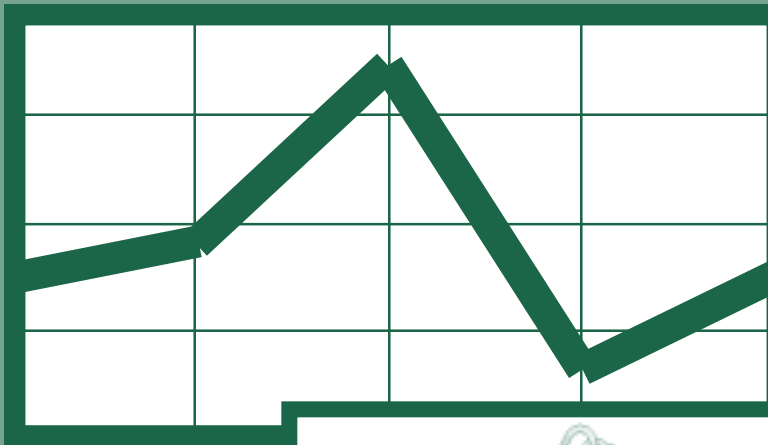


CRIME & DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA

2000



California Department of Justice
Bill Lockyer, Attorney General
Division of Criminal Justice Information Services

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Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis

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CRIMES
ARRESTS
DISPOSITIONS
ADULT CORRECTIONS
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DATA TABLES
APPENDIX

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The role of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center is:

- *To collect, analyze, and report statistical data which provide valid measures of crime and the criminal justice process;*
- *To examine these data on an ongoing basis to better describe crime and the criminal justice system;*
- *To promote the responsible presentation and use of crime statistics.*

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S MESSAGE

After decreasing by 49.7 percent from 1991 to 1999, including the largest ever one-year drop of 14.9 percent in 1999, California's major crime rate increased by 1.0 percent in 2000. The rates of four of the six major crimes increased, while the rates of two decreased. This indicates the absence of a consistent trend in the rates of change of major crimes in 2000.

The rate for Violent Crime offenses remained virtually identical from 1999 to 2000.

Homicide (1.0 percent of violent crimes) increased by 1.7 percent.

Forcible rape (4.6 percent of violent crimes) increased by 2.5 percent.

Robbery (28.6 percent of violent crimes) decreased by 1.0 percent.

Aggravated assault (65.7 percent of violent crimes) increased by 0.2 percent.

The rate for Property Crime offenses increased by 1.5 percent from 1999 to 2000.

Burglary (55.1 percent of property crimes) decreased by 2.0 percent.

Motor Vehicle Theft (44.9 percent of property crimes) increased by 6.1 percent.

Trends in crime, as in the economy and other social phenomena, do not continue unabated indefinitely. The slight increase in the overall crime rate in 2000, after years of steep decreases, suggests that the long period of impressive annual decreases in crime has ended, at least temporarily. Determined efforts are being made to understand why the enormous decline in crime has leveled off and to put into practice policies and procedures which will further the decreases in crime. I will be leading a vigorous and frank dialogue, bringing together the most competent criminal justice researchers and practitioners with leaders



BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

in California's criminal justice community, to translate the best criminal justice research and practice into effective crime-related public policy. Our goal will be to ensure that we work not only harder than ever, but smarter than ever, to combat and control crime.

Obtaining and using new knowledge to further enlighten public policy toward crime is a never-ending process in which we continue to be actively engaged. Crime does not occur by chance. Through determined efforts in crime prevention, detection, and apprehension, as well as in law enforcement and prosecution, we will ensure that a decrease in crime also does not occur by chance. California's citizens deserve no less.

HIGHLIGHTS

CRIMES (See pages 2-23.)

- *The California Crime Index (CCI) rate increased from 898.1 in 1952 to its peak of 3,922.1 in 1980. The CCI has since dropped to 1,780.1 crimes reported per 100,000 population in 2000.* (Source: Table 1.)
- *The CCI rate increased for the first time in nine years. The rate increase was seen in four of the six major offenses with only burglary and robbery rates continuing to decline.* (Source: Table 1.)
- *After seven years of decline, there was virtually no change in the violent crime rate from 1999 to 2000.* (Source: Table 2.)
- *In 2000, homicides increased in rate and number for the first time since 1993.* (Source: Table 1.)

ARRESTS (See pages 26-63.)

- *The 2000 total arrest rate of 5,437.7 per 100,000 population at risk reached an all-time low.* (Source: Table 16.)
- *Since 1995, the rate of juvenile felony arrests decreased 34.4 percent and the rate of juvenile misdemeanor arrests decreased 10.9 percent, while the rate of status offense arrests (truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations) increased 10.9 percent.* (Source: Table 17.)
- *From 1995 to 2000, the homicide arrest rate decreased 44.6 percent. The rate of juvenile arrests for homicide offenses decreased 72.2 percent since 1995.* (Source: Table 22.)
- *Since 1995, the narcotic arrest rate dropped 22.5 percent and the dangerous drug arrest rate decreased 14.6 percent.* (Source: Table 22.)

DISPOSITIONS (See pages 66-75.)

- *In 2000, nearly seven out of ten adult felony arrest dispositions resulted in a conviction.* (Source: Table 39.)
- *Probation with jail continues to be the most frequent sentence given.* (Source: Table 41.)
- *In 2000, 18.9 percent of the adults convicted of violent offenses and 25.8 percent of those convicted of drug offenses were sentenced to state institutions (prison, California Rehabilitation Center, and California Youth Authority).* (Source: Table 41.)

ADULT CORRECTIONS (See pages 78-85.)

- *Since 1995, the rate of adults under state supervision has increased 16.8 percent and the rate of adults under local supervision increased 10.5 percent.* (Source: Table 44.)
- *Local supervision accounted for approximately 60 percent of all adults under supervision throughout the 1995-2000 period.* (Source: Table 44A.)

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