

C&D

Crime & Delinquency
in California, 1996

ARRESTS (part 1)



Table of Contents

Crimes

Arrests (part 2)

Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions

Adult Corrections

Criminal Justice Expenditures and Personnel

Other Data Bases

Data Section Table of Contents

Appendix

ARRESTS

WHAT IS AN ARREST?

Arrests occur when persons are taken into custody because they are believed to have violated the law. Not all arrests result in persons being placed in jail. Arrestees may be released by the arresting agency, may post bail or may be released on their own recognizance to appear in court at a later date. Some are issued citations, much like traffic tickets, which direct them to appear in court at a later date.

Arrests are divided into two major groups: felony arrests and misdemeanor arrests. An arrest for a felony-level offense can result in a sentence to state prison if the offender is convicted as an adult. An arrest for a misdemeanor-level offense can result in a sentence of up to one year in a county jail, a fine, probation or any combination of the three.

Juveniles may also be arrested for truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations. These are commonly referred to as status offenses because agency intervention is based solely on the juvenile's status as a minor. Status offenses are acts that would not be "crimes" if committed by adults.

ARRESTS

HOW ARE ARRESTS REPORTED?

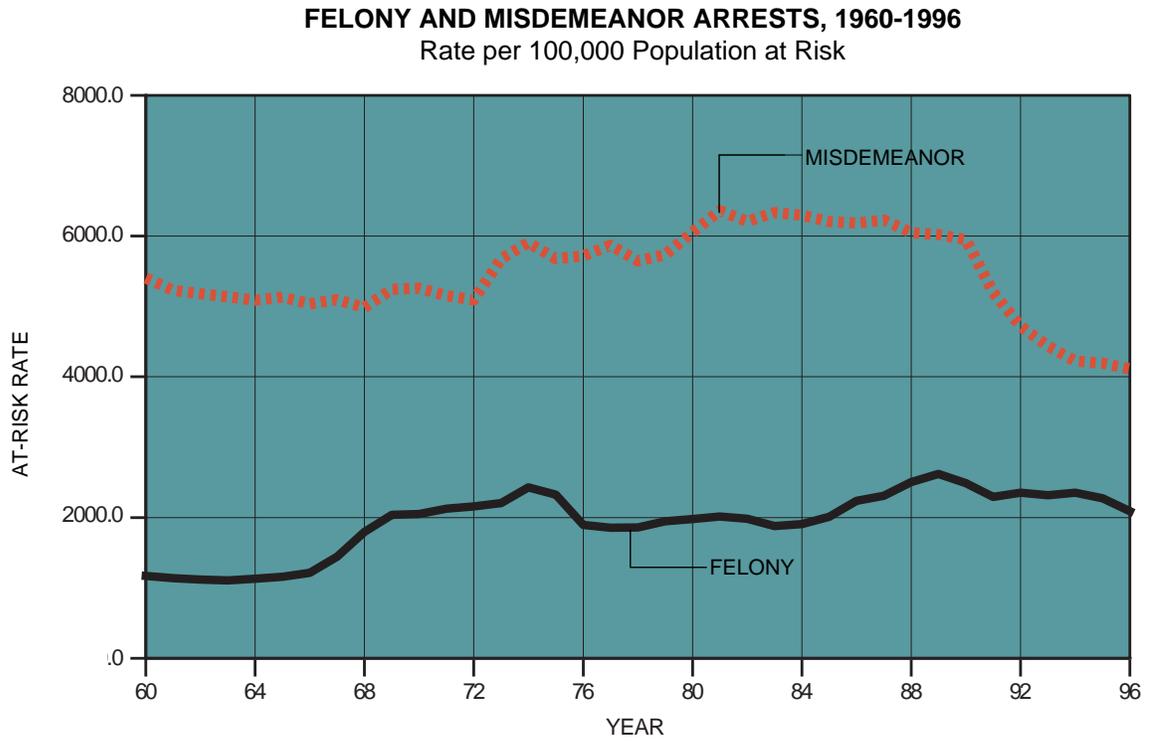
Unlike crimes, which are classified by nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards, arrests are reported by California statute definition of the offense. This may cause some differences in the definitions of certain crimes and the reporting of the arrests for those crimes. For instance, theft from a locked automobile is a burglary by California Penal Code definition. The crime would be classified and reported as a theft under the UCR definition. The arrest offenses in the following section are defined by California statute for which specific code sections are listed in the Appendix.

All California law enforcement agencies report arrest and citation information to the Department of Justice on the "Monthly Arrest and Citation Register," which lists each arrestee; includes information on age, gender, and race/ethnic group; and specifies the "most serious" arrest offense and law enforcement disposition.

WHAT IS AN ARREST RATE?

An arrest rate describes the number of arrests made by law enforcement agencies per 100,000 total population or per 100,000 population considered to be at risk for arrest. The following section includes three at-risk comparison populations: total (10-69 years of age), adult (18-69 years of age), and juvenile (10-17 years of age). The formula used to calculate at-risk rates can be found in the Appendix.

ARREST TRENDS, 1960-1996



Source: [Table 16](#).

Note: These 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

The first *Crime in California* publication was issued in 1953 and included adult felony arrest offense data for the 1952 calendar year. Complete arrest data prior to 1957 and census data broken down by age prior to 1960 are not available.

The corresponding chart displays arrest rates beginning with 1960, the first year complete data were available. Felony and misdemeanor arrest rates are based on populations at risk.

Comparing 1960 to 1996:

- There was a 78.6 percent increase in the rate of felony arrests (from 1,170.0 to 2,089.6).
- There was a 23.9 percent decrease in the rate of misdemeanor arrests (from 5,404.0 to 4,114.6).

Felony arrests as a proportion of total arrests increased from 15.4 percent in 1960 to 32.9 percent in 1996.

The 1996 misdemeanor arrest rate of 4,114.6 per 100,000 population at risk is the lowest for the years shown. Misdemeanor arrests as a proportion of total arrests decreased from 71.4 percent in 1960 to 64.8 percent in 1996.

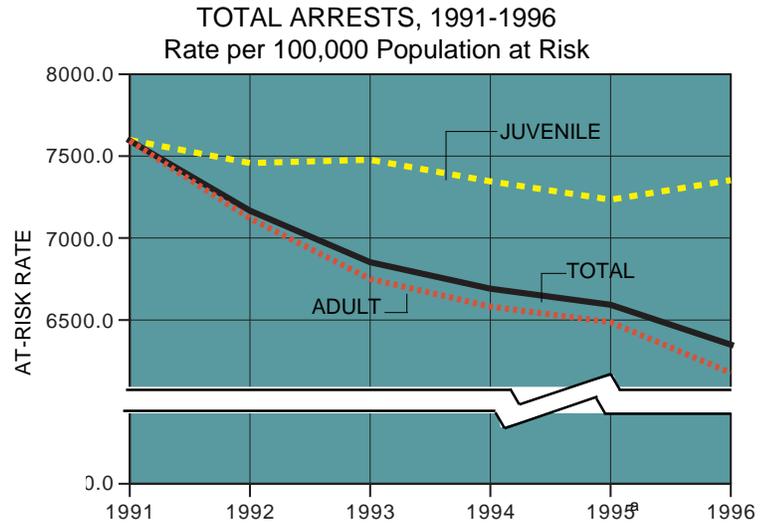
Total Arrests

Comparing 1991 to 1996:

- There was a 16.4 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests.
- There was an 18.7 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 3.2 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1995 to 1996:

- There was a 3.7 percent rate decrease in total arrests.
- There was a 4.7 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 1.7 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.



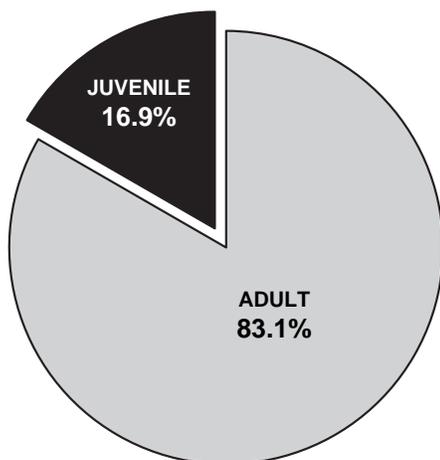
Source: [Table 17](#).

^aThese 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

From 1995 to 1996, the arrest rate decreased 3.7 percent. This was the seventh consecutive year of decline (see Tables 16 and 17).

Total Arrests (continued)

TOTAL ARRESTS, 1996
By Adult and Juvenile



Source: Table 18.

In 1996,

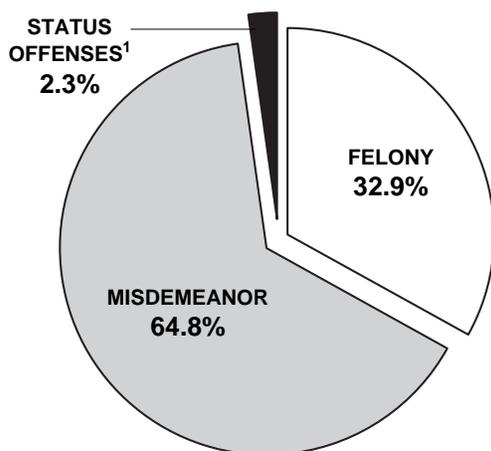
Of 1,622,535 arrests reported:

- Adult arrests accounted for 83.1 percent (1,348,340).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 16.9 percent (274,195).

And,

- Felony arrests accounted for 32.9 percent (533,989).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 64.8 percent (1,051,453).
- Status offense arrests accounted for 2.3 percent (37,093).

TOTAL ARRESTS, 1996
By Level of Offense



Source: Table 18.

¹ Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

Total Arrests (continued)

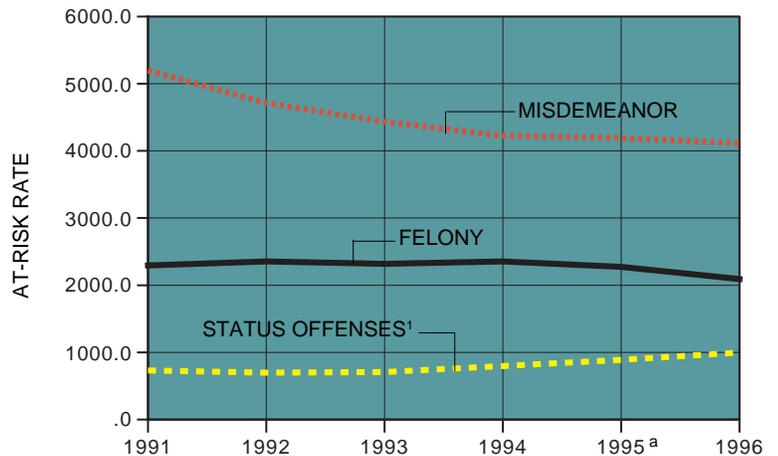
Comparing 1991 to 1996:

- There was a 9.0 percent decrease in the rate of felony arrests.
- There was a 20.9 percent decrease in the rate of misdemeanor arrests.
- There was a 36.3 percent increase in the rate of status offense arrests.

From 1995 to 1996:

- There was an 8.0 percent rate decrease in felony arrests.
- There was a 1.9 percent rate decrease in misdemeanor arrests.
- There was an 11.8 percent rate increase in arrests for status offenses.

TOTAL ARRESTS, 1991-1996
By Level of Offense
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



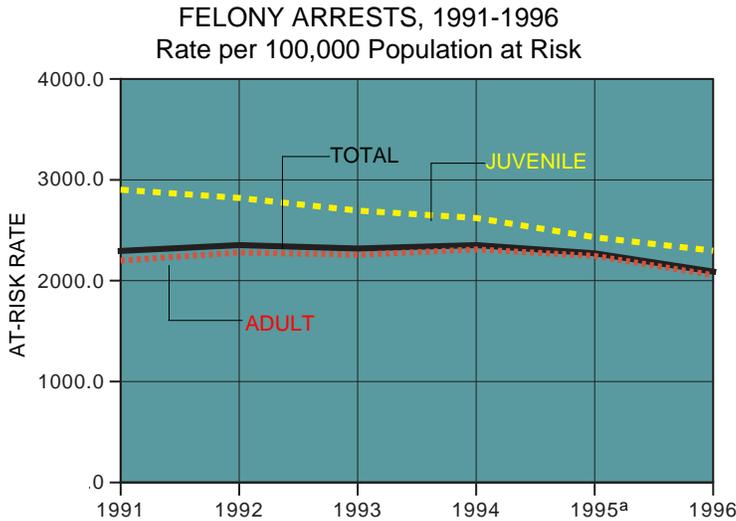
Source: Table 17.

¹ Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

^a These 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

From 1995 to 1996, the misdemeanor arrest rate decreased 1.9 percent. This was the ninth consecutive year of decline (see Tables 16 and 17).

Felony Arrests



Source: Table 17.

^aThese 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

Comparing 1991 to 1996:

- There was a 9.0 percent decrease in the rate of total felony arrests.
- There was a 6.6 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 20.8 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1995 to 1996:

- There was an 8.0 percent rate decrease in total felony arrests.
- There was an 8.5 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 5.5 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1996, the felony arrest rate for juveniles decreased 5.5 percent. This was the fifth consecutive year of decline.

Felony Arrests (continued)

In 1996,

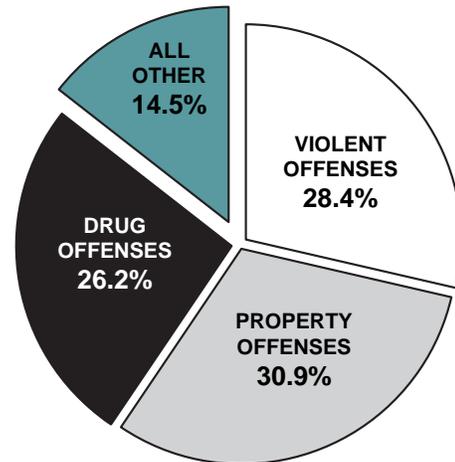
Of 533,989 felony arrests reported:

- Violent offenses accounted for 28.4 percent (151,614).
- Property offenses accounted for 30.9 percent (165,155).
- Drug offenses accounted for 26.2 percent (139,772).
- All other offenses accounted for 14.5 percent (77,448).

And,

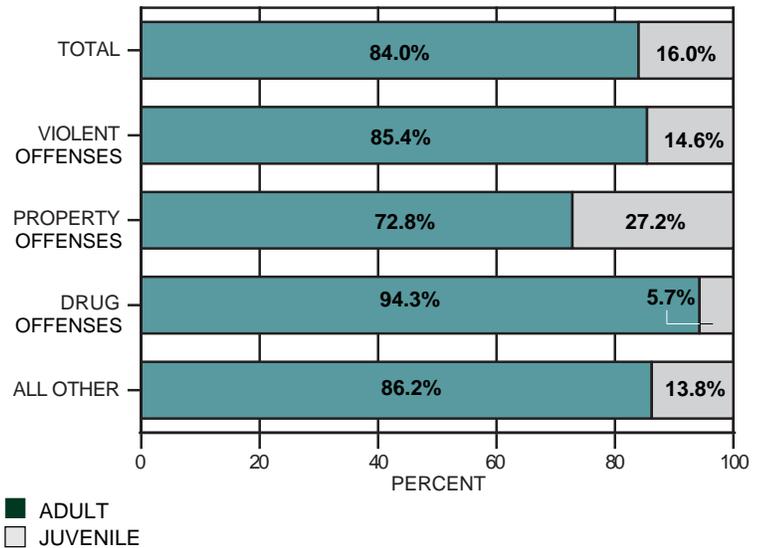
- Adult arrests accounted for 84.0 percent (448,349).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 16.0 percent (85,640).

FELONY ARRESTS, 1996
By Category



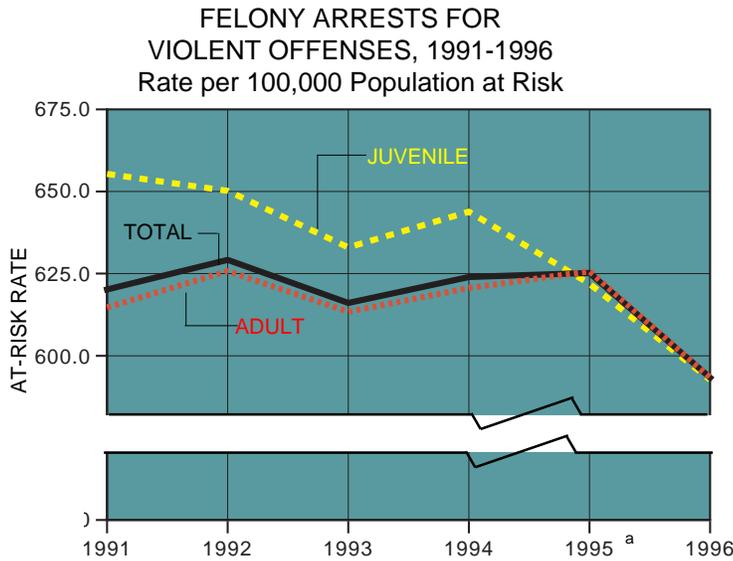
Source: Table 19.

FELONY ARRESTS, 1996
Category by Adult and Juvenile Arrests



Source: Table 21.

Arrests for Violent Offenses



Source: [Table 22](#).

^aThese 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

Violent Offense Arrests - felony arrests for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping.

Comparing 1991 to 1996:

- There was a 4.3 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests for violent offenses.
- There was a 3.5 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 9.6 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1995 to 1996:

- There was a 5.1 percent rate decrease in total arrests for violent offenses.
- There was a 5.2 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 4.7 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

Since 1991, the rate of juvenile arrests for violent offenses has decreased 9.6 percent.

Arrests for Violent Offenses (continued)

In 1996,

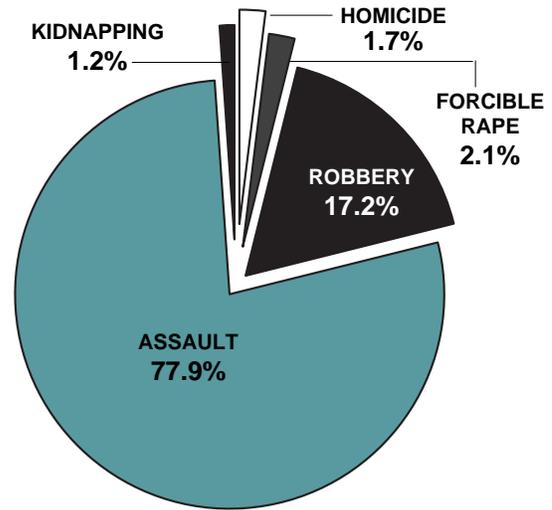
Of 151,614 felony arrests for violent offenses:

- Homicide accounted for 1.7 percent (2,535).
- Forcible rape accounted for 2.1 percent (3,202).
- Robbery accounted for 17.2 percent (26,014).
- Assault accounted for 77.9 percent (118,044).
- Kidnapping accounted for 1.2 percent (1,819).

And,

- Adult arrests accounted for 85.4 percent (129,515).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 14.6 percent (22,099).

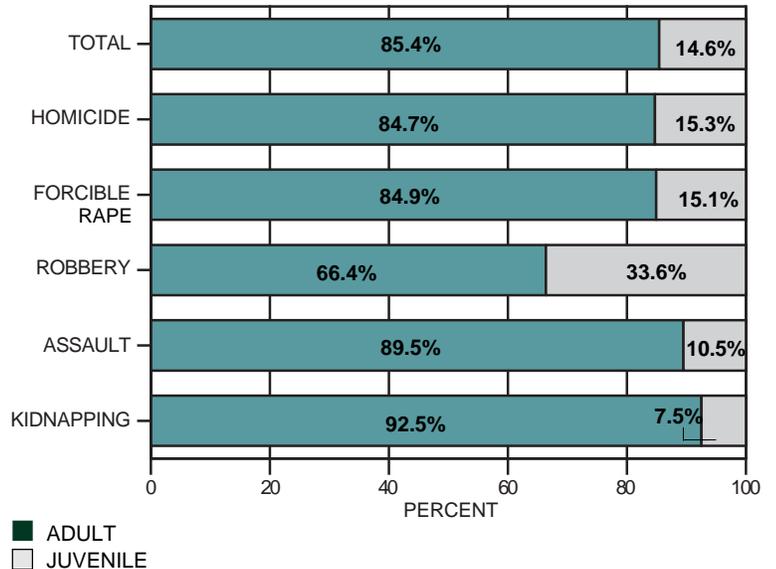
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
VIOLENT OFFENSES, 1996
By Offense



Source: Table 20.

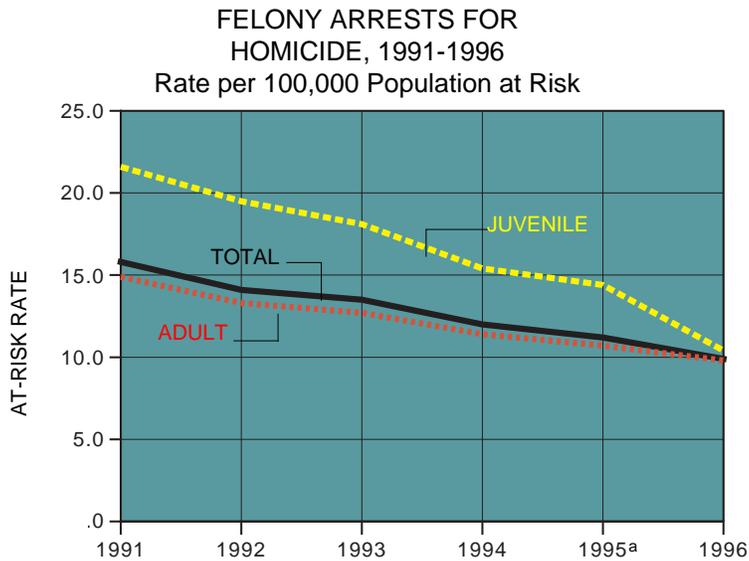
Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of independent rounding.

FELONY ARRESTS FOR
VIOLENT OFFENSES, 1996
Offense by Adult and Juvenile Arrests



Source: Table 21.

Homicide Arrests



Source: [Table 22](#).

^aThese 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

Comparing 1991 to 1996:

- There was a 37.3 percent decrease in the rate of total homicide arrests.
- There was a 34.2 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 51.9 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1995 to 1996:

- There was an 11.6 percent decrease in the rate of total homicide arrests.
- There was an 8.4 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 27.8 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1996,

Of 2,535 arrests for homicide:

- Adult arrests accounted for 84.7 percent (2,146).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 15.3 percent (389).

The rate of juvenile arrests for homicide offenses has decreased 51.9 percent since 1991.

Forcible Rape Arrests

Comparing 1991 to 1996:

- There was a 33.2 percent decrease in the rate of total forcible rape arrests.
- There was a 32.1 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 36.9 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1995 to 1996:

- There was a 1.6 percent rate decrease in total forcible rape arrests.
- There was a 3.1 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 10.2 percent rate increase in juvenile arrests.

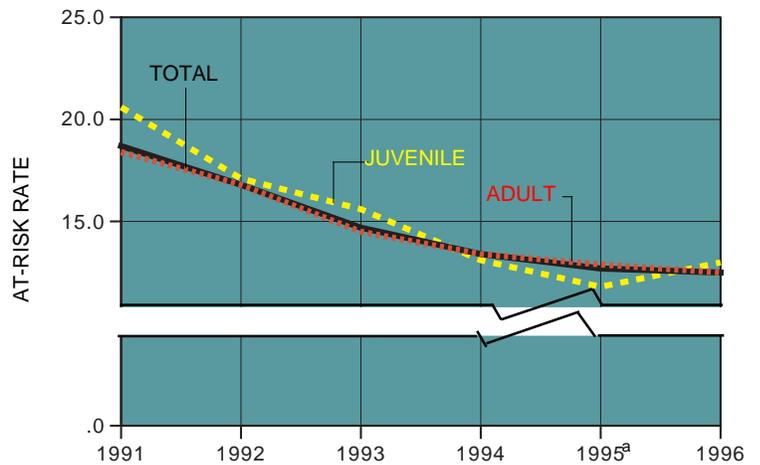
In 1996,

Of 3,202 arrests for forcible rape:

- Adult arrests accounted for 84.9 percent (2,719).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 15.1 percent (483).

The rate of arrests for forcible rape has decreased 33.2 percent from 1991.

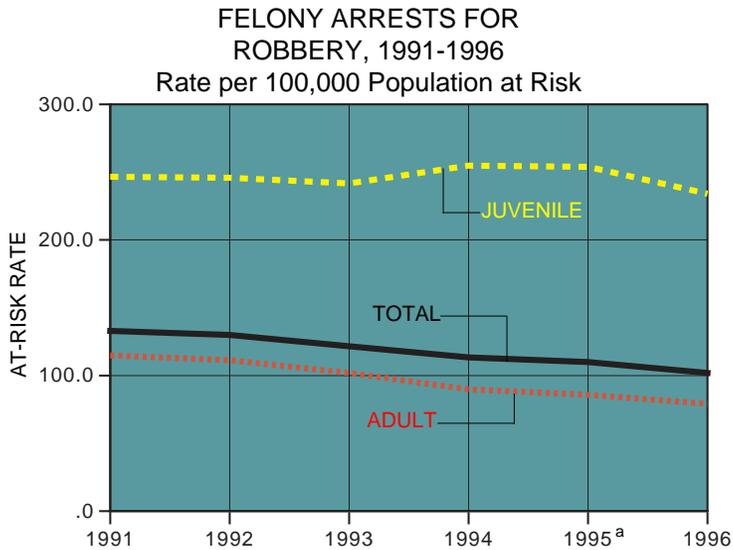
FELONY ARRESTS FOR
FORCIBLE RAPE, 1991-1996
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: Table 22.

^a These 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

Robbery Arrests



Source: Table 22.

^a These 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

Comparing 1991 to 1996:

- There was a 23.4 percent decrease in the rate of total robbery arrests.
- There was a 31.1 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 5.1 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1995 to 1996:

- There was a 7.5 percent rate decrease in total robbery arrests.
- There was a 7.7 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 7.8 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

In 1996,

Of 26,014 arrests for robbery:

- Adult arrests accounted for 66.4 percent (17,284).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 33.6 percent (8,730).

From 1991 to 1996, the robbery arrest rate decreased 23.4 percent in rate.

Assault Arrests

Comparing 1991 to 1996:

- There was a 4.3 percent increase in the rate of total assault arrests.
- There was a 6.2 percent increase in the rate of adult arrests and an 8.5 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

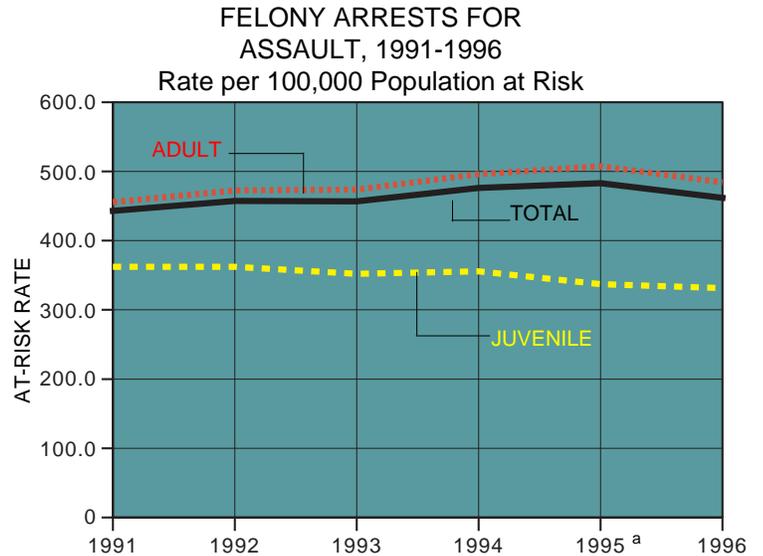
From 1995 to 1996:

- There was a 4.4 percent rate decrease in total assault arrests.
- There was a 4.6 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 1.7 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 1996,

Of 118,044 arrests for assault:

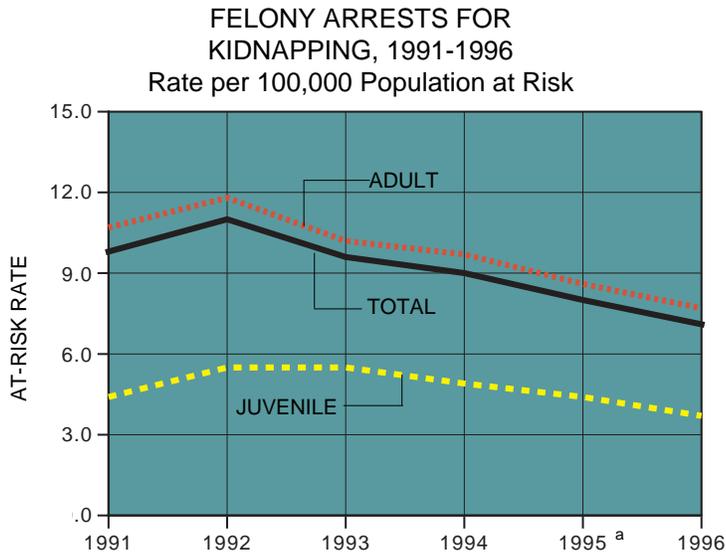
- Adult arrests accounted for 89.5 percent (105,684).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 10.5 percent (12,360).



Source: [Table 22.](#)

^aThese 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

Kidnapping Arrests



Source: Table 22.

^aThese 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

Comparing 1991 to 1996:

- There was a 27.6 percent decrease in the rate of total kidnapping arrests.
- There was a 28.0 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 15.9 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1995 to 1996:

- There was an 11.3 percent decrease in the rate of total kidnapping arrests.
- There was a 10.5 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 15.9 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

In 1996,

Of 1,819 arrests for kidnapping:

- Adult arrests accounted for 92.5 percent (1,682).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 7.5 percent (137).

Arrests for Property Offenses

Property Offense Arrests - felony arrests for burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; forgery, checks, and access card offenses; and arson.

Comparing 1991 to 1996:

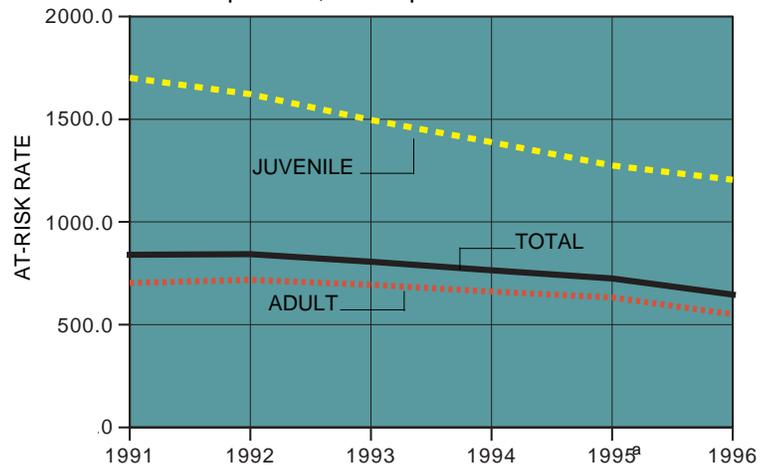
- There was a 23.1 percent decrease in the rate of total arrests for property offenses.
- There was a 21.7 percent decrease in the rate of adult arrests and a 29.2 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests.

From 1995 to 1996:

- There was a 10.9 percent rate decrease in total arrests for property offenses.
- There was a 12.9 percent rate decrease in adult arrests and a 5.5 percent rate decrease in juvenile arrests.

The 1996 property offense arrest rate of 646.3 per 100,000 population at risk is the lowest for the years shown.

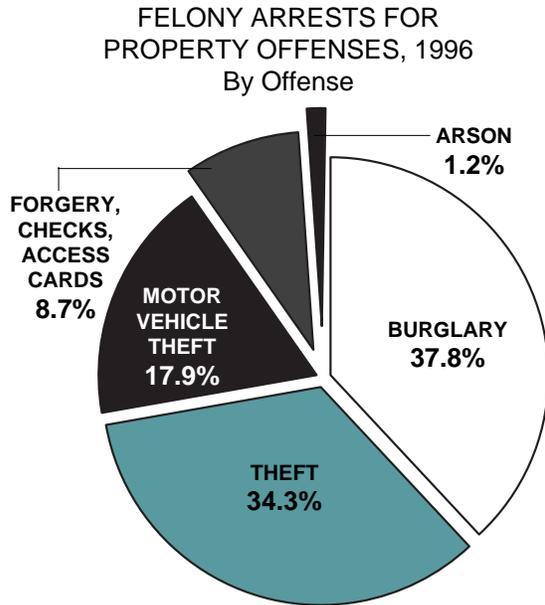
FELONY ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY OFFENSES, 1991-1996
Rate per 100,000 Population at Risk



Source: [Table 22](#).

^a These 1995 data include estimates. See "Data Characteristics and Known Limitations" in the Appendix.

Arrests for Property Offenses (continued)



Source: Table 20.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of independent rounding.

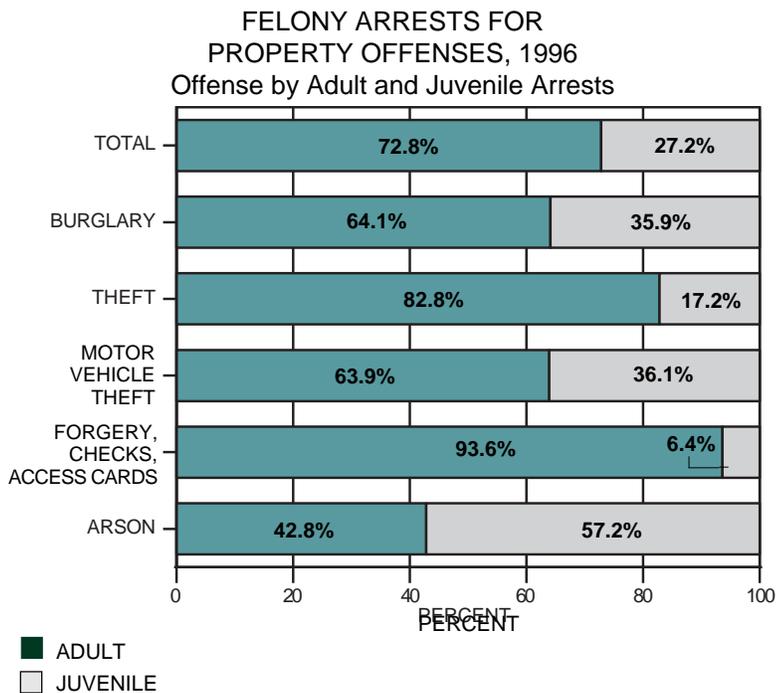
In 1996,

Of 165,155 felony arrests for property offenses:

- Burglary accounted for 37.8 percent (62,470).
- Theft accounted for 34.3 percent (56,699).
- Motor vehicle theft accounted for 17.9 percent (29,609).
- Forgery, checks, and access cards accounted for 8.7 percent (14,404).
- Arson accounted for 1.2 percent (1,973).

And,

- Adult arrests accounted for 72.8 percent (120,209).
- Juvenile arrests accounted for 27.2 percent (44,946).



Source: Table 21.