

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREND DATA FOOTNOTES

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Tables 1 and 1A: REPORTED CRIMES AND CLEARANCES (Pages 5 and 6)

The FBI and California Crime Indexes have been temporarily suspended as efforts continue to redefine those measurements.

In 2003, larceny-theft over \$400 was included in the property crime category to give a more representative depiction of crime in California. The 1995-2002 property crime totals and crime rates have been adjusted to reflect this change. These data tables are not comparable with previously published data.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program does not collect crime clearances for larceny-theft dollar values.

A crime rate describes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies per 100,000 total population.

The clearance rate is the percentage of clearances to the total crimes reported.

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Most supplementary variables were not provided.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000-2002; therefore, caution should be exercised when using these data.

Table 2: SUPPLEMENTAL DETAIL FOR SELECTED REPORTED CRIMES (Pages 7 and 8)

The FBI and California Crime Indexes have been temporarily suspended as efforts continue to redefine those measurements.

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Most supplementary variables were not provided.

The Sacramento Police Department discovered in May 2004 that, while their larceny-theft totals were accurate, there were problems with the nature of larcenies reported. For February through October 2004, the categories of purse-snatching, shoplifting, and pocket-picking were captured under the "all other" category. The problem with their records management system has been corrected and the reports for November and December 2004 contain the accurate breakdowns.

For 2002, supplemental crime data was estimated for the Torrance Police Department. Stolen property values were not provided for 2002 through 2004 due to a records management system problem.

Tables 3A, 3B, and 3C: FELONY ARRESTS (Pages 9-11)

The Bakersfield Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for

February through December 1995. The 1995 estimates for this agency were calculated by averaging the number of arrests reported for 1992, 1993, and 1994. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count (after the January 1995 data reported by the agency were extracted).

The Oakland Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for 1995. This department requested that the number of arrests reported by their agency for 1994 be reduced by five percent to create 1995 estimates. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000-2002; therefore, caution should be exercised when using these data.

Tables 4A, 4B, and 4C: MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS (Pages 12-14)

Misdemeanor burglary became a CJSC codeable offense in 2001.

"Status offenses" include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations. These offenses are only committed or engaged in by a juvenile.

The Bakersfield Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for February through December 1995. The 1995 estimates for this agency were calculated by averaging the number of arrests reported for 1992, 1993, and 1994. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count (after the January 1995 data reported by the agency were extracted).

The Oakland Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for 1995. This department requested that the number of arrests reported by their agency for 1994 be reduced by five percent to create 1995 estimates. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000-2002; therefore, caution should be exercised when using these data.

Table 5: TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS (Page 15)

The Bakersfield Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for February through December 1995. The 1995 estimates for this agency were calculated by averaging the number of arrests reported for 1992, 1993, and 1994. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count (after the January 1995 data reported by the agency were extracted).

The Oakland Police Department was unable to provide arrest data for 1995. This department requested that the number of arrests reported by their agency

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREND DATA FOOTNOTES (continued)

for 1994 be reduced by five percent to create 1995 estimates. The result was added to the original 1995 statewide MACR master file count.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department has identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000-2002; therefore, caution should be exercised when using these data.

Tables 6 and 6A: DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT FELONY ARRESTS (Pages 16 and 17)

The 2004 adult felony arrest disposition data were not available in time for inclusion in this publication.

The accessed dates vary for the OBTS report files used in this publication. The 1995 and 1996 files were accessed in May 1998; the 1997 file in September 1998; the 1998 file in November 1999; the 1999 file in May 2001; the 2000 file in January 2002; the 2001 file in January 2003; the 2002 file in May 2004; and the 2003 file in October 2004.

Dispositions of adult felony arrests in state correctional institutions, while included in statewide totals, are excluded from county-level totals. Some county data may not match previously published data due to the exclusion of the state correctional institutions.

In 1999, labels were changed from Superior and Lower Court to "Court Dispositions" because of court unification.

"Other" includes no sentence given, sentence suspended, and sentence stayed.

Sacramento County's counts were low for 1995 through 1997 due to problems with a new reporting system.

The San Francisco Police Department does not report law enforcement releases. All cases are turned over to the District Attorney's Office for such a determination.

After reviewing the 1994 through 1997 disposition data, the Santa Barbara County District Attorney responded with a letter expressing concerns about their data. For a copy of the letter, contact the CJSC's Special Requests Unit.

Table 7: ADULT PROBATION (Page 18)

The source is the monthly summary data reports submitted by the county probation departments.

These data include adults placed on supervised probation as of December 31, 1995-2004. Court probation, diversion, and summary probation are not included.

In 1998, labels were changed from Superior and Lower Court to "Felony" and "Misdemeanor" offense because of court unification.

"Other" includes transfers of jurisdiction from one county to another, death, sentence vacated, successful appeal, deportation, etc.

Table 8: JAIL PROFILE SURVEY (Page 19)

The source for the average daily jail population is the California Board of Corrections' (BOC) "Jail Profile Survey."

Average Daily Population: the average number of inmates housed in a local facility per day. The number includes inmates housed in single or double cells, dormitories (multiple occupancy cells), disabled housing, and disciplinary or administrative segregation. The values reported are based upon each facility's "early morning" count.

Counts for Type I facilities are collected on an annual basis at the close of the fiscal year (June 30). Prior to FY 2000/2001, the counts are for the first quarter of each fiscal year (July through September). The FY 2000/2001 data may not be comparable to prior years due to changes in the BOC's reporting of these data.

Type II, III, and IV facilities are reported from the third quarter of the fiscal year (July through September). Counts for 1995-1999 are for January through December. Data were not available for January through September 1995; therefore, the 1995 data was reported from the October through December quarterly report. Counts may not add to the total due to projections and rounding of numbers made by the Board of Corrections.

Table 9: CRIMINAL JUSTICE FULL-TIME PERSONNEL (Page 20)

Law enforcement personnel counts are obtained from a one-day survey taken on October 31 of each reporting year. Other personnel counts are taken on June 30. The Department of Corrections and the Youth Authority personnel are fiscal year counts obtained from the State of California Governor's Budget.

In 2004, law enforcement personnel data were not submitted by Exeter, King City, Sonoma, and CSU Monterey Bay police departments.

Prosecution, public defense, and probation department survey forms were revised in 1996; since then, counts reflect all full-time personnel, regardless of the funding source.

Inconsistencies in year-to-year data may be attributed to individual agency interpretations of personnel classifications.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREND DATA FOOTNOTES (continued)

The personnel in the Department of Justice and state regulatory agencies are not included.

Personnel for state agencies are shown in the statewide *Criminal Justice Profile* publication.

Counts may not match previously published data due to changes in categories and/or file adjustments.

The passage of Assembly Bill 196 required those county-level child support programs, previously administered by district attorneys, be operated by local child support agencies. This accounts for the large decrease in prosecution personnel since 2001.

"Auxiliary" includes court commissioners and referees.

For 2003, the Alameda County Probation Department reported the number of positions, not the number of actual employees. Also, they did not report data for 2000.

The Lassen County Public Defender did not report data for 2001.

Marin County Probation Department did not report data for 2002.

San Francisco County Probation Department did not report data for 2004.

**Table 10:
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES (Page 21)**

Expenditure data for FY 2003/2004 were not available from the Office of the State Controller in time for inclusion in this publication.

Expenditure data are based on a fiscal year (July 1 through June 30).

Expenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Building construction and capital expenditures are not included.

Expenditures for state agencies are shown in the statewide Criminal Justice Profile publication.

Expenditure data for the Department of Justice and other regulatory agencies are not included.

Counties reporting a negative expenditure value are shown as zero.

In January 1995, the justice courts became municipal courts. Then, effective January 1998, the municipal courts discontinued and became entities of superior courts.

Since FY 1998/1999, expenditure data for "Constable and marshals" and "Court reporters and transcribers" are included in the "Courts" category.

All expenditures have been rounded and are shown in thousands.

The San Francisco County expenditure data are reported by the City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller.

NOTES:

- In July 1995, the California State Police merged with the California Highway Patrol.
- Crime and arrest rates are calculated using annual population estimates provided by the Demographic Research Unit, California Department of Finance. Beginning in 2004, population estimates are based on the 2000 Census. Population estimates for 1995 through 2003 are based on the 1990 Census. Readers are advised to exercise caution in interpreting changes in percent and rate between decennial census samples.
- Rates are not calculated when a county's population is less than 100,000 in a given year.
- Rates may not add to subtotals or total because of rounding.
- Percentages may not total 100.0 because of rounding.
- With the exception of clearance rates (Table 1A), percent distributions are not calculated when the total number upon which those percentages are based is less than 50.
- For additional information, see the Data Characteristics and Known Limitations located in the Appendices.