplishments of the groups in the "other" county budget category include:

- The San Diego County Public Safety Executive Office supported initiatives directed at hate crimes, elder abuse, domestic violence, economic fraud, auto fraud, and the prevention of school violence.
- The Office also supported community-oriented policing initiatives and efforts to implement Proposition 36, also known as the drug treatment initiative. In addition, this Office successfully completed the transition of the Department of Child Support Services (including the case management system) without incident.
- The new County Department of Child Support Services reported nearly \$142 million in owed support money collected in FY 2001-02, and expects to increase collections to \$145 million in the current fiscal year.
- Child Support Services has also been able to establish paternity in 91 percent of cases (compared to a projected 70% in the adopted budget), and 84 percent of cases currently have a court order directing a parent to pay support.

POSITIONS ALLOCATED FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STAFFING

While criminal justice-related budgeted *expenditures* increased 22 percent over the past five years, overall budgeted *staffing* levels increased just 12 percent in that time period (from 11,216 to 12,620) (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4
Criminal Justice Staffing Levels
San Diego Region, FY 1998-99 through FY 2002-03

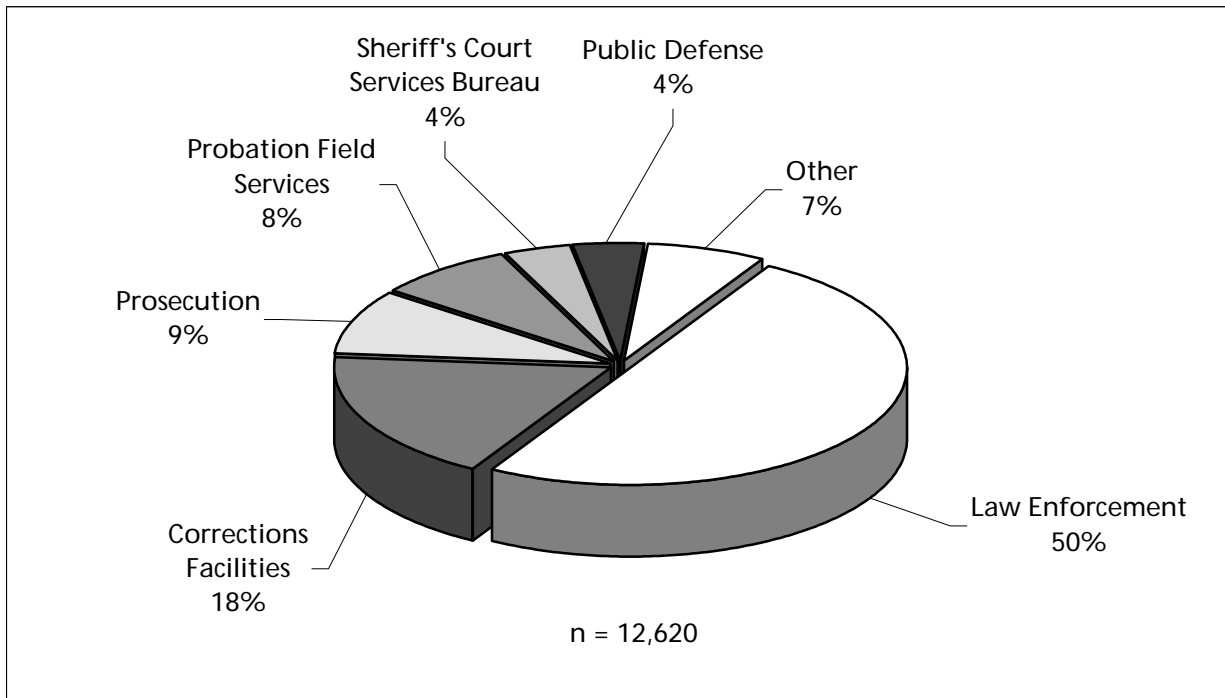


NOTE: Staffing information is presented in "staff years" to be consistent with the budgeting process. Each staff year represents the equivalent of one full-time position.

SOURCE: San Diego County and City law enforcement agencies' budgets; SANDAG

In FY 2002–03, law enforcement accounted for half (50%) of the staffing in the criminal justice system, and corrections facilities' staff represents 18 percent (Figure 2.5). "Other" staff, including the San Diego County Public Safety Executive Office, Juvenile Justice Commission, Department of Child Support Services, Grand Jury, and Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board, account for seven percent of total staffing.

Figure 2.5
Budgeted Staffing, Proportions by Category
San Diego Region, FY 2002–03

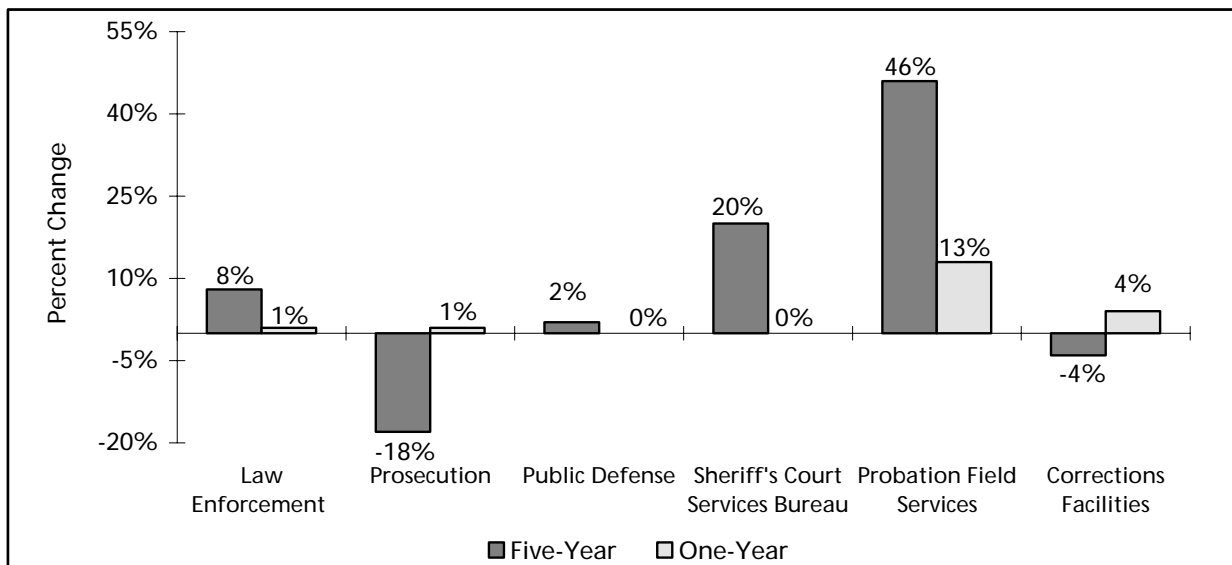


NOTE: Sheriff's Department budgeted figures included in the Law Enforcement category do not include expenditures or staffing related to detention facilities. Public Defense includes the Office of the Public Defender, Alternative Defense Counsel/Conflicts Administration, Alternate Public Defender, and Indigent Defense. The Sheriff's Court Services Bureau, created in FY 2000–01 when the former Marshal's Department was merged into the Sheriff's Department, includes the Sheriff's Transportation Unit (formerly assigned to Detention Services Bureau). Probation Field Services include Programs and Special Operations. Corrections Facilities include institutions operated by Probation and the Sheriff's Department, as well as the City 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.

SOURCE: San Diego County and City law enforcement agencies' budgets; SANDAG

Consistent with changes in expenditures over time, staffing levels increased in most categories for both the five- and one-year comparison periods, with two exceptions (Figure 2.6). In the five-year period, corrections' staffing declined 4 percent and prosecution staffing was down 18 percent, again related to the aforementioned transfer of nearly 500 staff positions from the District Attorney's office to an independent County Child Support Services department.

Figure 2.6
Changes in Criminal Justice Staffing by Category
San Diego Region, FY1998–99 to FY2002–03 and FY 2001–02 to FY 2002–03



NOTE: Sheriff's Department budgeted figures included in the Law Enforcement category do not include expenditures or staffing related to detention facilities. Public Defense includes the Office of the Public Defender, Alternative Defense Counsel/Conflicts Administration, Alternate Public Defender, and Indigent Defense. The Sheriff's Court Services Bureau, created in FY 2000–01 when the former Marshal's Department was merged into the Sheriff's Department, includes the Sheriff's Transportation Unit (formerly assigned to Detention Services Bureau). Probation Field Services include Programs and Special Operations. Corrections Facilities include institutions operated by Probation and the Sheriff's Department, as well as the City 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.

SOURCE: San Diego County and City law enforcement agencies' budgets; SANDAG

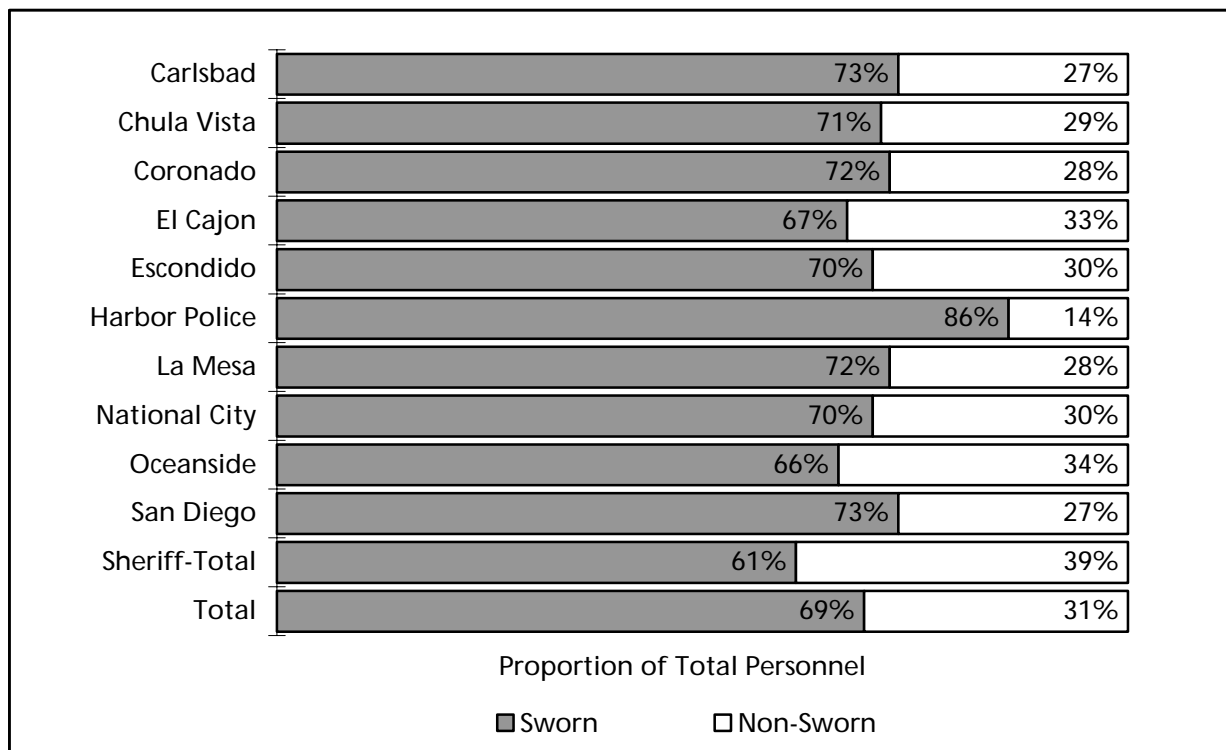
The FY 1999–2000 merge of the former Marshal's department into the Sheriff's agency is reflected in budgeted expenditures and staff associated with the Sheriff's Court Services Bureau, which integrated the duties associated with both the former Marshal's Department and the Sheriff's Transportation Unit. Approval by the Board of the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) increased Probation Department staffing to enhance the juvenile justice system. Programs benefiting from passage of JJCPA include Juvenile Field Services, Juvenile Drug Court, Breaking Cycles/Community Assessment Teams, Repeat Offenders Prevention Program (ROPP), Truancy Suppression Program, Community Youth Collaborative Program, and WINGS (Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success). According to recent reports of proposed budget cuts at the federal level, funding for these same programs may now be at risk.

PATTERNS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT STAFFING

Staffing for law enforcement agencies includes both sworn officers and non-sworn employees. Non-sworn personnel may be criminalists, crime analysts, community service officers, administrative aides, clerical workers, etc. 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 2002–03, each law enforcement agency’s budget appropriated about two-thirds or more of their staffing for sworn personnel, ranging from 61 percent sworn staff (Sheriff’s Department) to 86 percent (Harbor Police), with the regional average of 69 percent sworn (Figure 2.7). Comparatively, the *national* total, 65 percent sworn in 2000, is similar to our local figures, but the *state* total, 55 percent, is lower (not shown) (BJS, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies 2000, October 2002).

Figure 2.7
Sworn and Non-Sworn (Budgeted) Law Enforcement Personnel
San Diego Region, FY 2002–03

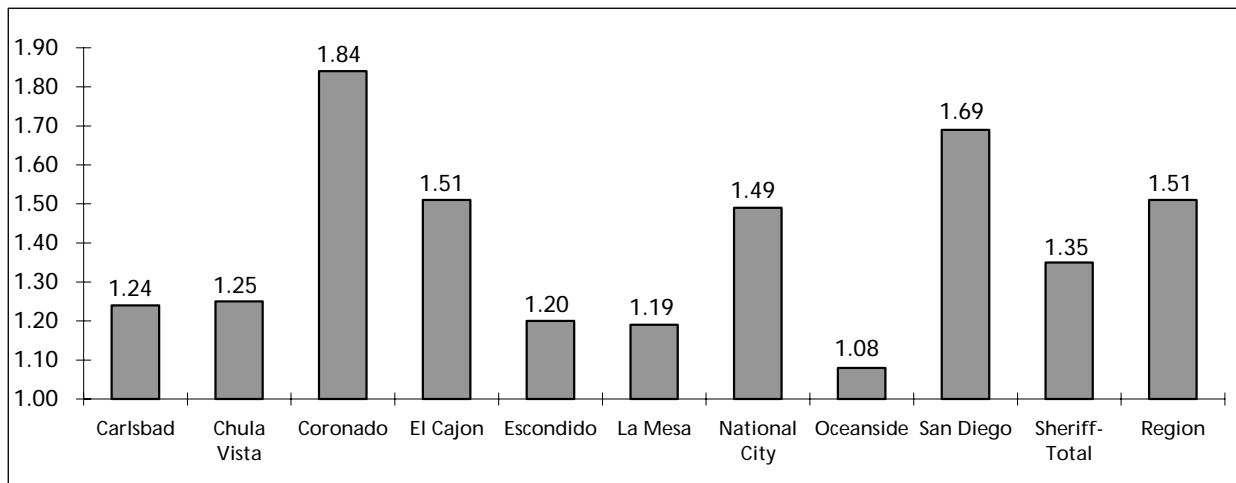


NOTE: For the San Diego Police Department, recruit positions are included. Figures for the Sheriff’s Department exclude detention facilities’ staff and include Court Services Bureau staff. For all agencies, parking enforcement is included and animal control is excluded.

SOURCE: San Diego County and City law enforcement agencies’ budgets; SANDAG

To provide an idea of the number of officers working in our individual neighborhoods, the average number of sworn officers per 1,000 residents, by jurisdiction, is presented in Figure 2.8. Per capita figures do not vary a great deal across jurisdictions, ranging from 1.08 (Oceanside) to 1.84 (Coronado), with the countywide average at 1.51 officers employed per 1,000 residents (Figure 2.8). In 2000, the City of San Diego employed about 1.7 sworn officers per 1,000 residents, compared to a national average for large cities of about 3.1 and a statewide average of 2.9 (not shown) (Federal DOJ report, Police Departments in Large Cities, 1990–2000, May 2002). 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, and of course this factor cannot be considered 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 2.8
Sworn Officers (Budgeted) per 1,000 Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, FY 2002–03



NOTE: 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.

SOURCE: San Diego County and City law enforcement agencies' budgets; SANDAG

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

LOOKING AHEAD

As agencies go forward with planning and allocating resources for the coming year, federal and state proposals to make budget cuts that could strongly affect law enforcement are in the works. Proposed changes could significantly reduce Community-Oriented Policing programs as well as the actual number of officers employed by agencies. Both are factors that law enforcement feels have contributed to their getting a handle on crime in the region, as well as crime reductions that occurred over the past ten years. In addition, cutbacks may have to be made in other important areas related to crime-fighting, such as training of officers, equipment needs, and community-related education and assistance programs of law enforcement entities. The successful

implementation and evaluation of Prop 36 (mentioned earlier) could also be affected as budget cuts at the state level are considered. County positions could be reduced, affecting service levels. With possible changes noted, depending upon decisions yet to be made at the state level, this section of the report discusses proposed objectives for FY 2003–04.

Objectives stated for FY 2003–04 demonstrate that crime prevention, disaster preparedness, and continuing to improve and expand existing 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:

- To work with the newly created Regional Security Commission and the Office of Disaster Preparedness to improve the County's terrorism preparedness activities
- To implement the San Diego Community Sex Offender Management Plan and streamline the registration of sex offenders within the County

The Office of the District Attorney has crime prevention plans, a sampling of which includes working with law enforcement agencies and community groups to:

- Attack terrorism
- Attack recidivism in crimes of violent sexual predators through the pursuit of continuing to confine and actively monitor these repeat offenders who pose a serious public safety risk
- Continue collaborative work on the Juvenile Literacy Project
- Expand prevention efforts as well as investigation and prosecution of internet-related crime
- Expand the Drug Endangered Children program countywide
- Dedicate investigation and prosecution resources to a multi-agency Identity Theft Task Force

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

- Meet targeted response times in the unincorporated area by the addition of eight sworn positions authorized through the Unincorporated Staffing Analysis Plan
- Enhance registration, public notification, and monitoring of sex offenders via a newly formed task force
- Provide ongoing funding for enhanced security measures at high profile public facilities such as the Hall of Justice and the County Administrative Center
- Replace nearly \$4 million of security alarms, detention facility door control systems, and deputy duress alarms to ensure public protection and the safety of Sheriff's personnel
- Continue to provide a safe and humane environment for inmates and staff by maintaining a reduced level of assaults in County detention facilities.

- Utilize the full capacity of detention facilities while remaining within the facilities' court-ordered capacity of 5,405.

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

- Increase participation in the Truancy Intervention Program (TIP)
- Evaluate and implement a wide range of at-risk youth programs to help avert delinquency and crime
- Coordinate with the Drug Steering Committee to implement a stronger parent involvement aspect to Juvenile Drug Court programs and develop of a mentoring component for participants
- Collaborate with school districts to provide assistance in achieving safe and healthy campuses
- Implement a program in coordination with the State Department of Mental Health to supervise and monitor sexually violent predators released from Atascadero State Hospital
- Expand detention capability for juvenile offenders by opening the East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility in FY 2003-04

The Office of the Public Defender is also involved in crime prevention efforts and planned improvements to the workplace and technology that include:

- Implement GIS mapping software to map the locations of relevant community resources, such as drug and alcohol treatment programs and educational programs available to assist clients in their neighborhoods
- Use the new case management system to identify areas for improvement in client services and in allocation of resource
- Upgrade attorney, paralegal, and investigator workstations through Phase III of the Ergonomic Initiative
- Participate in the County Justice Data Integration Project, which will focus on the integration of new departmental criminal justice automation systems

Increases in services this year were made possible by grant funds, special state legislative appropriations, and Proposition 172. Those funds also provided for staffing increases to support new and continued programs. Proposed state and federal budget cuts currently under consideration could put funding for many of these programs at risk and will generate the need for creative budgeting strategies in the next fiscal year.

APPENDIX A

CRIME AND CLEARANCE TABLES
REGIONWIDE AND BY JURISDICTION

**Table A.1
Number of Crimes by Offense
San Diego Region, 1993–2002**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny \$400 and Under	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	FBI Crime Index	California Crime Index	Population
1993	246	802	7,494	14,416	20,860	11,154	32,014	22,646	50,977	73,623	33,192	161,787	88,164	2,594,100
1994	207	869	6,887	15,406	18,841	11,196	30,037	21,405	49,150	70,555	28,755	152,716	82,161	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	70,228	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	61,417	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	57,893	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	53,656	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	46,642	2,751,000
2000	97	801	3,347	9,504	9,066	6,711	15,777	15,457	32,394	47,851	17,038	94,415	46,564	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	50,735	2,859,898
2002	87	798	3,342	9,805	10,236	7,963	18,199	18,568	34,684	53,252	19,884	105,367	52,115	2,918,254

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. The CCI excludes larceny theft but includes the other FBI Index offenses.

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.2
Crime Rates per 1,000 Population by Offense
San Diego Region, 1993–2002**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total Violent Crime	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny Over \$400	Larceny \$400 and Under	Total Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Property Crime	FBI Crime Index	California Crime Index
1993	0.09	0.31	2.9	5.6	8.9	8.0	4.3	12.3	8.7	19.7	28.4	12.8	53.5	62.4	34.0
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	31.5
1995	0.08	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	26.9
1996	0.06	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	23.4
1997	0.05	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	21.8
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	19.9
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	17.0
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	16.5
2001	0.03	0.29	1.2	3.6	5.1	3.4	2.5	5.8	6.0	11.9	17.9	6.8	30.6	35.7	17.7
2002	0.03	0.27	1.1	3.4	4.8	3.5	2.7	6.2	6.4	11.9	18.2	6.8	31.3	36.1	17.9

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. The CCI excludes larceny theft but includes the other FBI Index offenses. Population figures for 2000, 2001, and 2002 are consistent with the 2000 Census. Population estimates for 1999 and earlier used to compute rates have not been adjusted to the 2000 Census counts. This may cause variations in the trend data over time.

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

**Table A.3
Number of Crimes by Offense, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998**

	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 ³	FBI Crime Index ¹	California Crime Index ²
Carlsbad	2	8	68	140	235	214	449	385	1,001	1,386	228	7	2,281	895
Chula Vista	5	50	350	764	787	478	1,265	1,011	3,090	4,101	1,615	41	8,150	4,049
Coronado	0	5	11	38	84	42	126	111	267	378	50	5	608	230
El Cajon	7	44	175	559	470	390	860	564	1,653	2,217	956	38	4,818	2,601
Escondido	1	51	184	489	565	395	960	787	2,175	2,962	1,023	24	5,670	2,708
La Mesa	5	10	86	142	206	172	378	361	904	1,265	416	11	2,302	1,037
National City	5	20	210	308	178	275	453	302	1,100	1,402	724	26	3,122	1,720
Oceanside	8	80	272	738	888	452	1,340	732	2,098	2,830	649	27	5,917	3,087
San Diego	42	371	2,121	6,210	4,492	2,857	7,349	8,790	19,598	28,388	9,940	223	54,421	26,033
Sheriff - Total	11	137	740	2,050	3,028	2,059	5,087	2,995	5,917	8,912	2,856	143	19,793	10,881
Del Mar	0	0	7	11	25	24	49	67	84	151	29	0	247	96
Encinitas	0	6	51	105	225	171	396	283	484	767	181	6	1,506	739
Imperial Beach	0	7	53	137	160	78	238	143	350	493	157	9	1,085	592
Lemon Grove	0	8	58	96	122	115	237	97	271	368	152	5	919	551
Poway	1	4	22	75	92	117	209	148	349	497	71	7	879	382
San Marcos	0	6	58	156	173	217	390	247	457	704	228	3	1,542	838
Santee	0	8	34	129	169	141	310	195	494	689	187	9	1,357	668
Solana Beach	0	3	5	17	44	36	80	73	67	140	33	1	278	138
Vista	3	22	189	282	518	332	850	484	1,163	1,647	439	11	3,432	1,785
Unincorporated	7	73	263	1,042	1,500	828	2,328	1,258	2,198	3,456	1,379	92	8,548	5,092
Alpine	0	6	14	78	97	59	156	96	141	237	102	2	593	356
Fallbrook	2	10	31	88	127	105	232	163	231	394	81	6	838	444
Lakeside	1	7	21	108	185	129	314	165	258	423	199	0	1,073	650
Ramona	0	2	7	53	62	60	122	90	154	244	50	4	478	234
Spring Valley	1	10	77	171	286	149	435	222	546	768	343	0	1,805	1,037
Valley Center	0	3	16	74	59	41	100	49	65	114	45	2	352	238
Other Unincorporated	3	35	97	470	684	285	969	473	803	1,276	559	78	3,409	2,133
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	22	3	4	7	7	54	61	120	0	210	149
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	10	17	0	0	18	1
San Diego State University	0	2	5	10	13	10	23	142	302	444	42	9	526	82
University of California San Diego	0	1	3	2	14	32	46	111	377	488	48	1	588	100
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	0	25	1	27	28	154	170	324	7	0	384	60
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	2	4	2	4	6	25	51	76	11	1	99	23
TOTAL	86	779	4,227	11,501	10,966	7,412	18,378	16,484	38,767	55,251	18,685	556	108,907	53,656

NOTE: "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.4
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 ³	FBI Crime Index ¹	California Crime Index ²
Carlsbad	2	11	41	143	208	205	413	420	832	1,252	199	11	2,061	809
Chula Vista	8	69	242	610	562	447	1,009	1,014	2,985	3,999	1,707	58	7,644	3,645
Coronado	0	9	6	14	36	34	70	93	197	290	28	1	417	127
El Cajon	5	37	139	440	368	299	667	591	1,429	2,020	863	27	4,171	2,151
Escondido	2	31	167	376	464	387	851	877	1,949	2,826	941	23	5,194	2,368
La Mesa	0	13	70	121	177	168	345	385	918	1,303	371	3	2,223	920
National City	1	27	137	312	153	233	386	297	793	1,090	679	11	2,632	1,542
Oceanside	4	86	258	722	705	366	1,071	846	2,228	3,074	672	44	5,887	2,813
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	25,394
Sheriff - Total	19	201	629	2,166	2,542	2,032	4,574	3,142	5,902	9,044	2,965	155	19,598	10,554
Del Mar	0	4	5	27	17	25	42	69	72	141	42	0	261	120
Encinitas	0	26	27	102	172	158	330	268	536	804	187	6	1,476	672
Imperial Beach	0	15	40	111	130	95	225	110	302	412	186	8	989	577
Lemon Grove	1	8	49	72	77	113	190	132	241	373	194	2	887	514
Poway	0	11	18	77	120	139	259	188	390	578	84	11	1,027	449
San Marcos	1	12	50	175	196	194	390	256	445	701	196	9	1,525	824
Santee	4	18	26	178	151	141	292	200	542	742	199	4	1,459	717
Solana Beach	0	1	10	23	53	61	114	82	76	158	31	3	337	179
Vista	3	19	155	242	317	224	541	408	818	1,226	366	6	2,552	1,326
Unincorporated	10	87	249	1,159	1,309	882	2,191	1,429	2,480	3,909	1,480	106	9,085	5,176
Alpine	1	9	19	62	90	59	149	104	183	287	130	3	657	370
Fallbrook	0	10	24	130	186	102	288	180	322	502	102	3	1,056	554
Lakeside	4	12	21	166	132	107	239	154	307	461	183	0	1,086	625
Ramona	0	1	10	73	82	68	150	93	187	280	61	4	575	295
Spring Valley	0	14	59	212	218	158	376	220	495	715	424	0	1,800	1,085
Valley Center	0	8	11	77	78	31	109	73	97	170	54	1	429	259
Other Unincorporated	5	33	105	439	523	357	880	605	889	1,494	526	95	3,482	1,988
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	6	0	5	5	6	46	52	107	0	170	118
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	14	18	0	0	19	1
San Diego State University	0	3	5	20	16	25	41	220	340	560	89	2	718	158
University of California San Diego	1	0	0	6	10	20	30	102	284	386	26	2	449	63
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	5	15	1	31	32	163	133	296	0	0	348	52
State Parks and Recreation	0	1	2	2	1	10	11	22	38	60	4	2	80	20
TOTAL	92	830	3,430	10,237	9,681	7,044	16,725	17,164	34,156	51,320	19,421	540	102,055	50,735

NOTE: "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.5
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 ³	FBI Crime Index ¹	California Crime Index ²
Carlsbad	1	16	49	144	199	227	426	494	902	1,396	241	13	2,273	877
Chula Vista	5	50	257	579	621	447	1,068	1,079	2,654	3,733	1,771	86	7,463	3,730
Coronado	0	7	7	13	55	46	101	100	133	233	46	2	407	174
El Cajon	3	56	125	359	401	384	785	800	1,756	2,556	892	36	4,776	2,220
Escondido	4	40	165	399	567	393	960	962	2,149	3,111	816	21	5,495	2,384
La Mesa	2	11	89	105	180	195	375	436	974	1,410	365	12	2,357	947
National City	4	32	156	358	99	298	397	289	811	1,100	689	10	2,736	1,636
Oceanside	5	75	285	751	709	400	1,109	1,173	2,651	3,824	915	40	6,964	3,140
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	25,547
Sheriff - Total	16	178	574	1,890	2,777	2,428	5,205	3,650	6,229	9,879	3,206	149	20,948	11,069
Del Mar	0	1	5	14	25	37	62	66	75	141	31	3	254	113
Encinitas	0	13	42	122	161	197	358	328	545	873	189	7	1,597	724
Imperial Beach	0	20	28	114	85	85	170	101	215	316	188	9	836	520
Lemon Grove	0	8	57	89	91	158	249	128	258	386	194	4	983	597
Poway	0	5	11	81	114	129	243	183	354	537	94	11	971	434
San Marcos	1	8	46	136	200	237	437	229	414	643	199	6	1,470	827
Santee	0	11	18	109	139	146	285	228	541	769	188	8	1,380	611
Solana Beach	0	1	13	14	60	52	112	84	128	212	49	2	401	189
Vista	4	23	112	257	408	378	786	577	1,013	1,590	412	13	3,184	1,594
Unincorporated	11	88	242	954	1,494	1,009	2,503	1,726	2,686	4,412	1,662	86	9,872	5,460
Alpine	3	4	15	53	97	68	165	133	219	352	142	8	734	382
Fallbrook	2	11	26	95	174	117	291	161	260	421	123	5	969	548
Lakeside	0	9	20	129	188	102	290	220	395	615	231	0	1,294	679
Ramona	1	3	12	42	59	67	126	98	166	264	61	4	509	245
Spring Valley	2	18	87	185	279	176	455	315	504	819	424	0	1,990	1,171
Valley Center	2	4	17	69	70	59	129	90	107	197	80	2	498	301
Other Unincorporated	1	39	65	381	627	420	1,047	709	1,035	1,744	601	67	3,878	2,134
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	6	41	47	84	0	134	87
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	20	25	2	0	31	6
San Diego State University	0	2	2	9	18	17	35	248	355	603	79	2	730	127
University of California San Diego	0	1	1	2	11	38	49	111	277	388	52	2	493	105
San Diego Harbor Police	0	0	4	5	0	14	14	174	140	314	0	1	337	23
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	1	1	0	30	30	21	35	56	11	5	99	43
TOTAL	87	798	3,342	9,805	10,236	7,963	18,199	18,568	34,684	53,252	19,884	585	105,367	52,115

NOTE: "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.6
Number of FBI Index Crimes by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	2,281	2,061	2,273	<-1%	10%
Chula Vista	8,150	7,644	7,463	-8%	-2%
Coronado	608	417	407	-33%	-2%
El Cajon	4,818	4,171	4,776	-1%	15%
Escondido	5,670	5,194	5,495	-3%	6%
La Mesa	2,302	2,223	2,357	2%	6%
National City	3,122	2,632	2,736	-12%	4%
Oceanside	5,917	5,887	6,964	18%	18%
San Diego	54,421	50,444	50,124	-8%	-1%
Sheriff - Total	19,793	19,598	20,948	6%	7%
Del Mar	247	261	254	3%	-3%
Encinitas	1,506	1,476	1,597	6%	8%
Imperial Beach	1,085	989	836	-23%	-15%
Lemon Grove	919	887	983	7%	11%
Poway	879	1,027	971	10%	-5%
San Marcos	1,542	1,525	1,470	-5%	-4%
Santee	1,357	1,459	1,380	2%	-5%
Solana Beach	278	337	401	44%	19%
Vista	3,432	2,552	3,184	-7%	25%
Unincorporated	8,548	9,085	9,872	15%	9%
Alpine	593	657	734	24%	12%
Fallbrook	838	1,056	969	16%	-8%
Lakeside	1,073	1,086	1,294	21%	19%
Ramona	478	575	509	6%	-11%
Spring Valley	1,805	1,800	1,990	10%	11%
Valley Center	352	429	498	41%	16%
Other Unincorporated	3,409	3,482	3,878	14%	11%
California Highway Patrol	210	170	134	-36%	-21%
California State University San Marcos	18	19	31	-	-
San Diego State University	526	718	730	39%	2%
University of California San Diego	588	449	493	-16%	10%
San Diego Harbor Police	384	348	337	-12%	-3%
State Parks and Recreation	99	80	99	0%	24%
TOTAL	108,907	102,055	105,367	-3%	3%

NOTE: 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. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.7
Number of California Crime Index Crimes by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	895	809	877	-2%	8%
Chula Vista	4,049	3,645	3,730	-8%	2%
Coronado	230	127	174	-24%	37%
El Cajon	2,601	2,151	2,220	-15%	3%
Escondido	2,708	2,368	2,384	-12%	1%
La Mesa	1,037	920	947	-9%	3%
National City	1,720	1,542	1,636	-5%	6%
Oceanside	3,087	2,813	3,140	2%	12%
San Diego	26,033	25,394	25,547	-2%	1%
Sheriff - Total	10,881	10,554	11,069	2%	5%
Del Mar	96	120	113	18%	-6%
Encinitas	739	672	724	-2%	8%
Imperial Beach	592	577	520	-12%	-10%
Lemon Grove	551	514	597	8%	16%
Poway	382	449	434	14%	-3%
San Marcos	838	824	827	-1%	<1%
Santee	668	717	611	-9%	-15%
Solana Beach	138	179	189	37%	6%
Vista	1,785	1,326	1,594	-11%	20%
Unincorporated	5,092	5,176	5,460	7%	5%
Alpine	356	370	382	7%	3%
Fallbrook	444	554	548	23%	-1%
Lakeside	650	625	679	4%	9%
Ramona	234	295	245	5%	-17%
Spring Valley	1,037	1,085	1,171	13%	8%
Valley Center	238	259	301	26%	16%
Other Unincorporated	2,133	1,988	2,134	<1%	7%
California Highway Patrol	149	118	87	-42%	-26%
California State University San Marcos	1	1	6	-	-
San Diego State University	82	158	127	55%	-20%
University of California San Diego	100	63	105	5%	67%
San Diego Harbor Police	60	52	23	-	-
State Parks and Recreation	23	20	43	-	-
TOTAL	53,656	50,735	52,115	-3%	3%

NOTE: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. The CCI includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.8
Number of Violent Crimes by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	218	197	210	-4%	7%
Chula Vista	1,169	929	891	-24%	-4%
Coronado	54	29	27	-	-
El Cajon	785	621	543	-31%	-13%
Escondido	725	576	608	-16%	6%
La Mesa	243	204	207	-15%	1%
National City	543	477	550	1%	15%
Oceanside	1,098	1,070	1,116	2%	4%
San Diego	8,744	7,405	7,193	-18%	-3%
Sheriff - Total	2,938	3,015	2,658	-10%	-12%
Del Mar	18	36	20	-	-
Encinitas	162	155	177	9%	14%
Imperial Beach	197	166	162	-18%	-2%
Lemon Grove	162	130	154	-5%	18%
Poway	102	106	97	-5%	-8%
San Marcos	220	238	191	-13%	-20%
Santee	171	226	138	-19%	-39%
Solana Beach	25	34	28	-	-
Vista	496	419	396	-20%	-5%
Unincorporated	1,385	1,505	1,295	-6%	-14%
Alpine	98	91	75	-23%	-18%
Fallbrook	131	164	134	2%	-18%
Lakeside	137	203	158	15%	-22%
Ramona	62	84	58	-6%	-31%
Spring Valley	259	285	292	13%	2%
Valley Center	93	96	92	-1%	-4%
Other Unincorporated	605	582	486	-20%	-16%
California Highway Patrol	22	6	1	-	-
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	-	-
San Diego State University	17	28	13	-	-
University of California San Diego	6	7	4	-	-
San Diego Harbor Police	25	20	9	-	-
State Parks and Recreation	6	5	2	-	-
TOTAL	16,593	14,589	14,032	-15%	-4%

NOTE: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, percent changes are omitted. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.9
Number of Simple Assaults by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	440	481	587	33%	22%
Chula Vista	1,828	2,091	1,860	2%	-11%
Coronado	57	29	22	-	-
El Cajon	1,256	1,161	1,153	-8%	-1%
Escondido	1,199	1,248	1,220	2%	-2%
La Mesa	404	401	369	-9%	-8%
National City	838	549	568	-32%	3%
Oceanside	2,062	1,796	1,708	-17%	-5%
San Diego	10,034	10,609	10,346	3%	-2%
Sheriff - Total	5,512	5,751	5,909	7%	3%
Del Mar	31	22	26	-	-
Encinitas	297	332	296	<-1%	-11%
Imperial Beach	322	273	271	-16%	-1%
Lemon Grove	185	143	205	11%	43%
Poway	267	274	246	-8%	-10%
San Marcos	323	343	389	20%	13%
Santee	364	463	441	21%	-5%
Solana Beach	38	68	50	32%	-26%
Vista	753	660	726	-4%	10%
Unincorporated	2,932	3,173	3,259	11%	3%
Alpine	145	139	164	13%	18%
Fallbrook	221	270	207	-6%	-23%
Ramona	161	153	179	11%	17%
Valley Center	130	115	148	14%	29%
Other Unincorporated	2,275	2,496	2,561	13%	3%
California Highway Patrol	2	15	12	-	-
California State University San Marcos	0	1	0	-	-
San Diego State University	27	26	33	-	-
University of California San Diego	14	16	21	-	-
San Diego Harbor Police	33	31	38	15%	23%
State Parks and Recreation	5	0	0	-	-
TOTAL	23,711	24,205	23,847	1%	-1%

NOTE: 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. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.10
Total Assaults, Percent Aggravated and Simple, by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 2002**

	Total Assaults	Percent Aggravated	Percent Simple
Carlsbad	731	20%	80%
Chula Vista	2,439	24%	76%
Coronado	35	37%	63%
El Cajon	1,512	24%	76%
Escondido	1,619	25%	75%
La Mesa	474	22%	78%
National City	926	39%	61%
Oceanside	2,459	31%	69%
San Diego	15,535	33%	67%
Sheriff - Total	7,799	24%	76%
Del Mar	40	35%	65%
Encinitas	418	29%	71%
Imperial Beach	385	30%	70%
Lemon Grove	294	30%	70%
Poway	327	25%	75%
San Marcos	525	26%	74%
Santee	550	20%	80%
Solana Beach	64	22%	78%
Vista	983	26%	74%
Unincorporated	4,213	23%	77%
Alpine	217	24%	76%
Fallbrook	302	31%	69%
Ramona	221	19%	81%
Valley Center	217	32%	68%
Other Unincorporated	3,256	12%	79%
California Highway Patrol	13	8%	92%
California State University San Marcos	0	-	-
San Diego State University	42	21%	79%
University of California San Diego	23	9%	91%
San Diego Harbor Police	43	12%	88%
State Parks and Recreation	2	100%	0%
TOTAL	33,652	29%	71%

NOTE: Percents may not equal 100 due to rounding. 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. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.11
Number of Property Crimes by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	2,063	1,864	2,063	0%	11%
Chula Vista	6,981	6,715	6,572	-6%	-2%
Coronado	554	388	380	-31%	-2%
El Cajon	4,033	3,550	4,233	5%	19%
Escondido	4,945	4,618	4,887	-1%	6%
La Mesa	2,059	2,019	2,150	4%	6%
National City	2,579	2,155	2,186	-15%	1%
Oceanside	4,819	4,817	5,848	21%	21%
San Diego	45,677	43,039	42,931	-6%	<-1%
Sheriff - Total	16,855	16,583	18,290	9%	10%
Del Mar	229	225	234	2%	4%
Encinitas	1,344	1,321	1,420	6%	7%
Imperial Beach	888	823	674	-24%	-18%
Lemon Grove	757	757	829	10%	10%
Poway	777	921	874	12%	-5%
San Marcos	1,322	1,287	1,279	-3%	-1%
Santee	1,186	1,233	1,242	5%	1%
Solana Beach	253	303	373	47%	23%
Vista	2,936	2,133	2,788	-5%	31%
Unincorporated	7,163	7,580	8,577	20%	13%
Alpine	495	566	659	33%	16%
Fallbrook	707	892	835	18%	-6%
Lakeside	936	883	1,136	21%	29%
Ramona	416	491	451	8%	-8%
Spring Valley	1,546	1,515	1,698	10%	12%
Valley Center	259	333	406	57%	22%
Other Unincorporated	2,804	2,900	3,392	21%	17%
California Highway Patrol	188	164	133	-29%	-19%
California State University San Marcos	18	19	31	-	-
San Diego State University	509	690	717	41%	4%
University of California San Diego	582	442	489	-16%	11%
San Diego Harbor Police	359	328	328	-9%	0%
State Parks and Recreation	93	75	97	4%	29%
TOTAL	92,314	87,466	91,335	-1%	4%

NOTE: If comparison numbers equal 30 or less, the percent change is omitted. Property crime includes burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.12
Number of Arsons by Type of Property
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Structural					
Single Residential	91	61	47	-48%	-23%
Other Residential	59	53	46	-22%	-13%
Storage	13	17	13	-	-
Industrial/Manufacturing	2	5	4	-	-
Other Commercial	32	41	40	25%	-2%
Community/Public	62	47	61	-2%	30%
Other Structure	36	35	35	-3%	0%
Total Structure	295	259	246	-17%	-5%
Mobile					
Motor Vehicles	147	176	198	35%	13%
Other Mobile Property	18	11	23	-	-
Total Mobile	165	187	221	34%	18%
Other Property	96	94	118	23%	26%
TOTAL	556	540	585	5%	8%

NOTE: 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.13
Dollar Value of Property Stolen by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

				Change	
	1998	2001	2002	1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	\$4,771,437	\$4,674,924	\$5,976,114	25%	28%
Chula Vista	18,770,639	17,802,753	19,140,233	2%	8%
Coronado	908,445	700,905	1,073,144	18%	53%
El Cajon	9,535,547	8,898,605	9,553,053	<1%	7%
Escondido	8,934,129	8,924,330	9,016,970	1%	1%
La Mesa	4,570,461	3,320,579	4,222,395	-8%	27%
National City	6,489,587	5,560,250	6,232,461	-4%	12%
Oceanside	6,991,803	7,665,069	10,053,496	44%	31%
San Diego	111,998,602	127,710,148	111,867,154	<-1%	-12%
Sheriff - Total	44,481,389	41,513,029	37,516,539	-16%	-10%
Del Mar	967,377	878,727	598,016	-38%	-32%
Encinitas	3,605,564	3,212,102	3,260,550	-10%	2%
Imperial Beach	1,659,097	1,780,817	1,574,371	-5%	-12%
Lemon Grove	1,629,557	2,484,459	1,610,835	-1%	-35%
Poway	1,461,265	1,995,967	2,627,369	80%	32%
San Marcos	2,664,540	2,949,960	500,781	-81%	-83%
Santee	2,686,975	1,906,618	2,063,003	-23%	8%
Solana Beach	948,268	1,042,288	-834,232	n/a	n/a
Vista	5,424,459	3,941,181	4,662,310	-14%	18%
Unincorporated	23,434,288	21,320,910	21,453,536	-8%	1%
Alpine	1,957,684	1,440,946	1,583,876	-19%	10%
Fallbrook	1,613,450	1,773,510	2,011,018	25%	13%
Ramona	936,552	1,064,594	842,234	-10%	-21%
Valley Center	774,676	894,712	1,183,306	53%	32%
Other Unincorporated	18,151,927	16,147,149	15,833,102	-13%	-2%
California Highway Patrol	394,233	691,332	449,626	14%	-35%
California State University San Marcos	16,695	14,354	16,642	<-1%	16%
San Diego State University	621,887	1,082,818	789,186	27%	-27%
University of California San Diego	660,815	408,435	632,295	-4%	55%
San Diego Harbor Police	492,885	560,457	507,707	3%	-9%
State Parks and Recreation	208,981	133,609	106,602	-49%	-20%
TOTAL	\$219,847,537	\$229,661,597	\$217,153,617	-1%	-5%

NOTE: Data entry errors for property stolen in San Marcos and Solana Beach occurred in 2002. 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). "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: State Department of Finance; SANDAG

Table A.14
Dollar Value of Property Recovered by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	\$1,255,080	\$1,762,251	\$1,614,996	29%	-8%
Chula Vista	8,971,996	8,996,129	9,608,969	7%	7%
Coronado	236,874	215,229	391,693	65%	82%
El Cajon	3,734,733	4,485,129	4,225,323	13%	-6%
Escondido	4,645,974	4,531,436	4,527,605	-3%	<-1%
La Mesa	2,279,333	1,628,911	2,025,927	-11%	24%
National City	3,873,106	2,889,617	3,368,472	-13%	17%
Oceanside	3,216,037	3,172,216	5,076,987	58%	60%
San Diego	50,103,087	51,717,045	50,334,081	<1%	-3%
Sheriff - Total	15,680,543	13,774,467	14,527,295	-7%	5%
Del Mar	382,756	375,569	165,810	-57%	-56%
Encinitas	1,333,527	1,179,522	1,235,960	-7%	5%
Imperial Beach	641,858	707,408	538,050	-16%	-24%
Lemon Grove	846,305	816,354	778,586	-8%	-5%
Poway	582,988	699,355	637,002	9%	-9%
San Marcos	1,137,922	962,258	729,730	-36%	-24%
Santee	702,218	676,867	694,393	-1%	3%
Solana Beach	258,836	282,732	350,518	35%	24%
Vista	2,163,218	1,537,268	1,851,620	-14%	20%
Unincorporated	7,630,917	6,537,135	7,545,626	-1%	15%
Alpine	710,246	591,456	684,460	-4%	16%
Fallbrook	439,984	445,617	542,840	23%	22%
Ramona	243,792	348,443	288,356	18%	-17%
Valley Center	193,515	207,722	396,386	105%	91%
Other Unincorporated	6,043,380	4,943,897	5,633,584	-7%	14%
California Highway Patrol	183,837	239,753	250,722	36%	5%
California State University San Marcos	0	0	0	-	-
San Diego State University	295,563	378,225	213,812	-28%	-43%
University of California San Diego	278,616	105,038	261,602	-6%	149%
San Diego Harbor Police	5,695	3,551	40,281	607%	1034%
State Parks and Recreation	9,189	90,398	29,917	226%	-67%
TOTAL	\$94,769,662	\$93,989,394	\$96,497,682	2%	3%

NOTE: 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). "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: State Department of Finance; SANDAG

Table A.15
Property Recovery Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	26%	38%	27%	1%	-11%
Chula Vista	48%	51%	50%	2%	-1%
Coronado	26%	31%	36%	10%	5%
El Cajon	39%	50%	44%	5%	-6%
Escondido	52%	51%	50%	-2%	-1%
La Mesa	50%	49%	48%	-2%	-1%
National City	60%	52%	54%	-6%	2%
Oceanside	46%	41%	50%	4%	9%
San Diego	45%	40%	45%	0%	5%
Sheriff - Total	35%	33%	39%	4%	6%
Del Mar	40%	43%	28%	-12%	-15%
Encinitas	37%	37%	38%	1%	1%
Imperial Beach	39%	40%	34%	-5%	-6%
Lemon Grove	52%	33%	48%	-4%	15%
Poway	40%	35%	24%	-16%	-11%
San Marcos	43%	33%	146%	103%	113%
Santee	26%	36%	34%	8%	-2%
Solana Beach	27%	27%	-42%	-69%	-69%
Vista	40%	39%	40%	0%	1%
Unincorporated	33%	31%	35%	2%	4%
Alpine	36%	41%	43%	7%	2%
Fallbrook	27%	25%	27%	0%	2%
Ramona	26%	33%	34%	8%	1%
Valley Center	25%	23%	33%	8%	10%
Other Unincorporated	33%	31%	35%	2%	4%
California Highway Patrol	47%	35%	56%	9%	21%
California State University San Marcos	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
San Diego State University	48%	35%	27%	-21%	-8%
University of California San Diego	42%	26%	41%	-1%	15%
San Diego Harbor Police	1%	1%	8%	7%	7%
State Parks and Recreation	4%	68%	28%	24%	-40%
TOTAL	43%	41%	44%	1%	3%

NOTE: Data entry errors for property stolen occurred in San Marcos and Solana Beach in 2002. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.16
FBI Index Crime Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	24%	23%	19%	-5%	-4%
Chula Vista	26%	19%	17%	-9%	-2%
Coronado	23%	9%	10%	-13%	1%
El Cajon	32%	26%	19%	-13%	-7%
Escondido	24%	21%	18%	-6%	-3%
La Mesa	23%	21%	19%	-4%	-2%
National City	19%	17%	18%	-1%	1%
Oceanside	21%	18%	16%	-5%	-2%
San Diego	22%	18%	18%	-4%	0%
Sheriff - Total	21%	18%	18%	-3%	0%
Del Mar	9%	6%	6%	-3%	0%
Encinitas	13%	12%	16%	3%	4%
Imperial Beach	19%	16%	19%	0%	3%
Lemon Grove	25%	19%	22%	-3%	3%
Poway	24%	19%	22%	-2%	3%
San Marcos	19%	18%	19%	0%	1%
Santee	26%	27%	22%	-4%	-5%
Solana Beach	10%	9%	10%	0%	1%
Vista	23%	18%	17%	-6%	-1%
Unincorporated	22%	18%	18%	-4%	0%
Alpine	21%	16%	20%	-1%	4%
Fallbrook	19%	15%	18%	-1%	3%
Ramona	24%	25%	24%	0%	-1%
Valley Center	28%	18%	17%	-11%	-1%
Other Unincorporated	41%	32%	33%	-8%	1%
California Highway Patrol	14%	2%	0%	-14%	-2%
California State University San Marcos	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
San Diego State University	7%	7%	7%	0%	0%
University of California San Diego	4%	6%	7%	3%	1%
San Diego Harbor Police	9%	7%	14%	5%	7%
State Parks and Recreation	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%
TOTAL	22%	18%	18%	-4%	0%

NOTE: "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.17
California Crime Index Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Difference	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	21%	25%	20%	-1%	-5%
Chula Vista	28%	18%	16%	-12%	-2%
Coronado	44%	18%	18%	-26%	0%
El Cajon	31%	30%	24%	-7%	-6%
Escondido	23%	27%	24%	1%	-3%
La Mesa	27%	30%	28%	1%	-2%
National City	21%	20%	18%	-3%	-2%
Oceanside	26%	25%	22%	-4%	-3%
San Diego	29%	22%	22%	-7%	0%
Sheriff - Total	27%	23%	24%	-3%	1%
Del Mar	17%	9%	11%	-6%	2%
Encinitas	16%	14%	21%	5%	7%
Imperial Beach	28%	21%	26%	-2%	5%
Lemon Grove	32%	24%	27%	-5%	3%
Poway	26%	24%	27%	1%	3%
San Marcos	23%	25%	27%	4%	2%
Santee	28%	32%	25%	-3%	-7%
Solana Beach	15%	12%	10%	-5%	-2%
Vista	27%	22%	23%	-4%	1%
Unincorporated	28%	23%	25%	-3%	2%
Alpine	27%	19%	25%	-2%	6%
Fallbrook	26%	22%	27%	1%	5%
Ramona	36%	29%	36%	0%	7%
Valley Center	36%	25%	26%	-10%	1%
Other Unincorporated	49%	43%	44%	-5%	1%
California Highway Patrol	18%	1%	0%	-18%	-1%
California State University San Marcos	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
San Diego State University	5%	11%	16%	11%	5%
University of California San Diego	3%	13%	6%	3%	-7%
San Diego Harbor Police	32%	21%	30%	-2%	9%
State Parks and Recreation	13%	10%	7%	-6%	-3%
TOTAL	27%	23%	22%	-5%	-1%

NOTE: The CCI includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.18
Violent Crime Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Difference	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	48%	60%	47%	-1%	-13%
Chula Vista	72%	50%	41%	-31%	-9%
Coronado	74%	55%	52%	-22%	-3%
El Cajon	68%	70%	58%	-10%	-12%
Escondido	52%	64%	55%	3%	-9%
La Mesa	78%	73%	66%	-12%	-7%
National City	37%	44%	39%	2%	-5%
Oceanside	51%	48%	47%	-4%	-1%
San Diego	69%	60%	60%	-9%	0%
Sheriff - Total	61%	53%	64%	3%	11%
Del Mar	61%	28%	50%	-11%	22%
Encinitas	40%	41%	54%	14%	13%
Imperial Beach	61%	51%	60%	-1%	9%
Lemon Grove	60%	42%	56%	-4%	14%
Poway	63%	60%	61%	-2%	1%
San Marcos	54%	53%	76%	22%	23%
Santee	72%	77%	75%	3%	-2%
Solana Beach	52%	44%	32%	-20%	-12%
Vista	57%	43%	59%	2%	16%
Unincorporated	65%	56%	67%	2%	11%
Alpine	57%	49%	63%	6%	14%
Fallbrook	60%	62%	77%	17%	15%
Ramona	87%	62%	88%	1%	26%
Valley Center	81%	57%	57%	-24%	0%
Other Unincorporated	105%	100%	126%	21%	26%
California Highway Patrol	50%	17%	0%	-50%	-17%
California State University San Marcos	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego State University	6%	32%	31%	25%	-1%
University of California San Diego	33%	-	25%	-8%	-
San Diego Harbor Police	72%	40%	67%	-5%	27%
State Parks and Recreation	50%	0%	50%	0%	50%
TOTAL	64%	57%	57%	-7%	0%

NOTE: Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.19
Property Crime Clearance Rate by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Difference	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	22%	20%	16%	-6%	-4%
Chula Vista	18%	14%	14%	-4%	0%
Coronado	18%	6%	7%	-11%	1%
El Cajon	25%	18%	14%	-11%	-4%
Escondido	19%	15%	14%	-5%	-1%
La Mesa	16%	16%	15%	-1%	-1%
National City	15%	11%	13%	-2%	2%
Oceanside	14%	11%	10%	-4%	-1%
San Diego	13%	11%	11%	-2%	0%
Sheriff - Total	15%	11%	12%	-3%	1%
Del Mar	4%	3%	3%	-1%	0%
Encinitas	10%	9%	11%	1%	2%
Imperial Beach	10%	9%	9%	-1%	0%
Lemon Grove	18%	15%	16%	-2%	1%
Poway	19%	14%	17%	-2%	3%
San Marcos	13%	12%	11%	-2%	-1%
Santee	19%	18%	16%	-3%	-2%
Solana Beach	6%	5%	8%	2%	3%
Vista	18%	13%	12%	-6%	-1%
Unincorporated	14%	10%	11%	-3%	1%
Alpine	14%	11%	15%	1%	4%
Fallbrook	11%	6%	9%	-2%	3%
Ramona	15%	19%	16%	1%	-3%
Valley Center	10%	7%	8%	-2%	1%
Other Unincorporated	27%	19%	19%	-8%	0%
California Highway Patrol	10%	1%	0%	-10%	-1%
California State University San Marcos	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
San Diego State University	7%	6%	7%	0%	1%
University of California San Diego	4%	5%	7%	3%	2%
San Diego Harbor Police	4%	5%	13%	9%	8%
State Parks and Recreation	0%	3%	2%	2%	-1%
TOTAL	15%	12%	12%	-3%	0%

NOTE: "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.20
Number of Crimes by Offense
Carlsbad, 1998, 2001, and 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	2	2	1	-	-
Rape	8	11	16	-	-
Robbery	68	41	49	-28%	20%
Aggravated Assault	140	143	144	3%	1%
Burglary	449	413	426	-5%	3%
Larceny Theft	1,386	1,252	1,396	1%	12%
Motor Vehicle Theft	228	199	241	6%	21%
FBI INDEX	2,281	2,061	2,273	<-1%	10%
CCI	895	809	877	-2%	8%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.21
Number of Crimes by Offense
Chula Vista, 1998, 2001, and 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	5	8	5	-	-
Rape	50	69	50	0%	-28%
Robbery	350	242	257	-27%	6%
Aggravated Assault	764	610	579	-24%	-5%
Burglary	1,265	1,009	1,068	-16%	6%
Larceny Theft	4,101	3,999	3,733	-9%	-7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,615	1,707	1,771	10%	4%
FBI INDEX	8,150	7,644	7,463	-8%	-2%
CCI	4,049	3,645	3,730	-8%	2%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.22
Number of Crimes by Offense
Coronado, 1998, 2001, and 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	0	0	-	-
Rape	5	9	7	-	-
Robbery	11	6	7	-	-
Aggravated Assault	38	14	13	-	-
Burglary	126	70	101	-20%	44%
Larceny Theft	378	290	233	-38%	-20%
Motor Vehicle Theft	50	28	46	-8%	-
FBI INDEX	608	417	407	-33%	-2%
CCI	230	127	174	-24%	37%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.23
Number of Crimes by Offense
El Cajon, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	7	5	3	-	-
Rape	44	37	56	27%	51%
Robbery	175	139	125	-29%	-10%
Aggravated Assault	559	440	359	-36%	-18%
Burglary	860	667	785	-9%	18%
Larceny Theft	2,217	2,020	2,556	15%	27%
Motor Vehicle Theft	956	863	892	-7%	3%
FBI INDEX	4,818	4,171	4,776	-1%	15%
CCI	2,601	2,151	2,220	-15%	3%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.24
Number of Crimes by Offense
Escondido, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	1	2	4	-	-
Rape	51	31	40	-22%	29%
Robbery	184	167	165	-10%	-1%
Aggravated Assault	489	376	399	-18%	6%
Burglary	960	851	960	0%	13%
Larceny Theft	2,962	2,826	3,111	5%	10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,023	941	816	-20%	-13%
FBI INDEX	5,670	5,194	5,495	-3%	6%
CCI	2,708	2,368	2,384	-12%	1%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.25
Number of Crimes by Offense
La Mesa, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	5	0	2	-	-
Rape	10	13	11	-	-
Robbery	86	70	89	3%	27%
Aggravated Assault	142	121	105	-26%	-13%
Burglary	378	345	375	-1%	9%
Larceny Theft	1,265	1,303	1,410	11%	8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	416	371	365	-12%	-2%
FBI INDEX	2,302	2,223	2,357	2%	6%
CCI	1,037	920	947	-9%	3%

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

**Table A.26
Number of Crimes by Offense
National City, 1998, 2001, 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	5	1	4	-	-
Rape	20	27	32	-	-
Robbery	210	137	156	-26%	14%
Aggravated Assault	308	312	358	16%	15%
Burglary	453	386	397	-12%	3%
Larceny Theft	1,402	1,090	1,100	-22%	1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	724	679	689	-5%	1%
FBI INDEX	3,122	2,632	2,736	-12%	4%
CCI	1,720	1,542	1,636	-5%	6%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.27
Number of Crimes by Offense
Oceanside, 1998, 2001, 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	8	4	5	-	-
Rape	80	86	75	-6%	-13%
Robbery	272	258	285	5%	10%
Aggravated Assault	738	722	751	2%	4%
Burglary	1,340	1,071	1,109	-17%	4%
Larceny Theft	2,830	3,074	3,824	35%	24%
Motor Vehicle Theft	649	672	915	41%	36%
FBI INDEX	5,917	5,887	6,964	18%	18%
CCI	3,087	2,813	3,140	2%	12%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.28
Number of Crimes by Offense
San Diego, 1998, 2001, 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	42	50	47	12%	-6%
Rape	371	342	330	-11%	-4%
Robbery	2,121	1,729	1,627	-23%	-6%
Aggravated Assault	6,210	5,284	5,189	-16%	-2%
Burglary	7,349	7,219	7,639	4%	6%
Larceny Theft	28,388	25,050	24,577	-13%	-2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,940	10,770	10,715	8%	-1%
FBI INDEX	54,421	50,444	50,124	-8%	-1%
CCI	26,033	25,394	25,547	-2%	1%

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.29
Number of Crimes by Offense
Total Sheriff, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	11	19	16	-	-
Rape	137	201	178	30%	-11%
Robbery	740	629	574	-22%	-9%
Aggravated Assault	2,050	2,166	1,890	-8%	-13%
Burglary	5,087	4,574	5,205	2%	14%
Larceny Theft	8,912	9,044	9,879	11%	9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,856	2,965	3,206	12%	8%
FBI INDEX	19,793	19,598	20,948	6%	7%
CCI	10,881	10,554	11,069	2%	5%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.30
Number of Crimes by Offense
Del Mar, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	0	0	-	-
Rape	0	4	1	-	-
Robbery	7	5	5	-	-
Aggravated Assault	11	27	14	-	-
Burglary	49	42	62	27%	48%
Larceny Theft	151	141	141	-7%	0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	29	42	31	-	-26%
FBI INDEX	247	261	254	3%	-3%
CCI	96	120	113	18%	-6%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.31
Number of Crimes by Offense
Encinitas, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	0	0	-	-
Rape	6	26	13	-	-
Robbery	51	27	42	-18%	-
Aggravated Assault	105	102	122	16%	20%
Burglary	396	330	358	-10%	8%
Larceny Theft	767	804	873	14%	9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	181	187	189	4%	1%
FBI INDEX	1,506	1,476	1,597	6%	8%
CCI	739	672	724	-2%	8%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.32
Number of Crimes by Offense
Imperial Beach, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	0	0	-	-
Rape	7	15	20	-	-
Robbery	53	40	28	-	-
Aggravated Assault	137	111	114	-17%	3%
Burglary	238	225	170	-29%	-24%
Larceny Theft	493	412	316	-36%	-23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	157	186	188	20%	1%
FBI INDEX	1,085	989	836	-23%	-15%
CCI	592	577	520	-12%	-10%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.33
Number of Crimes by Offense
Lemon Grove, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	1	0	-	-
Rape	8	8	8	-	-
Robbery	58	49	57	-2%	16%
Aggravated Assault	96	72	89	-7%	24%
Burglary	237	190	249	5%	31%
Larceny Theft	368	373	386	5%	3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	152	194	194	28%	0%
FBI INDEX	919	887	983	7%	11%
CCI	551	514	597	8%	16%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.34
Number of Crimes by Offense
Poway, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	1	0	0	-	-
Rape	4	11	5	-	-
Robbery	22	18	11	-	-
Aggravated Assault	75	77	81	8%	5%
Burglary	209	259	243	16%	-6%
Larceny Theft	497	578	537	8%	-7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	71	84	94	32%	12%
FBI INDEX	879	1,027	971	10%	-5%
CCI	382	449	434	14%	-3%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.35
Number of Crimes by Offense
San Marcos, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	1	1	-	-
Rape	6	12	8	-	-
Robbery	58	50	46	-21%	-8%
Aggravated Assault	156	175	136	-13%	-22%
Burglary	390	390	437	12%	12%
Larceny Theft	704	701	643	-9%	-8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	228	196	199	-13%	2%
FBI INDEX	1,542	1,525	1,470	-5%	-4%
CCI	838	824	827	-1%	<1%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.36
Number of Crimes by Offense
Santee, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	4	0	-	-
Rape	8	18	11	-	-
Robbery	34	26	18	-	-
Aggravated Assault	129	178	109	-16%	-39%
Burglary	310	292	285	-8%	-2%
Larceny Theft	689	742	769	12%	4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	187	199	188	1%	-6%
FBI INDEX	1,357	1,459	1,380	2%	-5%
CCI	668	717	611	-9%	-15%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.37
Number of Crimes by Offense
Solana Beach, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	0	0	-	-
Rape	3	1	1	-	-
Robbery	5	10	13	-	-
Aggravated Assault	17	23	14	-	-
Burglary	80	114	112	40%	-2%
Larceny Theft	140	158	212	51%	34%
Motor Vehicle Theft	33	31	49	48%	58%
FBI INDEX	278	337	401	44%	19%
CCI	138	179	189	37%	6%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.38
Number of Crimes by Offense
Vista, 1998, 2001, 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	3	3	4	-	-
Rape	22	19	23	-	-
Robbery	189	155	112	-41%	-28%
Aggravated Assault	282	242	257	-9%	6%
Burglary	850	541	786	-8%	45%
Larceny Theft	1,647	1,226	1,590	-3%	30%
Motor Vehicle Theft	439	366	412	-6%	13%
FBI INDEX	3,432	2,552	3,184	-7%	25%
CCI	1,785	1,326	1,594	-11%	20%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.39
Number of Crimes by Offense
Sheriff's Total Unincorporated, 1998, 2001, 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	7	10	11	-	-
Rape	73	87	88	21%	1%
Robbery	263	249	242	-8%	-3%
Aggravated Assault	1,042	1,159	954	-8%	-18%
Burglary	2,328	2,191	2,503	8%	14%
Larceny Theft	3,456	3,909	4,412	28%	13%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,379	1,480	1,662	21%	12%
FBI INDEX	8,548	9,085	9,872	15%	9%
CCI	5,092	5,176	5,460	7%	5%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.40
Number of Crimes by Offense
Alpine, 1998, 2001, 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	1	3	-	-
Rape	6	9	4	-	-
Robbery	14	19	15	-	-
Aggravated Assault	78	62	53	-32%	-15%
Burglary	156	149	165	6%	11%
Larceny Theft	237	287	352	49%	23%
Motor Vehicle Theft	102	130	142	39%	9%
FBI INDEX	593	657	734	24%	12%
CCI	356	370	382	7%	3%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.41
Number of Crimes by Offense
Fallbrook, 1998, 2001, 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	2	0	2	-	-
Rape	10	10	11	-	-
Robbery	31	24	26	-	-
Aggravated Assault	88	130	95	8%	-27%
Burglary	232	288	291	25%	1%
Larceny Theft	394	502	421	7%	-16%
Motor Vehicle Theft	81	102	123	52%	21%
FBI INDEX	838	1,056	969	16%	-8%
CCI	444	554	548	23%	-1%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.42
Number of Crimes by Offense
Lakeside, 1998, 2001, 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	1	4	0	-	-
Rape	7	12	9	-	-
Robbery	21	21	20	-	-
Aggravated Assault	108	166	129	19%	-22%
Burglary	314	239	290	-8%	21%
Larceny Theft	423	461	615	45%	33%
Motor Vehicle Theft	199	183	231	16%	26%
FBI INDEX	1,073	1,086	1,294	21%	19%
CCI	650	625	679	4%	9%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

**Table A.43
Number of Crimes by Offense
Ramona, 1998, 2001, 2002**

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	0	1	-	-
Rape	2	1	3	-	-
Robbery	7	10	12	-	-
Aggravated Assault	53	73	42	-21%	-42%
Burglary	122	150	126	3%	-16%
Larceny Theft	244	280	264	8%	-6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	50	61	61	22%	0%
FBI INDEX	478	575	509	6%	-11%
CCI	234	295	245	5%	-17%

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

SOURCE: SANDA

Table A.44
Number of Crimes by Offense
Spring Valley, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	1	0	2	-	-
Rape	10	14	18	-	-
Robbery	77	59	87	13%	47%
Aggravated Assault	171	212	185	8%	-13%
Burglary	435	376	455	5%	21%
Larceny Theft	768	715	819	7%	15%
Motor Vehicle Theft	343	424	424	24%	0%
FBI INDEX	1,805	1,800	1,990	10%	11%
CCI	1,037	1,085	1,171	13%	8%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.45
Number of Crimes by Offense
Valley Center, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	0	0	2	-	-
Rape	3	8	4	-	-
Robbery	16	11	17	-	-
Aggravated Assault	74	77	69	-7%	-10%
Burglary	100	109	129	29%	18%
Larceny Theft	114	170	197	73%	16%
Motor Vehicle Theft	45	54	80	78%	48%
FBI INDEX	352	429	498	41%	16%
CCI	238	259	301	26%	16%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

Table A.46
Number of Crimes by Offense
Other Unincorporated, 1998, 2001, 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Homicide	3	5	1	-	-
Rape	35	33	39	11%	18%
Robbery	97	105	65	-33%	-38%
Aggravated Assault	470	439	381	-19%	-13%
Burglary	969	880	1,047	8%	19%
Larceny Theft	1,276	1,494	1,744	37%	17%
Motor Vehicle Theft	559	526	601	8%	14%
FBI INDEX	3,409	3,482	3,878	14%	11%
CCI	2,133	1,988	2,134	<1%	7%

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

SOURCE: SANDAG

APPENDIX B
CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUDGET
AND STAFFING NOTES

**Table B.1
Criminal Justice Budget by Category
San Diego Region, FY 1993-94 through FY 2002-03**

	FY 1993-94	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
Law Enforcement ¹	\$457,412,718	\$459,598,582	\$478,829,579	\$493,544,305	\$521,269,307	\$543,527,037	\$625,066,395	\$599,221,469	\$650,127,286	\$670,315,233
Prosecution - Total ²	83,089,594	84,747,108	95,600,291	106,472,277	117,224,460	132,180,266	142,571,248	145,832,205	104,406,187	103,477,622
District Attorney ²	73,008,030	74,820,559	85,341,565	95,803,571	107,017,195	121,503,504	131,585,173	134,114,131	91,929,860	91,028,101
City Attorney ³	10,081,564	9,926,549	10,258,726	10,668,706	10,207,265	10,676,762	10,986,075	11,718,074	12,476,327	12,449,521
Public Defense ³	50,129,720	52,443,818	54,441,575	52,986,390	54,266,948	54,450,734	57,346,174	56,056,909	56,549,934	58,092,685
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau ⁵	23,595,598	22,820,927	23,923,133	24,217,306	24,509,678	25,488,437	31,843,099	29,428,643	32,348,818	34,118,587
Court-Related - Total ⁶	101,930,009	103,218,328	105,202,879	106,089,415	54,988,259	1,329,493	1,291,414	1,509,373	1,378,465	1,467,162
Grand Jury	469,138	333,226	306,061	261,291	360,258	393,804	429,439	471,525	427,963	479,748
Pre-trial Services	1,097,465	928,441	978,954	941,380	906,163	935,689	861,975	1,037,848	950,502	987,414
Probation Field Services ⁷	36,680,076	35,979,950	38,896,398	42,736,376	41,741,044	56,611,967	69,890,373	87,758,030	101,971,255	104,781,093
Corrections Facilities ⁸	138,184,034	147,657,595	151,684,921	150,114,064	161,195,773	161,894,393	152,860,306	149,268,838	162,618,942	151,178,977
Other - Total ⁹	394,664	506,493	378,300	714,816	995,797	1,293,740	2,621,227	5,745,722	58,065,072	64,558,379
Public Safety Executive Office	n/a	n/a	n/a	377,035	653,062	824,947	2,147,012	5,211,658	3,766,081	4,624,690
Juvenile Justice Commission	n/a	137,560	137,348	96,059	113,894	116,812	64,339	130,270	139,380	135,437
CLERB (Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board)	394,664	368,932	240,953	241,722	228,841	351,981	409,876	403,794	397,897	449,606
Department of Child Support Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	53,761,714	59,348,646
TOTAL	\$891,416,413	\$906,972,801	\$948,957,076	\$976,874,949	\$976,191,266	\$976,776,067	\$1,083,490,236	\$1,074,821,189	\$1,167,465,959	\$1,187,989,738

NOTE: 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. Significant changes in FY 2002-03 include \$10.1 million in re-budgets for projects that will not be completed in FY 2001-02, \$.5 million for the High Technology Identity Theft Program supported by grant revenue, and \$.5 million based on prior year over-realized Proposition 172 revenue for the Justice Data Integration (JDI) system.

SOURCE: San Diego County and City law enforcement agency budgets; SANDAG

**Table B.2
Criminal Justice Staffing by Category
San Diego Region, FY 1993-94 through FY 2002-03**

	FY 1993-94	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
Law Enforcement ¹	5,283.38	5,355.72	5,433.87	5,536.39	5,681.36	5,789.30	5,927.57	6,072.98	6,213.68	6,262.31
Sworn	3,723.60	3,780.10	3,857.27	3,950.60	4,041.82	4,098.75	4,141.09	4,243.00	4,308.08	4,328.75
Non-Sworn ¹¹	1,559.78	1,575.62	1,576.60	1,585.79	1,639.54	1,690.55	1,786.48	1,829.98	1,905.60	1,933.56
Prosecution - Total ²	1,070.17	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
District Attorney - Total ²	925.17	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
Attorneys	261.00	264.00	265.00	271.00	284.00	297.00	308.00	312.00	305.00	306.00
Investigators	153.00	177.00	178.00	184.00	189.00	194.00	196.00	203.00	208.00	210.00
Other	511.17	516.67	641.17	801.87	1,034.95	820.58	853.50	960.50	516.00	522.00
City Attorney - Total ³	145.00	145.00	146.25	150.25	152.25	152.25	154.25	156.25	159.30	159.30
Attorneys	54.50	54.50	52.75	54.75	56.75	56.75	57.75	57.75	60.05	60.05
Other	90.50	90.50	93.50	95.50	95.50	95.50	96.50	98.50	99.25	99.25
Public Defense ⁴	441.00	438.00	474.08	472.00	446.00	460.50	462.00	454.00	471.00	471.00
Attorneys	247.00	261.00	277.00	275.00	255.00	246.00	261.00	259.00	260.00	260.00
Investigators	77.00	81.00	80.00	80.00	79.00	76.00	79.00	75.00	81.00	80.00
Other	117.00	96.00	117.08	117.00	112.00	138.50	122.00	120.00	130.00	131.00
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau ⁵	372.50	373.50	380.25	391.50	393.50	391.50	446.00	447.00	470.00	468.00
Sworn	198.00	198.00	201.00	203.00	204.00	204.00	366.00	367.00	397.00	395.00
Non-Sworn	174.50	175.50	179.25	188.50	189.50	187.50	80.00	80.00	73.00	73.00
Court-Related ⁶	1,509.00	1,528.00	1,565.00	1,575.00	1,592.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Probation Field Services ⁷	597.50	600.50	626.25	635.00	638.00	691.00	840.50	861.00	895.00	1,007.00
Probation Officers	366.00	368.00	384.25	395.00	400.00	426.00	569.75	595.00	608.00	683.00
Other	231.50	232.50	242.00	240.00	238.00	265.00	270.75	266.00	287.00	324.00
Corrections Facilities ⁸	2,068.50	2,132.16	2,166.25	2,206.25	2,372.25	2,405.75	2,324.16	2,231.00	2,218.50	2,298.00
Sheriff Sworn	565.00	297.00	299.00	296.75	294.00	290.00	233.00	218.00	202.00	191.00
Sheriff Corrections Officers ⁹	275.00	606.00	606.00	619.00	720.41	751.00	761.00	776.00	800.00	816.00
Probation Officers	448.50	457.50	483.00	512.25	548.00	558.00	475.00	369.00	363.00	439.00
City Jail Corrections	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	716.00	707.66	714.25	714.25	745.84	806.75	855.16	868.00	853.50	852.00
Other- Total ⁹	4.96	6.24	4.54	7.50	10.00	14.00	13.50	15.00	510.50	916.00
Executive Office	-	-	-	4.00	4.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00
Juvenile Justice Commission	-	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board	4.96	4.24	2.54	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Department of Child Support Services ¹⁰	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	495.50	900.00
TOTAL	11,347	11,537	11,881	12,231	12,793	11,216	11,525	11,713	11,967	12,620

NOTE: The drop in number of budgeted staff positions between FY 1997-98 and FY 1998-99 is due to the consolidation of the Municipal and Superior Courts, and the State assuming costs for courts.

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

Table B.3
Criminal Justice Budget by Category
San Diego Region, FY 1998-99, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03

	FY 1998-99	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Law Enforcement ¹	\$543,527,037	\$650,127,286	\$670,315,233	23%	3%
Prosecution					
District Attorney ²	121,503,504	91,929,860	91,028,101	-25%	-1%
City Attorney ³	10,676,762	12,476,327	12,449,521	17%	<-1%
Total Prosecution ²	132,180,266	104,406,187	103,477,622	-22%	-1%
Public Defense ⁴	54,450,734	56,549,934	58,092,685	7%	3%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau ⁵	25,488,437	32,348,818	34,118,587	34%	5%
Court-Related ⁶					
Grand Jury	393,804	427,963	479,748	22%	12%
Pre-trial Services	935,689	950,502	987,414	6%	4%
Court-Related - Total ⁶	1,329,493	1,378,465	1,467,162	-	6%
Probation Field Services ⁷	56,611,967	101,971,255	104,781,093	85%	3%
Corrections Facilities ⁸	161,894,393	162,618,942	151,178,977	-7%	-7%
Other ⁹	1,293,740	58,065,072	64,558,379	4890%	11%
TOTAL	\$976,776,067	\$1,167,465,959	\$1,187,989,738	22%	2%

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 1998-99, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03**

	FY 1998-99	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Law Enforcement ¹					
Total	5,789.30	6,213.68	6,262.31	8%	1%
Sworn	4,098.75	4,308.08	4,328.75	6%	<1%
Non-Sworn ¹¹	1,690.55	1,905.60	1,933.56	14%	1%
District Attorney ²					
Total	1,311.58	1,029.00	1,038.00	-21%	1%
Attorneys	297.00	305.00	306.00	3%	<1%
Investigators	194.00	208.00	210.00	8%	1%
Other	820.58	516.00	522.00	-36%	1%
City Attorney ³					
Total	152.25	159.30	159.30	5%	0%
Attorneys	56.75	60.05	60.05	6%	0%
Other	95.50	99.25	99.25	4%	0%
Total Prosecution	1,463.83	1,188.30	1,197.30	-18%	1%
Public Defense ⁴					
Total	460.50	471.00	471.00	2%	0%
Attorneys	246.00	260.00	260.00	6%	0%
Investigators	76.00	81.00	80.00	5%	-1%
Other	138.50	130.00	131.00	-5%	1%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau ⁵					
Total	391.50	470.00	468.00	20%	<-1%
Sworn	204.00	397.00	395.00	94%	-1%
Non-Sworn	187.50	73.00	73.00	-61%	0%
Probation Field Services ⁷					
Total	691.00	895.00	1,007.00	46%	13%
Probation Officers	426.00	608.00	683.00	60%	12%
Other	265.00	287.00	324.00	22%	13%
Corrections Facilities ⁸					
Total	2,405.75	2,218.50	2,298.00	-4%	4%
Sheriff Sworn	290.00	202.00	191.00	-34%	-5%
Sheriff Corrections Officers	751.00	800.00	816.00	9%	2%
Probation Officers	558.00	363.00	439.00	-21%	21%
Other	806.75	853.50	852.00	6%	<-1%
Other - Total ⁹	14.00	510.50	916.00	-	79%
Executive Office	8.00	9.00	10.00	-	-
Juvenile Justice Commission	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-
Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board	4.00	4.00	4.00	-	-
Department of Child Support Services ¹⁰	-	495.50	900.00	-	82%
TOTAL	11,216	11,967	12,620	13%	5%

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

**Table B.5
Law Enforcement Agency Budgets by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, FY 1998-99, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03**

	FY 1998-99	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	\$13,551,665	\$15,000,023	\$16,204,089	20%	8%
Chula Vista	26,147,291	28,415,799	30,559,955	17%	8%
Coronado	5,109,780	5,296,178	5,885,614	15%	11%
El Cajon	16,122,012	18,104,108	20,179,038	25%	11%
Escondido	21,740,037	23,124,087	24,893,460	15%	8%
La Mesa	8,288,150	8,328,083	9,730,910	17%	17%
National City	10,171,875	10,299,391	11,570,961	14%	12%
Oceanside	28,354,975	30,290,843	30,024,395	6%	-1%
San Diego ¹¹	260,603,288	273,814,364	266,799,492	2%	-3%
Sheriff - Total	141,054,340	237,859,413	273,401,206	94%	15%
Court Services Bureau ⁵	25,488,437	32,348,818	34,118,587	-	5%
Harbor Police	12,383,624	13,500,049	15,184,700	23%	12%
TOTAL	\$543,527,037	\$682,881,107	\$704,433,820	30%	3%

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 1998-99, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03**

	FY 1998-99	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	93.00	103.00	107.00	15%	4%
Chula Vista	186.00	227.00	227.00	22%	0%
Coronado	42.00	44.00	44.00	5%	0%
El Cajon	142.00	145.33	146.00	3%	0%
Escondido	154.00	162.00	162.00	5%	0%
La Mesa	63.00	66.00	66.00	5%	0%
National City	79.00	83.00	86.00	9%	4%
Oceanside	167.00	177.00	177.00	6%	0%
San Diego	2,053.00	2,094.00	2,104.00	2%	0%
Sheriff - Total	1,004.75	1,070.75	1,071.75	7%	0%
Court Services Bureau ⁵	204.00	397.00	395.00	-	-1%
Harbor Police	115.00	136.00	138.00	20%	1%
TOTAL	4,098.75	4,308.08	4,328.75	6%	0%

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 1998-99, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03**

	FY 1998-99	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	35.00	38.00	41.00	17%	8%
Chula Vista	85.30	92.00	91.00	7%	-1%
Coronado	17.00	16.75	16.75	-1%	0%
El Cajon	65.50	73.04	72.50	11%	-1%
Escondido	67.00	69.00	69.00	3%	0%
La Mesa	24.00	25.50	25.50	6%	0%
National City	29.00	35.00	35.00	21%	0%
Oceanside	81.00	93.00	95.00	17%	2%
San Diego ¹¹	709.75	767.81	776.81	9%	1%
Sheriff - Total	554.00	672.50	688.00	24%	2%
Court Services Bureau ⁵	181.50	73.00	73.00	-61%	0%
Harbor Police	23.00	23.00	23.00	0%	0%
TOTAL	1,690.55	1,905.60	1,933.56	14%	1%

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 1998-99, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03**

	FY 1998-99	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	128.00	141.00	148.00	16%	5%
Chula Vista	271.30	319.00	318.00	17%	0%
Coronado	59.00	60.75	60.75	3%	0%
El Cajon	207.50	218.37	218.50	5%	<1%
Escondido	221.00	231.00	231.00	5%	0%
La Mesa	87.00	91.50	91.50	5%	0%
National City	108.00	118.00	121.00	12%	3%
Oceanside	248.00	270.00	272.00	10%	1%
San Diego ¹¹	2,762.75	2,861.81	2,880.81	4%	1%
Sheriff - Total	1,558.75	1,743.25	1,759.75	13%	1%
Court Services Bureau ⁵	391.50	470.00	468.00	129%	<1%
Harbor Police	138.00	159.00	161.00	17%	1%
TOTAL	5,789.30	6,213.68	6,262.31	8%	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 2002-03**

	Sworn	Non-Sworn
Carlsbad	107.00	41.00
Chula Vista	227.00	91.00
Coronado	44.00	16.75
El Cajon	146.00	72.50
Escondido	162.00	69.00
La Mesa	66.00	25.50
National City	86.00	35.00
Oceanside	177.00	95.00
San Diego ¹¹	2,104.00	776.81
Sheriff - Total	1,071.75	688.00
Court Services Bureau ⁵	395.00	73.00
Harbor Police	138.00	23.00
TOTAL	4,328.75	1,933.56

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 1998-99, FY 2001-02, and FY 2002-03**

	FY 1998-99	FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03	Change	
				Five-Year	One-Year
Carlsbad	1.28	1.28	1.24	-3%	-3%
Chula Vista	1.15	1.23	1.25	9%	2%
Coronado	1.44	1.78	1.84	28%	3%
El Cajon	1.51	1.50	1.51	0%	1%
Escondido	1.28	1.19	1.20	-6%	1%
La Mesa	1.11	1.21	1.19	7%	-2%
National City	1.36	1.51	1.49	10%	-1%
Oceanside	1.12	1.08	1.08	-4%	0%
San Diego	1.70	1.70	1.69	-1%	-1%
Sheriff - Total	1.28	1.37	1.35	5%	-1%
Court Services Bureau ⁵	1.48	1.46	1.51	2%	3%
Harbor Police	1.28	1.28	1.24	-3%	-3%
REGION	1.15	1.23	1.25	9%	2%

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

APPENDIX B NOTES

1. This category does not include Sheriff's Department expenditures or staffing associated with detention facilities or the Court Services Bureau.
2. "Prosecution" includes the offices of the San Diego County District Attorney and the San Diego City Attorney. For the District Attorney, the FY 1999–2000 and FY 2000–01 budgets include approximately \$40 million and 400 staff positions associated with Child Support Services. Beginning in FY 2001–02, Child Support Services is an independent County department, although when prosecution occurs in these cases, they are forwarded to the District Attorney.
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, Alternate Public Defender, and Indigent Defense.
5. For fiscal years 1991–92 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 has also assumed responsibility for expenditures and staffing related to the Sheriff's Transportation Unit.
6. For fiscal years 1991–92 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 expenditures *only* for Pretrial Services and the Grand Jury.
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 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. The Department of Child Support Services became an independent County department in FY 2001–2002, and in this report is included in the "other" category.
11. For the San Diego Police Department, in the non-sworn category recruit positions *are included*.
12. Beginning in FY 1999–2000, expenditures and staffing associated with the Sheriff's Department Court Services Bureau are included.

APPENDIX C
POPULATION INFORMATION

Table C.1
Population by Jurisdiction
San Diego Region, 1998, 2001, and 2002

	1998	2001	2002	Change	
				1998-2002	2001-2002
Carlsbad	69,600	83,068	88,013	26%	6%
Chula Vista	159,500	181,221	190,949	20%	5%
Coronado	26,200	23,949	25,939	-1%	8%
El Cajon	92,800	96,023	96,530	4%	1%
Escondido	127,100	135,363	136,956	8%	1%
La Mesa	54,300	55,279	55,643	2%	1%
National City	53,300	55,858	58,107	9%	4%
Oceanside	153,400	164,024	167,240	9%	2%
San Diego	1,176,900	1,240,192	1,255,742	7%	1%
Sheriff - Total	750,588	792,757	805,380	7%	2%
Del Mar	4,450	4,446	4,499	1%	1%
Encinitas	55,400	59,056	59,950	8%	2%
Imperial Beach	26,600	27,286	27,524	3%	1%
Lemon Grove	24,450	25,185	25,329	4%	1%
Poway	45,900	48,901	49,658	8%	2%
San Marcos	51,000	57,605	60,795	19%	6%
Santee	52,100	53,493	53,658	3%	<1%
Solana Beach	12,800	13,185	13,280	4%	1%
Vista	85,900	91,107	92,071	7%	1%
Unincorporated	391,988	412,493	418,616	7%	1%
Alpine	26,883	26,992	27,765	3%	3%
Fallbrook	43,622	46,622	47,957	10%	3%
Lakeside	52,795	52,037	53,526	1%	3%
Ramona	32,315	33,126	34,075	5%	3%
Spring Valley	72,041	68,928	70,902	-2%	3%
Valley Center	21,939	20,857	21,454	-2%	3%
Other Unincorporated	142,393	163,931	162,937	14%	-1%
Camp Pendleton	39,212	32,164	37,755	-4%	17%
TOTAL	2,702,900	2,859,898	2,918,254	8%	2%
Occupied Households	952,583	1,003,331	1,015,541	7%	1%
Registered Vehicles	1,852,198	2,071,863	2,138,823	12%	3%
Female Population	1,324,421	1,429,949	1,459,127	10%	2%

NOTE: Population figures for 2000, 2001, and 2002 are based on the 2000 U.S. Census. Population estimates for 1999 and earlier have not been adjusted to reflect the 2000 U.S. Census counts and may contribute to variations in population trend data. "Sheriff-Total" includes contract cities and the unincorporated area served by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department. Camp Pendleton is not included. The unincorporated area of the Sheriff's jurisdiction 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 Department minus Alpine, Fallbrook, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, and Valley Center.

SOURCE: California Department of Finance; California Department of Motor Vehicles; US Census 2000; SANDAG

Figure C.1
Characteristics of the General Population
San Diego Region, 2000

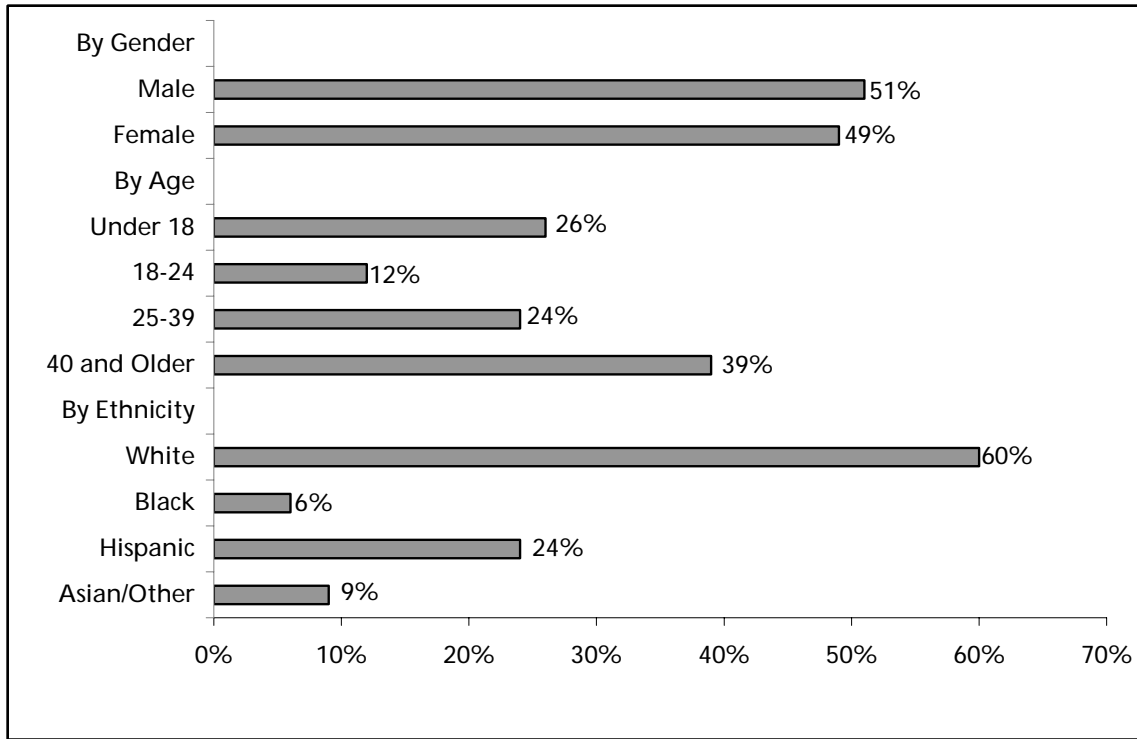


Table C.2
Population
Major U.S. Cities and Nationwide, 2001

Rank by Population	Nationwide	284,796,887
1	New York, New York	8,023,018
2	Los Angeles, California	3,763,486
3	Chicago, Illinois	2,910,709
4	Houston, Texas	1,997,965
5	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,518,302
6	Phoenix, Arizona	1,366,542
7	San Diego, California	1,246,136
8	Dallas, Texas	1,215,553
9	San Antonio, Texas	1,170,622
10	Las Vegas Metropolitan Area	1,117,763
11	Detroit, Michigan	956,283
12	San Jose, California	913,513
13	Honolulu, Hawaii	885,605
14	Indianapolis, Indiana	798,251
15	Jacksonville, Florida	754,679
16	Columbus, Ohio	712,748
17	Austin, Texas	671,462
18	Baltimore, Maryland	660,826
19	Memphis, Tennessee	655,898
20	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	601,229
21	Boston, Massachusetts	591,944
22	El Paso, Texas	576,453
23	Seattle, Washington	572,345
24	Washington, D.C.	571,822
25	Denver, Colorado	569,653
26	Nashville, Tennessee	555,059
27	Forth Worth, Texas	546,828
28	Portland, Oregon	537,081
29	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	507,517
30	Tucson, Arizona	503,461

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice (2002), Crime in the U.S. 2001; 2000 U.S. Census; SANDAG

APPENDIX D
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 (619 595-5312) or email (webmaster@sandag.org). Those publications which are available online at www.sandag.org are indicated in the report descriptions.

Reports are grouped according to subject matter.

ARJIS

ARJIS Integration Study (1993) \$5.00

Summarizes the results of a study of the feasibility of sharing information between the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) and other criminal justice computer systems. The data presented compare ARJIS data elements with data stored in other systems to determine if there is duplication of information.

ARJIS Cost Assessment (1992) \$3.00

Presents an assessment of costs for the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) during FY 1991-92 compared to the prior year. Includes the impact of changes in the billing structure on member expenditures and utilization for the entire system and individual agencies.

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.

ARJIS Long-Range Planning: System Development and Integration (1992) \$3.00

Provides a review of technical advances in law enforcement computer systems and summarizes findings from a survey of automated law enforcement systems throughout the country. The report also includes a review of automated systems used by the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) member agencies. The purpose of the study was to identify potential areas for ARJIS development and technology that could be incorporated to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.

ARRESTS

Arrests in the San Diego Region, 2001 (2003) \$3.00

The 2001 arrest report provides a summary of arrest data from the most recent calendar year. 2001 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 and juvenile probation departments also is included. **Available online.** (Prior years' reports also are available upon request.)

CRIME

Crime in the San Diego Region, 2002 Annual Report (2003) \$3.00

Presents annual crime statistics for 1998, 2001, and 2002 for the entire region and individual jurisdictions. The analyses include trends for major reported crimes for the region and individual jurisdictions, measures of police performance in returning stolen property, demographic characteristics of victims and suspects, and criminal justice budgeted expenditures and staffing. An additional chapter, Crime Prevention Is Everyone's Responsibility, is also included. **Available online.** (Prior years' reports are available upon request.)

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.

DRUGS

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 sites across the nation. Treatment outcome data will be presented in a future report. **Available online.**

ADAM – Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring 2001 (2002) \$3.00

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)2001 focuses on drug use trends of San Diego county arrestees. The ADAM program (formerly Drug Use Forecasting, or DUF) is an objective measure of drug use through data obtained from both interview and urinalysis results of adult men and women booked into local detention facilities. Juvenile data for a similar project (Substance Abuse Monitoring for Youth, or SAMY) will be presented in a future report. **Available online.** (Prior years' reports are available upon request.)

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 were 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 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 include 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

Working to Insure and Nurture Girls' Success: WINGS, a San Diego County Probation Department Program, Board of Corrections Bi-Annual Report (2003) \$3.00

Documents program results from April 2000 to November 2002. One of several interim documents 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**nure 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 behaviors. In addition, the research identifies factors that impede or enhance program implementation and how they affect program outcomes.

Reducing Juvenile Delinquency Through a Family Approach: Reflections (2002) \$3.00

Describes results from July 1996 through November 2001, 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.

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) 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.**

San Diego County Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Evaluation Report (2002)..... \$3.00

Interim report presents results (data collected from July 2001 through June 2002) of the ongoing 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.**

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

A 25-page report that 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, the 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.**

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.

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

Report 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 the 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

SAMHSA Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) – HIV 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 seventh 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 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 are also suggested for future efforts to address the needs of troubled communities.

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.

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.



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APPENDIX E
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION WEB SITES

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION WEB SITES

1. Sourcebook – 2001 edition

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 organized into six general topics, including system characteristics, public opinion, known offenses, arrests, judicial processing, and corrections.

2. JUSTNET (Justice Technology Information Network)

www.nlectc.org/

Provides news and information about NIJ's technology programs, products, and innovations.

3. Sheriff's Booking Log

www.sdsheriff.net/wij/wij.aspx

Search by using an individual's last name to determine if a person is incarcerated in a 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 scheduled. For crime and prevention information, visit the Sheriff's home page and make your selections.

4. Office of Criminal Justice Planning

www.ocjp.ca.gov/

Provides links to sites related to criminal justice and victim services.

5. National Criminal Justice Reference Service

www.ncjrs.org/

Federally sponsored information clearinghouse that provides information on research, policy, and practice related to criminal and juvenile justice and drug control. Links to publications on a wide variety of topics are also available.

6. RAND

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

www.sannet.gov/police/stats/index.shtml

Provides statistics on crime, by neighborhood, by crime type, and by year (historical data). Also contains crime mapping.

- 8. Bureau of Justice Statistics**
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/
A comprehensive collection of statistics about U.S. crime, victims, criminals, courts, police, jails, and prisons.
- 9. California Dept. of Justice – Office of Attorney General**
www.caag.state.ca.us/programs.htm
Provides crime, arrest, disposition, supervision, expenditure, personnel, and population statistics – statewide, county, city, and by publication.
- 10. National Archive of Criminal Justice Data**
www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd/
This Web site archives, processes, and provides access to computer-readable criminal justice data collections for research and instruction.
- 11. Judicial Council**
www.courtinfo.ca.gov/reference/
Provides data on court dispositions and conviction rates.
- 12. Uniform Crime Reports (FBI)**
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.
- 13. National Center for State Courts Research**
www.ncsconline.org/d_research/index.html
Provides links to research and publications designed to improve state courts by identifying trends, shaping future developments, and fostering adaptation to change.
- 14. Office for Victims of Crime**
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.
- 15. California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit**
www.dof.ca.gov
Reports include city and county population estimates and detailed components of change, with historical estimates and Census 2000 counts. (Go to “DATA FILES.”)

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 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.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of goods and services. The CPI provides a way for consumers to compare the market value of goods and services over time.

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*. The specific population is divided by the number of reported crimes related to that population (i.e., number of registered vehicles divided by number of vehicle thefts, or, female population divided by number of reported rape incidents).

Crimes

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.

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.

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.

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