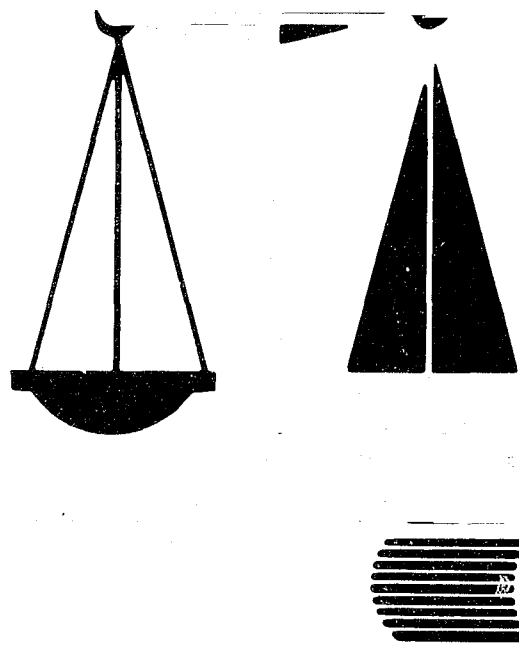


CRIME

IN THE
SAN DIEGO REGION

MID-YEAR
1992

143205



CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION
SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

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CRIME

IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

MID-YEAR 1992



San Diego



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SEPTEMBER 1992

This report is a product of the Regional Criminal Justice Clearinghouse,
funded by the County of San Diego and the cities with municipal police agencies.

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Revised August 24, 1992

ABSTRACT

Title: Crime in the San Diego Region - Mid-Year 1992

Author: San Diego Association of Governments

Date: September 1992

Local Planning Agency: San Diego County Criminal Justice Council

Source of Copies: San Diego Association of Governments
401 B Street, Suite 800
San Diego, CA 92101

Number of Pages: 144

Abstract: Since 1979, the SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division has been preparing reports on crime within San Diego county. The report is a product of the Regional Criminal Justice Clearinghouse project funded by the county and cities served by municipal police agencies.

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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The 1992 mid-year report presents crime statistics for the first six months of 1988, 1991, and 1992 for the entire county and individual jurisdictions. In addition, a discussion of the justice system response to crime includes: measures of police performance in solving crimes, returning stolen property, and arresting offenders; adult criminal case dispositions; and statistics on the population in detention facilities. Also, drug use indicators in San Diego county are examined. Finally, a review of the research projects and publications by the SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division is presented.

Local Use Guidelines: The report is for information; action by member agencies is not required.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Compilation of data presented in this report required the cooperation of personnel in law enforcement agencies within San Diego county, the Probation Department, County Alcohol and Drug Services, the State Department of Finance, the California Highway Patrol, the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics, and the County Department of Information Services. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged. Appreciation is also extended to the following SANDAG staff for their efforts in preparing this report: Donna Allnutt; Melissa Brown; Corina Draper; Samantha Hinson; Ami Hoeppner; Roni Melton; Tammi Thomas; Donna Walko-Frankovic; and all SANDAG support staff.

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SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Violent crime has increased significantly in San Diego county over the past two years. A survey of law enforcement administrators, conducted in February 1992, suggests that the factors associated with this increase include: increases in gang and drug activity; the availability of weapons; the inability of the justice system to handle increasing caseloads; lack of space in detention facilities to house offenders; the economic situation; social factors; exposure to violence through the media; and an increasing acceptance of violence to resolve disputes. This list provides a challenge for administrators, policy makers, and the community to address the causes of violence.

In contrast, property crimes decreased in 1992. A number of programs have been implemented to address property crimes. Specialized task forces and enforcement have targeted professional auto theft rings. In addition, neighborhood watch programs have been enhanced in some areas, innovative approaches to crime prevention have been implemented through community mobilization, and problem-oriented policing has been established in a number of agencies to solve problems associated with crime.

This report examines crime trends for the first six months of 1988, 1991, and 1992, with a discussion of the criminal justice system response and the relationship of drug use and crime. In addition, a section is devoted to SANDAG's Criminal Justice Research Division projects, with a discussion of the workplan for the upcoming year and a summary of on-going and recently-completed research. A major portion of the research being conducted addresses issues related to drugs, including the link between drugs and crime, drug enforcement strategies, and probation and treatment for drug offenders. Also, two studies examine community and criminal justice responses to gang involvement in drugs and crime. The results of these studies should provide a foundation for evaluating current policies regarding these issues.

CRIME IN THE REGION

- Overall, the FBI Index crime rate has declined 2%, from 68.0 crime per 1,000 residents in the first six months of 1991 to 66.5 in 1992. The reduction is due to a 3% drop in the property crime rate.
- The violent crime rate increased 5% between 1991 and 1992, from 9.2 crimes per 1,000 to 9.7. The increase over five years was 39%.

- The greatest increases in the **numbers** of crimes over the past year were in forcible rape (17%) and aggravated assault (9%). The aggravated assault figures are affected by some inconsistencies in reporting in 1991.
- Decreases in the number of incidents occurred in homicides (from 131 in 1991 to 126 in 1992), larceny thefts (3%), and motor vehicle thefts (1%).
- The most frequently reported crime was larceny theft, but the percentage of the total decreased somewhat from 47% of the Index crimes in 1991 to 45% in 1992.
- Chances of becoming a victim of three categories of violent crimes increased in 1992 compared to the prior year. In 1992, 1 of 1,238 women was raped; 1 of 311 residents was robbed; and 1 of 166 residents was the victim of aggravated assault.
- One in five crimes was cleared by arrest or identification of a suspect in both 1991 and 1992.
- Over \$144 million in property was stolen in the first six months of 1992, down 4% from 1991. The rate of recovery of stolen property has been decreasing over the past five years, to 40% recovered and returned to owners in 1992.
- In 1992, 343 arsons were reported; a decline from 375 in 1991 (9%).
- The total number of domestic violence incidents increased 34% from 1991 to 1992 (from 10,056 to 13,499), in part due to improved reporting as a result of officer training in reporting guidelines. The percentage of incidents involving weapons was the same in both years (12%).

SYSTEM RESPONSE

Arrest and adult case disposition data are available through calendar year 1991 from the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Other information on the system response to crime is provided through the first six months of 1992. Data on juvenile case dispositions are not yet available from a recently implemented automated system for juvenile case information, so this information is not included in the report.

- The number of total adult and juvenile arrests decreased 7% between 1987 and 1991 (from 165,121 to 153,673), due to a decrease in adult arrests. When accounting for the increase in population over this time frame, the **rate** of arrests per 1,000 residents 10 years of age and older decreased 17% (from 85.9 to 71.0). Over a one-year period, total arrests decreased 4%, with a 5% decrease in the arrest

rate. The arrest data are under-reported somewhat for 1990 and 1991, because Oceanside no longer enters selected citations into the computer system which compiles arrest statistics.

- Juvenile arrests have increased consistently over the past five years, with the greatest increase in status offenses, such as curfew violations and truancy. Adult arrests decreased 11% since 1987, and 6% from 1990 to 1991.
- Arrests for violent felony crimes increased significantly for both juveniles and adults since 1987 (155% and 79%, respectively). This change is associated with the increase in violent crimes reported.
- Arrests for felony and misdemeanor drug law violations have declined for adults and juveniles, which could be associated with enforcement efforts as well as the nature of drug sales and use in the community.
- In 1991, complaints were filed in 78% of the adult felony arrest dispositions, down slightly from 79% the prior year. Two-thirds of these arrestees were convicted, and 59% were sentenced to local or state custody.
- In FY 1991-92, an average of 4,656 inmates were housed in county-operated adult detention facilities; about the same number as in the prior year (4,663). The population has decreased since FY 1989-90 due to the imposition of court-ordered capacity limits at five Sheriff's jails.
- To meet the court-ordered capacity limits, the county implemented four early release programs. Data from a special study indicate that early releases did not have a significant negative effect on court appearance rates or public safety.
- In May 1992, the City of San Diego opened a 200-bed jail for pre-arraignment misdemeanants and persons sentenced to short custody terms. A total of 1,943 arrestees had been booked as of July 31, 1992. In July, the population at this facility ranged from 31 to 92 inmates.
- During January to June 1992, the Juvenile Hall facility held an average of 340 minors in a facility designed for 219. Overcrowding was alleviated somewhat when the facility was expanded to a rated capacity of 336 beds in August 1992. Other county-operated juvenile facilities have been below, or close to, the rated capacity limits over the past ten years.

INDICATORS OF DRUG USE

San Diego county is one of 24 sites participating in the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Each quarter, adult males, adult females, and juvenile males booked into local detention facilities are interviewed and asked to submit to a voluntary drug test. The DUF data presented are for ten quarters from 1990 to 1992. Statistics are also included for admissions to drug treatment in San Diego county over a five-year period.

- The most recent data available (second quarter, 1992) show divergent trends in drug use for men and women. The proportion of women testing positive for any drug decreased to the lowest level since the beginning of 1990, with 66% positive. In contrast, the percentage of men positive for any drug rose between the first and second quarters of 1992 to 79% positive.
- The trends are similar for men and women positive for drugs, excluding marijuana. Between the first and second quarters of 1992, the proportion of women positive for drugs other than marijuana dropped from 69% to 59%, a figure which is lower than any other quarter since 1990. For men, the percentage who showed recent use of drugs other than marijuana increased from 64% to 70% between the first and second quarters of this year.
- The types of drugs used have varied somewhat over time. Cocaine has remained the most prevalent drug used by adults over the past two and one-half years. Opiate use was fairly stable for adults, and arrestees positive for amphetamines have shown a declining trend.
- The recent reduction in drug use for women in the second quarter of 1992 is related to decreases in those testing positive for opiates, cocaine, and amphetamines. The men showed increases in positive results for opiates, amphetamines, and marijuana in the same quarter.
- Adult drug use in San Diego county is relatively high compared to other DUF sites. In the most recent comparison available (third quarter 1991), San Diego DUF men ranked above all other sites with 74% positive for any drug. Of the 21 sites testing females, San Diego ranked fourth, with 74% positive for drug use.
- With two exceptions, over 30% of the juveniles in the San Diego county DUF sample tested positive for drug use in each quarter since 1990. In the second quarter of 1992, 41% tested positive for any drug.
- The drug most commonly used by juveniles in San Diego was marijuana (33% positive in the second quarter of 1992).

- Compared to the eight other DUF sites that tested juveniles, San Diego ranked second in the third quarter of 1991, with 32% testing positive for overall drug use.
- The total number of individuals admitted to drug treatment in San Diego county has more than doubled over five years, from 1,554 in 1987 to 3,246 in 1991, in part due to increases in treatment programs. The greatest increases occurred in admissions for heroin and cocaine use.

REGIONAL CRIME

REGIONAL CRIME

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) collects crime data from most law enforcement agencies in the nation through the Uniform Crime Reporting system. In the State of California, these data are first tabulated by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) and then forwarded to the FBI. The FBI Index offenses 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 crime categories, with arson data presented separately. Part II offenses, such as drug possession and sales, are not included in the FBI Index.

The willful homicide category excludes attempted murder and manslaughter by negligence. Other crimes, such as rape, robbery, and burglary, include attempted crimes (for example, when a suspect tries to force entry into a house to steal property but fails).

The State of California requires law enforcement agencies to report statistics on domestic violence. These data include aggravated assaults which occur in a domestic situation and other domestic violence calls to police.

This chapter summarizes crimes reported during the first six months of 1988, 1991, and 1992. To account for the impact of population changes, the crime rate per 1,000 residents is presented in addition to the number of reported crimes. Crime rates may vary from those reported in prior reports due to revised population estimates.

More detailed countywide crime statistics and data for individual jurisdictions are presented in Appendix A. The glossary provides definitions of crimes and other criminal justice terms used in this report.

REPORT LIMITATIONS

The following qualifications should be considered when examining the data presented.

- Reported crime figures do not represent all crimes committed. The 1991 National Crime Victimization Survey, conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, indicates that only 37% of all major crimes committed are reported to law enforcement. Violent crimes are more likely to be reported than property offenses.
- Police agencies vary in reporting procedures, which can account for some differences between jurisdictions.
- The timeliness of data entry may result in variations in the number of crimes reported and crime rates over time.
- Figures for California State Police and Santa Fe Railroad are not included. Since these agencies report a relatively small number of crimes, this omission does not have a significant impact on the total number of crimes reported or the overall crime rate.

Despite these limitations, official crime statistics provide the best measure available of changes in crimes occurring in the county. Major trends and crime patterns can be identified using the data, such as the significant increase in violent crimes in recent years. Also, crime data, combined with other information on factors associated with crime, can be used to set priorities and develop criminal justice responses.

OVERVIEW

The number and rate of violent crimes have increased dramatically over the past five years, with increases in all categories of these offenses. The 1991 *Crime in the San Diego Region* report included a number of explanations provided by law enforcement for the current level of violence. The rise in violence was attributed to: increased drug and gang activity; the availability of weapons; the limited space in local detention facilities; the economic situation; social factors, such as education and family stability; exposure to violence through the media; an increasing acceptance of violence to resolve disputes; and improved reporting of some specific types of crime, such as domestic violence and acquaintance rape. The growing level of violence presents a challenge to criminal justice administrators and elected officials to find innovative approaches to reverse this trend.

One approach implemented by the federal government is the Weed and Seed program, which supports law enforcement (weeding out the problem) and community efforts to solve the problems and revitalize communities (providing the seeds for change). The City of San Diego has received funding to implement a Weed and Seed program in a relatively small, high-crime area. This project should provide insights into the effectiveness of an intensive intervention in a community to improve the quality of life. The lessons learned can be applied throughout the region.

Other efforts directed at violent crime include: the City of San Diego's task force on violent crime, which recently published a number of recommendations to curb violence; an increased emphasis placed on arrest and prosecution in domestic violence incidents; enhanced gang enforcement efforts by police, prosecutors, and probation; drug enforcement and education programs; and crime-specific task forces combining resources of criminal justice agencies.

On a more positive note, the number and rate of property crimes have decreased throughout the county. A number of programs have been implemented with local and state funds to address property crimes, including auto theft task forces and community crime prevention efforts. Over the past two years, specialized auto-theft units and enforcement directed at professional auto theft rings may have contributed to a reduction in motor vehicle thefts. In 1992, the California Highway Patrol expanded an east county pilot project to create the Regional Auto Theft Task Force (RATT), which includes all agencies in the county. With state funding, several agencies have also expanded neighborhood watch programs and attempted innovative approaches to crime prevention through community mobilization. In addition, problem-oriented policing has been used in some agencies to target drug offenders who also commit property crimes.

NUMBER OF CRIMES

FBI Index crimes include four violent offenses (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and three categories of property crime (burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft). Crime data presented compare the first six months of 1988, 1991, and 1992.

January-June 1988 to 1992

- Overall, reported FBI Index crimes rose 3%, from 83,748 in 1988 to 86,533 in the current year, due to a 57% rise in the number of violent crimes (from 8,074 in 1988 to 12,645). The largest increase in violent crimes occurred in robbery (65%), particularly robberies of commercial establishments (88%) and robberies occurring outside structures (81%). (Not shown.)
- Aggravated assaults were up 55%. These figures may be somewhat inflated as a result of a computer programming error and increased reporting of domestic violence incidents after police officers received training on guidelines for reporting.
- The 2% decline in the number of property crimes reported was due to decreases in all categories of property crime, except non-residential burglary, which rose 16%. Residential burglary decreased 7%, motor vehicle theft 6%, and larceny theft 2%.

Figure 1
NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES
San Diego County, January-June, 1988-1992

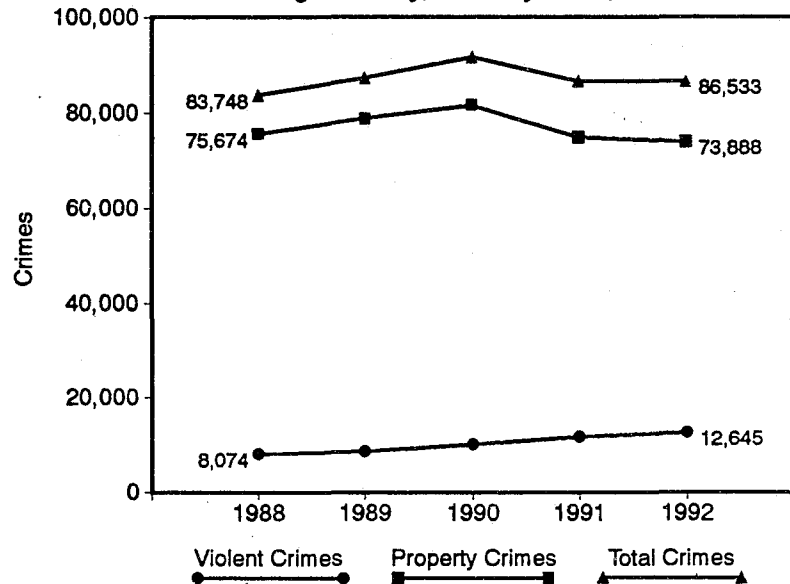


Table 1

NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY OFFENSE
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Homicide	103	131	126	22%	-4%
Forcible Rape	386	440	515	33%	17%
Robbery	2,531	4,001	4,181	65%	4%
Aggravated Assault	5,054	7,160	7,823	55%	9%
Burglary - Total	17,479	16,925	17,464	<-1%	3%
Residential	12,178	11,084	11,310	-7%	2%
Non-Residential	5,301	5,841	6,154	16%	5%
Larceny Theft	39,960	40,641	39,358	-2%	-3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18,235	17,308	17,066	-6%	-1%
Total Violent Crimes	8,074	11,732	12,645	57%	8%
Total Property Crimes	75,674	74,874	73,888	-2%	-1%
TOTAL FBI INDEX	83,748	86,606	86,533	3%	<-1%

January-June 1991 and 1992

- Over the past year, the number of FBI Index crimes decreased slightly (less than 1%), from 86,606 in 1991 to 86,533.
- Three categories of crime decreased: homicide (4%), larceny theft (3%), and motor vehicle theft (1%). Of the categories showing increases, the number of forcible rapes increased most (17%), followed by aggravated assault (9%).
- Larceny theft was the most frequently reported crime, accounting for 47% of total reported FBI Index crimes reported in 1991 and 45% in 1992.

CRIME RATES

January-June 1988 to 1992

- The FBI Index crime rate decreased 9%, from 72.8 crimes per 1,000 residents in 1988 to 66.5 in 1992, due to a 14% decline in the total property crime rate (from 65.8 crimes per 1,000 to 56.8 in 1992).
- The decline in the property crime rate was related to decreases in all categories of property crime, except non-residential burglary which rose slightly from 4.6 crimes per 1,000 residents to 4.7 (2%).
- The rate of violent crimes rose 39% (from 7.0 crimes per 1,000 in 1988 to 9.7) due to increases in forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault rates.

January-June 1991 and 1992

- The crime rate decreased slightly in 1992 compared to the prior year (2%). In 1992, the crime rate was 66.5 offenses per 1,000 residents, down from 68.0 in 1991.
- The violence rate rose 5% (from 9.2 crimes per 1,000 to 9.7), related to the 8% increase in the **number** of violent crimes reported. The homicide rate remained the same, while other violent offenses increased. The 33% increase in the rate for forcible rape is somewhat high because of the relatively small number of crimes reported (0.4 per 1,000 residents in 1992).
- The rate for crimes involving property decreased 3% (58.8 in 1991 to 56.8). The rate of residential burglary remained constant, while non-residential burglary increased 2%. Larceny theft and motor vehicle theft rates went down 5% and 4%, respectively.

Figure 2
ANNUALIZED FBI INDEX CRIME RATE
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

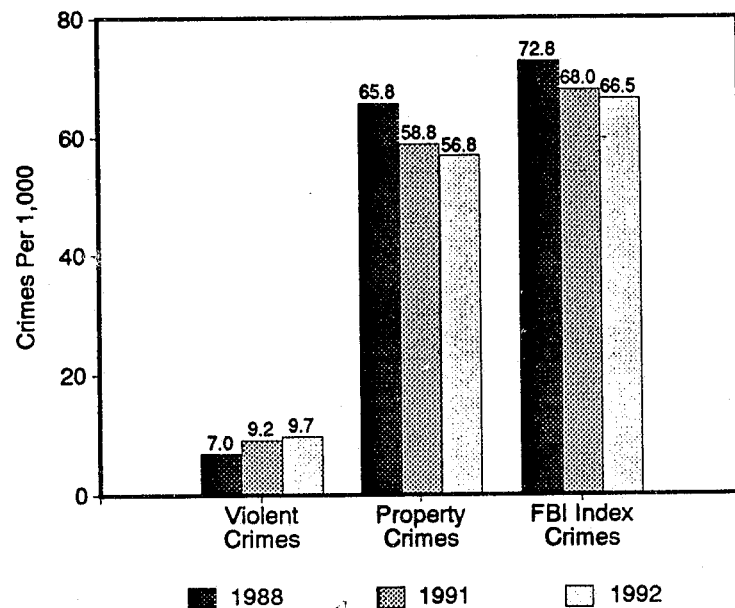


Table 2

ANNUALIZED FBI INDEX CRIME RATE
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Homicide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0%	0%
Forcible Rape	0.3	0.3	0.4	33%	33%
Robbery	2.2	3.1	3.2	45%	3%
Aggravated Assault	4.4	5.6	6.0	36%	7%
Burglary - Total	15.2	13.3	13.4	-12%	1%
Residential	10.6	8.7	8.7	-18%	0%
Non-Residential	4.6	4.6	4.7	2%	2%
Larceny Theft	34.7	31.9	30.2	-13%	-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	15.9	13.6	13.1	-18%	-4%
Total Violent Crimes	7.0	9.2	9.7	39%	5%
Total Property Crimes	65.8	58.8	56.8	-14%	-3%
TOTAL FBI INDEX	72.8	68.0	66.5	-9%	-2%

JURISDICTIONAL CRIME

This section presents three-year comparisons (1988, 1991, and 1992) of the crime rate for incorporated cities and the unincorporated area of the county. Standardized FBI crime Index data are collected nationwide. However, a number of factors can influence crime reporting in particular jurisdictions. The following factors should be considered when using crime statistics, especially for comparative purposes:

- variations in composition of the population, particularly age structure
- population density and size of locality and its surrounding area
- stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors
- modes of transportation and highway system
- economic conditions, including median income and job availability
- cultural conditions, such as education, recreation, and religious characteristics
- family stability
- effective strength of law enforcement agencies
- administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement agencies
- attitudes of citizenry toward crime
- crime-reporting practices of citizenry¹.

¹State Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Crime and Delinquency, 1990.

FBI Index Crimes

January-June 1988 to 1992

- The countywide decrease (9%) in the overall crime rate was consistent with decreases occurring in most jurisdictions over the past five years. The largest decline occurred in Del Mar (30%), which resulted from a decrease in property crimes. The percent change is also affected by the small *number* of property crimes reported in this city.
- Other areas with decreases ranged from 1% in Vista to 20% in the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff.
- Increases in the Index crime rate occurred in seven areas: La Mesa (30%), Poway (17%), El Cajon (12%), Coronado and San Marcos (9%), Solana Beach (7%), and Lemon Grove (4%).

January-June 1991 and 1992

- The 2% decrease in the countywide FBI Index crime rate is attributed to decreases in eight areas of the county: Solana Beach (15%), the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff (11%), La Mesa (8%), San Diego (7%), Carlsbad and Escondido (6%), Lemon Grove (5%), and National City (1%).
- Eleven areas of the county experienced increases in their crime rates. The increases ranged from 49% in El Cajon to less than 1% for Imperial Beach. The change in El Cajon is partially due to delays in data entry of 1991 crime cases during the first part of the year. These cases were entered during the last six months of 1991. El Cajon estimates that the actual increase in the *number* of crimes was approximately 11%, with a 10% increase in the rate.
- The significant increases in Vista (47%) and San Marcos (30%) are primarily related to increases in property offenses.

January-June 1992

- The following cities had crime rates above the countywide figure of 66.5 crimes per 1,000: National City (92.5); El Cajon (87.9); San Diego (80.6); Escondido (78.1); Chula Vista (75.7); and Del Mar (74.3).

Table 3

ANNUALIZED FBI INDEX CRIME RATE, BY JURISDICTION San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	58.2	59.7	56.1	-4%	-6%
Chula Vista	78.9	73.1	75.7	-4%	4%
Coronado	30.2	31.7	33.0	9%	4%
El Cajon ¹	78.5	58.9	87.9	12%	49%
Escondido	79.0	83.2	78.1	-1%	-6%
La Mesa ²	48.1	68.1	62.4	30%	-8%
National City	108.8	93.8	92.5	-15%	-1%
Oceanside	73.3	62.5	66.0	-10%	6%
San Diego	89.9	86.8	80.6	-10%	-7%
Sheriff - Total ³	41.9	37.0	37.9	-10%	3%
Del Mar	106.1	68.3	74.3	-30%	9%
Encinitas	52.0	47.6	50.9	-2%	7%
Imperial Beach	62.0	57.0	57.1	-8%	<1%
Lemon Grove	55.2	60.0	57.2	4%	-5%
Poway	25.9	28.1	30.4	17%	8%
San Marcos	49.7	41.7	54.1	9%	30%
Santee	35.6	30.0	30.5	-14%	2%
Solana Beach	39.4	49.8	42.3	7%	-15%
Vista	55.2	37.0	54.4	-1%	47%
Unincorporated ³	37.0	33.1	29.6	-20%	-11%
TOTAL⁴	72.8	68.0	66.5	-9%	-2%

¹ The FBI Index crime rate for 1991 is understated due to delays in the data entry process during that time. El Cajon Police Department has estimated an increase of 10% between January - June 1991 and 1992.

² The FBI Index crime rate for 1988 is understated due to delays in the data entry.

³ Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities. Does not include Camp Pendleton population.

⁴ Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and State Department of Parks and Recreation.

Violent Crimes

January-June 1988 to 1992

- All areas, except Oceanside, experienced an increase in the violent crime rate when comparing 1988 and 1992, accounting for the 39% rise in the violent crime rate countywide (from 7.0 crimes per 1,000 to 9.7 in 1992).
- Though the violent crime rate in Oceanside decreased, the *number* of violent crimes actually rose 22% (from 673 crimes reported during the first half of 1988 to 822 in 1992). The decline in the rate is associated with a large increase in population, from 107,840 to 138,469 residents in 1992.
- The violent crime rate in Escondido almost doubled (96%), primarily due to a rise in the *number* of aggravated assaults and robberies reported; 157% and 106%, respectively (not shown).
- Other areas with increases over 75% were El Cajon, which experienced data entry problems, San Marcos, and Coronado.

January-June 1991 and 1992

- Ten areas of the county experienced an increase in the violent crime rate. The greatest increases occurred in Del Mar (51%), Coronado (38%), El Cajon (27%), and Chula Vista (22%). The number of violent crimes in Del Mar went from 9 to 14 in 1992, and in Coronado from 21 to 29. For both agencies, these changes could be related to inconsistencies in reporting aggravated assaults during this time frame. As mentioned previously, the increase in El Cajon may be artificially high due to delays in data entry.

January-June 1992

- The rate of violent crimes per 1,000 residents was over the regional rate of 9.7 in six cities: National City (16.1); San Diego (12.5); Chula Vista (12.3); Oceanside (11.9); Lemon Grove (10.1); and El Cajon (10.0).

Table 4

ANNUALIZED VIOLENT CRIME RATE, BY JURISDICTION San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	4.9	6.9	6.2	27%	-10%
Chula Vista	8.6	10.1	12.3	43%	22%
Coronado	1.2	1.6	2.2	83%	38%
El Cajon ¹	5.3	7.9	10.0	89%	27%
Escondido	4.6	10.9	9.0	96%	-17%
La Mesa ²	2.9	5.8	4.8	66%	-17%
National City	11.4	16.2	16.1	41%	<-1%
Oceanside	12.5	11.5	11.9	-5%	3%
San Diego	8.5	11.5	12.5	47%	9%
Sheriff - Total ³	4.6	5.6	5.5	20%	-2%
Del Mar	4.6	3.7	5.6	22%	51%
Encinitas	4.3	5.1	4.9	14%	-4%
Imperial Beach	6.9	8.9	8.3	20%	-7%
Lemon Grove	10.0	9.5	10.1	1%	6%
Poway	2.0	3.0	3.1	55%	3%
San Marcos	3.6	6.2	6.7	86%	8%
Santee	2.5	4.0	3.3	32%	-18%
Solana Beach	1.8	5.8	2.3	28%	-60%
Vista	5.7	6.9	8.3	46%	20%
Unincorporated ⁴	4.7	5.4	5.0	6%	-7%
TOTAL⁴	7.0	9.2	9.7	39%	5%

¹ The violent crime rate for 1991 is understated due to delays in the data entry process during that time. El Cajon Police Department has estimated a decrease of 5% between January - June 1991 and 1992.

² The violent crime rate for 1988 is understated due to delays in data entry.

³ Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities. Does not include Camp Pendleton population.

⁴ Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and State Department of Parks And Recreation.

Property Crimes

January-June 1988 to 1992

- Countywide, the property crime rate went down 14%, with three areas reporting decreases of over 20%: Del Mar (32%); the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff (24%); and National City (22%).
- Increases occurred in seven areas: 28% in La Mesa; 14% in Poway; 7% in Solana Beach; 6% in Coronado and El Cajon; 4% in Lemon Grove; and 3% in San Marcos. La Mesa had delays in data entry during the first six months of 1988 which partially accounts for the rise in the property crime rate over five years.

January-June 1991 and 1992

- The 3% countywide decline in the property crime rate was due to decreases in eight areas: the Sheriff's unincorporated area (11%); San Diego (10%); Solana Beach (9%); La Mesa and Lemon Grove (7%); Carlsbad (5%); Escondido (4%); and National City (2%).
- Three agencies experienced substantial increases in the property crime rate. The rate in El Cajon rose 52%, in part, due to delays in data entry during the first part of 1991. The 53% increase for Vista was related to increases in all three categories of property crimes, with the greatest changes occurring in the *numbers* of motor vehicle thefts (87%) and burglaries (84%). In San Marcos, the 34% increase was also related to increases all categories, with the *number* of reported burglaries increasing the most (71%). Both Vista and San Marcos have crime rates that were relatively low compared to other areas of the county.

January-June 1992

- Seven cities exceeded the regional property crime rate of 56.8 crimes per 1,000 residents: El Cajon (77.9); National City (76.4); Escondido (69.1); Del Mar (68.6); San Diego (68.1); Chula Vista (63.4); and La Mesa (57.7).

Table 5

ANNUALIZED PROPERTY CRIME RATE, BY JURISDICTION San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change 1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	53.3	52.9	50.0	-6%	-5%
Chula Vista	70.4	63.0	63.4	-10%	1%
Coronado	29.0	30.2	30.8	6%	2%
El Cajon ¹	73.2	51.1	77.9	6%	52%
Escondido	74.4	72.3	69.1	-7%	-4%
La Mesa ²	45.2	62.3	57.7	28%	-7%
National City	97.4	77.6	76.4	-22%	-2%
Oceanside	60.8	51.1	54.2	-11%	6%
San Diego	81.4	75.3	68.1	-16%	-10%
Sheriff - Total ³	37.3	31.4	32.5	-13%	3%
Del Mar	101.5	64.6	68.6	-32%	6%
Encinitas	47.8	42.5	46.1	-4%	8%
Imperial Beach	55.1	48.1	48.9	-11%	2%
Lemon Grove	45.2	50.6	47.0	4%	-7%
Poway	23.9	25.1	27.3	14%	9%
San Marcos	46.1	35.5	47.5	3%	34%
Santee	33.1	26.0	27.3	-18%	5%
Solana Beach	37.5	43.9	40.0	7%	-9%
Vista	49.5	30.1	46.1	-7%	53%
Unincorporated ³	32.2	27.7	24.6	-24%	-11%
TOTAL⁴	65.8	58.8	56.8	-14%	-3%

¹ The property crime rate for 1991 is understated due to delays in the data entry process during that time. El Cajon Police Department has estimated an increase of 12% between January - June 1991 and 1992.

² The property crime rate for 1988 is understated due to delays in data entry.

³ Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities. Does not include Camp Pendleton population.

⁴ Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and State Department of Parks and Recreation.

FIVE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

To place San Diego county's crime rate in perspective, the rates for the State of California and the State's five most populated counties are compared for 1987, 1990, and 1991. Data for other counties are not available for the first six months of 1992.

Table 6
FBI INDEX CRIME RATE
Five California Counties, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Los Angeles	68.3	74.9	77.0	13%	3%
Orange	56.8	59.9	58.9	4%	-2%
San Bernardino	71.5	72.8	68.8	-4%	-6%
San Diego¹	70.9	72.0	68.2	-4%	-5%
Santa Clara	48.9	46.4	51.0	4%	10%
Statewide	65.7	66.7	67.9	3%	2%

FBI Index Crime Rate

- San Diego and San Bernardino counties are the only areas to experience declines in the overall crime rate since 1987. The FBI Index crime rate went down 4% in both counties. In San Diego, the rate decreased from 70.9 to 68.2 crimes per 1,000 residents.
- Of the counties showing an increase in the rate over five years, Los Angeles rose the most (13%), from 68.3 crimes per 1,000 to 77.0 in 1991.
- San Bernardino county had the highest overall crime rate in 1987 (71.5). However, due to substantial population increases in San Bernardino over the past five years, Los Angeles had the highest rate in 1990 and 1991. Santa Clara had the lowest rate during 1987, 1990, and 1991.
- For every comparison year, the FBI Index crime rate for San Diego was above the statewide rate.

¹ Statistics compiled by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics include Santa Fe Railroad and California State Police. For this reason, San Diego county rates may differ from those presented elsewhere.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; California State Department of Finance

Table 7

VIOLENT CRIME RATE
Five California Counties, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Los Angeles	13.6	17.6	18.1	33%	3%
Orange	4.5	5.3	5.7	27%	8%
San Bernardino	10.4	10.7	8.9	-14%	-17%
San Diego¹	7.3	8.5	9.7	32%	14%
Santa Clara	5.0	4.9	5.3	5%	9%
Statewide	9.3	10.6	10.9	17%	3%

¹ Statistics compiled by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics include Santa Fe Railroad and California State Police. For this reason, San Diego county rates may differ from those presented elsewhere.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; California State Department of Finance

Violent Crime Rate

- Over five years, Los Angeles and San Diego counties had the largest increases in the violent crime rate (33% and 32%, respectively). Over one year, San Diego had the greatest increase (14%).
- The violent crime rate for San Diego county was below the statewide rate for 1987, 1990, and 1991.

Property Crime Rate

- The property crime rate decreased for two counties since 1987. In San Diego county, the rate went down 8% from 63.6 to 58.6 crimes per 1,000 residents in 1991. The decline for San Bernardino was 2%.
- Consistent with data presented for the overall crime rate, Santa Clara county's property crime rate was the lowest for all comparison years.
- Though San Diego had the highest property crime rate in 1987 and 1990, the 8% decline since 1990 placed San Diego just slightly below the rates for San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties. The 1991 rate for San Diego (58.6) remained somewhat higher than the statewide figure (56.9).

Table 8

PROPERTY CRIME RATE
Five California Counties, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Los Angeles	54.7	57.3	58.9	8%	3%
Orange	52.3	54.6	53.3	2%	-2%
San Bernardino	61.1	62.1	59.8	-2%	-4%
San Diego¹	63.6	63.4	58.6	-8%	-8%
Santa Clara	43.8	41.6	45.7	4%	10%
Statewide	56.5	56.2	56.9	1%	1%

¹ Statistics compiled by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics include Santa Fe Railroad and California State Police. For this reason, San Diego county rates may differ from those presented elsewhere.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; California State Department of Finance

CLEARANCE RATES

The clearance rate is one indicator of the ability of law enforcement personnel to solve crimes. This rate is the proportion of crime cases cleared by charging a suspect or by identification of an offender who cannot be arrested. Changes in clearance rates can be due to variations in data collection and reporting procedures rather than degree of effectiveness in solving crimes. Other factors that can affect the clearance rate include:

- policies and procedures in individual departments
- workload, or the volume of crimes reported
- availability of personnel for preliminary and follow-up investigations
- the emphasis placed on investigation of specific crimes
- the proportion and nature of cases assigned for investigation
- training and experience of officers.

Extreme fluctuations in data should be evaluated to determine the nature of the changes (i.e., data inconsistencies versus changes in productivity) before the information is used to develop new policies or procedures.

Figure 3
CLEARANCE RATE
San Diego County, January-June, 1988-1992

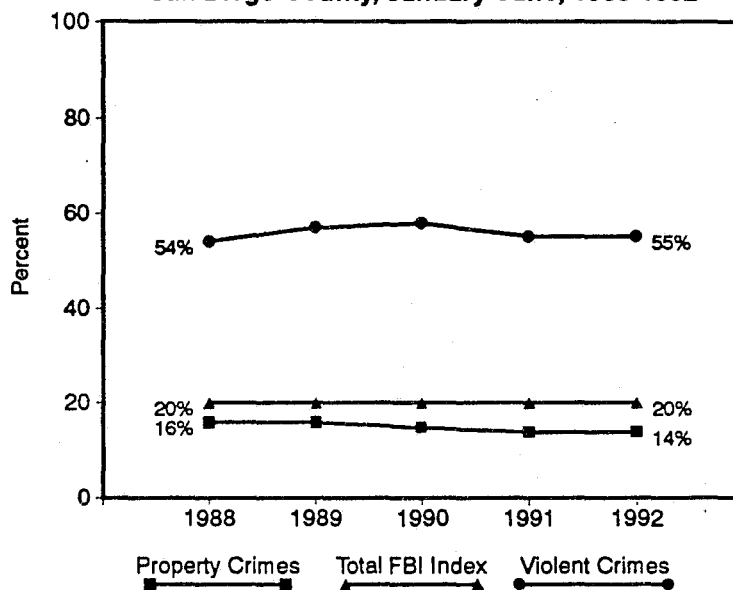
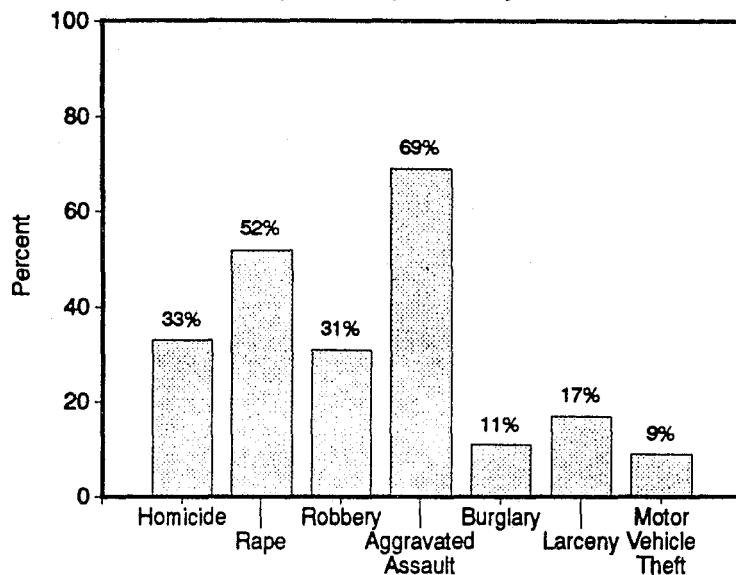


Figure 4
CLEARANCE RATE, BY OFFENSE
San Diego County, January-June, 1992



January-June 1988 to 1992

- The countywide clearance rate has remained stable over the past five years, with about one in five crimes solved by police.
- The percentages of the violent crimes solved increased from 54% in 1988 to 58% in 1990. Since 1990, 55% of the violent crimes reported to law enforcement agencies have been solved.
- The property clearance rate has dropped from 16% in 1988 to 14% in the current year.

January-June 1991 and 1992

- The clearance rate overall, as well as for violent and property crimes, stayed the same from 1991 to 1992 (20%, 55%, and 14%, respectively).

January-June 1992

- The highest clearance rate was for aggravated assault (69%), followed by rape (52%) and homicide (33%). The high clearance rates may be associated with the seriousness of these crimes, victim identification of suspects, and the nature of the relationships between victims and suspects.
- The clearance rate for robbery was 31%. The lower clearance rate for this category of violent crime may be due to the fact that victims are less likely to know robbery suspects.
- Of the property crimes, larceny theft had the highest clearance rate (17%). Victims may be able to provide descriptions of suspects in a higher percentage of these cases, compared to burglaries or motor vehicle thefts. Also, shoplifting, which is included in the larceny category, often results in the immediate arrest of a suspect.

VICTIMIZATION RATES

The ratio of crimes to the population at risk provides an indicator of the likelihood that an individual will be a victim. The victimization rates compare crimes to the number of potential victims or targets, for example, women, households, or vehicles. Almost two-thirds of all crimes are *not* reported to the police; therefore, these data do not represent all crimes committed.

Table 9

ANNUALIZED VICTIMIZATION RATE San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

		Ratio of Crimes to Population at Risk		
	Population at Risk	1988 one of	1991 one of	1992 one of
Homicide	All Residents	11,169	9,720	10,326
Forcible Rape	Females	1,460	1,418	1,238
Robbery	All Residents	455	318	311
Aggravated Assault	All Residents	228	178	166
Residential Burglary	Households	34	41	40
Larceny Theft	All Residents	29	31	33
Motor Vehicle Theft	Registered Vehicles	45	51	52

January-June 1988 to 1992

NOTE: See Appendix Table D1 for the population at risk.

- Compared to 1988, individuals were more likely to be victims of violence in 1992. For example, one of 10,326 residents was murdered in 1992, compared to one of 11,169 in 1988. In 1992, one of 311 was the victim of robbery, while one of 455 was robbed in 1988.
- The likelihood of becoming a victim of all types of property crime decreased from 1988 to 1992.

January-June 1991 and 1992

- Chances of being a homicide victim decreased from one of 9,720 residents to one of 10,326. The likelihood of becoming a victim of all other violent crimes increased from 1991 to 1992.
- The chances of becoming the victim of larceny and motor vehicle theft decreased slightly since 1991.

Table 10

DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992
(in thousands)

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Property Stolen	\$138,668	\$150,145	\$144,069	4%	-4%
Property Recovered	69,448	61,534	57,958	-17%	-6%
Percent Recovered	50%	41%	40%	-10%	-1%

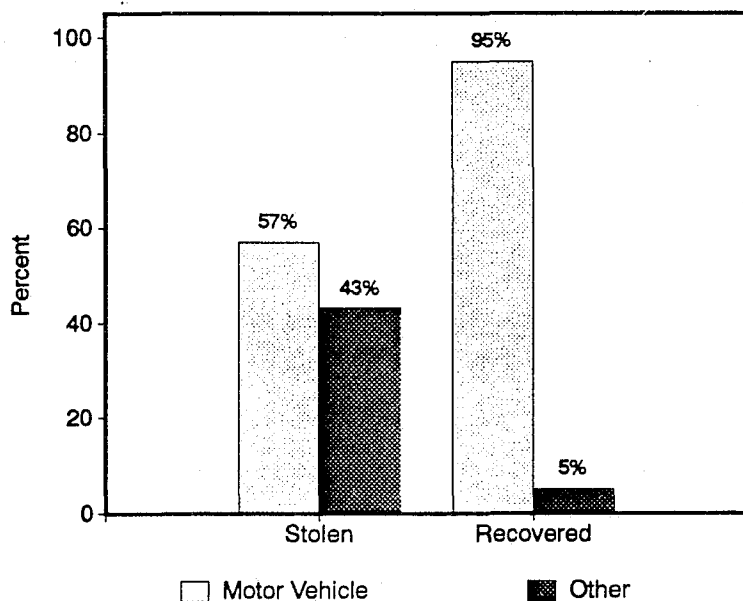
PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

The California State Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) collects data on the dollar value of property stolen and recovered by law enforcement agencies. These values are viewed as "approximations" of property loss. According to BCS, "agencies do not report these data consistently and frequently vary in their methods of estimating the dollar value of stolen property. Furthermore, property stolen and property recovered in any given time period are not identical." These limitations should be considered when analyzing data presented on stolen property.

January-June 1988 to 1992

- Over five years, the dollar value of stolen property rose 4%, from \$138.7 million to \$144.1 million in 1992.
- The value of property recovered declined 17% since 1988, resulting in a 10% decrease in the percent of property stolen that was recovered.

Figure 5
PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED, BY TYPE
San Diego County, January-June, 1992



January-June 1991 and 1992

- The dollar value of property stolen decreased 4%, from \$150.1 million in 1991 to \$144.1 million in 1992. This change is related to a 1% reduction in the number of property crimes reported during the same time frame.

January-June 1992

- Of the \$144.1 million worth of property stolen during the first six months of 1992, over half was motor vehicles (57%).
- Based on value, motor vehicles accounted for almost all the property recovered (95%). Stolen vehicles are more easily identified than other types of property because of their size, location, and identification numbers.

ARSON

As mentioned previously, arsons are not included in the FBI Index in this report.

January-June 1988 to 1992

- The 4% rise in the number of arsons reported (from 331 in 1988 to 343 in 1992) is partially attributed to arsons of "other" residential structures (increasing 81%) and arsons involving community or public structures (up 67%).
- Arsons involving single-occupancy residential structures, mobile property, and "other" property decreased during the five-year period. Other property includes crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise displayed outside stores.

January-June 1991 and 1992

- Since 1991, most types of arson decreased, resulting in a 9% reduction overall.
- Three categories increased: arsons of community or public structures (30%), "other" residential structures (23%), and motor vehicles (11%).

Table 11

ARSONS, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Structural					
Single-Occupancy Residential	66	63	49	-26%	-22%
Other Residential	27	40	49	81%	23%
Storage ¹	13	15	15	n/a	n/a
Industrial/Manufacturing ¹	1	8	4	n/a	n/a
Other Commercial	33	50	42	27%	-16%
Community/Public	21	27	35	67%	30%
All Other Structures ¹	27	22	20	n/a	n/a
Total Structure	188	225	214	14%	-5%
Mobile					
Motor Vehicles	79	75	83	5%	11%
Other Mobile Property ¹	10	19	2	n/a	n/a
Total Mobile	89	94	85	-4%	-10%
Total Other Property	54	56	44	-19%	-21%
TOTAL	331	375	343	4%	-9%

¹ Percent changes not presented due to small number of arsons reported.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

California legislation required law enforcement officers to begin reporting domestic violence incidents in January 1986. These offenses include aggravated assaults and other calls to police related to domestic violence incidents involving spouses, former spouses, cohabitants, or persons who are dating or engaged.

January-June 1988 to 1992

- The total number of calls to police related to domestic violence increased 79%, from 7,533 to 13,499 in 1992. This increase may be due to improved reporting as a result of officer training in several agencies during 1991 regarding legal definitions of domestic violence offenses and reporting procedures.
- The total number of incidents involving weapons rose 62%, totalling 1,643 in 1992. The percent of all incidents involving weapons went down slightly, from 13% to 12%.

January-June 1991 and 1992

- Calls to police related to domestic violence rose 34% over the past year, from 10,056 to 13,499.
- The number of domestic violence incidents involving weapons also increased (31%), while the percentage of all calls involving weapons remained the same (12%).

Table 12

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Total Reported	7,533	10,056	13,499	79%	34%
Incidents with Weapons ¹	1,014	1,255	1,643	62%	31%
% Involving Weapons	13%	12%	12%	-1%	0%

¹ Weapons include firearms, knives, and other dangerous weapons.

SYSTEM RESPONSE

SYSTEM RESPONSE

This section provides an overview of the criminal justice process from arrest to disposition and sentencing. In addition, data are presented on local detention facilities, such as bookings, or admissions, the number of persons held, the capacity of facilities, and the average length of time spent in custody. Data on juvenile dispositions are not included because the information is not yet available through a relatively new computerized records system, the Regional Juvenile Information System (REJIS).

A number of different agencies are involved in processing criminal cases, including law enforcement, prosecutors, public defenders, the courts, probation, and correctional institutions. A key issue for criminal justice planning is maximizing the coordination of the criminal justice system to provide an effective response to crime.

ARRESTS

Arrests by California law enforcement agencies are reported to the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) on the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR). The register includes information on the level and type of offense based on the primary charge. The arrestee's sex, age, and race/ethnicity are also included.

The three levels of offenses are felonies, misdemeanors, and status offenses. A felony offense can result in a sentence to State prison if the offender is convicted in adult court. A misdemeanor can lead to a maximum sentence of up to one year in the county jail. Status offenses refer only to juveniles and include truancy, incorrigibility, runaway, and curfew violations.

The data for adults include individuals arrested and booked into county detention facilities and those issued citations to appear in court for misdemeanor crimes.

This section presents San Diego county arrest data for 1987 through 1991. Mid-year arrest statistics for 1992 are not available through BCS. Variations in arrest figures are influenced by legislation, local policies, law enforcement focus, and reporting procedures. In May 1990, Santa Fe Railroad stopped reporting arrests made by their agency, which had a slight impact on regional figures for 1990 and 1991.

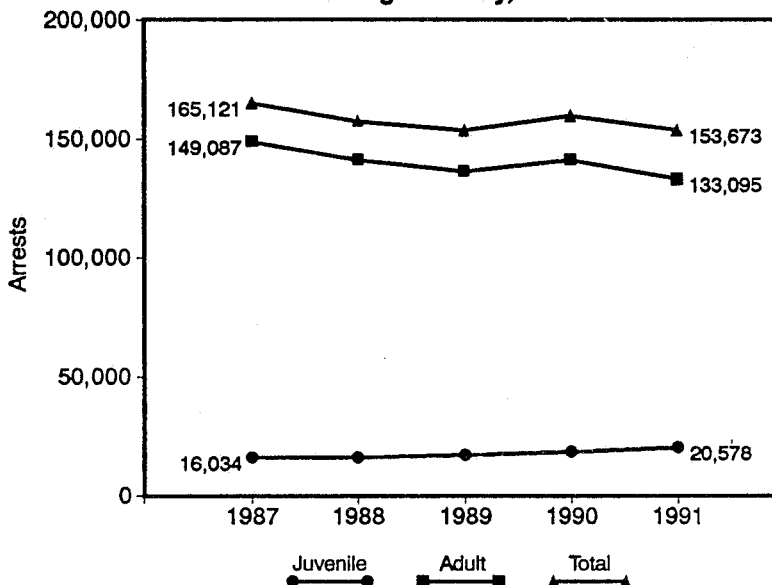
Detailed data on types of arrests by jurisdiction are presented in Appendix B.

Countywide Arrests

Number of Arrests

- Overall, arrests have decreased since 1987, from 165,121 to 153,673 in 1991 (a 7% decline).
- After a 4% rise in the number of arrests from 1989 to 1990 (153,668 to 160,024, respectively), San Diego county law enforcement agencies reported 153,673 arrests in 1991, a 4% decrease over the previous year.
- The trend for adult arrests was similar. Over five years, arrests went down 11% (from 149,087 in 1987 to 133,095 in 1991), while the one-year decrease was 6% (from 141,360 in 1990).
- In contrast, arrests of juveniles have risen steadily since 1987, with a 28% increase over five years. The 10% rise from 1990 to 1991 (18,664 juveniles arrested to 20,578) was the largest one-year increase during the past five years.
- In 1991, juveniles represented 13% of all arrestees.

Figure 6
TOTAL ARRESTS
San Diego County, 1987-1991



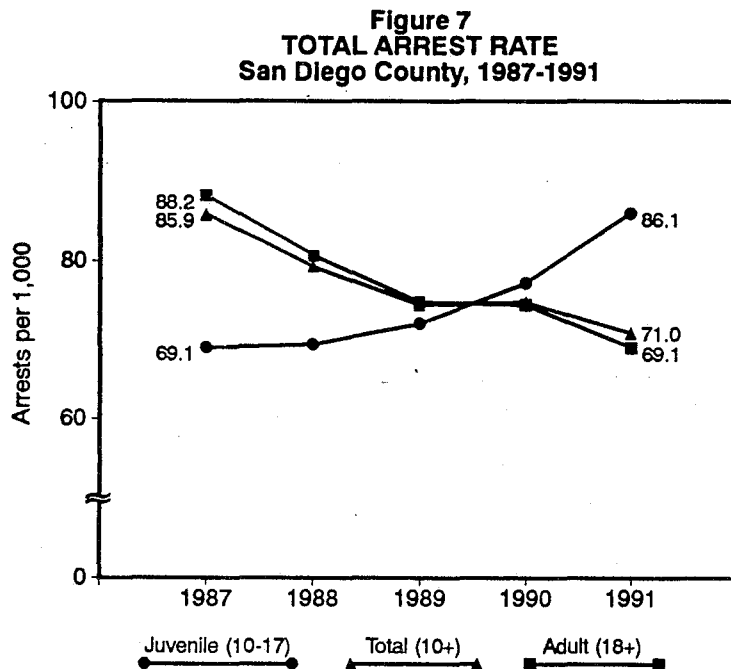
SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Table 13

TOTAL ARRESTS
San Diego County, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Juvenile	16,034	18,664	20,578	28%	10%
Adult	149,087	141,360	133,095	-11%	-6%
TOTAL	165,121	160,024	153,673	-7%	-4%

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics



NOTE: Population figures are derived from percentages of those 10 years and older during the 1980 and 1990 census counts. The change from 1980 to 1990 was equally distributed over each year and applied to the January 1 estimates from the California Department of Finance.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; California Department of Finance; the Census

Table 14
TOTAL ARREST RATE
San Diego County, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Juvenile	69.1	77.3	86.1	25%	11%
Adult	88.2	74.6	69.1	-22%	-7%
TOTAL	85.9	74.9	71.0	-17%	-5%

NOTE: Population figures are derived from percentages of those 10 years and older during the 1980 and 1990 census counts. The change from 1980 to 1991 was equally distributed over each year and applied to January 1 estimates from the California Department of Finance.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; California Department of Finance; the Census

Arrest Rates

The trends in arrests are somewhat different when population changes are considered. (Rates differ slightly from those previously reported due to revised population figures.)

- The population of San Diego county increased 13% from 1987 to 1991. Consequently, the total arrest rate per 1,000 individuals 10 years of age and older decreased 17% over five years (85.9 to 71.0), compared to a 7% decline in the *number* of arrests.
- Adult arrest rates have decreased 22% over five years, from 88.2 arrests per 1,000 to 69.1 in 1991, accounting for the county-wide decline in the arrest rate.
- The data for 1991 indicate a continued rise in the arrest rate for juveniles, increasing 25% over five years. The 11% increase in the juvenile arrest rate, from 77.3 in 1990 to 86.1 in 1991, was higher than previous years. In 1990 and 1991, the juvenile arrest rate surpassed the adult arrest rate. Factors which may affect juvenile arrest rates include the tendency for juveniles to be arrested in groups, recent gang enforcement efforts, and increases in status offense arrests, such as curfew violations, in areas where juveniles congregate.

Adult Arrests

1987-1991

- Over five years, adult felony arrests rose from 32,206 to 35,875 in 1991 (11%), while misdemeanors decreased 17% (116,881 to 97,220). The decrease in misdemeanor arrests is partially due to the fact that Santa Fe Railroad discontinued reporting arrests in May 1990. In 1989, this agency reported 3,769 misdemeanor arrests.
- Felony arrests for crimes against persons (willful homicide, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and felony assault) increased more than any other category (79%). This is related to the 52% rise in the number of violent crimes reported during the same time frame. In addition, this may be associated with increased law enforcement training with respect to the handling of suspects in domestic violence cases.
- All categories of misdemeanor arrests decreased since 1987, with the exception of arrests for public drunkenness (up 13%). The most significant decreases were for arrests involving individuals committing "other" misdemeanor offenses (such as indecent exposure, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, liquor law violations) and drug law violations (31% and 16%, respectively).
- Arrests for drug law violations decreased for both felonies and misdemeanors. Felony drug-related arrests dropped from 10,706 in 1987 to 10,395 (a 3% decline). Misdemeanor drug arrests decreased 16%, from 14,070 to 11,814 arrests in 1991.

1990-1991

- Adult arrests decreased 6% from 141,360 in 1990 to 133,095 in 1991. Declines in both the felony (4%) and misdemeanor (6%) arrests contributed to the downward change in overall arrests.
- Arrests in all offense categories decreased except for those involving violent charges, which increased 22%, and public drunkenness, which rose 1%.
- The largest decrease in misdemeanor arrests occurred in the petty theft category (16%), related to a 5% reduction in the number of property crimes reported from 1990 to 1991.

1991

- Adults represented 87% of all arrestees.
- Almost three-fourths of the adult arrests were for misdemeanors (73%).
- Forty-three percent (43%) of all adult arrests involved violations related to alcohol and substance abuse.

Table 15

ADULT ARRESTS, BY OFFENSE San Diego County, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Felony					
Violent Offense ¹	5,464	8,037	9,804	79%	22%
Property Offense ²	12,216	13,205	11,601	-5%	-12%
Drug Law Violation	10,706	11,779	10,395	-3%	-12%
Other ³	3,820	4,374	4,075	7%	-7%
Total	32,206	37,395	35,875	11%	-4%
Misdemeanor					
Assault and Battery	5,988	5,549	5,371	-10%	-3%
Petty Theft	7,873	8,719	7,313	-7%	-16%
Drug Law Violation	14,070	13,491	11,814	-16%	-12%
Drunk	11,516	12,837	12,981	13%	1%
Driving Under the Influence	23,142	24,569	22,543	-3%	-8%
Other ⁴	54,292	38,800	37,198	-31%	-4%
Total	116,881	103,965	97,220	-17%	-6%
TOTAL	149,087	141,360	133,095	-11%	-6%

¹ Includes willful homicide, manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular), forcible rape, robbery, and assault.

² Includes burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Includes kidnapping, forgery, arson, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, weapons, driving under the influence, hit and run, escape, and bookmaking.

⁴ Includes misdemeanor manslaughter, other theft-related crimes, checks, indecent exposure, annoying child, obscene matter, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, contributing to delinquency of a minor, liquor laws, etc.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Juvenile Arrests

Though most arrests involve adults, the proportion of arrests involving juveniles increased from 10% in 1987 to 13% in 1991. Of all cities in San Diego county, National City had the highest proportion of arrests involving juvenile offenders in 1991 (25%).

1987-1991

- Juvenile arrests were up 28% (16,034 in 1987 to 20,578 in 1991) as a result of increases in all offense levels: felony (40%), misdemeanor (14%), and status offense arrests (59%).
- Except for drug law violations, every type of felony arrest for juveniles increased from 1987 to 1991. Violent offense arrests more than doubled (155%), with increases in robbery (157%), felony assault (140%), and rape arrests (83%). In addition, homicide arrests went from 5 in 1987 to 80 in 1991 (not shown). This increasing trend toward violence among juveniles occurred nationwide, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigations statistics for 1991.
- Three categories of misdemeanor offenses increased: assault and battery (75%), petty theft (14%), and other misdemeanors which include manslaughter, indecent exposure, sex-related offenses, liquor law violations, and all other misdemeanor offenses (20%).
- Status offense arrests rose 59%, primarily due to a 138% increase in arrests of juveniles for incorrigibility and an 87% rise in arrests of curfew violators. Over 90% of all juveniles arrested for incorrigibility were apprehended by the Sheriff's Department. In National City, the number of contacts for status offenses rose from 65 in 1987 to 578 in 1991. Law enforcement efforts to curb cruising on Highland Avenue have been the primary reason for increased status offense arrests in National City.

1990-1991

- Total juvenile arrests increased 10%, from 18,664 to 20,578.
- Arrests of juveniles for felony offenses increased in all categories, except "other" felonies. The largest increase was in arrests for violent offenses (22%), correlated with the rise in the number of violent crimes reported. Arrests for homicide rose 158%, robbery 36%, rape 19%, and felony assault 11% (not shown).
- The only categories of misdemeanor juvenile arrests to increase were assault and battery (24%) and other (18%).
- Every type of status arrest increased, except arrests for truancy, which decreased 5%, from 62 in 1990 to 59. The most substantial increase was for curfew violations (44%). These types of juvenile apprehensions often occur when large groups of juveniles congregate in certain areas or cruise city streets. For example, in National City, arrests for status offenses increased 75%, from 331 in 1990 to 578 in 1991. The Sheriff's Department also significantly contributed to the rise in status offense arrests through truancy and curfew sweeps beginning in 1990.

1991

- Almost half of all juvenile arrests were for misdemeanor offenses (49%).
- Thirty-two percent (32%) were felony arrests, and 19% were for status offenses.

Table 16

JUVENILE ARRESTS, BY OFFENSE San Diego County, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Felony					
Violent Offense ¹	625	1,303	1,593	155%	22%
Property Offense ²	2,964	3,659	3,836	29%	5%
Drug Law Violation	650	405	434	-33%	7%
Other ³	503	790	782	55%	-1%
Total	4,742	6,157	6,645	40%	8%
Misdemeanor					
Assault and Battery	975	1,377	1,711	75%	24%
Petty Theft	2,801	3,412	3,188	14%	-7%
Drug Law Violation	1,094	666	601	-45%	-10%
Drunk	433	407	396	-9%	-3%
Driving Under the Influence	210	167	153	-27%	-8%
Other ⁴	3,307	3,374	3,965	20%	18%
Total	8,820	9,403	10,014	14%	6%
Status					
Truancy	56	62	59	5%	-5%
Runaway	768	794	810	5%	2%
Curfew	1,183	1,540	2,216	87%	44%
Incorrigible	246	486	586	138%	21%
Other	219	222	248	13%	12%
Total	2,472	3,104	3,919	59%	26%
TOTAL	16,034	18,664	20,578	28%	10%

¹ Includes willful homicide, manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular), forcible rape, robbery, and assault.

² Includes burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Includes kidnapping, forgery, arson, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, weapons, driving under the influence, hit and run, escape, and bookmaking.

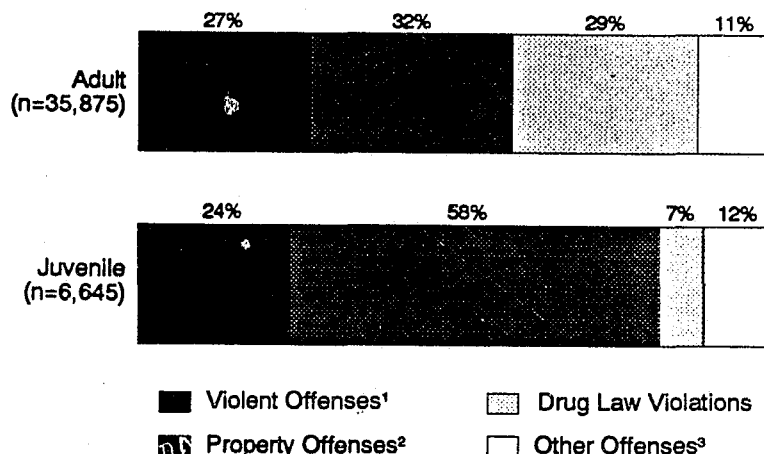
⁴ Includes misdemeanor manslaughter, other theft-related crimes, checks, indecent exposure, annoying child, obscene matter, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, contributing to delinquency of a minor, liquor laws, etc.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Felony Offenses

- During 1991, approximately one-third of all adult felony arrests were for property-related offenses (32%), followed by drug law violations (29%). Over one-quarter of adult felony apprehensions were for violent crimes (27%).
- The majority of juvenile arrests (58%) were for property offenses. Only 7% of felony juvenile arrests were for drug law violations.
- Almost one-quarter of juvenile arrests involved a violent crime (24%).

Figure 8
ADULT AND JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS
BY OFFENSE
San Diego County, 1991



¹ Include willful homicide, manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular), forcible rape, robbery, and assault.

² Include burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Include kidnapping, forgery, arson, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, weapons, driving under the influence, hit and run, escape, and bookmaking.

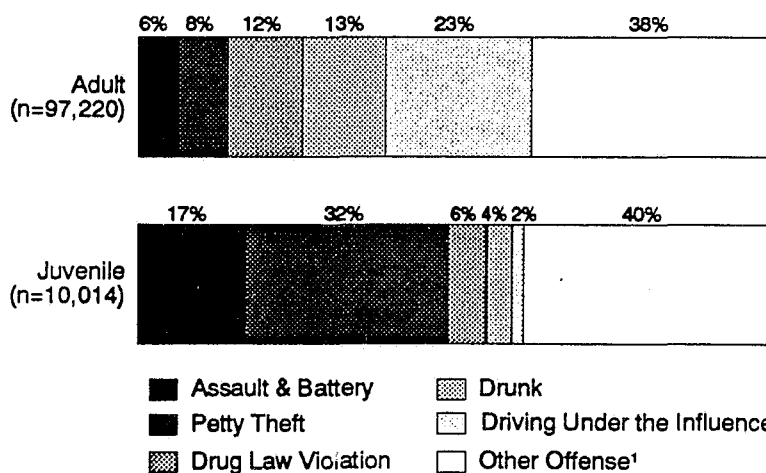
NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Misdemeanor Offenses

- Almost one-half of all adult misdemeanor arrests (48%) involved alcohol and/or drug violations, compared to 12% of juvenile offenses.
- Juveniles were four times more likely than adults to be arrested for petty theft (32% compared to 8%).

Figure 9
ADULT AND JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS
BY OFFENSE
San Diego County, 1991



¹ Includes misdemeanor manslaughter, other theft-related crimes, checks, indecent exposure, annoying child, obscene matter, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, liquor laws, etc.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

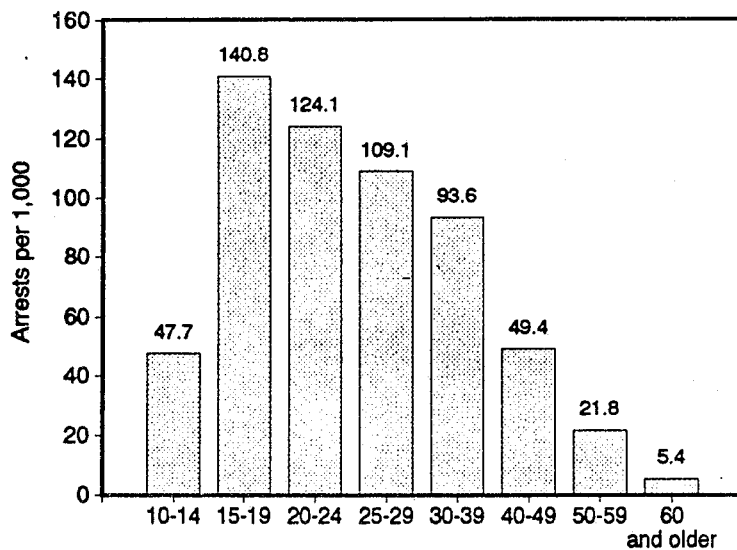
SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Characteristics of Offenders

Age

In 1991, the highest arrest rate per 1,000 population was for individuals between 15 and 19 years of age (140.8 arrests per 1,000), followed by arrestees in the 20 to 24 (124.1) and 25 to 29 year old (109.1) age groups. These figures are significantly higher than the countywide figure of 71.0 per 1,000. Though juveniles and young adults have historically accounted for a disproportionate number of arrests, arrests for individuals 30 to 39 and 40 to 49 years of age have increased over the past five years, 8% and 31%, respectively (not shown). Based on the aging of the arrestee and general population, the arrest rates for populations under 30 may decrease, while the arrest rates for individuals over 30 may rise.

Figure 10
ARREST RATE, BY AGE
San Diego County, 1991

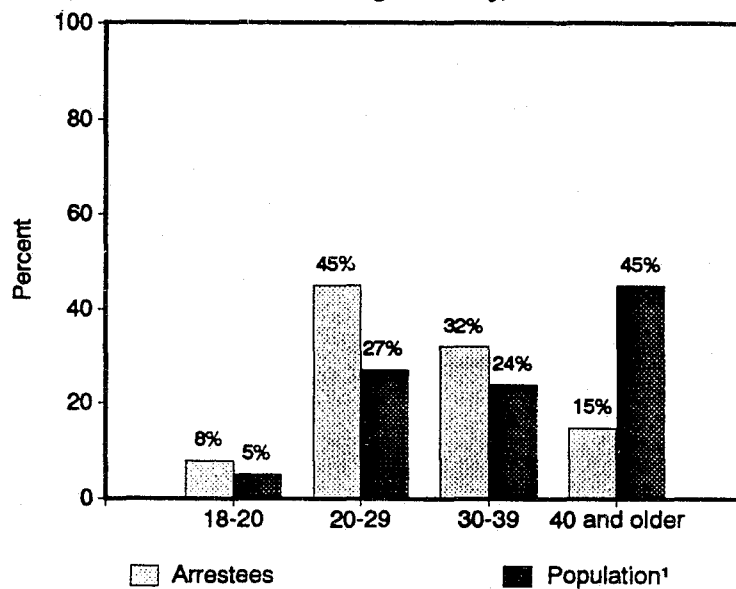


SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; the Census

Adults

- Of the adult arrestee population, 45% were between ages 20 and 29, yet this age group accounted for only 27% of the general population of San Diego county in 1991.
- Thirty-two percent (32%) of the adults arrested were in the 30 to 39 age group, compared to 24% of the general population.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of the arrestees in 1991 were 40 or older, compared to 45% of the general population.

Figure 11
AGE OF ADULT ARRESTEES AND TOTAL ADULT POPULATION
San Diego County, 1991

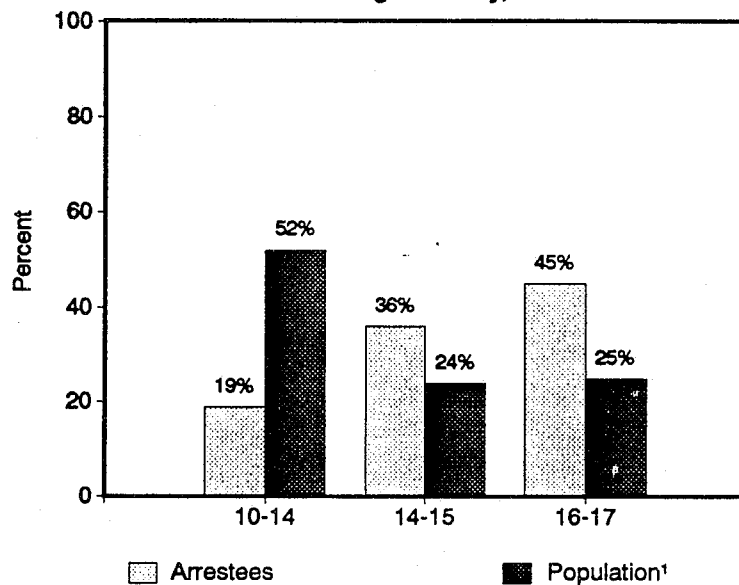


¹ Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

NOTE: Population figures are based on those 18 years and older during the 1990 census count.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; the Census

Figure 12
AGE OF JUVENILE ARRESTEES
AND TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION
San Diego County, 1991



¹ Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

NOTE: Population figures are based on those 10-17 years old during the 1990 census count.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; the Census

Juveniles

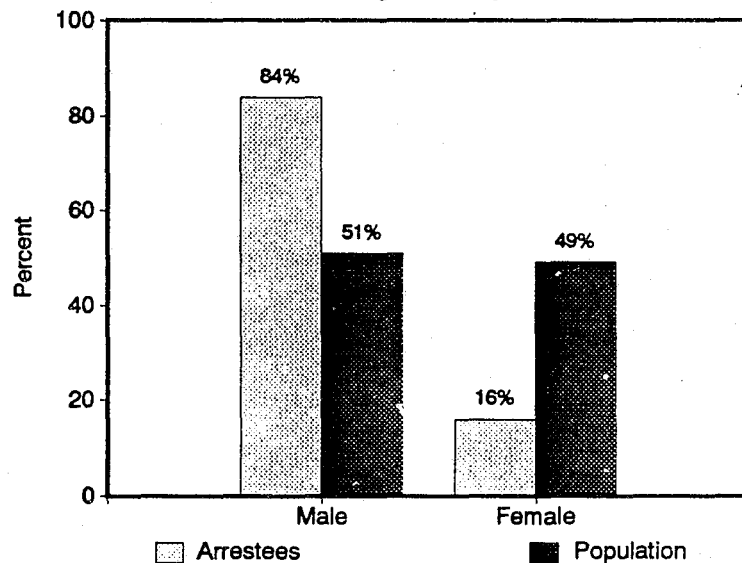
- Youth 16 and 17 years old accounted for 45% of all juvenile arrests in 1991. Only 25% of the general juvenile population was in this age group.
- Over one-third (36%) of the arrestees were 14 or 15, compared to 24% of the juveniles countywide.

Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Adults

- In 1991, most adults arrested were males (84%) and non-White (55%). Sixteen percent (16%) of the total adult offender population was female, the same as in 1989 and 1990.
- Both adult Blacks and Hispanics were over-represented in the arrestee population compared to their proportions in the general population. One-fifth of the arrests involved Blacks (20%), while this group accounted for 6% of the general population. Hispanics represented 31% of all arrests and 18% of the general population. The proportion of Hispanics in the offender population has been rising over the past five years and the proportion of Whites decreased, similar to the change in the general population.

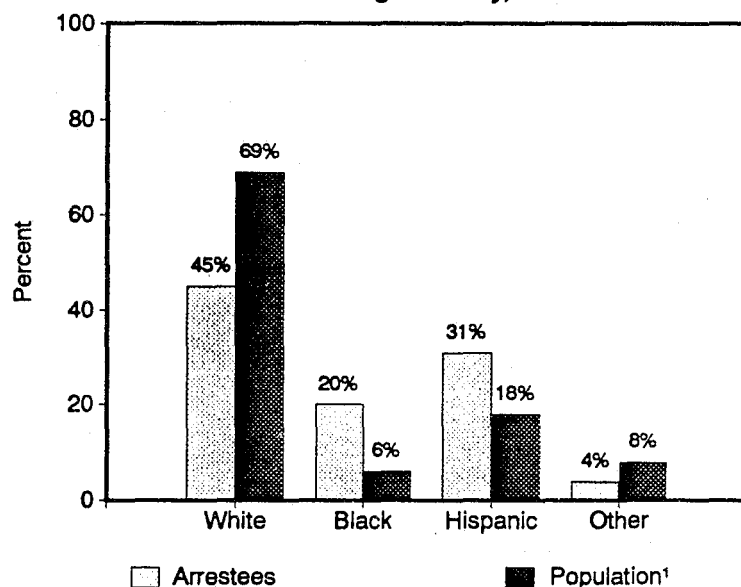
Figure 13
GENDER OF ADULT ARRESTEES
AND TOTAL ADULT POPULATION
San Diego County, 1991



NOTE: Population figures are based on those 18 years and older during the 1990 census count.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; the Census

Figure 14
ETHNICITY OF ADULT ARRESTEES
AND TOTAL ADULT POPULATION
San Diego County, 1991



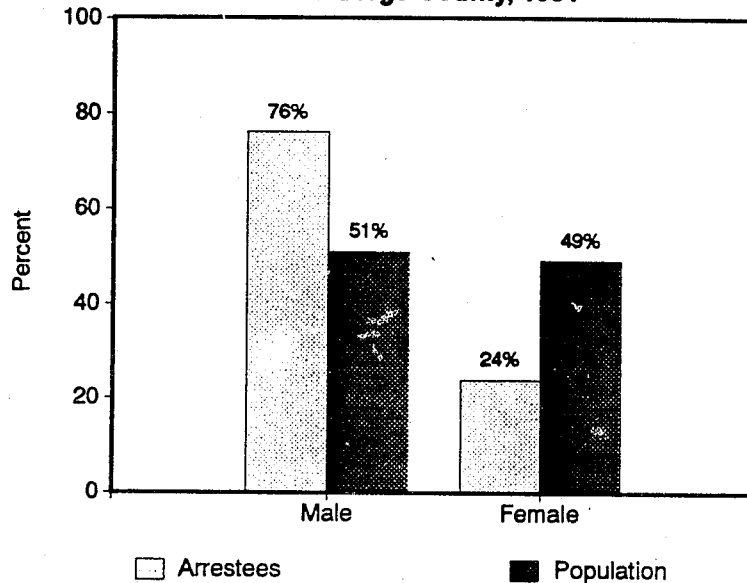
¹ Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

NOTE: Population figures are based on those 18 years and older during the 1990 census count.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; the Census

Juveniles

Figure 15
GENDER OF JUVENILE ARRESTEES
AND TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION
San Diego County, 1991

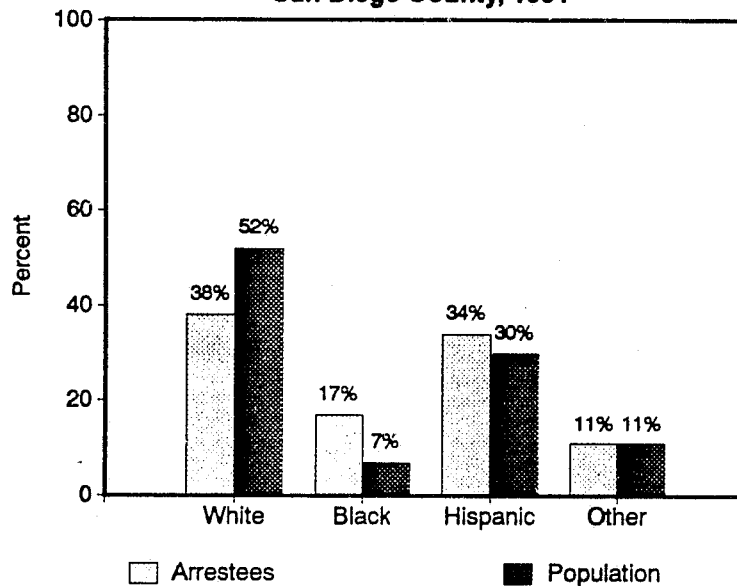


NOTE: Population figures are based on those 10-17 years old during the 1990 census count.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; the Census

- Over three-quarters of the juveniles arrested in 1991 were males (76%). The proportion of arrests involving female juveniles (24%) has increased slightly since 1989 and 1990, when 23% of all juvenile arrestees were female (not shown).
- Whites accounted for 38% of the juvenile arrests and 52% of the general population.
- Seventeen percent (17%) of the arrestees were Black compared to 7% of all juveniles residing in San Diego county. The proportion of arrests involving Hispanic juveniles (34%) was also higher than the proportion of residents (30%), proportions that are relatively close compared to the divergent proportions evident in the adult Hispanic arrests.

Figure 16
ETHNICITY OF JUVENILE ARRESTEES
AND TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION
San Diego County, 1991



NOTE: Population figures are based on those 10-17 years old during the 1990 census count.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; the Census

Jurisdictional Arrests

Arrest data presented for jurisdictions within the county include both adults and juveniles.

Felony

- From 1987 to 1991, all municipalities except La Mesa experienced increases in the number of felony arrests. Increases ranged from 6% in National City to 41% for Escondido.
- Between 1990 and 1991, felony arrests decreased for six police agencies, contributing to a countywide decline of 2%.
- Four agencies showed a rise in the number of arrests from 1990 to 1991 (Chula Vista, El Cajon, National City, and the Sheriff).

Table 17

FELONY ARRESTS¹, BY JURISDICTION San Diego County, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Carlsbad	659	1,005	867	32%	-14%
Chula Vista	1,533	1,693	1,911	25%	13%
Coronado	182	248	218	20%	-12%
El Cajon	2,238	2,477	2,592	16%	5%
Escondido	1,613	2,312	2,273	41%	-2%
La Mesa	668	727	625	-6%	-14%
National City	1,701	1,732	1,807	6%	4%
Oceanside	2,094	3,793	2,751	31%	-27%
San Diego	18,659	21,176	21,062	13%	-1%
Sheriff	6,182	7,130	7,266	18%	2%
Other Agencies ²	1,419	1,259	1,148	-19%	-9%
TOTAL	36,948	43,552	42,520	15%	-2%

¹ Includes adults and juveniles.

² Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, California State Police, and State Department of Parks and Recreation. Arrests made by Santa Fe Railroad are included from 1987 through May 1990.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Table 18

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS¹, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Carlsbad	2,165	1,942	2,020	-7%	4%
Chula Vista	3,072	3,011	2,985	-3%	-1%
Coronado	1,085	610	577	-47%	-5%
El Cajon	3,991	5,250	5,641	41%	7%
Escondido	4,307	5,002	5,109	19%	2%
La Mesa	1,485	1,362	1,362	-8%	0%
National City	2,338	3,250	3,475	49%	7%
Oceanside ²	8,469	8,726	5,940	-30%	-32%
San Diego	74,654	56,402	57,028	-24%	1%
Sheriff	10,796	11,862	10,790	<-1%	-9%
Other Agencies ³	13,339	15,951	12,307	-8%	-23%
TOTAL	125,701	113,368	107,234	-15%	-5%

¹ Includes adults and juveniles.

² Data for 1991 do not include all traffic citations.

³ Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, California State Police, and State Department of Parks and Recreation. Arrests made by Santa Fe Railroad are included from 1987 through May 1990.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Misdemeanor

- Misdemeanor arrests declined countywide over five years. However, three agencies reported increases in misdemeanor arrests: National City (49%), El Cajon (41%), and Escondido (19%).
- From 1990 to 1991, the 5% countywide decline in misdemeanor arrests was due to decreases for Chula Vista (1%), Coronado (5%), the Sheriff (9%), and Oceanside (32%). Budgetary constraints have affected the Oceanside data since the reporting of selected traffic citations was discontinued in 1991.
- The number of misdemeanor arrests reported by the La Mesa Police Department remained the same in 1990 and 1991.
- The overall decline in misdemeanor arrests may be due to the fact that the jails in San Diego county are under court order to limit the jail population. To comply with the court order, most misdemeanor offenders are cited rather than booked; many of whom fail to appear as directed. Law enforcement officers may be discouraged by this cycle and choose not to cite misdemeanants in minor incidents. In addition, arrests may be affected by the imposition of booking fees by the county, which were authorized by state legislation in 1991 to cover the cost of processing suspects into jail. In tight economic times, arresting lesser offenders may be too costly.

Arrest Rates - Five California Counties

This section compares the changes in arrest rates per 1,000 residents for the State and the five most populated counties in California. The arrest rate provides a common basis for comparison because it accounts for variation in the population. However, comparisons should be interpreted with caution due to differences in reporting practices and law enforcement focus.

Felony

- Over five years, the greatest increase in the felony arrest rate occurred in Santa Clara county (15%), while San Bernardino experienced the largest decrease (17%).
- Los Angeles has consistently had the highest arrest rate among the five most populated counties during the comparison periods. In 1991, the rate in Los Angeles was 25.2 per 1,000 residents, followed by San Bernardino (22.0), and San Diego county (19.7).
- San Diego county has consistently had a felony arrest rate lower than the Statewide rate.

Table 19

FELONY ARREST RATE Five California Counties, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Los Angeles	26.5	29.1	25.2	-5%	-13%
Orange	13.7	14.8	14.4	5%	-3%
San Bernardino	26.4	27.4	22.0	-17%	-20%
San Diego	19.5	20.7	19.7	1%	-5%
Santa Clara	14.8	16.7	17.0	15%	2%
STATEWIDE	21.4	23.3	21.3	<-1%	-9%

NOTE: Population figures are derived from the percentages of those 10 years and older during the 1980 and 1990 census counts. The change from 1980 to 1990 was equally distributed over each year and applied to the January 1 estimate from the California Department of Finance.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; California Department of Finance; the Census

Table 20

MISDEMEANOR ARREST RATE
Five California Counties, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Los Angeles	49.1	49.8	40.9	-17%	-18%
Orange	49.5	48.9	43.6	-12%	-11%
San Bernardino	51.0	46.2	35.0	-31%	-24%
San Diego	66.3	53.8	49.6	-25%	-8%
Santa Clara	48.4	54.4	49.9	5%	-8%
STATEWIDE	57.7	55.5	48.3	-16%	-13%

NOTE: Population figures are derived from the percentages of those 10 years and older during the 1980 and 1990 census counts. The change from 1980 to 1990 was equally distributed over each year and applied to the January 1 estimate from the California Department of Finance.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; California Department of Finance; the Census

Misdemeanor

- In 1987, San Diego had the highest misdemeanor arrest rate among the counties compared (66.3 arrests for every 1,000 people).
- Most of the five largest counties in California experienced decreases in their misdemeanor arrest rates between 1987 and 1991. The only exception was Santa Clara, with a 3% increase from 48.4 arrests per 1,000 persons in 1987 to 49.9 in 1991.
- From 1987 to 1991, San Bernardino's misdemeanor arrest rate decreased the most (31%), followed by San Diego (25%).
- The arrest rate declined for all five counties from 1990 to 1991, with San Diego and Santa Clara experiencing the lowest reduction (8%). The statewide decrease was 13%. Again, the decreases may be associated with *statewide* legislation authorizing the imposition of booking fees.

ADULT DISPOSITIONS

The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS), developed by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS), provide detailed information on adult felony case dispositions for all cases closed within a given year. The data may include arrests occurring in prior years. If a person is arrested or convicted of multiple charges, disposition information refers to the most serious offense, based on the severity of possible punishment. Historically, about two-thirds of all adult dispositions in the state are included in the OBTS data. Dispositions available for 1991 are based on preliminary data; therefore, figures published by BCS later in the year may differ slightly.

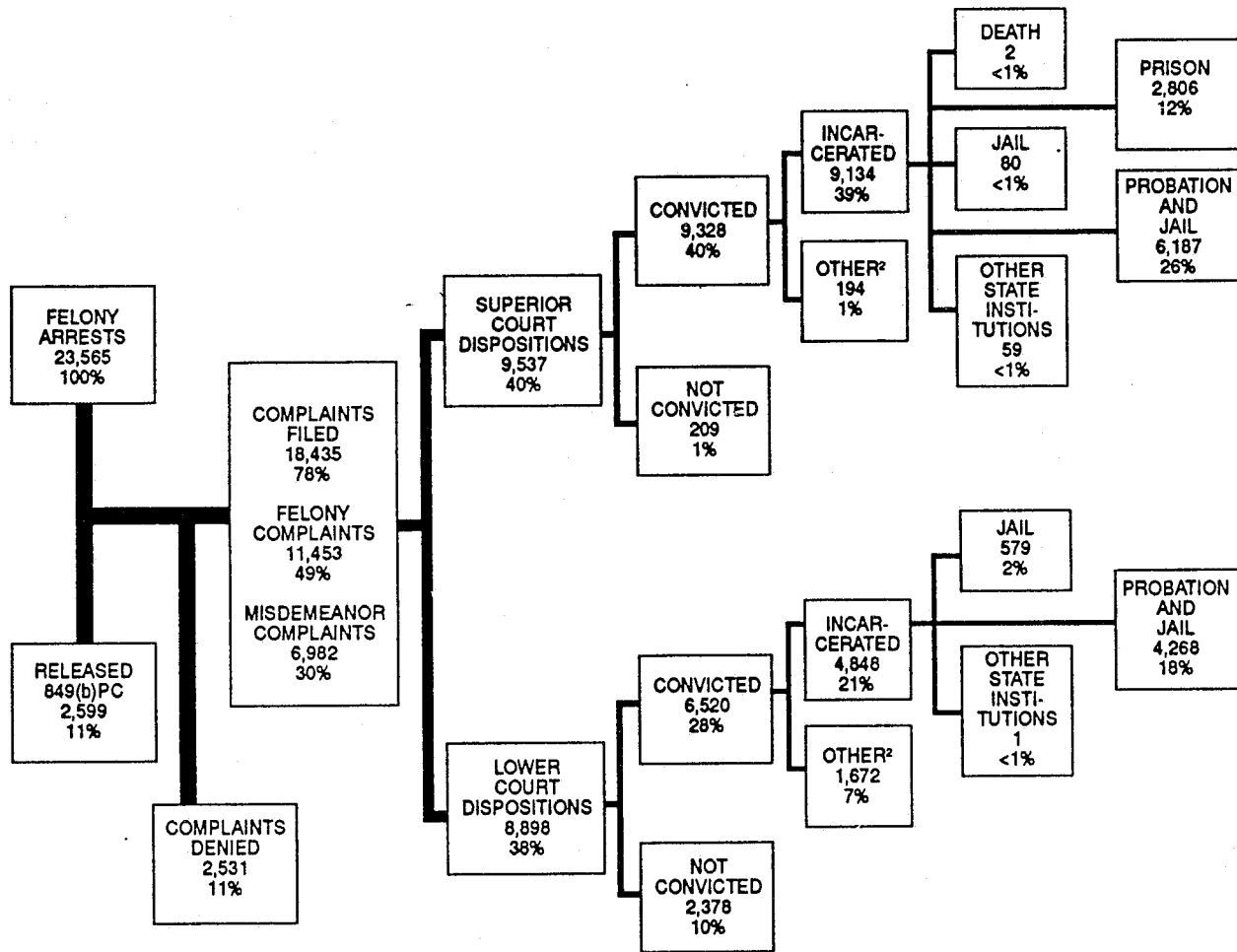
The OBTS data illustrate the interrelationship of criminal justice system components by presenting attrition rates for each stage in the process. The adult process starts with the arrest by law enforcement. The three possible dispositions for a felony arrest are: release of the arrestee by law enforcement, with no formal charges requested; denial of a complaint by the prosecutor; or filing of a felony or misdemeanor complaint in municipal court. If a felony charge is reduced to a misdemeanor, either by the prosecutor or the judge, the determination of guilt or innocence is made in municipal court. Felony cases are bound over or certified to the superior court for disposition if there is probable cause to believe that a felony was committed, or if the defendant pled guilty to a felony at the municipal court level.

Detailed information on adult case dispositions is presented in Appendix B.

1991

- In 1991, San Diego county law enforcement agencies released 11% of the felony arrestees without requesting formal charges. This represents a slight increase from 8% the prior year (not shown), which is in part related to a significant increase in releases in assault cases. For all those released in 1991, charges were not requested because the evidence was insufficient (44%), the victim refused to prosecute (26%), further investigation was required (1%), or the suspect was exonerated (less than 1%). The reasons for release were not specified in almost a third (29%) of the cases (not shown).
- An additional 11% of the felony arrests were not prosecuted because the District Attorney or City Attorney did not file charges; a slight decrease from 12% in 1990 (not shown). Complaints were denied due to insufficient evidence (39%), lack of the elements of a crime (33%), inadmissible search (6%), unavailability of the victim/witness or victim refusal to prosecute (6%), or the interest of justice, which includes dropping a case when a defendant pleads guilty to other charges or provides information in a case (3%). Other and unknown reasons accounted for 12% of the complaints denied (not shown).
- In 1990, victim/witness availability and victim refusal to prosecute were reasons for denying complaints in 14% of the cases, dropping to 6% in 1991 (not shown). Two factors may explain this change. First, a higher percentage of arrestees were released by law enforcement due to victim refusal to prosecute (from 21% to 26%), suggesting increased screening of cases at this level. Second, there has been a greater emphasis on prosecuting specific types of crimes, such as domestic violence and gang-related incidents, even when the victim does not cooperate.
- Seventy-eight percent (78%) of the felony arrests resulted in a complaint filed, which is about the same as the figure for the previous year (79%). This indicates that, overall, a similar proportion of cases was screened out prior to filing, even though a higher percentage of the cases was dropped by law enforcement in 1991.
- Two-thirds (67%) of the arrestees were convicted in 1991, and 59% were sentenced to either local or state custody.
- Almost half the arrestees were sentenced to local jails (47%) and 12% were sentenced to prison.

Figure 17
DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS¹
San Diego County, 1991



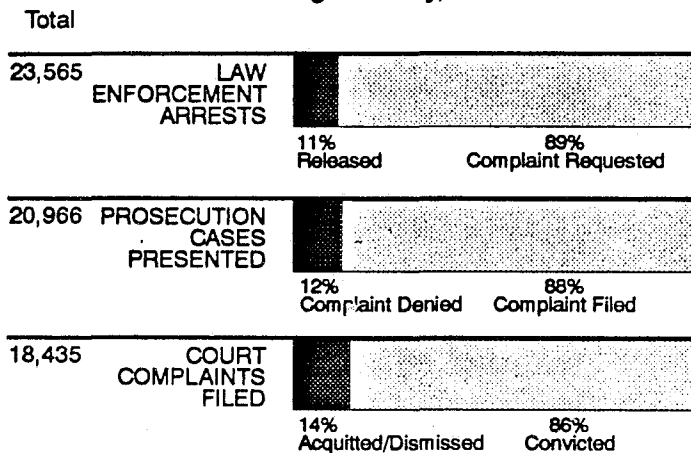
¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on preliminary data. Final data will be available in fall 1992.

² Includes probation, fine, and other.

NOTE: All percentages are based on total arrests (23,565). Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

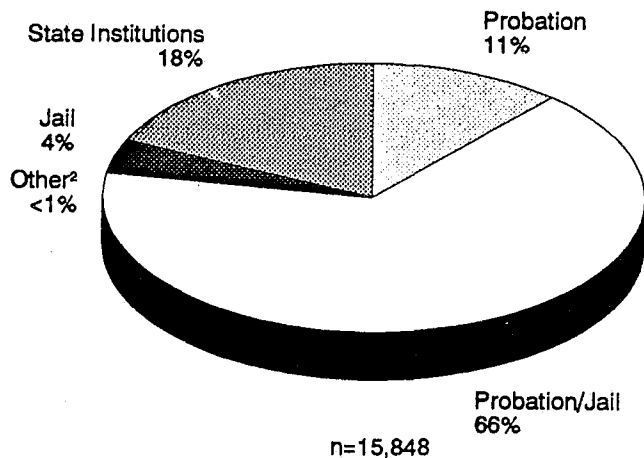
Figure 18
DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY CASES
BY COMPONENT¹
San Diego County, 1991



¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on preliminary data. Final data will be available in fall 1992.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

Figure 19
SENTENCES OF CONVICTED ADULTS¹
San Diego County, 1991



¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on preliminary data. Final data will be available in fall 1992.

² Includes fines and other.

NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

Agency Dispositions

Another way to analyze dispositions is to assess the actions taken by each component of the criminal justice system, based on the cases received.

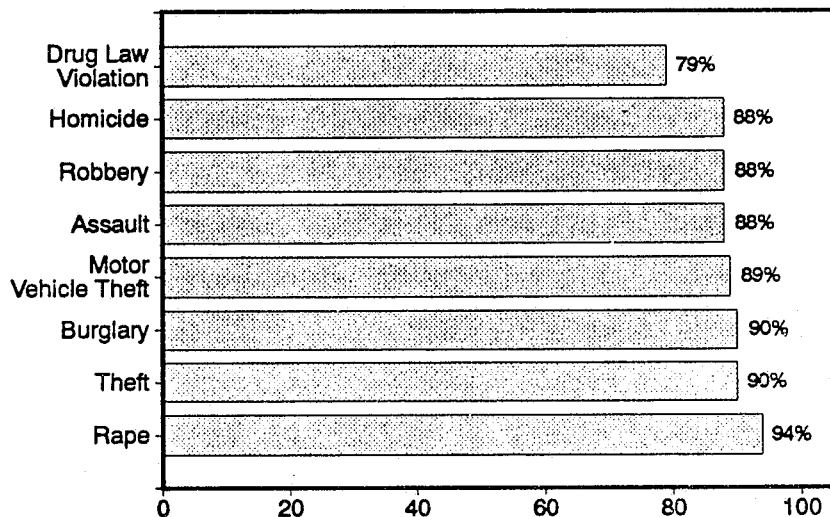
- Law enforcement agencies requested that a complaint be filed in 89% of the 1991 felony arrest cases.
- Of the complaints requested, prosecutors filed charges in 88% of the cases.
- The courts convicted 86% of the defendants prosecuted, with 14% resulting in acquittal or the dismissal of charges.
- Based on defendants convicted, over two-thirds of all sentences include some local jail time (66% probation and jail and 4% straight jail time). This has an impact on the population in local detention facilities and costs for incarceration.
- Over three-quarters of all sentences also included probation, impacting local probation case-loads, which have increased over the past five years.
- Almost one of five defendants convicted was sentenced to a state institution (18%).

Type of Offense

Dispositions and sentences vary by offense type.

- In 1991, the conviction rate for complaints filed ranged from 79% for drug law violations to 94% for rape cases. Conviction rates for all other offense categories were 88% or higher. Felony drug cases involving possession and sales tend to have more evidentiary problems than some other offenses because of the covert nature of drug activity and the enforcement strategies used (e.g., consent searches, search warrants, buy/busts, use of informants). The conviction rate for drug violations increased somewhat in 1991, from 75% convicted the prior year.
- Conviction rates decreased from 1990 to 1991 for homicides, motor vehicle thefts, and burglaries (not shown).
- The sentence for most of those convicted in three categories of violent felony offenses (homicide, rape, and robbery) was incarceration in a state institution. Only one homicide conviction resulted in probation with no custody time ordered. Sentences for other felony offenses were primarily local custody or probation with local jail time.
- Twenty-seven percent (27%) or less of the defendants in each category received straight probation, a fine, or another non-custody sentence.

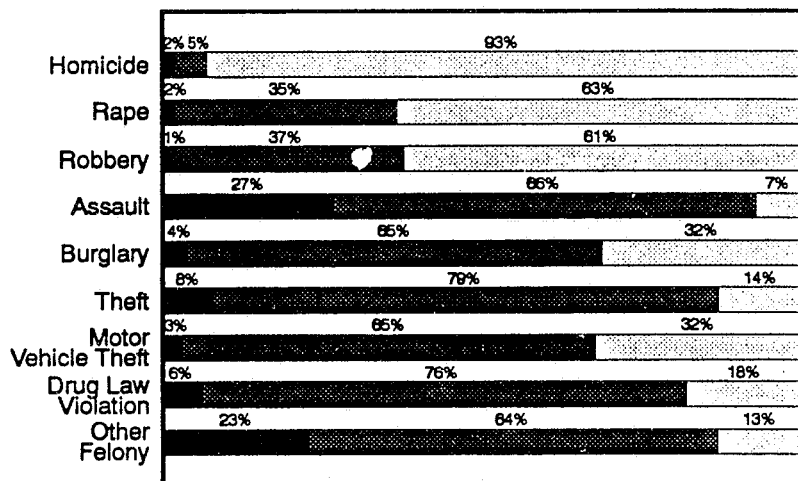
Figure 20
CONVICTION RATE OF COMPLAINTS FILED
BY ARREST OFFENSE¹
San Diego County, 1991



¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on preliminary data. Final data will be available in fall 1992.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

Figure 21
SENTENCES OF CONVICTED ADULTS
BY CONVICTION OFFENSE¹
San Diego County, 1991



¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on preliminary data. Final data will be available in fall 1992.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

Changes Over Time

1987-1991

Over the past five years, legislation has been enacted which increased penalties for a number of felony offenses. These changes are reflected in the disposition data.

- The proportion of defendants convicted rose from 78% of the felony complaints in 1987 to 86% in 1991.
- The incarceration rate increased from 67% of the defendants to 76%.
- A higher percentage of defendants was sentenced to prison (15% compared to 9% in 1987).

1990-1991

- The conviction rate was up slightly, from 84% to 86% between 1990 to 1991.
- The percentage of defendants incarcerated and sent to prison both increased 1% from 1990 to 1991.

Table 21

DISPOSITIONS OF COMPLAINTS FILED¹ San Diego County, 1987, 1990, and 1991

Disposition	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
% Convicted	78%	84%	86%	8%	2%
% Incarcerated ²	67%	75%	76%	9%	1%
% Sent to Prison ³	9%	14%	15%	6%	1%

¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on preliminary data. Final data will be available in Fall 1992.

² Includes California Youth Authority, probation with jail, jail, death, prison, and California Rehabilitation Center.

³ Includes prison and death sentences.

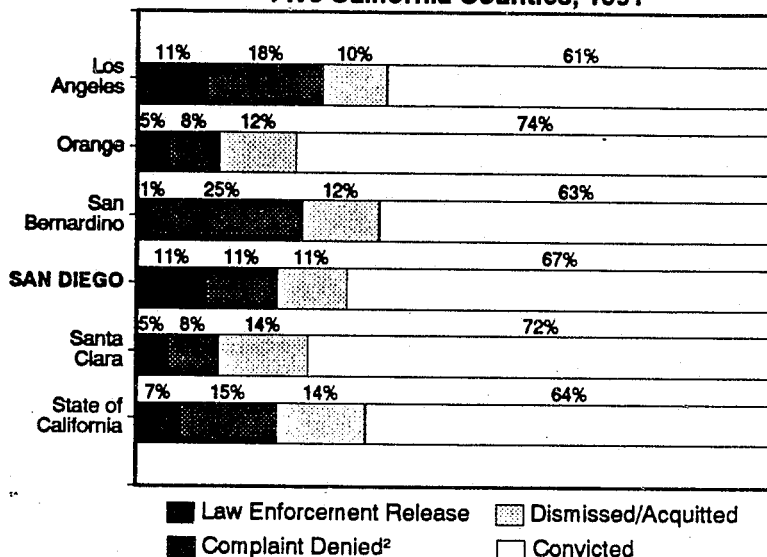
SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

Five-County Comparison

Disposition data are compared for the five most populated counties in California and the state. The data provide a bench mark for comparing San Diego's processing of felony arrestees through the criminal justice system with other areas. Caution should be used in reaching conclusions based on the differences. Variations could be related to reporting procedures rather than actual differences in case processing.

- Law enforcement releases ranged from 1% of the arrest dispositions in San Bernardino to 11% in San Diego and Los Angeles. In some jurisdictions, police screen cases before requesting a complaint, while others refer most cases to the prosecutor for review.
- Complaints denied were as low as 8% in Orange and Santa Clara counties, ranging to 25% in San Bernardino where law enforcement only released 1% of the arrestees. In San Diego county, prosecutors rejected 11% of the complaint requests.
- Orange county had the highest conviction rate (74%), followed by Santa Clara (72%). The other three counties, including San Diego and the state, had conviction rates of 67% or less.
- Over 85% of the defendants convicted in all counties were incarcerated, with San Bernardino having the highest incarceration rate (93%). This may be related to the relatively high number of cases screened out by the prosecutor prior to filing cases with the court. San Diego's conviction rate was 88%, the same as the state-wide figure.

Figure 22
DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS¹
Five California Counties, 1991



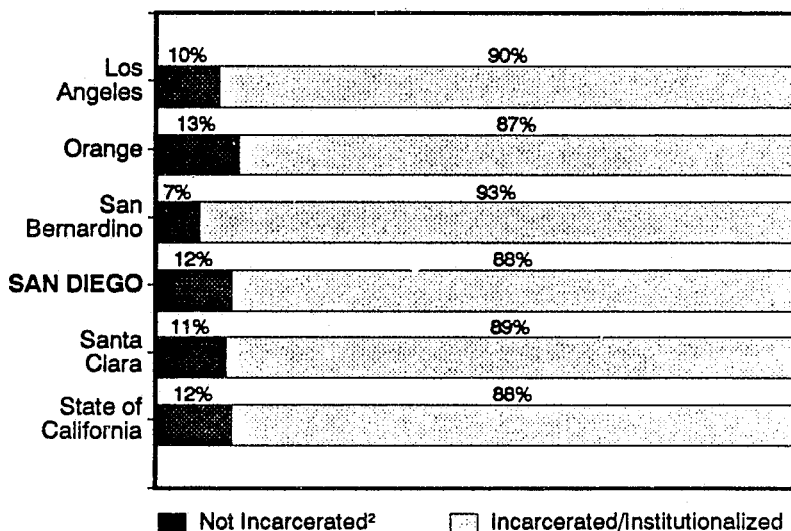
¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on preliminary data. Final data will be available in fall 1992.

² To be consistent with other counties, the "Complaint Denied" category includes petitions to revoke probation.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

Figure 23
SENTENCES OF CONVICTED ADULTS¹
Five California Counties, 1991



¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on preliminary data. Final data will be available in fall 1992.

² Includes probation, fine, and other.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES

The SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division conducts adult inmate population management studies to address issues related to classification of inmates and crowding in local detention facilities. At the request of the County's Criminal Justice Council, juvenile facilities were incorporated into these studies in 1991. This section summarizes data available on the average number of adults and juveniles in custody, the capacity of the facilities, bookings or admissions, releases, and the length of time spent in custody.

Additional data on detention facilities are included in Appendix B.

Adults

In FY 1991-92, 13 adult detention facilities for men and women were operated at 12 sites by the County Probation and Sheriff's Departments. The Sheriff operated eight medium/maximum security detention facilities for sentenced and unsentenced men and women in FY 1991-92. Six of the Sheriff's facilities are under court-ordered capacity limits as a result of litigation regarding overcrowding. The court-ordered limits are based on an agreement between the county and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) regarding the appropriate number of inmates to house at each facility. The court monitors the agreement, and can impose sanctions if the populations exceed the court-ordered capacities.

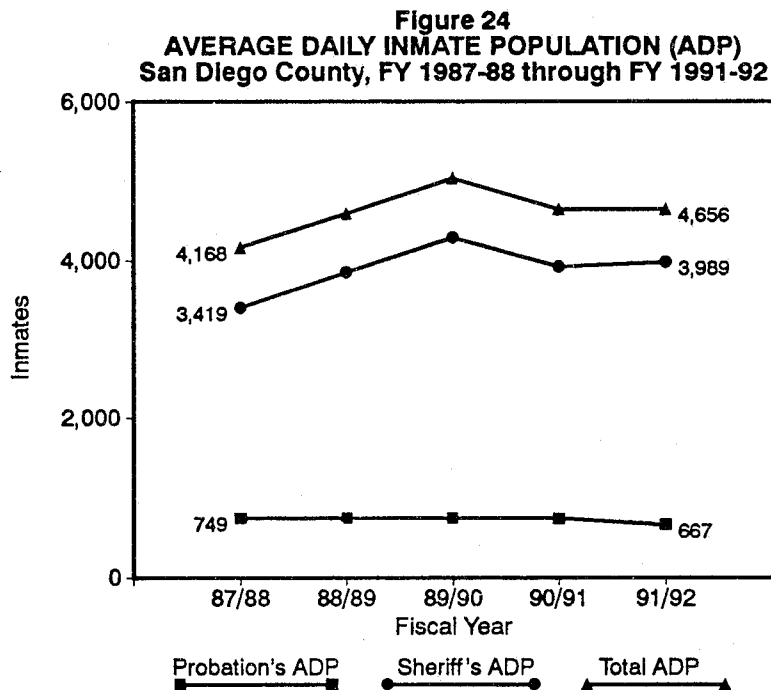
The Probation Department operated five minimum security facilities for sentenced men, including four honor camps and the work furlough center. In addition, Probation was responsible for the Descanso facility during part of the year.

The adult facilities have been in a period of transition, with two Probation Department honor camps closing in 1991, and the Sheriff's East Mesa facility partially opening at the end of the year. In addition, the county contracted with state and federal agencies to house prisoners in local facilities to provide revenue for operating the East Mesa jail. The Descanso honor camp was transferred from the Sheriff to Probation to house prisoners from other agencies, but at the end of June 1992, control was transferred back to the Sheriff for detention of local prisoners to alleviate overcrowding at facilities under court-ordered capacity limits.

Five-Year Population Trends

The trends in the adult detention facility population reflect a significant increase in the average number of inmates between FY 1987-88 and FY 1989-90, from 4,168 inmates to 5,046 (21%). This trend was reversed in the following year when the Superior Court imposed capacity limits for five Sheriff's jails. Over a one-year period, the population dropped 8%, with an average of 4,663 inmates housed in FY 1990-91. The number of inmates remained about the same in FY 1991-92, with an average of 4,656 inmates.

- The inmate population trends for the Sheriff's facilities mirror the countywide changes. Before the caps were imposed, the number of inmates increased 26% over a three-year period, from 3,419 in FY 1987-88 to 4,298 in FY 1989-90. The following year, the population decreased 9% to 3,923. In FY 1991-92, an average of 3,989 inmates were housed by the Sheriff.
- The population in Probation facilities was more stable over the past five years, ranging from a high of 749 prisoners in FY 1987-88 to 667 in FY 1991-92.



Sheriff's Facilities

The comparison of average daily population and capacity for specific facilities is based on the court-ordered capacity for the six facilities affected by these limits and the State Board of Corrections rated capacity for the East Mesa jail and the men's facility at Las Colinas. The court-ordered population figures are higher than the Board of Corrections rated capacities for the six facilities, and they do not include the number of beds allowed for psychiatric and medical patients, inmates being processed for release, and inmates being transported between facilities.

The Sheriff's Department operated the Descanso facility until October 1991, when it was transferred to the Probation Department to house federal and state prisoners. The data on average daily population and capacity are based on the time the facility was under the control of the Sheriff.

FY 1991-92

- The six facilities under *court-ordered limits* housed an average of 3,479 inmates, with a court-ordered capacity of 3,229 (not shown on table). The capacity figures are not adjusted for approximately 250 medical and psychiatric patients, inmates being processed, and those in transit between facilities. Therefore, on average, these six jails were within the total capacity specified by the court. However, at times, selected facilities were over the capacity limits.
- The one-day counts of the jail population allow a comparison of the adjusted population, excluding inmates listed above who are not covered by the caps. On June 1, 1992, the Sheriff's facilities affected by the court order were over the caps by 408 inmates (not shown). At the end of June 1992, the county transferred the Descanso facility from Probation to the Sheriff to provide sufficient jail beds to keep the population within the capacity limits.
- On July 1, 1992, the court-ordered capacity for the Vista facility was reduced to 886.
- For Sheriff's facilities not under the court order, the county policy is to double-bunk prisoners to increase the capacity. The capacity, based on double-bunking, is referred to as the operational capacity.

- The East Mesa detention facility, which opened in late 1991, was below the State Board of Corrections rated capacity for the year (93%), in part, because the county did not have the funds for staffing to increase the population to the operational capacity. On July 1, 1992, East Mesa had 504 inmates in custody, with a Board-rated capacity of 296 (not shown). The *operational* capacity for this facility was increased to 512 in July of this year.
- The Las Colinas men's facility was at 210% of the Board-rated capacity for the year, with 572 inmates. The county's operational capacity for this facility is 600.

Table 22

**AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION AND
COURT-ORDERED CAPACITY, SHERIFF'S FACILITIES
San Diego County, FY 1991-92**

Facility	Average Daily Population	Capacity	Number Over/Under Capacity	Percent Of Capacity
Central	880	750	130	117%
Descanso ¹	411	440	(29)	93%
East Mesa ^{2,3}	276	296	(20)	93%
El Cajon	314	251	63	125%
Las Colinas	1,028	751	277	137%
Men ³	572	273	299	210%
Women ³	456	478	(22)	95%
South Bay	467	373	94	125%
Vista ⁴	951	937	14	101%

¹ Descanso was operated by the Sheriff's Department for the entire months of July, August, and September 1991, and part of the months of October 1991 and June 1992.

² East Mesa opened October 26, 1991.

³ Not covered by court order. Capacity figures are based on the Board of Corrections rated capacity.

⁴ Vista for women had an average daily population of 11 during FY 1991-92. The 48 beds, originally designated for women, are currently being used for men.

NOTE: About 250 inmates, systemwide, are not counted toward the court-ordered capacity; primarily in the Central facility.

SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

Impact of Jail Capacity Limits

SANDAG recently completed a study of the impact of release programs implemented by the County of San Diego to meet the court-ordered capacity limits imposed on five Sheriff's facilities on July 1, 1990. Four early release programs were implemented in 1990 to reduce the number of sentenced and unsentenced inmates:

- a court authorized 10% reduction in the time served by sentenced prisoners
- increased use of county parole
- electronic surveillance home custody for unsentenced inmates
- release of selected undocumented persons to Border Patrol.

The decision to reduce the jail population by releasing inmates raised questions regarding the potential impact of early release on court appearances and public safety. The study compared types of release, failure to appear rates, and rearrests for adult inmates released during July through September of 1989 and 1991.

This section summarizes study results. The study concludes that the county, for the most part, has maintained the five facilities within the court-ordered limits, and that the early release options did not have a significant, negative impact on court appearance rates or public safety.

A more detailed report is available from SANDAG, entitled Impact of Court-Ordered Capacity Limits on Adult Detention Facilities.

Unsentenced Inmates

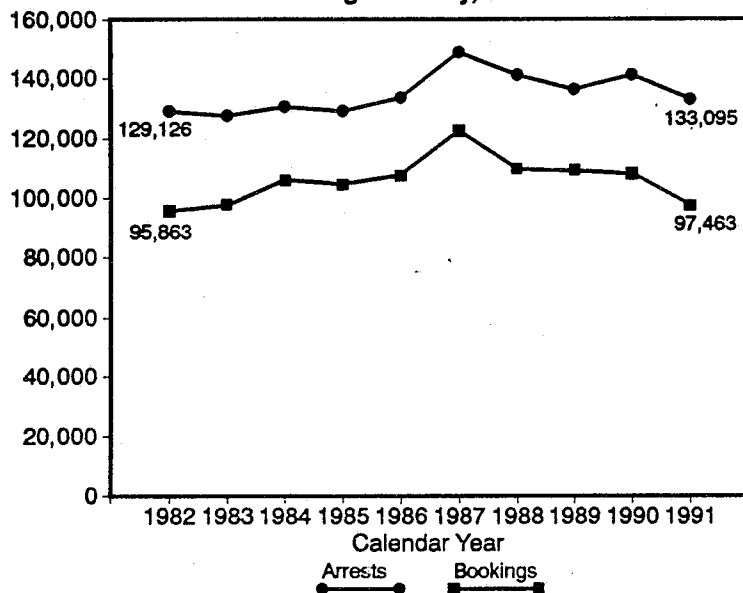
- Three types of release from custody were used more frequently in 1991 to reduce the jail population, including inmates posting bail, book and release of misdemeanants by jail personnel, and supervised release ordered by the court.
- In both 1989 and 1991, the proportion of unsentenced inmates released who failed to appear in court prior to disposition, or within 90 days after release from custody, was about the same (one in three). The types of offenders most likely to miss court hearings were those charged with felony and misdemeanor drug violations, felony property offenses, and misdemeanor driving under the influence.
- The proportion rearrested for a new offense or probation violation rose slightly, from 18% in 1989 to 19% in 1991. However, the new arrest charges were not as serious overall in 1991 compared to 1989.

Sentenced Inmates

- In most cases, the type of release for sentenced prisoners was completion of time served in both time periods; 89% in 1989 and 87% in 1991. In 1991, after the jail caps were in effect, 60% of the inmates sentenced to local custody were released early through the court-authorized 10% reduction in sentence time.
- County parole was used as a release mechanism in the same proportion of cases in 1989 and 1991 (3%). This indicates that the use of parole was not increased after the caps were imposed.
- The proportion of sentenced inmates rearrested during the 90 days after release decreased, from 24% in 1989 to 20% in 1991. The reduction in the rearrest rate was due, in part, to a decline in the rate for misdemeanants, from 23% rearrested to 10%. This may be related to a decrease in misdemeanor property and drug offenders released in 1991. These offenders tend to have higher rearrest rates than other groups.

Arrests and Bookings

Figure 25
TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS AND NEW BOOKINGS
San Diego County, 1982-1991



SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics; Sheriff's Department

A key factor related to the number of inmates in custody is bookings, or admissions. Bookings are directly affected by the number of adult felony and misdemeanor arrests and local policies regarding bookings. Virtually all felony arrestees are booked into county jail facilities; however, officers have the discretion to cite and release misdemeanor offenders under specified circumstances. The county, with the approval of the court, currently limits the types of misdemeanor arrestees booked to those involved in violent crimes and alcohol and drug-related offenses. Arrest and booking data are presented for *calendar* years 1982 through 1991.

1982-1991

- Over ten years, the numbers of arrests and bookings have increased slightly (3% and 2%, respectively); however, the trend over this period has not been consistent.
- Both arrests and bookings peaked in 1987, at a time when the jail population was increasing as well. In that year, arrests reached almost 150,000 and over 122,000 arrestees were booked into local jails. About four of five arrests resulted in a jail booking.
- Since 1987, jail bookings have declined 20% compared to an 11% decrease in arrests. The decline in bookings is, in part, related to the increased use of citations for misdemeanor arrests in lieu of booking an arrestee into custody. Also, the types of arrestees who could be booked during this time period were limited and, in 1991, booking fees were imposed for most non-county law enforcement agencies.

New Bookings in Sheriff's Facilities

January - June 1991 and 1992

- During the first half of 1992, the number of new bookings in Sheriff's facilities decreased 4%, from 49,933 in 1991 to 47,743, indicating that the decreasing trend noted in 1991 has continued.
- The reduction is associated with a 3% drop in sentenced felons booked and a 4% decrease in unsentenced misdemeanor arrestees booked. The data for misdemeanor bookings reflect efforts to maintain facilities within capacity limits by reducing the number of less serious offenders admitted to the jails. In addition, booking fees were imposed for most non-county agencies in 1991, which may have contributed to a reduction in bookings for minor offenses.
- Other categories of bookings increased from 1% to 2%.

Table 23

NEW BOOKINGS, SHERIFF'S FACILITIES San Diego County, January-June, 1991 and 1992

	1991	1992	Change
Sentenced			
Felony	50%	47%	-3%
Misdemeanor	42%	44%	2%
Other	8%	9%	1%
Unsentenced			
Felony	39%	41%	2%
Misdemeanor	57%	53%	-4%
Other	5%	6%	1%
TOTAL	49,933	47,743	-4%

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

Average Length of Stay (Sheriff's Facilities)

Data presented on average length of stay for adult inmates reflect the time in custody from booking to final release. Data on length of stay in Sheriff's facilities prior to April 1990 are not comparable to information presented in this report.

January - June, 1991 and 1992

- The average time spent in Sheriff's jails increased 5% between 1991 and 1992, from 25.6 days to 26.9 days.
- The overall increase was related to the 'other' category, which includes probation and parole violators and federal prisoners (4%). The average length of stay for sentenced and unsentenced inmates decreased 1%.
- An increase in the average time in custody may have contributed to the increase in the population in the Sheriff's facilities under *court-ordered capacity* limits in June 1992.

Table 24

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS), SHERIFF'S FACILITIES San Diego County, January-June, 1991 and 1992

	1991	1992	Change
Sentenced	56.4	55.8	-1%
Unsentenced	9.2	9.1	-1%
Other	61.9	64.2	4%
TOTAL	25.6	26.9	5%

SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

Probation Facilities

The Probation Department currently operates two honor camps and a work furlough center. During FY 1991-92, Probation operated two additional honor camps that were closed during the year (La Cima and Morena), and for seven months operated the Descanso facility, which was used to house state and federal prisoners. With the exception of Descanso, Probation facilities were not under court-ordered capacity limits; therefore, the Board of Corrections rated capacity is used. The average daily population and capacity for these facilities are based on the months they were operated by the Probation Department.

FY 1991-92

- The Descanso facility housed federal, state, and local prisoners during the months it was operated by the Probation Department, with an average population of 112 (25% of the court-ordered capacity).
- While they were operational, the La Cima and Morena honor camps were below the Board-rated capacity (95% and 81%, respectively).
- The two other honor camps were over the Board-rated capacity: Westfork (154%) and Barrett (139%).
- The Work Furlough Center housed an average of 142 inmates in a facility designed for 126 (113% of capacity).

Table 25

**AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION AND BOARD-RATED
CAPACITY, PROBATION FACILITIES
San Diego County, FY 1991-92**

Facility	Average Daily Population	Capacity	Number Over/Under Capacity	Percent Of Capacity
HONOR CAMPS				
Barrett	200	144	56	139%
Descanso ¹	112	440	(328)	25%
La Cima ²	76	80	(4)	95%
Morena ³	65	80	(15)	81%
Westfork	214	139	75	154%
WORK FURLOUGH	142	126	16	113%

¹ Descanso was operated by the Probation Department for the entire months of November and December 1991, January through May 1992, and part of October 1991 and June 1992. Capacity figures are based on court-ordered limits.

² La Cima was operating at full capacity for July through September 1991.

³ Morena was operating at full capacity for July and August 1991.

SOURCE: Probation Department

Average Length of Stay (Probation Facilities)

January - June, 1991 and 1992

- The length of time served by sentenced prisoners in Probation facilities decreased from 67.9 days to 63.4 days (7%). The decrease is primarily associated with a reduction in time served by felony offenders (10%).
- Sentenced prisoners are placed in the Sheriff's custody prior to transfer to Probation minimum security facilities. The time served by sentenced prisoners in Sheriff's jails also decreased. The study on jail capacity limits suggests that the overall reduction may be associated with the types of conviction offenses and the length of sentences ordered by the courts.

Table 26

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS), PROBATION FACILITIES San Diego County, January-June, 1991 and 1992

	1991	1992	Change
Felony	80.4	72.1	-10%
Misdemeanor	49.6	49.5	<-1%
TOTAL	67.9	63.4	-7%

SOURCE: Probation Department

City Jail

In May 1992, the City of San Diego opened a privately operated 200-bed jail to house pre-arraignment inmates charged with misdemeanor offenses and those with outstanding warrants. The primary purpose of the jail is to book arrestees who are not currently eligible for the county jail, with an emphasis on the most serious types of offenses. In the past, these offenders have presented an enforcement problem on the street and have contributed to relatively high rates of failure to appear at arraignment.

Preliminary data indicate that bookings and the number of inmates held in custody are lower than expected. City officials have suggested that police officers have been releasing misdemeanants with citations for so long that it may take time for them to adjust to the new situation that allows bookings in these cases.

- From May 10, when the jail opened, through July 1992, 1,943 arrestees were booked into the city jail.
- The average daily population could not be computed because the data are not available for all days of the week. Data available during July show that the population ranged from 31 to 92 inmates per day.
- From May through July, 1,321 inmates were arraigned, with almost all of these defendants appearing through video arraignment at the jail. The data suggest that less than half the defendants were released on bail prior to arraignment.
- Case dispositions are based on the highest charge for each defendant. A number of defendants had multiple cases pending at the time of arraignment due to outstanding warrants. Most of the defendants pled guilty at arraignment (79%). Sixteen percent (16%) pled not guilty and 3% of the cases were continued. A small percentage of cases was dismissed (1%) or referred for a drug diversion hearing (1%).
- Of the 246 defendants pleading not guilty, 67% had bail set, and 33% were released on their own recognizance.

In FY 1992-93, SANDAG will be conducting a study of the impact of the city jail on the County of San Diego, in terms of County detention facility bookings, court cases handled, and costs.

Table 27

SAN DIEGO CITY JAIL BOOKINGS AND ARRAIGNMENTS
May-July 1992

Bookings	1,943
Arraignment Dispositions	1,321
Guilty	79%
Not Guilty	16%
Continued	3%
Dismissed	1%
Drug Diversion Hearing	1%
Not Guilty Dispositions - Release Status¹	246
Bail Set	67%
Own Recognizance	33%
Other	<1%

¹Includes not guilty pleas and cases continued.

SOURCE: San Diego Police Department; City Attorney's Office

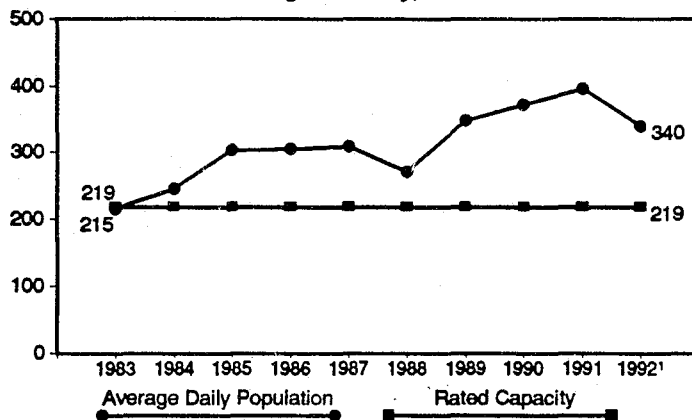
Juvenile Detention Facilities

Initiation into the juvenile justice system generally begins with a contact by law enforcement, which is similar to an adult arrest. Law enforcement can refer a youth to probation for further processing or handle cases informally through counseling or diversion. The Probation Department has three possible case dispositions: requesting that a petition be filed with the juvenile court; counseling the youth and closing the case; or placing the juvenile on informal probation with a six-month period of supervision. The petition can either be found to be true or dismissed. If there is a true finding, the youth may be granted probation, or placed in a state, county, or private facility. Under specified circumstances, a judge can declare a 16 or 17 year old unfit for juvenile court, and the case is adjudicated in adult court. The Probation Department reports that referrals have increased 8% from 5,736 during the first six months of 1991, to 6,178 in the same period of 1992 (not shown). Data on dispositions in these cases are not available.

The Probation Department operates four detention facilities for juveniles. Juvenile Hall detains minors pending court action, juveniles awaiting transfer to other facilities, and those detained for up to 20 days by the Juvenile Court at the disposition hearing. Juveniles can be placed at three other Probation facilities: Girls Rehabilitation Facility; Rancho del Rayo; and Rancho del Campo. The Juvenile Court may also place minors in 24-hour schools, the California Youth Authority (CYA), and alternatives to CYA such as VisionQuest. The capacity of juvenile facilities is established by the California Youth Authority.

This section provides data on juvenile custody programs operated by the County of San Diego. Data for local juvenile facilities are maintained for *calendar* years.

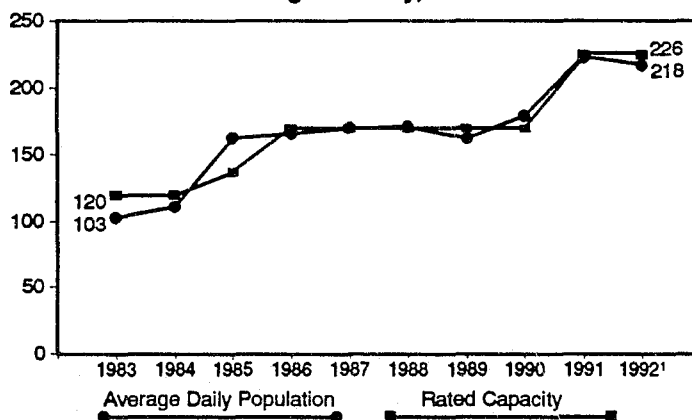
Figure 26
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
AND RATED CAPACITY, JUVENILE HALL
San Diego County, 1983-1992¹



¹ Based on January-June, 1992

SOURCE: Probation Department

Figure 27
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND RATED CAPACITY
Girls Rehabilitation and Juvenile Ranch Facilities
San Diego County, 1983-1992¹



¹ Based on January-June, 1992

SOURCE: Probation Department

Table 28

AVERAGE DAILY JUVENILE POPULATION AND RATED CAPACITY
JUVENILE FACILITIES
San Diego County, January-June 1992

Facility	Average Daily Population	Capacity	Number Over/Under Capacity	Percent Of Capacity
Juvenile Hall	340	219	121	155%
Girls Rehabilitation Facility	22	20	2	110%
Rancho del Rayo	105	106	(1)	99%
Rancho del Campo	91	100	(9)	91%
TOTAL	558	445	113	125%

SOURCE: Probation Department

Average Daily Population

1983-1992

- The Juvenile Hall has operated over the CYA rated capacity since 1984. In the first six months of 1992, an average of 340 juveniles were housed per day in facilities designed for 219 (155% of capacity). In August 1992, the Juvenile Hall capacity was increased to 336, reflecting the expansion that was recently completed. The Superior Court is currently considering a law suit filed regarding crowding at this facility.
- Overall, local placement facilities for juveniles (the Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) and juvenile ranch facilities for boys) have been below, or close to, the rated capacity over the past 10 years. In 1992, these facilities averaged 218 inmates with a capacity of 226.
- The total capacity for all juvenile facilities was 445 in 1992, with an average of 558 juveniles held (125% of capacity).

Admissions and Length of Stay

1991 and 1992

- Overall, the number of juveniles admitted to local facilities decreased 11% over the past year (from 3,615 to 3,234). The decrease is primarily related to a 17% decline for Juvenile Hall admissions (3,294 to 2,719), despite an increase in juvenile arrests. This reduction may reflect efforts to reduce the Juvenile Hall population in response to recent litigation.
- Admissions to juvenile ranch facilities increased 68%, from 287 to 483, which is partially related to a decrease in length of stay.
- The length of time spent in Juvenile Hall and the Girls Rehabilitation Facility increased 15% and 17%, respectively, from 1991 to 1992, but decreased at Rancho del Rayo and Rancho del Campo (27% and 77%).
- The Short-Term Offender Program (STOP) is a relatively new program at the juvenile ranch facilities. These youth remain in the ranch facilities about a month. The STOP program contributed to the reductions in length of stay at the ranch facilities.

Table 29

NUMBER OF JUVENILE ADMISSIONS, BY FACILITY San Diego County, January-June, 1991 and 1992

Facility	1991	1992	Change
Juvenile Hall	3,294	2,719	-17%
Girls Rehabilitation Facility	34	32	-6%
Juvenile Ranch Facilities ¹	287	483	68%
TOTAL	3,615	3,234	-11%

¹Probation began combining admissions data for the Juvenile Ranch Facilities in 1990.

SOURCE: Probation Department

Table 30

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS), BY JUVENILE FACILITY San Diego County, January-June, 1991 and 1992

Facility	1991	1992	Change
Juvenile Hall	20.3	23.3	15%
Girls Rehabilitation Facility	103.2	120.3	17%
Rancho del Rayo	185.0	135.7	-27%
Rancho del Campo	172.7	40.5	-77%

SOURCE: Probation Department

**INDICATORS OF
DRUG USE**

INDICATORS OF DRUG USE

DRUG USE AMONG ARRESTEES

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program provides an objective indicator of drug use among the offender population. Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the program is operational in 24 cities in the country. SANDAG, in cooperation with the Probation and Sheriff's Departments, manages the DUF program in San Diego county. The drug testing program is designed to provide each site with estimates of drug use among booked arrestees and a means to detect changes in trends in drug use.

This section describes trends in drug use, characteristics of drug users, and comparisons with other DUF sites. Historical information on arrestee drug use is presented in Appendix C.

Method

For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff conduct confidential interviews with newly-booked arrestees. About 250 adult males, 100 adult females, and 100 juvenile males participate each quarter. Interview data include sociodemographic characteristics of arrestees, self-reported drug-use histories, perceived need for drug treatment, life-time injection behavior, and knowledge of AIDS with respect to sharing needles. (The DUF interview form is provided in Appendix C.) Arrestees are asked to provide a voluntary, anonymous urine sample that is tested for 10 drugs (excluding alcohol). Drug results are compared with characteristics of arrestees and drug history information. Response rates are generally high, with 95% to 100% agreeing to be interviewed and from 70% to 100% of those interviewed providing a urine specimen.

Drug Use Trends Among Men and Women

Overall Drug Use

- The proportion of adult men testing positive for overall drug use has remained fairly consistent over the last two and one-half years, ranging from 72% in the fourth quarter of 1991 to 80% in the first two quarters of 1990.
- The percentage of adult women positive for any drug fluctuated from 66% in the second quarter of 1992 to 83% in the second quarter of 1990.
- In the second quarter of 1992, men positive for any type of drug increased to 79% from 72% in the fourth quarter of 1991.
- The percentage of adult women who tested positive for overall drug use decreased to a two and one-half year low of 66% in the second quarter of 1992.

Excluding Marijuana

- In the last two and one-half years, more than half of both males and females consistently tested positive for drugs *other* than marijuana.
- In the second quarter of 1992, the percent of males positive for drugs other than marijuana increased to 70%, and the proportion of females positive decreased to the lowest in ten quarters, 59%.

Figure 28
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG
Drug Use Forecasting
San Diego County, 1990-1992

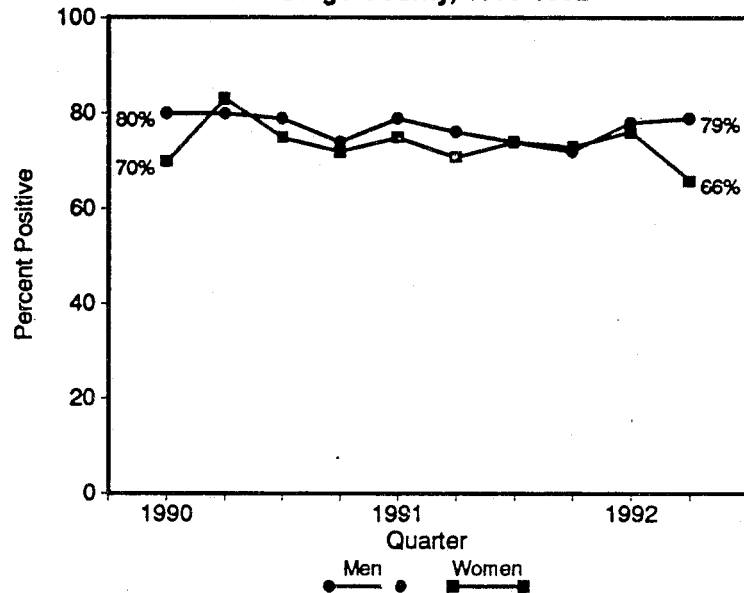


Figure 29
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR DRUGS
EXCLUDING MARIJUANA
Drug Use Forecasting
San Diego County, 1990-1992

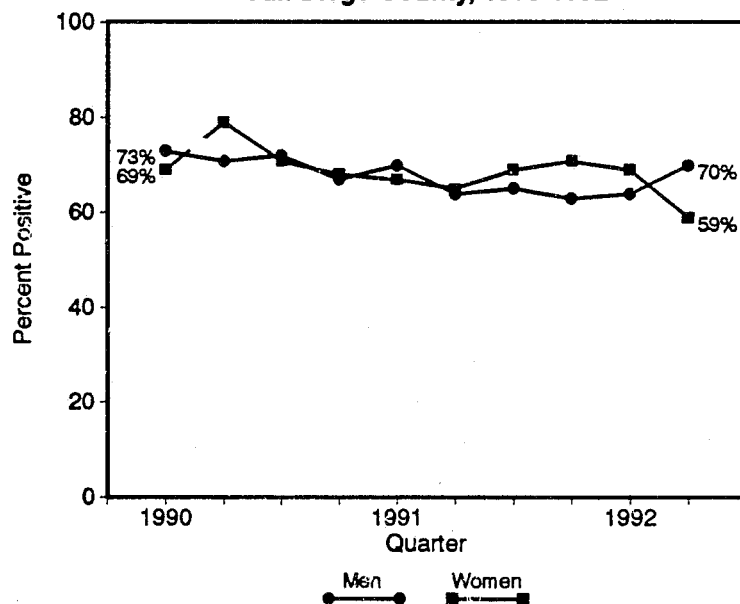


Figure 30
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR OPIATES
 Drug Use Forecasting
 San Diego County, 1990-1992

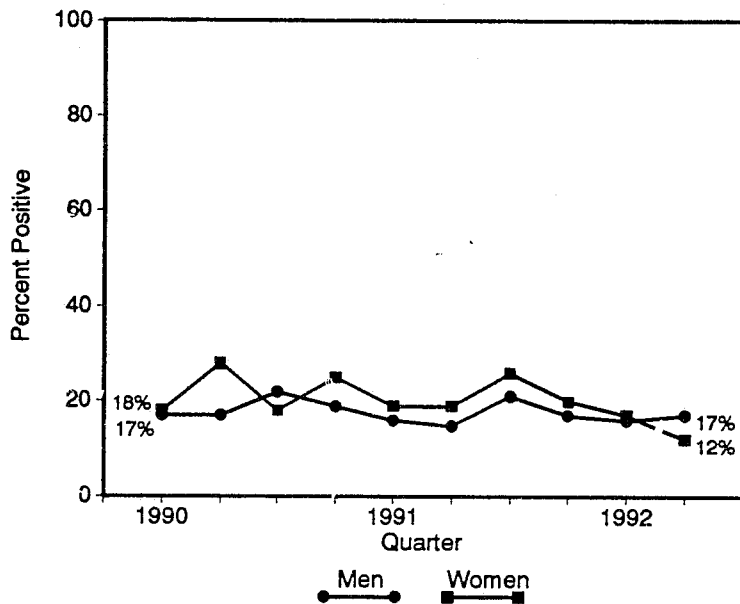
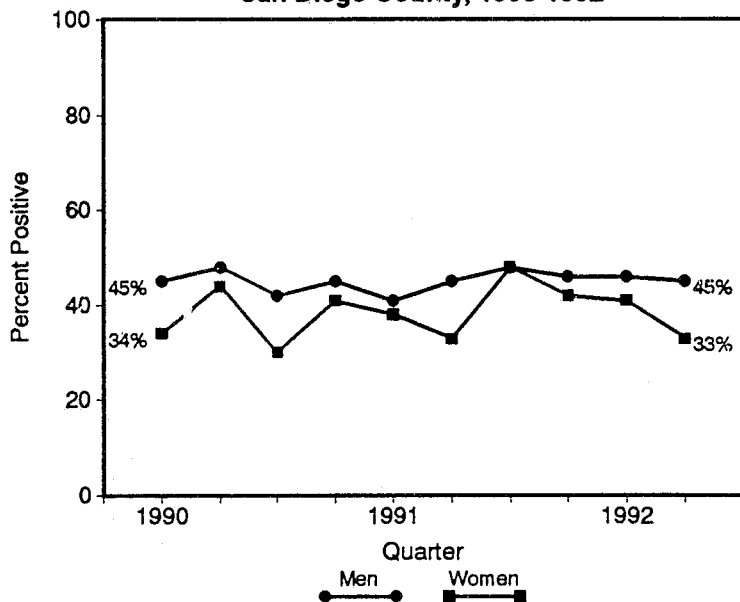


Figure 31
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR COCAINE
 Drug Use Forecasting
 San Diego County, 1990-1992



Opiates (Heroin)

- In most quarters, female arrestees were slightly more likely than men to show positive results for opiates. For example, in the second quarter of 1990, 28% of the females were positive for opiates, while only 17% of the males tested were positive for the same drug. However, since the third quarter of 1991, the percentage of women testing positive for heroin has dropped from 26% to 12% in the second quarter of 1992.

Cocaine

- Cocaine is the most prevalent drug used by adult arrestees in the DUF sample.
- Since 1990, over 40% of the DUF men each quarter tested positive for cocaine, ranging from 41% in the first quarter of 1991 to 48% in the second quarter of 1990 and the third quarter of 1991. In the second quarter of 1992, 45% of the males were positive for cocaine.
- Although there is no clear trend for women regarding cocaine, the last four quarters showed a decrease from 48% to 33%.

Amphetamines

- The trend for adult male amphetamine use has been somewhat erratic, decreasing from 30% in the first quarter of 1990 to 14% in the fourth quarter of 1991, then increasing to 24% in the second quarter of 1992.
- In nine of the last ten quarters, over 20% of females in the DUF sample were positive for amphetamines. The last three quarters showed a 10% decline from 32% to 22% positive.

Figure 32
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR AMPHETAMINES
Drug Use Forecasting
San Diego County, 1990-1992

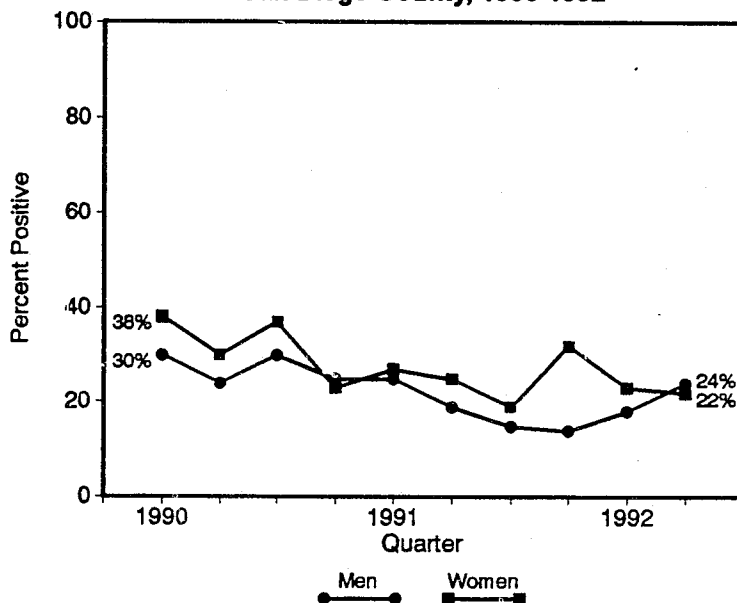
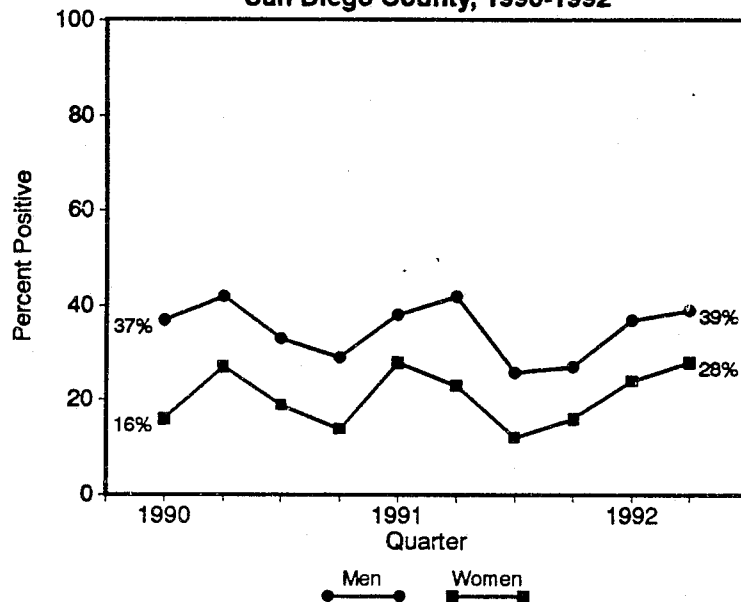


Figure 33
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR MARIJUANA
Drug Use Forecasting
San Diego County, 1990-1992



Marijuana

- More men than women in the DUF sample tested positive for marijuana use. In the second quarter of 1992, 39% of men and 28% of women were positive for marijuana.
- In all quarters, the percentage of women positive for marijuana was under 30%, and as low as 12% in the third quarter of 1991. In the last four quarters, females positive for marijuana increased from 12% to 28%.

Characteristics of Adult Arrestees in the DUF Sample

The characteristics of male and female adult arrestees remained similar from 1988 to 1991. Although both male and female arrestees are aging, each gender has a unique profile when one considers ethnicity, arrest charge, education level, and employment status.

Age

- In 1991, most women in the DUF sample were 30 years of age or older when arrested (52%) compared to 41% of the men. Proportionately, more of the male and female arrestees were in this age group compared to 1988.

Ethnicity

- Over one-third (38%) of the males arrested in 1988 were White, dropping to 30% in 1991. The greatest increase was in Hispanic males (34% to 44%).
- About half the females arrested in both time periods were White (48% and 53%).
- Proportionately, Blacks of both genders declined in 1991 compared to 1988.

Arrest Charge

- In 1988 and 1991, most males were arrested for property or drug offenses.
- In 1988, 43% of the females were arrested for drug offenses, dropping to 22% in 1991.
- In 1991, about one-third of the women were arrested for "other" offenses (36%). Female misdemeanor arrestees, as well as felons, are interviewed, accounting for the proportionately large "other" category, which includes forgery, fraud, child abuse, probation/parole violations, failure to appear, and all other types of arrests.

Education

- More than half of the males arrested in 1988 and 1991 did not complete a high school education (58% and 56%, respectively).
- In those same years, more than half of women arrestees were high school graduates, although proportionately fewer in 1991 had graduated (59% in 1988 compared to 52%).

Employment

- Although women, when compared with men, were more likely to be high school graduates, they were less likely to be employed. In 1991, 59% of male arrestees were employed compared to 28% of the females. The percentages changed only slightly since 1988.

Table 31

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT ARRESTEES Drug Use Forecasting San Diego County, 1988 and 1991

	Males		Females	
	1988	1991	1988	1991
Age				
18-24	39%	34%	27%	22%
25-29	23%	24%	28%	25%
30 and over	38%	41%	45%	52%
Ethnicity				
White	38%	30%	48%	53%
Black	27%	23%	31%	24%
Hispanic	34%	44%	16%	18%
Other	1%	3%	4%	5%
Arrest Charge				
Violent Offense ¹	11%	13%	3%	8%
Property Offense ²	39%	40%	24%	30%
Drugs	34%	31%	43%	22%
Sex Offenses	1%	1%	7%	4%
Other ³	15%	16%	23%	36%
Education				
Less than High School	58%	56%	41%	48%
High School Graduate	42%	44%	59%	52%
Employed				
Yes	58%	59%	30%	28%
No	42%	41%	70%	72%

¹ Includes homicide, rape, robbery, and assault.

² Includes burglary, larceny, stolen property, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Includes forgery, fraud, child abuse, probation/parole violations, failure to appear, weapons, and all other types of arrests.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Characteristics of Arrestees in the DUF Sample, By Drug Type (1988 and 1991)

Males

Heroin

- In 1991, compared to 1988, men who tested positive for heroin were more likely to be Hispanic and employed full-time.
- Over 70% of the heroin users reported having been drug dependent in 1991. The percentage of those men who received treatment decreased from 41% in 1988 to 29% in 1991. This result is somewhat perplexing since admissions to drug treatment for heroin abusers increased significantly in the same time frame. In 1991, 62% of the heroin users in the DUF sample expressed a need for treatment.
- In 1988, 80% of the heroin users reported having injected drugs. In 1991, this figure changed little (79%).

Cocaine

- Of those men who tested positive for cocaine in 1991, almost half (49%) have felt dependent on drugs, but only 21% have received treatment.
- In 1988, 44% of the men positive for cocaine were Black, dropping to 30% in 1991. In 1991, 53% of those positive for the same drug were Hispanic, compared to 38% in 1988.
- In both years, over one-third of those positive for cocaine were arrested for drug charges (42% in 1988 and 39% in 1991).
- In both 1988 and 1991, the percentage of those who had injected drugs remained the same (40%).

Amphetamines

- During interviews in 1991, more than half (53%) of the men who tested positive for amphetamines reported having been dependent on drugs. Less than a quarter (23%) had received treatment, but 40% expressed a need for treatment.
- In 1991, 58% percent of the amphetamine users were White, similar to the ethnic breakdown in 1988.
- Only 49% were employed full-time in 1991, slightly lower compared to those positive for heroin and cocaine, but a 14% decrease from 1988, when 63% of those positive for amphetamines reported being employed full time.
- Those who reported having ever injected increased slightly from 37% in 1988 to 42% in 1991.

In sum, from 1988 to 1991 fewer arrestees had received treatment; injection behavior remained unchanged; and proportionately more of those testing positive for heroin, cocaine, and amphetamines were Hispanic. The higher proportion of Hispanics in the DUF sample is reflective of the growing number of Hispanics in the general arrestee population.

Table 32

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT MALE ARRESTEES, BY DRUG TYPE
Drug Use Forecasting
San Diego County, 1988 and 1991

	Heroin		Cocaine		Amphetamines	
	1988	1991	1988	1991	1988	1991
Employed Full-time	47%	54%	50%	55%	63%	49%
Education						
Less than High School	63%	63%	60%	56%	52%	51%
High School Graduate	37%	38%	40%	44%	48%	49%
Age						
18-24	28%	20%	37%	34%	35%	25%
25-29	20%	32%	23%	25%	29%	25%
30 and over	51%	48%	39%	41%	36%	51%
Mean Age at Arrest	30.4	30.4	28.2	28.6	28.2	30.3
Mean Age First Tried	20.3	20.4	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.4
Arrest Charge						
Violent Offense ¹	6%	8%	7%	10%	7%	6%
Property Offense ²	58%	53%	40%	42%	34%	43%
Drugs	32%	26%	42%	39%	38%	37%
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Other ³	5%	13%	11%	8%	20%	13%
Ethnicity						
White	29%	21%	17%	14%	63%	58%
Black	17%	14%	44%	30%	14%	13%
Hispanic	54%	64%	38%	53%	22%	26%
Other	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Ever Dependent	67%	71%	48%	49%	42%	53%
Ever Injected	80%	79%	40%	40%	37%	42%
Received Treatment	41%	29%	25%	21%	25%	23%
Need Treatment ⁴	59%	62%	46%	44%	41%	40%

¹ Includes homicide, rape, robbery, and assault.

² Includes burglary, larceny, stolen property, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Includes forgery, fraud, child abuse, probation/parole violations, failure to appear, weapons, and all other types of arrests.

⁴ Includes treatment for drugs, alcohol, or both.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Females

Heroin

- In both time periods, 50% of the females who tested positive for heroin were White. The proportion of female heroin users in the sample who were Black dropped almost by half, while the proportion of women positive for heroin who were Hispanic nearly doubled. Approximately half of all female heroin users were high school graduates.
- Over 80% have been dependent on heroin and have injected drugs, although the proportion having injected dropped in 1991, reflecting increased snorting and smoking of heroin. More than two-thirds reported that they needed treatment in 1991 (68%), down from 76% in 1988.
- The *average* age of women testing positive for heroin has remained relatively stable since 1988. However, the percentage of women 30 years of age and older increased 7%, from 58% to 65% in 1991.

Cocaine

- More than half (53%) of the women who tested positive for cocaine in 1991 reported needing treatment, up slightly from 1988 (51%). More women in 1991 reported injecting cocaine (47% compared to 40% in 1988).
- About four out of ten of the women positive for cocaine in 1991 were Black. Over half (54%) of the women had not completed high school. The proportion of the women positive for cocaine, who were 18 to 24 years of age, dropped from 28% to 17%.

Amphetamines

- In 1988 and 1991, most females positive for amphetamines were White, and the most common arrest charge was a drug offense.
- In 1991, over half (53%) said they have been dependent. Just over a quarter (26%) had received treatment, compared to just over one-third in 1988 who had treatment.
- For women interviewed in 1991, only 39% of those positive for amphetamines felt that they needed treatment, a smaller percentage compared to women positive for cocaine (53%) and heroin (68%).
- Female amphetamine users in the DUF sample were older in 1991 (an average of 31.1 years of age at the time of the interview) compared to 1988 (28.2).

Table 33

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES, BY DRUG TYPE
Drug Use Forecasting
San Diego County, 1988 and 1991

	Heroin		Cocaine		Amphetamines	
	1988	1991	1988	1991	1988	1991
Employed Full-time	16%	11%	20%	19%	30%	31%
Education						
Less than High School	49%	55%	44%	54%	44%	43%
High School Graduate	51%	45%	56%	46%	56%	57%
Age						
18-24	20%	15%	28%	17%	32%	16%
25-29	22%	21%	28%	28%	34%	31%
30 and over	58%	65%	45%	54%	34%	53%
Mean Age at Arrest	32.7	32.5	29.2	31.0	28.2	31.1
Mean Age First Tried	20.4	21.0	22.5	21.1	21.5	22.1
Arrest Charge						
Violent Offense ¹	2%	4%	4%	9%	3%	6%
Property Offense ²	29%	35%	20%	30%	18%	27%
Drugs	40%	30%	51%	26%	49%	35%
Sex Offenses	11%	10%	10%	8%	4%	1%
Other ³	18%	21%	14%	27%	25%	31%
Ethnicity						
White	50%	50%	30%	36%	69%	78%
Black	30%	16%	55%	43%	10%	6%
Hispanic	16%	30%	13%	17%	16%	10%
Other	5%	4%	3%	4%	6%	6%
Ever Dependent	89%	82%	61%	61%	48%	53%
Ever Injected	89%	80%	40%	47%	49%	37%
Received Treatment	60%	51%	35%	34%	34%	26%
Need Treatment ⁴	76%	68%	51%	53%	32%	39%

¹ Includes homicide, rape, robbery, and assault.

² Includes burglary, larceny, stolen property, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Includes forgery, fraud, child abuse, probation/parole violations, failure to appear, weapons, and all other types of arrests.

⁴ Includes treatment for drugs, alcohol, or both.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

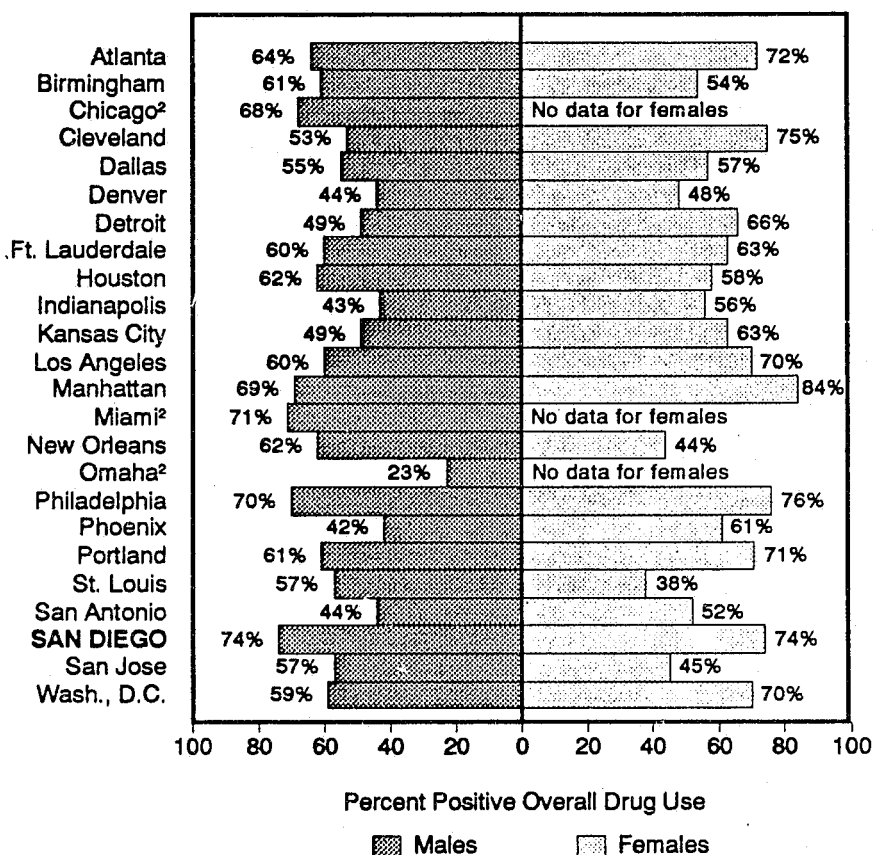
Comparison of DUF Sites

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program is operational in 24 cities in the country. This section compares data from San Diego men and women in the DUF sample with results from other DUF sites. The National Institute of Justice suggests that cross-site comparison should be interpreted with caution due to the differences in arrest and booking practices.

Overall Drug Use

- In the most recent quarter available (third quarter 1991), San Diego DUF men ranked above all other sites with 74% of the men positive for any drug. In other California sites, Los Angeles and San Jose, results were 60% and 57%, respectively. Omaha, Nebraska reported the lowest number of males testing positive (23%).
- Of the 21 sites testing females for drug use, San Diego ranked fourth with 74% positive for drug use. The proportion who tested positive ranged from 38% in St. Louis to 84% in New York (Manhattan).

Figure 34
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG
Drug Use Forecasting, Twenty-Four Cities, 1991¹



¹ Positive by urinalysis, July through September 1991.

² Women not interviewed at this site.

SOURCE: National Institute of Justice, Drug Use Forecasting Program

Drug Use Among Arrested Male Juveniles

Figure 35
JUVENILE MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG
Drug Use Forecasting
San Diego County, 1990-1992

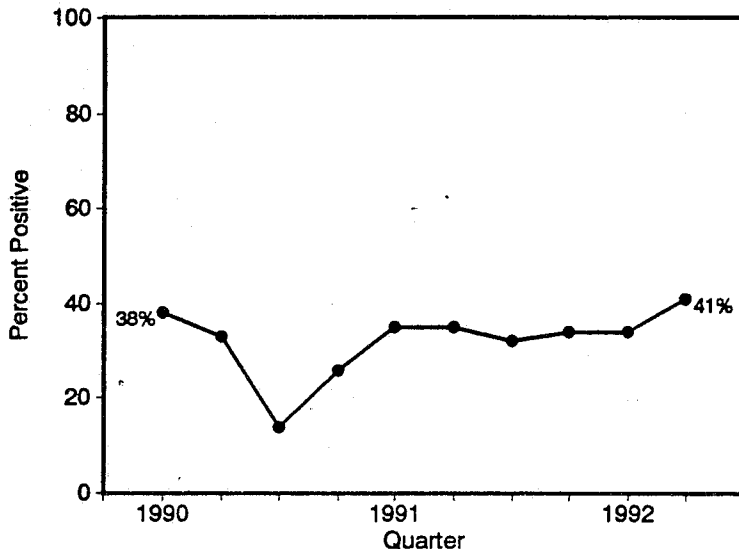
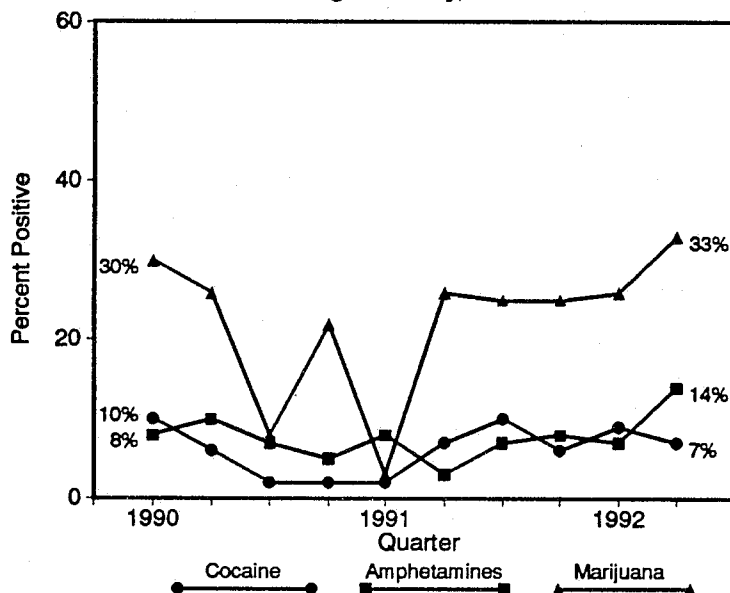


Figure 36
JUVENILE MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR DRUGS
BY DRUG TYPE
Drug Use Forecasting
San Diego County, 1990-1992



Male juveniles brought to Juvenile Hall are also part of the DUF program. This population reflects a very select group because the majority of arrested juveniles are released to their parents. Those booked into Juvenile Hall are likely to be current wards of the court and/or have committed serious crimes.

Overall Drug Use

- With two exceptions, over 30% of the juveniles in the DUF sample have tested positive for drug use in each quarter since 1990.
- When comparing the second quarter of each year presented, the percent of juveniles positive for drug use increased. Respectively, the percentages were 33%, 35%, and 41%.

Types of Drugs Used

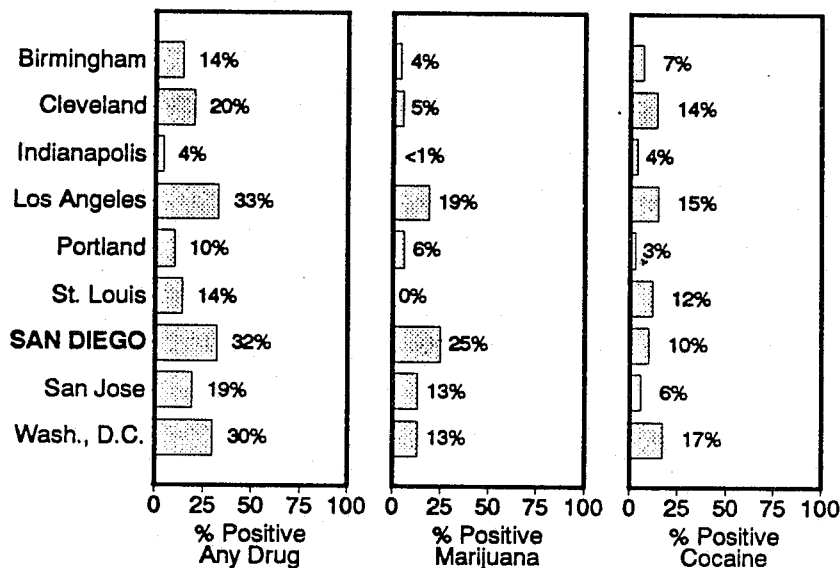
- Generally, marijuana is the drug most commonly used by San Diego juveniles. In eight of ten quarters, from 22% to 33% were positive for marijuana.
- Cocaine use since 1990 has varied from 2% positive to 10% positive, with no discernible pattern.
- The highest use of amphetamines was 14% in the second quarter of 1992, with an erratic trend over time.

Comparison of Juvenile DUF Sites

This section compares nine DUF sites that also test juveniles². Compared to the other sites, San Diego ranked second, with 32% of the juveniles testing positive for overall drug use in the third quarter of 1991.

- The percentage of juvenile male arrestees who tested positive for drugs ranged from 4% in Indianapolis to 33% in Los Angeles.
- Compared to other sites, San Diego juveniles had the highest percent of multiple drug use, marijuana use, and amphetamine use (not shown).
- In five of the nine sites, cocaine was the most prevalent drug among male juveniles. In other sites, marijuana was the most prevalent drug, with San Diego juveniles having the highest percentage of juveniles positive for marijuana (25%).

Figure 37
JUVENILE MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR DRUGS,
BY DRUG TYPE
Drug Use Forecasting, Nine Cities, 1991¹



¹ Positive by urinalysis, July through September 1991.

SOURCE: National Institute of Justice, Drug Use Forecasting Program

²Data from Kansas City and San Antonio are excluded due to insufficient sample size.

ADMISSIONS TO COUNTY-FUNDED DRUG TREATMENT SERVICES

The number of people admitted to drug treatment programs is another indicator of San Diego county's drug problem. The County Department of Alcohol and Drug Services contributed the State data (CAL-DADS) presented in this section. The data include individuals in residential and non-residential treatment programs. Data refer to primary drug problem and characteristics of individuals in treatment.

Treatment Admissions

The changes in numbers and types of admissions are associated with resource availability as well as patterns of drug use.

1987-1991

- The total number of individuals admitted for drug treatment has more than doubled, from 1,554 in 1987 to 3,246 in 1991.
- Over five years, the number of treatment admissions increased for all drugs. Most notably, heroin admissions increased 277%, and cocaine admissions rose 153%.
- From 1990 to 1991, amphetamine admissions decreased 3%.
- In the years shown, the largest proportion of all admissions involved amphetamines as the primary drug problem, as exemplified in 1991 when amphetamines accounted for 36% of all drug treatment admissions (not shown).
- Admissions for marijuana use, when compared to other drugs, have remained relatively low, although there has been a 73% increase in marijuana admissions between 1990 and 1991, which may be associated with stronger potency of marijuana in recent years.

Table 34

TREATMENT ADMISSIONS, BY PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM San Diego County, 1987, 1990, and 1991

	1987	1990	1991	Change	
				1987-91	1990-91
Heroin	282	1,003	1,064	277%	6%
Cocaine	312	569	790	153%	39%
Amphetamines	836	1,208	1,166	39%	-3%
Marijuana	124	131	226	82%	73%
TOTAL	1,554	2,911	3,246	109%	12%

SOURCE: San Diego County Alcohol and Drug Services

Profile of Individuals in Drug Treatment

Gender and Ethnicity

- In 1991, 62% of the individuals admitted to drug treatment for cocaine use were Black, and 51% were female.
- In contrast, most of those in treatment for heroin, amphetamines, and marijuana were White and male.

Age

- Marijuana users showed the lowest average age (23.2) and heroin users showed the highest average age (34.4) upon entering treatment.

Education

- With the exception of marijuana users, over half of those in drug treatment had completed the twelfth grade.

Prior Arrests

- In all of the drug categories, a high percentage of those in treatment had three or more prior arrests, ranging from 41% of the amphetamine users to 72% of the heroin users.
- Approximately one-quarter of the individuals admitted for cocaine, amphetamine, and marijuana use had *no* prior arrests.

Prior Drug Treatment

- Almost 90% of those treated for heroin had received prior drug treatment.
- Of those admitted for cocaine use, almost two-thirds reported prior drug treatment (64%).
- More than half of those treated for amphetamines or marijuana had *no* prior drug treatment.

Table 35

**CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS IN DRUG TREATMENT,
BY PRIMARY DRUG PROBLEM
San Diego County, 1991**

	Heroin	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Marijuana
Gender				
Male	54%	49%	52%	63%
Female	46%	51%	48%	37%
Ethnicity				
White	51%	27%	79%	64%
- Black	8%	62%	4%	12%
Hispanic	37%	8%	12%	18%
Other	4%	3%	5%	5%
Mean Age at Admission	34.4	30.3	28.4	23.2
Education				
Less than 12	37%	32%	41%	58%
12th Grade	42%	38%	42%	28%
Some College	18%	24%	15%	12%
College Graduate	3%	6%	2%	3%
Prior Arrests				
None	9%	25%	23%	25%
1-2	19%	27%	36%	31%
3 or more	72%	47%	41%	44%
Prior Drug Treatment				
Yes	88%	64%	48%	46%
No	12%	36%	52%	54%
TOTAL	1,064	790	1,166	226

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: San Diego County Alcohol and Drug Services

SUMMARY

Despite declines in some quarters, drug use among San Diego adult arrestees remains high and places San Diego as the city with the highest rate of drug use among adult males (based on the third quarter of 1991). Types of drugs used have varied somewhat over time. Cocaine remained the most prevalent drug used by adults over the past two years. Opiate use was fairly stable over time, and arrestees positive for amphetamines showed an overall declining trend. Arrestees in the DUF sample parallel the general arrestee population with respect to age, ethnicity, and offense charge. Drug use among juveniles is also higher than most other DUF sites, with 4 out of 10 juveniles drug positive in June 1992.

Differences between arrestees in the DUF sample and individuals in the drug treatment population reflect differences in how the data are collected, differences in the characteristics of the population, and resource availability (both law enforcement and treatment). Those in treatment are primarily heroin and amphetamine users, whereas cocaine is the primary drug for which arrestees in the DUF sample are positive. Over time, the pattern for DUF drug users varied only slightly, while treatment admissions for heroin rose significantly. With the exception of cocaine admissions, most of whom are Black, the majority of admissions for other drugs are White. Those in treatment were more likely than DUF arrestees to have had prior treatment. More than 4 out of 10 individuals in treatment admitted to having been arrested 3 or more times, with 72% of the heroin admissions having this number of arrests.

**THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
RESEARCH DIVISION**

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of recent projects conducted by the SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division, including the locally-funded Regional Criminal Justice Clearinghouse, evaluations of the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), and federally-funded research on drug enforcement, drug use among offenders, gangs, probation for drug and gang-involved offenders, and problem-solving as an approach to policing. A list of criminal justice publications and an order form are provided in Appendix E.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CLEARINGHOUSE

Since 1984, SANDAG's Regional Criminal Justice Clearinghouse has provided reports on crime, the criminal justice process and expenditures, detention facility management, the link between drug use and crime, legislation related to criminal justice, and the accuracy of data compiled by criminal justice agencies. This information has been disseminated to elected officials, criminal justice administrators, city and county staffs, the media, and the public. The annual costs are shared by the County of San Diego and cities with municipal police agencies.

Clearinghouse Goals and Objectives

The primary goal of the Clearinghouse is to provide timely and accurate information to support criminal justice planning and operations in San Diego county.

To meet this goal, the Clearinghouse has the following objectives:

- compile, analyze, and disseminate systemwide criminal justice information to assist in operational and policy level decision-making
- conduct special studies to address specific criminal justice issues; for example, jail management and drug use among offenders
- assist criminal justice agencies in improving the accuracy and timeliness of information by identifying inconsistencies in statistical reporting
- identify enacted legislation which affects criminal justice agencies

- provide a resource for criminal justice information, including statistics, publications, grant funding sources, workshops, and conferences.

FY 1991-92 Clearinghouse Projects Completed

Crime in the San Diego Region (September 1991 and March 1992). The SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division produces bi-annual reports on Crime in the San Diego Region which include data on crimes reported by local law enforcement agencies, the justice system response to crime, traffic incidents, indicators of drug use, and recent legislation enacted by the California legislature. The reports also include special issues, such as detailed analyses of specific crimes.

Impact of Court-Ordered Capacity Limits on Adult Detention Facilities (September 1992). Criminal Justice staff completed a study of the impact of court-ordered capacity limits in Sheriff's jail facilities on court appearances and public safety. The results are summarized in this report in the section on adult detention facilities.

FY 1992-93 Workplan Summary

The following tasks are included in the FY 1992-93 Clearinghouse workplan.

Systemwide Data Analysis

- Collect monthly, quarterly, and annual crime and justice information related to law enforcement, prosecution, probation, courts, and local detention facilities.
- Prepare bi-annual reports which discuss crime trends and the justice system response, including data on reported crimes, cases solved by police, property stolen and recovered, traffic accidents, arrests, prosecutor and court dispositions, corrections, and the cost of operating the criminal justice system.
- Conduct the following studies related to detention facility management.
 - Assess characteristics of juveniles taken to Juvenile Hall and identify factors associated with overcrowding at this facility.
 - Develop a profile of inmates in adult detention facilities, based on a one-day sample, to evaluate classification of inmates with respect to the security level of housing.

- Determine the impact of the San Diego city jail on the County of San Diego, in terms of County detention facility bookings, jail beds, court cases handled, and costs.
- Provide periodic reports summarizing results from the Drug Use Forecasting program which measure the level of drug use among adults and juveniles admitted to local detention facilities.

Legislation

- Provide a summary of criminal justice legislation which could impact the region.

Resource and Reference

- Respond to requests for current and historical data on crime trends and the system response.
- Maintain up-to-date information on publications, workshops, conferences, and current funding sources for criminal justice programs.

Local Technical Assistance

- Provide assistance through SANDAG's Local Technical Assistance (LTA) program which allows a discounted rate for member agencies (\$1,000 per project). Member agencies include the 18 cities in the region and the County of San Diego. Projects could include special studies, such as assessments of programs or strategies and surveys of citizens, as well as grant writing assistance.

AUTOMATED REGIONAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (ARJIS)

ARJIS contracts with the SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division to provide evaluations of the value, utilization, and cost of this regional computer system; technical assistance; and special studies related to long-range planning efforts. In FY 1991-92, three studies were conducted.

ARJIS Long-Range Planning: System Design and Integration (January 1992)

Since 1987, ARJIS managers have been planning for the future design and operation of the ARJIS regional law enforcement computer system. This planning effort addresses the feasibility of redesigning ARJIS using new technology to meet agency needs for regional data and providing interfaces between local and regional systems. SANDAG Criminal Justice staff participated in an advisory capacity and conducted a number of studies to assist in long-range planning for ARJIS.

The most recent study addresses the following issues related to system design and integration:

- current and future technology available for law enforcement
- the state-of-the-art of law enforcement systems in local police agencies
- the potential for interface between ARJIS and local law enforcement agency systems within San Diego county
- guidelines for successful system integration and development.

Data were compiled through a survey of law enforcement system administrators throughout the country, a review of computer-aided dispatch systems in San Diego county agencies, and a review of technical advances in law enforcement computer systems, with the assistance of experts in the field.

ARJIS Effectiveness (March 1992)

In 1991, a study was conducted to measure the effectiveness and value of ARJIS to law enforcement agencies in the county. The study evaluated the usefulness of ARJIS in all areas of police operations based on information provided by patrol officers, detectives, crime analysts, and records division personnel. Findings indicate that the effectiveness of ARJIS has increased the ability of detectives to solve crime cases, with 40% of the crime cases cleared using ARJIS information during a two-month study period in 1991. While ARJIS has consistently been useful in a high percentage of felony investigations, use in misdemeanor cases has increased. ARJIS was also useful in almost two-thirds of the fugitive apprehensions during the 1991 study period and 47% of the cases in which property was recovered, but a suspect was not arrested.

The study supports the need for a regional database, with 20% of the useful information received from outside agencies. However, most of the ARJIS inquiries request local agency data. This finding indicates a need to develop a link between local and regional systems to effectively manage information. These issues are being addressed by the ARJIS Long-Range Planning and Management Committees.

ARJIS Cost (August 1992)

An on-going issue for ARJIS managers relates to costs of the system compared to the benefits received. In FY 1991-92, SANDAG conducted three reviews of ARJIS costs to assess the impact of changes in the method for billing member agencies. The reports provide an in-depth analysis of ARJIS costs and utilization throughout the year compared to FY 1990-91. The new distribution of costs provides a more stable revenue base for the San Diego Data Processing Corporation (DPC), because certain costs are fixed and not based on utilization, which is

variable. The report concludes that changes in the billing structure did contribute to higher costs for some agencies. The ARJIS Management Committee and DPC staff addressed the issues raised in the SANDAG reports during the FY 1992-93 budget review.

Quality Control Studies

In FY 1992-93, SANDAG Criminal Justice staff will be conducting a study of the accuracy and completeness of crime and arrest data reported through ARJIS. In recent years, a number of discrepancies in reporting have been identified, which suggest that a detailed review of reporting procedures is needed to ensure that accurate information is available to policy makers and the public. The study will include:

- interviews with agency staff to determine reporting procedures
- a review of a sample of 1991 crime and arrest reports to classify incidents according to FBI and Bureau of Criminal Statistics guidelines
- a comparison of results to agency statistics and reports prepared by ARJIS
- preparation of a summary report of findings and recommendations.

FEDERALLY-FUNDED RESEARCH PROJECTS

In addition to locally-funded criminal justice projects, the SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division has received federal grants to conduct specific research projects of interest to local practitioners. The following discussion provides a summary of recently-completed and on-going projects.

Crack Abatement: Comparison of Drug Control Strategies (1992)

This study, funded by the National Institute of Justice, examined the effectiveness of drug enforcement strategies employed by the San Diego Police Department, including visible uniformed patrol and undercover operations. The strategies differed with respect to the types of offenders targeted and the strategies used. One of the research objectives was to identify effective strategies which led to consequences for offenders, including arrest and conviction, with an emphasis on crack cocaine enforcement. In addition, a profile of drug offenders was developed.

The research approach included the case tracking of 1,432 drug arrests from initial arrest to final disposition, including the identification of characteristics of the cases and strategies employed. Other research efforts included surveys of officers in three drug-enforcement divisions and interviews with 123 drug offenders arrested by these divisions.

The findings indicate that there are definite patterns with respect to type of offender targeted, the strategy used, and the consequences for offenders. Prosecution was most successful with a buy/bust strategy, because the evidence tends to be more clear-cut than other approaches. However, this strategy is most often used with street dealers who are visible, and therefore vulnerable to arrest. Other strategies, such as use of informants and search warrants, are used for higher level dealers and often result in larger seizures of drugs and assets, but lower conviction rates. Law enforcement managers must weigh the costs and benefits of different approaches.

The interview data indicate that perceived risk of arrest was relatively low among offenders interviewed, even though they had recently been arrested. Most felt that about one-third or fewer of those involved in *using* drugs would be arrested, compared to 20% or less of those *selling* drugs.

Maximizing the Use of Drug Use Forecasting Results for Planning and Policy Making...

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program was initiated in 1987 by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and is now operational in 24 cities. The DUF program provides information on drug use among arrestees through anonymous drug history interviews and voluntary urine testing. While the DUF projects have been expanded in some cities to address critical drug-related issues, the value of DUF results for informing policy makers and allocating resources has not been documented. The study being conducted by SANDAC will identify effective ways the DUF data can be used to influence policy and contribute to drug control efforts.

Data include results of surveys of all DUF project managers and key decision makers at each site. Five sites were examined in-depth to provide detailed case studies of projects that demonstrate innovative efforts. The final report will be completed in the Fall of 1992.

Youth Gangs in San Diego County

A research study is being conducted for the Department of Health and Human Services to document the characteristics of gangs in San Diego county, including the number of gangs and members, organizational structure and member characteristics, involvement in criminal activity and drug distribution, and factors associated with gang membership.

Characteristics of local gang members are compared to other cities, based on information gathered by other researchers. In addition, the study documents the criminal justice response to gang members and the services provided by community-based agencies in San Diego county.

The research approach includes interviews with over 200 documented gang members, collection of data from probation files, and surveys of criminal justice and community agency personnel.

Assessment of a Substance Abuse Program for Probationers

SANDAG is conducting a study with NIJ funds to examine the effectiveness of the Probationers in Recovery (PIR) program for high-risk drug-involved offenders in San Diego county. The study will assist local criminal justice and treatment practitioners in identifying cost-effective treatment approaches for offenders. PIR targets probationers who have drug abuse as a primary problem and are subject to drug or alcohol testing as a condition of probation. Violent offenders and those with psychological problems are not eligible. The six-month program combines intensive probation supervision and treatment, with probation and treatment staff working together to address the factors associated with drug use and crime. The intensive probation component includes increased contacts with probation officers, drug testing, and graduated sanctions for violations. Each probationer attends two Alcoholics or Narcotics Anonymous sessions and three PIR treatment sessions per week.

The research will provide a comparison of probationers in PIR with a comparable group of probationers assigned to an alternative program with a lower level of supervision and treatment. Data are being collected through intake and exit interviews with probationers, review of case files, observation of treatment sessions, interviews with probation and treatment staff, and surveys of other criminal justice personnel. The preliminary results of the study will be available in the Fall of 1992.

Impact of a Multi-Agency Approach to Drug and Gang Enforcement

This research project, funded by NIJ, evaluates the effectiveness of a multi-agency task force called Jurisdictions Unified for Drug Gang Enforcement (JUDGE). Research findings will assist local criminal justice administrators in decisions regarding allocation of scarce resources to effectively address the problems associated with drug activity and criminal behavior among probationers. Task force members include the District Attorney's Office, six law enforcement agencies, and the Probation Department. The task force is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) through the State of California Office of Criminal Justice Planning block grant program. The purpose of JUDGE is to provide a coordinated response to probation violations among targeted adults and juveniles involved in the use, sale, and distribution of drugs, many of whom are gang members. The research focuses on the juvenile component of the program during the first three years of the grant.

The study will involve the comparison of outcomes for JUDGE targets and a comparable group of probationers meeting the JUDGE criteria during the year prior to implementation of the program. Also, JUDGE staff will participate in interviews, and a survey will be conducted with criminal justice personnel who interact with the unit. The final results of the study will be available in the Fall of 1993.

Problem-Oriented Policing

The Institute for Social Analysis contracted with SANDAG to assist in collecting data for an evaluation of the San Diego Police Department's problem-oriented policing (POP) program. The results of the study will provide valuable information regarding effective law enforcement strategies to address drug-related and other crime problems through community solutions. Problem-oriented policing provides law enforcement officers with alternatives for solving crime-related problems, in addition to the traditional approaches of arrest and prosecution. Officers use resources from the community and other agencies to identify and analyze crime problems and develop appropriate responses to address underlying factors which contribute to the problems identified.

The study includes a review of POP case files, interviews with officers who initiated projects, a departmentwide survey of officers and managers, observation of activities at areas identified as problems, and collection of data from agency records.

Use of Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Results to Inform and Shape Weeding and Seeding Efforts

San Diego is one of several cities throughout the country to receive federal funds under the Weed and Seed program. This federal initiative supports local efforts to strengthen law enforcement and revitalize communities through coordination of criminal justice activities with services provided by municipal agencies, businesses, and community groups. The objectives of the Weed and Seed program include:

- suppression of drugs and crimes
- police-citizen partnerships to enhance community security
- neighborhood revitalization³.

The SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division has received NIJ funding to examine the drug treatment needs in San Diego to assist the local Weed and Seed Steering Committee in developing programs and policies for reducing drug abuse. Treatment needs will be assessed through an enhancement of the current DUF offender interview, with questions focusing on types of treatment received and needed, reasons for abusing drugs, and opinions about what works to prevent and reduce drug abuse.

³National Institute of Justice, Research and Evaluation Plan, 1992.

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Adult: A person 18 years of age or older.

Annualized Rate: The annualized crime rate is the total number of crimes (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft) reported during the first six months of the year, doubled, and divided by the relevant population factor.

Arrest: "...taking a person into custody, in a case and in the manner authorized by law. An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person" (PC 834).

Clearance Rate: The clearance rate is 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.

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 (Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation).

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 Clearances: 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?

Complaint: A verified written accusation, filed by a prosecuting attorney with a local criminal court, which charges one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses.

Crime Rate: The FBI Index crime rate per 1,000 residents is the number of reported crimes (willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft) divided by total population which has already been divided by 1,000.

Crimes:

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

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 forcible entry).

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).

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 crimes against spouses, former spouses, cohabitants, or persons having a dating or engagement relationship.

Felony: A crime which is punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years, unless otherwise stated (PC 17 & 18).

Filing: A document filed with the municipal court clerk or county clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

Jail: A county or city facility for incarceration of sentenced and unsentenced persons. Also known as a medium-maximum or type I or II facility (Section 1006 California Code of Regulations).

Juvenile: A person under the age of 18.

Misdemeanor: A crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for up to one year or jail and fine.

Petition to Revoke Probation: An action taken by a prosecutor to revoke the probation status of a subsequent offender to return the subject to county jail or state prison.

Population Factor: The population of an area divided by 1,000.

Probation: A judicial requirement that a person fulfill certain conditions of behavior in lieu of a sentence to confinement but sometimes including a jail sentence.

Prosecutor: An attorney employed by a governmental agency whose official duty is to initiate and maintain criminal proceedings on behalf of the government against persons accused of committing criminal offenses.

Revocation: A cancellation or suspension of parole or probation.

Uniform Crime Report (UCR): A federal reporting system which provides data on crime based on police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies in the nation. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics administers and forwards the data for California to the federal program.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Table A1

NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY OFFENSE San Diego County, January-June, 1988-1992

	Willful Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	MV Theft	Total FBI Index
1988	103	386	2,531	5,054	17,479	39,960	18,235	83,748
1989	82	351	2,652	5,443	16,946	41,958	20,020	87,452
1990	101	443	3,076	6,469	17,615	43,871	20,149	91,724
1991	131	440	4,001	7,160	16,925	40,641	17,308	86,606
1992	126	515	4,181	7,823	17,464	39,358	17,066	86,533

Table A2

NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY JURISDICTION San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change 1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	1,695	1,917	1,842	9%	-4%
Chula Vista	4,974	5,073	5,363	8%	6%
Coronado	375	424	440	17%	4%
El Cajon ¹	3,372	2,627	3,965	18%	51%
Escondido	3,774	4,600	4,409	17%	-4%
La Mesa ²	1,231	1,811	1,687	37%	-7%
National City	2,893	2,611	2,712	-6%	4%
Oceanside	3,953	4,184	4,572	16%	9%
San Diego	46,929	48,953	46,312	-1%	-5%
Sheriff - Total ³	13,009	13,085	13,771	6%	5%
Del Mar	255	168	185	-27%	10%
Encinitas	1,344	1,331	1,440	7%	8%
Imperial Beach	785	759	775	-1%	2%
Lemon Grove	632	728	705	12%	-3%
Poway	520	623	690	33%	11%
San Marcos	660	843	1,158	75%	37%
Santee	905	797	822	-9%	3%
Solana Beach	256	324	279	9%	-14%
Vista	1,615	1,366	2,063	28%	51%
Unincorporated ³	6,037	6,146	5,654	-6%	-8%
California Highway Patrol	85	108	66	-22%	-39%
San Diego State University	656	645	656	0%	2%
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	667	436	581	-13%	33%
State Parks and Recreation	135	132	157	16%	19%
TOTAL	83,748	86,606	86,533	3%	<-1%

¹ Figures for the first six months of 1991 are understated due to delays in the data entry process during that time. El Cajon Police Department has estimated an increase of 11% in FBI crime Index crimes between January - June 1991 and 1992.

² La Mesa experienced problems/delays in data entry during January - June 1988, resulting in an understated number of crimes reported for that period.

³ Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities.

Table A3
VIOLENT CRIMES, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change 1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	142	220	202	42%	-8%
Chula Vista	539	704	872	62%	24%
Coronado ¹	15	21	29	n/a	n/a
El Cajon ²	228	351	451	98%	28%
Escondido	219	602	508	132%	-16%
La Mesa ³	73	154	129	77%	-16%
National City	303	451	473	56%	5%
Oceanside	673	768	822	22%	7%
San Diego	4,443	6,462	7,161	61%	11%
Sheriff - Total ⁴	1,425	1,973	1,980	39%	<1%
Del Mar ¹	11	9	14	n/a	n/a
Encinitas	110	142	138	25%	-3%
Imperial Beach	87	119	112	29%	-6%
Lemon Grove	114	115	125	10%	9%
Poway	41	67	70	71%	4%
San Marcos	48	126	143	198%	13%
Santee	63	106	88	40%	-17%
Solana Beach ¹	12	38	15	n/a	n/a
Vista	166	255	315	90%	24%
Unincorporated ⁴	773	996	960	24%	-4%
California Highway Patrol ¹	4	0	3	n/a	n/a
San Diego State University ¹	4	16	9	n/a	n/a
Univ. of Calif. San Diego ¹	2	3	4	n/a	n/a
State Parks and Recreation ¹	4	7	2	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	8,074	11,732	12,645	57%	8%

¹ Percent changes not presented due to small numbers of crimes reported.

² Figures for the first six months of 1991 are understated due to delays in the data entry process during that time. El Cajon Police Department has estimated a 5% decrease in violent crime between January - June 1991 and 1992.

³ La Mesa experienced problems/delays in data entry during January - June 1988, resulting in an understated number of crimes reported for that period.

⁴ Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities.

Table A4
PROPERTY CRIMES, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change 1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	1,553	1,697	1,640	6%	-3%
Chula Vista	4,435	4,369	4,491	1%	3%
Coronado	360	403	411	14%	2%
El Cajon ¹	3,144	2,276	3,514	12%	54%
Escondido	3,555	3,998	3,901	10%	-2%
La Mesa ²	1,158	1,657	1,558	35%	-6%
National City	2,590	2,160	2,239	-14%	4%
Oceanside	3,280	3,416	3,750	14%	10%
San Diego	42,486	42,491	39,151	-8%	-8%
Sheriff - Total ³	11,584	11,112	11,791	2%	6%
Del Mar	244	159	171	-30%	8%
Encinitas	1,234	1,189	1,302	6%	10%
Imperial Beach	698	640	663	-5%	4%
Lemon Grove	518	613	580	12%	-5%
Poway	479	556	620	29%	12%
San Marcos	612	717	1,015	66%	42%
Santee	842	691	734	-13%	6%
Solana Beach	244	286	264	8%	-8%
Vista	1,449	1,111	1,748	21%	57%
Unincorporated ³	5,264	5,150	4,694	-11%	-9%
California Highway Patrol	81	108	63	-22%	-42%
San Diego State University	652	629	647	-1%	3%
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	665	433	577	-13%	33%
State Parks and Recreation	131	125	155	18%	24%
TOTAL	75,674	74,874	73,888	-2%	-1%

¹ Figures for the first six months of 1991 are understated due to delays in the data entry process during that time. El Cajon Police Department has estimated an increase of 13% in property crimes between January - June 1991 and 1992.

² La Mesa experienced problems/delays in data entry during January - June 1988, resulting in an understated number of crimes reported for that period.

³ Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities.

Table A5

CLEARANCE RATE, BY OFFENSE
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change 1988-92	1991-92
Crimes of Violence					
Homicide	44%	48%	33%	-11%	-15%
Forcible Rape	63%	57%	52%	-11%	-5%
Robbery	31%	31%	31%	0%	0%
Aggravated Assault	65%	69%	69%	4%	0%
Total Violent	54%	55%	55%	1%	0%
Crimes Against Property					
Burglary	12%	11%	11%	-1%	0%
Larceny Theft	19%	18%	17%	-2%	-1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	15%	9%	9%	-6%	0%
Total Property	16%	14%	14%	-2%	0%
TOTAL	20%	20%	20%	0%	0%

Table A6

CLEARANCE RATE FOR FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change 1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	25%	23%	16%	-9%	-7%
Chula Vista	25%	25%	25%	0%	0%
Coronado	9%	25%	13%	4%	-12%
El Cajon ¹	52%	43%	31%	-21%	-12%
Escondido	22%	25%	21%	-1%	-4%
La Mesa ²	15%	16%	14%	-1%	-2%
National City	27%	17%	27%	0%	10%
Oceanside	21%	22%	19%	-2%	-3%
San Diego	18%	18%	20%	2%	2%
Sheriff - Total	18%	21%	18%	0%	-3%
Del Mar	6%	7%	8%	2%	1%
Encinitas	20%	16%	19%	-1%	3%
Imperial Beach	18%	23%	15%	-3%	-8%
Lemon Grove	20%	20%	14%	-6%	-6%
Poway	21%	22%	19%	-2%	-3%
San Marcos	13%	14%	13%	0%	-1%
Santee	16%	26%	23%	7%	-3%
Solana Beach	16%	16%	13%	-3%	-3%
Vista	18%	25%	16%	-2%	-9%
Unincorporated	19%	22%	20%	1%	-2%
California Highway Patrol	28%	41%	29%	1%	-12%
San Diego State University	13%	9%	6%	-7%	-3%
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	3%	5%	4%	1%	-1%
State Parks and Recreation	6%	2%	1%	-5%	-1%
TOTAL	20%	20%	20%	0%	0%

¹ The clearance rate for 1991 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

² The clearance rate for 1988 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

Table A7
CLEARANCE RATE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change 1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	45%	40%	38%	-7%	-2%
Chula Vista	57%	49%	55%	-2%	6%
Coronado	33%	62%	38%	5%	-24%
El Cajon ¹	75%	78%	87%	12%	9%
Escondido	57%	59%	53%	-4%	-6%
La Mesa ²	42%	42%	47%	5%	5%
National City	55%	23%	47%	-8%	24%
Oceanside	47%	49%	45%	-2%	-4%
San Diego	53%	55%	57%	4%	2%
Sheriff - Total	58%	66%	54%	-4%	-12%
Del Mar	36%	33%	36%	0%	3%
Encinitas	49%	64%	64%	15%	0%
Imperial Beach	56%	71%	56%	0%	-15%
Lemon Grove	57%	54%	37%	-20%	-17%
Poway	54%	48%	36%	-18%	-12%
San Marcos	50%	52%	45%	-5%	-7%
Santee	65%	87%	85%	20%	-2%
Solana Beach	33%	66%	27%	-6%	-39%
Vista	50%	73%	50%	0%	-23%
Unincorporated	62%	67%	56%	-6%	-11%
California Highway Patrol ³	100%	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a
San Diego State University	25%	56%	22%	-3%	-34%
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	50%	67%	0%	n/a	n/a
State Parks and Recreation	50%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	54%	55%	55%	1%	0%

¹ The clearance rate for 1991 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

² The clearance rate for 1988 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

³ California Highway Patrol reported no violent crimes in 1991.

Table A8
CLEARANCE RATE FOR PROPERTY CRIMES, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change 1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	23%	20%	14%	-9%	-6%
Chula Vista	21%	21%	19%	-2%	-2%
Coronado	8%	23%	11%	3%	-12%
El Cajon ¹	50%	37%	24%	-26%	-13%
Escondido	20%	20%	16%	-4%	-4%
La Mesa ²	13%	14%	11%	-2%	-3%
National City	24%	15%	23%	-1%	8%
Oceanside	16%	16%	14%	-2%	-2%
San Diego	14%	12%	13%	-1%	1%
Sheriff - Total	13%	13%	12%	-1%	-1%
Del Mar	5%	6%	5%	0%	-1%
Encinitas	17%	11%	14%	-3%	3%
Imperial Beach	13%	14%	9%	-4%	-5%
Lemon Grove	12%	14%	9%	-3%	-5%
Poway	18%	19%	17%	-1%	-2%
San Marcos	10%	8%	8%	-2%	0%
Santee	12%	17%	15%	3%	-2%
Solana Beach	15%	10%	12%	-3%	2%
Vista	14%	14%	9%	-5%	-5%
Unincorporated	13%	13%	13%	0%	0%
California Highway Patrol	25%	41%	30%	5%	-11%
San Diego State University	13%	8%	6%	-7%	-2%
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	3%	5%	4%	1%	-1%
State Parks and Recreation	5%	2%	1%	-4%	-1%
TOTAL	16%	14%	14%	-2%	0%

¹ The clearance rate for 1991 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

² The clearance rate for 1988 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

Table A9
DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	\$3,109,180	\$3,080,178	\$2,284,781	-27%	-26%
Chula Vista	8,388,923	9,594,909	8,946,884	7%	-7%
Coronado	759,837	544,250	632,184	-17%	16%
El Cajon ¹	4,980,785	3,962,545	4,532,684	-9%	14%
Escondido	4,799,047	4,977,209	5,489,568	14%	10%
La Mesa ²	2,493,423	2,482,271	2,679,187	7%	8%
National City	4,655,357	3,738,463	4,037,722	-13%	8%
Oceanside	4,971,799	5,496,715	6,415,595	29%	17%
San Diego	83,528,108	88,869,637	82,102,780	-2%	-8%
Sheriff - Total	19,579,678	25,651,912	25,253,323	29%	-2%
Del Mar	666,809	496,382	486,486	-27%	-2%
Encinitas	2,408,748	2,441,051	2,912,793	21%	19%
Imperial Beach	947,247	785,727	1,527,242	61%	94%
Lemon Grove	936,560	978,412	1,044,645	12%	7%
Poway	715,520	3,245,311	1,422,146	99%	-56%
San Marcos	1,189,224	1,369,583	1,828,432	54%	34%
Santee	1,208,638	1,310,455	1,811,103	50%	38%
Solana Beach	574,535	697,570	760,957	32%	9%
Vista	2,073,156	1,875,315	3,755,788	81%	100%
Unincorporated	8,860,241	12,452,106	9,703,731	10%	-22%
California Highway Patrol	240,987	423,185	232,567	-3%	-45%
San Diego State University	556,895	693,922	631,480	13%	-9%
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	535,455	444,701	714,679	33%	61%
State Parks and Recreation	68,596	184,737	115,858	69%	-37%
TOTAL	\$138,668,070	\$150,144,634	\$144,069,292	4%	-4%

¹ The dollar value of property stolen for 1991 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

² The dollar value of property stolen for 1988 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

Table A10
DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	\$1,313,641	\$1,046,635	\$865,741	-34%	-17%
Chula Vista	4,484,301	4,605,704	4,717,181	5%	2%
Coronado	182,162	337,318	297,495	63%	-12%
El Cajon ¹	3,003,981	1,754,819	2,003,206	-33%	14%
Escondido	2,152,132	2,243,698	2,217,836	3%	-1%
La Mesa ²	1,167,989	1,176,712	1,061,694	-9%	-10%
National City	3,081,032	2,156,562	2,172,936	-29%	1%
Oceanside	1,660,424	1,755,681	2,260,259	36%	29%
San Diego	44,320,819	39,046,364	33,372,423	-25%	-15%
Sheriff - Total	7,295,372	6,471,847	7,709,984	6%	19%
Del Mar	266,976	211,705	161,424	-40%	-24%
Encinitas	1,108,183	796,966	930,413	-16%	17%
Imperial Beach	355,412	294,138	338,786	-5%	15%
Lemon Grove	458,796	444,736	457,550	<-1%	3%
Poway	299,654	177,352	362,168	21%	104%
San Marcos	503,746	459,769	577,750	15%	26%
Santee	313,236	378,922	683,757	118%	80%
Solana Beach	146,438	317,420	286,125	95%	-10%
Vista	795,448	706,210	1,410,713	77%	100%
Unincorporated	3,047,483	2,684,629	2,501,298	-18%	-7%
California Highway Patrol	133,118	263,808	602,985	353%	129%
San Diego State University	325,739	403,798	299,094	-8%	-26%
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	311,715	270,144	372,523	20%	38%
State Parks and Recreation	15,917	918	4,750	-70%	417%
TOTAL	\$69,448,342	\$61,534,008	\$57,958,107	-17%	-6%

¹ The dollar value of property recovered for 1991 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

² The dollar value of property recovered for 1988 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

Table A11

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change 1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	65	98	81	25%	-17%
Chula Vista	638	894	1,282	101%	43%
Coronado ¹	4	17	15	n/a	n/a
El Cajon ²	530	492	818	54%	66%
Escondido	449	511	644	43%	26%
La Mesa ³	83	211	198	139%	-6%
National City	147	205	287	95%	40%
Oceanside	759	805	1,222	61%	52%
San Diego	3,231	5,314	6,813	111%	28%
Sheriff - Total	1,619	1,499	2,128	31%	42%
California Highway Patrol ¹	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
San Diego State University ¹	1	0	0	n/a	n/a
Univ. of Calif. San Diego ¹	3	6	9	n/a	n/a
State Parks and Recreation ¹	4	4	2	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	7,533	10,056	13,499	79%	34%

¹ Percent changes not presented due to small numbers of incidents reported.

² The number of incidents for 1991 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

³ The number of incidents for 1988 could be understated due to delays in data entry.

Table A12

**NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY OFFENSE AND JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1988**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non- Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny \$400+	Larceny Under \$400	Total Larceny	MV Theft	Arson ¹	FBI Index Crimes
Carlsbad	0	12	37	93	241	163	404	203	652	855	294	7	1,695
Chula Vista	5	20	146	368	603	299	902	461	1,772	2,233	1,300	9	4,974
Coronado	0	0	3	12	40	21	61	73	179	252	47	4	375
El Cajon	5	13	51	159	428	281	709	342	1,408	1,750	685	18	3,372
Escondido	1	20	72	126	493	253	746	511	1,783	2,294	515	14	3,774
La Mesa ²	0	0	31	42	149	109	258	135	440	575	325	1	1,231
National City	0	12	157	134	318	150	468	272	1,047	1,319	803	9	2,893
Oceanside	4	31	146	492	631	211	842	446	1,450	1,896	542	14	3,953
San Diego	70	207	1,563	2,603	6,107	2,560	8,667	6,972	15,393	22,365	11,454	127	46,929
Sheriff - Total ³	18	69	322	1,016	3,129	1,200	4,329	1,715	3,483	5,198	2,057	123	13,009
Del Mar	0	1	5	5	37	10	47	67	83	150	47	0	255
Encinitas	3	8	28	71	263	135	398	177	425	602	234	4	1,344
Imperial Beach	0	7	22	58	161	32	193	95	274	369	136	5	785
Lemon Grove	1	2	40	71	113	63	176	58	169	227	115	7	632
Poway	0	4	4	33	116	37	153	84	178	262	64	0	520
San Marcos	2	1	15	30	140	122	262	85	147	232	118	3	660
Santee	1	4	10	48	166	89	255	159	289	448	139	3	905
Solana Beach	0	1	6	5	41	15	56	44	101	145	43	1	256
Vista	1	11	34	120	368	175	543	178	439	617	289	7	1,615
Unincorporated ³	10	30	158	575	1,724	522	2,246	768	1,378	2,146	872	93	6,037
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	12	13	68	0	85
San Diego State University	0	2	0	2	17	10	27	58	486	544	81	1	656
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	0	0	1	1	19	41	60	60	487	547	58	1	667
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	2	2	3	3	6	26	93	119	6	3	135
TOTAL	103	386	2,531	5,054	12,178	5,301	17,479	11,275	28,685	39,960	18,235	331	83,748

¹ Arsons are not included in FBI Index crimes.

² Figures for the first six months of 1988 are understated due to delays in data entry during that time.

³ Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities and arsons reported by the State Department of Forestry.

Table A13

**NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY OFFENSE AND JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1991**

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non- Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny \$400+	Larceny Under \$400	Total Larceny	MV Theft	Arson ¹	FBI Index Crimes
Carlsbad	3	9	52	156	267	153	420	289	717	1,006	271	6	1,917
Chula Vista	3	22	209	470	594	306	900	550	1,701	2,251	1,218	20	5,073
Coronado	1	6	5	9	56	19	75	79	174	253	75	6	424
El Cajon ²	4	15	91	241	279	281	560	296	961	1,257	459	19	2,627
Escondido	5	12	152	433	484	338	822	677	1,867	2,544	632	26	4,600
La Mesa	1	13	60	80	210	138	348	236	705	941	368	3	1,811
National City	4	3	186	258	235	219	454	249	776	1,025	681	15	2,611
Oceanside	10	36	247	475	543	313	856	464	1,444	1,908	652	28	4,184
San Diego ³	79	226	2,540	3,617	5,881	2,766	8,647	7,466	15,738	23,204	10,640	137	48,953
Sheriff - Total ⁴	21	98	451	1,403	2,512	1,234	3,746	2,013	3,309	5,322	2,044	111	13,085
Del Mar	0	1	6	2	38	15	53	26	46	72	34	1	168
Encinitas	2	9	39	92	252	113	365	233	409	642	182	3	1,331
Imperial Beach	0	7	33	79	126	21	147	81	244	325	168	5	759
Lemon Grove	1	2	41	71	143	82	225	68	157	225	163	5	728
Poway	0	2	16	49	101	34	135	120	247	367	54	7	623
San Marcos	1	8	36	81	161	88	249	151	176	327	141	5	843
Santee	1	5	17	83	105	90	195	142	232	374	122	5	797
Solana Beach	1	3	18	16	69	40	109	58	73	131	46	0	324
Vista	0	17	58	180	194	135	329	206	319	525	257	11	1,366
Unincorporated ⁴	15	44	187	750	1,323	616	1,939	928	1,406	2,334	877	69	6,146
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	75	0	108
San Diego State University	0	0	6	10	18	43	61	81	354	435	133	1	645
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	0	0	1	2	4	26	30	61	287	348	55	0	436
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	1	6	1	5	6	37	77	114	5	3	132
TOTAL	131	440	4,001	7,160	11,084	5,841	16,925	12,498	28,143	40,641	17,308	375	86,606

¹ Arsons are not included in FBI Index crimes.

² Figures for the first six months of 1991 are understated due to delays in the data entry process during that time. El Cajon Police Department has estimated that there were 3,068 FBI Index crimes reported during January - June 1991.

³ Due to discrepancies in S.D.P.D. computer programming, aggravated assaults are estimated for April through July 1991.

⁴ Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities and arsons reported by the State Department of Forestry.

Table A14

NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY OFFENSE AND JURISDICTION
San Diego County, January-June, 1992

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Residential Burglary	Non- Residential Burglary	Total Burglary	Larceny \$400+	Larceny Under \$400	Total Larceny	MV Theft	Arson ¹	FBI Index Crimes
Carlsbad	2	7	48	145	244	152	396	258	713	971	273	4	1,842
Chula Vista	4	27	265	576	588	298	886	503	1,804	2,307	1,298	24	5,363
Coronado	0	2	4	23	69	33	102	86	160	246	63	5	440
El Cajon	0	32	132	287	402	387	789	418	1,791	2,209	516	21	3,965
Escondido	4	32	148	324	519	344	863	622	1,752	2,374	664	23	4,409
La Mesa	1	7	59	62	220	128	348	234	637	871	339	1	1,687
National City	2	23	193	255	213	242	455	250	879	1,129	655	7	2,712
Oceanside	6	42	236	538	637	351	988	574	1,400	1,974	788	21	4,572
San Diego	82	252	2,568	4,259	5,745	2,750	8,495	6,441	14,147	20,588	10,068	144	46,312
Sheriff - Total ³	25	91	522	1,342	2,619	1,416	4,035	2,031	3,540	5,571	2,185	86	13,771
Del Mar	0	0	4	10	38	16	54	45	39	84	33	1	185
Encinitas	2	8	38	90	290	155	445	212	469	681	176	7	1,440
Imperial Beach	0	8	27	77	113	16	129	125	246	371	163	1	775
Lemon Grove	1	2	59	63	110	80	190	73	176	249	141	1	705
Poway	1	0	21	48	121	80	201	104	252	356	63	7	690
San Marcos	2	10	52	79	225	201	426	187	227	414	175	4	1,158
Santee	2	3	9	74	109	105	214	127	280	407	113	2	822
Solana Beach	0	0	12	3	42	30	72	58	93	151	41	1	279
Vista	2	15	81	217	347	258	605	227	436	663	480	3	2,063
Unincorporated ³	15	45	219	681	1,224	475	1,699	873	1,322	2,195	800	59	5,654
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	9	54	0	66
San Diego State University	0	0	5	4	22	10	32	103	435	538	77	1	656
Univ. of Calif. San Diego	0	0	1	3	30	40	70	82	346	428	79	5	581
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	0	2	2	3	5	37	106	143	7	1	157
TOTAL	126	515	4,181	7,823	11,310	6,154	17,464	11,639	27,719	39,358	17,066	343	86,533

¹ Arsons are not included in FBI Index crimes.

² Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities and arsons reported by the State Department of Forestry.

Table A15

NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
Alpine¹, January-June, 1991 and 1992

	1991	1992	Change
Homicide ²	4	0	n/a
Forcible Rape ²	1	3	n/a
Robbery ²	4	5	n/a
Aggravated Assault	36	34	-6%
Burglary	90	77	-14%
Larceny Theft	110	122	11%
Motor Vehicle Theft ²	27	25	n/a
TOTAL FBI INDEX	272	266	-2%

¹ Alpine is included in the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff.

² Percent changes not presented due to small numbers of crimes reported.

Table A16

NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
Fallbrook¹, January-June, 1991 and 1992

	1991	1992	Change
Homicide ²	0	4	n/a
Forcible Rape ²	5	7	n/a
Robbery ²	28	22	n/a
Aggravated Assault	72	47	-35%
Burglary	348	190	-45%
Larceny Theft	326	301	-8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	130	98	-25%
TOTAL FBI INDEX	909	669	-26%

¹ Fallbrook is included in the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff.

² Percent changes not presented due to small numbers of crimes reported.

Table A17

NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
Ramona¹, January-June, 1991 and 1992

	1991	1992	Change
Homicide ²	3	1	n/a
Forcible Rape ²	4	4	n/a
Robbery ²	5	11	n/a
Aggravated Assault	61	49	-20%
Burglary	192	116	-40%
Larceny Theft	225	232	3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	53	45	-15%
TOTAL FBI INDEX	543	458	-16%

¹ Ramona is included in the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff.

² Percent changes not presented due to small numbers of crimes reported.

Table B1

**TOTAL ARRESTS, BY OFFENSE AND JURISDICTION
San Diego County, 1991**

	Carlsbad	Chula Vista	Coronado	El Cajon	Escondido	La Mesa	National City	Oceanside	San Diego	Sheriff	Total ¹
Felony											
Violent Offense ²	169	376	55	652	583	125	580	1,027	5,700	2,052	11,397
Property Offense ³	412	1,105	123	923	823	312	792	912	6,883	2,642	15,437
Drug Law Violation	199	255	16	652	534	127	224	531	6,544	1,500	10,829
Other ⁴	87	175	24	365	333	61	211	281	1,935	1,072	4,857
Total	867	1,911	218	2,592	2,273	625	1,807	2,751	21,062	7,266	42,520
Misdemeanor											
Assault and Battery	144	381	20	777	297	113	215	394	3,589	1,102	7,082
Petty Theft	379	958	17	1,217	904	294	499	445	4,797	850	10,501
Drug Law Violation	117	214	30	546	537	82	727	952	8,101	1,012	12,415
Drunk	487	249	35	845	1,726	11	1,181	2,076	3,777	2,948	13,377
Driving Under the Influence	439	615	254	1,032	760	395	354	587	5,515	2,430	22,696
Other ⁵	454	568	221	1,224	885	467	499	1,486	31,249	2,448	41,163
Total	2,020	2,985	577	5,641	5,109	1,362	3,475	5,940	57,028	10,790	107,234
Status Offense	20	0	33	306	145	15	578	269	1,743	802	3,919
TOTAL	2,907	4,896	828	8,539	7,527	2,002	5,860	8,960	79,833	18,858	153,673

¹ Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, California State Police, and State Department of Parks and Recreation.

² Includes willful homicide, manslaughter (vehicle and non-vehicular), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

³ Includes burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

⁴ Includes kidnapping, forgery, arson, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, weapons, driving under the influence, hit and run, escape, and bookmaking.

⁵ Includes misdemeanor manslaughter, other theft-related crimes, checks, indecent exposure, annoying child, obscene matter, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, contributing to delinquency of a minor, liquor laws, etc.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Table B2
PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS INVOLVING JUVENILE
OFFENDERS, BY JURISDICTION
San Diego County, 1991

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Carlsbad	18%	14%	16%
Chula Vista	22%	19%	20%
Coronado	14%	8%	13%
El Cajon	16%	16%	19%
Escondido	15%	12%	15%
La Mesa	18%	20%	20%
National City	20%	16%	25%
Oceanside	12%	6%	10%
San Diego	14%	8%	12%
Sheriff	20%	15%	20%
TOTAL	16%	9%	13%

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Table B3
TOTAL ARRESTS, BY OFFENSE
Five California Counties, 1991

	Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	San Diego	Santa Clara
Felony					
Violent Offense ¹	57,912	6,133	7,046	11,397	5,283
Property Offense ²	63,315	12,962	9,562	15,437	7,332
Drug Law Violation	42,583	7,543	5,543	10,829	5,073
Other ³	25,001	3,669	4,027	4,857	4,392
Total	188,811	30,307	26,178	42,520	22,080
Misdemeanor					
Assault and Battery	14,086	5,316	2,929	7,082	4,839
Petty Theft	30,942	11,731	4,722	10,501	7,574
Drug Law Violation	23,188	6,697	4,150	12,415	5,841
Drunk	23,232	8,764	4,089	13,377	9,672
Driving Under the Influence	82,448	22,199	13,347	22,696	13,216
Other ⁴	132,872	37,125	12,482	41,163	23,675
Total	306,768	91,832	41,719	107,234	64,817
Status Offense	2,876	1,577	1,419	3,919	209
TOTAL	498,455	123,716	69,316	153,673	87,106

¹ Includes willful homicide, manslaughter (vehicular and non-vehicular), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

² Includes burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Includes kidnapping, forgery, arson, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, weapons, driving under the influence, hit and run, escape, and bookmaking.

⁴ Includes misdemeanor manslaughter, other theft-related crimes, checks, indecent exposure, annoying child, obscene matter, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, contributing to delinquency of a minor, liquor laws, etc.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics

Table B4

DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS¹, BY ARREST OFFENSE
San Diego County, 1991

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violation	Other Felony
Felony Arrest Dispositions	75	190	1,118	4,261	3,542	2,402	1,990	7,343	2,644
Law Enforcement Releases	2	30	254	701	173	177	451	654	157
Complaints Denied	4	58	116	802	190	229	249	693	190
Complaints Filed	69	102	748	2,758	3,179	1,996	1,290	5,996	2,297
Misdemeanor	0	9	112	1,808	1,440	878	215	1,701	819
Felony	69	93	636	950	1,739	1,118	1,075	4,295	1,478
Lower Court Dispositions	5	15	195	2,035	1,688	1,016	369	2,495	1,080
Dismissed	5	3	75	261	275	174	122	741	225
Diversions Dismissed	0	1	0	20	2	2	4	421	3
Acquitted	0	0	2	22	4	6	3	3	4
Convicted	0	11	118	1,732	1,407	834	240	1,330	848
Sentence									
Youth Authority	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Probation	0	4	15	652	193	136	40	297	275
Probation with Jail	0	7	85	1,003	1,063	599	170	854	487
Jail	0	0	17	69	144	92	28	157	72
Fine	0	0	1	7	5	7	2	18	13
Other	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1
Superior Court Dispositions	64	87	553	723	1,491	980	921	3,501	1,217
Dismissed	2	1	14	15	28	13	17	77	16
Diversions Dismissed	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	1
Acquitted	1	1	2	2	4	1	0	1	3
Convicted	61	85	537	705	1,459	966	904	3,414	1,197
Sentence									
Death	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prison	50	40	243	179	531	348	296	791	328
Youth Authority	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Probation	2	1	6	12	18	24	14	76	37
Probation with Jail	4	44	276	491	884	579	580	2,510	819
Jail	2	0	9	19	9	6	10	18	7
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
California Rehab. Center	0	0	3	2	15	9	3	16	6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on *preliminary data*. Final data will be available in Fall 1992.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

Table B5

DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS¹, BY CONVICTION OFFENSE
San Diego County, 1991

	Total	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug Law Violation	Other Felony
Total Convictions	15,848	61	43	379	2,445	1,596	3,323	880	4,490	2,631
Lower Court	6,520	0	0	2	1,722	372	1,802	90	1,106	1,426
Sentence										
Youth Authority	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Probation	1,612	0	0	0	635	46	211	15	182	523
Probation with Jail	4,268	0	0	2	1,002	291	1,393	70	762	748
Jail	579	0	0	0	83	32	195	5	151	113
Fine	53	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	10	39
Other	7	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3
Superior Court	9,328	61	43	377	723	1,224	1,521	790	3,384	1,205
Sentence										
Death	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prison	2,806	54	27	231	176	485	441	272	779	341
Youth Authority	5	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
Probation	190	1	1	5	14	13	41	13	73	29
Probation with Jail	6,187	2	15	138	510	706	1,013	495	2,495	813
Jail	80	1	0	1	21	2	14	3	21	17
Fine	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
California Rehab. Center	54	0	0	2	1	16	11	6	15	3
Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

¹Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on *preliminary data*. Final data will be available in Fall 1992.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

Table B6

DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS¹
Five California Counties, 1991

	Los Angeles	Orange	San Bernardino	San Diego	Santa Clara
Felony Arrest Dispositions	93,142	17,558	13,523	23,565	10,145
Law Enforcement Releases	10,262	913	76	2,599	498
Complaints Denied	15,610	1,456	3,340	2,531	826
Petitions to Revoke Probation	1,151	3	3	0	1
Complaints Filed	66,119	15,186	10,104	18,435	8,820
Misdemeanor	23,723	8,352	5,001	6,982	2,688
Felony	42,396	6,834	5,103	11,453	6,132
Lower Court Dispositions	27,862	9,671	6,731	8,898	4,150
Dismissed	5,834	1,603	1,269	1,881	557
Diversions Dismissed	1,327	375	188	453	712
Acquitted	90	12	13	44	5
Convicted	20,611	7,681	5,261	6,520	2,876
Sentence					
Youth Authority	0	0	0	1	0
Probation	4,181	1,325	473	1,612	386
Probation with Jail	14,708	4,985	3,771	4,268	1,794
Jail	1,518	1,146	940	579	615
Fine	187	157	74	53	42
Other	17	68	3	7	39
Superior Court Dispositions	38,257	5,515	3,373	9,537	4,670
Dismissed	1,640	151	116	183	160
Diversions Dismissed	193	1	8	11	21
Acquitted	269	14	13	15	15
Convicted	36,155	5,349	3,236	9,328	4,474
Sentence					
Death	10	0	0	2	1
Prison	14,552	1,610	1,287	2,806	906
Youth Authority	14	2	7	5	10
Probation	1,324	189	76	190	361
Probation with Jail	19,922	3,486	1,757	6,187	3,144
Jail	115	44	53	80	35
Fine	20	2	5	2	1
California Rehab. Center	194	1	51	54	6
Other	4	15	0	2	10

¹ Dispositions of adult felony cases in 1991 are based on *preliminary data*. Final data will be available in Fall 1992.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics

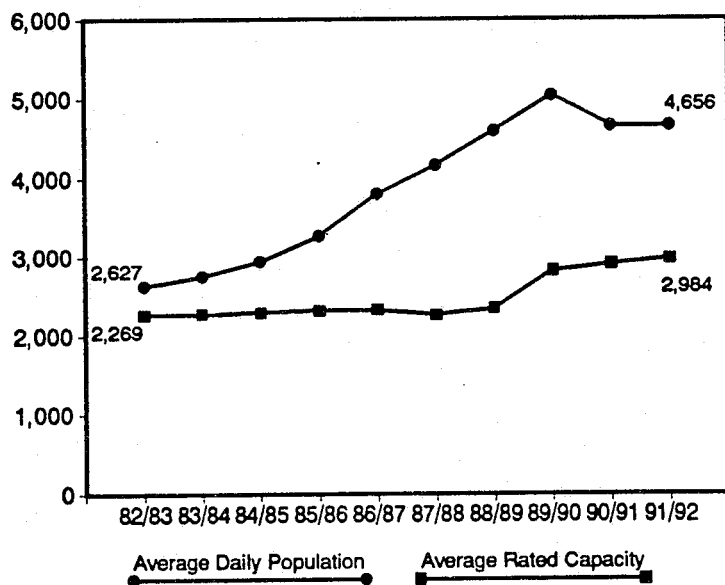
Table B7

AVERAGE DAILY ADULT INMATE POPULATION AND BOARD-RATED CAPACITY
San Diego County, FY 1982-83 through FY 1991-92

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Population	Capacity	Percent Of Capacity
82/83	2,627	2,269	116%
83/84	2,770	2,277	122%
84/85	2,949	2,297	128%
85/86	3,276	2,322	141%
86/87	3,814	2,339	163%
87/88	4,168	2,270	184%
88/89	4,601	2,347	196%
89/90	5,046	2,828	178%
90/91	4,663	2,914	160%
91/92	4,656	2,984	156%

SOURCE: Probation and Sheriff's Departments

Figure B1
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
AND BOARD-RATED CAPACITY
San Diego County, FY 1982-83 through FY 1991-92



SOURCE: Probation and Sheriff's Departments

Table B8

**AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION AND BOARD-RATED CAPACITY
SHERIFF'S FACILITIES
San Diego County, FY 1991-92**

Facility	Average Daily Population	Capacity	Number Over/Under Capacity	Percent Of Capacity
Central	880	730	150	121%
Descanso ¹	411	225	186	183%
East Mesa ²	276	296	(20)	93%
El Cajon	314	120	194	262%
Las Colinas	1,028	561	467	183%
Men	572	273	299	210%
Women	456	288	168	158%
South Bay	467	192	275	243%
Vista ³	951	517	434	184%

¹ Descanso was operated by the Sheriff for the entire months of July, August, and September 1991, and part of October 1991 and June 1992.

² East Mesa opened October 26, 1991.

³ Vista for women had an average daily population of 11 during FY 1991-92. The 48 beds, originally designated for women, are currently being used for men.

SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

Table C1

ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR DRUG USE
Drug Use Forecasting
San Diego County, 1988-1992

Quarter	1988				1989				1990				1991				1992	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
Men																		
Marijuana	52	49	55	38	43	43	46	35	37	42	33	29	38	42	26	27	37	39
Opiates	22	17	20	27	18	22	23	25	17	17	22	19	16	15	21	17	16	17
Cocaine	41	43	38	51	42	42	42	39	45	48	42	45	41	45	48	46	46	45
Amphetamines	28	35	39	31	35	36	37	33	30	24	30	25	25	19	15	14	18	24
Positive, Any	79	82	84	81	85	81	83	80	80	80	79	74	79	76	74	72	78	79
Positive, No Marijuana	<u>69</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>70</u>
Total # of Urine Samples	254	239	251	193	161	261	210	240	250	209	264	245	222	233	236	233	234	232
Total # of Arrestees Interviewed	304	303	306	231	201	295	261	274	290	235	291	272	246	264	269	273	282	275
Women																		
Marijuana	--	35	19	11	37	18	--	30	16	27	19	14	28	23	12	16	24	28
Opiates	--	18	22	22	19	26	--	13	18	28	18	25	19	19	26	20	17	12
Cocaine	--	42	50	56	41	41	--	31	34	44	30	41	38	33	48	42	41	33
Amphetamines	--	47	30	27	45	28	--	39	38	30	37	23	27	25	19	32	23	22
Positive, Any	--	80	77	80	83	74	--	74	70	83	75	72	75	71	74	73	76	66
Positive, No Marijuana	--	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>70</u>	--	<u>66</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>59</u>
Total # of Urine Samples	--	55	92	64	104	87	--	105	98	101	103	101	99	100	99	95	103	90
Total # of Arrestees Interviewed	--	79	123	72	126	107	--	148	130	129	119	129	114	117	121	124	126	121
Juvenile Males																		
Marijuana	42	44	43	25	23	27	22	28	30	26	8	22	3	26	25	25	26	33
Opiates	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	1
Cocaine	14	15	17	4	7	2	10	9	10	6	2	2	2	7	10	6	9	7
Amphetamines	14	13	21	18	12	8	16	6	8	10	7	5	8	3	7	8	7	14
Positive, Any	57	50	57	39	33	31	37	39	38	33	14	26	35	35	32	34	34	41
Positive, No Marijuana	<u>33</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>22</u>
Total # of Urine Samples	87	54	53	56	57	51	82	64	101	70	99	85	98	99	70	101	102	101
Total # of Arrestees Interviewed	88	61	89	58	67	68	96	88	131	93	108	96	112	105	79	109	107	101

Adult DUF Interview

INTERVIEW DATE / / DUF SITE ID# 04 PERSON ID#

INFORMATION FROM RECORDS (Complete Before Approaching Arrestee)

Year of Birth: SEX: Male-1 Female-2
 Ethnicity: B (Not Hispanic) W (Not Hispanic) SS (Hispanic) Other (Am. Indian/Alaskan Nat./Asian/Pacific Islander)
 SPECIFY:

Practise/location of arrest

Was the person charged with a warrant only? No-1 Yes-2

Most serious charge: (NO abbreviations or initials)

Arson	01	Family offense	13	Obstructing police/resist arrest	25
Assault	02	Fare beating	14	Probation/parole/ROR violation	26
Bribery	03	Flight/escape/bench warrant	15	Public peace/disturbance/mischief	
Burglary	04	Forgery	16	trespassing/reckless endangerment	27
Burglary tools	05	Fraud	17	Pickpocket/fostling	28
Commercial sex/prostitution	06	Gambling	18	Robbery	29
Damage, destroy property	07	Homicide	19	Sex assault/rape	30
Drug possession	08	Kidnapping	20	Sex offenses	31
Drug sale	09	Larceny/theft	21	Stolen property	32
Embezzlement	10	Liquor	22	Stolen vehicle	33
Extortion/threat	11	Manslaughter	23	Under the influence of cont. substance	34
Weapons	12	Obscenity (e.g. indecent exposure)	24	Other (specify above)	50

Most serious charge Penal Law Code Most Serious Charge: Misdemeanor - 1 Felony - 2 Cauton - 3

INFORMED CONSENT DISCUSSED WITH ARRESTEE WHO: (Circle One)

Agreed to interview - 1 Declined - 2 Not available (ill, asleep, taken to court) - 3 Other reason not interviewed - 4 (Specify)

Interviewer's Initials: Interview conducted in: Spanish - 1 English - 2 Other - 3

1. How many hours ago were you arrested? hrs. (If Greater Than 48 Hours Discontinue Interview)

2. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (0 - 12; Never Attended School = 0)

3. Did you graduate from high school or get a GED certificate? (Circle One)

Neither 1 Currently in high school 3 → (Go to Question 6)
 High school graduate 2 GED 4

4. How many months of technical, trade, or vocational training, other than high school, have you completed?

5. Have you attended college? No-1 → (Go to Question 6) Yes-2 → How many years have you completed?

IF COMPLETED ONE OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE, ASK: Did you receive: (Read All Choices, Circle Highest Degree)

No Degree - 1 AA - 2 BA/BS - 3 Graduate degree - 4 Currently in college full time - 5

6. What is your current marital status? (Read All Choices, Circle One):

Single, never married 1 Living with boyfriend/girlfriend 4
 Married 2 Widowed 5
 Separated, divorced 3

7. In the past month, how did you mainly support yourself? (Read All Choices, Circle One. Self-Employed Is Full- Or Part-Time Work)

Welfare, SSI 6 In jail or prison 6
 Working full time ASK A 1 Housewife 7
 Working part time ASK A 2 Prostitute 8
 Working odd jobs ASK A 3 Dealing/drug sales 10
 Unemployed 4 Other - Illegal (SPECIFY) 11
 Mainly in school 5 Other - Legal (SPECIFY) 12

A. IF EMPLOYED, ASK: What kind of job?

8. A. In the past month, what was your total income from all legal sources, e.g., wages, food stamps, welfare? .00

B. In the past month, how much money did you receive from all illegal sources? .00

9. Are you now or have you ever received treatment or detox for drug or alcohol use? (Circle All That Apply)

Never received treatment 1
 Has received treatment in the past 2 → What kind? Drug - 1 Alcohol - 2 Drug and Alcohol - 3
 Currently (now) in treatment 3 → What kind? Drug - 1 Alcohol - 2 Drug and Alcohol - 3

10. Do you feel that you could use treatment for drug or alcohol use?

NO 1
 YES, drug only 2 → For what drug(s): Crack - 2 Cocaine - 2 Heroin - 2
 YES, alcohol only 3 PCP - 2 Marijuana - 2 Crystal - 2 Amphetamines - 2
 YES, drug and alcohol 4 Other - 2 (specify)

READ ALOUD: The following questions are somewhat personal but very important to the research. Remember all your answers are confidential.

11. How many different persons have you had sex with in the past year?

12. Have you ever tried?	IF YES CIRCLE #	When you first tried (NAME DRUG) how old were you?	In the last 3 days did you use?	# of days used in last month? (NONE = 00)	Have you ever needed or felt dependent on:	IF EVER FELT DEPENDENT ASK: When first dependent, how old were you?	Are you now dependent on:
Alcohol	1	_____	1	_____	1	_____	1
Tobacco (cigarettes, etc.)	2	_____	2	_____	2	_____	2
Marijuana/hash	3	_____	3	_____	3	_____	3
Inhalants (glue, gas)	4	_____	4	_____	4	_____	4
Mushrooms	5	_____	5	_____	5	_____	5
Black tar heroin	6	_____	6	_____	6	_____	6
Heroin	7	_____	7	_____	7	_____	7
Crack (Rock)	8	_____	8	_____	8	_____	8
Cocaine (Powder)	9	_____	9	_____	9	_____	9
PCP (angel dust)	10	_____	10	_____	10	_____	10
Street Methadone	11	_____	11	_____	11	_____	11
Methadone in trmt.	12	_____	12	_____	12	_____	12
Crystal meth.	13	_____	13	_____	13	_____	13
Amphs., e.g., speed	14	_____	14	_____	14	_____	14
Downers, e.g., barb	15	_____	15	_____	15	_____	15
Valium	16	_____	16	_____	16	_____	16
Quaaludes (ludes)	17	_____	17	_____	17	_____	17
LSD	18	_____	18	_____	18	_____	18
Darvon	19	_____	19	_____	19	_____	19
Dilaudid	20	_____	20	_____	20	_____	20
Designer drugs (e.g., ecstasy, eve, adam, euphoria)	21	_____	21	_____	21	_____	21
KCE (smokeable methamphetamine)	22	_____	22	_____	22	_____	22

Any other drugs: NO - 1 YES - 2 → SPECIFY _____

13. In the last three (3) days, have you used any drugs, other than those listed above, for medical or nonmedical reasons?
NO - 1 YES - 2 → SPECIFY _____

14. Are there any new drugs on the street that you have heard are being used? NO - 1 YES - 2
Tell me about them (Get Street Names, Route of Use, How Sold, Effects, Cost): _____

IF THE ARRESTEE REPORTED EVER HAVING TRIED ANY DRUG OTHER THAN ALCOHOL OR TOBACCO, ASK QUESTIONS 15 THRU 20. IF PERSON NEVER TRIED ANY DRUG OR TRIED ONLY ALCOHOL OR TOBACCO, GO TO QUESTION 21.

15. How much money do you spend in an average week for your drug use, excluding alcohol or tobacco?
(Note: An average week refers to an average week in the last month.) \$ _____ .00

16. What is your PREFERRED method for using cocaine? (Circle Only One Number.)

Snort cocaine (powder) _____ 1	Smoke crack (rock cocaine) _____ 6
Freebase cocaine _____ 2	Never used cocaine or crack _____ 7
Smoke cocaine (powder), not crack _____ 3	Used only once or twice _____ 8
Inject cocaine only _____ 4	Other (SPECIFY) _____ 10
Inject cocaine with heroin (speedball) _____ 5	

17. Have you ever injected drugs?
NO - 1 → (Go to Question 21) YES - 2 ASK A

A. IF EVER INJECTED, ASK: How old were you when you first injected? _____ yrs.

B. About how many times have you injected drugs (lifetime)? _____ (9998 = Too many to count)

C. Which of the following drugs have you EVER injected? (Read Each and Circle All That Apply):
Heroin - 1 Cocaine - 2 Amphetamines/speed/crystal - 3 Other - 4 (SPECIFY) _____

D. Have you injected any drugs in the last six (6) months? NO - 1 YES - 2

E. Have you ever shared your works/needles?
NO - 1 YES - 2

Why have you never shared? (Circle One)

Because of AIDS...1 → How did you learn about AIDS?

Other reason(s)...2 → What is the reason(s)?

(Go to Question 21)

* Is this your first arrest?
no-1 yes-2

* Are you a legal resident of the U.S.?
no-1 yes-2

* Status? _____

How often do you share? (Read All - Circle One)

Used to, don't anymore _____ 2

Some of the time _____ 3

Most/all of the time _____ 4

18. When was the last time you shared? _____
(CODE YEAR, e.g., '76, '77)

19. Has AIDS affected your needle sharing? (Circle One)
NO - 1 Why has it not affected your sharing? _____
YES - 2 How has it affected your sharing? _____

- 3 Stopped injecting due to AIDS

20. Have you shared since you heard about AIDS?
NO - 1 YES - 2

21. Specimen was:

Refused/ did not try - 1

Tried, couldn't urinate - 2

Provided specimen - 3

4/1/91 (ADULT)

APPENDIX D

Table D1

POPULATION, BY JURISDICTION San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992
Carlsbad	58,254	64,173	65,661
Chula Vista	126,004	138,747	141,778
Coronado	24,826	26,713	26,683
El Cajon	85,868	89,156	90,241
Escondido	95,595	110,615	112,851
La Mesa	51,191	53,193	54,043
National City	53,159	55,675	58,632
Oceanside	107,840	133,781	138,469
San Diego	1,044,137	1,128,481	1,149,598
Sheriff - Total	620,308	708,151	726,222
Del Mar	4,806	4,919	4,983
Encinitas	51,658	55,917	56,530
Imperial Beach	25,333	26,631	27,138
Lemon Grove	22,902	24,252	24,660
Poway	40,126	44,343	45,389
San Marcos	26,555	40,402	42,778
Santee	50,881	53,147	53,853
Solana Beach	12,999	13,020	13,189
Vista	58,543	73,935	75,780
Unincorporated	326,505	371,585	381,922
Camp Pendleton	33,576	38,066	38,066
TOTAL	2,300,758	2,546,751	2,602,244
Number of Households	830,032	899,271	911,863
Number of Vehicles	1,625,961	1,759,062	1,777,589
Number of Females	1,127,371	1,247,908	1,275,100

SOURCE: California Department of Finance; Department of Motor Vehicles

APPENDIX E

PUBLICATIONS

REPORTS PREPARED BY THE SANDAG CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION

Reports are listed according to subject matter.

ARJIS

- CJ7** **ARJIS Cost Assessment (1992)** - Presents an assessment of costs for the Automated Regional Justice Information System during FY 1991-92 compared to the prior year. Of particular interest is the impact of changes in the billing structure on member expenditures and utilization for the entire system and individual agencies \$2.50
- CJ34** **ARJIS Effectiveness Study (1992)** - Evaluates the effectiveness of ARJIS in assisting law enforcement to solve crime cases, make arrests, recover stolen property, and access police records. The study addresses the use of ARJIS in all areas of police operations based on a special study conducted in 1991. \$2.50
- CJ8** **ARJIS System Design and Integration (1992)** - 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 in ARJIS member agencies. The purpose of the study is to identify potential areas for ARJIS development and technology which could be incorporated to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system. \$5.00

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

- CJ14** **Guardian Angels: An Assessment of Citizen Response to Crime (1985)** - Summarizes the findings of a nationwide exploratory study conducted to document the activities of the Guardian Angels, a form of citizen crime prevention, and assess their impact upon crime and citizen fear of crime. Funded by the National Institute of Justice, the study is divided into three volumes which may be purchased for \$20.00

They may also be purchased separately as listed.

CJ15 Volume 1 - Executive Summary (\$5.00) - Presents highlights of the research approach, major findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

CJ16 Volume 2 - Technical Report (\$10.00) - Presents detailed information about the results of the two-year study and includes summary tables describing survey and interview responses.

CJ17 Volume 3 - Research Methodology and Data Collection Instruments (\$5.00) - Describes the research approach used in the study and includes all interview and survey questionnaires and other data collection forms.

CJ18 **Community Crime Prevention: What Works? (1979)** - Presents a discussion of effective community crime prevention strategies based upon evaluation of programs run by the San Diego Police and Sheriff's Departments. This study was funded by the State of California. \$1.00

CRIME

CJ2 **Crime in the San Diego Region, 1992 Mid-Year Report (1992)** - Presents crime statistics for the first six months of 1988, 1991, and 1992 for San Diego county in addition to a discussion of the justice system response. The report includes: five-year trends in major reported crimes county-wide and for individual jurisdictions; measures of police performance in solving crimes, return of stolen property, and arresting offenders; adult case dispositions; a review of data on local detention facilities; an in-depth examination of drug use; and a review of research projects conducted by the Criminal Justice Research Division. \$5.00

CJ3 **Crime in the San Diego Region, 1991 Annual Report (1992)** - Reports annual crime statistics for San Diego county and discusses the criminal justice system responses. The analysis includes trends for major reported crimes for the region and individual jurisdictions, measures of police performance in solving crime cases and returning stolen property, demographic characteristics of victims, adult and juvenile arrest case dispositions, population management in local detention facilities, criminal justice expenditures, and special issues. In addition, significant criminal justice legislation is summarized. \$5.00

CJ9 Monthly Arrest and Citation Register Quality Control Study (1985) - Examines arrests and citations reported to BCS to check for accuracy of the information reported (e.g., name, arrest date, disposition). \$2.00

CJ10 Uniform Crime Report Quality Control Study (1984) - Assesses the accuracy and completeness of the crime information reported by the ten municipal law enforcement agencies in San Diego county. \$2.00

DRUGS

CJ13 Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) in San Diego County: Drug Use Patterns of Arrestees (1992) - Summarizes results of voluntary drug testing of adult and juvenile arrestees booked in county detention facilities. This on-going project is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Institute of Justice. \$2.00

CJ11 Multiple Indicators of Drug Abuse: Utilization for Planning and Policymaking (1991) - Identifies measures of drug abuse common to most jurisdictions, provides a descriptive trend analysis, determines gaps and limitations in data sets for planning and policy making, assesses the use and value of the indicators to justice and health practitioners, and develops a statistical model that integrates the indicators. This project was funded by the National Institute of Justice. . . . \$5.00

CJ4 Indicators of Drug Use in San Diego County (1990) - Presents indicators of drug abuse among different segments of the population. The indicators vary with respect to populations measured, time periods, and patterns and intensity of drug use. Drug use indicators from the criminal justice and health care systems are included. A summary of a countywide survey of students is also presented. \$3.00

CJ12 Needs Assessment of Substance Abuse: San Diego County (1990) - Presents historical and current drug-abuse related information to describe the drug problem in San Diego county. The full report is available as a reference. The Executive Summary is available for \$3.00

JAILS

CJ35 Impact of Court-Ordered Capacity Limits on Adult Detention Facilities (1992) - Evaluates the impact of releases to meet Sheriff's jail capacity limits on court appearances and public safety during 1991. \$3.00

- CJ5 Inmate Population Management System (1991)** - Presents the findings and recommendations of a study which addresses factors associated with overcrowding in adult detention facilities within San Diego county. The data examined include trends in the average daily population and rated capacity of local facilities, bookings and releases from custody, average length of stay, and characteristics of inmates which affect housing and release decisions. In addition, the report provides estimates of the number of inmates who could be considered for release to alternative programs in order to maintain jail capacity limits set by the courts. \$5.00

JUVENILES

- CJ19 A Systemwide Approach to Delinquency Prevention (1985)** - Presents results from a two-year assessment of the impact of an Interagency Agreement to provide a consistent, uniform response to juvenile delinquency. Topic areas include the implementation process, the effectiveness in altering youths' behavior, and the degree of coordination between juvenile justice agencies and community based organizations. This study was funded by the State of California. \$2.50
- CJ20 Juvenile Probation Statistical Information System Quality Control Study (1985)** - Outlines problem areas which should be addressed to enhance the accuracy and value of information on juvenile probation. \$2.00
- CJ22 The San Diego Street Youth Program: Final Evaluation (1983)** -Evaluates the impact of a pilot program designed to reduce gang-related crime in the City of San Diego. Project objectives were examined with respect to reducing crime and placing clients in job training and employment. The report also includes client profiles and results of interviews with clients served by the project. This project was funded by the City of San Diego. \$2.50
- CJ21 The Serious Juvenile Offender (1983)** - Examines trends in the juvenile justice processing of youth arrested for serious offenses, presents a profile of the offender, and analyzes prior delinquent history and recidivism behavior over two years. This study was funded by the State of California. . . \$2.50
- CJ23 Ethnic Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System (1982)** - Examines whether a young offender's race or ethnicity is a factor in the critical decisions made by police, probation, and the courts concerning juveniles arrested for serious crimes in San Diego county. Results reported are based upon an analysis of juvenile justice statistics concerning youth involvement in serious delinquent acts, and a case tracking

comparison of 614 White and non-White juveniles from initial contact through final case disposition. The report also contains results of a survey of over 1,000 juvenile justice personnel and service providers. This study was funded by the State of California. \$2.50

CJ24 Juvenile Violence and Gang-Related Crime (1982) - Examines arrests for violent crimes committed by juveniles in San Diego county from 1977 to 1982. The report's findings are based upon analysis of official law enforcement statistics and tracking of 614 juvenile offenders from initial arrest through case disposition. The report also contains results of a survey of over 1,000 juvenile justice personnel and service providers. This study was funded by the State of California. . . \$2.50

CJ26 Evaluation of Child Abuse Unit: San Diego Police Department Executive Summary (1981) - Examines a citywide team approach to prevention and reduction of child abuse using both police and social workers. This study was funded by the State of California. \$2.00

CJ25 Truancy Project Evaluation Final Report (1981) - Examines three anti-truancy projects in secondary schools designed to increase attendance and reduce delinquency. This study was funded by the State of California. \$2.00

POLICE

CJ36 Crack Abatement: Comparison of Drug Control Strategies (1992) - 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 efforts 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. \$5.00

CJ27 Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (1989) - Determines the accuracy and completeness of the information reported by the ten municipal law enforcement agencies in San Diego county. \$2.00

- CJ28 Police Community Relations: A Survey of San Diego Police Officers and A Survey of San Diego Citizens (1986) -**
Analyzes methods for improving police-community relations.
The study was funded by the City of San Diego. . . . \$2.00

UNDOCUMENTED PERSONS

- CJ6 The Impact of Illegal Immigration on the Criminal Justice System (1989) -** 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 85-86. Costs are also assessed for justice processing of undocumented persons in San Diego. This was funded by the National Institute of Justice. \$10.00

MISCELLANEOUS

- CJ1 Needs Assessment: San Diego County Justice System 1987 (1988) -** Assesses the nature and scope of the crime problem and determines the priority needs of adult and juvenile offenders. \$2.00
- CJ37 Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) Quality Control Study (1987) -** Presents the results of a quality control study of 500 cases for possible underreporting and an additional 750 cases to determine the accuracy of data reported in 1984. \$2.50
- CJ29 Needs Assessment: AB90 Justice Legislative Program in San Diego County (1985) -** Identifies priority needs, reviews current services available to address those needs, and provides recommendations to assist in the priority-setting process for FY 1985-86. \$2.50
- CJ30 Crime in Military Housing - San Diego Region (1984) -** Analyzes the crime rates in military communities compared to areas with similar sociodemographic characteristics. The four study areas include Bayview, Chesterton, Gateway, and Murphy Canyon. The report also analyzes perceptions of police and military representatives regarding police influence and response time within the areas. This project was funded by the Department of Defense. \$2.00
- CJ31 Anti-Fencing Strategy, A Regional Perspective (1979) -** Evaluates the anti-fencing efforts of both the San Diego Police and Sheriff's Departments in terms of a regional versus a case-by-case approach. This study was funded by the State of California. \$1.00

- CJ32** **Municipal/Superior Court Consolidation Study, San Diego County (1979)** - Evaluates a court experiment designed to test the feasibility of giving municipal court judges jurisdiction in selected superior court matters. \$2.00
- CJ33** **Volunteers in Probation: Southeast Minority Recruitment Project Evaluation (1977)** - Examines the efforts of a probation program to recruit minorities to provide volunteer services to individuals on probation. This study was funded by the State of California. \$2.50

**SANDAG CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH DIVISION
REPORT ORDER FORM**

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