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# CRIME

## IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

# 1992

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**March, 1993**

**San Diego**



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# ABSTRACT

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

The 1992 annual report presents crime trends for the entire county and individual jurisdictions. The discussion on the system response to crime includes: measures of police performance in solving crimes and returning stolen property; adult criminal case filings; probation case dispositions; statistics on the population in detention facilities; and the cost of operating the criminal justice system. A special feature of this report is a presentation of findings from the SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division study of youth gangs. In addition, data are included on traffic accidents and drug use among arrestees. Finally, crime-related legislation enacted in 1992 is summarized.

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

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# SUMMARY

# SUMMARY

Though the number of violent crimes reported to local law enforcement agencies has steadily increased since 1983, the rate of violence stabilized in 1992 (9.7 crimes per 1,000 residents in 1991 *and* 1992). The property crime rate rose fairly steadily from 1984 until 1990, when it began to decline.

This report examines crime trends for 1988, 1991, and 1992, with a discussion of the criminal justice response, drug use and crime, traffic accidents, and recent legislation enacted in the state. Preliminary findings from an assessment of intake and screening procedures at juvenile hall are also discussed. In addition, detailed information from SANDAG research on youth gangs in San Diego county is presented. All of this information should be helpful as local policymakers plan for the future.

## CRIME IN THE REGION

- Since 1983, the regional crime rate increased 14%, from 57.6 crimes per 1,000 residents to 65.7 in 1992. The violent and property crime rates also increased during this time frame, though the property crime rate began to decline in 1990. The rise in violence began in 1986, the same year that the California legislature mandated the reporting of domestic violence incidents by law enforcement. Since domestic violence incidents are included in aggravated assault data, an increase in aggravated assaults would suggest this relationship between the legislation and rise in the reporting of violence. The *number* of aggravated assaults increased from 10,831 in 1988 to 15,419 (42%).
- Between 1991 and 1992, the FBI Index crime rate dropped 4%, from 68.2 to 65.7. This decrease is due to a 4% reduction in the property crime rate. After six years of an increasing rate of violence in San Diego county, the violent crime rate remained constant at 9.7 crimes per 1,000 residents. This is related to the rise in the population, as the number of violent crimes increased.
- The majority of offenses reported to local law enforcement were property-related (85%), just over half (53%) of which were classified as larceny theft. Of the violent crimes reported, aggravated assaults constituted the largest category (61%).
- Approximately 20 FBI Index crimes were reported per hour in San Diego county during 1992.
- The overall clearance rate has changed little over time. About one in five crimes has been resolved each year since 1988.

- Residents of the San Diego region were less likely to be victims of most crimes in 1992 compared to the previous year, with the exception of aggravated assault, for which the victimization rate increased slightly. In 1991, one of 170 residents was the victim of an aggravated assault, compared to one of 169 in 1992.
- Both the dollar amount of property stolen and recovered declined in 1992 compared to 1991 (3% and 4%, respectively). The decrease is associated with the drop in the number of property crimes reported.
- Over five years, the number of arsons rose 9%, from 714 in 1988 to 779.
- Since 1988, the number of domestic violence incidents increased 83%, from 15,570 to 28,433. Recent training of law enforcement officers reminding them of the reporting requirements, coupled with the willingness of prosecutors to go forward with domestic violence cases despite reluctant victims, may have affected reporting.

## SYSTEM RESPONSE

- Since 1991, the number of cases presented to the District Attorney's office decreased 15% (from 120,968 to 102,916 in 1992) and the number submitted to the San Diego City Attorney fell 6% (from 65,188 to 61,364). This may be due to a continued downward trend in arrests noted in 1991 and increased emphasis by prosecutors on violation of probation conditions in lieu of filing new charges.
- Over a one-year period, the *total* adult probation caseload increased 5% (from 15,851 in 1991 to 16,661), despite a 9% reduction in the number of *new* individuals placed on probation in 1992 (12,384 to 11,210). The increase in caseload is accounted for by the 39% decline in the number of probationers removed from probation, either through completion or revocation. The proportion of probationers removed through revocation increased 11%, reflecting the increased use of probation revocation in lieu of filing new charges.
- In 1992, 11,970 juveniles were referred to probation, 4,068 for whom petitions were filed (34%).
- The average number of adult inmates housed in local detention facilities peaked in FY 1989-90 at 5,046, and dropped in the next two years as a result of court-ordered capacity limits. However, during the first part of FY 1992-93, the population increased 8%, associated with a higher number of inmates held at two Sheriff's facilities: Descanso after it was transferred to the Sheriff and the George F. Bailey Jail in East Mesa as it began accepting inmates. During the same six-month period, the population at Probation facilities decreased slightly due to the closure of La Cima and Morena honor camps and the transfer of Descanso. However, the two remaining Probation honor camps increased the number being held.

- While the number of adult inmates booked into County jail facilities dropped 2% over the past year (97,463 in 1991 to 95,420), bookings of unsentenced inmates for "other" offenses significantly increased (64%), associated with bookings of probation violators, federal prisoners, and inmates held for other agencies.
- The average length of stay decreased for sentenced adult inmates in both Probation and Sheriff's facilities, which may be associated with the types of conviction offenses and the length of sentences ordered by the court.
- Over 7,700 misdemeanor arrestees were booked into the new San Diego City Jail from May through December 1992, about half of whom were released on bail prior to arraignment. Of those arraigned at the City jail, 80% pled guilty.
- The number of juveniles admitted to local facilities decreased 5%, reflecting efforts to reduce the Juvenile Hall population in response to recent litigation. The average population for juvenile facilities also decreased slightly (619 to 576).
- Over \$646 million was budgeted for the local criminal justice system in FY 1992-93, a 3% increase over the prior year. Budgeted criminal justice staffing also increased slightly (1%). The increase is partially due to new grant-funded programs.
- Countywide, the number of sworn officers per 1,000 residents declined. Due to budgetary constraints, the growth in number of officers is not keeping pace with population increases in most agencies.

## **GANGS IN SAN DIEGO**

- Interviews with 194 male gang members in the San Diego region were conducted during 1991, representing 48 different gangs in the region.
- Most of those interviewed were under 18 (67%), identified themselves as minorities (48% Latino, 39% Black, 9% Filipino, and 5% Southeast Asian), attended school (75%), and had been on probation in the past (53%). On average, they were initiated into the gang at 12 years of age.
- The family loyalty of the gang members interviewed was extremely high. Almost all of those interviewed would choose their family over the gang (97%) because their family raised them (96%).

- A surprising number did not want their children to join a gang (95%), primarily due to the violence (84%). This violence was justified by the need to protect the neighborhood (76%).
- Drug sales and crime were the primary sources of income for the gang, according to those interviewed (75% and 51%, respectively). Ninety-three (93%) stated that gang members steal things.
- Though many interviewees said that services were available in the neighborhood (61%), 69% indicated a need for additional assistance, primarily related to employment. Seventy-two percent (72%) stated a need for job assistance and 70% indicated a desire for job training.
- With respect to the reasons for gang violence, the response given by most gang members was for protection of the neighborhood (76%). Weapons were used by almost all of those interviewed (97%), particularly guns (96%).

## **DRUG USE FORECASTING**

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 connection between drug use and crime continues to be revealed by DUF results. Though the percentage of arrestees positive for drug use has declined in recent quarters, 74% of the men and 70% of the women tested positive for drug use in last quarter of 1992. Approximately four in ten of the juveniles tested were also positive. Further, in 1991, San Diego led the DUF sites with 75% of the men in the sample positive for drug use.
- In 1992, the most prevalent drugs were cocaine for adults and marijuana for juveniles.
- During 1992, 50% of the men booked for property offenses and 62% of the men booked on drug-related charges were positive for cocaine. Sixty percent (60%) of females booked for sex-offenses, primarily prostitution, were positive for cocaine.
- More Whites than other ethnic groups used amphetamines. Since 1988, cocaine use among Blacks declined and increased among Hispanics. Opiate use among Hispanic females also increased.
- Arrestees in the San Diego region are users of multiple drugs. For example, over 70% of the men and women in the DUF sample positive for opiates were also positive for cocaine.

- Opiate users of both genders were more likely than other drug users to indicate having been dependent on the drug, having injected it, having received treatment for drug abuse, and stating that they needed treatment.
- Although snorting or inhaling powdered cocaine has remained the most prevalent means for using cocaine among both men and women, smoking crack has increased considerably over time. This is a concern, given the detrimental impact on the brain of a more powerful form of the drug.
- Since 1988, the percentage of men and women reporting injection of certain drugs increased. Nearly 60% of injectors stated that the potential for contracting AIDS affected their needle sharing behavior. When asked how AIDS impacted their sharing, most comments referred to using bleach to clean needles and sharing only with selected individuals.

## **TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

The most recent data available from the California Highway Patrol on fatal and injury traffic accidents are for 1991.

- Since 1982, the number of accidents involving fatalities and injuries and the actual number of persons killed or injured increased, but the numbers decreased slightly in all categories between 1990 and 1991. This recent decline in injuries and deaths may be related to the increased use of seat belts resulting from 1986 legislation requiring their use.
- Almost half of the drivers in fatal and injury accidents were between 15 and 29 years of age (45%), while they comprise 27% of all licensed drivers.
- In 1991, bus drivers had the lowest rate of being "at fault" when involved in an accident (25%). Motorcycle drivers were "at fault" in 57% of the accidents in which they were involved.
- Accidents were most likely to occur on Fridays, during October, and between 3:00 p.m. and 5:59 p.m.
- The rate of fatal and injury accidents per 1,000 registered vehicles decreased from 1987 to 1991 for San Diego county as well as statewide. Of particular interest is the drop in the rate of accidents caused by driving under the influence, possibly indicating a reduction in alcohol use by drivers due to the 1989 legislation lowering the blood alcohol level for being under the influence from .10 to .08.

**REGIONAL CRIME**

# REGIONAL CRIME

## Introduction

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) collects reported crime data from most law enforcement agencies in the country through the Uniform Crime Reporting system. In California, these data are initially tabulated by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) and then forwarded to the FBI. In San Diego county, agencies forward their crime data to SANDAG as well so that the information can be compiled and disseminated in a timely manner. The FBI Index offenses include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. In this report, arson is presented separately. With the exception of homicide, all categories of Index crimes include attempted crimes. Part II offenses, such as drug possession and sales, are not included in the FBI Index.

The State of California requires law enforcement agencies to report statistics on domestic violence. These data include aggravated assaults as well as other types of offenses that might involve domestic violence, (e.g., battery).

This section presents crime trends for San Diego county, with emphasis on changes occurring from 1988 through 1992. To account for the impact of changes in the population, the rate of crimes per 1,000 residents is discussed as well as the actual number of crimes. Crime rates may vary from those reported in previous years because population figures have been updated.

This section also includes information about the nature of offenses, characteristics of victims of crimes, reported crimes by jurisdiction, cases resolved by law enforcement, and value and type of property stolen and recovered.

More detailed statistics for the county and individual areas are included in Appendix A. Also, definitions of crimes and other criminal justice terms are in the Glossary.

## Report Limitations

When reviewing this section, a few qualifications should be considered.

- The crimes reported here do not reflect *all* crimes committed. The 1991 National Crime Victimization Survey reports that only 38% of all crimes are reported to law enforcement. Offenses involving violence are most likely to be reported and crimes of theft are least likely reported.
- Communities vary with respect to the reporting of crime incidents, and police agencies also vary in their procedures for reporting and in the timeliness of data entry. Variations can contribute to differences among jurisdictions and changes over time.
- Crimes reported by federal and some statewide agencies are not included. Since these agencies report a relatively small number of crimes occurring within San Diego county, this omission does not have a significant impact on the total number of crimes reported or the overall crime rate.

Despite these limitations, reported crime statistics remain the best measure available regarding changes in crime for the region. A countywide focus is important since offenders generally do not honor jurisdictional boundaries. Major trends can be identified through this analysis. Also, the crime data can be examined with other types of information, such as census data, to provide a more balanced perspective about the causes and correlates of crime. Such an approach can provide policymakers with needed information to develop programs and strategies aimed at crime prevention and reduction.

## Crime in U.S. Cities

To place San Diego crime in perspective, this section begins with a picture of crime in the ten most populous cities in the country. The most recent data available are for 1991. A comparison of crime rates per 1,000 shows the City of San Diego with a ranking of ninth (85.4), compared to Dallas, which was first, with a crime rate of 150.7 crimes per 1,000. The city of Philadelphia had the lowest crime rate of the ten most populated cities in the United States (68.4).

A survey in the same year asked individuals to indicate how safe they would feel in the cities, whether or not they had lived in or visited them. More than half (56%) of those surveyed perceived themselves feeling safe in San Diego. This percentage was the highest of all ten cities. Perhaps surprising, given their crime levels, about the same percentage (55%) felt safe in Dallas and Houston.

Table 1

### FBI INDEX CRIME RATE AND PERCEIVED SAFETY Nationwide, 1991

Question: Now thinking about large cities, both those you have visited and those you have never visited, from what you know and have read, do you consider each of the following cities to be safe to live in or not?

<u>City</u>	<u>Crime Rate</u>	<u>Perceived Safety<sup>1</sup></u>	
		<u>Safe</u>	<u>Unsafe</u>
Dallas	150.7	55%	26%
San Antonio	122.9	n/a	n/a
Detroit	122.6	18%	68%
Chicago <sup>2</sup>	113.2	26%	65%
Houston	108.2	55%	25%
Phoenix	99.6	n/a	n/a
Los Angeles	97.3	26%	64%
New York	92.4	11%	85%
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>28%</b>
Philadelphia	68.4	40%	40%

<sup>1</sup> Does not include "no opinion".

<sup>2</sup> Crime rate does not include rape.

SOURCE: *Crime in the United States, 1991* and *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1991*, U.S. Department of Justice.

## Regional Crime

Since 1989, the overall crime rate, which includes violent and property crimes, has shown a declining trend. The change is primarily due to decreases in property crimes, particularly motor vehicle thefts. The trend has differed, however, for violent offenses. The rate increased through 1991 and stabilized in 1992, while the *number* of violent crimes reported continued to rise in 1992. The following discussion presents an overview of crime and characteristics of offenses.

### Ten-year Trend: 1983-1992

- For 1992, the regional crime rate per 1,000 residents was 65.7 crimes, a 14% increase since 1983, when the rate was 57.6 crimes. The population, countywide, rose by 31% in the same time frame.
- The percentage increase in the rate of violent crimes (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault) was more significant, from 5.2 offenses per 1,000 to 9.7, a rise of 87%. The rise in violence began in 1986, the same year that the California legislature mandated the reporting of domestic violence incidents by law enforcement.
- The property crime rate (burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft) increased 7% in the same time period, from 52.3 to 56.0 crimes per 1,000. From 1984, the property crime rate rose fairly steadily until 1990, when it began to decline.

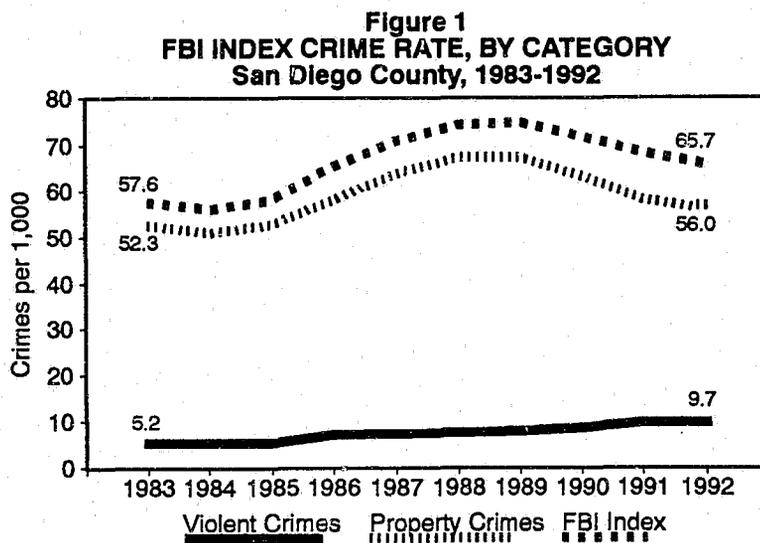


Table 2

**FBI INDEX CRIME RATE**  
San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992

Offense	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Homicide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0%	0%
Forcible Rape	0.3	0.4	0.4	10%	0%
Robbery	2.2	3.3	3.3	46%	0%
Aggravated Assault	4.7	5.9	5.9	26%	0%
Burglary - Total	15.3	13.7	13.2	-14%	-4%
Residential	10.8	9.1	8.8	-19%	-4%
Non-Residential	4.5	4.6	4.4	-2%	-2%
Larceny Theft	35.2	31.4	29.8	-15%	-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	16.7	13.5	13.1	-22%	-3%
Total Violent Crimes	7.4	9.7	9.7	31%	0%
Total Property Crimes	67.2	58.6	56.0	-17%	-4%
<b>TOTAL FBI INDEX<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>-12%</b>	<b>-4%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and State Parks and Recreation.

Table 3

**NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY OFFENSE**  
San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992

Offense	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Homicide	228	278	245	8%	-12%
Forcible Rape	766	969	957	25%	-1%
Robbery	5,171	8,397	8,554	65%	2%
Aggravated Assault	10,831	15,005	15,419	42%	3%
Burglary - Total	35,233	34,884	34,377	-2%	-1%
Residential	24,775	23,292	22,825	-8%	-2%
Non-Residential	10,458	11,592	11,552	10%	<-1%
Larceny Theft	80,993	79,887	77,477	-4%	-3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	38,458	34,394	33,999	-12%	-1%
Total Violent Crimes	16,996	24,649	25,175	48%	2%
Total Property Crimes	154,684	149,165	145,853	-6%	-2%
<b>TOTAL FBI INDEX<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>171,680</b>	<b>173,814</b>	<b>171,028</b>	<b>&lt;-1%</b>	<b>-2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and State Parks and Recreation.

### Five-year Trend: 1988-1992

- Since 1988, the overall FBI Index crime rate dropped 12% (74.6 per 1,000 to 65.7), due to a 17% decline in the property crime rate.
- In the same period, the rate of violent crime rose to 9.7 crimes per 1,000; a 31% increase.
- The *numbers* of violent crimes increased as well, with the greatest increase in the robbery category (65%), followed by aggravated assault (42%). The number of rapes rose 25%, and homicides increased 8%.
- All categories of property offenses decreased in number, with the most significant reduction in motor vehicle theft (12%).

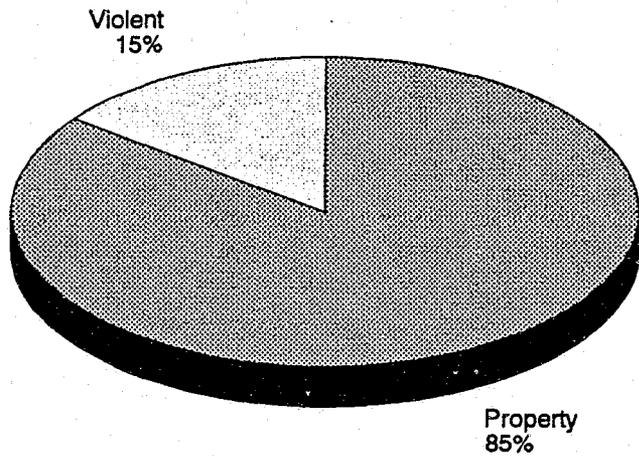
### One-year period: 1991-1992

- The overall crime rate dropped 4% (from 68.2 crimes per 1,000 to 65.7). The property crime rate also declined 4%, from 58.6 offenses to 56.0.
- The rate of violent crime stayed the same as the previous year (9.7 crimes per 1,000) despite an increase in the *number* of violent crimes reported. This is because the population rose at the same rate as the number of violent offenses (2%).
- Two categories of crime showed an increase in the *number* of offenses reported. Aggravated assault rose 3% and robbery increased 2%. The increase in assaults may be associated with changes in reporting practices.
- The number of homicides dropped by 12%, from 278 to 245. All other offenses declined in number by 3% or less.

## 1992

- Of the 171,028 crimes reported countywide, the majority were property-related (85%). The percentage of all crimes which involved violence was up slightly from the previous year (15% compared to 14%).
- In 1992, an average of 20 FBI Index crimes were reported per hour in San Diego county.

**Figure 2**  
**FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY CATEGORY**  
**San Diego County, 1992**

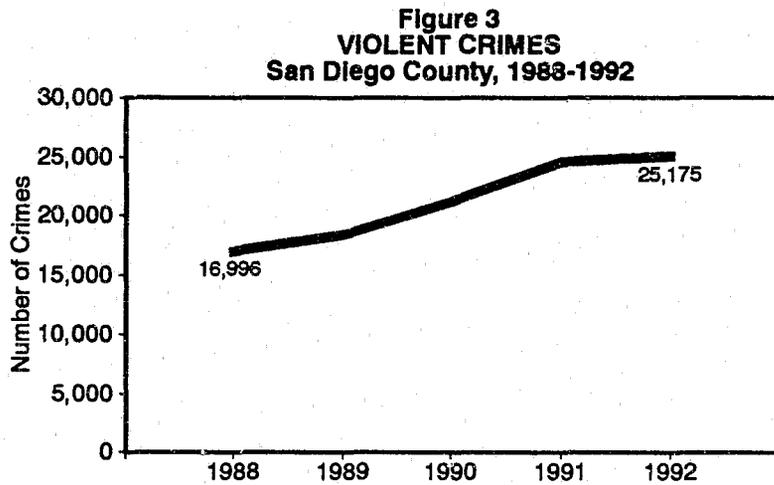


## Violent Crime

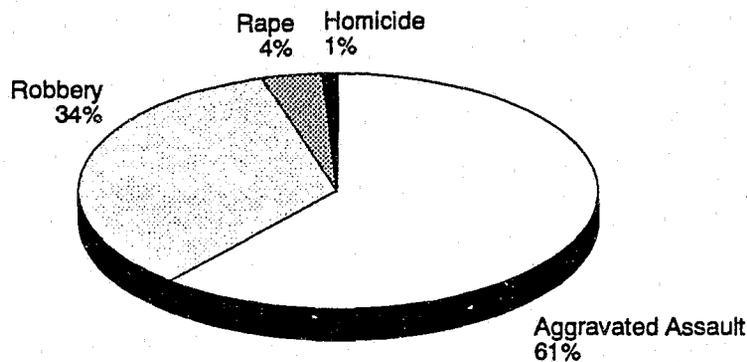
Violent crimes include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

### Five-year Trend: 1988-1992

- The number of violent crimes rose to 25,175, from 16,996, an increase of 48%.
- From 1991 to 1992, the increase was 2% (24,649 to 25,177).
- Aggravated assaults constituted the largest category of violent crimes (61%) in 1992. Just over one-third of the violent crimes were robberies (34%). Rape and homicide accounted for 4% and 1%, respectively.
- In 1991, homicides numbered 278, the highest figure over five years.



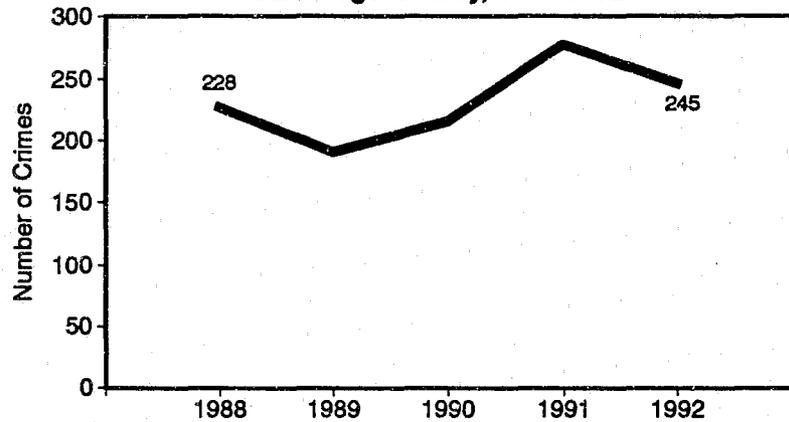
**Figure 4**  
**VIOLENT CRIMES, BY OFFENSE**  
San Diego County, 1992



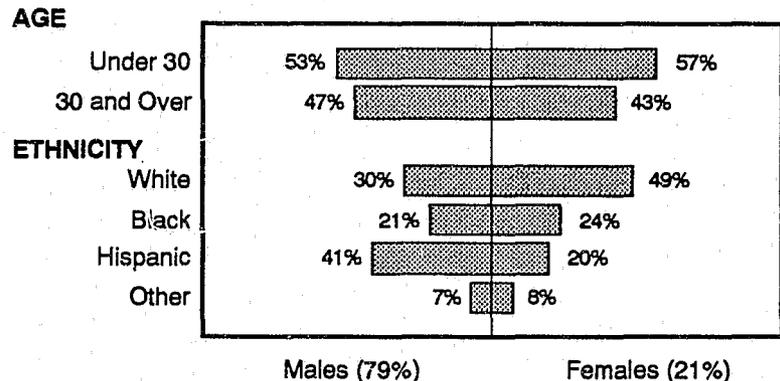
## Homicide

- There were 245 homicides in San Diego county in 1992, a 7% increase from 228 in 1988.
- The number of homicides declined (12%) from 1991 to 1992 (278 to 245).
- In 1992, 79% of the victims of homicide were males. Females constituted 21% of those murdered during 1992.
- Over half of both male and female homicide victims in 1992 were under 30 years of age.
- About half (49%) of the female homicide victims in 1992 were White compared to their male counterparts, of whom 30% were White.
- For males, 41% of the victims murdered in 1992 were Hispanic and 21% were Black.

**Figure 5**  
**HOMICIDES**  
**San Diego County, 1988-1992**

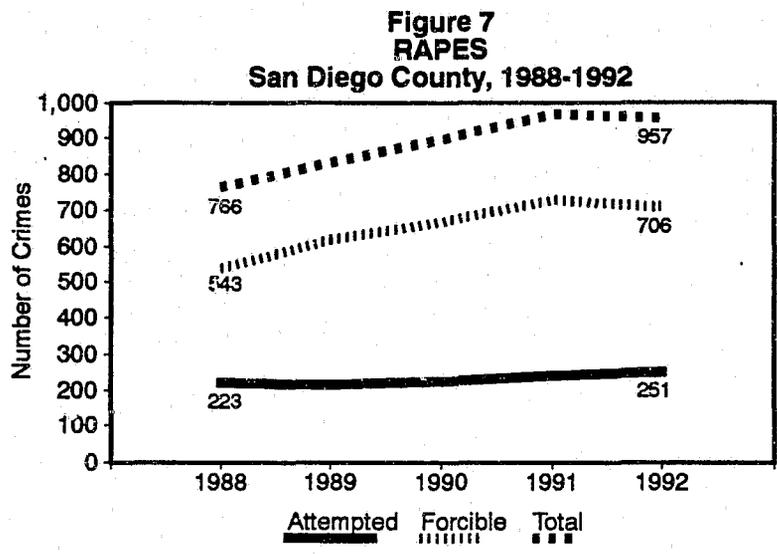


**Figure 6**  
**CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS**  
**San Diego County, 1992**

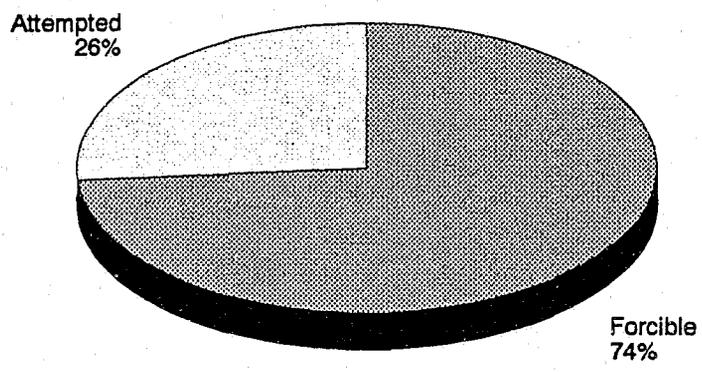


NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Automated Regional Justice Information System



**Figure 8  
RAPES, BY TYPE  
San Diego County, 1992**



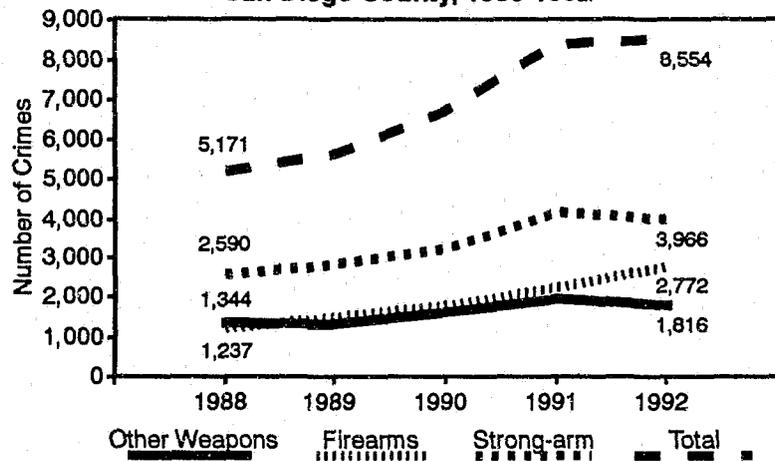
**Rape**

- Over five years, the number of rapes increased 25% (766 to 957).
- In 1992, there were 957 reported rapes, down from 969 in the previous year (1%).
- The majority of rapes in 1992 were classified as forcible (74%), in contrast to rapes attempted (26%).
- Based on the FBI's definition, all forcible rape victims are women. This offense also excludes consensual intercourse with a minor (statutory rape).
- The National Victimization Survey, a household survey of individuals nationwide in 1991 found that 48% of all rapes reported in 1991 involved incidents in which the suspect and victim knew each other.

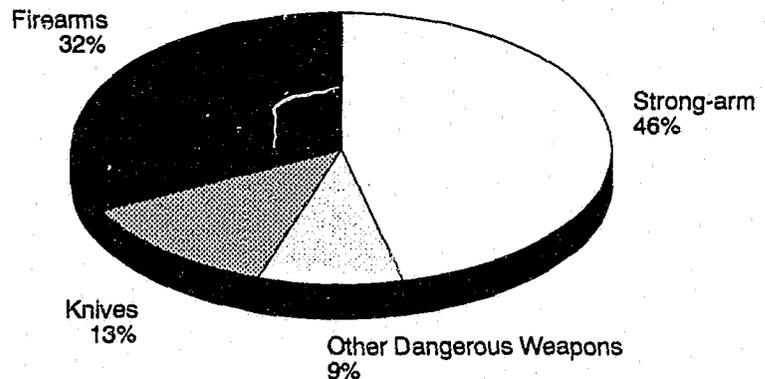
## Robbery

- There were 8,554 robberies reported in 1992; a 65% rise since 1988 (5,171).
- Between 1991 and 1992, the number of robberies increased 2% (8,397 to 8,554).
- The number of robberies involving firearms rose 124% over five years, from 1,237 to 2,772 incidents.
- Armed robbery accounted for almost one-third of all robberies in 1992. Forty-six percent (46%) were categorized as strong-arm robbery during 1992, in which personal weapons were used, such as hands and fists.
- More than half (53%) of the reported robberies took place on the street or highway in 1992, as it is defined by the UCR system. This category would include altercations on the street in which the victims were threatened and deprived of their possessions (e.g., car-jackings).

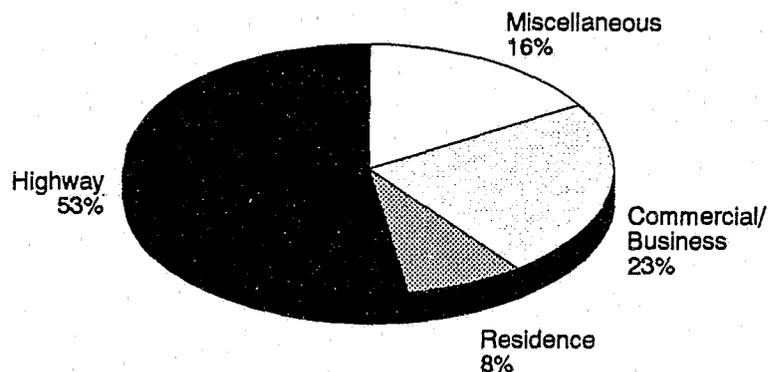
**Figure 9**  
**ROBBERIES**  
San Diego County, 1988-1992



**Figure 10**  
**ROBBERIES, BY TYPE OF WEAPON**  
San Diego County, 1992

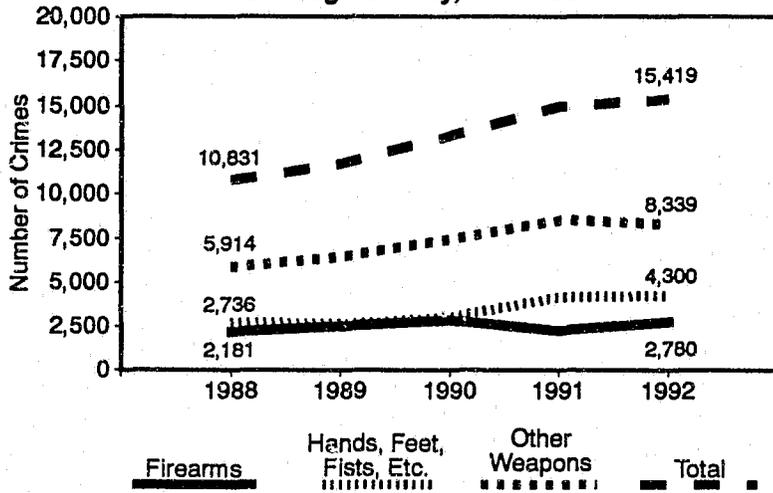


**Figure 11**  
**ROBBERIES, BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE**  
San Diego County, 1992

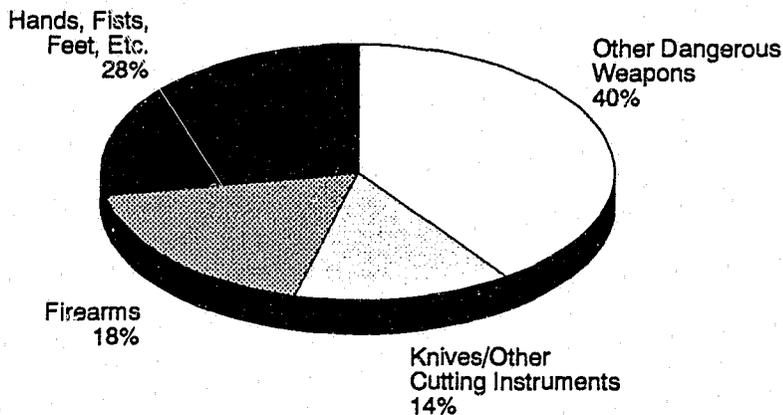


## Aggravated Assaults

**Figure 12**  
**AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS**  
San Diego County, 1988-1992



**Figure 13**  
**AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS, BY TYPE OF WEAPON**  
San Diego County, 1992



- Aggravated assaults numbered 15,419 in 1992, up 42% since 1988 (10,831) and 3% since 1991 (15,005). The changes in numbers are affected by increased reporting of domestic violence incidents by law enforcement *and* errors in computer programs that track these offenses.
- The *number* of incidents involving firearms increased 27% over five years (from 2,181 to 2,780), and 23% in the past year (from 2,259).
- Proportionately, 18% of all aggravated assaults in 1992 involved firearms, down from 20% in 1988 (not shown).
- Other dangerous weapons, such as bats, sticks, and tire irons, are included in the most frequently occurring category of aggravated assault incidents during 1992 (40%).

## Property Crime

Property crimes include burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

### Five-year Trend: 1988-1992

- The total number of property-related crimes peaked in 1989, with 160,670 offenses reported.
- In five years, property crimes declined 6% (154,684 to 145,853).
- In 1992, there were 145,853 property offenses reported, down 2% from the previous year (149,165).
- Just over half (53%) of the property crimes in 1992 were classified in the larceny theft category. About one-quarter involved burglary (24%) and motor vehicle theft (23%).

Figure 14  
PROPERTY CRIMES  
San Diego County, 1988-1992

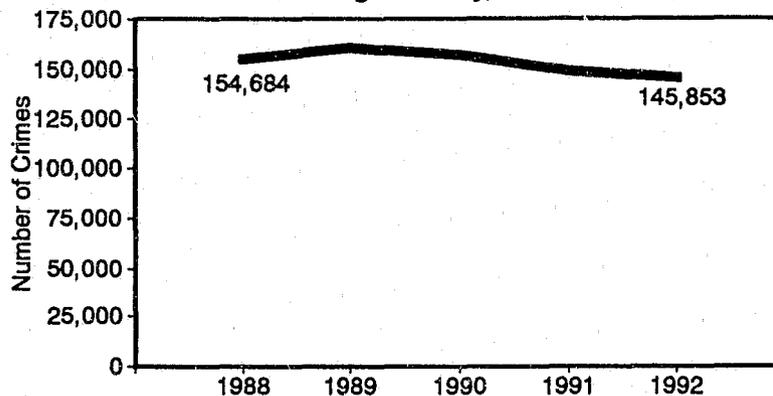
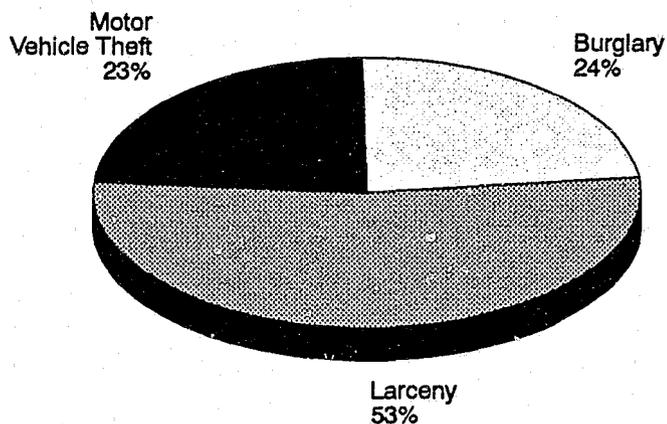
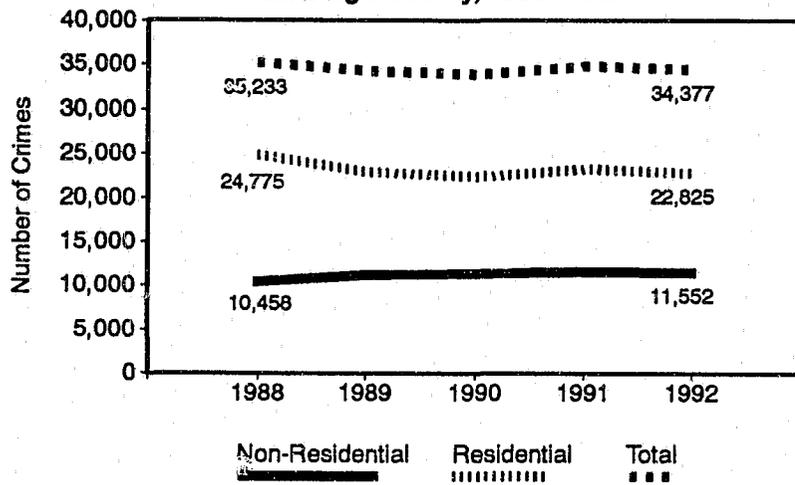


Figure 15  
PROPERTY CRIMES, BY OFFENSE  
San Diego County, 1992

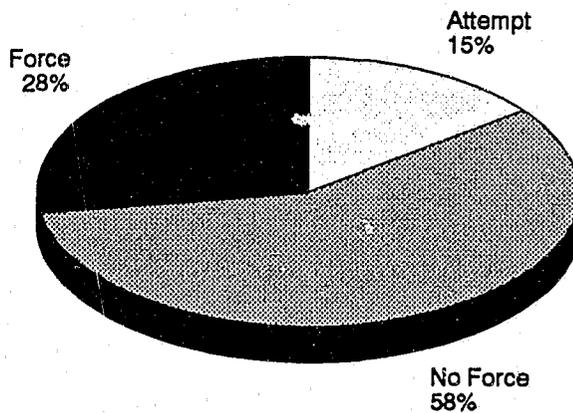


## Burglary

**Figure 16**  
**BURGLARIES, BY LOCATION**  
San Diego County, 1988-1992



**Figure 17**  
**BURGLARIES, BY TYPE**  
San Diego County, 1992



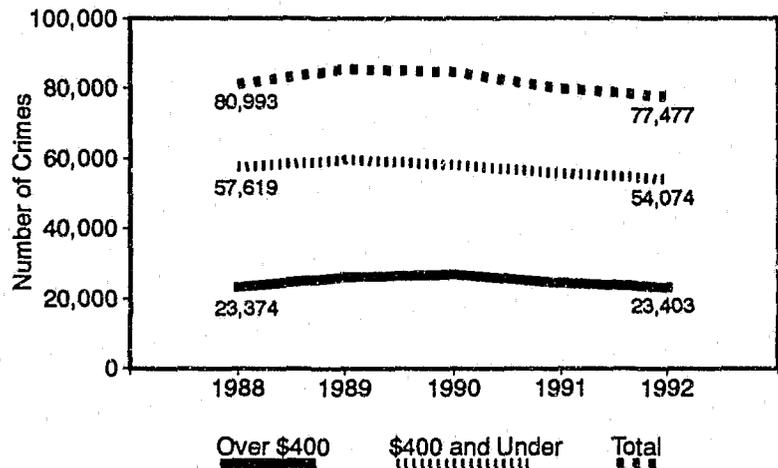
NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

- The number of burglaries, countywide, has remained relatively stable over time. There was a 2% decline over five years (35,233 to 34,377) and a 1% drop from 1991 to 1992 (34,884 to 34,377). The majority of burglaries in 1992 involved residential structures (66%).
- In 1992, 58% of the 34,377 reported burglaries occurred with no force needed. In other words, the suspects were able to gain entry through open or easily accessible doors or windows.
- Forced entry, such as using burglary tools to defeat locks, occurred in 28% of the burglaries, and 15% were attempted, but unsuccessful burglaries.

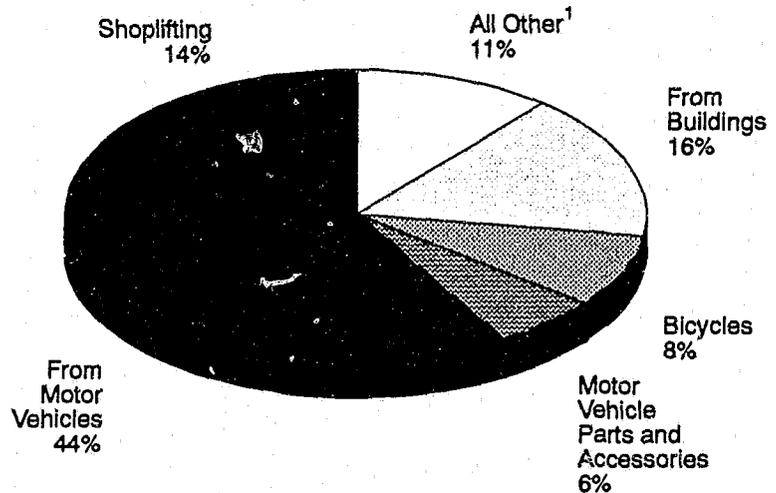
## Larceny Theft

- Over five years, the number of larceny thefts declined 4%, to 77,477 in 1992.
- From 1991 to 1991, the reduction was 3% (79,887 to 77,477).
- The majority of larceny thefts involved property valued at \$400 and under (54,074 in 1992).
- Nearly half (44%) of the larcenies in 1992 were thefts of articles from motor vehicles. Other categories of larceny included thefts from buildings (16%), shoplifting (14%), bicycles (8%), parts and accessories from motor vehicles (6%), and all other types of theft (11%), including pickpocketing and purse snatching.

**Figure 18**  
LARCENY THEFTS, BY DOLLAR LOSS  
San Diego County, 1988-1992



**Figure 19**  
LARCENY THEFTS, BY TYPE  
San Diego County, 1992

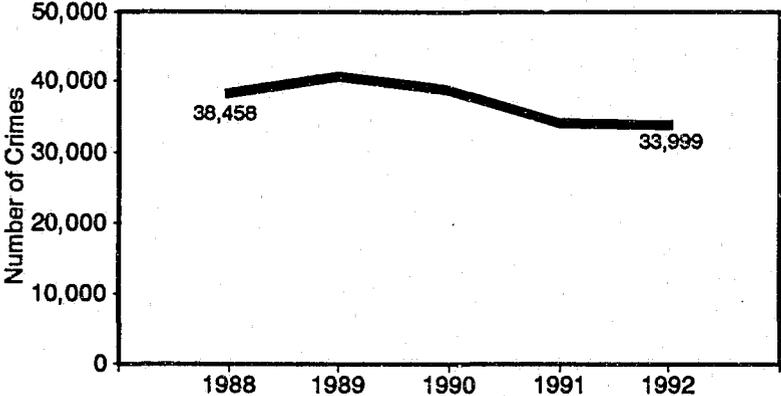


<sup>1</sup> Includes pickpocketing, purse-snatching, and all other larcenies.

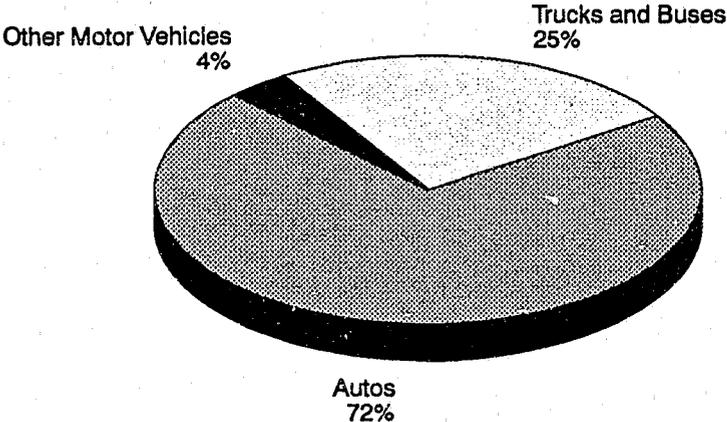
NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

### Motor Vehicle Thefts

**Figure 20**  
**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS**  
**San Diego County, 1988-1992**



**Figure 21**  
**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS, BY TYPE OF VEHICLE**  
**San Diego County, 1992**



NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

- Due to a decline beginning in 1990, thefts of motor vehicles decreased 12% over five years to 33,999 in 1992. Over one year, the decrease was 1% (34,394 to 33,999). The continuing decline is associated with the variety of law enforcement efforts that have focused on motor vehicle theft. 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.
- Most thefts of motor vehicles in 1992 involved automobiles (72%). One-quarter of the vehicles stolen were trucks and buses (25%). Other type of vehicles, such as mobile trailers, accounted for 4% of all vehicles stolen.

## Jurisdictional Crime

The following discussion provides comparisons of the crime rates in cities and the unincorporated areas of the county for 1988, 1991, and 1992. The following factors affect differences in crime and should be considered when comparing crime statistics:

- variations in the composition of the population
- population density and size of locality and surrounding area
- stability of population with respect to residents' mobility and commuting patterns
- 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 citizens toward crime
- crime-reporting practices of citizens.<sup>1</sup>

It is important to note that rate changes were not computed for the city of Chula Vista because this city revised and updated offenses in the aggravated assault category that previously had been misclassified. Also, it is possible for cities to have an increase in the *number* of crimes but a drop in the crime *rate*. This occurred when the population increased at a rate greater than the number of crimes.

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<sup>1</sup>*Crime and Delinquency, 1990*, State Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

Table 4

**FBI INDEX CRIME RATE, BY JURISDICTION  
San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	56.8	57.6	56.3	-1%	-2%
Chula Vista <sup>1</sup>	85.1	77.8	73.1	n/a	n/a
Coronado	35.0	34.9	32.8	-6%	-6%
El Cajon	80.2	72.9	84.9	6%	16%
Escondido	76.4	80.8	75.4	-1%	-7%
La Mesa	62.8	67.7	62.2	-1%	-8%
National City	107.0	93.5	90.1	-16%	-4%
Oceanside	75.3	62.5	67.3	-11%	8%
San Diego	92.7	85.8	80.3	-13%	-6%
Sheriff <sup>2</sup>	41.6	37.6	37.3	-10%	-1%
Del Mar	126.7	107.7	103.6	-18%	-4%
Encinitas	49.2	55.5	49.6	1%	-11%
Imperial Beach	64.1	51.6	57.0	-11%	10%
Lemon Grove	56.8	56.8	54.4	-4%	-4%
Poway	22.7	27.4	32.9	45%	20%
San Marcos	50.5	44.1	62.0	3%	18%
Santee	34.6	29.4	30.8	-11%	5%
Solana Beach	42.0	55.8	46.1	10%	-17%
Vista	53.2	40.9	50.8	-5%	24%
Unincorporated <sup>2</sup>	36.9	32.0	28.9	-22%	-10%
<b>TOTAL<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>-12%</b>	<b>-4%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Due to revisions in 1992 aggravated assault data, the percent change is not presented.

<sup>2</sup> Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities. Does not include Camp Pendleton population.

<sup>3</sup> Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and State Parks and Recreation.

## FBI Index Crime

### Five-year Trend: 1988-1992

- The 12% reduction in the overall crime rate for the county occurred because the majority of cities demonstrated declines, ranging from 1% in three cities (Carlsbad, Escondido, and La Mesa) to 22% in the unincorporated area. Other cities with more than a 12% decrease were Del Mar (18%), National City (16%), and San Diego (13%).
- Cities with increases over five years included Encinitas (1%), San Marcos (3%), El Cajon (6%), Solana Beach (10%), and Poway (45%). The rise in Poway was associated with considerable increases in motor vehicle thefts and burglaries.

### One-year Period: 1991-1992

- Countywide, the crime rate declined 4%, due to declines in eleven areas. The declines varied from 2% in Carlsbad to 17% in Solana Beach. Other cities that exceeded the regional 4% decline included Coronado (6%), Escondido (7%), La Mesa (8%), and Encinitas (11%).
- Increases in the overall crime rate occurred in seven cities: Vista (24%), Poway (20%), San Marcos (18%), El Cajon (16%), Imperial Beach (10%), Oceanside (8%), and Santee (5%). In general, the increases in most areas were related to more property crimes reported.

### 1992

- The following cities had rates that surpassed the regional crime rate of 65.7 crimes per 1,000 residents: Chula Vista, El Cajon, Escondido, National City, Oceanside, San Diego, and Del Mar. With the exception of Del Mar, these cities are some of the most populated in the county. The high crime rate in Del Mar is impacted by the fact that the number of crimes reported is relatively small (516 FBI Index crimes), as is the population (4,983).

## Violent Crime

### Five-year Trend: 1988-1992

- The rate of violent crime rose 31% with every area in the county, except Oceanside, reflecting an increase. The increases ranged from 1% in National City to 68% in Poway.
- The *number* of violent crimes reported in Oceanside actually increased, but the population rose by 28%, resulting in a decrease in the rate of crimes per 1,000 residents.
- The large increase in Poway was a result of more robberies and aggravated assaults reported. Other cities with more than a 50% increase were El Cajon, Escondido, La Mesa, and Santee. Again, increases in aggravated assaults and robberies led to the rise in the violent rate in these cities.

### One-year Period: 1991-1992

- The regional violent crime rate was virtually unchanged in one year (9.7 crimes per 1,000 residents). Nine areas in the county either had no change in rate for violent crime or had a decline. Decreases ranged from 2% in Carlsbad and the unincorporated area to a 33% reduction in Solana Beach. The number of violent crimes reported in Solana Beach changed from 62 to 42 offenses.
- Increases in the violent crime rate varied from 1% in Del Mar to 23% in Poway. Similar to the five-year trend, a rise in aggravated assaults and robberies contributed to the overall increase in Poway.
- Cities with violent crime rates above the regional rate included: National City, Oceanside, San Diego, and Lemon Grove.

Table 5

### VIOLENT CRIME RATE, BY JURISDICTION San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	5.4	6.3	6.2	15%	-2%
Chula Vista <sup>1</sup>	8.5	11.0	8.7	n/a	n/a
Coronado	1.6	1.9	1.9	19%	0%
El Cajon	6.1	9.0	9.2	51%	2%
Escondido	5.2	10.3	8.2	58%	-20%
La Mesa	3.5	6.1	5.5	57%	-10%
National City	14.6	16.7	14.8	1%	-11%
Oceanside	13.1	12.1	11.4	-12%	-5%
San Diego	8.8	12.3	12.9	47%	5%
Sheriff <sup>2</sup>	4.8	5.6	5.7	19%	2%
Del Mar	5.6	6.9	7.0	25%	1%
Encinitas	4.1	5.0	5.0	22%	0%
Imperial Beach	7.8	8.7	9.4	21%	8%
Lemon Grove	8.2	9.6	10.3	26%	7%
Poway	1.9	2.6	3.2	68%	23%
San Marcos	4.6	6.1	6.2	35%	2%
Santee	2.6	4.0	4.1	58%	3%
Solana Beach	2.2	4.8	3.2	45%	-33%
Vista	6.0	7.4	7.8	30%	5%
Unincorporated <sup>2</sup>	5.0	5.5	5.4	8%	-2%
TOTAL <sup>3</sup>	7.4	9.7	9.7	31%	0%

<sup>1</sup> Due to revisions in 1992 aggravated assault data, the percent change is not presented.

<sup>2</sup> Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities. Does not include Camp Pendleton population.

<sup>3</sup> Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and State Parks and Recreation.

Table 6

**PROPERTY CRIME RATE, BY JURISDICTION**  
San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	51.4	51.3	50.1	-3%	-2%
Chula Vista	76.6	66.8	64.4	-16%	-4%
Coronado	33.4	33.0	30.9	-7%	-6%
El Cajon	74.1	63.9	75.6	2%	18%
Escondido	71.2	70.5	67.2	-6%	-5%
La Mesa	59.3	61.6	56.8	-4%	-8%
National City	92.4	76.8	75.3	-19%	-2%
Oceanside	62.2	50.4	55.8	-10%	11%
San Diego	83.9	73.5	67.4	-20%	-8%
Sheriff <sup>1</sup>	36.8	31.9	31.6	-14%	-1%
Del Mar	121.1	100.8	96.5	-20%	-4%
Encinitas	45.1	50.5	44.7	-1%	-11%
Imperial Beach	56.3	43.0	47.6	-15%	11%
Lemon Grove	48.6	47.2	44.1	-9%	-7%
Poway	20.8	24.7	29.6	42%	20%
San Marcos	45.9	38.0	45.8	<-1%	21%
Santee	32.0	25.4	26.7	-17%	5%
Solana Beach	39.8	51.1	42.9	8%	-16%
Vista	47.1	33.6	43.0	-9%	28%
Unincorporated <sup>1</sup>	31.9	26.5	23.5	-26%	-11%
<b>TOTAL<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>-17%</b>	<b>-4%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities. Does not include Camp Pendleton population.

<sup>2</sup> Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and State Parks and Recreation.

## Property Crime

### Five-year Trend: 1988-1992

- The regional rate in 1992 was 56.0 property crimes per 1,000 residents, a decrease of 17% from 67.2 crimes.
- The majority of areas had a reduction in property crime rates, ranging from less than 1% in San Marcos to 26% in the unincorporated areas of the county. Other cities with more than a 15% decline included Chula Vista, National City, San Diego, Del Mar, and Santee.
- Cities with increases over five years in the property crime rate were El Cajon, Poway, and Solana Beach.

### One-year Period: 1991-1992

- The majority of cities contributed to the overall decline of 4% in the property crime rate. Declines varied from 2% for Carlsbad and National City to 16% in Solana Beach.
- Increases in the property crime rate occurred in Vista (28%), San Marcos (21%), Poway (20%), El Cajon (18%), Oceanside (11%), Imperial Beach (11%), and Santee (5%). The rise in property crimes was not limited to one offense. Some cities had significant increases in burglaries, while in other cities, the increase was mainly due to motor vehicle theft.

### 1992

- The following cities had property crime rates above the regional rate of 56.0: Chula Vista, El Cajon, Escondido, La Mesa, National City, San Diego, and Del Mar.

## Clearance Rates

The clearance rate is one measure of the ability of law enforcement to arrest suspects and solve crimes. The clearance rate refers to the proportion of crime cases cleared by charging a suspect, *or* by identification of an offender who cannot be arrested for some reason beyond the control of law enforcement. Factors that affect differences in clearance rates across law enforcement agencies, as well as by crime types, can be attributed to the following:

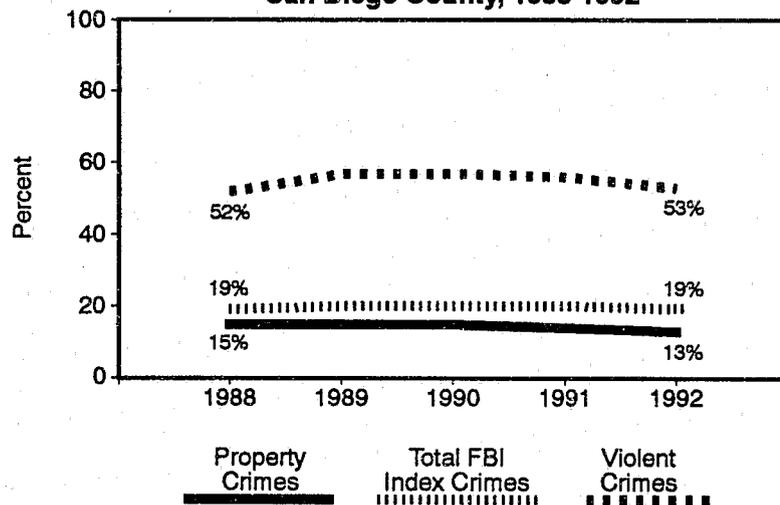
- workload, or volume of crime reported
- differential emphasis placed on specific crimes
- training and experience of officers.

Clearance rates for individual agencies are presented in Appendix A.

## Five-year Trend: 1988-1992

- Despite increased technology, the overall clearance rate has changed little over time. About one of five crimes was resolved in the years shown.
- Violent crimes are more likely than property crimes to be solved, because the victim is more likely to know the suspect. When the victim and suspect are not acquainted, the victim can generally describe the suspect. In all five years, more than half the violent crimes were cleared, varying from 52% in 1988 to 57% in the following two years.
- Just 13% of the property crimes were solved in 1992. Over time, 15% or fewer of the property crimes have been resolved. The decline may be associated with increased emphasis by law enforcement on investigating violent crimes and limiting follow-up of property crime cases when suspect information or evidence is unavailable.

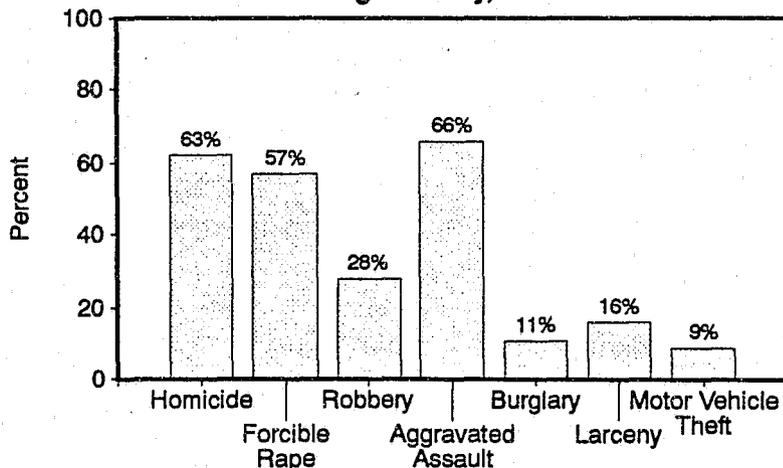
Figure 22  
CLEARANCE RATE  
San Diego County, 1988-1992



## 1992

- About two-thirds (66%) of the aggravated assaults were cleared, the highest rate of all FBI Index crimes. In all likelihood, this higher level is related to the fact that a high proportion of these offenses are domestic violence incidents.
- Homicides and rapes also had relative high clearance rates, 63% and 57%, respectively.
- Robbery had the lowest clearance rate (28%) of the violent crimes, probably because victims and suspects generally are not known to each other.
- Burglary and motor vehicle theft offenses are least likely to be cleared (11% and 9%, respectively). Although more than 80% of stolen vehicles are recovered and returned to owners (according to local law enforcement experts), a motor vehicle theft cannot be cleared unless the suspect is charged or identified by police but cannot be arrested due to exceptional circumstances.
- In the larceny category, 16% of the offenses were cleared. These include shoplifting cases in which the suspect is often arrested at the time the incident occurs.

**Figure 23**  
**CLEARANCE RATE, BY OFFENSE**  
San Diego County, 1992



## Victimization

The ratio of crimes to the population at risk provides an indicator of the likelihood that an individual will be a victim. Victimization rates compare crimes to the number of potential victims or targets, for example, women, households, and vehicles.

### Five-year Trend: 1988-1992

- With the exception of homicide, residents had a greater chance of becoming victims of violent crimes in 1992.
- The likelihood of being a victim of any property crime decreased from 1988 to 1992.

### One-year Period: 1991-1992

- San Diego county residents were less likely to be victims in 1992 compared to the previous year, with the exception of aggravated assault, for which the risk increased slightly.
- Consistent with the earlier data, residents were most likely to be victims of property crimes.

### 1992

- Victimization rates for violent crimes ranged from one of 169 residents assaulted to one of 10,621 residents murdered.
- One of every 34 residents was a victim of larceny theft; one of every 52 registered vehicles was stolen; and one of every 40 households was burglarized.

Table 7

#### VICTIMIZATION RATE San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992

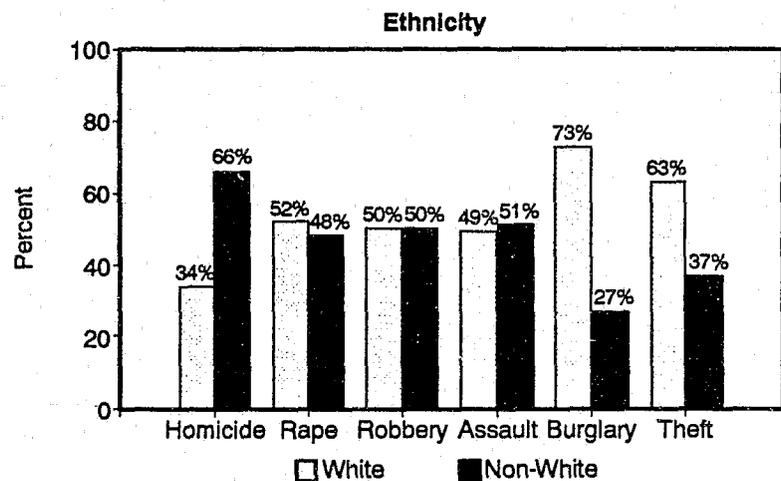
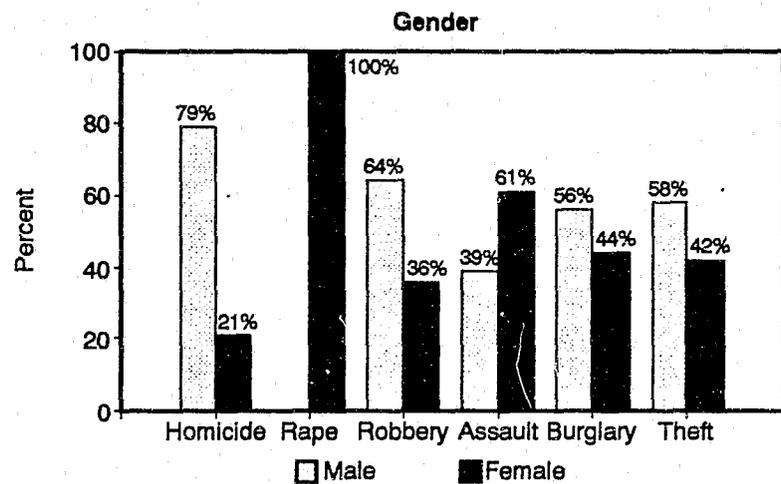
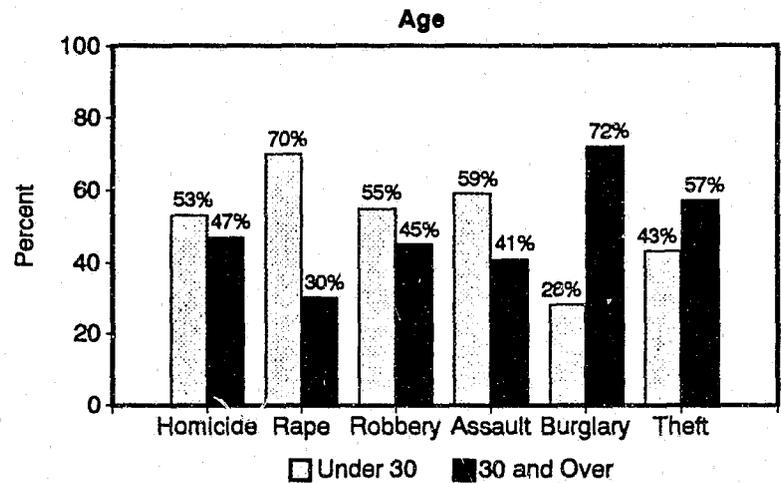
	Population at Risk	Ratio of Crimes to Population at Risk		
		1988 <u>one of</u>	1991 <u>one of</u>	1992 <u>one of</u>
Homicide	All Residents	10,091	9,161	10,621
Forcible Rape	Females	1,472	1,288	1,332
Robbery	All Residents	445	303	304
Aggravated Assault	All Residents	212	170	169
Residential Burglary	Households	34	39	40
Larceny Theft	All Residents	28	32	34
Motor Vehicle Theft	Registered Vehicles	42	51	52

NOTE: See Appendix Table E1 for the population at risk.

## Victim Characteristics

- Between 53% and 59% of the victims of homicide, robbery, and assault were under age 30. Also, 70% of the rape victims were under 30.
- Victims of burglary and theft were more likely to be over 30 years of age (72% and 57%, respectively).
- The victims of motor vehicle thefts are not presented because, in many cases, the victim is listed as a financial institution.
- The rape category, according to the FBI Index, allows only females as victims. Except for rape, aggravated assault was the only crime category in which the proportion of female victims outnumbered males (61% versus 39%). Of the homicides, 79% of the victims were men. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the robbery victims were men, compared to 36% women.
- The victims of rape, robbery, and assault were fairly evenly distributed between Whites and non-Whites. For homicides, however, 66% of the victims were non-Whites, compared to 34% White victims.
- Proportionately, more Whites than non-Whites were victims of burglary and larceny theft.

**Figure 24**  
**VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS, BY TYPE OF CRIME**  
**San Diego County, 1992**



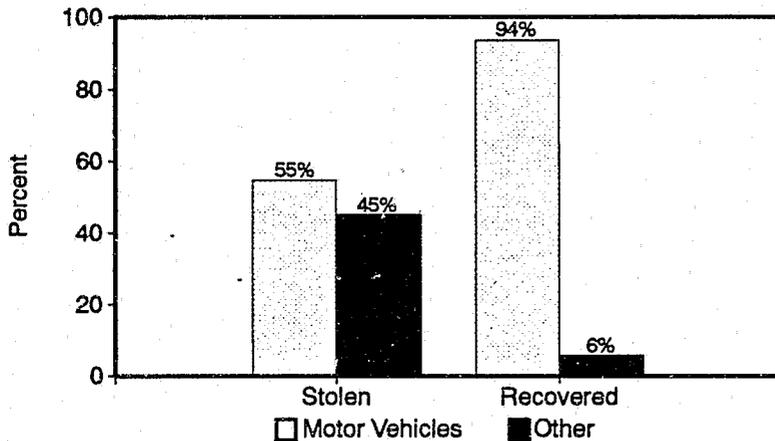
SOURCE: Automated Regional Justice Information System

Table 8

**DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED  
San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Property Stolen	\$289,774,224	\$301,801,927	\$291,825,389	1%	-3%
Property Recovered	\$153,458,693	\$114,382,565	\$109,661,891	-29%	-4%
Percent Recovered	53%	38%	38%	-15%	0%

**Figure 25  
PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED, BY TYPE  
San Diego County, 1992**



## Property Stolen and Recovered

Data are collected by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) on the dollar value of property stolen and recovered. The dollar values should be viewed as approximations of dollar losses since the data are not reported consistently, and there are variations in the methods used to estimate property worth. Also, in a given time period, the property stolen and recovered are not identical.<sup>2</sup>

### Five-Year Trend: 1988-1992

- Over five years, the dollar amount of property stolen increased by only 1% to \$292 million.
- The value of property recovered actually declined 29%, resulting in a lower percentage of stolen property that was recovered (from 53% to 38%).

### One-Year Trend: 1991-1992

- Both the dollar amount stolen and the amount recovered declined in 1992. The decrease is associated with the drop in property crimes, particularly motor vehicle theft.
- The percentage of property recovered and returned to owners was the same in both years (38%).

### 1992

- Over half (55%) of all property stolen was motor vehicles, based on dollar value. The obvious visibility and ease in identification of vehicles contributed to motor vehicles accounting for 94% of all property recovered (also based on dollar value).

<sup>2</sup>Crime and Delinquency in California, 1991, California Department of Justice.

# Arson

## Five-Year Trend: 1988-1992

- Arsons numbered 779 in 1992, up 9% from five years ago (714).
- The greatest increase was in arsons involving automobiles, mobile homes, and trailers and other types of property such as vacant lots, fences, timber, and signs (up 14%).

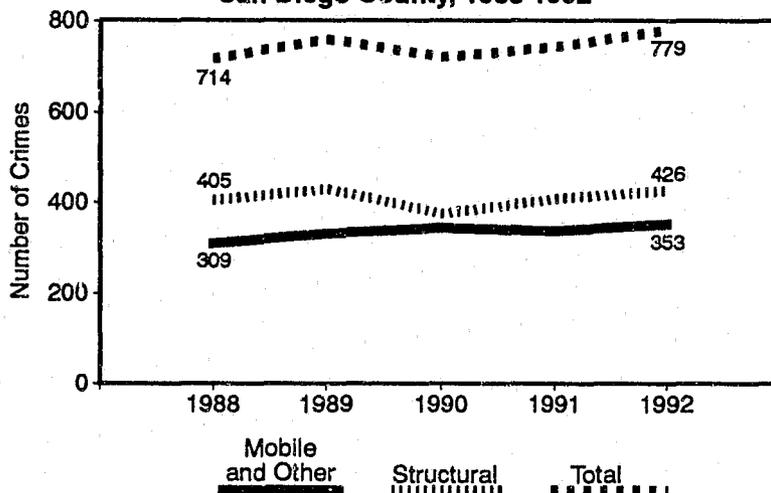
## One-Year Period: 1991-1992

- The total number of arsons increased 5% (745 to 779).
- Arsons involving structures increased 4%, from 409 to 426.

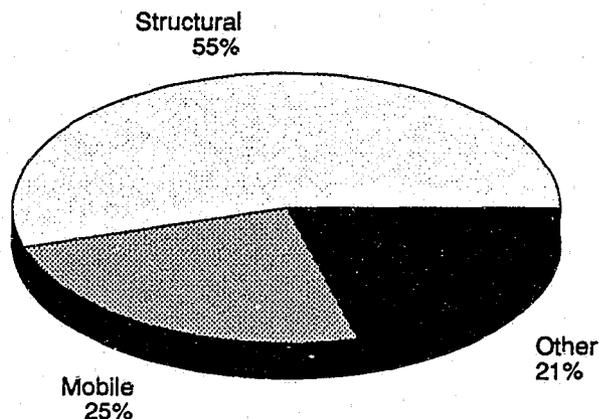
## 1992

- Over half of all arsons involved structures (55%), one-quarter were mobile vehicles (25%), and 21% involved other types of property.

**Figure 26**  
**ARSONS**  
**San Diego County, 1988-1992**



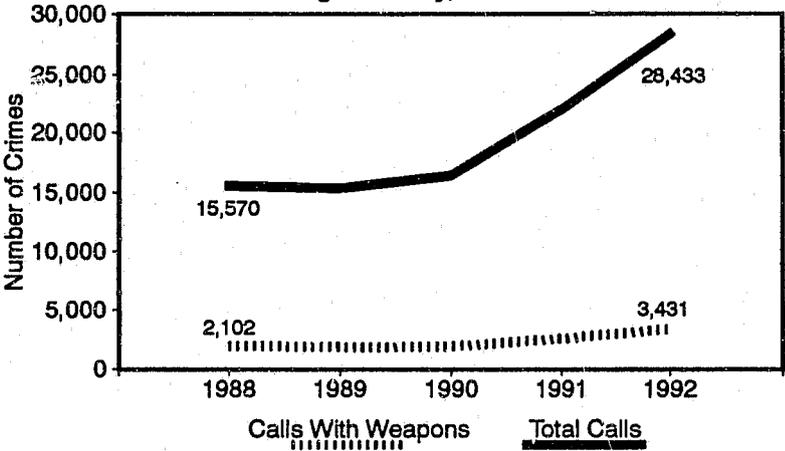
**Figure 27**  
**ARSONS, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY**  
**San Diego County, 1992**



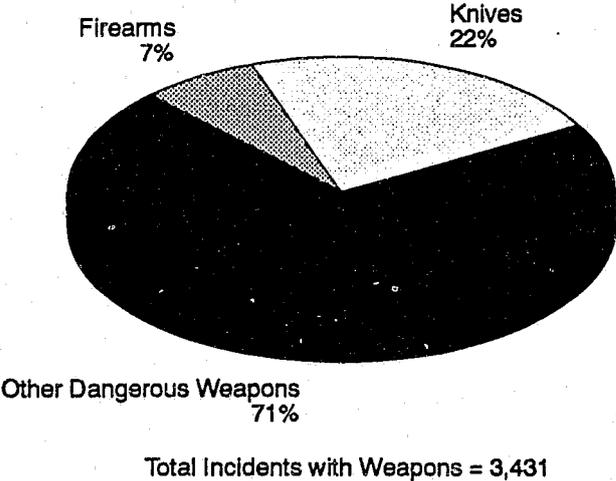
NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.

# Domestic Violence

**Figure 28**  
**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS**  
**San Diego County, 1988-1992**



**Figure 29**  
**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, BY TYPE OF WEAPON**  
**San Diego County, 1992**



Incidents involving domestic violence include aggravated assaults and other types of calls reported to police such as battery. Law enforcement officers are required to complete a report when responding to calls of this nature. In the past two years, extensive training has taken place in most agencies reminding officers of the reporting requirements. Also, in recent years, the prosecutor has been more willing to go forward with a domestic violence case even when the victim is reluctant to prosecute. These changes may have affected the number of these incidents reported.

### Five-Year Trend: 1988-1992

- Over five years, domestic violence incidents rose 83%, from 15,570 to 28,433.
- The number of domestic violence incidents involving weapons increased 63% (2,102 to 3,431).

### One-Year Period: 1991-1992

- Domestic violence incidents were up 29%, from 22,092 in 1991 to 28,433. Those that included weapons increased 27%, from 2,701 to 3,431.

### 1992

- Weapons were involved in 12% of all domestic violence situations in 1992.
- Firearms were evident in 7% of the domestic violence cases involving weapons, and knives were used in about one of every five incidents (22%). The majority of incidents with weapons involved other types of weapons such as hands, fists, feet, sticks, and other objects (71%).

# SYSTEM RESPONSE

# SYSTEM RESPONSE

A number of different agencies are involved in the processing of 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.

This section provides an overview of the processing of adult and juvenile criminal cases in San Diego county in 1992. The data presented include: case dispositions by local prosecutors; adult probation caseloads and actions taken; juvenile probation referrals and dispositions; the population in local adult and juvenile detention facilities; and the criminal justice budget and staffing levels. Arrest data for 1992 are not yet available from the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics. A detailed analysis of arrests will be included in the mid-year crime report.

## Adult Case Dispositions

The District Attorney and the San Diego City Attorney maintain data on prosecutor dispositions for adult felony and misdemeanor requests for criminal complaints submitted by law enforcement. The District Attorney's office reviews all requests for felony case filings and misdemeanor cases submitted from all areas except the City of San Diego. The San Diego City Attorney is responsible for misdemeanor cases submitted by the San Diego Police Department and San Diego felony cases referred by the District Attorney for consideration of misdemeanor charges. A case can either be filed with the court (issued) or rejected by the prosecutor.

The data for both the District and City Attorneys show a decrease in cases submitted for review in 1992, which may reflect a continuation of the decreasing trend in arrests noted in 1991. This issue will be explored further in the mid-year report when arrest data are available. Another factor which could have affected complaint requests is the increased emphasis by prosecutors on violation of probation conditions in lieu of filing new charges, particularly in drug-related cases. In many cases, the probationer can be returned to jail or prison for violating probation without the expense of a new trial.

## **District Attorney's Office**

### **1988 - 1992**

- Over a five-year period, the number of cases presented to the District Attorney's office decreased 11%, from 115,074 to 102,916.
- Most cases submitted were for misdemeanors and infractions. Submissions in this category were down 13%, from 86,065 to 74,591, accounting for most of the reduction in cases since 1988.
- The case issuance rate remained the same in both time periods for misdemeanor and infraction cases, with 91% of the cases filed with the court.
- Requests for felony complaints were down 2%, from 29,009 to 28,325. This reduction could be affected by a decline in arrests, but could also be related to the increased use of probation revocation in lieu of filing new charges.
- There was a slight decrease in the proportion of felony requests resulting in a complaint filed. In 1992, 56% of the felony arrests were filed as felonies; down slightly from 57% in 1988. Filing of misdemeanor charges in these cases also dropped, from 23% to 19% of the felony arrests submitted. Consequently, the rejection rate rose 3% (from 21% to 24%). Some of the San Diego Police Department cases rejected by the District Attorney are referred to the City attorney for consideration; however, data are not available on the number of cases transferred.

**1991 - 1992**

- Submissions to the District Attorney dropped even more significantly over a one-year period; down 15% from 120,968 to 102,916. Again, this is primarily due to a reduction in misdemeanor complaint requests, from 91,758 to 74,591 (19%). The arrest data for 1992 may show a similar trend, which could explain this reduction.
- The decrease in felony case submissions was 3%, from 29,210 to 28,325.
- In misdemeanor and infraction cases, the issuance rate decreased slightly, from 92% to 91%. In felony cases, the rate of felony filings was down from 57% to 56%, and misdemeanor filings were down from 20% to 19% of the cases submitted.

**Table 9**

**ISSUANCES<sup>1</sup> AND REJECTIONS,  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>	
				<u>1988-92</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
<b>MISDEMEANORS/ INFRACTIONS</b>					
Issued	91%	92%	91%	0%	-1%
Rejected	9%	8%	9%	0%	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,065</b>	<b>91,758</b>	<b>74,591</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>-19%</b>
<b>FELONIES</b>					
Issued					
Felony	57%	57%	56%	-1%	-1%
Misdemeanor	23%	20%	19%	-4%	-1%
Rejected	21%	22%	24%	3%	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,009</b>	<b>29,210</b>	<b>28,325</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115,074</b>	<b>120,968</b>	<b>102,916</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>-15%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Issuances are based on number of adult defendants and do not include misdemeanors and infractions submitted to the San Diego City Attorney.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## San Diego City Attorney's Office

Data for the City Attorney's office include cases referred directly from the San Diego Police Department and from the District Attorney's office. Since some complaint requests are reviewed by both the District and City Attorneys, the figures on cases submitted cannot be combined without double counting cases.

### 1998 - 1992

- Unlike the District Attorney's office, the number of complaint requests submitted to the City Attorney increased between 1988 and 1992, from 58,217 to 61,364 (5%).
- The issuance rate increased slightly, to 89% of the arrest cases filed, from 88% in 1988.

### 1991 - 1992

- In 1992, the number of cases submitted to the City Attorney fell 6%, compared to the prior year (65,188 to 61,364), which may be associated with a change in misdemeanor arrests.
- With the opening of the City of San Diego pre-arraignment detention facility, the expectation was that misdemeanor arrests and case filings would increase. During 1992, over 7,700 arrestees were booked into the city jail. The major change was that, instead of being cited and released, these arrestees were booked at the time of arrest. Therefore, overall misdemeanor arrests may not have increased. In addition, almost 4,000 cases were arraigned at the city's pre-arraignment facility. Many of these arrests were for outstanding warrant charges, which may have limited the number of new cases submitted. It is assumed that a high proportion of these defendants would not have appeared for arraignment if they had not been detained. A study currently being conducted by SANDAG will provide detailed information on the defendants booked into the city jail facility, which may explain the limited impact on the number of new cases handled by the City Attorney.
- Between 1991 and 1992, there was no change in the issuance or rejection rates for City Attorney cases.

Table 10

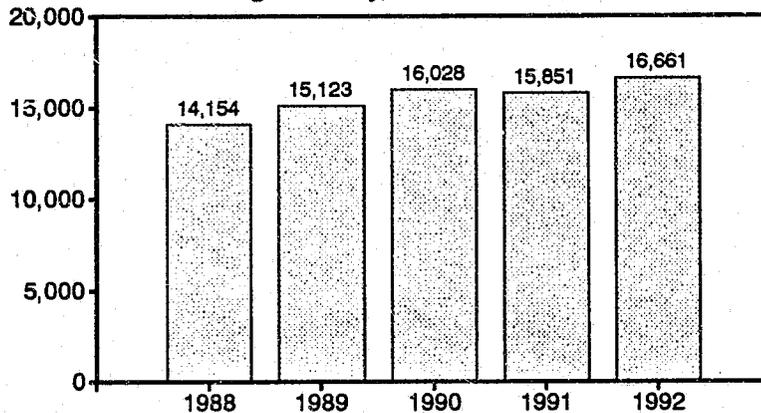
### ISSUANCES AND REJECTIONS, CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE San Diego City, 1988, 1991, and 1992

MISDEMEANORS/ INFRACTIONS	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Issued	88%	89%	89%	1%	0%
Rejected	12%	11%	11%	-1%	0%
TOTAL	58,217	65,188	61,364	5%	-6%

## Adult Probation

The San Diego County Probation Department compiles the following data on adults placed on probation by the court: the caseload as of December 31 of each year; new grants of probation each year; and the disposition for those removed from probation through successful completion or revocation resulting from new offenses or technical violation of probation conditions.

**Figure 30**  
**ADULT PROBATION CASELOADS**  
**San Diego County, December 31, 1988-1992**



SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Probation Department

### 1988 - 1992

- The adult probation caseload increased 18% since 1988, from 14,154 to 16,661 probationers on December 31.
- During the same time period, the number of new grants of probation increased 36%, from 8,214 to 11,210. The impact of new grants on the caseload was minimized somewhat by a 5% increase in the number removed from probation through termination of the grant or revocation.
- The proportion of probation terms ending through revocation increased significantly, from 45% to 60%, reflecting the increased use of probation revocation in lieu of filing new charges.

### 1991 - 1992

- Over a one-year period, the probation caseload increased 5%, from 15,851 to 16,661, despite a 9% reduction in individuals placed on probation in 1992 (12,384 to 11,210).
- In 1992, there was a substantial decline in the number of probationers removed from probation (39%). In addition, the proportion of probationers removed through revocation increased from 49% the prior year to 60%.

**Table 11**

**ADULT PROBATION ACTIONS**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Placed on Probation	8,214	12,384	11,210	36%	-9%
Removed from Probation	7,300	12,581	7,673	5%	-39%
Terminated	54%	51%	33%	21%	-18%
Revoked	45%	49%	60%	15%	11%
Other <sup>1</sup>	2%	<1%	6%	4%	6%

<sup>1</sup> Includes deceased, transferred to another county, sentence vacated, and appeal approved.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Probation Department

## **Juvenile Probation**

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 the case informally through counseling or diversion. A referral to probation can occur in two ways: placement of a youth in Juvenile Hall at the time of arrest or a referral of the case within 21 days of the initial contact.

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.

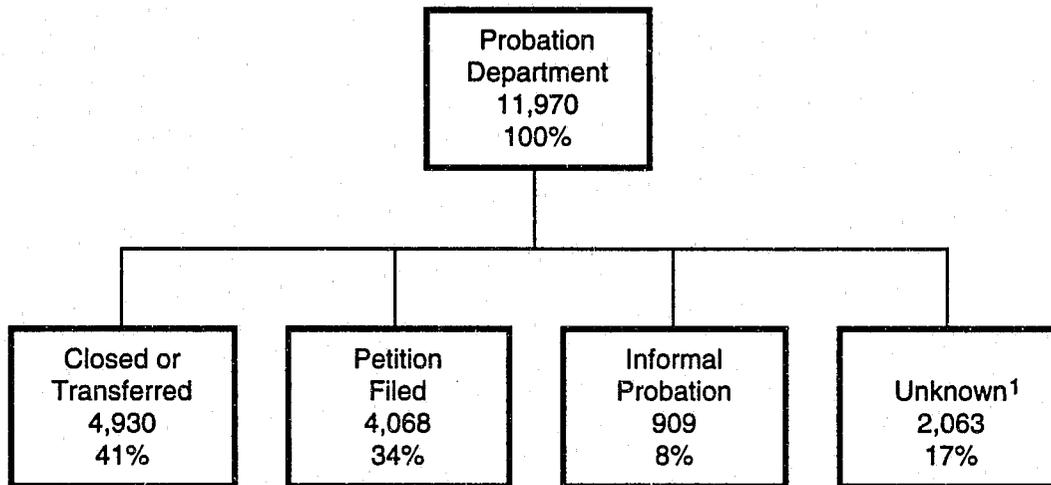
The Probation Department operates four detention facilities for juveniles. Juvenile Hall detains minors pending court action, juveniles awaiting transfer to other facilities, and those detained for up to 20 days by the Juvenile Court at the disposition hearing. Juveniles with true findings by the court can be placed in 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.

In the past, trend data were available on dispositions in juvenile cases referred to probation in a given year. Current reporting through the REJIS automated system is limited. Because of lags in dispositions, the 1992 referral data contain a high proportion of unknown dispositions, and therefore are not comparable to 1991. In this report, initial disposition data are reported for 1992 based on the action taken by probation. In the mid-year report, a more complete analysis of 1992 dispositions will be presented.

## 1992

- In 1992, a total of 11,970 juveniles were referred to probation. To date, petitions have been filed in 4,068 cases, or 34%.
- An additional 909 juveniles were placed on informal probation (8%).
- The remainder of the cases were either closed, transferred, or the disposition unknown. According to probation staff, the cases with unknown dispositions are generally closed.

**Figure 31**  
**JUVENILE REFERRALS TO PROBATION**  
**San Diego County, 1992**



<sup>1</sup> "Unknown" represents a large number of cases that were probably closed, but the disposition could not be confirmed.

## **Local Detention Facilities**

The SANDAG Criminal Justice Research Division conducts inmate population management studies to address issues related to classification of inmates and crowding in local detention facilities. Studies of adult facilities have been conducted since 1985. At the request of the County's Criminal Justice Council, juvenile facilities were incorporated into the 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, and the length of time spent in custody. Also, data are included on bookings at the San Diego City Jail, which was opened in 1992. Finally, preliminary results of a special study to assess crowding in the Juvenile Hall facility are presented.

### **Adult Detention Facilities**

The State Board of Corrections establishes a rated capacity for each adult detention facility. In addition, some facilities are under capacity limits established by the court as a result of litigation regarding overcrowding. Between July and December 1992, 11 adult detention facilities for men and women were operated at 10 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. Six of the Sheriff's facilities are under court-ordered capacity limits. 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 population exceeds the court-ordered capacity limits. The Probation Department operated three minimum security facilities for sentenced men, including two honor camps and the Work Furlough Center.

The adult facilities have been in a period of transition, with two Probation honor camps closing in 1991, and the Sheriff's George F. Bailey Detention Facility (formerly known as East Mesa) partially opening at the end of that year. In addition, the County contracted with state and federal officials to house prisoners in local facilities to provide revenue for operating the Bailey Jail. The Descanso honor camp was transferred from the Sheriff to Probation to house the prisoners from other agencies. However, at the end of June 1992, temporary control of Descanso was transferred back to the Sheriff for detention of local prisoners to alleviate overcrowding at facilities under court-ordered capacity limits.

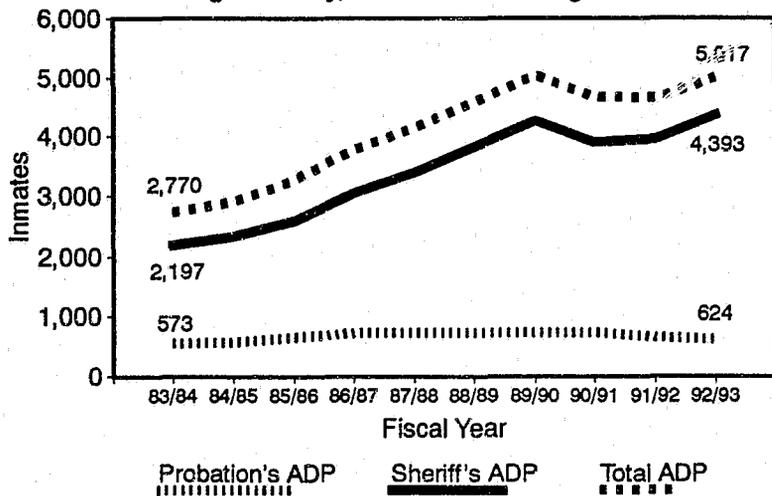
A recent decision by the Board of Supervisors allows the opening of additional sections of the Bailey facility in April 1993 (732 maximum security beds). The El Cajon Detention Facility and men's facility at Las Colinas will be closed in 1993 (393 beds). The net gain in rated beds for adults will be 339. Also, the Sheriff is proposing that the control of the Probation Department's honor camps be transferred to his agency.

In 1993, the County contracted with a private work furlough center for 70 beds, which will augment the men's work furlough beds available in the Probation Department's facility.

### Ten-Year Population Trends

- The adult inmate population has almost doubled over ten years, from an average of 2,770 to 5,017 (81%).
- Systemwide, the average daily inmate population peaked in FY 1989-90 at 5,046, and dropped in the next two years as a result of court-ordered capacity limits. However, in the first half of FY 1992-93, the population increased 8% (an additional 361 inmates, for a total of 5,017). The increase was associated primarily with a higher number of inmates held at two Sheriff's facilities, including Descanso after it was transferred to the Sheriff, and the Bailey Jail, as the portion of the facility opened in October 1991 became fully operational.
- The population at Probation facilities decreased slightly in the first six months of FY 1992-93 due to the closure of La Cima and Morena honor camps and the transfer of Descanso to the Sheriff. The closure of the two honor camps resulted in a net loss of 160 rated beds; however, the average daily population only decreased by 43. The two remaining honor camps are now operating with a higher number of inmates.

Figure 32  
**AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION (ADP)**  
 San Diego County, FY 1983-84 through FY 1992-93<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Based on July-December 1992.

SOURCE: Probation and Sheriff's Department

## 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 Bailey 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.

FY 1992-93

- The six facilities under *court-ordered limits* housed an average of 3,305 inmates during the first six months of FY 1992-93, compared to a court-ordered capacity of 3,178 (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, with these adjustments taken into account, these six jails were within the total capacity specified by the court.
- The population at South Bay decreased to 388 from 467 in FY 1991-92, when the facility was at 125% of the court-ordered capacity.
- The Bailey Jail housed 496 medium security inmates, on average, during the six-month period, with a Board of Corrections rated capacity of 296 (168% of capacity). The County's *operational* capacity for this facility is 512 (not shown).
- The Las Colinas men's facility was over twice the rated capacity, with 592 inmates and 273 rated beds (217%). The County's *operational* capacity for men at Las Colinas is 600 (not shown).
- The Descanso medium security honor camp was operating below the court-ordered capacity, with an average of 346 inmates and a capacity of 440.

Table 12

### AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION AND COURT-ORDERED CAPACITY SHERIFF'S FACILITIES

San Diego County, July-December 1992

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number Over/Under Capacity</u>	<u>Percent Of Capacity</u>
Central	892	750	142	119%
Descanso	346	440	-94	79%
Bailey <sup>1</sup>	496	296	200	168%
El Cajon	262	251	11	104%
Las Colinas	1,084	751	333	144%
Men <sup>1</sup>	592	273	319	217%
Women	492	478	14	103%
South Bay	388	373	15	104%
Vista <sup>2</sup>	925	886	39	104%

<sup>1</sup> Not covered by court order. Capacity figures are based on the Board of Corrections rated capacity.

<sup>2</sup> Vista for women had an average daily population of 16 during July-December 1992. 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

## New Bookings at Sheriff's Facility

Three primary factors affect the number of inmates housed: new bookings, or admissions; releases; and the average time spent in custody. The data presented on new bookings and length of stay are for calendar years 1991 and 1992.

### 1991 - 1992

- The number of inmates booked into County jail facilities dropped 2% in 1992 compared to the prior year (97,463 to 95,420). The decrease is associated with an 11% reduction in bookings for misdemeanor arrests, from 53,243 to 47,166.
- Felony bookings of unsentenced inmates rose slightly (1%) from 36,888 to 37,384. The 'other' category of unsentenced inmates increased significantly (64%, from 4,230 to 6,945), which may be associated with bookings of probation violators, federal prisoners, inmates held for other agencies, and cases in which the charge is unknown or missing in the data available.
- Overall, bookings of sentenced inmates increased 27% (3,102 to 3,925) due to increases in all categories. The highest percentage increase was in sentenced misdemeanants (41%), from 1,328 to 1,876. Sentenced felons increased from 1,543 to 1,736 (13%). As with unsentenced inmates, the 'other' category rose significantly (35%). This category includes inmates held for outside agencies and probation violators.

### 1992

- In 1992, unsentenced inmates accounted for 96% of all new bookings.
- Over half of all bookings were for misdemeanor offenses (49% unsentenced and 2% sentenced).

Table 13

### NEW BOOKINGS, SHERIFF'S FACILITIES San Diego County, 1991 and 1992

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>Sentenced</b>			
Felony	1,543	1,736	13%
Misdemeanor	1,328	1,876	41%
Other <sup>1</sup>	231	313	35%
Total	3,102	3,925	27%
<b>Unsentenced</b>			
Felony	36,888	37,384	1%
Misdemeanor	53,243	47,166	-11%
Other <sup>1</sup>	4,230	6,945	64%
Total	94,361	91,495	-3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97,463</b>	<b>95,420</b>	<b>-2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes federal charges, immigration, probation violations, out of county, and unknown.

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 in prior reports are not comparable to information presented in this report.

### 1991-1992

- The average stay in Sheriff's facilities increased slightly, from 16.6 days in 1991 to 17.9 days in 1992. The increase is associated with 'other' bookings, which include probation and parole violators, out-of-county bookings, and federal prisoners.
- The overall increase in custody time may have contributed to the increase in the number of inmates held in Sheriff's facilities in the first six months of FY 1992-93.
- On average, unsentenced inmates were in custody 5.2 days in 1991 and 5.4 days in 1992.
- The average length of stay decreased somewhat for sentenced prisoners, from 44.3 days to 44.0 days (1%).
- In both 1991 and 1992, early release programs were in effect to maintain the jails at the court-ordered capacity limits. The programs, which were implemented in July 1990, include a court-authorized 10% reduction in the time served by sentenced prisoners, use of county parole, electronic monitoring of inmates in their homes, and the release of selected undocumented persons to Border Patrol.

Table 14

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

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>
Sentenced	44.3	44.0	-1%
Unsentenced	5.2	5.4	4%
Other	32.0	33.9	6%
TOTAL	16.6	17.9	8%

SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

### Probation Facilities

The Probation Department currently operates two minimum security honor camps and a Work Furlough Center. Two honor camps were closed in FY 1991-92 (La Cima and Morena). The Probation facilities are not under court-ordered capacity limits; therefore, the Board of Corrections rated capacity is presented.

#### FY 1992-93

- Camps Barrett and Westfork exceeded their rated capacity by about two-thirds during the first half of FY 1992-93.
- At Camp Barrett, 245 sentenced prisoners were held, on average, in a facility designed for 144 (170% of capacity). In FY 1991-92, an average of 200 inmates were housed at this honor camp (not shown).
- The average number housed at Camp Westfork in FY 1992-93 to date was 232, compared to a rated capacity of 139 (167% of capacity). In the previous year, the population averaged 214 (not shown).
- The county-operated Work Furlough Center housed an average of 147 prisoners, with a capacity of 126 (116% of capacity).

Table 15

**AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION AND BOARD-RATED CAPACITY,  
PROBATION FACILITIES  
San Diego County, July-December 1992**

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number Over/Under Capacity</u>	<u>Percent Of Capacity</u>
HONOR CAMPS				
Barrett	245	144	101	170%
Westfork	232	139	93	167%
WORK FURLOUGH	147	126	21	116%

SOURCE: Probation Department

## Average Length of Stay - Probation Facilities

1991 - 1992

- As in the Sheriff's facilities, the time in custody for sentenced inmates housed by Probation decreased in 1992, from 71.3 days to 62.0 days (13%).
- Decreases occurred for both felony and misdemeanor offenders (14% and 8%, respectively).
- The Probation facilities utilize the same early release programs that were implemented in 1990 by the Sheriff.
- A recent study completed by SANDAG suggests that the reductions in time served on sentences in both Probation and Sheriff's facilities may be associated with the types of conviction offenses and the length of sentences ordered by the court.<sup>3</sup>

Table 16

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

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>
Felony	83.2	71.8	-14%
Misdemeanor	53.5	49.0	-8%
TOTAL	71.3	62.0	-13%

SOURCE: Probation Department

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<sup>3</sup>Jail Update: *Impact of Court-Ordered Capacity Limits on Adult Detention Facilities*, San Diego Association of Governments, October 1992.

## City Jail

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

Initially, the number of bookings and inmates held was lower than expected. City officials have suggested that it would take time for officers to adjust to the change in procedures from citation and release of misdemeanants to booking them in the city jail. In recent months, the number of inmates held has increased. Data are available for over 7,700 misdemeanor arrestees who were booked into the city jail from May through December of 1992.

- The city jail data suggest that about half the inmates booked were released on bail prior to arraignment.
- Case dispositions are based on the highest charge for each defendant. A number of defendants had multiple charges pending at the time of arraignment due to outstanding warrants. Most of the defendants appearing at video arraignment pled guilty (80%). Sixteen percent (16%) pled not guilty, and 2% of the cases were continued. A small percentage of cases were dismissed (less than 1%) or referred for a drug diversion hearing (2%).
- A total of 695 defendants pled not guilty, with bail set in about half the cases (49%), and half released on their own recognizance (50%).

SANDAG is currently conducting a study of the impact of the city jail in terms of changes in level of crime problems in communities, offender attitudes, bookings into County jail, court cases handled, warrants cleared, fines paid, and costs. The results will be available in Spring 1993.

Table 17

### SAN DIEGO CITY JAIL BOOKINGS AND ARRAIGNMENTS<sup>1</sup> May-December 1992

Bookings	7,721
Dispositions at Arraignment	3,907
Guilty	80%
Not Guilty	16%
Continued	2%
Dismissed	<1%
Drug Diversion Hearing	2%
Not Guilty Pleas - Release Status <sup>2</sup>	695
Bail Set	49%
Own Recognizance	50%
Other	1%

<sup>1</sup> San Diego Police Department bookings are not available from November 16 through November 23, 1992 and on November 25, 1992. City Attorney arraignment data are not available from August 18 through October 12, 1992.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cases continued.

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

## Juvenile Detention Facilities

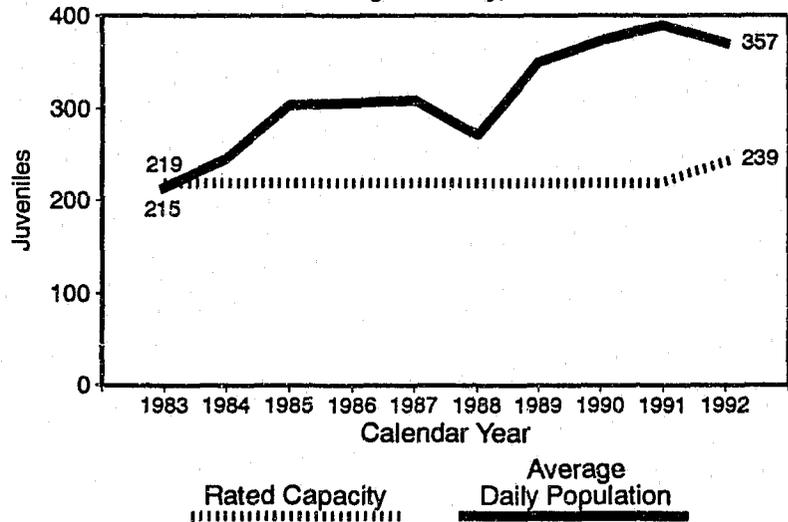
This section presents data on juvenile custody programs operated by the County Probation Department. As mentioned previously, the California Youth Authority establishes the rated capacity for juvenile institutions. Data for local juvenile facilities are maintained for *calendar* years.

### Average Daily Population

1983 - 1992

- Since 1984, the Juvenile Hall has operated over the CYA rated capacity. The population reached a high of 396 in 1991 and dropped slightly last year to 357. In November 1992, crowding was reduced with the expansion of the facility from 219 to 339 beds. The Superior Court recently handed down a decision in a law suit regarding crowding at Juvenile Hall, requiring the County to improve specified conditions. The order allows a capacity of 395 with current staffing, and a maximum of 463 if staffing is increased.

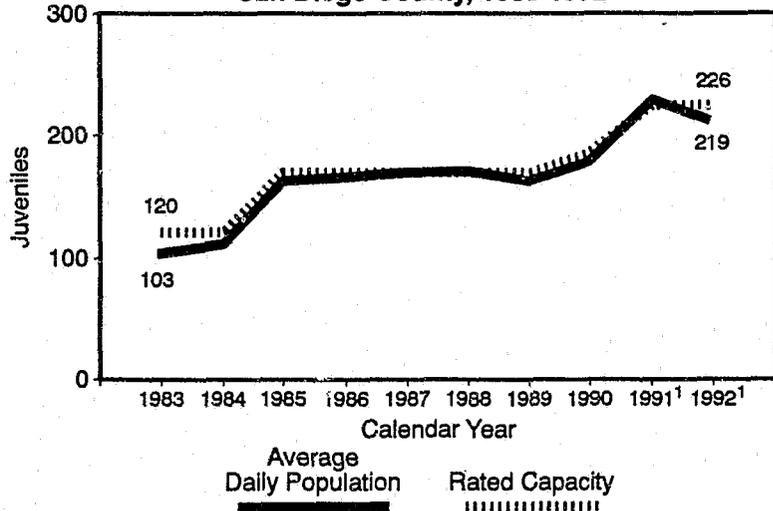
**Figure 33**  
**AVERAGE RATED DAILY POPULATION**  
**AND AVERAGE RATED CAPACITY,<sup>1</sup> JUVENILE HALL**  
**San Diego County, 1983-1992**



<sup>1</sup> The actual rated capacity increased from 219 to 339 in November 1992.

SOURCE: Probation Department

**Figure 34**  
**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**  
**AND RATED CAPACITY, GIRLS REHABILITATION**  
**AND JUVENILE RANCH FACILITIES**  
**San Diego County, 1983-1992**



<sup>1</sup> Includes Short-Term Offender Program's Average Daily Population.

SOURCE: Probation Department

Table 18

**AVERAGE DAILY JUVENILE POPULATION AND  
AVERAGE RATED CAPACITY, JUVENILE FACILITIES  
San Diego County, 1992**

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number Over/Under Capacity</u>	<u>Percent Of Capacity</u>
Juvenile Hall <sup>1</sup>	357	239	118	149%
Girls Rehabilitation Facility	22	20	2	110%
Rancho del Rayo	104	106	-2	98%
Rancho del Campo <sup>2</sup>	93	100	-7	93%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>124%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The actual rated capacity increased from 219 to 339 in November 1992.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Short-Term Offender Program's Average Daily Population.

SOURCE: Probation Department

- For the most part, the population at local placement facilities for juveniles (the Girls Rehabilitation Facility and juvenile ranch facilities for boys) has been below the rated capacity over the past ten years. The number of rated beds has increased somewhat in recent years, with an overall increase of 88% since 1983. In 1992, these facilities had an average of 219 juveniles in facilities with 226 rated beds.
- The girls facility houses just over 20 juveniles, and each of the two boys ranch facilities house about 100.
- The total population for *all* juvenile facilities in 1992 was 576, with an average of 465 rated beds.

## Admissions and Length of Stay

1991 - 1992

- The decrease in the average daily population may be related, in part, to a 10% reduction in the number of juveniles admitted to local facilities (from 7,049 in 1991 to 6,344 in 1992), in particular, Juvenile Hall (13%). The decrease may reflect efforts to reduce the Juvenile Hall population in response to recent litigation.
- Admissions to the juvenile ranch facilities decreased 18%, from 749 to 613.
- The Short-Term Offender Program (STOP) is a one-month program operated at the juvenile ranch facilities, which opened in July 1991.
- The length of time spent in Juvenile Hall and the Girls Rehabilitation Facility increased 14% and 16%, respectively. However, fewer days were spent in other facilities including: Rancho del Rayo (23%); Rancho del Campo (69%); and STOP (3%). The changes in the boys facilities are due to transfers between camps based on individualized programming needs and transfers to the Youth Day Center to finish their term.
- The length of stay at Juvenile Hall is shorter than other facilities because most of the minors are awaiting adjudication, and the maximum time ordered by the court is 20 days.

Table 19

### NUMBER OF JUVENILE ADMISSIONS, BY FACILITY San Diego County, 1991 and 1992

<u>Facility</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>
Juvenile Hall	6,090	5,297	-13%
Girls Rehabilitation Facility	79	72	-9%
Juvenile Ranch Facilities <sup>1</sup>	749	613	-18%
STOP <sup>2</sup>	131	362	n/a
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,049</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>-10%</b>

<sup>1</sup> All admissions are done at one facility and then juveniles are transferred to other facilities.

<sup>2</sup> The Short-Term Offender Program opened in July 1991. Number is based on admissions in July-December 1991.

SOURCE: Probation Department

Table 20

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

<u>Facility</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>
Juvenile Hall	22	25	14%
Girls Rehabilitation Facility	117	136	16%
Rancho del Rayo	119	92	-23%
Rancho del Campo	162	51	-69%
STOP	31	30	-3%

SOURCE: Probation Department

## **Juvenile Hall Study**

SANDAG is currently conducting a study to assess the need for additional juvenile facilities and identify alternatives for maintaining Juvenile Hall within the capacity limits. This section presents some preliminary findings from the first phase of the juvenile facility study.

Data from Juvenile Hall intake forms were analyzed to assess the flow of admissions into the facility and release decisions. The data elements included:

- arresting agency
- primary offense
- socio-demographic characteristics
- history of violence and drug involvement
- release recommendations
- reasons for intake or release
- zip code of residence.

These data can be used to determine if the current intake and screening procedures are being implemented as designed to ensure that juveniles who present the greatest risk are being housed in Juvenile Hall.

**Juvenile Hall Intake.** All minors brought to Juvenile Hall by a peace officer to be detained are screened by the Detention Control Unit (DCU). All detentions must comply with the intent of Section 628 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, which states that a minor should be released to a parent, guardian, or responsible relative unless certain conditions exist, such as:

- the minor does not have a home or responsible person available
- the minor's home is unfit
- the minor is in need of protection
- the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court
- the minor has violated a court order
- the minor presents a danger to the public.

State statute requires that the probation officer consider the alternative which least restricts the minor's freedom of movement, provided the alternative is in the best interest of the minor and the public. The release options are as follows:

- counsel and release for juveniles charged with misdemeanors
- release to the custody of a parent or guardian on a promise to appear
- release to home supervision with a curfew monitored by Probation staff.

The DCU officers use an intake form to establish a point score for certain risk factors to be considered in decisions regarding release. Juveniles with a score of 10 or more are to be detained unless there are extenuating circumstances. The factors considered include:

- type of offense
- gang affiliation
- prior violence
- prior drug offenses.

Juveniles generally are not considered eligible for release when the charge is a serious offense, including drug sales, hit and run with injury, crimes of violence, burglary, drunk driving, and felony charges for CYA parolees.

Also, certain conditions require mandatory detention according to DCU policies, including:

- outstanding warrants
- escapes from placement
- administrative removals from placement
- case transfers
- violations of home supervision
- certifications from adult court.

Other special circumstances would justify detention, including the victim living with the juvenile, documented gang members with weapons charges, and minors selling drugs from their residences.

The study provides detailed information on juveniles admitted to Juvenile Hall from May through July of 1992. The data presented were obtained from the intake forms completed by DCU staff, which include arresting agency, type of offense, age, gender, race/ethnicity, zip code of residence, prior violence, prior drug arrests, reasons for mandatory detention, release score, and reasons for overriding release recommendation based on points. During the three-month period, 1,128 forms were reviewed and included in the study.

**Type of Offense.** One limitation of the intake forms is that some information is not recorded. For example, almost two-thirds of the forms did not have the arrest offense (32%). These are primarily cases with mandatory detention for one of the reasons noted above.

- The data for the 768 cases with offense information show that about three of four admissions were for a felony offense (73%).
- Thirty-nine percent (39%) were for felony property crimes, and 20% for violent offenses.
- Misdemeanors accounted for 26% of the admissions, and 2% were for status offenses.

Table 21

**INTAKES BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, JUVENILE HALL  
San Diego County, May-July 1992**

<u>Type of Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Felony</b>		
Violent Offense <sup>1</sup>	150	20%
Property Offense <sup>2</sup>	303	39%
Drug Law Violation	43	6%
Other <sup>3</sup>	61	8%
Total	557	73%
<b>Misdemeanor</b>		
Assault and Battery	62	8%
Petty Theft	43	6%
Drug Law Violation	20	3%
Drunk	17	2%
Driving Under the Influence	7	1%
Other <sup>4</sup>	48	6%
Total	197	26%
<b>Status Offense</b>	14	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

<sup>3</sup> Includes kidnapping, forgery, arson, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, weapons, driving under the influence, hit and run, escape, and book-making.

<sup>4</sup> Includes misdemeanor manslaughter, other theft-related crimes, checks, indecent exposure, obscene matter, lewd conduct, sex-related offenses, liquor laws, etc.

NOTE: The offense was unknown or missing in 360 cases.

**Prior Offense.** Prior violence and drug activity are considered risk factors which may predict future criminal behavior.

- Minors arrested for a violent offense accounted for 20% of the admissions to Juvenile Hall, but almost one-third of the youth had a history involving violence (31%). (Data not shown.)
- Drug law violations were the highest current charge for 8%, compared to 13% with prior drug-related offenses (not shown).

**Mandatory Detention.** As mentioned previously, the DCU staff has a list of conditions for which juveniles should always be detained at intake. Of the 1,128 cases reviewed, 384 minors were detained without screening for release, based on the mandatory detention criteria.

- The most common reason for mandatory detention is an outstanding warrant (45% of the 384 juveniles detained without receiving a point score).
- Other common reasons were related to failures in other placements, including administrative removal from another facility (25%), escape from placement (14%), and violation of home supervision conditions (11%).
- A total of 5% were detained because their case was transferred or certified from adult court. (Data not shown.)

**Screening for Release.** The remaining minors were screened at intake and given a risk score, based on their current offense and prior history. The points equate to four possible release decisions: release with no conditions (0 to 7 points); home supervision and/or electronic monitoring (8 points); home supervision *and* electronic monitoring (9 points); and detain (10 points). Home supervision allows a minor to be released home, with curfew conditions imposed and monitored by Probation staff. Electronic monitoring provides an additional means to ensure that the youth is at home during certain hours. The juvenile wears a small transmitter on the ankle, which transmits a signal through a device on the phone indicating to Probation staff that he or she is present in the home.

- Of the juveniles screened, the point score indicated that 322 should be released with no conditions (44% of the total sample). However, 60% of these juveniles were actually detained for a variety of reasons that are discussed below.
- In an additional 26% of the cases (192), the point score was eight or nine, indicating some form of home supervision and/or ESP was recommended. Again, over half of these minors were actually detained at intake.
- The only recommendation, based on point score, that was routinely followed was for those with a score of 10 or more. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of these juveniles were detained, as recommended.

Table 22

**TOTAL SCORE OF JUVENILES SCREENED FOR RELEASE, JUVENILE HALL  
San Diego County, May-July 1992**

<u>Recommended Action</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent Detained</u>
Released	0-7	322	44%	60%
Home Supervision and/or ESP	8	79	11%	61%
Home Supervision with ESP	9	113	16%	72%
Detain	10+	212	29%	99%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>726</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>73%</b>

NOTE: Scores were not available for 18 cases.

The DCU officers have to consider a number of factors in deciding if a juvenile can be released, in addition to the point score which indicates the level of risk. The factors considered are enumerated in Section 628 of the Welfare and Institutions code, as outlined previously. The following are the most common reasons given by DCU officers for overriding the point score recommendation for release.

- In 22% of the cases with a release recommendation, the minor was undocumented and being held for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).
- In about one-third of the cases, the parent or guardian refused custody (17%) or the parent or guardian could not be contacted (17%). Other family-related reasons included parents who had no transportation to pick up the minor (9%), parents having no control over the minor (7%), and unstable parents (1%).
- Thirteen percent (13%) of the minors were actually living with the victim, and returning home would have presented a potential threat to the victim.
- A total of 11% of the minors were either transient (7%) or runaways (6%). Transient and runaway youth can be placed in the YMCA's Juvenile Crisis Resolution Program, so these minors may have only been in Juvenile Hall for a short time period.
- Other reasons listed accounted for 10% or less of the cases with release recommendations.

**Conclusions.** The reasons for detention mentioned point to the multi-faceted problems faced by some youth entering the juvenile justice system, such as homelessness and family-related problems. To be effective in managing the Juvenile Hall population, alternatives to custody should be directed toward the largest categories of juveniles detained after intake. These include juveniles with family-related problems and those who are being held for outside agencies, such as the INS. The data presented should be reviewed by all participants in the juvenile justice process, with the goal of identifying viable alternatives that would preclude taking a minor to Juvenile Hall or minimizing the time spent in custody.

The second phase of this study will provide additional information which will assist in analyzing the data presented on Juvenile Hall detentions and releases, including family characteristics, length of time in custody, case dispositions, risk factors, and subsequent violations and new offenses. The goal of the study is to assess alternatives to custody and improve the ability to predict which juveniles are good release risks.

## **Criminal Justice Budget and Staffing**

This section presents a summary of budgeted expenditures and staff in San Diego county criminal justice agencies for fiscal years 1991-92 and 1992-93. The figures include agencies financed by the County, municipal governments, and the San Diego Unified Port District. Other entities, such as state and federal justice agencies, are excluded because they are not locally funded, and therefore not part of the local planning process. Data on the budget account for salaries, employee benefits, services, and supplies. Capital expenditures, such as building construction, are not included. The information is based on final adopted city and County budgets, including mid-year modifications through December 1992 if the information was available.

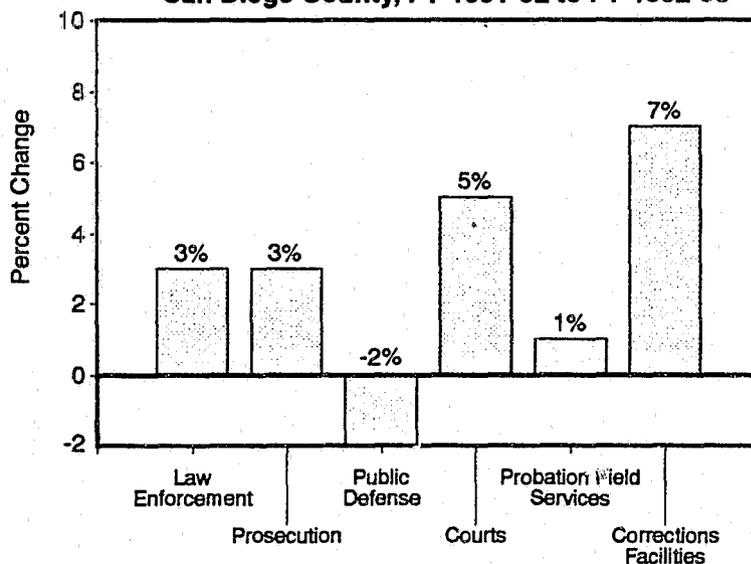
The amount budgeted for criminal justice increased in all agencies except one. However, the increase was not as great as in prior years. State projections indicate that revenue may be cut further in FY 1993-94, which may be reflected in the upcoming budget.

Detailed budget information is presented in Appendix B.

## FY 1991-92 to FY 1992-93

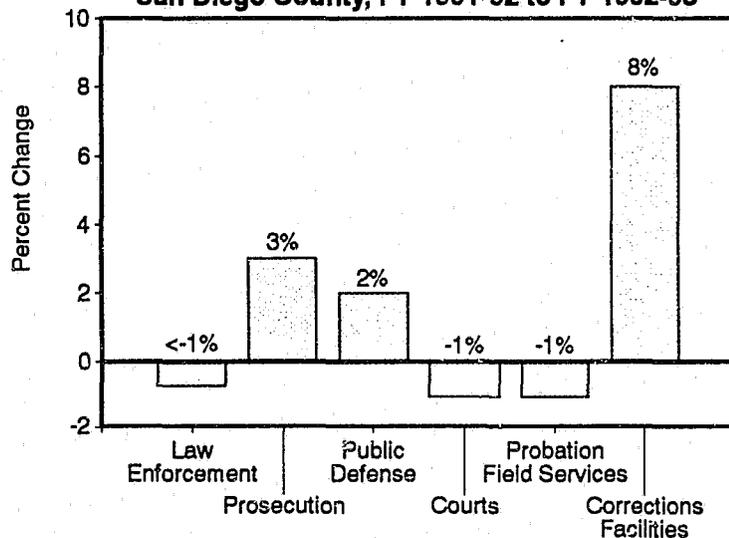
- The current budget of \$646 million represents a 3% increase over the \$626 million budgeted in the prior year (not shown).
- Criminal justice staffing increased slightly (1%), from 10,701.50 budgeted positions to 10,831.64 in FY 1992-93 (not shown).
- The greatest budget and staffing increase occurred for correction facilities (7% and 8%, respectively), primarily due to expanded utilization of the George F. Bailey detention facility. In addition, the Probation Department included operation of the Descanso facility in the budget, but this facility was temporarily transferred to the Sheriff.
- The 5% rise in budgeted expenditures for the courts was partially due to predicted increase in workload for superior court cases in the El Cajon Municipal Court. Despite this increase, the number of budgeted staff for the courts declined (1%). This reduction included administrative staff. The number of superior and municipal court judges has remained the same, and four commissioners/referees were added.

**Figure 35**  
**CHANGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUDGET,**  
**BY CATEGORY**  
San Diego County, FY 1991-92 to FY 1992-93



- Budget and staffing for prosecution increased 3%. New programs within the District Attorney's office account for this increase. A new domestic violence unit was established to provide immediate and consistent victim contact, enhanced evidence collection, and systematic prosecution of perpetrators of violent behavior in the home. Staff years were also added to implement the grant-funded Auto Theft Team Program, Auto Insurance Fraud Unit, and Worker's Compensation Fraud Unit. Revenue was also received in order to prosecute additional cases resulting from the Weed and Seed grant obtained by the City of San Diego to "weed out" problematic individuals in a small high-crime area.
- The budget and staffing for the Criminal Division of the City Attorney decreased (5% and 1%, respectively).
- The public defense budget decreased (2%), while staffing rose (2%). The staffing increase is related to additional positions for alternate defense used in cases where there is a conflict of interest.
- The total budget for law enforcement increased 3%, but staffing dropped less than 1% due to a reduction in non-sworn personnel.

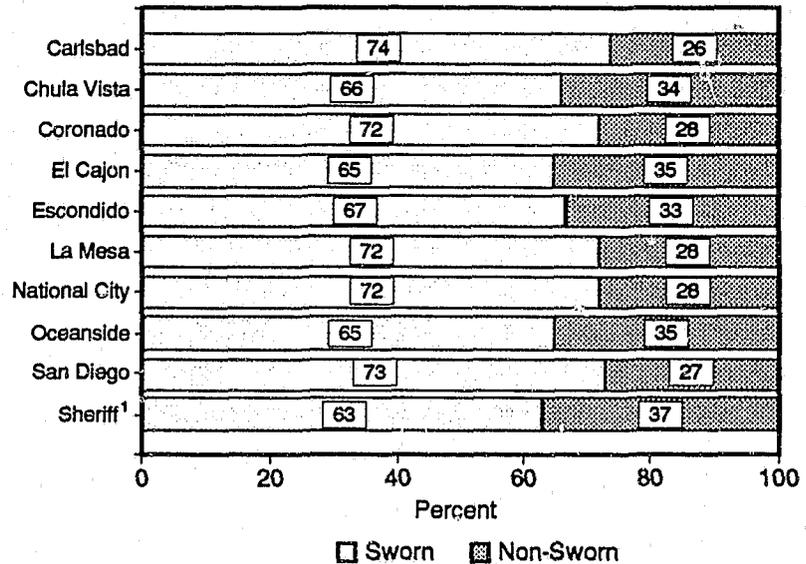
**Figure 36**  
**CHANGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**  
**BUDGETED STAFFING, BY CATEGORY**  
 San Diego County, FY 1991-92 to FY 1992-93



## FY 1992-93 Law Enforcement Staffing

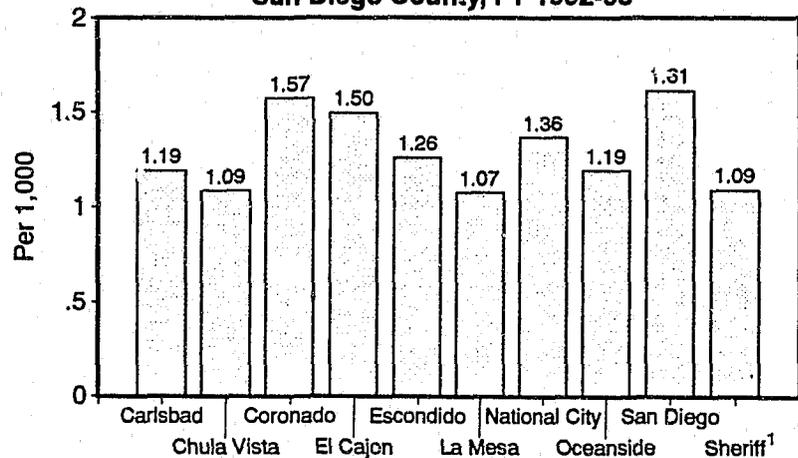
- The allocation of sworn versus non-sworn staff years varies by agency. In FY 1992-93, almost three-quarters of the personnel were sworn for Carlsbad, Coronado, La Mesa, National City, and San Diego. Non-sworn personnel include crime analysts, community service officers, administrative aides, criminalists, and clerical personnel.
- San Diego had the highest ratio of sworn officers to population (1.61 per 1,000 residents), while La Mesa budgeted the lowest number of sworn officers per 1,000 population (1.07). The figures represent a decrease in the ratio for all but two agencies: Escondido was up 2% and Coronado experienced no change (not shown). With budget constraints, the growth in number of officers is not keeping pace with population increases in most agencies.

Figure 37  
BUDGETED SWORN AND NON-SWORN  
LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL  
San Diego County, FY 1992-93



<sup>1</sup> Excludes jail personnel.

Figure 38  
SWORN OFFICERS BUDGETED PER 1,000 POPULATION,  
BY JURISDICTION  
San Diego County, FY 1992-93



<sup>1</sup> Excludes jail personnel.

**SPECIAL ISSUE:  
GANGS IN SAN DIEGO**

# **SPECIAL ISSUE: GANGS IN SAN DIEGO**

This section presents information about gangs in the San Diego region. The data were gathered for a three-year research project conducted by SANDAG, with support from the federal Department of Health and Human Services. The material presented here is part of a larger report that will be available in Fall 1993. Most of the information is based on interviews that SANDAG staff conducted with gang members. We are grateful to them for sharing their gang experiences and we are indebted to the Probation Department, particularly Cecil Steppe, for providing us the opportunity to conduct this research. We also appreciate the support of Sheriff Jim Roache for allowing us access to probationers in detention facilities.

## **Introduction**

The gang phenomenon is not new in America or in San Diego. Gangs have existed for decades. In the 1980s, however, gangs began receiving national and local attention based upon changes in their form and character. The changes include increased violence with sophisticated weaponry and involvement in drug trafficking and sales. In communities across America, a proportion of youth became increasingly attracted to the lure of the streets rather than the sanctuary of the home. The problems associated with gangs also received more attention when innocent bystanders were injured or killed in gang crossfire.

## **Gang Diversity**

The research literature about gangs suggests that there are striking differences across the country, with respect to the definitions of a gang, the numbers of members, degree of involvement in crime, community acknowledgement of gangs, and the law enforcement response. These differences lead to diverse methods and strategies for coping with the gang issue. The differences also create difficulty when attempting to accurately measure the gang problem on a national basis. Conversely, the differences support the value of focusing on one geographical area and describing the character and scope of gangs in a specific region, such as San Diego.

## **San Diego Gangs**

In 1975, the City of San Diego had three gangs known to law enforcement. Currently, it is estimated that, regionwide, there are 113 different gangs with close to 7,000 members.

The San Diego Police Department began monitoring gang activity as early as 1974. By 1980, the District Attorney teamed up with the San Diego Police Department and assigned prosecutors and investigators to cases involving gang members. An additional coordinated enforcement response is a multi-agency task force administered by the District Attorney's Office known as JUDGE (Jurisdictions Unified for Drug Gang Enforcement). It includes police officers from several law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and probation officers. Today (1993), most police agencies have one or more staff assigned to gang monitoring and investigation. No city in the region is without some level of gang activity.

San Diego law enforcement acknowledgement of, and response to, the problem of gang violence has been facilitated by a common definition based upon criteria of the California Department of Justice. To be considered a gang, a group must include all of the following features.

- The group has a name or identifiable leadership.
- The members claim a territory, turf, neighborhood, or criminal enterprise.
- The members associate on a continuous or regular basis.
- The members engage in delinquent or criminal behavior.

To be considered a gang member, an individual must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- admission of gang membership
- possession of tattoos, clothing, and/or other paraphernalia known to be primarily associated with a specific gang
- observed participation in criminal activity
- police records and/or observations demonstrating association with known gang members
- identification as a gang member from a reliable informant.

The use of these definitions reduces the potential for mistakenly labeling individuals as gang members. Also, as communities across the country have learned, the ways that gangs are defined become strong determinants for how the gang issue will be addressed. Specific definitions of gangs imply acknowledgement and recognition of the existence of gangs and their corresponding criminal behavior, which affects the quality of life for all San Diego citizens. In this region, enforcement is viewed as a viable and necessary means for confronting the problems created by gang activity. Yet there is consensus among justice practitioners, and school and social service professionals, that the issue of gangs cannot

be resolved by law enforcement tactics alone. The significance of the factors that contribute to gang development must be taken into account. Such factors include social and economic structures that contribute to unsupportive environments and dysfunctional families. Enhanced access to meaningful employment, improved housing, and positive educational experiences are not the responsibilities of the police, but those of government leaders with significant input from communities. Institutions such as the family, the community, schools, and churches have major roles in reshaping the character of gang anti-social behavior. A prevailing perspective that views human life as having little value is common among hardcore gang members. Revising that attitude is a mission to be undertaken by prevention and education efforts, in combination with enforcement activities, to hold individuals accountable for their behavior. These efforts, along with changes that promote access to opportunities, may collectively contribute to a new attitude that places greater value on human life.

### **Ethnicity and Gangs**

Historically, gangs have proliferated in inner-city, economically depressed areas comprised of primarily Blacks and Latinos. The emergence of Southeast Asian and Filipino gangs in recent years tests the original historical assumption. Frequently, Filipino gang members come from middle to upper class households that include two parents. An inadequate sense of cultural identity, language barriers, and distrust of the police are some of the suggested explanations for the emergence of these new ethnic gangs. The significance of race and ethnicity cannot be understated when discussing gangs. Each group brings with it a diverse legacy and different behavior patterns. Both prevention and enforcement strategies must take these differences into account. The material presented here is based upon aggregate responses by *all* participants. The final report will include analysis by ethnic background.

## **SANDAG Gang Research**

The SANDAG research had two primary purposes: to characterize the scope and nature of gangs in the San Diego region and to describe the response to gangs by the justice system and the community. As policymakers and practitioners develop programs and strategies for addressing the gang issue in this region, the results of this research may be of interest.

### **Research Approach**

The research involved two major efforts: a survey of public and community agencies; and interviews with gang members. Initially, SANDAG staff participated in ride-alongs with the San Diego Police Department and the Gang Suppression Unit of the Probation Department. Also, unstructured interviews were conducted with 10 key individuals from the justice system and the community. The individuals were known to have expertise in the area of gangs. Both the ride-alongs and the interviews served to increase the research team's understanding of the history of gangs in San Diego, the issues of concern surrounding gang activity, and the functions and responsibilities of both the police and the probation officers with respect to identifying, investigating, and monitoring gang members and gang-related behavior.

Following the lead of several researchers in the country, including Jeffrey Fagan, Rutgers; Scott Decker, University of Missouri, St. Louis; and David Curry, University of Virginia; we elected to learn about gangs primarily from the gang members themselves by asking questions in an interview format. The sample for the interviews was selected from the Probation Department's Gang Suppression Unit (GSU) caseload of April 1991, and includes gang members 21 years of age and under. This target group was selected to understand the processes involved in gang membership and the meaning of those activities to members. For these reasons, it was important to talk with actual gang members who had been involved in criminal activity, not those on the periphery or younger people who aspired to be part of a gang. While some researchers have gone to the streets to find gang members, this was not a feasible option, since we did not have a means (such as a gang member) to gain entry, and safety of the interviewers was a concern. Selection of our sample from the GSU caseload assured access to documented gang members in a secure and private setting. It is acknowledged that this sample of youth and young adults reflects a select group; that is, those who have been arrested and processed through the criminal justice system. Their responses must be understood within this context and may differ from those gang members who have not had contact with the criminal justice system.

The validity of our interview results was enhanced by having very skilled interviewers, sufficient pretesting efforts, corroboration of self-report

data with case files, and the use of previously tested questions. We believe that the respondents, in general, were candid and provided observations and opinions that help us to understand the social context in which gangs operate, the functions they serve, and their relationships to other institutions such as the family, the school, the neighborhood, and the police.

### **Gang Suppression Unit**

The Gang Suppression Unit represents a departure from the traditional probation role. Probationers on the GSU caseload receive a high level of supervision, described as intrusive rather than intensive. Probation officers operate in a proactive mode rather than a reactive one. They are the first probation unit to carry weapons. The officers are frequently in the field monitoring their caseloads to assess whether or not conditions of probation are being followed. Not only do they carry out enforcement efforts, but the probation officers also refer their probationers to job training and placement programs, as well as drug abuse treatment programs. Efforts are also made to involve the family or other support systems in rehabilitation.

### **Types of Gangs**

The emphasis of this research is street gangs. The data offered here represent the 194 male street gang members interviewed from 48 different gangs in the region. Other types of gangs are also part of the GSU caseload, including motorcycle gangs and members of racist groups. Prison gangs represent another form of criminal gang. The GSU caseload also includes female gang members; approximately 5%. We were able to interview only 7 females. These groups will be discussed briefly in our full report.

### **Interview Results**

The gang member interview instrument included 114 questions covering a wide array of topics. Many of the questions were open-ended, allowing individualized, unique responses. Other questions were closed-ended, requiring choices among pre-selected responses. Those interviewed were given the interview instrument to follow along as the questions were asked. Interviews took place during 1991 and 1992.

This section examines several of the topic areas, including characteristics of members, membership activity, observations about family and neighborhood, and gang involvement in drug use and sales. The full report will discuss additional facets of gang behavior and link the interview results to what is known in the research literature on gangs. Information from probation files will augment the interview data. The results of the survey of community and justice agencies will be presented, along with recommendations for reducing gang-related violence and drug activity based upon review of programs throughout the country.

## Characteristics of San Diego Gang Members

The research literature suggests that the ages of gang members vary by city and by gang. Practitioners and researchers alike acknowledge that gang membership extends into adulthood, although most of the past research has been conducted on juveniles. Irving Spergel (1990) suggests that the natural "aging" of the general population and a changing economy in which there are fewer unskilled and semi-skilled jobs available, along with more opportunities for illegitimate ways to gain money, contribute to a changing age composition of gang members<sup>4</sup>.

- Nearly one-third of those interviewed were 18 years of age or older. Just over one-third were age 17, and the remainder were 16 years old or less. The sample included youth 21 years of age and under.
- According to law enforcement, the highest proportion of gang members in San Diego are Latino. Our sample is no exception, as 48% of the 194 male gang members interviewed were Latino. Thirty-nine percent (39%) were Black. Less than 10% were Filipino (9%), Southeast Asian (5%), White (4%), and other groups (4%), such as Samoan.
- At the time of the interview, 75% of the gang members were attending school, which is a departure from what is known in general about gang members, who traditionally have shown high school dropout rates. Attending school is a condition of probation, which may explain the relatively high percentage. The same percentage (75%) stated that they *had* been suspended at one time or another (not shown). Also, a number of the young men were in situations other than regular school, such as participation in home study or attending an alternative school outside of their neighborhood.
- Just over half (53%) of the respondents stated that they had previously been on probation.

Table 23

### CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE GANG MEMBERS Gang Member Interviews San Diego County, 1991-1992

Age	
16 and under	32%
17	35%
18 and over	32%
Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	
Latino	48%
Black	39%
Filipino	9%
Southeast Asian	5%
White	4%
Other	4%
Attending School	
Yes	75%
No	25%
Previous Probation	
Yes	53%
No	47%
TOTAL	194

<sup>1</sup>Gang members could offer more than one response.

<sup>4</sup>Spergel, Irving A. 1990. *Youth Gangs: Continuity and Change*. Chicago: University of Chicago.

## Features of Gang Membership

Gang members in our sample began "hanging around" with their gang at an early age: 12 (average age). The average time that they had been members of a gang was 4.6 years.

The reasons for joining gangs are well-documented in the research and suggest the following (Spergel, 1990):

- lack of supportive role models
- a social and economic structure associated with single-parent homes
- dysfunctional families
- inadequate cultural identity
- limited opportunities for access to mainstream lifestyle<sup>5</sup>.

The reasons provided by the interview respondents are characterized somewhat differently. Over 75% agreed with the following statements as to why people join gangs.

- Friends are in gang.
- Gang provides excitement.
- Girls like to be around gang members.

About two-thirds supported two other reasons.

- It's something to do.
- The gang is like a family.

When asked how they became involved in the gang, nearly three-fourths of the members indicated having lived in a "gang neighborhood" as a primary reason (73%). Other responses included: friend(s) was in a gang (69%) and "just hung around the gang" (57%).

Table 24

### FEATURES OF GANG MEMBERSHIP Gang Member Interviews San Diego County, 1991-1992

Average age of gang initiation	12
Average time of membership	4.6 years
Primary reasons for joining gang <sup>1</sup>	
Friends are in gang	87%
Excitement of gang	78%
Girls like to be around gang members	77%
It's something to do	66%
Gang is like a family	66%
Primary means of gang involvement <sup>1</sup>	
Live in gang neighborhood	73%
Friend was gang member	69%
Just hung around gang	57%

<sup>1</sup>Gang members could offer more than one response.

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<sup>5</sup>ibid.

## Family Involvement

The role of the family in support of gang membership is a controversial issue in the research. While some studies suggest a strong association, others point to the fact that one sibling in a family may join a gang, yet another in the same family may not. Spergel and Curry (1990) found that the presence of a family member in a gang, either parent or sibling, was the best predictor of gang membership.<sup>6</sup> The structure of the family, (e.g., single-parent), by contrast, did not explain involvement in a gang. There is consensus among several researchers that the family variable interacts with other variables, such as school and neighborhood, to promote or encourage gang involvement.

- Only 15% (30) of the participants in this study stated that they had a parent who had been in a gang.
- Two-thirds indicated that it was the father, and about one-third said the parent was still part of the gang. Perhaps more compelling is that 77% of the 194 gang members stated that they had other relatives in a gang, mostly brothers or cousins.

Table 25

**FAMILY/RELATIVE INVOLVEMENT**  
**Gang Member Interviews**  
**San Diego County, 1991-1992**

Parents in gang	
Yes	15%
No	85%
TOTAL	194
Which parent?	
Father	67%
Mother	13%
Both	20%
TOTAL	30
Parents still members	
Yes	33%
No	67%
TOTAL	30
Other Relative(s) in gang	
Yes	77%
No	23%
TOTAL	194

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<sup>6</sup>Spergel, Irving A. and G. David Curry (1988). *Socialization to Gangs: Preliminary Baseline Report*. Chicago: School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago.

The majority of respondents (71%) contended that their parents were **very much against** their gang involvement. About one out of five said the parents were **somewhat against** the idea of being in a gang. A small percentage (3%) said their parents were **somewhat for** their gang membership, or that they don't care. Five percent (5%) indicated that their parents did not know about their involvement in a gang.

When asked if they had to choose between the gang and their family, our respondents overwhelmingly chose their family (97%). When asked "why," the responses could be summarized by the statement: "They raised me, and they will always be there." Other verbatim comments included:

- "Gangs are just to hang out with, but family is here to stay."
- "I love my family."
- "... 'cause they are the only thing I have."
- "They forgive me my mistakes."
- "They supported me when I was in trouble."

Table 26

**ISSUES REGARDING FAMILY AND GANG MEMBERSHIP**  
**Gang Member Interviews**  
**San Diego County, 1991-1992**

Parents'/guardians' feelings about gang membership	
Very much against	71%
Somewhat against	19%
Somewhat for	3%
Don't care	3%
Don't know about gang involvement	5%
If had to choose between gang and family, which would you choose?	
Gang	2%
Family	97%
Can't choose	1%
Why?	
Family raised me	96%
Gang comes first	1%
Other	3%

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Continuing this line of thought, respondents were asked if they would want their son to join a gang. Again, the vast majority (95%) said no. The primary reason was the likelihood of danger and violence (84%), described by the following:

- "It's not the right thing to do. You always have to watch your back. He could get killed or shot at."
- "... don't want him to go through the things I went through ... getting shot and beat up all the time."
- "... don't want someone you love to get shot, stabbed or do time. Other people who aren't in the gang already working at being a grown-up -- like already graduated or have a job. That's what I want for my son."
- "... don't want him to get locked up ... want him to get a nice job and family and not give me a headache."

The above responses may have been influenced by the circumstances of those interviewed, such as having been arrested, placed on probation, and, in many cases, incarcerated at the time of the interview.

Table 27

**OPINIONS REGARDING GANG INVOLVEMENT  
BY NEXT GENERATION  
Gang Member Interviews  
San Diego County, 1991-1992**

Would you want your son to join a gang?	
Yes	5%
No	95%
Why/why not? <sup>1</sup>	
The danger/violence	84%
He could do better	5%
If he wants to	5%
Won't need to	2%
It's automatic	1%
Other	4%

<sup>1</sup>Gang members could offer more than one response.

## Criminal Activity

The literature about gangs suggests that property crimes are the main type of criminal activity in which gang members become involved, although in the 1980s, violent crimes increased due, in part, to the availability of weapons (Klein and Maxson, 1989) and the increased mobility of the population.<sup>7</sup>

Gang members were asked to name the offense that led to their current probation status.

- Just over one-third admitted to being on probation for a violent offense (homicide, rape, robbery, assault), and just under one-third reported property crimes, including burglary and motor vehicle theft.
- About one of five was on probation for a drug-related offense.

Table 28

**OFFENSES RESULTING IN PROBATION STATUS**  
Gang Member Interviews  
San Diego County, 1991-1992

Violent	34%
Property	31%
Drugs	21%
Other	14%
TOTAL	194

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<sup>7</sup>Klein, Malcolm W. and Cheryl L. Maxson (1989). "Street Gang Violence" in *Violent Crime, Violent Criminals*, edited by Neil Weiner and Marvin E. Wolfgang. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

- Over 90% of those interviewed admitted that members of their gang steal.
- It is apparent that this activity is fairly frequent, with 35% stating they steal "whenever" when asked how often they steal things.
- Nearly half (44%) noted the frequency as a couple of times a week or more.

It does not appear that property offenses are well-planned, carefully organized events.

- Nearly 90% of the gang members stated that they are not planned by the entire group, but rather, by whomever wants to, or when an opportunity presents itself.
- When asked what they steal and from whom, the responses were non-specific: "Steal anything -- cars, guns, stereos, VCRs, -- from anybody and everybody" (not shown).

Table 29  
**CRIMINAL ACTIVITY**  
 Gang Member Interviews  
 San Diego County, 1991-1992

Do gang members steal things together?	
Yes	93%
No	7%
TOTAL	194
How often do gang members steal things?	
Daily	23%
Couple times a week	21%
Couple times a month	17%
A few times a year	3%
Whenever	35%
Never	1%
TOTAL	180
Does entire group plan crime?	
Yes	13%
No	87%
TOTAL	179
How does crime occur?	
Just happens	63%
A few decide	29%
Other	8%
TOTAL	150

When asked when violence was used by gang members, the response given by most gang members (76%) was "to protect the neighborhood."

Other reasons included: when doing crime (18%); when it's necessary (18%); when we feel like it (8%); and when drunk (8%). Actual verbatim remarks included:

- "... when other gang members come into our territory"
- "... when someone jumps one of our homeboys"
- "... when they cross out our 'hood'"
- "... 'cause someone doesn't like someone"
- "... when you've been disrespected"
- "... when they are trying to rob people, and people are not giving the stuff to them."

The majority of gang members (97%) reported that weapons are involved in violent acts. Guns were noted by 96% of the respondents, knives by 59%, and bats by 48%.

Responses associated with *when* weapons are used supported earlier notions about when gangs use violence.

- Half (50%) of the gang members stated that weapons are used to protect the neighborhood.
- Other reasons for use of weapons included during crimes (29%), when it's necessary (25%), and when feel like it (6%).

Table 30  
**GANG VIOLENCE**  
 Gang Member Interviews  
 San Diego County, 1991-1992

When is violence used? <sup>1</sup>	
To protect neighborhood	76%
During crime	18%
When it's necessary	18%
When we feel like it	8%
When drunk	8%
Are weapons involved?	
Yes	97%
No	3%
Types of weapons used? <sup>1</sup>	
Guns	96%
Knives	59%
Bats	48%
Hands/fists	3%
When are weapons used? <sup>1</sup>	
To protect neighborhood	50%
During crime	29%
When it's necessary	25%
When we feel like it	6%

<sup>1</sup>Gang members could offer more than one response.

## Drug Sales

Interview participants were asked how gangs, in general, make money.

- Three-quarters (75%) reported selling drugs as a means to make money.
- About half (48%) stated that they get money through having a job, and 51% cited that doing crimes was how the gang makes money.

When asked specifically if their gang sells drugs, 88% responded positively. The majority of respondents (91%) indicated that drugs are sold in their neighborhoods.

- Marijuana was the most frequently mentioned drug purportedly sold by gang members (86%).
- Methamphetamines and PCP were noted by 52% and 53%, respectively.
- Crack cocaine was noted by 47% and cocaine powder cited by 37%.
- Seventeen percent (17%) said heroin was sold.
- Only 5% of those interviewed admitted that all members of their gang sold drugs.
- One-third (33%) said *most* members are involved in selling drugs.

Table 31

### GANG-RELATED DRUG SALES Gang Member Interviews San Diego County, 1991-1992

How does gang make money? <sup>1</sup>	
Sells drugs	75%
Does crimes	51%
Legal work	48%
Mom and Dad	5%
Are drugs sold in your neighborhood?	
Yes	91%
No	9%
Does your gang sell drugs?	
Yes	88%
No	12%
Which drugs? <sup>1</sup>	
Marijuana	86%
PCP	53%
Methamphetamines	52%
Crack cocaine	47%
Cocaine powder	37%
Heroin	17%
LSD	7%
How many people in your gang are involved in drug sales?	
All	5%
Most	33%
A few	35%
Some	26%

<sup>1</sup>Gang members could offer more than one response.

When asked the question: "How much money do you make per week selling drugs?", 55%, or 107, of the gang members responded; a higher number than those who admitted to members selling drugs.

- Nearly half (45%) reported obtaining more than \$1,000 per week.
- Fifty-five percent (55%) stated making \$1,000 or less.
- About half (49%) stated that the amount that they made was about the same as other members, while 21% reported that they made more money than others.
- That drug sales may be a regular activity of those interviewed was supported by 69% reporting that they had more than 10 regular customers to whom they sold drugs. Correspondingly, 41% said that they sell drugs on a daily basis. An additional 39% reported selling drugs once or twice a week.

Table 32

**DRUG SALES BY INDIVIDUAL GANG MEMBERS**  
**Gang Member Interviews**  
**San Diego County, 1991-1992**

How much money do you make per week selling drugs?	
\$1,000 or less	55%
\$1,001-\$2,000	20%
More than \$2,000	25%
Is that amount more or less than other members?	
More	21%
Less	30%
Same	49%
How many regular customers do you have?	
1 - 4	13%
5 - 10	18%
More than 10	69%
Other	1%
How often do you get the drugs you sell?	
Daily	41%
1-2 times per week	39%
A couple times a month	17%
Less than once a month	4%

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## Drug Use

- Just over half of those interviewed (53%) admitted that all or most of their fellow gang members also used drugs.
- Forty-six percent (46%) said *some* members use drugs.
- A high percentage (61%) of respondents said drugs were used on a daily basis, and 32% said the frequency of use was a couple times a week.
- Types of drugs used included marijuana (93%), PCP (49%), methamphetamines (39%), and crack (22%). Use of alcohol was not addressed in the interview.

Although media attention has focused on the relationship between gangs and drug trafficking, consensus has not been reached in research studies. Hagedorn (1988) found that most gang members sold drugs on a regular basis, but could not find a strong association between gang membership, drug sales, and violence.<sup>8</sup>

Table 33

**DRUG USE**  
**Gang Member Interviews**  
**San Diego County, 1991-1992**

Do members use drugs?	
All/most do	53%
Some do	46%
None do	1%
Frequency of Use	
Daily	61%
A couple times a week	32%
A couple times a month	6%
Less than once a month	1%
Types of Drugs Used <sup>1</sup>	
Marijuana	93%
PCP	49%
Methamphetamines	39%
Crack Cocaine	22%
Cocaine Powder	15%
Heroin	13%
LSD	4%

<sup>1</sup>Gang members could offer more than one response.

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<sup>8</sup>Hagedorn, John (1988). *People and Folks: Gangs, Crime and the Underclass in a Rust Belt City*. Chicago: Lake View Press.

## Opinions about Neighborhood

The majority of the gang members stated that they like their neighborhoods (89%). Provided with a listing of both positive and negative statements referring to their neighborhoods, 85% or more agreed with the following statements.

- You know many people there.
- Your friends live there.
- Police hassle you sometimes.
- You like most things about the neighborhood.
- Your family lives there.

From 59% to 72% of those interviewed agreed with these statements.

- It's hard to find a job.
- There are recreation programs.
- Your school is there.
- You've been there all your life.
- Church is there.

Almost half (47%) said that there are always problems in their neighborhood. Other less-than-positive statements included the following items.

- It isn't safe (43%).
- It is run down (30%).
- The schools are bad (29%).

Table 34

### FEELINGS ABOUT NEIGHBORHOOD Gang Member Interviews San Diego County, 1991-1992

Do you like your neighborhood?	
Yes	89%
No	11%
	Percent
Statements About Neighborhood	Who Agreed
You know many people there	99%
Your friends live there	98%
Police hassle you sometimes	94%
You like most things about neighborhood	91%
Your family lives there	85%
It's hard to find a job	72%
There are recreation programs	65%
Your school is there	63%
You've been there all your life	59%
Church is there	59%
There are always problems	47%
It isn't safe	43%
It is run down	30%
The schools are bad	29%

Sixty-one percent (61%) of the gang members indicated that there are programs or services people can go to for help in their neighborhoods. A higher percentage (69%) felt that more services are needed.

When asked what types of services are needed, job assistance and job training were noted by 72% and 70%, respectively. Drug abuse treatment programs were mentioned by nearly two-thirds (66%) of the gang members, and school drop-out prevention programs were noted by 62%. Other types of services mentioned, in descending order of frequency, were the following:

- counseling (60%)
- summer programs (58%)
- recreation programs (55%)
- services for abused children (46%)
- adult school (44%)
- services for battered women (39%).

Table 35

**PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN NEIGHBORHOODS**  
**Gang Member Interviews**  
**San Diego County, 1991-1992**

Are there programs people can go to for help in your neighborhood?	
Yes	61%
No	39%
Are more services needed?	
Yes	69%
No	31%
Types of Services Needed <sup>1</sup>	
Job assistance	72%
Job training	70%
Drug abuse treatment	66%
School drop-out prevention	62%
Counseling	60%
Summer programs	58%
Recreation	55%
Services for abused children	46%
Adult school	44%
Services for battered women	39%

<sup>1</sup>Gang members could offer more than one response.

## **Closing Remarks**

This brief description explored some characteristics of gang members in San Diego and aspects of their crime and drug-related activities. Admittedly, the gang members commit crimes, including violent acts and drug sales. What may be less known are their opinions and observations about their families and neighborhoods. Family ties appear to be important to these young people, and their neighborhoods hold positive significance for them as well.

Other topics covered in the interviews that will be included in the final report are the following:

- members' opinions about school, teachers, and courses of study; employment; and the police
- history of the gang, initiation and recruitment issues, the role of leadership, rules of membership, and leaving the gang
- opinions regarding how to reduce gang violence.

The final report will also incorporate data from probation files that identify risk factors associated with gang membership. A variety of prevention and intervention efforts are taking place in San Diego communities, schools, and churches, as well as across the nation. Our report will describe some of these and suggest effective strategies for intervening in the anti-social behavior of gang members.

**DRUG USE FORECASTING**

# DRUG USE FORECASTING (DUF)

## Introduction

The National Institute of Justice implemented the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program to identify drug use among the criminal population and track changes in drug use patterns. San Diego is one of 24 DUF sites and has participated in the program since 1987. SANDAG, in cooperation with the Probation and Sheriff's Departments, conducts voluntary and confidential drug history interviews with individuals booked into local detention facilities. The interview data are correlated with the results of urinalysis tests to provide estimates of drug use among arrestees.

This section describes trends in drug use, characteristics of drug abusers, drug-using behaviors, and comparisons with other DUF sites. The actual interview instrument and supplementary data on arrestee drug use are in Appendix C.

## Method

In San Diego, quarterly interviews are conducted at the Central Jail, the women's facility at Las Colinas, and Juvenile Hall. A minimum of 225 men, 100 women, and 100 juveniles participate in interviews that elicit information about demographics (ethnicity, age, employment, education, income), sexual practices (number of partners in last year), drug use (type, age at first use, 30-day use, and dependency), treatment issues (ever received treatment, current treatment need), injection history (ever injected, number of times injected, drugs injected) and HIV risk factors (needle sharing, recency of sharing, effects of AIDS knowledge on sharing). Urine specimens are analyzed by EMIT technology for ten drugs, including cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), amphetamines, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, and barbiturates. Most drugs can be detected for use in the previous two to three days.

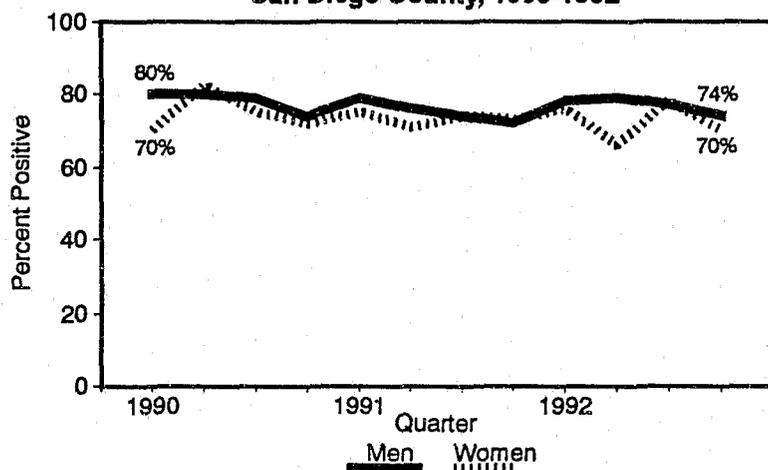
The DUF program seeks to ensure that 90% of all arrestees agree to be interviewed and 80% of those provide a voluntary urine sample. The success of the San Diego program can be attributed to the cooperation SANDAG staff receives from the Sheriff's Department and the Probation Department, including assistance from Sheriff's reserves. Interviewers are recruited and trained by SANDAG staff.

# Drug Use Among Men and Women

## Overall Drug Use

- For twelve quarters (1990 - 1992), over 70% of the men tested positive for drugs, varying between 72% and 80%. In the last three quarters of 1992, the percentage of men positive declined.
- With the exception of one quarter, 70% or more of the women tested positive. The females showed greater variation across quarters, ranging from 66% positive to 83%.

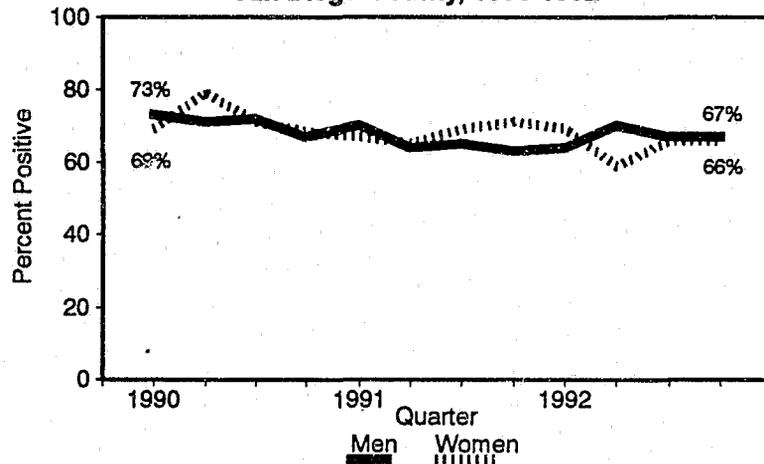
Figure 39  
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG  
Drug Use Forecasting  
San Diego County, 1990-1992



## Excluding Marijuana

- When marijuana use is excluded from the analysis, over half of both men and women tested positive for other drugs in all quarters, suggesting more serious drug use.
- Over twelve quarters, the percentage for men varied from 63% to 73%, with the most recent quarter showing 72% positive for drugs other than marijuana.
- For women, the most recent quarter results were 70% positive for other drugs, which was about the average over twelve quarters.

**Figure 40**  
**ADULT ARRESTEES**  
**POSITIVE FOR DRUGS EXCLUDING MARIJUANA**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego County, 1990-1992**



## Opiates (heroin)

- Throughout the three-year period, women generally tested at higher rates for heroin use than men. The quarterly figures varied for both men and women from 12% to 28%, with no clear trend over time.
- Although experts at the national level predicted an upsurge of heroin use due to increased production, the San Diego DUF data do not appear to support that assertion.

## Cocaine

- Cocaine continues to be the most prevalent drug used by both men and women arrestees.
- Men showed a fairly stable trend over time, with 41% cocaine-positive in the most recent quarter.
- Cocaine use among women has fluctuated from 30% to 48%. Most recently, 31% of the women tested positive.

Figure 41  
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR OPIATES  
Drug Use Forecasting  
San Diego County, 1990-1992

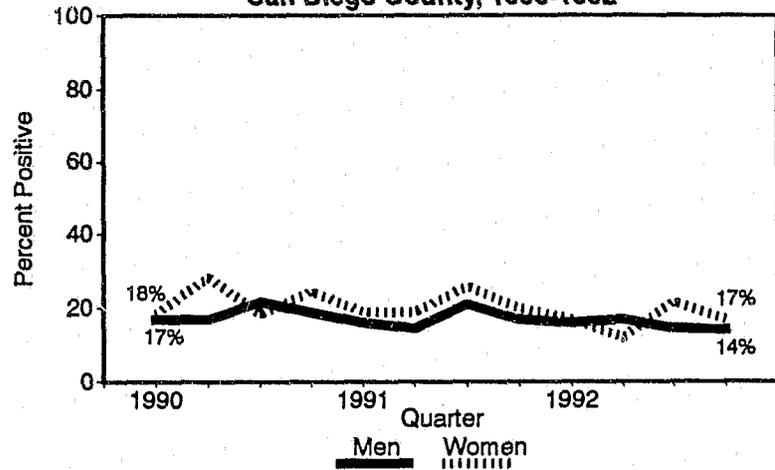
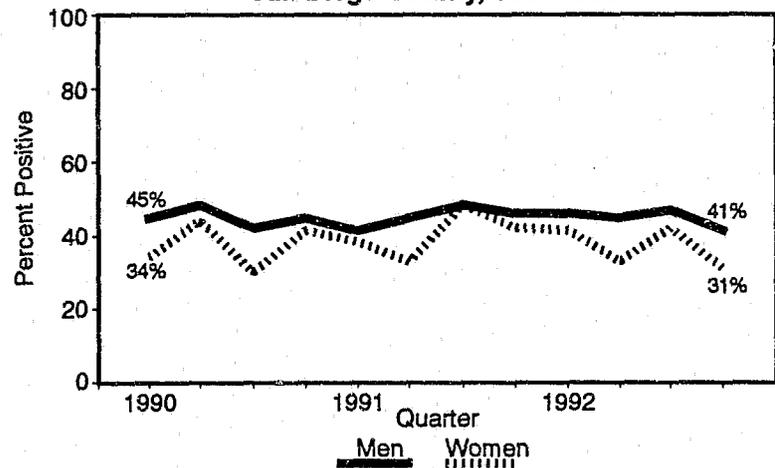
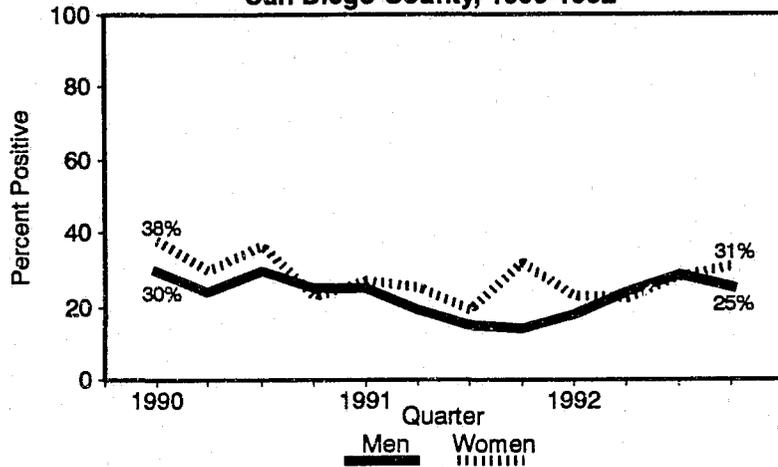


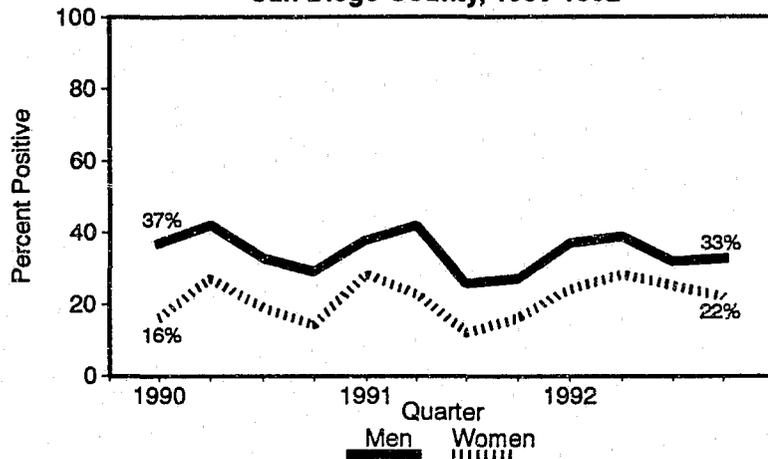
Figure 42  
ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR COCAINE  
Drug Use Forecasting  
San Diego County, 1990-1992



**Figure 43**  
**ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR AMPHETAMINES**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego County, 1990-1992**



**Figure 44**  
**ADULT ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR MARIJUANA**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego County, 1990-1992**



## Amphetamines

- Compared to other DUF sites, San Diego has consistently had higher levels of amphetamine use among arrestees. Although this is still true, the percent positive has declined over three years. The last two quarters of 1992, however, suggest a possible increase for women.
- One-quarter (25%) of the men and 31% of the women were positive for amphetamines in the most recent time period.

## Marijuana

- Test results show that men are more likely than women to test positive for marijuana.
- In the most recent quarter, about one-third of the men (33%) were positive for marijuana. The trend over twelve quarters is not consistent, ranging from a low of 26% to 42%.
- The percentages for women, by contrast, were less than 30% positive in any quarter, with 22% positive for marijuana in the most recent quarter.

## Characteristics of Adult Arrestees

### Age

- About half of the men and women arrestees in the 1992 DUF sample were age 30 or over. The proportion in this category increased from 1988 to 1992.
- Individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 accounted for the second largest age group for both men and women in 1992.

### Ethnicity

- In 1992, 40% of the male arrestees in the sample were of Hispanic descent, an increase from 34% in 1988. Twenty-nine percent (29%) were White and 27% were Black in 1992.
- About half the female arrestees in both years studied were White. In 1992, 27% were Black, *down* slightly from 1988, and 18% were Hispanic, *up* slightly from the prior period (16%).

### Arrest Charge

- Arrests for men who participate in drug testing involve only felony offenses, since misdemeanor arrestees are restricted due to jail crowding. Nearly 40% of the men were arrested for property offenses in both 1988 and 1992. The proportion charged with drug-related offenses dropped from 34% to 28%. Violent offenses accounted for 13% of the men arrested in 1992, up from 10% in 1988.
- In 1988, 43% of the women were arrested for drug violations. In 1992, that percentage declined to 24%. Nine percent (9%) of the female arrests involved violent offenses, up from 3% in 1988. The highest proportion of female arrests in 1992 included other offenses such as forgery, fraud, child abuse, and probation violations (39%). The female DUF sample includes both felony and misdemeanor-level offenses.

### Education

- Less than half (48%) of the male DUF arrestees in 1992 had completed high school, although proportionately more were high school graduates than in 1988, when 42% said they were graduates. The opposite situation occurred for women, as 51% were high school graduates in 1992 compared to 59% in 1988.

## Employment

- Over half the men in both time periods stated that they were employed, either full- or part-time, (58% in 1988 and 56% in 1992).
- Thirty percent (30%) or less of the women indicated being employed in both years.

Table 36

### CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT ARRESTEES Drug Use Forecasting San Diego County, 1988 and 1992<sup>1</sup>

	Men		Women	
	1988	1992	1988	1992
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	39%	32%	27%	28%
25-29	23%	23%	28%	17%
30 and over	38%	45%	45%	55%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
White	38%	25%	48%	53%
Black	27%	27%	31%	27%
Hispanic <sup>2</sup>	34%	40%	16%	18%
Other	1%	4%	4%	1%
<b>Arrest Charge</b>				
Violent Offense <sup>3</sup>	10%	13%	3%	9%
Property Offense <sup>4</sup>	39%	38%	24%	26%
Drugs	34%	28%	43%	24%
Sex Offenses	1%	1%	7%	2%
Other <sup>5</sup>	16%	19%	24%	39%
<b>Education</b>				
Less Than High School	58%	52%	41%	49%
High School Graduate	42%	48%	59%	51%
<b>Employed</b>				
Yes	58%	56%	30%	27%
No	42%	44%	70%	73%
<b>Total Interviewed</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>282</b>

<sup>1</sup> 1992 data based on first three quarters.

<sup>2</sup> Non-white.

<sup>3</sup> Includes homicide, rape, robbery, and assault.

<sup>4</sup> Includes burglary, larceny/pickpocket, and stolen property/vehicle.

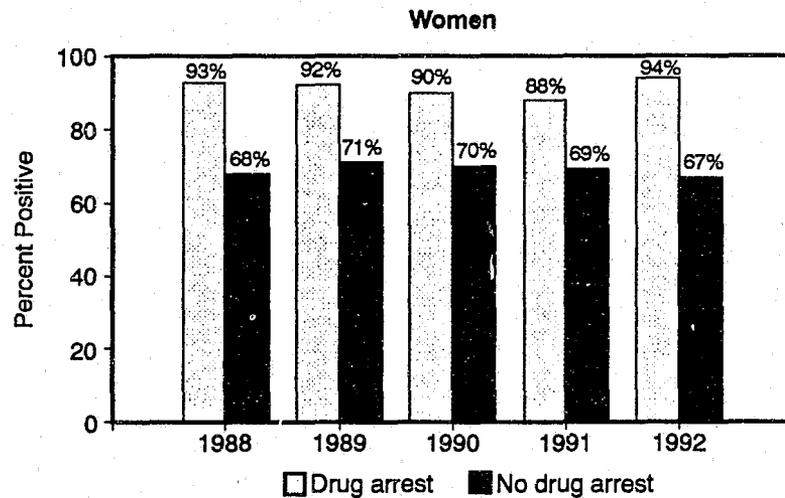
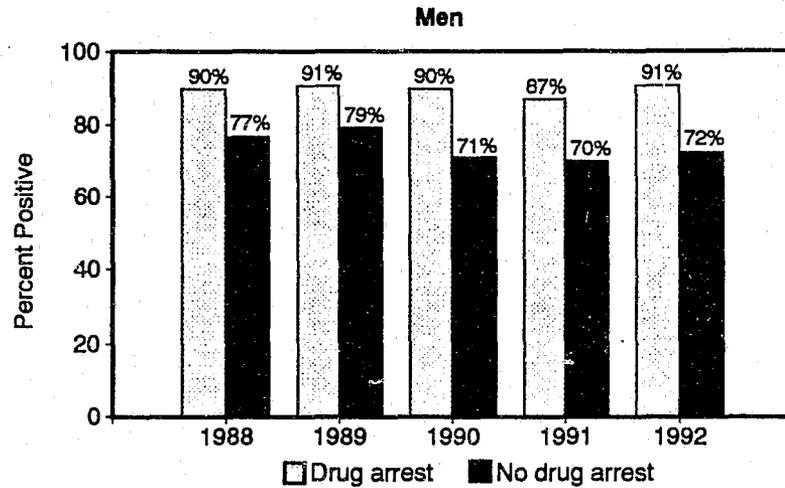
<sup>5</sup> Includes forgery, fraud, child abuse, probation/parole violations, failure to appear, and all other types of arrests.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## Drug-Related Arrest Charge and Urinalysis Result

- For the DUF data to be meaningful, they should be representative of the arrestee population booked into local facilities. Our analyses have shown that this is the case, based on comparison of DUF participants with all individuals booked into jail on the factors of age, ethnicity, and arrest charge.
- Not surprisingly, the charge most often associated with drug use was drug sales and/or possession. With the exception of 1991, at least 90% of both men and women arrested for drug violations in the years 1988 through 1992 had positive drug test results.
- The proportion of men charged with non-drug offenses who had drug-positive tests has declined over time from 77% in 1988 drug-positive to 72% positive in 1992. Over the same time, the trend for women was less stable, but nonetheless, over two-thirds of those with other-than-drug charges were drug-positive in each year.

**Figure 45**  
**DRUG RESULT, BY DRUG-RELATED ARREST CHARGE**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego County, 1988-1992<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> 1992 data based on first three quarters.

## Arrest Offense and Drug Test Result

- Men arrested for violent offenses were more likely than women to show positive results for opiates, cocaine, and marijuana.
- Cocaine was the most prevalent drug used by both males and females arrested for property crimes and drug violations.
- Females charged with sex-related offenses, primarily prostitution, were more likely to show positive drug results for cocaine and opiates than for other drugs.

Table 37

### ARREST OFFENSE, BY DRUG RESULT Drug Use Forecasting San Diego County, 1992

	<u>Violent</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Sex-Related</u>	<u>Other</u>
<b>Men</b>					
Opiates	10%	23%	15%	0%	8%
Cocaine	29%	50%	62%	0%	29%
Amphetamines	24%	25%	25%	0%	20%
Marijuana	37%	32%	43%	25%	33%
<b>Women</b>					
Opiates	4%	22%	18%	40%	15%
Cocaine	16%	42%	51%	60%	33%
Amphetamines	24%	15%	43%	20%	19%
Marijuana	20%	20%	37%	20%	23%

NOTE: Data based on first three quarters.

## Ethnicity and Drug Use

Patterns of drug use emerge when the data are examined by ethnic background. The differences and changes over time have implications for targeting treatment efforts to specific population groups.

- Proportionately, more White men and women than other ethnic groups use amphetamines. Although overall usage, based on drug test results, has declined over time, the association between Whites and amphetamine use remained in 1992.
- In 1988, 71% of the Black male arrestees and 88% of the Black females were positive for cocaine. By 1992, the percentages dropped to 67% for men, and more significantly for women, to 58%. These percentages are higher than other groups, although cocaine use by Hispanics rose in 1992, particularly for Hispanic women. Half (50%) of the Hispanic women were cocaine-positive in 1992, compared to 38% positive for cocaine in 1988.
- One-third (33%) of the Hispanic males were positive for opiates in 1988, more than twice the level of other male ethnic groups' usage levels of opiates. In 1992, that percentage dropped to 23%. For Hispanic females, on the other hand, their percentage *rose* in 1992 to 29% positive for heroin or opiates, compared to 21% in 1988.
- In 1992, 9% of the Black women and 17% of the White women were heroin positive.

Table 38

**ETHNICITY, BY DRUG RESULT**  
Drug Use Forecasting  
San Diego County, 1988 and 1992<sup>1</sup>

	White		Black		Hispanic <sup>2</sup>		Other	
	1988	1992	1988	1992	1988	1992	1988	1992
<b>Men</b>								
Opiates	16%	14%	13%	9%	33%	23%	0%	3%
Cocaine	20%	21%	71%	67%	48%	54%	0%	10%
Amphetamines	55%	49%	17%	4%	21%	17%	42%	33%
Marijuana	56%	37%	45%	36%	47%	37%	17%	20%
<b>Women</b>								
Opiates	22%	17%	20%	9%	21%	29%	22%	0%
Cocaine	31%	25%	88%	58%	38%	50%	33%	25%
Amphetamines	48%	37%	11%	8%	32%	10%	44%	50%
Marijuana	23%	32%	17%	21%	12%	13%	44%	25%

<sup>1</sup> 1992 data based on first three quarters.

<sup>2</sup> Non-white.

## Self-reported Drug Use and Urinalysis Result

This presentation of the test results, along with self-report information about recent use, includes percentages which are different from other tables because the base number reflects those who admitted to trying a particular drug anytime in their lives.

- A higher percentage of arrestees in the DUF sample admitted to using drugs in the previous 30 days than in the past three days. Men and women were similar in that the cocaine users, compared to other drug users, were less likely to report use of cocaine.
- While over half of the men and almost half of the women had positive drug results, only 18% of the men and 20% of the women admitted to having used cocaine in the previous three days.
- Thirty-percent (30%) of the men and women reported having used amphetamines, yet 46% of the men and 45% of the women had positive urines for the drug.

Table 39

### SELF-REPORTED DRUG USE AND DRUG RESULT OF THOSE WHO EVER TRIED Drug Use Forecasting San Diego County, 1992

	<u>Heroin</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>
<b>Men</b>			
Used in past 30 days	48%	31%	48%
Used in past 3 days	41%	18%	30%
Positive drug result	50%	53%	46%
Total Ever Tried	150	382	292
<b>Women</b>			
Used in past 30 days	44%	24%	41%
Used in past 3 days	38%	20%	30%
Positive drug result	49%	48%	45%
Total Ever Tried	74	163	146

NOTE: Data based on first three quarters

## Polydrug Use

- San Diego arrestees are users of multiple drugs. In fact, when compared to the other DUF sites in 1991, 37% of the men and 36% of the women were positive for two or more drugs, the highest percentages of all 24 sites (not shown).
- Of those positive for opiates, 79% of the men and 73% of the women were also positive for cocaine, and about one of five was also positive for amphetamines. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of the men who were opiate-positive also showed recent use of marijuana.
- For those positive for cocaine, 27% of the men and 32% of the women also showed use of opiates.
- The highest usage of marijuana was revealed by those with positive results for amphetamines, with 48% of the men and 44% of the women also positive for marijuana. For male amphetamine users, 13% had opiates in their urine and 19% showed usage of cocaine.

These figures of multiple drug use suggest that several illegal drugs are easily available in San Diego and drug-abusing offenders tend to use accordingly.

Table 40

**POSITIVE DRUG RESULT, BY POLYDRUG USE**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego County, 1992**

	<u>Opiates</u>	<u>Cocaine</u>	<u>Amphetamines</u>	<u>Marijuana</u>
<b>Men</b>				
Opiates	n/a	27%	13%	13%
Cocaine	79%	n/a	19%	49%
Amphetamines	19%	10%	n/a	31%
Marijuana	29%	38%	48%	n/a
Total Positive	108	312	160	245
<b>Women</b>				
Opiates	n/a	32%	12%	13%
Cocaine	73%	n/a	10%	32%
Amphetamines	17%	6%	n/a	44%
Marijuana	19%	21%	44%	n/a
Total Positive	48	109	68	72

NOTE: Data based on first three quarters.

## Drug-abusing Behavior and Drug-positive Result

Opiate users of both genders were more likely than other drug abusers to indicate having been dependent on the drug, having injected it, having received treatment for drug abuse, and stating that they needed treatment.

- In 1992, more men opiate users than in 1988 said they were dependent, had injected, and thought they needed treatment. Although a higher proportion of female opiate users in 1992 needed treatment, slightly less than in 1988 stated that they were dependent, had injected, and had received treatment.
- More male and female cocaine users in 1992 compared to the earlier time period said they had been dependent on cocaine. Proportionately, more females injected cocaine in 1992 than in 1988. Percentages for both men and women users of cocaine who need treatment increased in 1992, to 50% of the men and 61% of the women.
- Injection levels for male and female amphetamine-positives remained constant in both time periods, but more individuals stated that they were or had been dependent on amphetamines. Just over one-third of the women (35%) and 41% of the men positive for amphetamines in 1992 stated that they needed treatment.

These findings and changes over time should be compared to the availability of types of drug treatment in the region.

Table 41

### POSITIVE DRUG RESULT, BY DRUG-ABUSING BEHAVIOR Drug Use Forecasting San Diego County, 1988 and 1992

	Opiates		Cocaine		Amphetamines	
	1988	1992	1988	1992	1988	1992
<b>Men</b>						
Ever Dependent	67%	74%	48%	55%	42%	52%
Ever Injected	80%	82%	40%	37%	37%	37%
Received Treatment	41%	40%	25%	25%	25%	19%
Need Treatment	59%	65%	46%	50%	41%	41%
<b>Women</b>						
Ever Dependent	89%	85%	61%	63%	48%	57%
Ever Injected	89%	88%	40%	47%	49%	49%
Received Treatment	60%	50%	35%	32%	34%	28%
Need Treatment	76%	79%	51%	61%	32%	35%

NOTE: 1992 data based on first three quarters.

## Preferred Method for Using Cocaine

To better understand the use of cocaine among arrestees, a question on the interview asks their preference for taking cocaine; e.g., inhaling or snorting powder, smoking crack/rock, or "speedballing" (injecting both heroin and cocaine).

- Although snorting or inhaling powdered cocaine has remained the most prevalent means for using cocaine among both men and women, the use of crack or rock has increased considerably over time. This is a concern, given the detrimental impact on the brain of a more powerful form of the drug.
- One-quarter of the men (25%) in 1992 and 29% of the women preferred smoking crack to other methods. In 1988, the figures were 1% and 2%, respectively. The steady increase over five years occurred for both men and women. Injecting both heroin and cocaine, or "speedballing," was used by about one of five female cocaine users, or 21%, in 1992. The comparable figure for men was 15% in 1992, the same as in 1988.

Table 42

### PREFERRED METHOD FOR USING COCAINE Drug Use Forecasting San Diego County, 1988-1992<sup>1</sup>

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
<b>Men</b>					
Snort	48%	47%	44%	41%	39%
Freebase	10%	6%	4%	5%	4%
Smoke	12%	6%	7%	5%	8%
Inject	13%	12%	9%	8%	8%
Speedball	15%	18%	17%	17%	15%
Smoke Crack	1%	11%	18%	24%	25%
Total Cocaine Users	550	522	567	542	380
<b>Women</b>					
Snort	34%	37%	38%	40%	30%
Freebase	16%	10%	4%	4%	3%
Smoke	19%	16%	8%	5%	10%
Inject	9%	16%	10%	10%	7%
Speedball	21%	14%	19%	19%	21%
Smoke Crack	2%	8%	21%	22%	29%
Total Cocaine Users	125	186	258	236	160

<sup>1</sup> 1992 data based on first three quarters.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

# Drug Injection Behavior

## Ever Injected

- Over time (1988 to 1992), increases have occurred in the percentages of men and women who report having injected certain drugs. For those who injected, heroin was the drug most likely injected, with figures varying from 74% to 82% for men and women.
- Injection of cocaine by both men and women has increased since 1988. For male injectors, 80% noted cocaine in 1992 compared to 64% in 1988. For females, the figures were 77% and 68%, respectively.
- About half of the male injectors had injected amphetamines, a figure that has fluctuated minimally over time. In 1989 and 1990, 68% of the female injectors reported having injected amphetamines, dropping to 59% in 1992.

Table 43

**EVER INJECTED DRUGS, BY DRUG INJECTED**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego County, 1988-1992<sup>1</sup>**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
<b>Men</b>					
Heroin	80%	77%	79%	81%	81%
Cocaine	64%	70%	76%	80%	80%
Amphetamines	50%	50%	54%	51%	53%
Total Who Injected	230	328	278	279	179
<b>Women</b>					
Heroin	77%	79%	74%	82%	78%
Cocaine	68%	79%	74%	76%	77%
Amphetamines	57%	68%	68%	61%	59%
Total Who Injected	81	108	152	124	96

<sup>1</sup> 1992 data based on first three quarters.

## Needle Sharing Behavior

- The average age of injection ranged from 20 to 22 over the four year period for men and women.
- A smaller percentage of men and women in 1992 admitted to having injected in the previous six months before the interview compared to the comparable figures in 1988. About two-thirds (66%) of the men and 63% of the women in 1992 stated having injected six months before, compared to 73% (men) and 70% (women) in 1988.
- Both men and women in 1992 showed declines from the previous year in the percentages who stated they had shared needles during drug use. Men showed a steady decline since 1988, with 56% having shared in 1992 compared to 61% in the base year.

Table 44

**NEEDLE SHARING BEHAVIOR**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego County, 1989-1992<sup>1</sup>**

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
<b>Men</b>				
Mean Age at Injection	21	21	20	20
Injected in Past Six Months	73%	77%	71%	66%
Ever Shared Needles	61%	58%	57%	56%
<b>Women</b>				
Mean Age at Injection	21	21	22	22
Injected in Past Six Months	70%	74%	74%	63%
Ever Shared Needles	59%	61%	66%	59%

<sup>1</sup>1992 data based on first three quarters.

## Frequency of Needle Sharing

- In 1992, nearly half of the men (48%) and 61% of the women who have injected reported that they used to share needles with other drug users, but no longer share.
- Since 1990, the proportion who no longer share has increased, particularly for women, when in 1990, 39% said they no longer share. However, a considerable number of both men and women admitted to sometimes, or most of the time, sharing needles.

Table 45

### FREQUENCY OF NEEDLE SHARING Drug Use Forecasting San Diego County, 1990-1992<sup>1</sup>

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
<b>Men</b>			
Used to share, no longer share	42%	48%	48%
Sometimes	45%	42%	37%
Most of the time	13%	9%	15%
Total Who Share Needles	160	159	100
<b>Women</b>			
Used to share, no longer share	39%	65%	61%
Sometimes	39%	23%	30%
Most of the time	22%	12%	9%
Total Who Share Needles	92	82	57

<sup>1</sup> 1992 data based on first three quarters.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

## Effect of AIDS on Needle Sharing

- Nearly 60% of both men and women injectors stated in 1992 that the potential for contracting AIDS has had an effect on their needle sharing behavior.
- When asked how it has impacted their sharing, most comments referred to using bleach to clean needles and sharing only with selected individuals. Conversely, 37% of the men and 39% of the women indicated that AIDS has not impacted their sharing. Only 6% or less of both genders stated that they had stopped sharing needles due to AIDS. These figures have changed little since 1990.

## Sharing Needles and Knowledge of AIDS

- In 1992, fewer men and women arrestees in 1992 admit to sharing needles since they learned about AIDS compared to 1990. However, the percentage that still share is 65%, according to reports by both men and women.

Table 46

### EFFECT OF AIDS KNOWLEDGE ON NEEDLE SHARING Drug Use Forecasting San Diego County, 1990-1992<sup>1</sup>

QUESTION: Has AIDS affected your needle sharing?

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
<b>Men</b>			
Yes	55%	53%	57%
No	41%	40%	37%
Stopped Injecting	4%	7%	6%
<b>Women</b>			
Yes	57%	62%	58%
No	41%	33%	39%
Stopped Injecting	2%	5%	4%

<sup>1</sup> 1992 data based on first three quarters.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 47

### SHARING NEEDLES SINCE AIDS KNOWLEDGE Drug Use Forecasting San Diego County, 1990-1992<sup>1</sup>

QUESTION: Have you shared needles since you heard about AIDS?

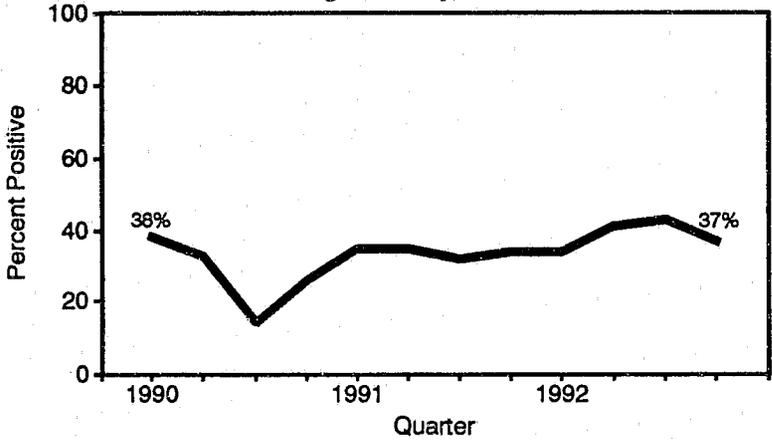
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
<b>Men</b>	74%	76%	65%
<b>Women</b>	84%	70%	65%

<sup>1</sup> 1992 data based on first three quarters.

# Drug Use by Juveniles

The DUF program in San Diego also includes male juveniles brought to Juvenile Hall. Since most arrested juveniles are released to their parents, this group reflects youth charged with more serious crimes.

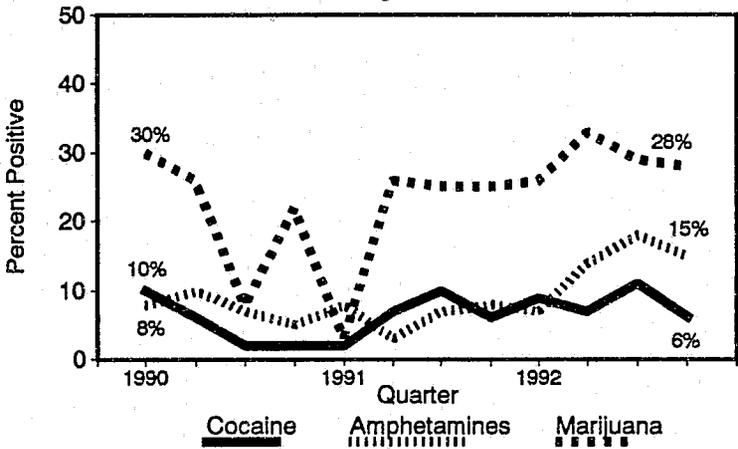
**Figure 46**  
**JUVENILE MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego County, 1990-1992**



## Overall Drug Use

- With the exception of two quarters, over 30% of the juveniles in the DUF sample have tested positive for drug use in each quarter since 1990.
- In 1992, over one-third of the juveniles were positive for drug use in each quarter.

**Figure 47**  
**JUVENILE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR DRUGS**  
**BY DRUG TYPE**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego, 1990-1992**



## Types of Drugs Used

- Marijuana was the most prevalent drug used by juveniles. Over one-fifth of the juveniles tested were positive for marijuana in every quarter except two.
- Since 1991, the trend for amphetamine use seems to be on the rise among San Diego juveniles, with 14%, 18%, and 15% testing positive in the most recent three quarters.
- Use of cocaine by juveniles has been erratic, ranging from 2% to 11% in the third quarter of 1992.

## **School Survey on Alcohol and Drug Use**

A Spring 1992 survey of students in San Diego County schools conducted by Rodney Skager compared student substance abuse with students statewide and with results from a San Diego survey taken in 1990<sup>9</sup>. The survey asks questions about use of particular drugs as well as estimated frequency of use. Students in grades 4, 7, 9, and 11 participated. The findings presented here reflect some of the major results pertaining to students in grade 11.

### **San Diego Students Compared to Students Statewide**

- Over 70% of local students and students throughout the state reported having drunk alcohol in the previous six months.
- About 25% of both local and statewide students had five or more drinks in the previous two weeks.
- About 30% in both data sets had smoked marijuana in the past six months.
- Of the San Diego students, 11% reported having used LSD in the past six months compared to 8% of the students in the state.
- Drugs other than marijuana used in the previous six months were noted by 23% of the San Diego students and 25% statewide.

### **1992 San Diego Student Survey Compared with 1991 Survey**

- Use of marijuana in the previous six months was up to 30% of the students, compared to 26% in 1990.
- Beer consumption was similar in both years: 62% reported use in past six months.
- Use of amphetamines declined, from 9% to 7% of the students surveyed.
- Cocaine use dropped slightly, from 6% to 5%.
- Reported use of LSD in the previous six months increased from 4% to 11%.
- Inhalant use rose from 7% to 8%.

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<sup>9</sup>Skager, Rodney, Ph.D. (Spring 1992). *Second Survey of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Public School Students in San Diego County in Grades 4, 7, 9, and 11*. Report to the San Diego Office of Education.

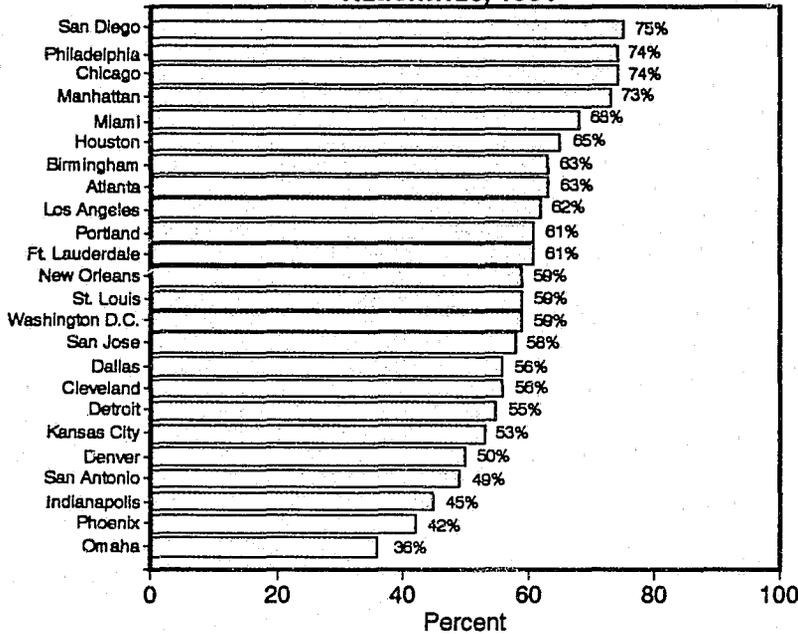
## Comparison of DUF Sites

This section presents comparison data for all DUF sites in the country. The most recent data available are for 1991. In 1992, a study of the DUF sampling plan was undertaken to examine the impact of different arrest and booking procedures on drug test results. Results, according to the National Institute of Justice, indicated that diverse sampling schemes do not affect estimated percentages of those positive for drug use.

### Overall Drug Use

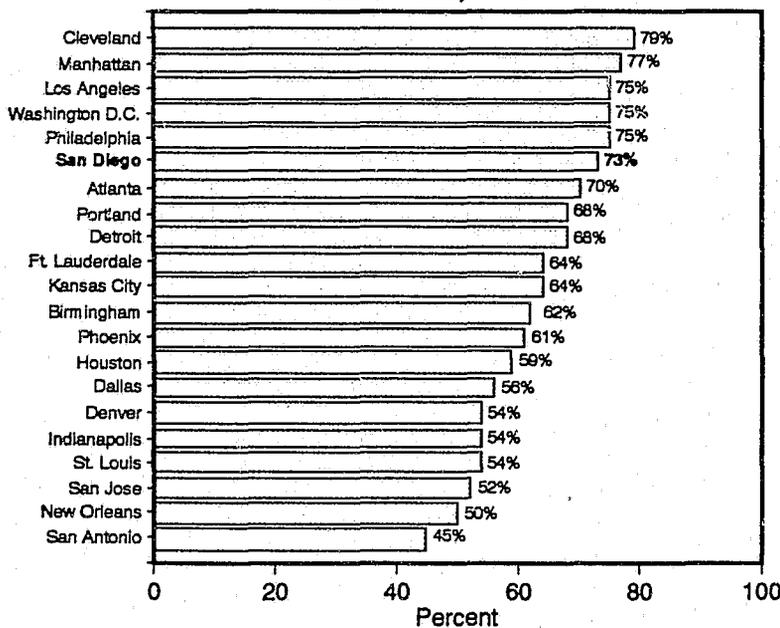
- In 1991, San Diego DUF men led the DUF sites with 75% (annual figure) of those tested demonstrating positive drug results, followed by Philadelphia and Chicago. The site with the lowest percent positive was Omaha.
- For females, the percent testing positive ranged from 45% in San Antonio to 79% in Cleveland. San Diego females ranked sixth among the cities with 73% positive.
- In 20 sites, at least half of the male and female arrestees tested positive for recent drug use.

**Figure 48**  
**ADULT MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**Nationwide, 1991**



SOURCE: National Institute of Justice

**Figure 49**  
**ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE FOR ANY DRUG**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**Nationwide, 1991**

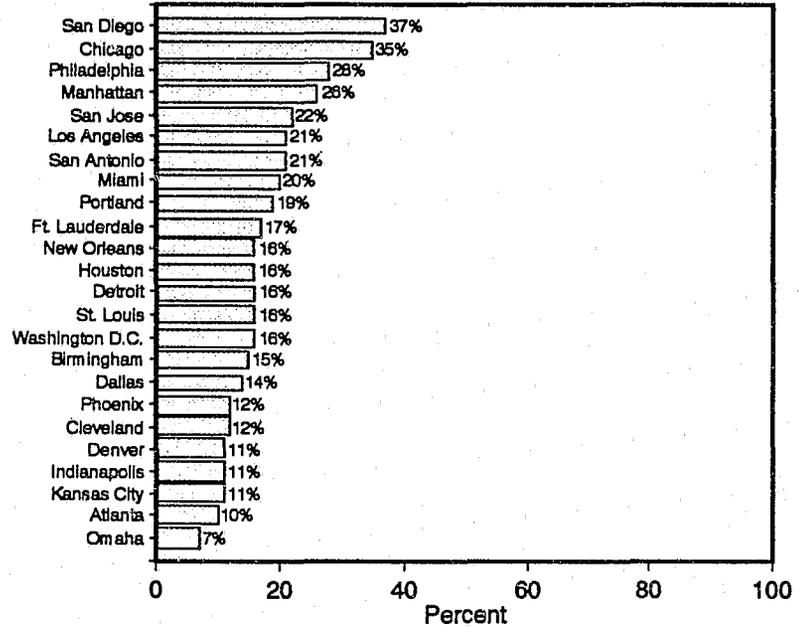


SOURCE: National Institute of Justice

## Multiple Drug Use

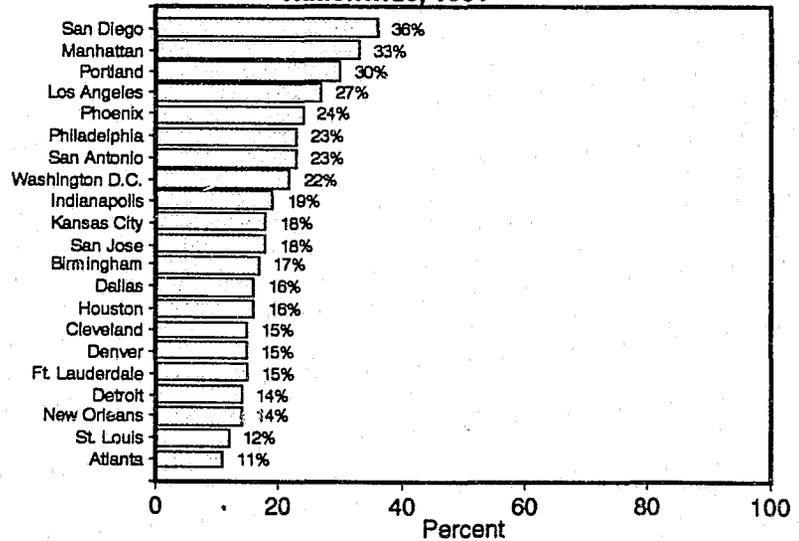
- Males and females in San Diego had the highest levels of multiple drug use among the DUF sites, 37% and 36% respectively.
- Other sites with relatively high multiple use for men were Chicago, 35%; Philadelphia, 28%; and Manhattan, 26%.
- For women, three other sites had levels of multiple drug use over 25%: Manhattan (33%), Portland (30%), and Los Angeles (27%).

**Figure 50**  
**ADULT MALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE**  
**FOR TWO OR MORE DRUGS**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**Nationwide, 1991**



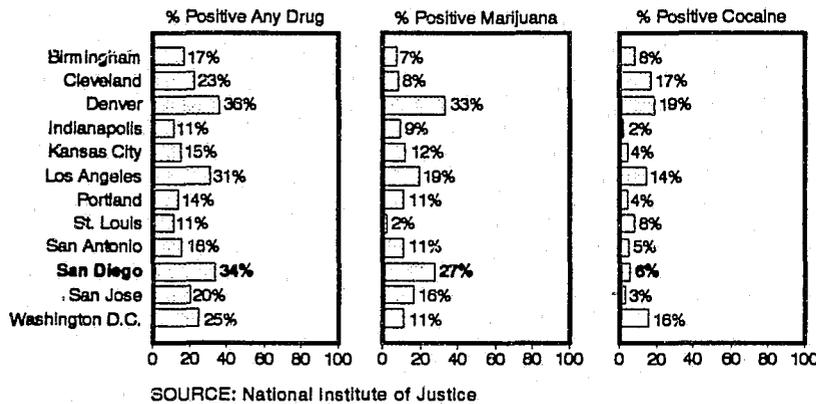
SOURCE: National Institute of Justice

**Figure 51**  
**ADULT FEMALE ARRESTEES POSITIVE**  
**FOR TWO OR MORE DRUGS**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**Nationwide, 1991**



## Comparison of DUF Juvenile Sites

**Figure 52**  
**DRUG USE, JUVENILE MALE ARRESTEES**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**Nationwide, 1991**



- There are twelve DUF cities that collect drug testing information for juveniles.
- The percentage of male juveniles testing positive for any drug ranged from 11% in Indianapolis and St. Louis to 36% in Denver. In San Diego, 34% of the juveniles tested positive.
- In most sites, marijuana is the most prevalent drug found among juveniles, ranging from 2% in St. Louis to 33% in Denver. Just over one-quarter (27%) of the San Diego youth showed recent marijuana use.
- Cocaine usage by juveniles varied widely across sites, from 2% cocaine-positive in Indianapolis to 19% in Denver. In San Diego, 6% of the juveniles tested positive for cocaine use.
- Amphetamine positives were highest in San Diego (7%). In the other sites, less than 3% tested positive for amphetamines (not shown).

## **Closing**

The results from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program show little change over time with respect to the overall trends in drug use and suggest that drug abuse and its corresponding consequences remain serious problems in this region.

To explore this issue further, SANDAG received funds from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to correlate the DUF results with the federal government's Weed and Seed Initiative. This study will assess the geographical distribution of drug use both in terms of arrest location and arrestee residence. The information should be useful as one means to assess the extent and nature of drug use in specific neighborhoods and can also serve as a barometer for measuring the success of drug reduction efforts. In addition, the results of this study may provide information to help shape treatment services to meet the needs of the drug-abusing offender.

**TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

# TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) compiles data on traffic accidents through the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS). Local police and sheriff's jurisdictions report all fatal and injury accidents to the CHP. Some agencies do not report "property damage only" accidents and; therefore, data for these incidents are not included in this report. Also, SWITRS data do not include accidents occurring on private property.

The most recent data available from the CHP are for 1991. This section presents trends in fatal and injury accidents, characteristics of accidents, and a comparison of San Diego county statistics with other counties and the state.

Additional tables of traffic accidents, including jurisdictional data, are presented in Appendix D.

## Statewide<sup>10</sup>

### 1991

- During 1991, California had a total of 514,390 traffic accidents; 4,164 with fatalities, 224,004 with injuries, and 286,222 with property damage only.
- Excessive speed was the primary collision factor in 23% of the fatal and injury accidents.
- Hit and run was indicated in 12% of the fatal and injury accidents.
- Drivers under age 30 represented 27% of the licensed drivers, but 42% of all drivers in fatal and injury accidents.
- On average, one person was killed about every two hours as a result of a traffic accident. Fatal accidents decreased 11% between 1990 and 1991.
- In 4,164 fatal accidents, 4,649 persons were killed, for an average of 1.1 deaths per fatal accident.
- One out of every 6,592 persons living in California was killed in a traffic accident; one out of every 88 persons was injured; and one out of every 49 licensed drivers was involved in a fatal or injury accident.
- May 1, 1991 was California's first day with no motor vehicle-related fatalities since March 11, 1968.

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<sup>10</sup>1991 Annual Report of Fatal and Injury Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, California Highway Patrol.

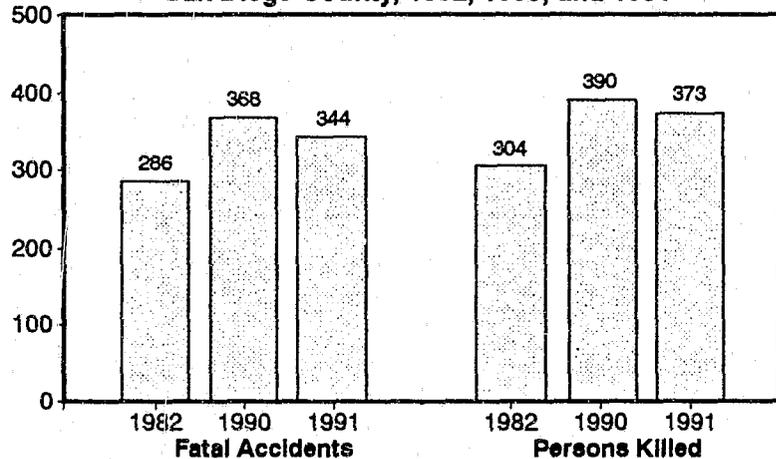
# San Diego County

## 1982 - 1991

Since 1982, there has been an overall increase in the number of fatal accidents and persons killed, but the numbers did decrease slightly in both categories between 1990 and 1991.

- Fatal accidents increased from 286 in 1982 to 344 in 1991 (20%), and the number killed rose from 304 to 373 (23%).
- Over ten years, injury accidents were up 10% (from 15,245 to 16,792) and the number of persons injured increased 18% (21,525 to 25,402).

**Figure 53**  
**FATAL ACCIDENTS AND PERSONS KILLED**  
**San Diego County, 1982, 1990, and 1991**

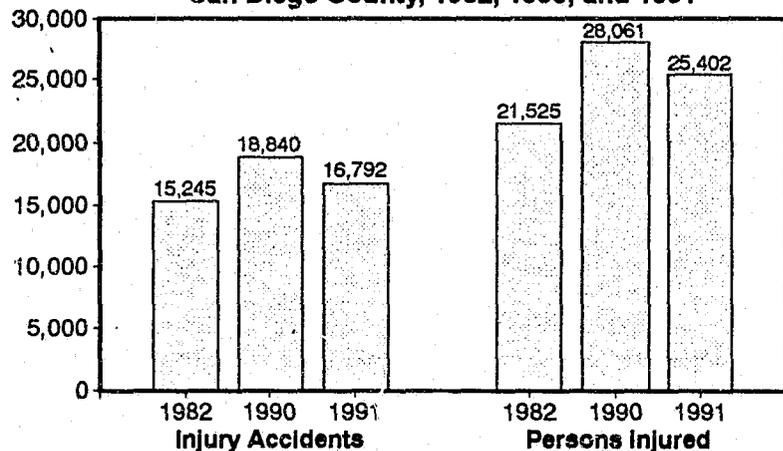


SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

## 1990 - 1991

- Over a one-year period, fatal accidents were down from 368 to 344 (7%), and fatalities decreased from 390 to 373 (4%).
- Injury accidents also declined, from 18,840 to 16,792 (11%), with a corresponding 9% reduction in persons injured (28,061 to 25,402).

**Figure 54**  
**INJURY ACCIDENTS AND PERSONS INJURED**  
**San Diego County, 1982, 1990, and 1991**

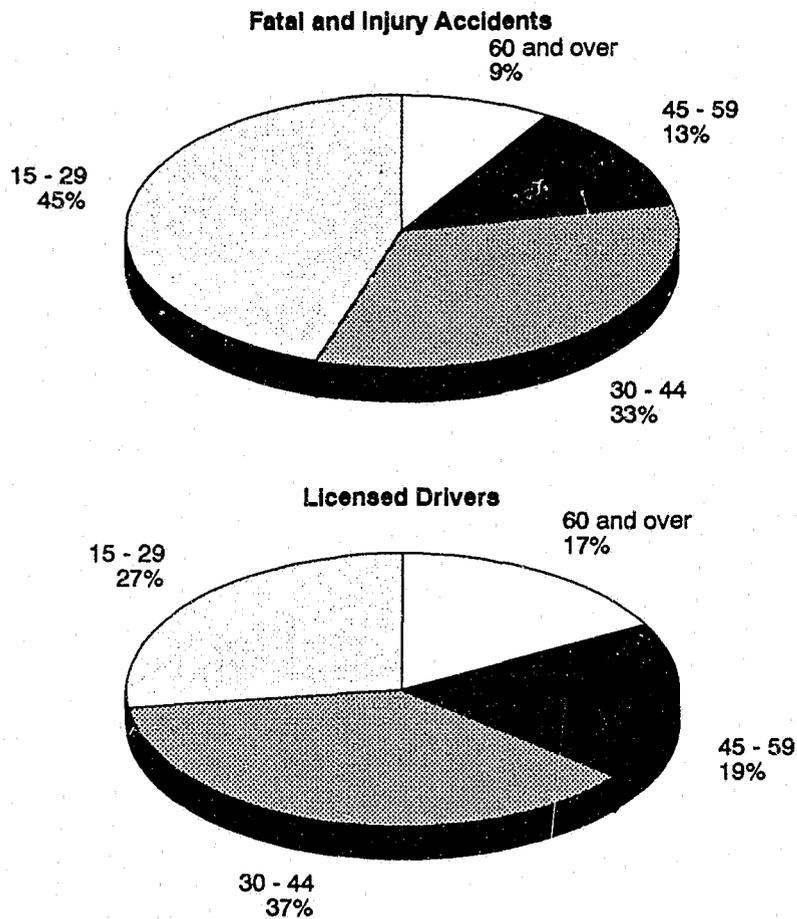


SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

## Age of Driver

1991

**Figure 55**  
**DRIVERS IN FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS**  
**AND LICENSED DRIVERS, BY AGE**  
**San Diego County, 1991**



NOTE: Totals are for all drivers whether they were or were not at fault. Figure does not include 2,107 incidents in which the age of the driver is unknown.

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

- Almost half the drivers in fatal and injury accidents were between 15 and 29 years of age (45%).
- This age group represents 27% of all licensed drivers.

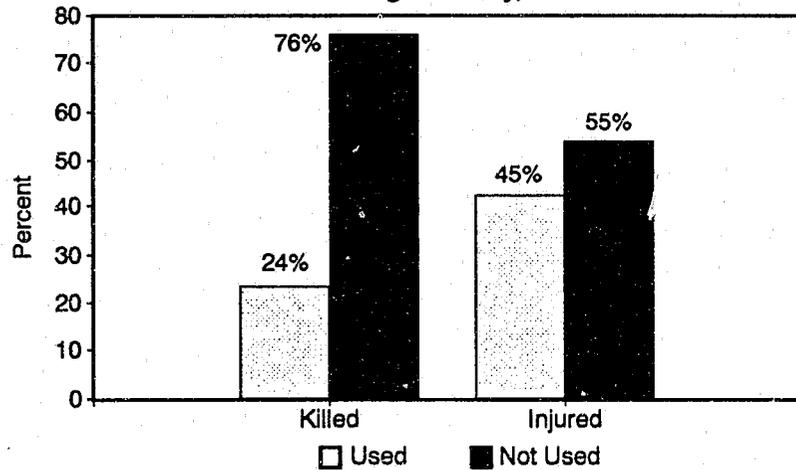
## Safety Equipment

1991

In 1986, the State of California enacted legislation requiring the use of seat belts. The increased use of seat belts and other safety equipment has contributed to the decline in the number of injury and fatal accidents, according to the CHP.

- Based on available data, those who used safety equipment were less likely to be injured or killed. In 1991, 76% of the fatalities occurred in accidents in which safety equipment was *not* used, as did 55% of the injuries.
- In 1991, 74% of the fatal motorcycle accidents and 69% of the injury motorcycle accidents occurred when helmets were *not* used.

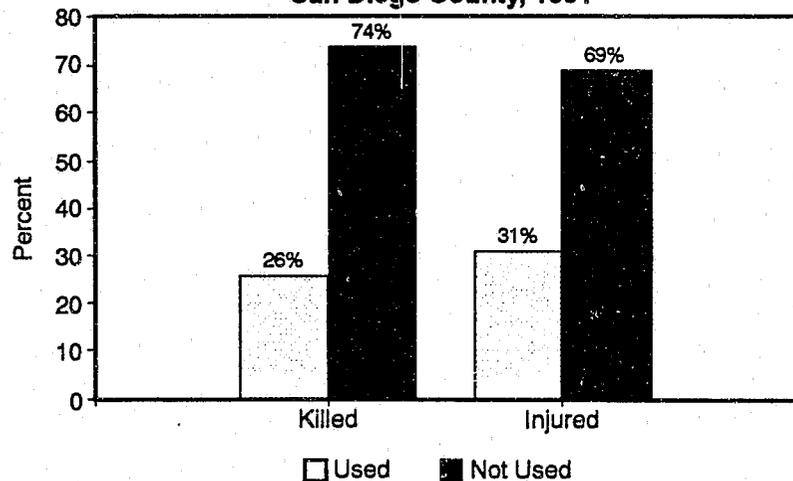
Figure 56  
PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED  
AND USE OF SAFETY EQUIPMENT<sup>1</sup>  
San Diego County, 1991



<sup>1</sup> Includes lap belt, lap/shoulder harness, passive restraint, and airbag for vehicle occupant. Also, includes helmets for motorcyclists and bicyclists.

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

Figure 57  
MOTORCYCLISTS KILLED AND INJURED  
AND USE OF SAFETY EQUIPMENT  
San Diego County, 1991

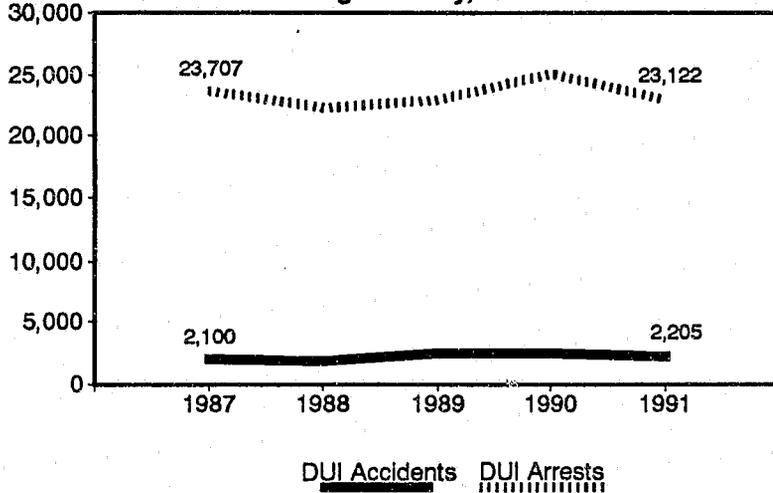


SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

## Alcohol and Drugs

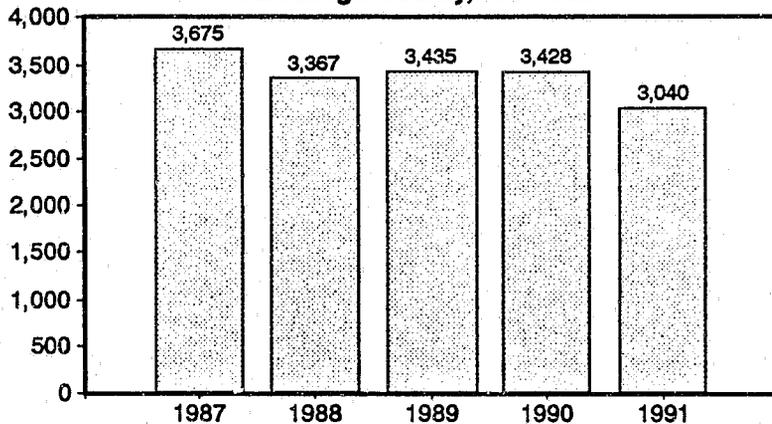
1987 - 1991

**Figure 58**  
**DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE ARRESTS**  
**AND ACCIDENTS WITH DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE**  
**AS PRIMARY COLLISION FACTOR**  
**San Diego County, 1987-1991**



SOURCE: California Highway Patrol and the Bureau of Criminal Statistics

**Figure 59**  
**ALCOHOL-INVOLVED FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS**  
**San Diego County, 1987-1991**



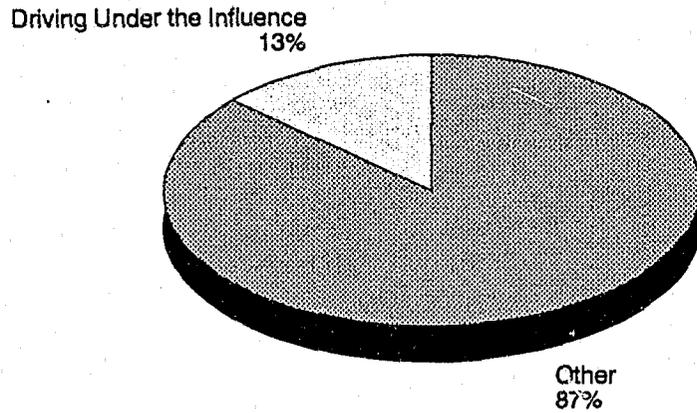
SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

- The number of arrests for driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol has fluctuated since 1987. Over five years, these arrests decreased from 23,707 to 23,122 (2%). However, there was an increase in 1990 which may be related to 1989 legislation which lowered the blood alcohol level for driving under the influence from .10 to .08.
- Accidents caused by driving under the influence increased 5% from 1987 to 1991 (2,100 to 2,205). Since 1989, the number has stabilized somewhat, with a slight decrease in 1991.
- Alcohol-involved fatal and injury accidents, in which at least one driver had been drinking, decreased 17% between 1987 and 1991 (from 3,675 to 3,040), possibly reflecting a reduction in alcohol use by drivers since the stricter legislation was enacted.

**1991**

- Thirteen percent (13%) of all injury and fatal accidents in San Diego county were caused by the use of drugs or alcohol, based on the primary collision factor (2,205).
- Alcohol-involved fatal and injury accidents for San Diego totalled 3,040 (18%).

**Figure 60**  
**DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE AS A PRIMARY COLLISION FACTOR FOR FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS**  
**San Diego County, 1991**



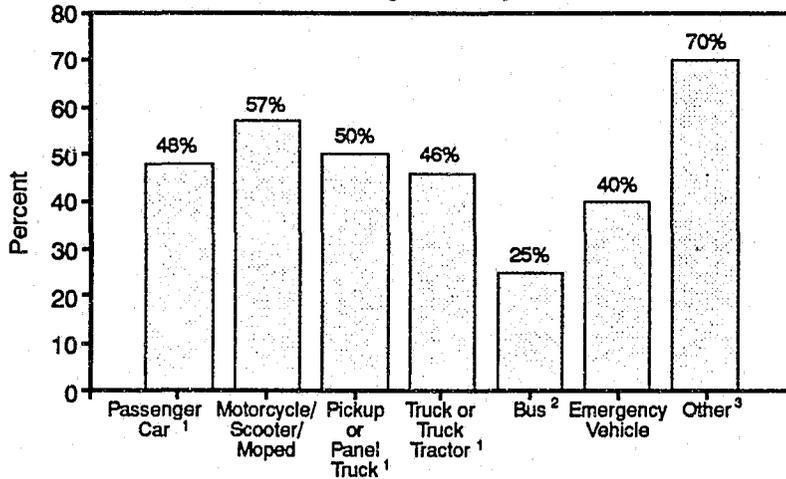
SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

## Type of Vehicle

1991

- In 1991, the lowest rate of drivers "at fault" was for bus drivers (25%).
- Motorcycle drivers were "at fault" in 57% of the accidents in which they were involved.
- The highest percent of drivers considered "at fault" in accidents was for the "other" category (70%). "Other" vehicles include highway construction vehicles, airport limousines, farm equipment, golf carts, animal drawn vehicles, and other vehicles.

**Figure 61**  
**PERCENTAGE OF DRIVERS AT FAULT IN FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS, BY TYPE OF VEHICLE**  
**San Diego County, 1991**



1. Includes vehicles with and without trailers.
2. Includes school and other buses.
3. Includes highway construction equipment, airport limousines, farm equipment, golf carts, animal drawn vehicles, and other vehicles.

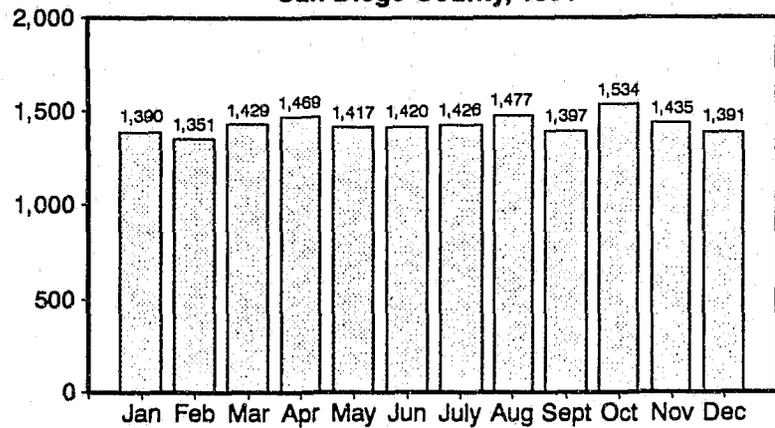
SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

## Timing of Accidents

### 1991

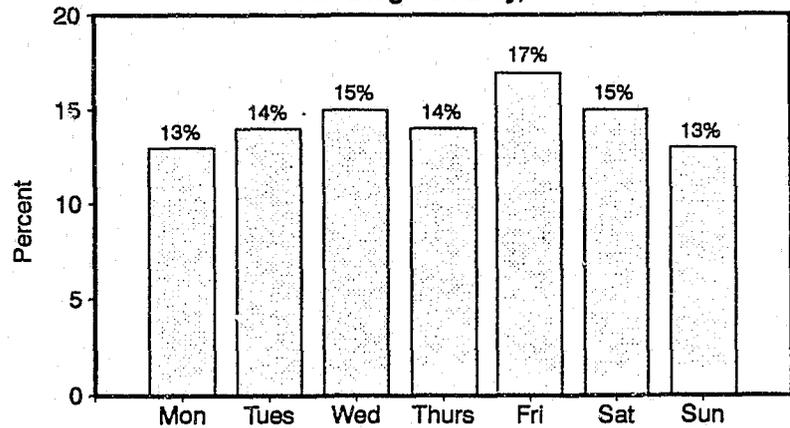
- The highest number of injury and fatal accidents occurred in October (1,534), and the lowest number was in February (1,351).
- The highest proportion of accidents occurred on Fridays (17%), compared to a low of 13% on Sundays and Mondays.
- Accidents were least likely to occur between 3:00 a.m. and 5:59 a.m. (3%) and most likely to occur between 3:00 p.m. and 5:59 p.m. (25%).

**Figure 62**  
**FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS, BY MONTH**  
**San Diego County, 1991**



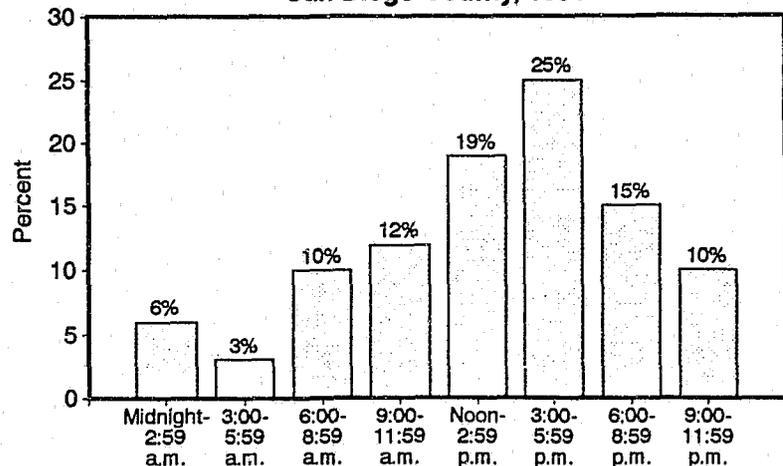
SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

**Figure 63**  
**FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS, BY DAY**  
**San Diego County, 1991**



NOTE: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.  
SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

**Figure 64**  
**FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS, BY HOUR**  
**San Diego County, 1991**



NOTE: Figure does not include 72 incidents in which the time was not stated.  
SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

Table 48

**FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENT RATE  
PER 1,000 VEHICLES  
Five Major Counties, 1987, 1990, and 1991**

<u>County</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Change</u>	
				<u>1987-1991</u>	<u>1990-1991</u>
Los Angeles	14.1	13.4	13.2	-6%	-1%
Orange	12.6	10.9	9.8	-22%	-10%
San Bernardino	14.8	11.8	11.1	-25%	-6%
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-11%</b>
Santa Clara	10.7	9.7	9.0	-16%	-7%
Statewide	12.5	11.2	10.5	-16%	-6%

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Motor Vehicles

Table 49

**FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENT RATE  
PER 1,000 VEHICLES  
CAUSED BY DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE  
Five Major Counties, 1987, 1990, and 1991**

<u>County</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Change</u>	
				<u>1987-1991</u>	<u>1990-1991</u>
Los Angeles	2.3	2.0	1.8	-22%	-10%
Orange	2.3	1.7	1.4	-39%	-18%
San Bernardino	3.1	2.3	2.0	-35%	-13%
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-26%</b>	<b>-15%</b>
Santa Clara	1.9	1.6	1.3	-32%	-19%
Statewide	2.3	1.9	1.7	-26%	-11%

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Motor Vehicles

## Five Major Counties

The fatal and injury traffic accident rate per 1,000 registered vehicles accounts for changes in the number of vehicles on the road. A comparison is presented for the five most populated counties in the state.

### 1987 - 1991

- In all five counties, and statewide, the fatal and injury accident rate decreased over five years.
- The rate in San Diego county dropped from 12.7 to 9.7 accidents per 1,000 registered vehicles (24%). Only one county had a higher percentage decrease (San Bernardino, down 25%).
- Rates of fatal and injury accidents caused by driving under the influence also decreased in all counties and statewide. The increase in public education regarding the dangers of drinking and driving, as well as stricter penalties, may be a factor in these decreases.

### 1990 - 1991

- In San Diego, the overall accident rate decreased 11% (from 10.9 to 9.7), the highest decline of the five major counties and the state.
- The rate of accidents caused by driving under the influence decreased by 10%, or more, in all five counties and statewide.
- San Diego's rate decreased from 2.0 to 1.7 per 1,000 (15%). Decreases in Orange and Santa Clara counties accident rates were higher than San Diego (18% and 19%, respectively).

**CRIME-RELATED  
LEGISLATION**

# CRIME-RELATED LEGISLATION

## 1991-92

This section briefly describes legislation enacted during the 1991-92 legislative session. Sources include: the *Report of the Assembly Committee on Public Safety, 1992*; and the California Law Enforcement Association of Records Supervisors, *Police Recorder*.

### Criminal Offenses

#### AB 1097 - Lee (CHAPTER 935)

This bill makes it a misdemeanor to intentionally obstruct a person from entering or exiting a health care facility, place of worship, or school, punishable by time in county jail and/or a fine.

#### AB 2220 - Roybal-Allard (CHAPTER 925)

This bill deletes the current definition of spousal rape. Spousal rape is now substantially defined in the same manner as the definition of rape. It is punishable by imprisonment in state prison, rather than a felony/misdemeanor.

#### AB 2297 - Umberg (CHAPTER 197)

This bill states that any person convicted of assault with intent to commit specified sex offenses is required to register as a sex offender.

#### AB 2351 - B. Friedman (CHAPTER 235)

This bill adds felony sexual battery and attempted sexual battery to the list of offenses to which both the firearm and great bodily injury enhancements may be applied.

#### AB 2851 - Friedman (CHAPTER 694)

This bill provides that if any person is convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) or a DUI causing injury, and the offense occurred within seven years of a separate violation for DUI or a DUI causing injury, the court shall prohibit the person from driving, unless the vehicle is equipped with an ignition interlock device.

#### AB 3326 - Boland (CHAPTER 1146)

Under current law, every person who knowingly buys or receives stolen property or who conceals, sells, withholds or aids in concealing, sealing, or withholding the property from the owner, is guilty of an alternate felony/misdemeanor. This bill provides that a principal in the actual theft of the property may be convicted of the above crime. However, a person may not be convicted both under this law and of theft of the same property.

#### AB 3716 - Quackenbush (CHAPTER 672)

This bill states that the offense of money laundering includes any person who conducts or attempts to conduct more than one transaction within a 24-hour period involving a monetary instrument (derived directly or indirectly from criminal activity) with a value exceeding \$5,000 through one or more financial institutions.

**AB 3773 - Conroy (CHAPTER 1227)**

This bill provides that it is a misdemeanor for a person or agency to require or request another person to furnish a copy of a criminal record or notification that a record exists. It expands the list of offenses that an employer or human resource agency may request from Department of Justice (DOJ) records of all convictions or arrests pending adjudication. DOJ, upon receipt of a request regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information, reviews the record to determine if the information correctly reflects the source document, and if it does not, DOJ must make the necessary corrections and provide the applicant with a corrected copy. This bill also provides that if DOJ denies the allegations of inaccuracy or completeness in the record, the matter shall be referred for administrative adjudication, with DOJ being the respondent in the hearing.

**SB 437 - Green (CHAPTER 370)**

This bill states that it is an alternate felony/misdemeanor to supply, sell or give possession or control of any firearm knowing it will be used to commit a designated felony, while actively participating in any criminal street gang.

**SB 602 - Presley (CHAPTER 1242)**

Under current law, every person who publishes, disseminates, or otherwise discloses the residence address or telephone number of any peace officer or non-sworn dispatcher of police and sheriff departments without the authorization of the employing agency commits a misdemeanor. This bill includes disclosure of employees of police and sheriff departments.

**SB 1126 - Presley (CHAPTER 1249)**

This bill states that every person who, with the intent to cause a riot, commits an act or engages in conduct which urges a riot at a time and place and under circumstances which produce a clear, present, and immediate danger of acts of force, violence, or the burning or destroying of property is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable from up to 6 months to a year in county jail. **SB 1288 - Lockyer (Chapter 265)** - This statute adds deaf persons and developmentally disabled persons.

**SB 1299 - Davis (CHAPTER 971)**

This bill states that the punishment for threatening a juror with respect to a criminal case, in which a verdict has already been rendered, has been raised from a misdemeanor to a felony/misdemeanor.

**SB 1342 - Royce (CHAPTER 627)**

This bill states that it is a felony to commit the crime of stalking within seven years of a prior felony conviction for stalking against the same victim and involving an act of violence or a threat of violence. This expands the definition of stalking to include threats to immediate family.

**SB 1960 - McCourquodale (CHAPTER 224)**

This bill removes the word "unlawful" in the definition of fear with relation to a sex offense. Fear was previously defined as, "unlawful physical injury or death to the person, or any relative or member of the person's family."

**SB 2066 - Roberti (CHAPTER 1339)**

This bill provides that a fire, riot, or other natural or man-made disaster, resulting in the declaration of a state of emergency or a local emergency, may also provide the basis for a charge of looting.

**Criminal Procedure**

**AB 1681 - Mountjoy (CHAPTER 3)**

This bill prohibits law enforcement officers or employees from disclosing to any arrested person, or to any person who may be a defendant in a criminal action, the address or telephone number of any person who is a victim of alleged offenses. This bill provides that this prohibition will not affect the discovery rights of a defendant in a criminal case.

**AB 2361 - Bentley (CHAPTER 432)**

This bill authorizes a court to order a person who has been convicted of offenses involving use, possession, purchase or being under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or possession of marijuana, as a condition of probation, to visit an emergency medical care facility, coroner facility, or chronic alcoholism treatment center.

**AB 2409 - Isenberg (CHAPTER 1199)**

This bill revises the amount of base fines which may be retained by a county to 25% of each month's collection and prohibits claims by participating counties for reimbursement of state-mandated local programs for any cost of court operations.

**AB 2439 - Archie-Hudson (CHAPTER 184)**

This bill provides that a defendant convicted of a violation of domestic violence may be required, as a condition of probation, to make payments to a battered women's shelter and/or make restitution payments directly to the victim to reimburse the reasonable costs of counseling incurred by the victim as a result of the defendant's offense.

**AB 2448 - Bentley (CHAPTER 433)**

This bill provides that in San Diego county, when counsel is appointed for the minor's parent or guardian in determining temporary custody or detention of the minor, the court shall utilize the services of the public defender prior to appointing private counsel.

**AB 2519 - Nolan (CHAPTER 1322)**

This bill requires the Department of Corrections (CDC), on or before July 1, 1993, to implement and maintain procedures for the identification and referral to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (USINS) of any inmate serving a term in state prison who may be an undocumented alien and subject to deportation.

**AB 2611 - Burton (CHAPTER 547)**

This bill provides that a police department shall not fail to respond to a request for service via a burglar alarm service or alarm company referral service solely on the basis that a permit from the city has not been obtained.

**AB 2725 - Speier (CHAPTER 995)**

This bill authorizes and encourages each county to create a task force on violent crimes against women to reduce and prevent these crimes. This bill also authorizes the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) to provide technical assistance to, and collect and disseminate information on, the county task forces on violent crimes against women.

**AB 2980 - Tanner (CHAPTER 1137)**

Under existing law, the Judicial Council is authorized to adopt rules providing criteria for the consideration of the trial judge at the time of sentencing regarding the court's decision to impose the lower or upper prison term. The California Rules of Court specify the circumstances in mitigation adopted by the Judicial Council. This bill recommends that the Judicial Council revise the California Rules of Court to add to the list of circumstances in mitigation, the fact that there is evidence, which did not amount to a defense, that the defendant suffered from repeated or continuous physical, sexual, or psychological abuse committed by the victim.

**AB 3145 - Cannella (CHAPTER 1105)**

This bill authorizes a peace officer to book an arrested person prior to a citation release or indicate on the citation that the arrested person shall appear at the arresting agency to be booked or fingerprinted prior to the date of court appearance.

**AB 3407 - Klehs (CHAPTER 1239)**

This bill requires the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) to develop guidelines and a course of instruction and training that address hate crimes.

**AB 3491 - Gotch (CHAPTER 316)**

This bill authorizes counties to establish a system whereby identifying data regarding families at risk for child abuse or neglect could be maintained in a computer, for use by multi-disciplinary personnel teams.

**AB 3621 - Boland (CHAPTER 1009)**

Under current law, a court may employ an investigative staff for the purpose of recommending whether a defendant should be released on his or her own recognizance. This bill states that investigative staff are to determine suitability for own recognizance releases in felony driving under the influence cases, and in cases where a violent felony is alleged.

**AB 3658 - Horcher (CHAPTER 174)**

This bill provides that a county board of supervisors may establish, by resolution, a Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Identification Fund, for the deposit of up to 50 cents for every \$7 collected to be used for the purchase, lease, operation, and maintenance of automated photographic or DNA identification systems or any new technology.

**SB 839 - Davis (CHAPTER 78)**

This bill provides that when a municipal or justice court accepts a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony charge, the record of the case shall be certified to the court in which judgement is to be pronounced. Also, the felony appeals from municipal or justice court judgements shall be taken in the court of appeal, and misdemeanor or infraction appeals from municipal court shall be taken in the superior court.

**SB 1184 - Presley (CHAPTER 1338)**

This bill creates a statewide Serious Sexual Offender Program (SHOP), funded in part by the monies used to fund the pilot project, and establishes other funding for the SHOP program and the sex offender Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) program. This bill also requires the Department of Justice (DOJ) to compile, collate, and maintain demographic data on all homicide victims and defendants.

**SB 2008 - Calderon (CHAPTER 691)**

This bill extends the arson registration requirement to apply to juveniles, and specifies that the duty of juveniles to register shall terminate when the person reaches the age of 25 or has his/her records sealed.

**Domestic Violence**

**AB 2336 - Conroy (CHAPTER 555)**

This bill requires a peace officer who responds to a domestic violence call to make a good faith effort to inform the victim of the right to make a citizen's arrest. This bill also requires a peace officer to advise the victim how to safely execute the arrest.

**Juveniles**

**SB 676 - Presley (CHAPTER 10)**

This bill establishes, within the California Youth Authority, a pilot project providing an intensive correctional program for minors adjudged wards of the juvenile court on the basis of criminal conduct. The program will consist of an intensive, four-month institutional component, featuring substance abuse programming, education and vocational training, self-esteem building, and pre-release transitional skills, such as employment and personal skills. The program will also include a six-month intensive parole program, featuring a spectrum of special parole services, including drug testing, counseling, job training and placement, electronic monitoring, and short-term residential and non-residential relapse options.

**Sentencing**

**AB 939 - Umberg (CHAPTER 104)**

This bill provides that if a person takes, damages, or destroys any property in the commission or attempted commission of a felony, with the intent to take, damage, or destroy, and the loss exceeds \$50,000, \$150,000, \$1,000,000 or \$2,500,000, the court shall impose an additional jail term of one, two, three, or four years, respectively.

**AB 1611 - Hansen (CHAPTER 741)**

This bill provides that a person who commits robbery, burglary, rape, sodomy, kidnapping, or mayhem, and has not previously been convicted of one of these offenses, shall receive a one-year sentence enhancement based on certain victim criteria. These criteria include victims who are 65 years of age or older, blind, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or under the age of 14. This disability or condition must be known or reasonably should be known by the person committing the offense.

**AB 2124 - Umberg (CHAPTER 989)**

This bill clarifies enhancements for the sale of cocaine within 1,000 feet of a school by requiring that the offense must occur during the hours the school is open for class or school-related events or when minors are using the facility. Heroin was added to the list of possible drugs; there is a possibility of receiving a three, four or five-year enhancement.

**AB 2155 - Peace (CHAPTER 133)**

This bill clarifies that under the violent sex offender sentencing statute, whenever a person is committed to prison on a life sentence ordered to run consecutive to any determinate sentence imposed, the determinate term of imprisonment must be served first and no part of the determinate term may be credited toward the person's parole eligibility under the life term.

**AB 2405 - McClintock (CHAPTER 558)**

Existing law requires the punishment of death to be inflicted by the administration of a lethal gas. This bill states that the punishment of death may also be inflicted by the administration of intravenous injection.

**AB 3366 - Umberg (CHAPTER 266)**

Under current law, a person who commits a felony because of the victim's race, color, religion, nationality, country of origin, ancestry, disability, or sexual orientation is subject to a sentence enhancement of one, two, or three years. This bill makes the use of a firearm an aggravating factor for the purpose of sentencing a defendant subject to one of the above enhancements.

**SB 143 - McCourquodale (CHAPTER 501)**

This bill increases penalties for "hit and run" resulting in death or permanent serious injury by requiring county jail imprisonment of at least 90 days. This bill provides that the court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the mandatory minimum 90 day imprisonment required by this bill shall not be imposed if it states its reasons on the record at the time of sentencing.

**SB 541 - Presley (CHAPTER 1334)**

This bill states the Economic Crime Act of 1992 applies to cases involving the theft of over \$50,000 in a single transaction or occurrence. This prohibits probation in the case of a repeat offender. A mandatory minimum jail term has been established, and it extends the maximum length of probation from 5 to 10 years. A surcharge in the amount of 20% of the restitution will be paid to the county. Detailed financial disclosures must be made by the defendant, including any money received over \$5,000 other than salary. A failure to pay restitution is considered a violation of probation.

**SB 1124 - Presley (CHAPTER 1063)**

This bill establishes the California Alternate Sentencing Program in which participants will be transferred to a 180-day intensive parole release program. Successful participants will be discharged from parole. This will remain operative until January 1, 1998.

**SB 1649 - Leonard (CHAPTER 510)**

This bill adds four years to the sentence of any person convicted of discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle at another person other than an occupant, resulting in paralysis or paraparesis.

**SB 2003 - Lockyer (CHAPTER 264)**

This bill provides that a judge may accept a plea of guilty or no contest in a felony case when a defendant is not physically present in the courtroom if all parties stipulate to such action.

**SB 2067 - Roberti (CHAPTER 581)**

This bill provides that possession of a firebomb, during a state of insurrection or emergency, is punishable by three, five, or seven years in state prison, and that arson of an inhabited structure, or arson causing great bodily injury, is punishable by the same.

**Substance Abuse**

**AB 565 - Hunter (CHAPTER 983)**

This bill makes possession of a hypodermic needle on school grounds, for the purpose of furnishing it to a minor, a misdemeanor punishable by jail and/or a fine.

**AB 1847 - Gotch (CHAPTER 185)**

This bill provides that if a person convicted of a controlled substance offense is granted probation, the court must order education or treatment as a condition of probation. The failure to complete such a requirement shall be considered a circumstance in aggravation upon subsequent convictions of controlled substance offenses.

**AB 1874 - Bentley (CHAPTER 465)**

This bill provides that persons committed to the custody of the Director of the California Department of Corrections (CDC) or the Director of the California Youth Authority (CYA) who are addicted or habituated to the use of alcohol be afforded treatment in custodial substance abuse treatment control units; no person shall be placed in the substance abuse control unit against his/her will while in custody or on parole.

**AB 3555 - Farr (CHAPTER 1118)**

Under current law, a person charged with a controlled substance offense may be referred to a drug diversion program for treatment in lieu of prosecution. This bill requires the courts to only refer defendants to certified drug diversion programs and deletes the requirement that the probation department conduct an investigation before diversion is granted.

**SB 386 - Killea (CHAPTER 503)**

This bill makes it an alternate felony/misdemeanor to knowingly engage in various transactional activities involving the proceeds of controlled substance offenses in excess of \$25,000.

**SB 1057 - Bergeson (CHAPTER 578)**

This bill makes it a felony to possess ephedrine alone, with intent to manufacture methamphetamine. A person convicted of conspiracy to manufacture may have his/her sentence enhanced by three to ten years, based on the weight or volume of the substance manufactured.

**SB 1363 - Mello (CHAPTER 680)**

This bill lowers the weight and volume thresholds of controlled substances, creates new weight and volume enhancements, and increases the maximum enhancement from 15 to 25 years.

**SB 1820 - Killea (CHAPTER 580)**

This bill makes it a misdemeanor to sell large amounts of laboratory glassware, chemical reagents, etc., with knowledge that they will be used to unlawfully manufacture a controlled substance. It is also a misdemeanor to attempt to evade record keeping and reporting requirements.

**SB 2013 - Calderon (CHAPTER 616)**

Existing law classifies specified depressants as Schedule IV controlled substances and makes it a crime to engage in activities involving Schedule IV controlled substances. This bill classifies benzodiazepines as a Schedule IV controlled substance.

**Trial Court Funding**

**AB 1344 - Isenberg (CHAPTER 696)**

This bill increases civil, probate, and small claims filing fees, makes them uniform statewide, and transfers the civil and probate fees to the state.

**AB 2409 - Isenberg (CHAPTER 1199)**

This bill authorizes the counties and courts to recover the costs of comprehensive collection programs and increases the maximum installment accounts receivable fee.

**AB 3027 - No Author (CHAPTER 1369)**

This bill provides for allocation of budgeted trial court funding so that third-quarter block grants can be paid by January 1993, and sets forth the months for distribution of trial court trust fund monies for the last half of the 1992-93 fiscal year.

**Weapons**

**AB 2777 - Archie-Hudson (CHAPTER 750)**

This bill states that any person who violates a statute relating to a firearm upon the grounds of, or within, a playground or a public or private youth center is guilty of an alternate felony/misdemeanor.

# GLOSSARY

# GLOSSARY

**Adult:** A person 18 years of age or older.

**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:** 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.<sup>11</sup>

**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?

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<sup>11</sup>*Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**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.

**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 the population factor. The population factor is the population of an area divided by 1,000.

### **Crimes:**

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

**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** includes 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 with death or by imprisonment in the state prison (State Penal Code 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.

**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.

**Sworn Personnel:** Employees of a law enforcement agency who have sworn to carry out law enforcement duties and have full arrest powers.

**Traffic Definitions (1991 Annual Report of Fatal and Injury Motor Vehicle Accidents, California Highway Patrol)**

**Alcohol-Involved Accident** - Any motor vehicle traffic accident where a driver, pedestrian, or bicyclist had been drinking alcohol.

**DUI/PCF** - Driving Under the Influence of alcohol and/or drugs (DUI) which, in the officer's opinion, best describes the Primary Collision Factor (PCF) or main cause of the collision.

**Fatal Accident** - A motor vehicle traffic accident resulting in the death of one or more persons within thirty days of the accident.

**Injury Accident** - A motor vehicle traffic accident resulting in injury to one or more persons. Injury would include severe wound, other visible injuries, or complaint of pain. A fatal accident is not included in injury accident.

**Motor Vehicle Traffic Accident** - An unintended event that causes death, injury, or property damage involving a motor vehicle in transport (in motion or in readiness for motion) on a roadway (a way or place) any part of which is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

**Uniform Crime Reports (UCR):** A federal reporting system which provides data on crime based on police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies in the nation. The State 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<sup>1</sup>, 1983-1992**

	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>Residential Burglary</u>	<u>Non- Residential Burglary</u>	<u>Total Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny Over \$400</u>	<u>Larceny \$400 and Under</u>	<u>Total Larceny</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>Total FBI Index</u>
1983	131	825	4,031	5,414	21,779	9,188	30,967	n/a	n/a	60,607	12,097	114,072
1984	163	747	4,126	5,688	20,520	9,026	29,546	12,189	47,825	60,014	13,875	114,159
1985	162	596	4,433	5,604	22,134	8,892	31,026	15,158	46,910	62,068	16,425	120,314
1986	195	773	5,908	8,265	24,670	9,280	33,950	17,463	52,058	69,521	21,755	140,367
1987	177	801	5,420	9,857	24,799	10,375	35,174	21,527	55,002	76,529	29,670	157,628
1988	228	766	5,171	10,831	24,775	10,458	35,233	23,374	57,619	80,993	38,458	171,680
1989	191	834	5,636	11,726	23,018	11,307	34,325	25,942	59,506	85,448	40,897	179,057
1990	216	899	6,704	13,385	22,484	11,365	33,849	26,795	57,769	84,564	38,862	178,479
1991	278	969	8,397	15,005	23,292	11,592	34,884	24,200	55,687	79,887	34,394	173,814
1992	245	957	8,554	15,419	22,825	11,552	34,377	23,403	54,074	77,477	33,999	171,028

<sup>1</sup>Includes California Highway Patrol, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, and State Parks and Recreation.

**Table A2**  
**NUMBER OF FBI INDEX CRIMES, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1991-92</u>
Carlsbad	3,310	3,697	3,696	12%	<-1%
Chula Vista <sup>1</sup>	10,727	10,788	10,365	n/a	n/a
Coronado	870	932	876	1%	-6%
El Cajon	6,885	6,502	7,658	11%	18%
Escondido	7,299	8,937	8,514	17%	-5%
La Mesa	3,214	3,599	3,363	5%	-7%
National City	5,689	5,208	5,285	-7%	1%
Oceanside	8,119	8,361	9,317	15%	11%
San Diego	96,756	96,781	92,258	-5%	-5%
Sheriff <sup>2</sup>	25,787	26,603	27,104	5%	2%
Del Mar	609	530	516	-15%	-3%
Encinitas	2,541	3,101	2,805	10%	-10%
Imperial Beach	1,623	1,375	1,548	-5%	13%
Lemon Grove	1,300	1,377	1,341	3%	-3%
Poway	910	1,214	1,492	64%	23%
San Marcos	1,340	1,783	2,225	66%	25%
Santee	1,760	1,563	1,659	-6%	6%
Solana Beach	546	727	608	11%	-16%
Vista	3,112	3,026	3,847	24%	27%
Unincorporated <sup>2</sup>	12,046	11,907	11,063	-8%	-7%
<b>TOTAL<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>171,680</b>	<b>173,814</b>	<b>171,028</b>	<b>&lt;-1%</b>	<b>-2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Due to revisions in 1992 aggravated assault data, the percent change is not presented.

<sup>2</sup> Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities.

<sup>3</sup> Includes San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, California Highway Patrol, and State Parks and Recreation.

**Table A3**  
**VIOLENT CRIMES, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1991-92</u>
Carlsbad	313	402	406	30%	1%
Chula Vista <sup>1</sup>	1,072	1,521	1,232	n/a	n/a
Coronado	40	50	52	30%	4%
El Cajon	523	805	834	59%	4%
Escondido	495	1,135	929	88%	-18%
La Mesa	177	323	296	67%	-8%
National City	778	931	869	12%	-7%
Oceanside	1,413	1,615	1,585	12%	-2%
San Diego	9,171	13,830	14,792	61%	7%
Sheriff <sup>2</sup>	2,973	3,999	4,142	39%	4%
Del Mar	27	34	35	30%	3%
Encinitas	213	277	280	31%	1%
Imperial Beach	198	231	256	29%	11%
Lemon Grove	188	233	254	35%	9%
Poway	76	117	147	93%	26%
San Marcos	122	247	264	116%	7%
Santee	131	215	223	70%	4%
Solana Beach	29	62	42	45%	-32%
Vista	352	544	588	67%	8%
Unincorporated <sup>2</sup>	1,637	2,039	2,053	25%	1%
<b>TOTAL<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>16,996</b>	<b>24,649</b>	<b>25,175</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Due to revisions in 1992 aggravated assault data, the percent change is not presented.

<sup>2</sup> Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities.

<sup>3</sup> Includes San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, California Highway Patrol, and State Parks and Recreation.

**Table A4**  
**PROPERTY CRIMES, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1991-92</u>
Carlsbad	2,997	3,295	3,290	10%	<-1%
Chula Vista	9,655	9,267	9,133	-5%	-1%
Coronado	830	882	824	-1%	-7%
ElCajon	6,362	5,697	6,824	7%	20%
Escondido	6,804	7,802	7,585	11%	-3%
La Mesa	3,037	3,276	3,067	1%	-6%
National City	4,911	4,277	4,416	-10%	3%
Oceanside	6,706	6,746	7,732	15%	15%
San Diego	87,585	82,951	77,466	-12%	-7%
Sheriff <sup>1</sup>	22,814	22,604	22,962	1%	2%
Del Mar	582	496	481	-17%	-3%
Encinitas	2,328	2,824	2,525	8%	-11%
Imperial Beach	1,425	1,144	1,292	-9%	13%
Lemon Grove	1,112	1,144	1,087	-2%	-5%
Poway	834	1,097	1,345	61%	23%
San Marcos	1,218	1,536	1,961	61%	28%
Santee	1,629	1,348	1,436	-12%	7%
Solana Beach	517	665	566	9%	-15%
Vista	2,760	2,482	3,259	18%	31%
Unincorporated <sup>1</sup>	10,409	9,868	9,010	-13%	-9%
<b>TOTAL<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>154,684</b>	<b>149,165</b>	<b>145,853</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-2%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes crimes occurring in adult detention facilities.

<sup>2</sup> Includes San Diego State University, University of California San Diego, California Highway Patrol, and State Parks and Recreation.

**Table A5**  
**CLEARANCE RATE, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1991-92</u>
Carlsbad	28%	20%	15%	-13%	-5%
Chula Vista <sup>1</sup>	24%	25%	22%	n/a	n/a
Coronado	9%	19%	17%	8%	-2%
El Cajon	47%	34%	32%	-15%	-2%
Escondido	23%	25%	22%	-1%	-3%
La Mesa	13%	15%	15%	2%	0%
National City	25%	21%	26%	1%	5%
Oceanside	21%	20%	18%	-3%	-2%
San Diego	16%	18%	18%	2%	0%
Sheriff	18%	20%	18%	0%	-2%
Del Mar	9%	8%	9%	0%	1%
Encinitas	20%	13%	16%	-4%	3%
Imperial Beach	17%	22%	14%	-3%	-8%
Lemon Grove	20%	21%	17%	-3%	-4%
Poway	23%	20%	17%	-6%	-3%
San Marcos	13%	13%	13%	0%	0%
Santee	17%	26%	24%	7%	-2%
Solana Beach	13%	14%	16%	3%	2%
Vista	17%	22%	16%	-1%	-6%
Unincorporated	20%	22%	20%	0%	-2%
California Highway Patrol	32%	34%	25%	-7%	-9%
San Diego State University	13%	9%	6%	-7%	-3%
Univ. of Calif., San Diego	4%	5%	3%	-1%	-2%
State Parks and Recreation	3%	3%	2%	-1%	-1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 1992 clearances for aggravated assaults are an estimate, therefore the percent change is not presented.

**Table A6**  
**VIOLENT CRIME CLEARANCE RATE, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>	
				<u>1988-92</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Carlsbad	49%	39%	39%	-10%	0%
Chula Vista <sup>1</sup>	59%	55%	52%	n/a	n/a
Coronado	38%	58%	58%	20%	0%
El Cajon	76%	74%	78%	2%	4%
Escondido	52%	63%	56%	4%	-7%
La Mesa	43%	41%	47%	4%	6%
National City	49%	35%	42%	-7%	7%
Oceanside	44%	48%	43%	-1%	-5%
San Diego	49%	55%	53%	4%	-2%
Sheriff	60%	63%	55%	-5%	-8%
Del Mar	59%	44%	54%	-5%	10%
Encinitas	55%	52%	60%	5%	8%
Imperial Beach	51%	69%	48%	-3%	-21%
Lemon Grove	66%	54%	42%	-24%	-12%
Poway	58%	55%	44%	-14%	-11%
San Marcos	54%	51%	48%	-6%	-3%
Santee	78%	87%	85%	7%	-2%
Solana Beach	38%	53%	40%	2%	-13%
Vista	51%	63%	51%	0%	-12%
Unincorporated	62%	65%	57%	-5%	-8%
California Highway Patrol	73%	100%	0%	-73%	-100%
San Diego State University	60%	50%	19%	-41%	-31%
Univ. of Calif., San Diego	67%	60%	0%	-67%	-60%
State Parks and Recreation	40%	33%	25%	-15%	-8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-3%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 1992 clearances for aggravated assaults are an estimate, therefore the percent change is not presented.

**Table A7**  
**PROPERTY CRIME CLEARANCE RATE, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>	
				<u>1988-92</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Carlsbad	25%	18%	12%	-13%	-6%
Chula Vista	20%	20%	17%	-3%	-3%
Coronado	8%	17%	14%	6%	-3%
El Cajon	45%	28%	26%	-19%	-2%
Escondido	20%	19%	17%	-3%	-2%
La Mesa	11%	12%	12%	1%	0%
National City	21%	17%	22%	1%	5%
Oceanside	16%	14%	13%	-3%	-1%
San Diego	13%	12%	12%	-1%	0%
Sheriff	13%	12%	11%	-2%	-1%
Del Mar	6%	6%	5%	-1%	-1%
Encinitas	17%	9%	12%	-5%	3%
Imperial Beach	12%	13%	8%	-4%	-5%
Lemon Grove	12%	14%	11%	-1%	-3%
Poway	20%	16%	14%	-6%	-2%
San Marcos	9%	7%	8%	-1%	1%
Santee	12%	17%	15%	3%	-2%
Solana Beach	12%	10%	14%	2%	4%
Vista	13%	13%	10%	-3%	-3%
Unincorporated	13%	13%	12%	-1%	-1%
California Highway Patrol	28%	33%	26%	-2%	-7%
San Diego State University	13%	9%	6%	-7%	-3%
Univ. of Calif., San Diego	4%	4%	3%	-1%	-1%
State Parks and Recreation	2%	2%	1%	-1%	-1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>-1%</b>

**Table A8**  
**DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	\$ 6,306,336	\$ 6,274,782	\$ 6,044,602	-4%	-4%
Chula Vista	17,780,454	19,235,334	17,354,074	-2%	-10%
Coronado	1,537,351	1,354,734	1,220,713	-21%	-10%
El Cajon	10,221,920	9,415,797	8,639,548	-15%	-8%
Escondido	9,583,373	11,152,365	10,536,052	10%	-6%
La Mesa	6,303,168	5,231,117	4,929,199	-22%	-6%
National City	10,124,029	7,527,673	7,468,131	-26%	-1%
Oceanside	10,188,725	11,339,012	12,868,738	26%	13%
San Diego	174,129,637	174,357,177	170,744,640	-2%	-2%
Sheriff	40,821,886	52,919,420	48,710,246	19%	-8%
Del Mar	1,554,956	1,426,139	1,283,923	-17%	-10%
Encinitas	4,159,722	5,754,701	6,012,524	45%	4%
Imperial Beach	2,167,544	1,610,138	2,522,723	16%	57%
Lemon Grove	1,898,347	2,041,460	1,904,525	<1%	-7%
Poway	1,400,597	1,844,888	2,711,480	94%	47%
San Marcos	2,355,269	2,864,503	3,580,402	52%	25%
Santee	2,531,123	2,304,161	3,168,310	25%	38%
Solana Beach	1,198,881	1,457,099	1,786,615	49%	23%
Vista	4,473,876	4,586,316	6,708,684	50%	46%
Unincorporated	19,081,571	29,030,015	19,031,060	<-1%	-34%
California Highway Patrol	479,838	608,392	375,831	-22%	-38%
San Diego State University	1,072,035	1,265,197	1,108,801	3%	-12%
Univ. of Calif., San Diego	1,018,945	807,820	1,562,178	53%	93%
State Parks and Recreation	206,527	313,107	262,636	27%	-16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$289,774,224</b>	<b>\$301,801,927</b>	<b>\$291,825,389</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-3%</b>

**Table A9**  
**DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	1988	1991	1992	Change	
				1988-92	1991-92
Carlsbad	\$ 2,846,221	\$ 2,096,048	\$ 2,902,180	2%	38%
Chula Vista	10,258,309	9,352,779	8,721,849	-15%	-7%
Coronado	628,293	620,176	449,718	-28%	-27%
El Cajon	5,581,269	4,052,723	3,656,693	-34%	-10%
Escondido	4,513,901	4,113,255	4,543,596	1%	10%
La Mesa	3,444,708	2,480,773	2,259,614	-34%	-9%
National City	6,384,637	3,961,397	3,862,315	-40%	-3%
Oceanside	4,088,262	3,804,459	4,839,147	18%	27%
San Diego	97,919,699	69,737,447	61,502,641	-37%	-12%
Sheriff	16,395,219	12,666,263	14,896,112	-9%	18%
Del Mar	737,899	515,329	454,279	-38%	-12%
Encinitas	1,983,318	1,630,617	1,958,437	-1%	20%
Imperial Beach	1,079,064	572,029	685,542	-36%	20%
Lemon Grove	858,052	769,033	724,721	-16%	-6%
Poway	586,957	462,261	840,461	43%	82%
San Marcos	933,073	829,177	1,039,165	11%	25%
Santee	924,240	682,737	1,095,486	19%	60%
Solana Beach	523,759	562,838	597,931	14%	6%
Vista	1,913,519	1,748,493	2,648,405	38%	51%
Unincorporated	6,855,338	4,893,749	4,851,685	-29%	-1%
California Highway Patrol	208,618	372,016	721,703	246%	94%
San Diego State University	613,208	731,200	640,640	4%	-12%
Univ. of Calif., San Diego	556,590	391,388	656,540	18%	68%
State Parks and Recreation	19,759	2,641	9,143	-54%	246%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$153,458,693</b>	<b>\$114,382,565</b>	<b>\$109,661,891</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>-4%</b>

Table A10

**PROPERTY RECOVERY RATE, BY JURISDICTION**  
San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	Change	
				<u>1988-92</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Carlsbad	45%	33%	48%	3%	15%
Chula Vista	58%	49%	50%	-7%	2%
Coronado	41%	46%	37%	-4%	-9%
El Cajon	55%	43%	42%	-12%	-1%
Escondido	47%	37%	43%	-4%	6%
La Mesa	55%	47%	46%	-9%	-2%
National City	63%	53%	52%	-11%	-1%
Oceanside	40%	34%	38%	-3%	4%
San Diego	56%	40%	36%	-20%	-4%
Sheriff	40%	24%	31%	-10%	7%
Del Mar	47%	36%	35%	-12%	-1%
Encinitas	48%	28%	33%	-15%	4%
Imperial Beach	50%	36%	27%	-23%	-8%
Lemon Grove	45%	38%	38%	-7%	0%
Poway	42%	25%	31%	-11%	6%
San Marcos	40%	29%	29%	-11%	0%
Santee	37%	30%	35%	-2%	5%
Solana Beach	44%	39%	33%	-10%	-5%
Vista	43%	38%	39%	-3%	1%
Unincorporated	36%	17%	25%	-10%	9%
California Highway Patrol <sup>1</sup>	43%	61%	192%	149%	131%
San Diego State University	57%	58%	58%	1%	0%
Univ. of Calif., San Diego	55%	48%	42%	-13%	-6%
State Parks and Recreation	10%	1%	3%	-6%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>-15%</b>	<b>0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The high recovery rate for 1992 may be due to the inclusion of vehicles recovered for other agencies.

Table A11

**ARSONS, BY TYPE**  
San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	Change	
				<u>1988-92</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
<b>Structural</b>					
Single Residential	123	120	107	-13%	-11%
Other Residential	71	72	93	31%	29%
Storage <sup>1</sup>	28	29	29	n/a	n/a
Industrial/Mfg. <sup>1</sup>	5	12	5	n/a	n/a
Other Commercial	77	75	73	-5%	-3%
Community/Public	54	51	74	37%	45%
Other Structure	47	50	45	-4%	-10%
<b>Total Structural</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Mobile</b>					
Motor Vehicles	162	167	183	13%	10%
Other Mobile Property <sup>1</sup>	14	29	8	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Mobile</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>Other Property</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A12

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1988-92</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Carlsbad	141	187	226	60%	21%
Chula Vista	1,449	1,904	2,797	93%	47%
Coronado <sup>1</sup>	15	38	40	n/a	n/a
El Cajon	1,070	1,191	1,555	45%	31%
Escondido	978	997	1,367	40%	37%
La Mesa	228	412	432	89%	5%
National City	322	529	598	86%	13%
Oceanside	1,648	1,901	2,377	44%	25%
San Diego	6,434	11,739	14,370	123%	22%
Sheriff <sup>2</sup>	3,265	3,181	4,652	42%	46%
California Highway Patrol <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
San Diego State University <sup>1</sup>	2	0	1	n/a	n/a
Univ. of Calif., San Diego <sup>1</sup>	11	8	16	n/a	n/a
State Parks and Recreation <sup>1</sup>	7	5	2	n/a	n/a
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,570</b>	<b>22,092</b>	<b>28,433</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>29%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of incidents reported.

<sup>2</sup> Data for Sheriff's contract cities are included in Sheriff's total and are not reported by individual cities.

Table A13

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, BY JURISDICTION  
San Diego County, 1988**

	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>Residential Burglary</u>	<u>Non- Residential Burglary</u>	<u>Total Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny Over \$400</u>	<u>Larceny \$400 and Under</u>	<u>Total Larceny</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>Arson<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>FBI Crime Index<sup>1</sup></u>
Carlsbad	3	18	86	206	491	266	757	417	1,278	1,695	545	14	3,310
Chula Vista	8	45	273	746	1,433	636	2,069	1,046	3,771	4,817	2,769	20	10,727
Coronado	1	6	7	26	77	44	121	153	439	592	117	10	870
El Cajon	6	31	132	354	878	575	1,453	746	2,702	3,448	1,461	34	6,885
Escondido	6	35	132	322	997	492	1,489	967	3,326	4,293	1,022	37	7,299
La Mesa	1	7	70	99	457	267	724	373	1,102	1,475	838	4	3,214
National City	5	30	314	429	586	381	967	531	1,808	2,339	1,605	16	5,689
Oceanside	12	70	317	1,014	1,246	422	1,668	892	2,970	3,862	1,176	33	8,119
San Diego	144	389	3,204	5,434	12,534	5,002	17,536	14,496	31,427	45,923	24,126	280	96,756
Sheriff <sup>2</sup>	42	132	629	2,170	6,010	2,269	8,279	3,395	6,757	10,152	4,383	260	25,787
Del Mar	0	1	7	19	68	24	92	169	203	372	118	1	609
Encinitas	4	15	57	137	498	211	709	356	796	1,152	467	12	2,541
Imperial Beach	0	10	42	146	310	66	376	170	574	744	305	11	1,623
Lemon Grove	1	6	66	115	266	131	397	125	351	476	239	21	1,300
Poway	0	4	9	63	174	85	259	133	303	436	139	1	910
San Marcos	3	5	29	85	270	211	481	192	297	489	248	9	1,340
Santee	1	5	19	106	297	183	480	295	526	821	328	9	1,760
Solana Beach	0	2	11	16	91	37	128	106	184	290	99	9	546
Vista	7	24	86	235	763	307	1,070	340	766	1,106	584	13	3,112
Unincorporated <sup>2</sup>	26	60	303	1,248	3,273	1,014	4,287	1,509	2,757	4,266	1,856	174	12,046
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	2	26	28	134	0	177
San Diego State University	0	2	1	7	31	18	49	142	994	1,136	158	1	1,353
Univ. Of Calif., San Diego	0	1	1	4	30	77	107	125	818	943	110	2	1,166
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	5	5	5	9	14	89	201	290	14	3	328
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>24,775</b>	<b>10,458</b>	<b>35,233</b>	<b>23,374</b>	<b>57,619</b>	<b>80,993</b>	<b>38,458</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>171,680</b>

<sup>1</sup> Arson not included in FBI Crime Index.

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

Table A14

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, BY JURISDICTION  
San Diego County, 1991**

	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>Residential Burglary</u>	<u>Non- Residential Burglary</u>	<u>Total Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny Over \$400</u>	<u>Larceny \$400 and Under</u>	<u>Total Larceny</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>Arson<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>FBI Crime Index<sup>1</sup></u>
Carlsbad	6	22	102	272	542	291	833	590	1,337	1,927	535	9	3,697
Chula Vista	8	52	445	1,016	1,266	637	1,903	1,182	3,719	4,901	2,463	40	10,788
Coronado	1	12	13	24	127	41	168	194	365	559	155	8	932
El Cajon	6	42	222	535	691	640	1,331	728	2,626	3,354	1,012	37	6,502
Escondido	11	30	273	821	1,126	695	1,821	1,273	3,553	4,826	1,155	45	8,937
La Mesa	2	24	123	174	465	256	721	458	1,396	1,854	701	10	3,599
National City	13	13	377	528	506	412	918	496	1,528	2,024	1,335	25	5,208
Oceanside	13	89	528	985	1,222	559	1,781	953	2,667	3,620	1,345	49	8,361
San Diego	167	472	5,331	7,860	11,675	5,413	17,088	14,041	30,604	44,645	21,218	257	96,781
Sheriff <sup>2</sup>	51	213	973	2,762	5,635	2,531	8,166	3,968	6,447	10,415	4,023	255	26,603
Del Mar	0	2	12	20	91	30	121	96	145	241	134	2	530
Encinitas	3	18	81	175	783	263	1,046	494	834	1,328	450	8	3,101
Imperial Beach	0	14	64	153	248	54	302	142	412	554	288	9	1,375
Lemon Grove	1	5	99	128	269	145	414	142	314	456	274	8	1,377
Poway	1	3	22	91	223	93	316	218	445	663	118	10	1,214
San Marcos	2	16	74	155	358	246	604	280	371	651	281	10	1,783
Santee	1	7	38	169	218	171	389	278	452	730	229	8	1,563
Solana Beach	2	7	30	23	147	97	244	121	187	308	113	0	727
Vista	6	30	138	370	537	327	864	393	653	1,046	572	32	3,026
Unincorporated <sup>2</sup>	35	111	415	1,478	2,761	1,105	3,866	1,804	2,634	4,438	1,564	102	11,907
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	63	63	129	0	193
San Diego State University	0	0	6	14	24	56	80	149	698	847	214	3	1,161
Univ. Of Calif., San Diego	0	0	2	3	12	52	64	112	531	643	97	1	809
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	2	10	1	9	10	56	153	209	12	6	243
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>8,397</b>	<b>15,005</b>	<b>23,292</b>	<b>11,592</b>	<b>34,884</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>55,687</b>	<b>79,887</b>	<b>34,394</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>173,814</b>

<sup>1</sup> Arson not included in FBI Crime Index.

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

Table A15

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, BY JURISDICTION  
San Diego County, 1992**

	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>Residential Burglary</u>	<u>Non- Residential Burglary</u>	<u>Total Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny Over \$400</u>	<u>Larceny \$400 and Under</u>	<u>Total Larceny</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>Arson<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>FBI Crime Index<sup>1</sup></u>
Carlsbad	2	18	93	293	497	315	812	558	1,411	1,969	509	9	3,696
Chula Vista <sup>2</sup>	7	51	553	621	1,324	659	1,983	1,027	3,645	4,672	2,478	58	10,365
Coronado	0	4	13	35	152	45	197	172	352	524	103	9	876
El Cajon	2	49	249	534	767	718	1,485	866	3,454	4,320	1,019	34	7,658
Escondido	8	38	273	610	1,016	625	1,641	1,145	3,434	4,579	1,365	41	8,514
La Mesa	2	10	138	146	461	228	689	457	1,275	1,732	646	6	3,363
National City	7	50	360	452	449	460	909	482	1,765	2,247	1,260	23	5,285
Oceanside	16	76	525	968	1,457	637	2,094	1,105	2,864	3,969	1,669	61	9,317
San Diego	146	485	5,321	8,840	11,445	4,992	16,437	13,367	27,431	40,798	20,231	261	92,258
Sheriff <sup>3</sup>	55	175	1,010	2,902	5,182	2,745	7,927	3,807	6,903	10,710	4,325	265	27,104
Del Mar	0	1	13	21	78	45	123	126	116	242	116	2	516
Encinitas	3	16	92	169	559	283	842	416	854	1,270	413	10	2,805
Imperial Beach	2	9	64	181	258	51	309	220	466	686	297	5	1,548
Lemon Grove	2	6	112	134	226	151	377	129	319	448	262	2	1,341
Poway	1	3	36	107	236	172	408	216	567	783	154	16	1,492
San Marcos	3	18	88	155	434	388	822	340	457	797	342	11	2,225
Santee	6	9	21	187	267	184	451	239	522	761	224	8	1,659
Solana Beach	0	1	21	20	92	65	157	110	184	294	115	4	608
Vista	8	25	150	405	650	449	1,099	439	864	1,303	857	15	3,847
Unincorporated <sup>3</sup>	30	87	413	1,523	2,382	957	3,339	1,572	2,554	4,126	1,545	101	11,063
California Highway Patrol	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	35	35	99	0	139
San Diego State University	0	0	11	5	30	19	49	149	665	834	146	3	1,045
Univ. Of Calif., San Diego	0	1	5	3	43	100	143	155	606	761	133	7	1,046
State Parks and Recreation	0	0	3	5	2	9	11	93	234	327	16	2	362
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>8,554</b>	<b>15,419</b>	<b>22,825</b>	<b>11,552</b>	<b>34,377</b>	<b>23,403</b>	<b>54,074</b>	<b>77,477</b>	<b>33,999</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>171,028</b>

<sup>1</sup> Arson not included in FBI Crime Index.

<sup>2</sup> The aggravated assault data for 1992 were revised and may not be comparable to prior years.

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

Table A16

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Carlsbad, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	3	6	2	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	18	22	18	n/a		n/a
Robbery	86	102	93	8%		-9%
Aggravated Assault	206	272	293	42%		8%
Burglary	757	833	812	7%		-3%
Larceny	1,695	1,927	1,969	16%		2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	545	535	509	-7%		-5%
CRIME INDEX	3,310	3,697	3,696	12%		<-1%

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A17

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Chula Vista, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	8	8	7	n/a		n/a
Rape	45	52	51	13%		-2%
Robbery	273	445	553	103%		24%
Aggravated Assault <sup>2</sup>	746	1,016	621	n/a		n/a
Burglary	2,069	1,903	1,983	-4%		4%
Larceny	4,817	4,901	4,672	-3%		-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,769	2,463	2,478	-11%		1%
CRIME INDEX <sup>2</sup>	10,727	10,788	10,365	n/a		n/a

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

<sup>2</sup> Due to revisions in 1992 aggravated assault data, the percent change is not presented.

Table A18

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Coronado, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	1	1	0	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	6	12	4	n/a		n/a
Robbery <sup>1</sup>	7	13	13	n/a		n/a
Aggravated Assault <sup>1</sup>	26	24	35	n/a		n/a
Burglary	121	168	197	63%		17%
Larceny	592	559	524	-11%		-6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	117	155	103	-12%		-34%
CRIME INDEX	870	932	876	1%		-6%

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A19

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
El Cajon, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change <u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	6	6	2	n/a	n/a
Rape	31	42	49	58%	17%
Robbery	132	222	249	89%	12%
Aggravated Assault	354	535	534	51%	<-1%
Burglary	1,453	1,331	1,485	2%	12%
Larceny	3,448	3,354	4,320	25%	29%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,461	1,012	1,019	-30%	1%
CRIME INDEX	6,885	6,502	7,658	11%	18%

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A20

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Escondido, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change <u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	6	11	8	n/a	n/a
Rape	35	30	38	9%	27%
Robbery	132	273	273	107%	0%
Aggravated Assault	322	821	610	89%	-26%
Burglary	1,489	1,821	1,641	10%	-10%
Larceny	4,293	4,826	4,579	7%	-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,022	1,155	1,365	34%	18%
CRIME INDEX	7,299	8,937	8,514	17%	-5%

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A21

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
La Mesa, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change <u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	1	2	2	n/a	n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	7	24	10	n/a	n/a
Robbery	70	123	138	97%	12%
Aggravated Assault	99	174	146	47%	-16%
Burglary	724	721	689	-5%	-4%
Larceny	1,475	1,854	1,732	17%	-7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	838	701	646	-23%	-8%
CRIME INDEX	3,214	3,599	3,363	5%	-7%

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A22

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
National City, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	Change	
				<u>1988-92</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	5	13	7	n/a	n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	30	13	50	n/a	n/a
Robbery	314	377	360	15%	-5%
Aggravated Assault	429	528	452	5%	-14%
Burglary	967	918	909	-6%	-1%
Larceny	2,339	2,024	2,247	-4%	11%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,605	1,335	1,260	-21%	-6%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>5,208</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A23

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Oceanside, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	Change	
				<u>1988-92</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	12	13	16	n/a	n/a
Rape	70	89	76	9%	-15%
Robbery	317	528	525	66%	-1%
Aggravated Assault	1,014	985	968	-5%	-2%
Burglary	1,668	1,781	2,094	26%	18%
Larceny	3,862	3,620	3,969	3%	10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,176	1,345	1,669	42%	24%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>8,119</b>	<b>8,361</b>	<b>9,317</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A24

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
San Diego, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	Change	
				<u>1988-92</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide	144	167	146	1%	-13%
Rape	389	472	485	25%	3%
Robbery	3,204	5,331	5,321	66%	<-1%
Aggravated Assault	5,434	7,860	8,840	63%	12%
Burglary	17,536	17,088	16,437	-6%	-4%
Larceny	45,923	44,645	40,798	-11%	-9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	24,126	21,218	20,231	-16%	-5%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>96,756</b>	<b>96,781</b>	<b>92,258</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>-5%</b>

Table A25

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE**  
**Total Sheriff, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide	42	51	55	31%		8%
Rape	132	213	175	33%		-18%
Robbery	629	973	1,010	61%		4%
Aggravated Assault	2,170	2,762	2,902	34%		5%
Burglary	8,279	8,186	7,927	-4%		-3%
Larceny	10,152	10,415	10,710	5%		3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,383	4,023	4,325	-1%		8%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>25,787</b>	<b>26,603</b>	<b>27,104</b>	<b>5%</b>		<b>2%</b>

Table A26

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE**  
**Del Mar, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	1	2	1	n/a		n/a
Robbery <sup>1</sup>	7	12	13	n/a		n/a
Aggravated Assault <sup>1</sup>	19	20	21	n/a		n/a
Burglary	92	121	123	34%		2%
Larceny	372	241	242	-35%		<1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	118	134	116	-2%		-13%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>-15%</b>		<b>-3%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A27

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE**  
**Encinitas, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	4	3	3	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	15	18	16	n/a		n/a
Robbery	57	81	92	61%		14%
Aggravated Assault	137	175	169	23%		-3%
Burglary	709	1,046	842	19%		-20%
Larceny	1,152	1,328	1,270	10%		-4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	467	450	413	-12%		-8%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>10%</b>		<b>-10%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A28

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Imperial Beach, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	0	0	2	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	10	14	9	n/a		n/a
Robbery	42	64	64	52%		0%
Aggravated Assault	146	153	181	24%		18%
Burglary	376	302	309	-18%		2%
Larceny	744	554	686	-8%		24%
Motor Vehicle Theft	305	288	297	-3%		3%
CRIME INDEX	1,623	1,375	1,548	-5%		13%

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A29

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Lemon Grove, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	1	1	2	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	6	5	6	n/a		n/a
Robbery	66	99	112	70%		13%
Aggravated Assault	115	128	134	17%		5%
Burglary	397	414	377	-5%		-9%
Larceny	476	456	448	-6%		-2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	239	274	262	10%		-4%
CRIME INDEX	1,300	1,377	1,341	3%		-3%

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A30

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Poway, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	0	1	1	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	4	3	3	n/a		n/a
Robbery <sup>1</sup>	9	22	36	n/a		n/a
Aggravated Assault	63	91	107	70%		18%
Burglary	259	316	408	58%		29%
Larceny	436	663	783	80%		18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	139	118	154	11%		31%
CRIME INDEX	910	1,214	1,492	64%		23%

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A31

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
San Marcos, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	3	2	3	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	5	16	18	n/a		n/a
Robbery	29	74	88	203%		19%
Aggravated Assault	85	155	155	82%		0%
Burglary	481	604	822	71%		36%
Larceny	489	651	797	63%		22%
Motor Vehicle Theft	248	281	342	38%		22%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>66%</b>		<b>25%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A32

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Santee, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	1	1	6	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	5	7	9	n/a		n/a
Robbery <sup>1</sup>	19	38	21	n/a		n/a
Aggravated Assault	106	169	187	76%		11%
Burglary	480	389	451	-6%		16%
Larceny	821	730	761	-7%		4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	328	229	224	-32%		-2%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>-6%</b>		<b>6%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A33

**NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Solana Beach, 1988, 1991, and 1992**

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change	<u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	0	2	0	n/a		n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	2	7	1	n/a		n/a
Robbery <sup>1</sup>	11	30	21	n/a		n/a
Aggravated Assault <sup>1</sup>	16	23	20	n/a		n/a
Burglary	128	244	157	23%		-36%
Larceny	290	308	294	1%		-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	99	113	115	16%		2%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>11%</b>		<b>-16%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A34

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Vista, 1988, 1991, and 1992

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1988-92</u>	Change <u>1991-92</u>
Homicide <sup>1</sup>	7	6	8	n/a	n/a
Rape <sup>1</sup>	24	30	25	n/a	n/a
Robbery	86	138	150	74%	9%
Aggravated Assault	235	370	405	72%	9%
Burglary	1,070	864	1,099	3%	27%
Larceny	1,106	1,046	1,303	18%	25%
Motor Vehicle Theft	584	572	857	47%	50%
CRIME INDEX	3,112	3,026	3,847	24%	27%

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A35

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Alpine<sup>1</sup>, 1991 and 1992

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	Change
Homicide <sup>2</sup>	5	0	n/a
Rape <sup>2</sup>	6	4	n/a
Robbery <sup>2</sup>	8	8	n/a
Aggravated Assault	79	84	6%
Burglary	170	155	-9%
Larceny	216	205	-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	48	52	8%
CRIME INDEX	532	508	-5%

<sup>1</sup> Alpine is included in the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff. Alpine's crimes were not reported separately before 1989.

<sup>2</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A36

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
Fallbrook<sup>1</sup>, 1991 and 1992

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	Change
Homicide <sup>2</sup>	5	4	n/a
Rape <sup>2</sup>	13	12	n/a
Robbery	53	43	-19%
Aggravated Assault	131	95	-27%
Burglary	576	357	-38%
Larceny	556	527	-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	208	179	-14%
CRIME INDEX	1,542	1,217	-21%

<sup>1</sup> Fallbrook is included in the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff. Fallbrook's crimes were not reported separately before 1989.

<sup>2</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

Table A37

NUMBER OF CRIMES, BY TYPE OF OFFENSE  
 Ramona<sup>1</sup>, 1991 and 1992

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>
Homicide <sup>2</sup>	4	2	n/a
Rape <sup>2</sup>	10	8	n/a
Robbery <sup>2</sup>	11	20	n/a
Aggravated Assault	113	120	6%
Burglary	319	234	-27%
Larceny	441	433	-2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	89	86	-3%
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>-9%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Ramona is included in the unincorporated area served by the Sheriff. Ramona's crimes were not reported separately before 1989.

<sup>2</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of crimes reported.

# APPENDIX B

Table B1

**AVERAGE DAILY ADULT INMATE POPULATION  
AND BOARD-RATED CAPACITY  
San Diego County, FY 1983-84 through FY 1992-93**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Percent Of Capacity</u>
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%
92/93 <sup>1</sup>	5,017	3,050	164%

<sup>1</sup> Based on July through December 1992.

SOURCE: Probation and Sheriff's Departments

Table B2

**AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION AND BOARD-RATED  
CAPACITY, SHERIFF'S FACILITIES  
San Diego County, July-December 1992**

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number Over/Under Capacity</u>	<u>Percent Of Capacity</u>
Central	892	730	162	122%
Descanso	346	225	121	154%
Bailey	496	296	200	168%
El Cajon	262	120	142	218%
Las Colinas	1,084	561	523	193%
Men	592	273	319	217%
Women	492	288	204	171%
South Bay	388	192	196	202%
Vista <sup>1</sup>	925	517	408	179%

<sup>1</sup> Vista for women had an average daily population of 16 during July through December 1992. The 48 beds, originally designated for women, are currently being used for men.

SOURCE: Sheriff's Department

Table B3

**JUVENILE HALL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION  
AND RATED CAPACITY  
San Diego County, 1983-1992**

	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number Over/Under Capacity</u>	<u>Percent Of Capacity</u>
1983	215	219	-4	98%
1984	246	219	27	112%
1985	304	219	85	139%
1986	307	219	88	140%
1987	309	219	90	141%
1988	272	219	53	124%
1989	349	219	130	159%
1990	372	219	153	170%
1991	396	219	177	181%
1992 <sup>1</sup>	357	239	118	149%

<sup>1</sup> The actual rated capacity increased from 219 to 339 in November 1992.

SOURCE: Probation Department

Table B4

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION AND RATED CAPACITY  
GIRLS REHABILITATION AND JUVENILE RANCH FACILITIES  
San Diego County, 1983-1992**

	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number Over/Under Capacity</u>	<u>Percent Of Capacity</u>
1983	103	120	-17	86%
1984	111	120	-9	93%
1985	163	170	-7	96%
1986	166	170	-4	98%
1987	170	170	0	100%
1988	171	170	1	101%
1989	163	170	-7	96%
1990	179	187	-8	96%
1991 <sup>1</sup>	223	226	-3	99%
1992 <sup>1</sup>	219	226	-7	97%

<sup>1</sup> Includes Short-Term Offender Program's Average Daily Population.

SOURCE: Probation Department

Table B5

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUDGET, BY CATEGORY**  
**San Diego County, FY 1991-92 and FY 1992-93**

	<u>FY 1991-92</u>	<u>FY 1992-93</u>	<u>Change</u>
Law Enforcement <sup>1</sup>	\$323,782,405	\$332,393,564	3%
District Attorney	47,666,449	49,564,303	4%
City Attorney <sup>2</sup>	8,081,301	7,696,611	-5%
Public Defender <sup>3</sup>	35,700,736	35,070,407	-2%
Courts			
Superior	38,659,621	40,867,541	6%
Municipal	33,153,545	34,439,071	4%
Court-Related			
County Marshal	18,163,524	18,778,863	3%
County Clerk	774,919	691,421	-11%
Municipal Court EDP <sup>4</sup>	818,937	836,610	2%
Probation Field Services <sup>1</sup>	30,458,106	30,746,398	1%
Corrections Facilities <sup>5</sup>	88,793,643	94,954,968	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$626,053,186</b>	<b>\$646,039,757</b>	<b>3%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes detention facilities.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Criminal Division only.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Alternate Defense Counsel, Alternate Public Defender, and Conflict Public Defender.

<sup>4</sup> This program, initiated in FY1987-88 and administered by the Clerk of the San Diego Municipal Court, provides data processing and automation for the four County Municipal Courts, the District Attorney, and County Marshal.

<sup>5</sup> Includes institutions operated by the Probation and Sheriff's Departments.

**SOURCE:** San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets. Figures include salaries, benefits, services, and supplies.

Table B6

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUDGETED STAFFING, BY CATEGORY**  
**San Diego County, FY 1991-92 and FY 1992-93**

	<u>FY 1991-92</u>	<u>FY 1992-93</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>Law Enforcement<sup>1</sup></b>			
Total	5,221.58	5,204.97	<-1%
Sworn	3,590.85	3,618.94	1%
Non-sworn <sup>2</sup>	1,630.73	1,586.03	-3%
<b>District Attorney</b>			
Total	779.17	812.17	4%
Attorneys	238.00	252.50	6%
Investigators	85.00	89.50	5%
Other	456.17	470.17	3%
<b>City Attorney<sup>3</sup></b>			
Total	146.00	145.00	-1%
Attorneys	54.50	54.50	0%
Other	91.50	90.50	-1%
<b>Public Defense</b>			
Total	407.00	415.00	2%
Attorneys	225.00	232.00	3%
Investigators	68.00	73.00	7%
Other	114.00	110.00	-4%
<b>Courts/Court-Related</b>			
Total	1,902.00	1,892.00	-1%
Superior Court Judges	71.00	71.00	0%
Municipal Court Judges	56.50	56.50	0%
Commissioners/Referees	16.00	20.00	25%
County Marshal	372.50	372.50	0%
County Clerk	20.00	19.00	-5%
Other	1,366.00	1,353.00	-1%
<b>Probation Field Services<sup>1</sup></b>			
Total	635.50	630.50	-1%
Probation Officers	397.00	393.00	-1%
Other	238.50	237.50	<-1%
<b>Corrections Facilities<sup>4</sup></b>			
Total	1,610.25	1,732.00	8%
Sheriff Sworn Officers	548.00	548.00	0%
Sheriff Corrections Officers	154.00	164.00	6%
Probation Officers	364.50	443.50	22%
Other	543.75	576.50	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,701.50</b>	<b>10,831.64</b>	<b>1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes detention facilities.

<sup>2</sup> Includes recruit positions for San Diego Police Department.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Criminal Division only.

<sup>4</sup> Includes institutions operated by the Probation and Sheriff's Departments.

SOURCE: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets

Table B7

**BUDGETED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL, BY JURISDICTION  
San Diego County, FY 1991-92 and FY 1992-93**

	<u>FY 1991-92</u>	<u>FY 1992-93</u>	<u>Change</u>
Carlsbad	110.00	106.00	-4%
Chula Vista <sup>1</sup>	228.48	233.50	2%
Coronado	58.50	58.50	0%
El Cajon <sup>2</sup>	209.00	209.00	0%
Escondido	204.00	211.00	3%
La Mesa <sup>1</sup>	81.00	81.00	0%
National City <sup>2</sup>	110.50	110.50	0%
Oceanside <sup>3</sup>	258.00	252.00	-2%
San Diego <sup>4</sup>	2,608.35	2,557.63	-2%
Sheriff <sup>5</sup>	1,224.75	1,253.84	2%
Harbor Patrol	129.00	132.00	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,221.58</b>	<b>5,204.97</b>	<b>&lt;-1%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes parking enforcement but excludes animal control.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes animal control.

<sup>3</sup> Includes parking enforcement.

<sup>4</sup> Includes recruits.

<sup>5</sup> Includes law enforcement personnel only.

SOURCE: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets

Table B8

**BUDGETED SWORN AND NON-SWORN PERSONNEL,  
BY JURISDICTION  
San Diego County, FY 1992-93**

	<u>Sworn</u>	<u>Non-Sworn</u>
Carlsbad	78.00	28.00
Chula Vista	154.00	79.50
Coronado	42.00	16.50
El Cajon	135.00	74.00
Escondido	142.00	69.00
La Mesa	58.00	23.00
National City	80.00	30.50
Oceanside	165.00	87.00
San Diego	1,854.60	703.03
Sheriff <sup>1</sup>	790.34	463.50
Harbor Patrol	120.00	12.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,618.94</b>	<b>1,586.03</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes jail personnel.

SOURCE: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets

Table B9

SWORN OFFICERS BUDGETED PER 1,000 POPULATION,  
 BY JURISDICTION  
 San Diego County, FY 1991-92 and FY 1992-93

	<u>FY 1991-92</u>	<u>FY 1992-93</u>	<u>Change</u>
Carlsbad	1.23	1.19	-3%
Chula Vista	1.10	1.09	-2%
Coronado	1.57	1.57	0%
El Cajon	1.51	1.50	-1%
Escondido	1.23	1.26	2%
La Mesa	1.11	1.07	-4%
National City	1.44	1.36	-5%
Oceanside	1.23	1.19	-3%
San Diego	1.64	1.61	-2%
Sheriff <sup>1</sup>	1.09	1.09	-1%
TOTAL <sup>2</sup>	1.41	1.39	-1%

<sup>1</sup> Excludes jail personnel.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Harbor Patrol officers.

SOURCE: San Diego County and city law enforcement agency budgets

# APPENDIX C

Table C1

**PERCENT OF 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	3	4
<b>Men</b>																				
Marijuana	52	49	55	38	43	43	46	35	37	42	33	29	38	42	26	27	37	39	32	33
Opiates	22	17	20	27	18	22	23	25	17	17	22	19	16	15	21	17	16	17	15	14
Cocaine	41	43	38	51	42	42	42	39	45	48	42	45	41	45	48	46	46	45	47	41
Amphetamines	28	35	39	31	35	36	37	33	30	24	30	25	25	19	15	14	18	24	29	25
Positive, Any	79	82	84	81	85	81	83	80	80	80	79	74	79	76	74	72	78	79	77	74
Positive, No Marijuana	69	77	74	76	71	74	77	70	73	71	72	67	70	64	65	63	65	70	72	67
Total # of Urine Samples	254	239	251	193	161	261	210	240	250	209	264	245	222	233	236	233	234	229	214	242
Total # of Arrestees Interviewed	304	303	306	231	201	295	261	274	290	235	291	272	246	264	269	273	282	275	249	281
<b>Women</b>																				
Marijuana	--	35	19	11	37	18	--	30	16	27	19	14	28	23	12	16	24	28	25	22
Opiates	--	18	22	22	19	26	--	13	18	28	18	25	19	19	26	20	17	12	22	17
Cocaine	--	42	50	56	41	41	--	31	34	44	30	41	38	33	48	42	41	33	42	31
Amphetamines	--	47	30	27	45	28	--	39	38	30	37	23	27	25	19	32	23	22	28	31
Positive, Any	--	80	77	80	83	74	--	74	70	83	75	72	75	71	74	73	76	66	78	70
Positive, No Marijuana	--	78	77	80	80	70	--	66	69	79	71	68	67	65	69	71	69	59	70	66
Total # of Urine Samples	--	55	92	64	104	87	--	105	98	101	103	101	99	100	99	92	101	90	91	100
Total # of Arrestees Interviewed	--	79	123	72	126	107	--	148	130	129	119	129	114	117	121	124	126	121	110	111
<b>Juvenile Males</b>																				
Marijuana	42	44	43	25	23	27	22	28	30	26	8	22	3	26	25	25	26	33	29	28
Opiates	5	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0
Cocaine	14	15	17	4	7	2	10	9	10	6	2	2	2	7	10	6	9	7	11	6
Amphetamines	14	13	21	18	12	8	16	6	8	10	7	5	8	3	7	8	7	14	18	15
Positive, Any	57	50	57	39	33	31	37	39	38	33	14	26	35	35	32	34	34	41	43	37
Positive, No Marijuana	33	26	36	32	21	12	28	17	17	14	10	8	11	13	18	17	18	22	29	19
Total # of Urine Samples	87	54	53	56	57	51	82	64	101	70	99	85	98	99	70	101	102	101	108	94
Total # of Arrestees Interviewed	88	61	89	58	67	68	96	88	131	93	108	96	112	105	79	109	107	105	119	101

Table C2

**DRUG RESULT, BY DRUG-RELATED ARREST CHARGE**  
**Drug Use Forecasting**  
**San Diego County, 1988-1992<sup>1</sup>**

	1988 <sup>2</sup>		1989 <sup>2,3</sup>		1990		1991		1992	
	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Other</u>
<b>Men</b>										
Percent Positive										
Positive, Any Drug	90%	77%	91%	79%	90%	71%	87%	70%	91%	72%
Positive, Excluding Marijuana	85%	68%	84%	69%	84%	63%	79%	60%	83%	63%
Opiates	20%	22%	17%	24%	19%	19%	15%	18%	15%	16%
Cocaine	53%	37%	50%	39%	54%	39%	58%	39%	62%	40%
Amphetamines	37%	32%	40%	34%	32%	24%	22%	17%	25%	23%
Marijuana	53%	47%	46%	40%	41%	32%	37%	32%	43%	33%
Total Tested	319	618	220	652	355	613	282	642	191	486
<b>Women</b>										
Percent Positive										
Positive, Any Drug	93%	68%	92%	71%	90%	70%	88%	69%	94%	67%
Positive, Excluding Marijuana	93%	67%	92%	64%	87%	67%	85%	63%	93%	58%
Opiates	20%	22%	18%	20%	19%	24%	29%	19%	18%	17%
Cocaine	60%	42%	40%	37%	30%	39%	48%	38%	51%	35%
Amphetamines	39%	30%	57%	30%	58%	22%	41%	21%	43%	18%
Marijuana	23%	18%	29%	29%	30%	15%	27%	18%	37%	22%
Total Tested	90	121	89	206	106	297	86	304	67	215

<sup>1</sup> 1992 data based on first three quarters.

<sup>2</sup> Data for women based on three quarters.

<sup>3</sup> The charge was unknown for women in one case.



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 tram.	12	_____	12	_____	12	_____	12
Crystal meth.	13	_____	13	_____	13	_____	13
Amph., e.g., speed	14	_____	14	_____	14	_____	14
Downers, e.g., barb.	15	_____	15	_____	15	_____	15
Valium	16	_____	16	_____	16	_____	16
Quaaludes (Sedex)	17	_____	17	_____	17	_____	17
LSD	18	_____	18	_____	18	_____	18
Darvon	19	_____	19	_____	19	_____	19
Dilaudid	20	_____	20	_____	20	_____	20
Designer drugs (e.g., ecstasy, etc., adems, euphoria)	21	_____	21	_____	21	_____	21
KCE (smokable 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)

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Sneet cocaine (powder) _____ 1                 | Smoke crack (rock cocaine) _____ 6  |
| Franchise 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) _____ 19            |
| 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

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 pregnant?

NO - 1 YES - 2

YES - 2

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:

176

Refused/did not try - 1

Tried, couldn't urinate - 2

Provided specimen - 3

4/191(ADULT)

# APPENDIX D

Table D1

## FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS, BY JURISDICTION San Diego County, 1990 and 1991

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Change</u>
Carlsbad	352	338	-4%
Chula Vista	1,009	947	-6%
Coronado	137	131	-4%
El Cajon	1,107	944	-15%
Escondido	1,099	1,009	-8%
La Mesa	506	421	-17%
National City	500	431	-14%
Oceanside	923	861	-7%
San Diego	9,752	8,561	-12%
Sheriff	3,823	3,493	-9%
Del Mar <sup>1</sup>	14	14	n/a
Encinitas	149	155	4%
Imperial Beach	65	49	-25%
Lemon Grove	78	83	6%
Poway	89	64	-28%
San Marcos	228	207	-9%
Santee	195	144	-26%
Solana Beach	51	50	-2%
Vista	282	234	-17%
Unincorporated	2,672	2,493	-7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,208</b>	<b>17,136</b>	<b>-11%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of accidents reported.

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

Table D2

## PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED San Diego County, 1982-1991

<u>Year</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>
1982	304	21,525
1983	324	24,094
1984	356	25,385
1985	368	26,419
1986	385	27,375
1987	408	28,111
1988	419	28,279
1989	412	28,612
1990	390	28,061
1991	373	25,042

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

**Table D3**  
**FATAL AND INJURY ALCOHOL OR DRUG-INVOLVED**  
**ACCIDENTS, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1991**

	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Injury</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carlsbad	8%	92%	62
Chula Vista	8%	92%	174
Coronado	22%	78%	9
El Cajon	5%	95%	115
Escondido	3%	97%	135
La Mesa	2%	98%	54
National City	3%	97%	77
Oceanside	2%	98%	139
San Diego	4%	96%	1,419
Sheriff	9%	91%	913
Del Mar	50%	50%	2
Encinitas	13%	87%	55
Imperial Beach	0%	100%	12
Lemon Grove	5%	95%	20
Poway	23%	77%	13
San Marcos	4%	96%	45
Santee	3%	97%	29
Solana Beach	18%	82%	11
Vista	8%	92%	51
Unincorporated	8%	92%	675
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>3,097</b>

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

**Table D4**  
**VICTIMS KILLED AND INJURED IN ALCOHOL OR**  
**DRUG-INVOLVED ACCIDENTS, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1991**

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carlsbad	6%	94%	86
Chula Vista	5%	95%	266
Coronado	14%	86%	14
El Cajon	3%	97%	172
Escondido	2%	98%	231
La Mesa	1%	99%	76
National City	2%	98%	117
Oceanside	1%	99%	206
San Diego	2%	98%	2,148
Sheriff	6%	94%	1,460
Del Mar	33%	67%	3
Encinitas	10%	90%	94
Imperial Beach	0%	100%	17
Lemon Grove	4%	96%	25
Poway	14%	86%	22
San Marcos	3%	97%	72
Santee	3%	98%	40
Solana Beach	11%	89%	19
Vista	5%	95%	75
Unincorporated	5%	95%	1,093
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>4,776</b>

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

**Table D5**  
**PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED AND USE OF**  
**SAFETY EQUIPMENT<sup>1</sup>, BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1991**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Used</u>	<u>Not Used</u>
Carlsbad	433	61%	39%
Chula Vista	1,319	64%	36%
Coronado	170	61%	39%
El Cajon	1,315	63%	37%
Escondido	1,549	66%	34%
La Mesa	582	70%	30%
National City	662	68%	32%
Oceanside	1,209	65%	35%
San Diego	11,379	27%	73%
Sheriff	5,160	58%	42%
Del Mar	26	35%	65%
Encinitas	227	52%	48%
Imperial Beach	51	25%	75%
Lemon Grove	102	36%	64%
Poway	78	37%	63%
San Marcos	288	42%	58%
Santee	195	49%	51%
Solana Beach	73	63%	37%
Vista	299	45%	55%
Unincorporated	3,821	62%	38%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,778</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>55%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes lap belt, shoulder harness, lap/shoulder harness, passive restraint, and airbag for vehicle occupant. Also, includes helmets for motorcyclists and bicyclists.

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

**Table D6**  
**MOTORCYCLE-INVOLVED FATAL AND INJURY ACCIDENTS,**  
**BY JURISDICTION**  
**San Diego County, 1990 and 1991**

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Change</u>
Carlsbad <sup>1</sup>	20	24	n/a
Chula Vista	68	56	-18%
Coronado <sup>1</sup>	10	17	n/a
El Cajon	106	71	-33%
Escondido	76	70	-8%
La Mesa	48	32	-33%
National City	37	31	-16%
Oceanside	76	84	11%
San Diego	801	639	-20%
Sheriff	350	363	4%
Del Mar <sup>1</sup>	2	0	n/a
Encinitas <sup>1</sup>	9	11	n/a
Imperial Beach <sup>1</sup>	7	8	n/a
Lemon Grove <sup>1</sup>	15	14	n/a
Poway <sup>1</sup>	8	7	n/a
San Marcos <sup>1</sup>	16	21	n/a
Santee <sup>1</sup>	10	12	n/a
Solana Beach <sup>1</sup>	3	3	n/a
Vista <sup>1</sup>	27	20	n/a
Unincorporated	253	267	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>-13%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percent change not presented due to small number of accidents reported.

SOURCE: California Highway Patrol

# APPENDIX E

Table E1

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

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
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	708,281	726,982
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	371,715	382,682
Camp Pendleton	33,576	37,936	37,306
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,300,758</b>	<b>2,546,751</b>	<b>2,602,244</b>
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.