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A Report to the California State Legislature  
Regarding  
The Standard School Crime Reporting Program

AB 2483 (Chapter 1607)  
Penal Code Section 628

For the Year Beginning  
July 1, 1985 and Ending June 30, 1986

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U.S. Department of Justice  
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## Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary.....	1
Introduction.....	3
Findings, Tables, and Discussion.....	4
Recommendations.....	16
Appendices	
A. Sample Reporting Form/DSCR-85.....	19
B. Statewide Totals.....	21
C. Districts Failing to Report Crime Data.....	22

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a summary of data reported by California public school districts in implementing AB 2483 (Chapter 1607) for the school year beginning July 1, 1985 and ending June 30, 1986. In the first reporting period, July 1 through December 31, 1985, 999 out of the 1026 California school districts reported, which represented a 97.4 percent return. In the second reporting period, January 1 through June 30, 1986, 992 out of 1026 districts reported, which represented a 96.7 percent return. The returned school crime data revealed the following:

1. Districts reported a total of 162,734 incidents of crime and violence on school grounds or at school-related events. (See Appendix B for statewide totals.)
2. Of the total incidents reported, 74,700 (46 percent) were crimes against property. The districts reported total losses of \$23,338,028 due to these crimes.
3. Districts reported a total of 60,270 (37 percent) "other" crimes, including acts of violence against students, school personnel, and others on school campuses or at school-related events.
4. Districts reported 27,764 (17 percent) crimes that include incidents of substance/chemical/alcohol abuse, (possession, use or sale thereof) and incidents of possession of guns, knives, explosives, or other items.
5. Of the 15 homicides reported, two involved student victims and one occurred on school grounds in the daytime. The other reported homicides included the discovery of homicide victims on school grounds, although the crime had been committed elsewhere, or homicides committed against adults by adults or unknown assailants in the evening.

## Caveats

We urge that great caution be exercised in making comparisons among counties, districts, categories or population, because this is the first year of the statewide effort to gather data on school crime from a truly divergent school population which contains innumerable variables. The accompanying data comprises the first information available from the crime reporting program. No trends can be inferred because there are no previous data available.

The data may be incomplete since 50 districts failed to report for the first, second or both reporting periods. This lack of reporting occurred despite repeated efforts on the part

of the Department in contacting delinquent districts. Enforcement is a problem because no penalties can be applied against non-reporting districts. A list of the non-reporting districts is in the Appendix. (See Appendix C.)

There is indication that some schools may have underreported the incidence of crime and violence on their campuses to avoid the stigma of being labeled a "high crime campus." For example, a comparison between two large urban districts, both with enrollments of more than 36,000 students and very similar in socio-economic status, shows one district reporting 145 incidents of substance abuse, and the other district reporting only eight incidents. Another nearby large urban elementary district with an enrollment of more than 12,000 students reported no incidents of substance abuse, assaults, assaults with a deadly weapon and sex offenses.

It also appears that there are some initial inconsistencies in reporting data because of the newness of the program and different interpretations of the crime category definitions at the school level. For example, we had numerous telephone and written requests during the first year from school personnel seeking clarification of the definition of the assault category on the report. Although a consistent definition was stated to school site personnel, their questions presented a diverse range of possible interpretations. These inconsistencies should be resolved as the program becomes more established.

#### Recommendations

1. Legislation should be developed to provide sanctions against districts who do not comply with the mandate established by Penal Code sections 628, 628.1, and 628.2.
2. County schools facilities and programs should be required to report the incidence of school crime beginning July 1, 1989.
3. A one-time appropriation of \$30,000 should be made to the Department of Education to evaluate a sample of districts in order to determine the accuracy and consistency of their reporting practices. Also, the Standard School Crime Reporting Program should be added to the Department of Education's Coordinated Compliance Review process, beginning July 1, 1988.
4. An appropriation of \$130,000 should be made to adequately staff the School Crime Reporting Program to ensure timely data collection and analysis.
5. A one-time appropriation of \$50,000 should be made for the purpose of developing a safe school model for the middle grade level.

## INTRODUCTION

In June 1982, 56 percent of California's voters passed the initiative known as the "Victims' Bill of Rights." A section of the initiative [Article I, Section 28(c) of the California Constitution] states that students and staff in California's public schools have the inalienable right to attend school on campuses that are safe, secure, and peaceful.

In 1984 the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 2483 (Chapter 1607). Authored by Assemblyman Larry Stirling, AB 2483 was designed to help personnel in schools and school districts gather school crime data on a systematic basis beginning July 1, 1985.

As envisioned, the implementation of AB 2483 would result in a statewide data collection system that would provide information to schools, districts, local governments, the State Department of Education, and the Legislature regarding school crime. Further, decision makers would "have sufficient data and information about the type and frequency of crime occurring on school campuses to permit development of effective programs and techniques to combat crime on school campuses" (Penal Code Section 628).

AB 2483 required the Department of Education to institute a crime reporting program which would ensure that the following requirements would be met:

1. That California schools and school districts report the incidents of crime committed on school campuses or at school-related events on a semi-annual basis;
2. That the State Department of Education compile the data submitted by districts on a county-by-county and statewide basis and report this information to the Legislature each year for the previous year;
3. That beginning with the second year, the Department evaluate school district crime prevention programs by comparing the numbers and rates of crimes and resulting economic losses for each year against the previous years;
4. And, that the Department supply, upon request, to the county superintendents of schools and each county probation department a summary of that county's district reports and the statewide aggregate data.

## METHODOLOGY USED TO DEVELOP THE PROGRAM AND COLLECT DATA

In November 1984, Superintendent Bill Honig, through the School Climate and Student Support Services Unit of the State Department of Education, assembled a task force of 16 people to assist in developing a procedure and standardized form for reporting crime in California schools. Members of the group represented: (a) districts and counties with experience in compiling school crime statistics, (b) the Attorney General's Office (Bureau of Criminal Statistics and the Crime Prevention Center), (c) school site administrators who had never compiled school crime data, (d) police departments, (e) State staff who worked on previous school crime data collection, and (f) the Legislature (chief consultant responsible for drafting AB 2483).

In early 1985, after the forms were drafted, 15 school districts field tested the forms for a four-week period. The task force reconvened to discuss the field test experiences. Minor changes were made to the form based on field tests, and the form was prepared and submitted for internal approval prior to printing and implementing the reporting program. In addition to the standardized reporting form, the department developed a set of guidelines to assist districts in completing the form for submission.

In May and June of 1985 the department conducted 23 workshops throughout the State for the purpose of introducing the form and guidelines and discussing reporting procedures with school district personnel. Each participant received forms, guidelines, and training during the two-hour sessions. In the latter part of June 1985, sample sets of the form and guidelines were mailed to all districts. During July and August, sufficient forms and guidelines were sent to all districts. In late November and early December of 1985, five additional regional workshops were conducted by the Department of Education to accommodate district personnel or school level representatives who were unable to attend the previous workshops.

As part of the School Crime Reporting Program, Superintendent Honig, in cooperation with the Attorney General's Office, published and disseminated copies of the School Crime Handbook to each elementary and secondary school in California. The handbook, developed in response to AB 2482/Chapter 300, Statutes of 1984, summarizes penal and civil laws that pertain to crime committed on campuses, and is a valuable tool in reporting crime statistics to the Department.

## FINDINGS, TABLES, AND DISCUSSION

### Caveats

We urge that great caution be exercised in making

comparisons among counties, districts, categories or population, because this is the first year of the statewide effort to gather data on school crime from a truly divergent school population which contains innumerable variables. The accompanying data comprises the first information available from the crime reporting program, thus eliminating any trend analysis.

The data summarized and presented in this report may be incomplete since 50 districts failed to report for the first, second or both reporting periods. This lack of reporting occurred despite repeated efforts on the part of the department in contacting delinquent districts. Enforcement is a problem because no penalties can be applied against non-reporting districts. A list of the non-reporting districts is in the Appendix. (See Appendix C.)

There is indication that some schools may have underreported the incidence of crime and violence on their campuses to avoid the stigma of being labeled a "high crime campus." For example, a comparison between two large urban districts, both with enrollments of more than 36,000 students and very similar in socio-economic status, shows one district reporting 145 incidents of substance abuse, and the other district reporting only eight incidents. Another nearby large urban elementary district with an enrollment of more than 12,000 students reported no incidents of substance abuse, assaults, assaults with a deadly weapon and sex offenses.

It also appears that there are some initial inconsistencies in the reporting of data because of the newness of the program and different interpretations of the crime category definitions at the school level. For example, we had numerous telephone and written requests during the first year from school site personnel seeking clarification of the definition of the assault category on the report. Although a consistent definition was stated to school personnel, their questions presented a diverse range of possible interpretations. These inconsistencies should be resolved as the program becomes more established.

### Findings and Tables

Tables 1, 2 and 3 report the incidence of crime for all reporting California schools. Table 1 describes different types of crime against property, Table 2 displays crime against people, and Table 3 displays data for other crimes. The crime figures in these three tables are reported separately for elementary, junior high, and high schools, as well as for institutions such as adult schools, special education facilities, ROP/ROC. The tables also report whether the crime was perpetrated by students or non-students. The perpetrator data are incomplete since school officials were sometimes unable to ascertain who was responsible for the crime, and the instructions direct the districts to report no offender data if they could not identify the



perpetrator(s).

There is no direct relationship between the number of crimes reported and the number of perpetrators reported because (1) more than one person may have committed a single crime, (2) one person may have committed multiple offenses, or, (3) the perpetrator was not identified. The three tables also report the time of day in which the crime was committed. "Daytime" crimes were committed during the period from one hour before school to one hour after; all other crimes are reported for "other times." The last column of Table 1 reports the total dollar loss attributable to each type of property crime.

TABLE 1

SCHOOL CRIME REPORT - JULY 1, 1985 TO JUNE 30, 1986

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY BY TYPE OF INCIDENT, GRADE LEVEL, OFFENDER STATUS, TIME OF OCCURRENCE AND DOLLAR LOSS

Crime report classification	Type of crime	Grade Level				Total	Offender		Time		Total dollar loss
		Elementary	Junior high	High school	Other		Student	Non-student	Day time	Other time	
9 a	Arson	363	319	565	20	1,275	568	287	590	555	\$11,703,203
b	Burglary	4,641	1,913	3,201	458	10,213	3,413	3,358	1,462	7,756	\$2,332,509
c	Theft - Students	1,594	3,412	12,260	145	17,411	12,182	878	13,203	1,708	*
d	Theft from School	2,874	1,839	3,533	532	8,778	3,854	1,928	4,022	14,838	\$1,574,399
e	Vandalism	18,290	6,531	10,634	1,568	37,023	6,860	6,080	7,010	23,738	\$7,727,917
	TOTALS	27,762	14,014	30,193	2,731	74,700	26,077	12,531	26,287	48,595	\$23,338,028

\*Theft from students is not a loss to schools; therefore, dollar loss data is not included.

Table 1 reports crimes against property such as arson, burglary, theft, and vandalism. Criminal incidents are reported separately for each of these crimes and aggregated for all property crimes in the bottom row. The table shows that the most frequent type of property crime in terms of reported incidents was vandalism, with over 37,000 incidents reported. The second largest category, with less than half the number of reported vandalism incidents, was theft from students, with 17,411 incidents reported. The least common property crime was arson, with only 1,275 individual incidents reported. However, arson was the crime responsible for the largest dollar loss in the state, \$11,703,203. Vandalism was responsible for the second largest property loss at \$7,727,917. Overall, California schools reported losses of \$23,338,028 due to school crime in 1985-86.

The "Offender" columns in Table 1 display the number of students and non-students who were accused of the crimes listed. Note that the total number of student offenders was twice the size of the non-student offenders for property crimes. However, the ratio of student to non-student offenders varied sharply by

the type of crime. Students were just as likely as non-students to commit burglaries, 3,413 students versus 3,358 non-students. However, over 90 percent of the "theft from students" was committed by other students. Care should be exercised in interpreting the offender data because students may be more likely than non-students to be identified during or after a crime. The number of non-student offenders may therefore be underrepresented by these figures.

Approximately 75 percent of all vandalism and 75 percent of the "thefts from school" were committed during non-school hours. Arson, though, was just as likely to be committed during school hours as after hours. Since most schools are locked during after-school hours, it seems likely that many of these crimes were accomplished by illegal entry into the school. Therefore, the statistics for "thefts from school" and "burglary" should be examined together, because burglary is defined by the crime reporting form as "unlawful entry to commit theft." It is possible that many of the non-daytime thefts from school may have actually been burglaries and incorrectly classified as "thefts."

Table 1 also provides a detailed breakdown of crime data by school type. The largest number of property crimes were committed in high schools, 30,193, with elementary schools reporting 27,762 incidents and junior highs reporting 14,014 incidents. However, elementary schools represent nearly twice the student population of high schools, so the crime rate per student is lower for the elementary grades than the high school level. (See Table 6 for more data on crime rates per student.)

Table 2, found on page 8, displays data on crimes against people, such as attack, assault, extortion, robbery, sex offenses and homicide. As in Table 1, criminal incidents are reported separately for each of the crime types and aggregated in the bottom row. By far the most frequent crime against people in terms of reported incidents was assault/attack/menace against students, with 50,848 separate incidents reported. This is also the crime category with the most reported incidents of all categories on the Crime Reporting Form. This is not surprising, since this category includes school fights between students. As the "Offender" column indicates, 54,248 of these assaults against students were committed by students, while only 2,724 were committed by non-students. Junior high schools reported most of these assaults, 19,633, with high schools a close second with 17,430. Since junior highs enroll about half the number of students as high schools, the rate of assault against students at junior highs is about twice the rate (per student) of high schools.

Assaults against employees totaled 2,996. About 76 percent of these employee assaults were committed by students, and most were committed during school hours. The more serious attacks, those with a deadly weapon, were less numerous, although 1,827 such attacks were reported. Most of the serious attacks, 1,574,

were against students, although 188 were committed against employees.

TABLE 2  
SCHOOL CRIME REPORT - JULY 1, 1985 TO JUNE 30, 1986  
SCHOOL RELATED CRIMES AGAINST PEOPLE BY TYPE OF INCIDENT, VICTIM,  
GRADE LEVEL, OFFENDER STATUS AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE

Crime report classifi- cation	Type of crime	Grade Level				Total	Offender		Time	
		Elemen- tary	Junior high	High school	Other		Student	Non- student	Day time	Other time
1	Assault/Attack/Menace									
	a. Against students	13,177	19,633	17,430	608	50,848	54,248	2,724	46,088	726
	b. Against employees	814	938	1,130	114	2,996	2,189	669	2,566	165
	c. Against others	170	238	252	22	682	470	214	578	38
	Totals	14,161	20,809	18,812	744	54,526	56,907	3,607	49,232	929
2	Assault/Attack with a Deadly Weapon									
	a. Against students	277	564	704	29	1,574	1,460	128	1,410	66
	b. Against employees	53	70	61	4	188	146	29	150	15
	c. Against others	28	9	23	5	65	21	48	41	19
	Totals	358	643	788	38	1,827	1,627	205	1,601	100
6	Extortion	112	247	125	8	492	457	37	444	7
3	Homicide	11	1	3	0	15	2	13	3	12
5	Robbery	332	368	616	29	1,345	892	254	1,035	163
4	Sex Offenses	600	824	587	54	2,065	1,205	726	1,594	345
	TOTALS	15,574	22,892	20,931	873	60,270	61,090	4,842	53,909	1,556

Table 2 shows that extortion, homicide, robbery and sex offenses were less common than assault. Extortion was fairly rare, with 492 cases reported, most of which were committed by students. One thousand three hundred forty-five robberies were reported, with 892 committed by students. Over 2,000 sex offenses were reported, but sex offenses were not reported separately for students and staff so the extent of the danger of this crime to these two groups cannot be estimated from these data. About 62 percent of the sex offenses were committed by students, and most occurred during school hours. It should be noted that the number of sex offenses may be underreported due to the reluctance of victims to report this type of crime.

Of the 15 homicides reported, two involved students as victims, and one occurred on school grounds in the daytime. The other homicides reported included the discovery of homicide victims on school grounds, although the crime had been committed elsewhere, or homicides committed against adults by adults or unknown assailants in the evening. (See Appendix B.)

TABLE 3  
SCHOOL CRIME REPORT - JULY 1, 1985 TO JUNE 30, 1986  
OTHER CRIMES

Crime report classifi- cation	Type of crime	Grade Level				Total	Offender		Time	
		Elemen- tary	Junior high	High school	Other		Student	Non- student	Day time	Other time
7	Substance Abuse	582	4,265	15,001	348	20,196	18,800	1,123	16,795	1,770
8	Possession of Weapons									
	a. Gun	66	164	262	11	503	430	92	439	26
	b. Knife	806	1,460	1,822	48	4,136	3,523	306	3,641	96
	c. Explosives	272	870	788	19	1,949	1,805	104	1,687	51
	d. Other	216	347	407	10	980	904	82	898	37
	Total	1,360	2,841	3,279	88	7,568	6,662	584	6,665	210
TOTALS		1,942	7,106	18,280	436	27,764	25,462	1,707	23,460	1,980

Table 3 shows incidents of crimes which disrupt school order and are often referred to as "other," such as weapons possession and substance abuse. Substance abuse, as recorded on the Reporting Form, encompasses many different offenses. It can refer to the possession, use, or sale of a controlled substance, or illegal drug, which could include anything from alcohol to heroin. As such, the aggregate numbers here cannot be used as definitive information about the types and severity of substance abuse in schools, but they are useful in defining the scope of the overall substance abuse problem in California schools. Elementary schools reported relatively few incidents of substance abuse, 582; junior high schools reported 4,265 cases, while high schools reported 15,001 incidents. The large majority of these offenses were committed by students, with 18,800 incidents reported for students versus 1,123 for non-students.

Weapons possession was reported by weapon type: guns, knives, bombs/explosives/firecrackers, and others. The largest category reported was knives, with 4,136 possessions reported in the state. Knife possession incidents were more common as a per student rate in junior highs than in high schools, with 1,460 cases in junior high and 1,822 cases in high schools (junior highs have about half the enrollment of high schools). Weapons classified as bombs/explosives/firecrackers were the next most common in student possession, with 1,949 cases reported. This may seem high, but the category does not differentiate the types of weapons grouped in this category, so it is difficult to judge the potential harm of the devices from these figures. There is clearly a difference between possession of a firecracker and a stick of dynamite. Like the possession of knives, bombs/explosives/firecracker possession was higher on a per student basis at the junior high level. Possession of guns was the least commonly reported incident, although the potential for violence from this weapon is perhaps higher than the others. Gun

possession was reported by elementary schools 66 times; there were 164 cases in junior highs, and 762 cases in high schools. Students possessed 6,662 of the 7,568 weapons, with 584 non-students identified as possessing weapons on school grounds.

TABLE 4

SCHOOL CRIME REPORT - JULY 1, 1985 TO JUNE 30, 1986

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS BY MAJOR CRIME CATEGORIES  
PERCENTAGES AND RATES PER 1000 STUDENTS

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Percent of total incidents	Incidents per 1000 students	Percent of crimes committed by students
<u>AGAINST PEOPLE</u>				
Assault, Extortion, Homicide, Robbery, and Sex Offenses	60,270	37%	14.26	93%
<u>AGAINST PROPERTY</u>				
Arson, Burglary, Theft, and Vandalism	74,700	46%	17.67	68%
<u>OTHER CRIME</u>				
Substance Abuse, and Weapons Possession	27,764	17%	6.57	94%
TOTAL CRIMES	162,734	100%	38.50	85%

The data from Tables 1, 2, and 3 are summarized in Table 4. This table displays the total number of incidents for each of the three major crime categories, the percentage of total incidents for each type of crime, the number of incidents per 1,000 students in the state, and the percentage of crimes committed by students as opposed to non-students.

Crimes against property were the most common, representing 46 percent of all incidents of crime reported. Crimes against people were second most common, accounting for 37 percent of the total, while "other" crimes represented only 17 percent of all criminal incidents reported.

The incidents per 1,000 students are provided as a baseline against which future reports can be compared. There were 17.67 incidents of property crimes per 1,000 students throughout the state in 1985-86. Schools reported slightly fewer crimes against people at 14.26 per 1,000 students. "Other" crimes were much less commonly reported at 6.57 per 1,000 students. Overall,

schools reported 38.50 crimes per 1,000 students or one crime for every 26 school children.

The figures in Table 4 for the "Percent of Crimes Committed by Students" were calculated by summing the total number of student and non-student offenders for each of the three major crime categories and dividing this figure by the number of student offenders in each category. While these figures represent an average rate for each major category, it should be noted that this average is strongly affected by any sub-category which represents a large proportion of the total number of incidents. For example, under Property Crimes in Table 1, students committed about 50 percent of the 6,800 burglaries, but students committed 92 percent of the 13,000 "thefts from students." The average of the two crime categories would be more heavily weighted towards 92 percent since "thefts from students" represents more total incidents. Crimes against people and "other" crimes were very likely to be committed by students, 93 percent and 94 percent, respectively; while only 68 percent of the property crimes were reported as committed by students.

Table 5, found on page 12, contains incidents of crime per 1,000 students for all counties for the three major crime categories. The counties are ranked by "Total Crime per 1,000 Students" from the lowest number of total crimes per student to the highest. Note that the three sub-categories of crime types are not ranked and vary significantly among counties with similar total crime. Therefore, there may be large differences in the types of crime which contribute to the total crime figure in each county. For example, both Nevada and San Diego counties reported about 30 total crimes per 1,000 students. However, Nevada reported nearly half the number of crimes against people, 5.2, as did San Diego who reported 9.7. Conversely, Nevada County reported nearly twice the number of "other" crimes as San Diego, 10.7 vs. 4.6, respectively.

Tehama, Inyo, Mono, Amador and Orange counties were the five counties with the lowest overall crime rates, in the range of 7 to 24 crimes per 1,000 students. Lassen, Yuba, Alpine, Stanislaus, and Colusa counties had the highest rates, ranging from 74 to 95 crimes per 1,000 students. About two-thirds of the counties reported total crime rates between 29.1 and 64.7 incidents per 1,000 students.

There is very little relationship between county student enrollment and total crime rates; the correlation coefficient between these two factors is 0.16. These data apparently contradict the common belief that districts in larger, urban counties have higher crime rates than rural counties with smaller student enrollments. However, as noted in the caveats, the data may have been reported inaccurately by some districts. Some smaller districts in rural counties may be more accurately reporting crime while larger districts in urban counties may be underreporting criminal incidents. If criminal activity is

TABLE 5

SCHOOL CRIME REPORT - JULY 1, 1985 TO JUNE 30, 1986  
 CRIMES PER 1,000 STUDENTS FOR ALL COUNTIES  
 RANKED IN ASCENDING ORDER BY TOTAL CRIMES PER 1,000 STUDENTS

County	Student Enrollment	Crimes Against People	Crimes Against Property	Other Crimes	Total Crime
Tehama	7,886	0.1	5.6	1.6	7.3
Inyo	2,512	1.6	10.7	7.6	19.9
Mono	1,229	0.7	9.0	11.4	21.1
Amador	13,509	7.4	9.4	6.0	22.8
Orange	333,404	4.9	14.2	4.7	23.8
Modoc	1,900	10.5	12.1	2.1	24.7
San Luis Obispo	24,446	6.5	12.0	6.9	25.4
Los Angeles	1,269,877	7.9	15.2	4.0	27.1
Marin	25,468	7.8	16.5	5.6	29.7
Nevada	9,677	5.2	14.3	10.7	30.2
San Diego	303,723	9.7	16.1	4.6	30.4
San Francisco	64,734	13.9	14.5	3.7	32.1
Santa Cruz	34,436	10.6	12.3	9.4	32.3
Sonoma	61,868	9.7	16.2	7.8	33.7
Del Norte	3,469	2.6	19.9	12.0	34.5
Santa Clara	254,914	10.8	17.7	6.6	35.1
Sutter	10,442	11.3	16.6	7.9	35.7
Monterey	51,623	16.0	12.7	7.3	36.0
San Joaquin	79,291	17.4	13.1	7.9	38.4
Plumas	3,560	11.5	24.4	2.8	38.7
Napa	13,678	10.2	25.5	13.3	39.0
Mariposa	2,038	10.3	8.3	21.1	39.7
Merced	23,779	20.0	13.7	7.3	41.0
Siskiyou	7,737	14.7	18.7	7.9	41.3
Imperial	23,836	20.7	15.4	5.6	41.7
Ventura	105,012	17.5	19.0	6.1	42.6
Fresno	117,551	16.4	18.2	8.6	43.2
Santa Barbara	45,923	16.2	22.1	6.1	44.4
Madera	15,808	23.0	15.7	7.5	46.2
Placer	24,816	21.8	16.5	8.6	46.9
Alameda	175,310	17.9	21.0	8.2	47.0
Solano	42,475	22.4	16.4	8.2	47.0
Contra Costa	113,220	22.8	18.0	7.8	48.6
Shasta	23,028	16.3	19.6	13.0	48.9
Kings	16,858	19.1	22.6	7.4	49.1
Tuolumne	6,324	16.0	23.2	10.6	49.8
El Dorado	18,140	19.5	18.2	12.3	50.0
Riverside	145,187	24.5	14.8	10.9	50.2
San Mateo	74,888	8.1	35.7	7.4	51.2
Mendocino	13,805	18.5	20.1	12.8	51.4
Butte	23,677	17.8	23.5	11.7	53.0
Lake	7,295	17.3	24.9	11.1	53.3
San Bernardino	201,056	26.0	19.3	10.6	55.7
Glenn	4,695	24.3	26.2	9.4	59.8
Calaveras	4,165	8.2	36.7	15.6	60.5
Humboldt	17,761	18.9	27.7	16.4	63.0
Kern	92,834	37.2	18.2	7.8	63.2
Tulare	57,614	29.0	25.0	10.0	64.0
Sierra	705	19.8	22.7	22.7	65.2
Sacramento	148,231	28.9	27.5	9.2	65.6
Yolo	18,102	29.8	24.4	11.4	65.6
Trinity	2,226	9.4	45.8	12.6	67.8
San Benito	5,891	35.2	28.7	6.3	70.2
Colusa	2,957	42.6	16.6	15.1	74.3
Stanislaus	58,818	30.4	38.2	9.1	77.7
Alpine	164	0	0	79.3	79.3
Yuba	10,384	55.3	17.6	16.8	89.7
Lassen	4,401	33.4	43.2	18.3	94.4

somewhat rare in smaller districts it is likely to draw attention and be recorded on the School Crime Reporting Form. In a larger school or district, it is difficult for one person to be aware of all criminal activity in the many categories required by the reporting form, resulting in what may be underreporting. Some of the inconsistencies in the data suggest that incorrect reporting may be a serious problem. For example, urban San Francisco County reports 3.7 incidents per 1,000 students of "other" crime (about 75 percent of which is substance abuse). San Mateo, also an urban county with nearly the same enrollment, reported twice the amount of "other" crime. The largest county, Los Angeles, reported only four "other" incidents per 1,000 students while nearby Riverside County (with the seventh largest enrollment in the state) reported nearly three times that number.

The use of the "Crimes per 1,000 Students" statistics, while useful for comparing counties, should be treated with caution when very small counties are concerned. For example, Tehama and San Benito counties have nearly the same enrollment, yet rural Tehama reported only 7.3 crimes per 1,000 students while rural San Benito reported ten times that amount, 70.2 incidents per 1,000 students. The problem is that relatively small changes in the number of reported incidents can have a dramatic effect on the "Crimes per 1,000 Students" figure in small counties. If Tehama had reported just 100 more incidents, their overall rate would increase from 7.3 to 20.0. Yet, a change of 100 incidents for Ventura County, enrollment of 105,012, would yield an increase of only one incident per 1,000 students. In summary, the "Incidents per 1,000 Students" figure in small counties is much more sensitive to minor reporting errors than in larger districts.

Table 6, found on pages 14 and 15, presents school crime data for all California counties in nine major crime categories. Also included in the table are dollar loss figures attributable to property crimes such as arson, burglary and vandalism. Caution should be exercised in using Table 6 to make comparisons among counties. It is difficult to evaluate differences in the rate of crimes or dollar loss without accounting for differences in student enrollment among counties.<sup>1</sup>

Table 6 is most useful as a reference for examining individual county school crime rates in specific categories such as assault, homicide, robbery, and substance abuse.

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<sup>1</sup> "Student Enrollment" as defined in Table 6 refers only to the population of students in districts which completed and returned annual school crime reports.



T A B L E 6

School Crime Report - July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986  
 Summary by Counties  
 Ranked in Descending Order by Total Crimes Reported

RANK	COUNTY NAME	ENROLLMENT	ASSAULT/ ATTACK MENACE	ASSAULT/ ATTACK WITH A WEAPON	HOMICIDE	SEX OFFENSES	ROBBERY	EXTORTION	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	WEAPONS	PROPERTY CRIMES	TOTALS	DOLLAR LOSS
1	Los Angeles	1,269,877	8,360	562	4	599	429	75	3,460	1,687	19,332	34,508	\$11,564,719
2	San Bernardino	201,056	4,967	79	2	105	45	31	1,402	700	3,887	11,218	\$400,536
3	Sacramento	148,231	4,085	43	0	73	49	41	947	415	4,077	9,730	\$275,376
4	San Diego	303,723	2,597	98	1	103	122	29	965	442	4,895	9,252	\$1,034,491
5	Santa Clara	254,914	2,356	137	0	178	48	32	1,316	377	4,509	8,953	\$3,608,653
6	Alameda	175,310	2,765	118	5	110	106	26	966	466	3,682	8,244	\$483,753
7	Orange	333,404	1,448	43	0	99	36	19	1,196	371	4,742	7,954	\$649,854
8	Riverside	145,187	3,303	61	0	143	26	25	1,135	450	2,157	7,300	\$293,392
9	Kern	92,834	3,315	48	0	40	22	26	532	190	1,699	5,872	\$201,450
10	Contra Costa	113,220	2,351	41	0	52	121	18	660	224	2,038	5,505	\$1,611,383
11	Fresno	117,551	1,738	37	1	97	35	16	792	224	2,139	5,079	\$167,793
12	Stanislaus	58,818	1,725	23	0	30	8	4	391	147	2,247	4,575	\$103,182
13	Ventura	105,012	1,705	72	0	37	22	11	479	165	1,992	4,483	\$201,832
14	San Mateo	74,888	458	83	0	41	17	14	428	123	2,677	3,841	\$156,569
15	Tulare	57,614	1,582	40	1	21	17	7	469	112	1,439	3,688	\$96,221
16	San Joaquin	79,291	1,291	30	0	33	22	6	489	135	1,045	3,051	\$165,275
17	Sonoma	61,868	571	11	0	4	12	11	384	96	1,001	2,090	\$261,013
18	San Francisco	64,734	668	56	0	45	111	23	110	127	938	2,078	\$109,043
19	Santa Barbara	45,923	704	3	0	29	1	9	207	75	1,011	2,039	\$110,101
20	Solano	42,475	870	20	0	29	16	15	244	105	698	1,997	\$61,155
21	Monterey	51,623	793	11	0	13	8	3	328	49	654	1,859	\$44,356
22	Merced	32,779	606	15	3	18	10	7	167	73	451	1,347	\$141,015
23	Butte	23,677	397	9	0	9	5	2	237	41	556	1,256	\$64,879
24	Yolo	18,102	515	2	0	8	5	11	162	45	441	1,189	\$37,471
25	Placer	24,816	523	10	0	5	3	0	176	38	409	1,164	\$547,259
26	Shasta	23,028	342	9	0	12	8	4	217	83	452	1,127	\$29,702
27	Humboldt	17,761	314	16	0	5	0	0	253	39	493	1,120	\$44,919
28	Santa Cruz	34,436	331	16	0	11	5	1	283	41	425	1,113	\$58,542
29	Imperial	23,836	471	10	0	9	1	3	93	41	367	995	\$102,991
30	Yuba	10,384	562	8	0	3	1	1	135	39	183	932	\$85,054
31	El Dorado	18,140	315	29	0	4	4	2	173	51	330	908	\$29,180
32	Kings	16,858	300	9	0	9	0	4	84	40	382	828	\$18,135
33	Marin	25,468	172	16	0	8	2	1	115	24	419	757	\$52,059
34	Madera	15,808	337	4	0	13	9	0	94	24	250	731	\$26,887

RANK	COUNTY NAME	ENROLLMENT	ASSAULT/	ASSAULT/	HOMICIDE	SEX	ROBBERY	EXTORTION	SUBSTANCE	WEAPONS	PROPERTY	TOTALS	DOLLAR
			ATTACK	ATTACK					ABUSE		CRIMES		LOSS
			MENACE	WITH A		OFFENSES							
				WEAPON									
35	Mendocino	13,805	225	20	0	6	2	3	149	27	278	710	\$17,003
36	San Luis Obispo	24,446	124	8	0	17	5	6	145	23	294	622	\$37,451
37	Napa	13,678	134	0	0	4	1	1	126	56	212	534	\$19,434
38	Lassen	4,401	135	3	0	7	1	1	75	6	190	418	\$11,890
39	San Benito	5,891	208	0	0	0	0	0	13	24	169	414	\$23,834
40	Lake	7,295	115	7	0	3	0	1	66	15	182	389	\$241,249
41	Sutter	10,442	113	4	0	1	0	0	55	27	173	373	\$25,187
42	Siskiyou	7,737	101	3	0	8	2	0	38	23	145	320	\$33,339
43	Tuolumne	6,324	92	0	0	8	1	0	47	20	147	315	\$7,770
44	Nevada	9,677	45	1	0	4	0	0	91	13	139	293	\$9,470
45	Glenn	4,695	105	2	0	7	0	0	36	8	123	281	\$8,179
46	Calaveras	4,165	33	0	0	1	0	0	48	17	153	252	\$21,083
47	Colusa	2,957	122	3	1	0	0	0	34	11	49	220	\$9,049
48	Trinity	2,226	18	2	0	0	1	0	27	1	102	151	\$3,779
49	Plumas	3,560	36	0	0	3	0	2	6	4	87	138	\$5,595
50	Del Norte	3,469	8	0	0	1	0	0	34	8	69	120	\$9,119
51	Mariposa	2,038	16	5	0	0	0	0	33	10	17	81	\$1,215
52	Amador	3,509	24	0	0	0	2	0	20	1	33	80	\$1,297
53	Tehama	7,886	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	44	58	\$6,434
54	Inyo	2,512	2	0	0	0	1	1	12	7	27	50	\$579
55	Modoc	1,900	18	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	23	47	\$2,301
56	Sierra	705	14	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	46	\$2,411
57	Mono	1,229	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	5	11	26	\$2,120
58	Alpine	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	13	0
State Totals		4,227,357	54,526	1,827	15	2,065	1,345	492	20,196	7,568	74,700	162,734	\$23,338,028

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Penal Code Section 628.2 directs school districts to submit school crime data to the State Department of Education twice a year for each school year. It does not, however, provide for any sanctions or penalties for those districts who do not submit the data. As a result of this, twenty-seven districts did not report in the first reporting period, and 34 districts did not report in the second reporting period. Eleven of the non-reporting districts did not report in either reporting period.

It is recommended that legislation be introduced which would provide sanctions directed against those districts who do not comply with this mandate.

2. When AB 2483 (Chapter 1607) was enacted, facilities and programs under the auspices of the 58 county superintendents of schools were inadvertently omitted. Programs conducted by counties include but are not limited to: juvenile court schools, special education programs, camps, day care centers, and schools for performing arts.

It is recommended that legislation be introduced to phase in county schools facilities and programs effective July 1, 1989, and that their data be displayed separately from district data.

3. Underreporting, over reporting and inconsistencies in the data received suggests that there may be inaccuracies in the way districts are reporting school crime.

It is recommended that a one-time appropriation of \$30,000 be made for the Department of Education to conduct a study to evaluate a sample of districts in order to determine the accuracy and consistency of their reporting practices in the 1987-88 reporting year.

In addition, it is recommended that consideration be given to including the Standard School Crime Reporting Program into the Coordinated Compliance Review process starting July 1988. This would ensure that districts' school crime reporting process would be reviewed once every three years.

4. AB 2483 (Chapter 1607) provided a one-time appropriation of \$40,000 to develop the School Crime Reporting Program. Those funds were expended to design, print, and distribute the reporting forms and procedures and to provide initial training to districts for implementation of the program in 1985-86. The 1987-88 State Budget appropriates \$17,000 in General Fund monies to continue this activity. However, this amount is not adequate for ongoing program operation. The costs for one year to (1) access and use the crime data base on a mainframe computer, (2) print and distribute the necessary crime forms to all school

districts, and (3) train school district personnel to accurately report data (a necessary yearly process due to the turnover in school personnel) exceed \$75,000. This dollar figure reflects only the mechanics of program operation and does not reflect the growing need for personnel time required to provide the trend analysis required after the first year of operation and to respond to the numerous requests for information and reports. Personnel costs and the necessary indirect expenses for this work increase the need by an additional \$55,000.

It is recommended that \$130,000 be appropriated. This amount would provide for a full-time consultant and 0.3 of a person year for temporary help. Seventy-five thousand dollars would be used for operations and \$55,000 for personnel costs.

Approval of this request would enable the State Department of Education to fully implement the Standard School Crime Reporting Program with the following activities:

- o Continued analysis of school crime data and development of mandated reports to the Legislature, county probation, county offices of education, the press, and the public. Reports will indicate the incidence of various types of crime, dollar losses to reporting agencies, and trends of school crime throughout the state.
- o Continued training of personnel from school districts and county offices of education on crime reporting procedures. A minimum of ten workshops will be conducted in various regions of the state at the beginning of each school year to assure consistent reporting by all school districts and county offices of education.
- o Identification and validation of effective school crime prevention strategies and provide training at least on an annual basis to school districts and county offices of education on methods to implement the strategies.
- o Development of a School Crime Reporting Cadre of at least ten members with school district expertise in crime reporting to provide technical assistance to other school district and county office of education personnel in completing accurately the reporting requirements.
- o Management of data through the Teale Data Center. Data that has been entered into a personal computer will be stored in a mainframe computer at the Center. In addition, the Center will use the school crime raw data stored on the mainframe computer to develop semiannual summaries of the data, calculate the annual totals for

each district, and calculate trends in school crime data. The information from the Teale Center will be used by State Department of Education staff to develop mandated reports and crime prevention programs.

These proposed activities are essential minimums to the School Crime Reporting program. If students are to learn and achieve academically and to develop personally and socially in a safe and orderly environment, schools and districts must assess accurately the extent of crime and violence on their school campuses and then develop appropriate prevention strategies. When campuses are safe and orderly, students and staff can work productively toward important outcomes, such as academic learning, personal and social development, and curriculum improvement.

5. Superintendent Honig and the Department of Education have placed a high priority on renewal and reform of middle grade education in the schools of California. The first prerequisite of this thrust has to be that reform can only occur on school campuses that are safe, secure, and peaceful. This first report on school crime provides some very hard evidence that there is more crime and violence in the middle grades than anywhere else (assaults-extortion, sex offenses, etc.).

With this in mind, it is recommended that \$50,000 be appropriated on a one-time basis to develop a safe school model at the middle grade level for wide dissemination. Activities developed in establishing this model could include conflict management, peer counseling, improving self-esteem, programs that improve overall school climate, and explicit strategies that lead to conflict resolution on troubled middle grade campuses.

**Standard School Crime Reporting Form**For Reporting Number of Incidents of Crime and Violence on School  
Grounds or in School Programs and Activities**School District Summary**Pursuant to *Penal Code* Section 628

(See the reverse side of this page for instructions and definitions.)

County Code	District Code

Refer to California Public School Directory for code numbers.

Return completed form to  
California State Department of Education  
Office of School Climate  
721 Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, CA 95814-4785

School district	Reporting period (Check one.) <input type="checkbox"/> July 1—December 31 <input type="checkbox"/> January 1—June 30					District enrollment (Report the total district enrollment as of CSEDS' Information Day during the third week in October.)				
Crime classification, by violate, type, or weapon involved	Number of incidents, by location Report data in the appropriate column in accordance with your school's designation established by governing board resolution					Number of offenders, by student status		Number of incidents, by time of occurrence		Total dollar loss to district, by type of crime
	Elementary school	Middle/ intermediate/ junior high school	High school	Other (Adult school, special educa- tion facility, ROP/ROC, etc.)	Total number of incidents	Student (Person enrolled in the school reporting the crime)	Nonstudent (Person not en- rolled in the school reporting the crime)	Daytime (From 1 hour be- fore to 1 hour after board- approved school day)	Other time (Evenings, weekends, holidays)	
1. Assault/attack/menace										
a. Against students										
b. Against employees										
c. Against others (Identify.)										
2. Assault/attack with a deadly weapon										
a. Against students										
b. Against employees										
c. Against others (Identify.)										
3. Homicide										
4. Sex offenses										
a. Misdemeanors (e.g., indecent exposure, obscene phone call)										
b. Felonies (e.g., rape, sodomy, child molestation)										
5. Robbery										
6. Extortion										
7. Substance/chemical/alcohol abuse (Possession, use, or sale)										
8. Possession of weapons										
a. Gun										
b. Knife										
c. Bomb/explosive/firecracker										
d. Other (Identify.)										
9. Property crimes										
a. Arson										
b. Burglary (breaking and enter- ing with intent to steal)										
c. Theft from students (unlaw- ful taking of property)										
d. Theft from school										
e. Vandalism										
f. Other (Identify.)										
10. Other (Identify.)										
a.										
b.										
c.										
d.										

Explanatory comments

Certification: I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the data contained in this form are true, accurate, and complete.

Signature of district superintendent or designee:

Date:

Contact person:

Telephone:

Distribution: Return original to the State Department of Education. Retain copy for district files.

# Instructions for Completing Form DSCR-85

The information requested on this form is required by *Penal Code* Section 628 (Assembly Bill 2483/Chapter 1607, Statutes of 1984), which calls for the collection of data about incidents related to school crimes. The intent of the Legislature is to ensure that schools, school districts, local governments, and the Legislature have sufficient data and information about the types and frequencies of crimes occurring on public school campuses and at school-sponsored activities to permit the development of effective programs and techniques to combat such crimes.

## Completion of the Form

Report information about crimes committed against individuals or property on school grounds or at school-sponsored events. Include incidents reported to school authorities or to law enforcement agencies. All data reported should be based on incidents occurring during the period of the report. Return the district summary of the Standard School Crime Reporting Form (Form DSCR-85) to the State Department of Education by February 1 for the reporting period July 1 through December 31 and by August 1 for the reporting period January 1 through June 30. Send the form to California State Department of Education, Office of School Climate, 721 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814-4785.

In completing Form DSCR-85, enter the number of incidents, by location; number of offenders, by student status; and number of incidents, by time of occurrence, for the various categories indicated. Report the total number of incidents of each crime classification in the "total" column. Report for property crimes only the total dollar losses to the district, regardless of any restitution or insurance reimbursement.

## Definitions of Crime Classifications

Use the following definitions of crime classifications in completing this form:

### 1. Assault/attack/menace

- Assault* is defined as "an unlawful attempt, coupled with a present ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another." (*Penal Code* Section 240)
- Attack* (battery) is the "willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another." (*Penal Code* Section 242)
- Menace* is an act performed in a threatening manner or done to show intention of harm. (Refer to *Education Code* Section 44014.)

### 2. Assault/attack with a deadly weapon

Assaults or attacks with a deadly weapon are defined as acts or attempted acts by one person on another with the intent to kill, maim, or inflict severe bodily injury with the use of such items as firearms; knives or other cutting instruments; clubs; bricks; bicycle chains; nunchakus; bottles; explosives; acids; fire; and bodily parts, such as hands, fists, and feet. (Note: Crimes involving hands, fists, and feet should be included in this category if their use results in serious injury requiring medical care by a health practitioner.)

### 3. Homicide

Homicide is the killing of a person by another person.

### 4. Sex offenses

Sex offenses include an act or attempted act initiated by a person against the chastity, common decency, morals, and the like of another person and accompanied by threat, fear, or danger. The offenses listed on the form are distinguished by severity of punishment; that is, felony vs. misdemeanor. (Refer to *Penal Code* sections 261, 286, 288, and 647a.)

### 5. Robbery

Robbery is defined as the "taking of property in possession of another, from his person or immediate presence and against his will, accomplished by means of force or fear." (*Penal Code* Section 211)

### 6. Extortion

Extortion is defined as obtaining or attempting to obtain property from another person, with that person's consent, through the wrongful use of force or fear. Usually, extortion does not involve the element of immediate danger inherent in robbery. (Refer to *Penal Code* sections 518 and 519.)

### 7. Substance/chemical/alcohol abuse

Substance/chemical/alcohol abuse refers to the possession, use, or sale of any chemical, alcoholic, or intoxicating substance. Do *not* report the unauthorized use of tobacco in this category. Report such incidents in Classification 10, "Other."

### 8. Possession of weapons

Possession of weapons includes the unauthorized presence or use of dangerous weapons, which include, but are not limited to, all kinds of guns, knives, bombs, explosives, and firecrackers. Do *not* report *bomb threats* in this classification; report such threats in Classification 10, "Other."

### 9. Property crimes

Property crimes include arson, burglary, theft, and vandalism, as defined below:

- Arson* means the malicious burning of or attempt to burn property belonging to another, regardless of the value of the property.
- Burglary* is defined as any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft, even though force may not have been used to gain entry. This classification also includes attempted burglary. (Refer to *Penal Code* Section 459.)
- Theft* (larceny) is defined as the taking and carrying away of property belonging to another with intent to deprive the rightful owner of its use, regardless of the value of the property. This classification also includes attempted theft.
- Vandalism* (to school or private property) is defined as the intentional defacing or destroying of school property or another person's property.

### 10. Other

Report the incidence of any other crime in this category, such as bomb threats, trespassing, and loitering.

## Submittal of Form DSCR-85

Districts are to compile the data submitted by the schools and send the aggregated data on Form DSCR-85 to the State Department of Education in accordance with the following schedule:

- For the reporting period July 1—December 31, the district's Form DSCR-85 should be received by the Department no later than the following February 1.
- For the reporting period January 1—June 30, the district's Form DSCR-85 should be received by the Department no later than the following August 1.

Completed forms should be forwarded to:

California State Department of Education  
Office of School Climate  
721 Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, CA 95814-4785

# APPENDIX B

## SCHOOL CRIME REPORTING

### STATEWIDE TOTALS

JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986

ENROLLMENT: 4,227,357

Crime classification	Number of incidents, by location					Offender by student status		No. of incidents by occurrence		Total dollar loss to district by crime
	Elementary	Junior high	High school	Other	Total	Student	Non-student	Day time	Other time	
1. Assault/attack/menace										
A. Against students	13,177	19,633	17,430	608	50,848	54,248	2,724	46,088	726	
B. Against employees	814	938	1,130	114	2,996	2,189	669	2,566	165	
C. Against others	170	238	252	22	682	470	214	578	38	
Totals	14,161	20,809	18,812	744	54,526	56,907	3,607	49,232	929	
2. Assault/attack/weapon										
A. Against students	277	564	704	29	1,574	1,460	128	1,420	66	
B. Against employees	53	70	61	4	188	146	29	150	15	
C. Against others	28	9	23	5	65	21	48	41	19	
Totals	358	643	788	38	1,827	1,627	205	1,611	100	
3. Homicide	11	1	3	0	15	2	13	3	12	
4. Sex Offenses	600	824	587	54	2,065	1,205	726	1,594	345	
5. Robbery	332	368	616	29	1,345	892	254	1,035	163	
6. Extortion	112	247	125	8	492	457	37	444	7	
7. Substance abuse	582	4,265	15,001	348	20,196	18,800	1,123	16,795	1,770	
8. Possession of weapons										
A. Gun	66	164	262	11	503	430	92	439	26	
B. Knife	806	1,460	1,822	48	4,136	3,523	306	3,641	96	
C. Explosives	272	870	788	19	1,949	1,805	104	1,687	51	
D. Other	216	347	407	10	980	904	82	898	37	
Totals	1,360	2,841	3,279	88	7,568	6,662	584	6,665	210	
9. Property crimes										
A. Arson	363	319	565	28	1,275	568	287	590	555	\$11,703,203
B. Burglary	4,641	1,913	3,201	458	10,213	3,413	3,358	1,462	7,756	\$ 2,332,509
C. Theft from students	1,594	3,412	12,260	145	17,411	12,182	878	13,203	1,708	*
D. Theft from school	2,874	1,839	3,533	532	8,778	3,854	1,928	4,022	14,838	\$ 1,574,399
E. Vandalism	18,290	6,531	10,634	1,568	37,023	6,060	6,080	7,010	23,738	\$ 7,727,917
Totals	27,762	14,014	30,193	2,731	74,700	26,877	12,531	26,287	48,595	\$23,338,028
					162,734					

\*Theft from students is not a loss to schools; therefore, dollar loss data is not included.



# APPENDIX C

## SCHOOL CRIME REPORT - JULY 1, 1985 TO JUNE 30, 1986 DISTRICTS FAILING TO REPORT CRIME DATA - 1985/86

COUNTY	DISTRICT	ADA	MISSING REPORTS		
			1ST	2ND	BOTH
Alameda	Emery Unified	475	X		
Contra Costa	Oakley Union Elementary	1,400		X	
Fresno	Burrell Union Elementary	138		X	
	Kingsburg Joint Union Elementary	720	X	X	X
	Oro Loma Elementary	220	X		
	Raisin City Elementary	295		X	
Glenn	Hamilton Union Elementary	365	X		
Imperial	Central Union High	3,621		X	
Kern	Fairfax Elementary	940		X	
Marin	Dixie Elementary	1,085	X		
	Kentfield Elementary	600	X	X	X
	Laguna Joint Elementary	23	X		
Merced	El Nido Elementary	151	X		
Modoc	Surprise Valley Joint Unified	219		X	
Monterey	North Monterey County Unified	4,717		X	
Napa	Howell Mountain Elementary	140		X	
Nevada	Ready Springs Union Elementary	370		X	
Placer	Ackerman Elementary	283	X		
	Emigrant Gap Elementary	14	X		
Riverside	Val Verde Elementary	1,150		X	
Sacramento	Center Unified	2,350	X	X	X
San Bernardino	Baker Valley Unified	250		X	
	Lucerne Valley Union Elementary	501	X	X	X
	Oro Grande Elementary	115	X		
San Diego	Bonsall Union Elementary	690	X		
	Carlsbad Unified	5,046	X		
	Grossmont Union High	19,860	X	X	X

COUNTY	DISTRICT	ADA	MISSING REPORTS		
			1ST	2ND	BOTH
San Mateo	Ravenswood City Elementary	3,230		X	
Santa Barbara	Bonita Elementary	60	X	X	X
	Los Alamos Elementary	130	X	X	X
	Solvang Elementary	365		X	
Santa Clara	Montebello Elementary	32	X	X	X
Shasta	Grant Elementary	300	X		
Sonoma	Harmony Union Elementary	400	X	X	X
	Horicon Elementary	90		X	
Stanislaus	Shiloh Elementary	95		X	
Sutter	Marcum-Illinois Union Elementary	115		X	
	Nuestro Elementary	72	X		
Tehama	Antelope Elementary	427		X	
	Corning Union Elementary	1,195		X	
	Evergreen Union Elementary	569		X	
	Manton Joint Union Elementary	68		X	
	Mineral Elementary	25		X	
	Red Bluff Union Elementary	1,796		X	
Tulare	Buena Vista Elementary	110		X	
	Ducor Union Elementary	215	X		
	Sequoia Union Elementary	235	X		
	Stone Coral Elementary	105	X		
	Waukena Joint Union Elementary	180	X	X	X
	Woodlake Union Elementary	1,250	X	X	X
			27	34	11