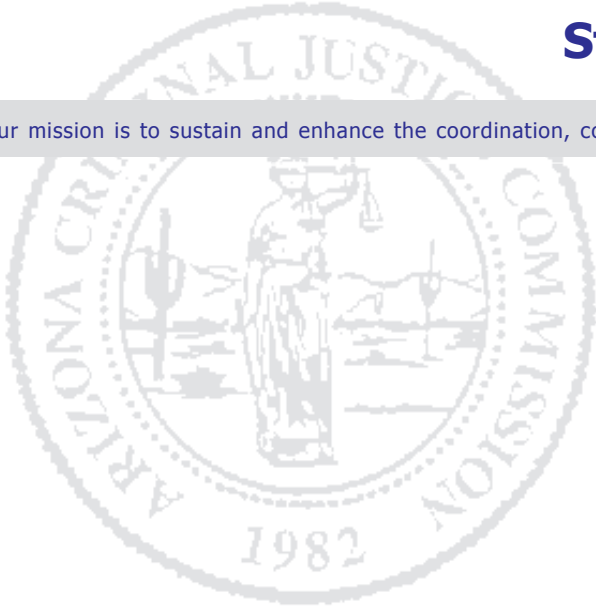


Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Statistical Analysis Center Publication

Our mission is to sustain and enhance the coordination, cohesiveness, productivity and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in Arizona



Arizona Crime Trends : A System Review

2005

July

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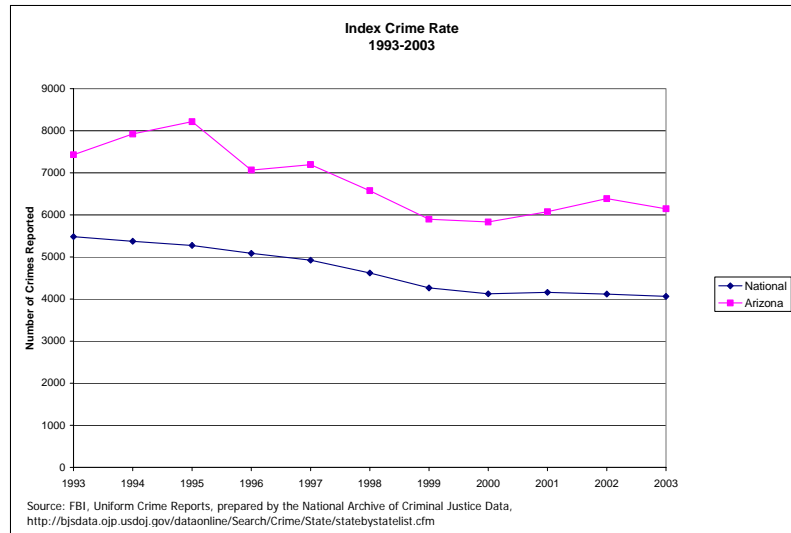
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past 10 years, Arizona has had a considerably higher crime rate than the rest of the nation. Between 1993 and 2003, Part I crime rates decreased 17.3 percent in Arizona. During this same time period crime rates nationally decreased 24.9 percent. Part I crime rates indicate the frequency of Part I crimes per 100,000 residents. While crime rates in Arizona have also decreased, the workload for the criminal justice system has not decreased. The population in Arizona increased 41.8 percent between 1993 and 2003, compared to a 12.8 percent increase during the same time period nationwide.



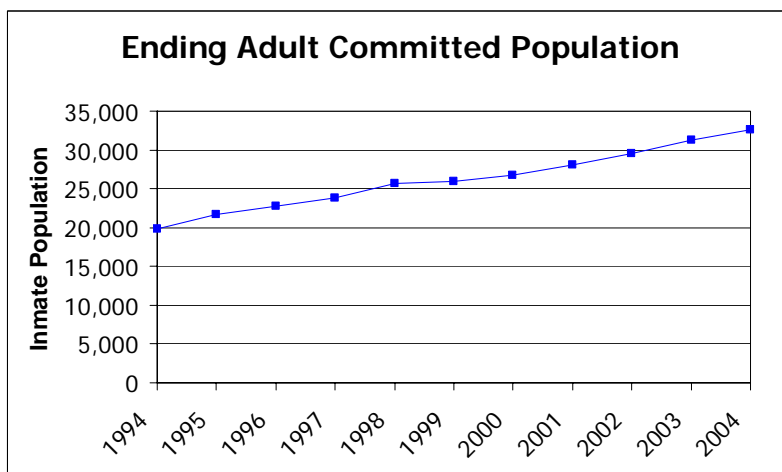
The population increase has caused an increase in reported Part I crimes in Arizona even though the crime rate was falling. Population increases also fuel higher levels of traffic violations and misdemeanors that, while not taken into account in Part I crime rates, increase the workload of police, prosecutors, the courts, and jails. Criminal justice agencies in Arizona have seen an increase in workloads tied to the 41.8 percent increase in population over the last decade. However, there has not been a corresponding increase in funding or positions. This strain is seen throughout the criminal justice system through overcrowded prisons, overloaded courts and a lack of an adequate number of police officers for patrol and other functions.

The continuing increase in the prison population and the accompanying increases in costs per inmate and agency expenditures highlight the need for a solid data infrastructure in Arizona from which to analyze trends and provide information to policymakers. Additional research on recidivism rates for violent and non-violent offenders should be conducted in order to determine the likelihood of reoffending. The current sentencing structure in relation to individual statutes could then be evaluated based on risk and recidivism information for offenders of various crime types. The rising prisoner population, while an urgent issue currently, is only one example of a place where an improved data infrastructure can assist researchers in providing data based recommendations to policymakers in order to improve the criminal justice system. Based upon the findings of this research, effective policies could be implemented with an appropriate balance between lowering administrative costs while assuring for community safety.

In 2003, Arizona had the highest crime rate in the nation, fueled largely by the high property crime rate. In addition, Arizona was ranked 13th in violent crimes. The total violent crime rate is fueled by the property crime rate because the vast majority of Part I crimes reported are property crimes. Arizona has the highest motor vehicle theft rate in the nation, and the second highest larceny-theft rate. Proximity to the border, a high percentage of youth in Arizona's population, and drug-related crimes are reasons that are often cited for the high property crime rate in Arizona.

The increase in crimes committed in Arizona has caused an increase in the number of suspects arrested and a related increase in prosecution and court workloads. The number of felony cases filed has increased by more than 27,000 over the last 10 years with 28,522 in FY1994 compared to 54,420 in FY2004, a 35.4 percent increase. When all criminal case filings are considered, there was a statewide increase of 81.8 percent during this time period. In the last year that information was available, FY2004, nearly 2.4 million cases were filed in Arizona courts. Increases in felony filings, misdemeanors, traffic violations and civil filings have increased the burden on prosecutors and the courts. This increase fuels an increase in prisoners both at the state and county level, and increases the number of probationers as well.

The prison population increased 74.0 percent between 1993 and 2003. Changes in sentencing structure, as well as an increase in the population in Arizona have contributed to this increase. In 1994, Truth in Sentencing laws were implemented. These laws mandated that prisoners serve a larger portion of their sentence than was previously being served. In FY1994, the average prisoner was incarcerated for 25 months. In FY2004, the average prisoner served 33 months. The increase in prisoner sentences, combined with the longer time prisoners are serving, has caused significant overcrowding in the prisons. New prison space has not kept pace with prisoner population growth.



The only area in the criminal justice system that has not seen a significant increase in actual numbers is the juvenile justice system. Between FY1996 and FY2004, referrals into the juvenile justice system decreased 1.9 percent. This is despite soaring numbers of juveniles in Arizona. The total number of youth held in the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections has decreased, although the number of girls has increased. This increase in females in the juvenile justice system is considered significant, as it follows a nationwide trend of female youth being more involved in criminal activity.

This third edition of the *Crime Trends in Arizona* report was the result of the collaborative efforts of researchers from several agencies within the criminal justice system in Arizona. Information sharing among criminal justice agencies and an increased focus on the further development of the current data infrastructure will allow criminal justice policy and decision makers in Arizona to have the information necessary for evaluating policy and program decisions. Scarce resources and increased workloads have created an environment where it is more important than ever to improve data sharing directed toward evaluating effectiveness. Policymakers at every point in the system must be given accurate data so that they understand the total picture of crime in Arizona and the problems that criminal justice stakeholders are facing.

Although crime rates in Arizona have, for the most part, decreased in the past ten years, the dramatic rise in population has led to a greater number of people entering the system. Increased workloads resulting from the population increase have affected the criminal justice system at all stages: police, prosecution, courts, probation, and prison. The need to expand capacities, coupled with limited resources, means that changes in the system must be efficient and effective. An enhanced data infrastructure will allow research strategies and recommendations that can provide direction for policy changes where they will have the most impact, without compromising justice or public safety.

INTRODUCTION

Along with the population growth in Arizona has come an increased number of crimes and more arrests. This higher number of arrests creates a domino effect throughout the criminal justice system, increasing workloads. This has created a strain on the criminal justice system because the increases in total crime and caseloads have not been accompanied by a similar increase in funding. Coupled with higher operating costs, strained city, county, and state budgets, and increased demands due to the ongoing threat of terrorism, the criminal justice system is tasked with doing more with less. At the same time that the criminal justice system in Arizona is facing increased workloads, federal funding to states for criminal justice activities has decreased nationwide.

Agencies throughout the criminal justice system are being tasked with demonstrating effectiveness, or risk losing state and federal funding. While an important goal, proving effectiveness requires that data be collected and disseminated, further increasing the burden on already strained resources. Federal funding has increasingly required performance based strategies with built-in performance measures to gauge effectiveness, a trend that seems to be increasing. A data infrastructure throughout the criminal justice system to collect the information needed to measure performance of new and current systems will allow the criminal justice system and policymakers to evaluate efficiency and effectiveness. Gauging how well criminal justice systems meet preset performance measures will allow agencies and policymakers to replicate best practices and improve struggling systems.

Arizona has followed a nationwide trend over the past 10 years in which the overall crime rate has decreased. However, the rate of decrease has slowed over the past few years, with some index crimes increasing in Arizona. During this decrease in overall crime rate (rate of crime per 100,000 residents), the population in Arizona grew 41.8 percent between 1993 and 2003. As the population increased, the number of crimes reported to police rose. The crime rate indicates the likelihood for state residents to be the victim of a crime, while the number of crimes committed and cases processed indicate workload levels. Trends in violent and property crime rates over the past 10 years show that Arizona is a safer place to live for the average resident compared to previous years. Many factors played into the decreasing crime rate including a growing economy in the 1990s, tough crime laws, and a growing intolerance for crime among the general public. Information from Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data will show the trends over the past 10 years, and Arizona's crime ranking for each Part I crime as compared to other states.

As more cases were processed through the courts, the number of inmates housed by the Department of Corrections increased to the point that there was a deficit of nearly 2,000 beds. The juvenile justice system saw a decrease at all stages of the juvenile justice system. Despite a surging juvenile population in the state, the number of

referrals into the system, as well as the number of youths held in secure facilities decreased. However, while there was a decrease of males entering secure facilities, there was an increase of females.

A new section on special topics has been added to this report over previous editions. The special topics section will focus on issues facing the criminal justice system today. Of particular focus will be gender in the juvenile and adult correctional populations. Males make up the vast majority of inmates in both the juvenile and adult systems. However, at both levels, the proportion of females in the justice system is increasing. This trend mirrors what is being seen at the national level. Also covered in this report is the Arizona Incident Based Reporting System (AIBRS) that will eventually be used for data analysis along with the UCR system because it collects more detailed information regarding crime. The Arizona Incident Based Reporting System (AIBRS) has been implemented and is currently being tested in three agencies in Arizona.

A broad spectrum of criminal justice professionals in Arizona worked together to produce this report. Through this partnership, a larger overview of the criminal justice system is presented from various perspectives throughout the system. The Arizona Department of Public Safety, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Corrections contributed sections to this report. Several units within the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts provided sections regarding their activities including Court Services, Adult Probation Services Division and Juvenile Services Justice Division.

The criminal justice system in Arizona is a very large and complex system with more than 480 agencies and related organizations. Available resources, the size and complexity of the criminal justice system and the legacy nature of data sources have influenced the scope of this report. This report is an update to the *2003 Crime Trends in Arizona: A System Review*. It is not intended to be a comprehensive source, but rather an overview of the criminal justice system in Arizona. We invite interpretation and anticipate the data and information will elicit questions and discussion among key stakeholders. It is our belief the dialogue generated by questions and discussion may provide a foundation by which Arizona can develop responses to crime trend issues.

RESEARCH PURPOSE

Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review publication was created to accomplish three primary objectives. The first objective was to provide an overview of crime trends in Arizona and an update to the *2003 Arizona Crime Trends* report. The second was to provide the Governor, criminal justice stakeholders and the citizens of Arizona with a review of the criminal justice system in Arizona in accordance with Arizona Revised Statute §41-2405. Specifically, ARS §41-2405 mandates that the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission “facilitate information and data exchange among criminal justice agencies, establish and maintain criminal justice system information archives and prepare for the governor an annual criminal justice system review report.” The third objective was to provide the criminal justice system with a presentation of selected topics of particular relevance to the criminal justice system in Arizona today.

RESEARCH METHODS

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and Uniform Crime Report (UCR) information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation database were used to present information about criminal activity in Arizona over the past 10 years to set a foundation for this report. Crime data included in this report were compiled from information reported to police and collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program by the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In order to create a system wide review, the Statistical Analysis Center solicited the participation of key criminal justice stakeholders in a collaborative partnership. The partnership included the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Arizona Supreme Court including Court, Adult and Juvenile Services, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections and Arizona Department of Corrections. The information included in the 2005 Crime Trends was based upon the most recent data that was available by that agency. Information on selected topics was solicited from various agencies and resources in order to present an overview of those topics.

POPULATION

Arizona's population grew more than three times faster than the rest of the nation from 1993 to 2003, growing at a rate of 41.8 percent, compared to a 12.8 percent growth in the national population. From 2002 to 2003, Arizona's population increased by 2.3 percent. Table 1 displays past and current population rates for Arizona and the United States over the last 10 years. (*Crime in the United States* reports 1993-2003) Between 2000 and 2004, Arizona was the second fastest growing state, behind Nevada (<http://www.census.gov/statab/ranks/rank02.html>).

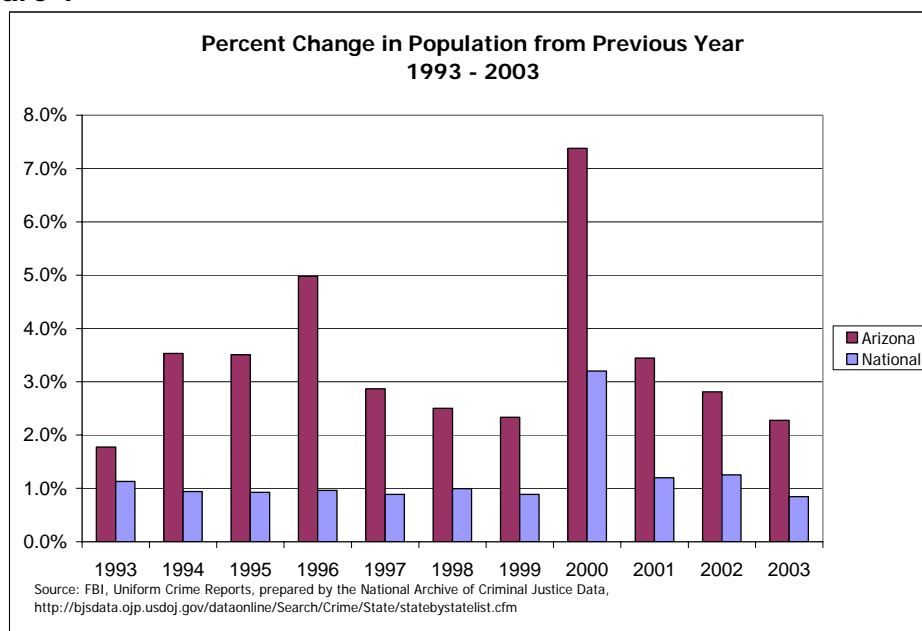
Table 1

POPULATION		
Year	Arizona Population	National Population
1993	3,936,000	257,908,000
1994	4,075,000	260,341,000
1995	4,218,000	262,755,000
1996	4,428,000	265,284,000
1997	4,555,000	267,637,000
1998	4,669,000	270,296,000
1999	4,778,000	272,691,000
2000	5,130,632	281,421,906
2001	5,307,331	284,796,887
2002	5,456,453	288,368,698
2003	5,580,811	290,809,777
% Change 1993-2003	41.8%	12.8%

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2003*

The smallest population increase in the past 10 years in Arizona was approximately 2.3 percent in 2003. During the same time period, the smallest growth in the national population was 0.8 percent. The greatest increase for both Arizona and national populations was in 2000. Arizona experienced a 7.4 percent increase compared to the 3.2 percent increase nationally from 1999 to 2000. The continuous population growth in Arizona results in a strain on law enforcement resources, even at a time when crime rates are falling.

Figure 1



Source: *Crime in the United States, 2003*

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

The most recent National Crime Victimization Survey revealed that there were 24.2 million criminal victimizations in 2003. These criminal victimizations included an estimated 18.6 million property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft), 5.4 million violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault), and 185,000 personal thefts (pocket picking and purse snatching). This is a decrease from the 25.9 million reported in 2000 and comparable to the 24.2 million criminal victimizations in 2002. This is also the lowest reported number since 1973 (44 million victimizations) when the NCVS was first initiated (Criminal Victimization, 2003, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/ascii/cv03.txt>).

Table 2 provides data about the rate of criminal victimization per 100,000 for six offense areas. The data covers 1993 to 2003 and provides a percentage difference view by offense group for the 2002-2003 periods. Rape/sexual assault and simple assault were the only offenses that decreased. The largest decline was for rape with a 27.3 percent decline from 2002-2003.

Table 2

RATE OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION per 100,000 INHABITANTS						
	Rape/Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft
1993	230	620	1,220	3,080	1,970	24,270
1994	200	610	1,160	3,110	1,750	23,570
1995	170	540	950	2,990	1,690	22,430
1996	140	520	880	2,660	1,350	20,570
1997	140	430	860	2,490	1,380	18,990
1998	150	400	750	2,350	1,080	16,810
1999	170	360	670	2,080	1,000	15,390
2000	120	320	570	1,780	860	13,770
2001	110	280	530	1,590	920	12,900
2002	110	220	430	1550	900	12,230
2003	80	250	460	1460	900	12,440
% Change 2002-2003	-27.3%	13.6%	7.0%	-5.8%	0.0%	1.7%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics *National Crime Victimization Survey Reports, 1993-2003*

Table 3

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP for VIOLENT CRIMES 2003		
	Male	Female
Victims	3,056,160	2,345,550
Intimate	3%	19%
Other Relative	5%	10%
Friend/Acquaintance	35%	38%
Stranger	54%	32%

Source: *National Crime Victimization Survey Report, 2003*

Among the 5.4 million violent victimizations in 2003, most male victims were victimized by strangers, while most females were victimized by someone they knew. Table 3 outlines the type of victim-offender relationship by gender as reported in the 2003 NCVS. Females were much more

likely to have an intimate relationship with their assailant (19 percent) than were males

(three percent). At the same time, males were much more likely not to know their assailant (54 percent) than were females (32 percent).

The 2003 NCVS study results indicated that less than 50 percent of all violent crime is reported to the police. In 1993, only 35 percent of the crimes described by victims were reported to law enforcement authorities. Table 4 summarizes the reporting patterns by gender and ethnicity for violent crimes in 2003. During 2003, male victims reported violent crimes (45.9 percent) less often than female victims (53.3 percent). By contrast, in 1993 male victims reported violent crimes 39 percent of the time, while females reported violent crimes 47.9 percent of the time.

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the National Criminal Victimization Survey (NCVS) are conducted for different purposes and their differences are important. Each report uses different collection methods. The UCR gathers data from monthly reports transmitted to the FBI from law enforcement agencies. The NCVS is a victimization survey conducted with a large sample of U.S. households. They have some overlapping data, but not identical offense categories and they cover different population sets. Because of the differences between the two reports, the reader is reminded that a smaller percentage of crimes is actually reported to law enforcement officials and as such is reflected in the UCR reported crime data.

Table 4

VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED TO POLICE BY GENDER AND RACE, 2003	
Male	45.9%
Race	
White	44.8%
Black	53.2%
Other	43.2%
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	55.2%
Non-Hispanic	44.1%
Female	53.3%
Race	
White	52.7%
Black	58.0%
Other	39.6%
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	52.9%
Non-Hispanic	53.3%

Source: *Criminal Victimization 2003*
(percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding and reporting methods)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Arizona Department of Public Safety was created in 1969 as a consolidation of three state law enforcement agencies. This newly formed agency took over the functions and responsibilities of the Arizona Highway Patrol, the Law Enforcement Division of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control and the Narcotics Division of the State Department of Law. The Department of Public Safety's mission is to enforce state laws, deter criminal activity, assure highway and public safety, and provide vital scientific, technical and operational support to other criminal justice agencies in furtherance of the protection of human life and property.

The Arizona Department of Public Safety is a multi-faceted organization dedicated to protecting and providing state-level law enforcement services to the public. During the nearly 35 years it has existed, the agency has worked to develop and maintain close partnerships with other agencies sharing similar missions. The Department of Public Safety consists of four divisions: Highway Patrol; Criminal Investigations; Agency Support and Criminal Justice Support. These four divisions work together to provide a wide range of scientific, technical, operational and regulatory services to Arizona residents and to the state's criminal justice community. One of these services is the collection and compilation of Uniform Crime Report data.

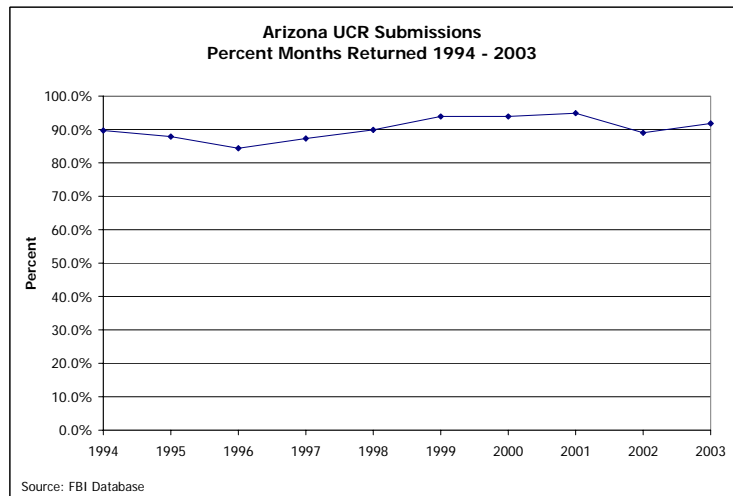
In 1992, ARS §41-1750 subsection D was amended to read, "The chief officers of law enforcement agencies of this state or its political subdivisions shall provide to the central state repository such information as necessary to operate the statewide uniform crime reporting program and to cooperate with the federal government uniform crime reporting program." Since that time the number of law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR data project *Crime in Arizona* has increased, resulting in more accurate and thorough reporting.

There are differing methods of reporting crime data between the *Crime in Arizona* report produced by the Department of Public Safety and the *Crime in the United States* report published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). FBI data was used in order to make the data comparable with other states for analyses. The data used for both agencies is the same, but the FBI uses estimates to account for non-responding agencies, providing a slight variation in reporting. This primarily pertains to estimates made at the national level by extrapolating data from agencies that contribute incomplete or partial data. Additionally, there are differences in population estimates used by the FBI and the Arizona Department of Public Safety. Therefore, the reader should be cognizant of the fact there will be subtle differences between the numbers contained within these two reports.

UCR SUBMISSIONS

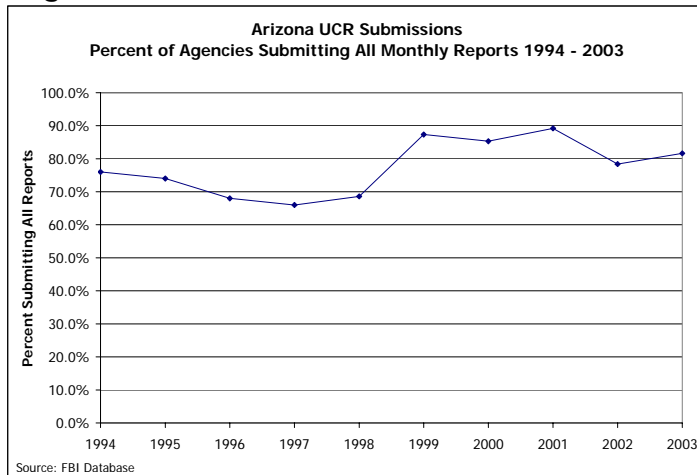
Similar to the findings of the last *Crime Trends in Arizona* report, agency submissions increased over the ten-year period between 1994 and 2003. As shown in Table 5, 89.7 percent of monthly uniform crime reports were received from agencies and 76.0 percent of agencies submitted all 12 monthly reports in 1994. In 2003, submissions increased to 91.8 percent of monthly uniform crime reports and 81.6 percent of agencies submitting all monthly reports. However, this was a decrease from 2001, the highest participation year, where 94.9 percent of monthly uniform crime reports were submitted and 89.2 percent of agencies submitted all 12 monthly reports.

Figure 2



and 89.2 percent of agencies submitted all 12 monthly reports. The fact that the submissions were so high in 2001 shows that the data infrastructure has improved since the original implementation of UCR.

Figure 3



As this data is used both at the state and national level for many purposes, including federal grant funding, this decrease is cause for concern. Several issues can affect failure to report including technological problems and changes in how data is collected internally. While there has been an overall increase in UCR submissions, there has been a decrease in reporting over the past two years. (See Appendix A for more information

regarding UCR submissions.)

Table 5

UCR Agency Submissions 1999 – 2003										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Agencies	100	100	100	100	102	102	102	102	102	103
Percent Months Returned	89.7%	87.9%	84.4%	87.3%	89.9%	93.9%	93.9%	94.9%	89.0%	91.8%
Agencies Submitting all Reports	76.0%	74.0%	68.0%	66.0%	68.6%	87.3%	85.3%	89.2%	78.4%	81.6%
	76	74	68	66	70	89	87	91	80	84

*Two agencies submitted data with another agency for six months each.

Source: FBI Database

It is important to note that the vast majority of agencies filed all monthly reports (81.6 percent in 2003), including all large agencies. Three agencies are state certified and submitting Arizona Incident Based Reporting System (AIBRS) data. As the AIBRS data collection strategy is expanded with more agencies being certified, its usefulness at the local level, as well as the state and national level will increase. This system gives criminal justice and law enforcement professionals the tools necessary to better identify and study crime trends. This gives the criminal justice system and policymakers greater ability to identify when, where, and how crime is taking place, as well as identifying victim characteristics. For a more detailed description of AIBRS/NIBRS, please see the AIBRS/NIBRS section starting on page 65.

The difference in the level of detail collected by UCR and NIBRS is evident by the type of information collected. Uniform Crime Reports collect limited offense and arrest information about the most serious offenses and general characteristics of persons arrested. In addition to collecting the type of information collected by UCR, NIBRS collects more detailed offense and arrest information and victim information about each count. NIBRS allows for accurate information to be collected on victim based crimes such as domestic violence. Similar to the UCR program, the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) collects data for the FBI NIBRS program in the Arizona Incident Based Reporting System (AIBRS) repository. This repository is designed to collect data on each crime occurrence as well as each incident and arrest within that occurrence and will allow the state to report information to the FBI for NIBRS.

PART I CRIMES

CRIME DISTRIBUTION

Nationally, larceny-theft (59.4 percent) represented the largest reported UCR crime in 2003, followed by burglary (18.2 percent), motor vehicle theft (10.7 percent), aggravated assault (7.3 percent), robbery (3.5 percent), forcible rape (0.8 percent) and murder (0.1 percent).

Figure 4

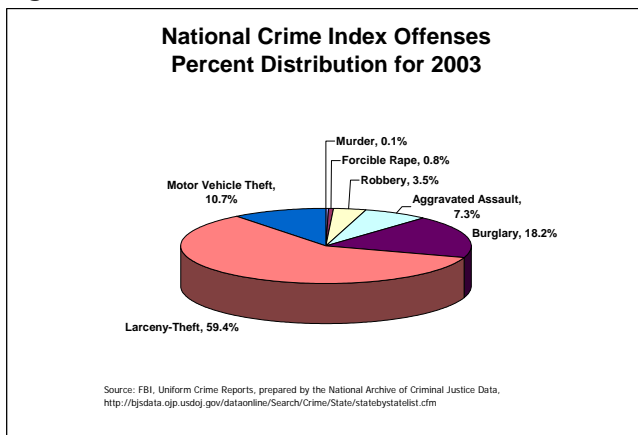
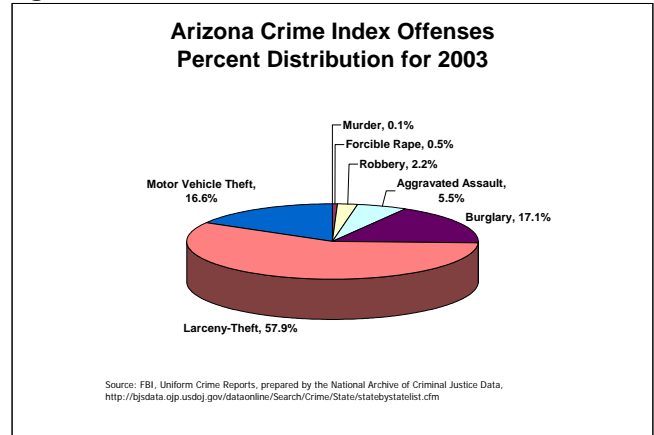


Figure 5



In Arizona, larceny-theft (57.9 percent) also represented the largest reported UCR crime in 2003, followed by burglary (17.1 percent), motor vehicle theft (16.6 percent), aggravated assault (5.5 percent), robbery (2.2 percent), forcible rape (sexual assault in Arizona, 0.5 percent) and murder (0.1 percent).

When comparing national and Arizona UCR patterns for 2003 several similarities exist. Larceny-theft represented the largest category of offenses for both national and state trends, followed by burglary and motor vehicle theft. As seen in figures 4 and 5, the percent distribution for murder was identical at the state and national levels. These figures also illustrate that the percent distribution for forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault was lower for Arizona than at the national level.

Figure 6

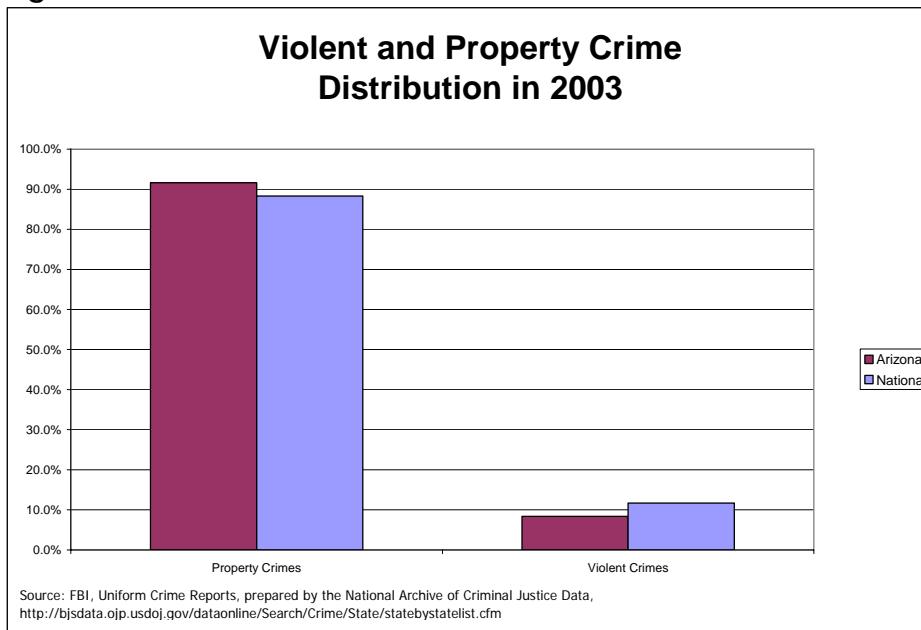


Figure 6 provides a comparison of the national and Arizona proportion of violent and property crimes for 2003. A closer look at that comparison shows that for property crimes, Arizona is slightly higher than the national level. The opposite is true for the proportion of violent crime, where Arizona is slightly below national levels. Property crime represented 88.3 percent of the total crime reported nationally in 2003 and 91.3 percent of Arizona's total crime rate. Arizona has the highest overall crime rate in the nation even though Arizona has the thirteenth highest violent crime rate in the nation. When the property crime rate and the violent crime rate are added together, the total crime rate in Arizona is higher than any other state.

There was an overall decrease of 24.9 percent in the total crime rate in the United States from 1993 to 2003. During that period, there was a decrease in every index crime. After more than a decade, 2003 continued this trend with a one percent decrease in the total crime rate.

Table 6

NATIONAL CRIME INDEX (RATES)								
Year	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime
1993	9.5	41.1	256.0	440.5	1,099.7	3,033.9	606.3	5,487.1
1994	9.0	39.3	237.8	427.6	1,042.1	3,026.9	591.3	5,373.8
1995	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.0	3,043.2	560.3	5,274.9
1996	7.4	36.3	201.9	391.0	945.0	2,980.3	525.7	5,087.6
1997	6.8	35.9	186.2	382.1	918.8	2,891.8	505.7	4,927.3
1998	6.3	34.5	165.5	361.4	863.2	2,729.5	459.9	4,620.1
1999	5.7	32.8	150.1	334.3	770.4	2,550.7	422.5	4,266.5
2000	5.5	32.0	145.0	324.0	728.8	2,477.3	412.2	4,124.8
2001	5.6	31.8	148.5	318.5	740.8	2,484.6	430.6	4,160.5
2002	5.6	33.1	146.1	309.5	747.0	2,450.7	432.9	4,160.5
2003	5.7	32.1	142.2	295.0	740.5	2,414.5	433.4	4,118.8

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2003*

Table 7

NATIONAL PART I CRIME	2002 RATE	2003 RATE	PERCENT CHANGE
Crime Index	4,118.8	4,063.4	-1.4%
Violent Crime	494.6	475.0	-4.0%
Murder	5.6	5.7	1.8%
Rape	33.0	32.1	-2.7%
Robbery	145.9	142.2	-2.5%
Aggravated Assault	310.1	295.0	-4.9%
Property Crime	3,624.1	3,588.4	-1.0%
Burglary	746.2	740.5	-0.8%
Larceny-Theft	2,445.8	2,414.5	-1.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	432.1	433.4	0.3%

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2002 and 2003*

Compared to 2002, there was a decrease in crime rates for most of the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses in 2003. Murder increased 1.8 percent, changing from a rate of 5.6 to 5.7 per 100,000 inhabitants. All property crimes and rates except motor vehicle theft decreased from 2002 to 2003 with burglary rates down 0.8 percent, larceny-theft down 1.3 percent, and motor vehicle theft increasing 0.3 percent.

The following tables and figures illustrate how Arizona compares to the rest of the nation in each of the index crime categories. As crime rates are calculated by the number of crimes per 100,000 residents, rates present a clearer picture of whether crime has increased or decreased than do number of crimes reported. In Arizona, the number of actual crimes has gone up due to the growing population. However, the crime rate has decreased over the past 10 years. Arizona moved up in ranking for murder and rape, while moving down in ranking in robbery and aggravated assault, with the other index crimes remaining at the same rank during 2002 and 2003. Arizona has the highest rate in the nation for motor vehicle theft, which contributes to the state's number one ranking in property crime.

Table 8

Part I Crime 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change 2002-2003
1	Arizona	6,145.6	1	6,386.3	-3.8%
2	Hawaii	5,507.9	2	6,043.7	-8.9%
3	South Carolina	5,270.6	4	5,297.3	-0.5%
4	Florida	5,182.2	3	5,420.6	-4.4%
5	Texas	5,147.8	5	5,189.6	-0.8%
6	Washington	5,101.9	6	5,106.8	-0.1%
7	Oregon	5,077.8	10	4,868.4	4.3%
8	Tennessee	5,067.2	9	5,018.9	1.0%
9	Louisiana	4,995.8	7	5,098.1	-2.0%
10	Nevada	4,902.6	16	4,497.5	9.0%
National Rate		4,063.4		4,118.8	-1.4%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

CRIME INDEX – RATES

Table 9 provides an overview of Arizona Part I crimes from 2002-2003 and summarizes the offense specific tables which follow. It is important to note from this table that Arizona is highest in the nation in total Crime Index, property crime and motor vehicle theft. Arizona ranks high in all property crimes, especially motor vehicle theft and larceny-theft. In addition, Arizona ranks number four in the country in burglaries. As property crime makes up 91.3 percent of all Part I crimes reported in Arizona, Arizona also has the highest overall crime rate. Hawaii, with the second highest crime rate, likewise has a very high property crime rate when compared to the rest of the nation.

The property crime rate is a major factor in determining the overall crime rate because it contains the highest incidences (91.6 percent) of crime as reflected by the 5632.4 rate in 2003. In turn, Arizona was also ranked number four in burglary, number two in larceny-theft and first in motor vehicle theft, which accounts for Arizona having the highest property crime rate per

Table 9

ARIZONA PART I CRIMES FROM 2002-2003 RATE PER 100,000					
	2003	Rank	2002	Rank	Percent Change
Crime Index	6,145.6	1	6,386.3	1	-3.8%
Violent Crime	513.2	13	552.9	13	-7.2%
Murder	7.9	5	7.1	9	11.3%
Rape	33.3	24	29.5	30	12.9%
Robbery	136.5	17	146.6	14	-6.9%
Aggravated Assault	335.5	14	369.8	12	-9.3%
Property Crime	5,632.4	1	5,833.4	1	-3.5%
Burglary	1,050.3	4	1,082.9	2	-3.0%
Larceny-Theft	3,560.9	2	3,693.6	2	-3.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,021.3	1	1,056.9	1	-3.4%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

100,000 residents. Motor vehicle theft has a substantial impact on Arizona's property crime rate because the state was not only number one in motor vehicle theft, but it was number one by a large margin over other states.

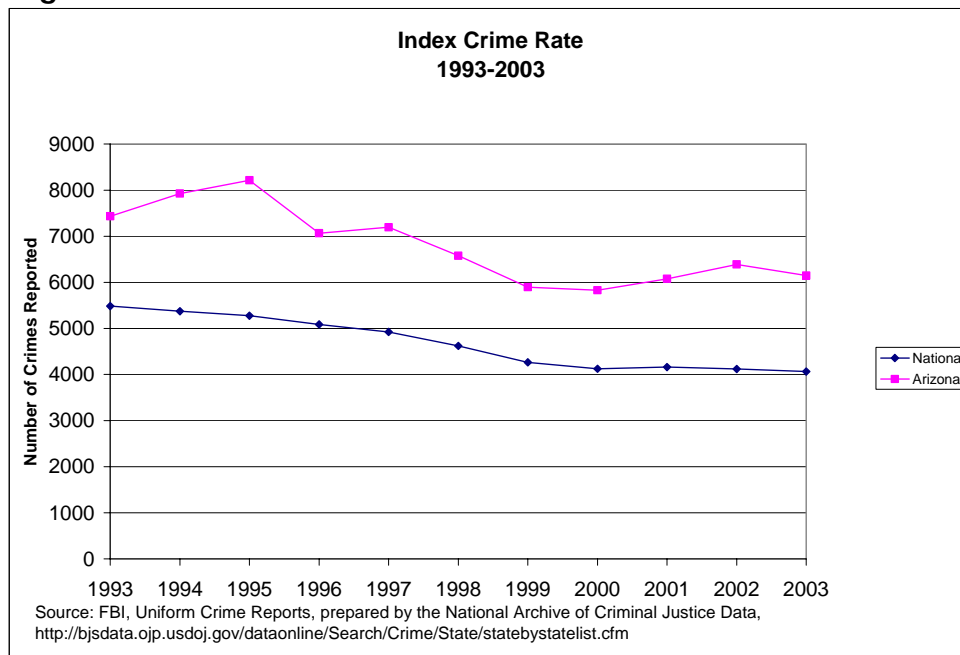
Table 10

ARIZONA CRIME INDEX (RATES)								
Year	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime
1993	8.6	37.8	162.9	505.7	1,465.5	4,387.4	863.8	7,431.7
1994	10.5	36.0	162.0	494.7	1,476.2	4,678.5	1,066.7	7,924.6
1995	10.4	33.6	173.8	495.7	1,416.8	4,925.6	1,157.7	8,213.6
1996	8.5	31.2	167.8	424.0	1,256.3	4,252.5	926.7	7,067.0
1997	8.2	32.8	165.7	417.1	1,318.9	4,282.0	970.4	7,195.1
1998	8.1	31.1	165.2	373.6	1,209.5	3,922.4	865.1	6,575.0
1999	8.0	28.9	152.5	361.6	1,034.4	3,510.5	800.5	5,896.4
2000	7.0	30.7	146.3	347.7	1,011.6	3,444.1	842.1	5,829.5
2001	7.5	28.6	167.1	337.1	1,032.9	3,520.6	983.6	6,077.4
2002	7.1	29.5	146.6	369.8	1,082.9	3,693.6	1,056.9	6,386.4
2003	7.9	33.3	136.5	335.5	1,050.3	3,560.9	1,021.3	6,145.6

Sources: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

Arizona's index crime rate (murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson) remained substantially higher than the national rate between 1993 through 2003. This rate includes both property and violent crimes, although the majority of crimes included are property crimes. The total index crime rate in Arizona fell 17.3 percent from 7431.7 to 6145.6 between 1993 and 2003. While this represented a large drop in crime, the national index crime rate decreased from 5487.1 in 1993 to 4118.8 in 2003, a decline of 24.9 percent.

Figure 7



VIOLENT CRIME

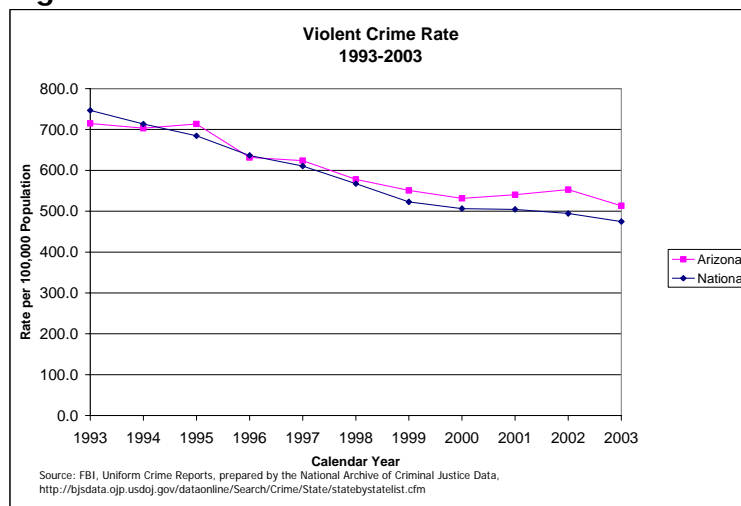
According to the Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter; forcible rape; robbery and aggravated assault. All violent crimes involve force or threat of force. Both the national and state violent crime rates have decreased over the past 10 years. However, the national violent crime rate has decreased at a slightly higher rate than that of Arizona. As reflected in Table 11, Arizona's rate of total violent crime decreased by 7.2 percent from 2002 to 2003. In both 2002 and 2003 Arizona ranked 13th for violent crime in the nation. Most states in the top 10 rankings for violent crime had at least a slight decrease in the rate of violent crime from 2002 to 2003. However, Arizona's rate of violent crime decreased at a higher rate than most other top 10 ranked states.

Table 11

Violent Crime 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change (2002-2003)
1	South Carolina	793.5	1	822.0	-3.5%
2	Florida	730.2	2	770.2	-5.2%
3	Maryland	703.9	3	769.8	-8.6%
4	Tennessee	687.8	5	716.9	-4.1%
5	New Mexico	665.2	4	739.5	-10.0%
6	Delaware	658.0	9	599.0	9.9%
7	Louisiana	646.3	6	662.3	-2.4%
8	Nevada	614.2	7	637.5	-3.7%
9	Alaska	593.4	12	563.4	5.3%
10	California	579.3	10	593.4	-2.4%
13	Arizona	513.2	13	552.9	-7.2%
National Rate		475.0		494.6	-4.0%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

Figure 8



MURDER

As defined by the UCR program, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, is "the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another." (*Crime in the United States, 2003*, p.15). The murder rate in Arizona increased by 11.3 percent from the year 2002 to 2003. In 2002, Arizona was ranked 9th in the nation for its murder rate per 100,000 residents. In 2003, Arizona rose from ranking of 9 in 2002 to a ranking 5 in 2003.

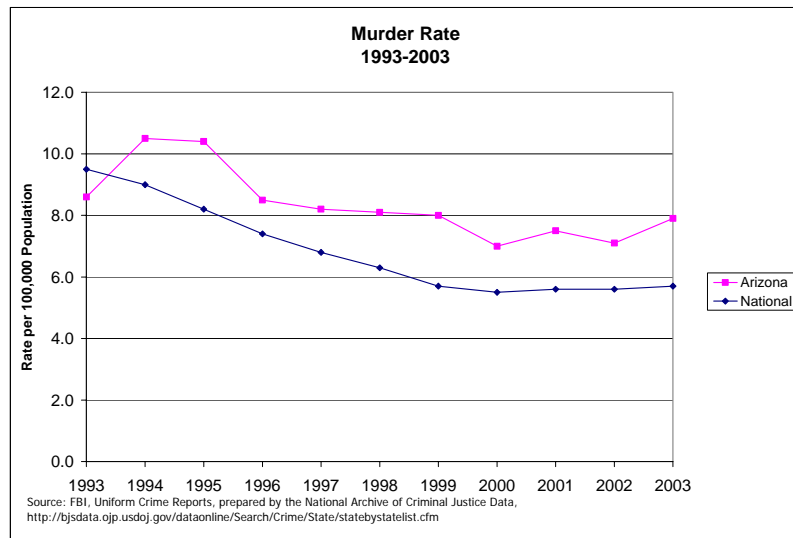
Table 12

Murder 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change (2002-2003)
1	Louisiana	13.0	1	13.2	-1.5%
2	Maryland	9.5	2	9.4	1.1%
3	Mississippi	9.3	3	9.2	1.1%
4	Nevada	8.8	4	8.3	6.0%
5	Arizona	7.9	9	7.1	11.3%
6	Georgia	7.6	9	7.1	7.0%
7	South Carolina	7.2	7	7.3	-1.4%
8	Illinois	7.1	6	7.5	-5.3%
9	California	6.8	11	6.8	0.0%
9	Tennessee	6.8	8	7.2	-5.6%
National Rate		5.7		5.6	1.8%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

Figure 9

On a national level, the murder rate has gradually declined from 1993 to 2003. As reflected in Figure 9, the murder rate in Arizona increased from 1993 to 1994, and then experienced a steady decline until 2000. The murder rate increased overall in Arizona between 2000 and 2003 rising from 7.0 to 7.9 murders per 100,000 residents. While both Arizona and the nation experienced an overall decrease in murder between 1993 and 2003, the decrease nationally was larger and more consistent.



FORCIBLE RAPE

As defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, forcible rape, is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will" (*Crime in the United States, 2003*, p. 27). Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. Sexual attacks on males are classified as assaults or sexual offenses. The incidents of rape per 100,000 residents in Arizona increased by 12.9 percent from the year 2002 to 2003. Arizona ranked 30th in 2002 and then rose to rank 24 in 2003.

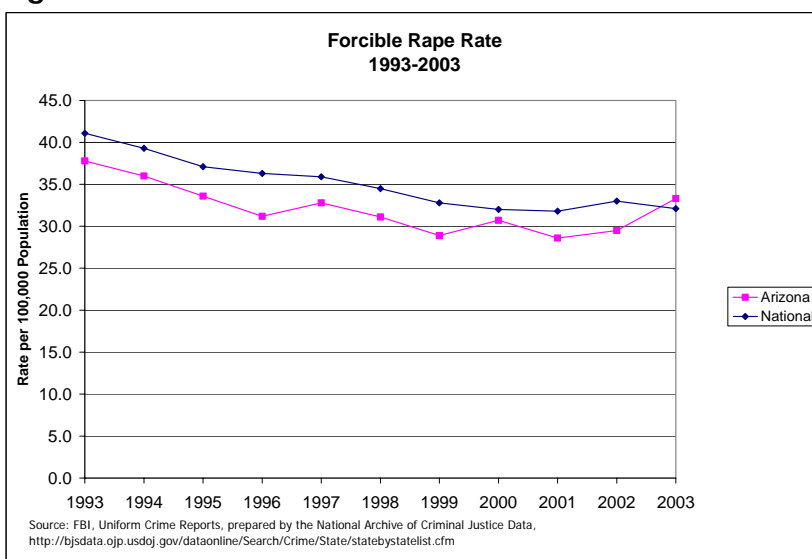
Table 13

Rape 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change (2002-2003)
1	Alaska	92.5	1	79.4	16.5%
2	Michigan	54.1	3	53.4	1.3%
3	New Mexico	50.0	2	55.4	-9.8%
4	Rhode Island	46.9	21	36.9	27.1%
5	Washington	46.7	8	45.0	3.8%
6	South Dakota	46.3	5	47.4	-2.3%
7	South Carolina	44.4	4	47.7	-6.9%
8	Delaware	43.2	10	44.3	-2.5%
9	Oklahoma	42.7	8	45.0	-5.1%
10	Colorado	41.6	6	45.8	-9.2%
24	Arizona	33.3	30	29.5	12.9%
National Rate		32.1		33.0	-2.7%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

Figure 10

On a national level, forcible rape (known as sexual assault in Arizona) gradually declined from 1993 until 2001 when it started to increase until 2003. Arizona ranked 24th in the nation with a rate of 33.3 in 2003. In 2002, Arizona ranked 30th in the nation with a rate of 29.5.



ROBBERY

The Uniform Crime Reporting program defines robbery as “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 putting the victim in fear” (*Crime in the United States, 2003*, p. 32). Maryland was number one in 2003 with a robbery rate of 241.5 per 100,000 inhabitants. Arizona’s rate of robbery decreased by 6.9 percent from the year 2002 to 2003, dropping from 14 to 17 in the national ranking among states.

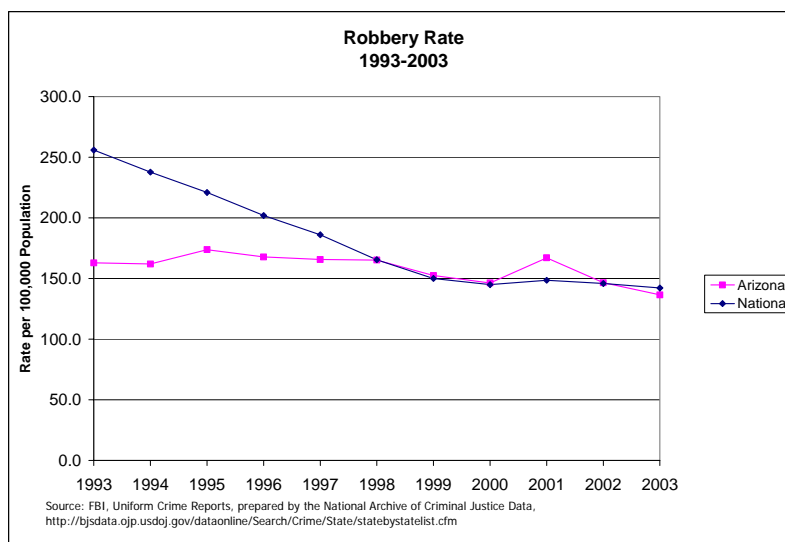
Table 14

Robbery 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change (2002-2003)
1	Maryland	241.5	1	245.8	-1.8%
2	Nevada	230.3	2	235.5	-2.2%
3	Illinois	188.2	3	200.6	-6.2%
4	New York	186.3	5	191.3	-2.6%
5	Florida	185.2	4	194.9	-5.0%
6	California	179.7	6	185.0	-2.9%
7	Delaware	169.9	15	142.9	18.9%
8	Texas	167.4	7	172.5	-3.0%
9	Georgia	161.8	11	156.9	3.1%
10	Tennessee	160.4	8	162.4	-1.2%
17	Arizona	136.5	14	146.6	-6.9%
National Rate		142.2		145.9	-2.5%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

Figure 11

As seen by Figure 11, the national robbery rate decreased markedly from 1993 until 1999, and has remained stable through 2003. In Arizona, the robbery rate stayed relatively constant during the 10-year period. From 2001 to 2003, there was a decrease in the robbery rate in Arizona dropping from 167.1 to 136.5 robberies per 100,000 residents.



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting program, an aggravated assault is an “unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury” (*Crime in the United States, 2003*, p. 37). This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assaults are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed. As shown in Table 15 Arizona ranked 14th in 2003 with a rate of 335.5 per 100,000 inhabitants. When compared to the 2002 rate (369.8), the number of aggravated assaults has decreased 9.3 percent in 2003.

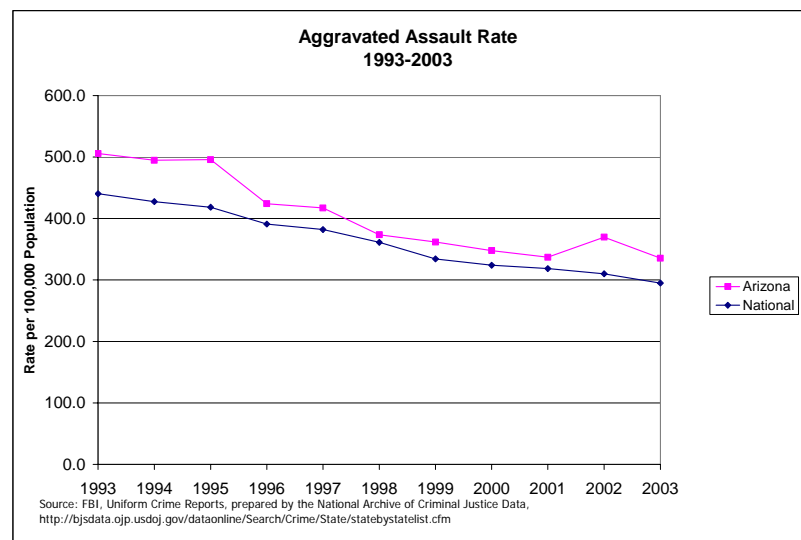
Table 15

Aggravated Assault 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change (2002-2003)
1	South Carolina	605.1	1	626.5	-3.4%
2	New Mexico	505.2	2	557.1	-9.3%
3	Florida	500.1	3	529.4	-5.5%
4	Tennessee	484.9	4	507.8	-4.5%
5	Delaware	442.0	7	408.5	8.2%
6	Louisiana	435.0	6	456.1	-4.6%
7	Maryland	428.3	5	489.5	-12.5%
8	Alaska	426.5	8	402.9	5.9%
9	Oklahoma	365.3	13	368.8	-1.0%
10	California	364.6	11	372.6	-2.1%
14	Arizona	335.5	12	369.8	-9.3%
National Rate		295.0		310.1	-4.9%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

On a national scale, aggravated assault has declined over the past 10 years. Arizona's aggravated assault rate experienced a decline in 1996 and continued to drop until 2001. There was a slight increase in 2002, followed by a decrease in 2003.

Figure 12



PROPERTY CRIME

In the UCR program, "property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victim or victims. Arson is included in the property crime category since it involves the destruction of property, although its victims may be subjected to force. However, because of limited participation and varying collection procedures by local agencies, only limited data are available for arson. Arson statistics

Table 16

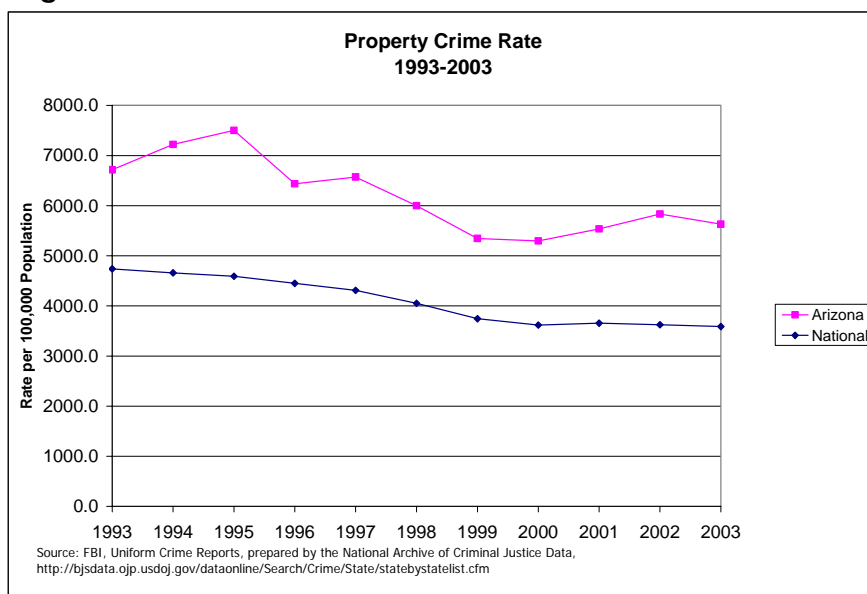
Property Crime 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change (2002-2003)
1	Arizona	5,632.4	1	5,833.4	-3.5%
2	Hawaii	5,237.5	2	5,781.7	-9.4%
3	Oregon	4,782.3	6	4,576.0	4.5%
4	Washington	4,754.9	3	4,761.4	-0.1%
5	Texas	4,595.3	5	4,611.0	-0.3%
6	South Carolina	4,477.1	7	4,475.3	0.0%
7	Florida	4,452.0	4	4,650.4	-4.3%
8	Tennessee	4,379.4	10	4,302.0	1.8%
9	Louisiana	4,349.5	8	4,435.7	-1.9%
10	Oklahoma	4,306.0	12	4,239.8	1.6%
National Rate		3,588.4		3,624.1	-1.0%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

are included in trend, clearance, and arrest tables throughout FBI's *Crime in the United States*, but they are not included in any estimated volume data." (*Crime in the United States, 2003*, p. 41). As seen in Table 16, in 2002 and 2003, Arizona ranked first in property crime in the United States with a rate of 5,833.4 (2002) and 5632.4 (2003). Arizona has had the highest property crime rate in the United States since 2000. Hawaii, ranked number two in property crime, has a property crime rate that was 7.5 percent lower than Arizona.

Figure 13

The national property crime rate has decreased over the past 10 years, while the Arizona property crime rate has fluctuated over this same period. In Arizona, the property crime rate peaked in 1995 (7345.3). Arizona experienced a 3.4 percent decrease in the property crime between 2002 and 2003.



BURGLARY

The Uniform Crime Reporting program defines burglary “as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three sub-classifications: forcible entry; unlawful entry where no force is used and attempted forcible entry” (*Crime in the United States, 2003*, p. 45). As reflected in Table 17, in 2003, Arizona ranked 4th in burglary with a rate of 1,050.3 per 100,000 inhabitants.

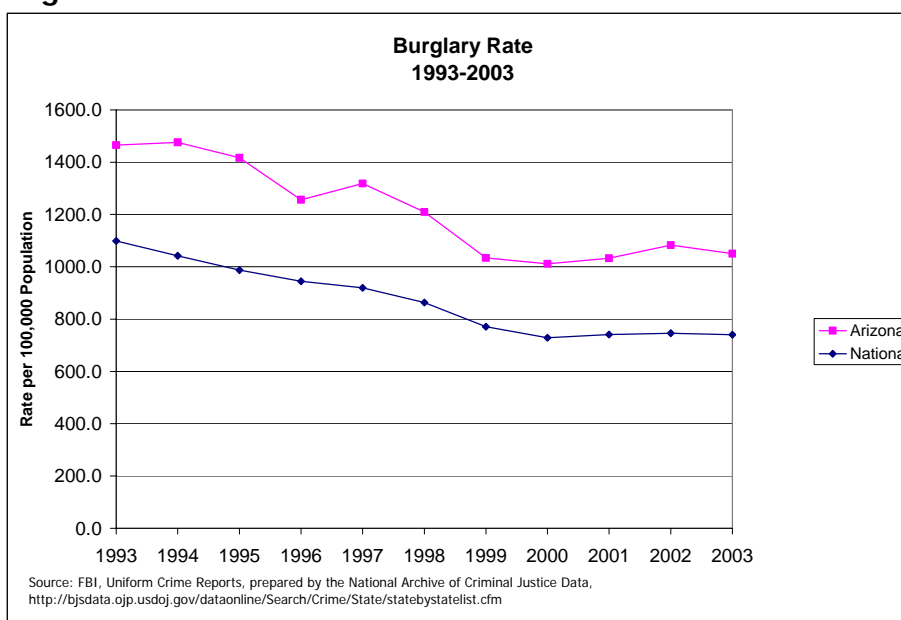
Table 17

Burglary 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change (2002-2003)
1	North Carolina	1,197.6	1	1,196.3	0.1%
2	Tennessee	1,082.0	6	1,056.5	2.4%
3	South Carolina	1,050.9	3	1,065.1	-1.3%
4	Arizona	1,050.3	2	1,082.9	-3.0%
5	Mississippi	1,035.6	7	1,030.5	0.5%
6	New Mexico	1,025.2	5	1,058.4	-3.1%
7	Florida	1,002.7	4	1,060.5	-5.5%
8	Louisiana	998.1	9	1,011.7	-1.3%
9	Texas	993.7	11	976.1	1.8%
10	Oklahoma	992.3	10	1,006.7	-1.4%
National Rate		740.5		746.2	-0.8%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

Figure 14

Similar to other UCR crimes, the national trend for burglary has fallen. Arizona experienced an increase in 1997 and a slight rise in 2001 and 2002. Between 2002 and 2003, the burglary rate in Arizona decreased 3.0 percent.



LARCENY-THEFT

Larceny-theft is “the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category inasmuch as it is a separate Crime Index offense” (*Crime in the United States, 2003*, p.49). Table 18 shows that Arizona ranked 2nd in 2003 with a rate of 3,560.9 for larceny-theft. This is a decrease of 3.6 percent from the 2002 rate of 3,693.6 per 100,000 inhabitants.

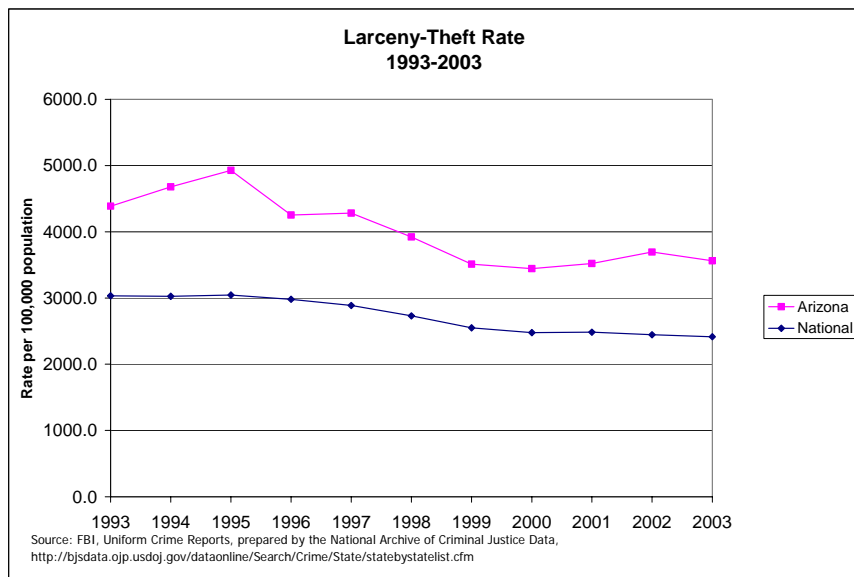
Table 18

Larceny-Theft 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change (2002-2003)
1	Hawaii	3,562.9	1	3,963.7	-10.1%
2	Arizona	3,560.9	2	3,693.6	-3.6%
3	Oregon	3,444.6	3	3,377.1	2.0%
4	Utah	3,182.2	4	3,229.1	-1.5%
5	Texas	3,157.7	6	3,163.4	-0.2%
6	Washington	3,142.1	5	3,188.8	-1.5%
7	South Carolina	3,046.1	8	2,999.5	1.6%
8	Florida	2,970.1	7	3,060.3	-2.9%
9	Oklahoma	2,944.7	12	2,867.6	2.7%
10	Louisiana	2,909.3	10	2,973.7	-2.2%
National Rate		2,414.5		2,445.8	-1.3%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

Figure 15

When comparing national trends over the past 10 years, the larceny-theft rate has declined. Over the past 10 years, Arizona’s larceny-theft rate has been consistently above the national average. As reflected in Figure 15, the highest larceny-theft rate occurred in 1995 (4,823.9), and the lowest rate occurred in 2000 (3,444.1).



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting program as “the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. The definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access” (*Crime in the United States, 2003*, p. 55). As reflected in Table 19, the motor vehicle theft rate for Arizona decreased 3.4 percent from 2002 to 2003.

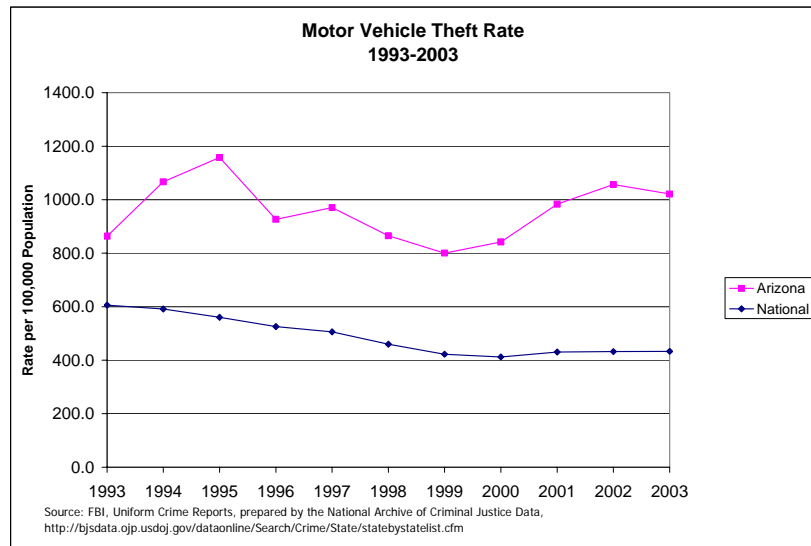
Table 19

Motor Vehicle Theft 2002-2003 Reported Crime Per 100,000 population					
2003 Rank	State	2003 Rate	2002 Rank	2002 Rate	Percent Change 2002-2003
1	Arizona	1,021.3	1	1,056.9	-3.4%
2	Nevada	929.8	2	804.5	15.6%
3	Hawaii	767.4	3	796.0	-3.6%
4	California	680.1	5	633.2	7.4%
5	Washington	662.5	4	667.2	-0.7%
6	Maryland	660.8	6	623.3	6.0%
7	Oregon	533.5	12	469.2	13.7%
8	Michigan	533.1	9	494.7	7.8%
9	Missouri	502.4	10	491.5	2.2%
10	Georgia	499.4	16	444.3	12.4%
National Rate		433.4		432.1	0.3%

Source: Crime State Rankings 2004 and Crime State Rankings 2005

Figure 16

Nationally, the motor vehicle theft rate showed an overall decrease between 1993 and 2003. Arizona has moved from having the 6th highest rate of motor vehicle theft in the nation in 1991 to the number one ranked state in the nation in 1994. Arizona has maintained that ranking with a rate of 1,021.3 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 inhabitants in 2003. However, in 2003, Arizona also experienced the first decline in the motor vehicle theft rate since 1999.



A more complete evaluation of Motor Vehicle Theft in Arizona can be found in the *Arizona Auto Theft Study*, conducted in 2004 by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Firearm Use in Violent Crime

Even though violent crime rates have decreased over the past 10 years, a high percentage of homicides can be attributed to firearm related injuries. In 2003, 70.9 percent of all homicides in the United States were the result of firearm inflicted injuries (*Crime in the United States 2003, 2004*). In Arizona, in 2003, there were 440 homicides, 70.7 percent of which involved the use of a firearm (*Crime in Arizona, 2003*).

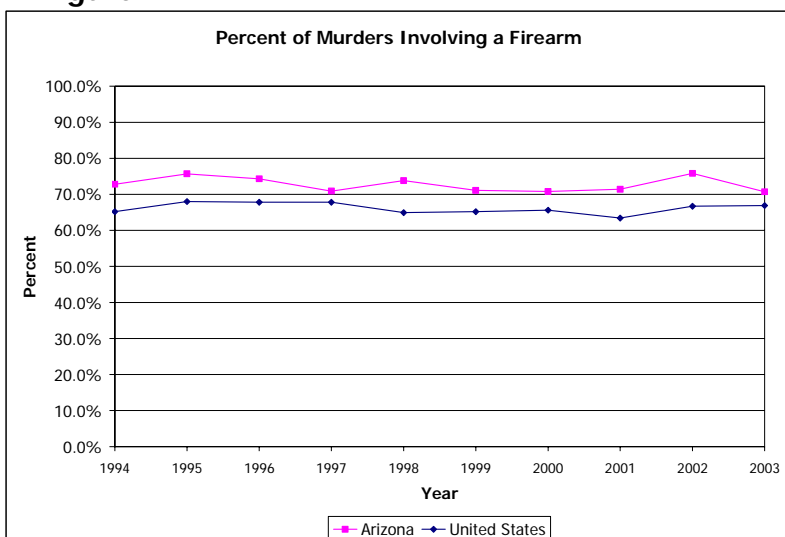
An analysis of FBI Uniform Crime Reporting program master files was conducted to determine gun use during violent crimes, including murder, robbery and aggravated assault at a national and state level. The numbers used for this analysis vary slightly from published FBI reports such as *Crime in the United States* because the FBI accounts for non-reporting or partially reporting agencies by estimating crimes occurring in those jurisdictions with missing data. The figures used for the purpose of this evaluation looked only at uniform crime reports submitted by agencies. The comparison being made for this analysis was the total number of robberies and aggravated assault reported compared to the number of robberies with a firearm and aggravated assaults with a firearm. National percentages for crimes committed with a firearm were taken from *Crime in the United States* publications. These publications take into account non-reporting or partially reporting agencies to extrapolate the correct numbers of crime occurrences. In Arizona, all urban agencies report UCR data to the FBI. However, this is not the case nationwide. For this reason, it was determined that while actual counts were the most accurate reflection of Arizona data, the extrapolated figures were the most accurate reflection at the national level.

Murder

The majority of homicides in the United States and Arizona involve the use of a firearm. The inclusion of a firearm in any crime is of concern, chiefly because of the risk that a crime could escalate to murder. As the chart to the right shows, approximately two-thirds (66.9 percent in 2003) of all murders in the United States involve the use of a firearm. This chart portrays the

percent of murders in Arizona and the United States that involved a firearm between 1994 and 2003. As is shown in Table 20 on the following page, Arizona had a higher percentage of murders with a firearm than the nation during this time period.

Figure 17



Source: Crime in Arizona reports, Crime in the United States reports

Table 20

Murder with a Firearm 1994 – 2003										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Arizona	72.8%	75.7%	74.3%	70.9%	73.8%	71.1%	70.8%	71.4%	75.8%	70.7%
United States	65.2%	68.0%	67.8%	67.8%	64.9%	65.2%	65.6%	63.4%	66.7%	66.9%

Source: FBI database, 1994 - 2003, Crime in the United States reports

Robbery

The number of total robberies in Arizona increased 16.3 percent from 1994 – 2003, while robberies with a firearm increased 39.5 percent during that same time period. In 1994, 40.2 percent of all robberies in Arizona involved the use of a firearm. This percentage increased to 48.3 percent in 2003. The percent of robberies with a firearm in 2003 was higher in Arizona (48.3 percent) than nationally (41.8 percent). Since 2001, Arizona has had increasingly higher rates of firearm usage during robberies than the rest of the nation.

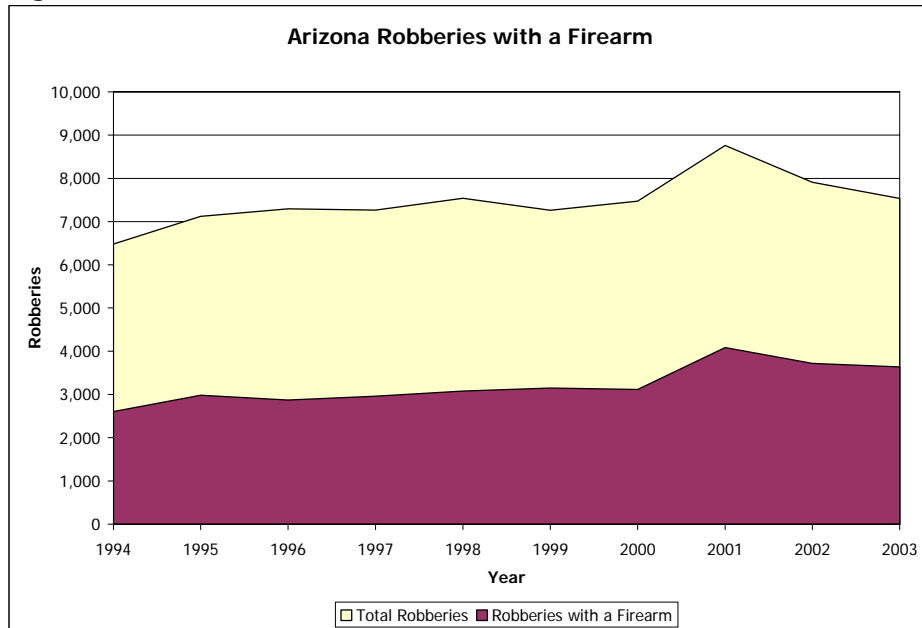
Table 21

Arizona Robberies with a Firearm 1994 – 2003				
	Robberies with a Firearm	Total Robberies	Arizona Percent	National Percent
1994	2,606	6,480	40.2%	41.6%
1995	2,983	7,119	41.9%	41.0%
1996	2,871	7,296	39.4%	40.7%
1997	2,958	7,264	40.7%	39.7%
1998	3,082	7,537	40.9%	38.2%
1999	3,150	7,260	43.4%	39.9%
2000	3,116	7,472	41.7%	40.9%
2001	4,084	8,760	46.6%	42.0%
2002	3,722	7,907	47.1%	42.1%
2003	3,636	7,533	48.3%	41.8%

Source: FBI database, 1994 - 2003, Crime in the United States reports

The number of robberies with or without a firearm increased in Arizona between 1994 and 2003, while the number of robberies fell nationally during the same time period. However, robberies between 2001 and 2003 decreased at a higher percentage in Arizona than nationally.

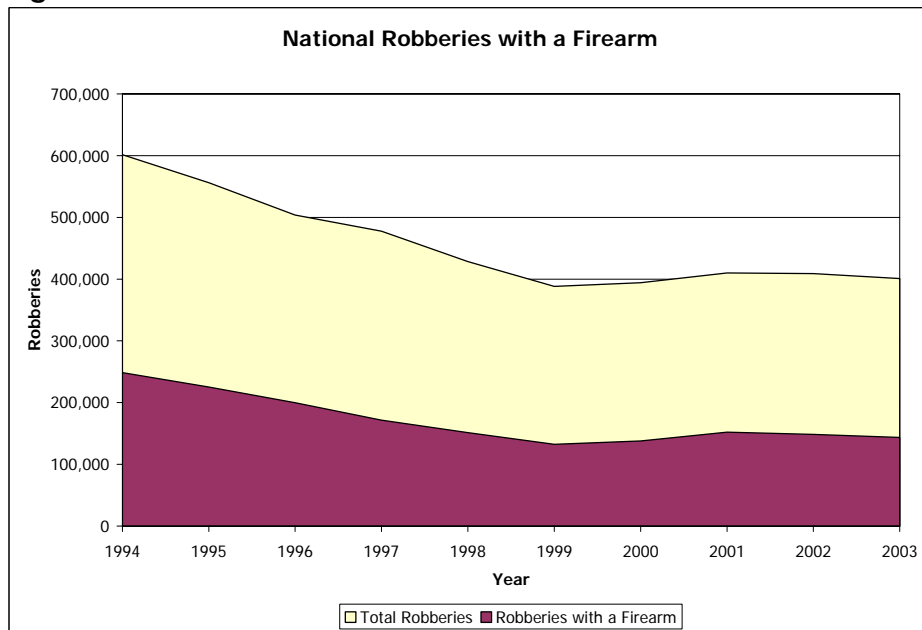
Figure 18



Source: FBI Database, 1994 – 2003.

Figures 18 and 19 show that a larger percentage of robberies in Arizona involve the use of a firearm than nationally.

Figure 19



Source: FBI Database, 1994 – 2003.

Robberies involving a firearm increased 39.5 percent in Arizona between 1994 and 2003. Apache, Cochise, Gila, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Santa Cruz and Yavapai counties had a decrease in robberies with a firearm, while Coconino, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Yuma counties experienced an increase in robberies with a firearm between 1994 and

2003. Graham and Greenlee counties reported no robberies with a firearm during this time period. In 2003, 77.7 percent of robberies with a firearm were committed in Maricopa County and 18.6 percent were committed in Pima County. Table 22 shows the number of robberies with a firearm reported in each county between 1994 and 2003.

Table 22

Robberies with a Firearm By County 1994 - 2003										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Apache	4	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
Cochise	16	12	13	20	16	22	26	13	9	11
Coconino	12	17	18	13	15	23	28	16	4	24
Gila	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz	4	3	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	3
Maricopa	2,072	2,406	2,319	2,306	2,445	2,599	2,528	3,474	3,247	2,826
Mohave	38	48	25	23	23	15	13	24	13	17
Navajo	7	7	7	10	5	3	6	7	1	2
Pima	390	451	448	535	540	444	447	493	390	675
Pinal	19	10	12	30	22	22	43	31	26	39
Santa Cruz	23	9	10	6	6	4	0	1	4	3
Yavapai	16	12	11	5	9	9	8	16	9	8
Yuma	2	5	6	4	0	7	16	6	16	28
AZ	2,606	2,983	2,871	2,958	3,082	3,150	3,116	4,084	3,722	3,636

Source: FBI database, 1994 – 2003

Aggravated Assault

In 2003, 27.0 percent of all aggravated assaults in Arizona involved the use of a firearm. This is considerably higher than the 19.1 percent seen nationwide in 2003. While all assaults with a firearm are considered aggravated assaults, all assaults, including simple assaults, have the potential of escalating to the point that serious injury or death to the victims occurs. When a firearm is added to the assault, the potential for injury or death is higher, as can be seen by the fact that 70.9 percent of homicides in Arizona in 2003 involved the use of a firearm.

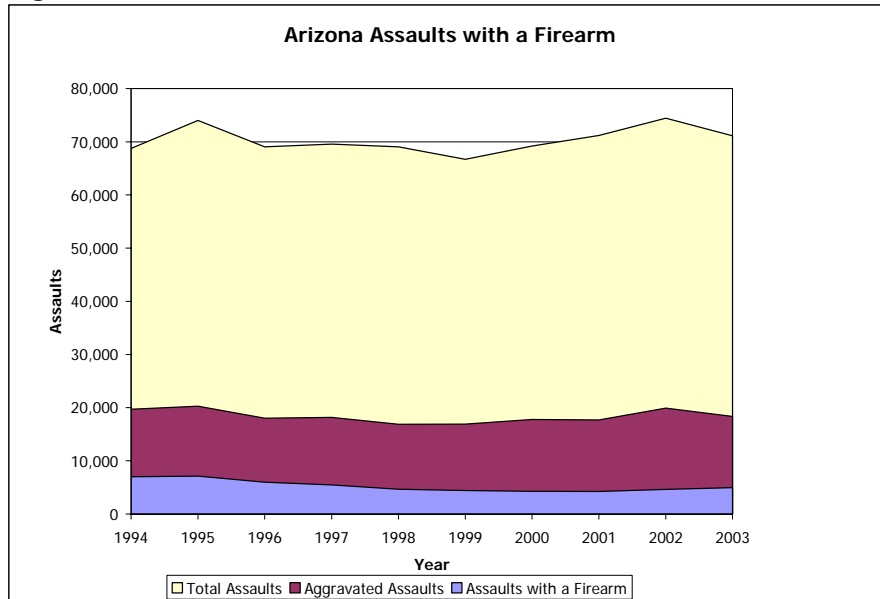
Table 23

Arizona Assaults 1994 - 2003					
	Assaults with a Firearm	Aggravated Assaults	Total Assaults	Arizona Percent with Firearm	National Percent with Firearm
1994	7,019	19,690	68,732	35.7%	24.0%
1995	7,117	20,245	74,017	35.2%	22.9%
1996	5,989	18,023	69,045	33.2%	22.0%
1997	5,471	18,175	69,559	30.1%	20.0%
1998	4,646	16,881	69,048	27.6%	18.8%
1999	4,407	16,915	66,689	26.1%	18.0%
2000	4,248	17,774	69,192	23.9%	18.1%
2001	4,230	17,664	71,177	24.0%	18.3%
2002	4,637	19,900	74,424	23.3%	19.0%
2003	4,950	18,343	71,102	27.0%	19.1%

Sources: FBI database, 1994 – 2003, Crime in the United States reports

The charts below show the proportions of total assaults (simple and aggravated) that involve the use of a firearm.

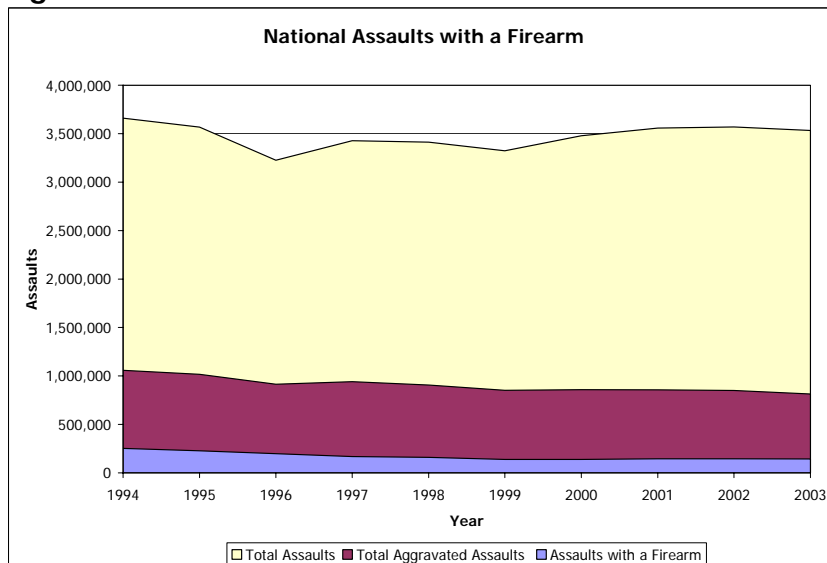
Figure 20



Source: FBI Database, 1994 – 2003.

As seen in Figures 20 and 21, while the percentage of assaults that are aggravated assaults is roughly the same in Arizona and the United States, Arizona has a much higher percentage of aggravated assaults committed with a firearm than the national level. Since 1994, Arizona's rate of firearm use in aggravated assaults has generally been around 10 percentage points higher than the national rate.

Figure 21



Source: FBI Database, 1994 – 2003.

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of aggravated assaults with a firearm in Arizona decreased 29.5 percent, while the total number of aggravated assaults in Arizona decreased 6.8 percent. Apache, Cochise, Greenlee, Navajo, Pima and Yuma counties had increases in the number of aggravated assaults with a firearm, while Coconino, Gila, Graham, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yavapai counties had decreases in aggravated assaults with a firearm between 1994 and 2003. In 2003, 63.2 percent of aggravated assaults with a firearm were committed in Maricopa County and 27.4 percent were committed in Pima County. Table 24 shows the number of aggravated assaults with a firearm reported in each county between 1994 and 2003.

Table 24

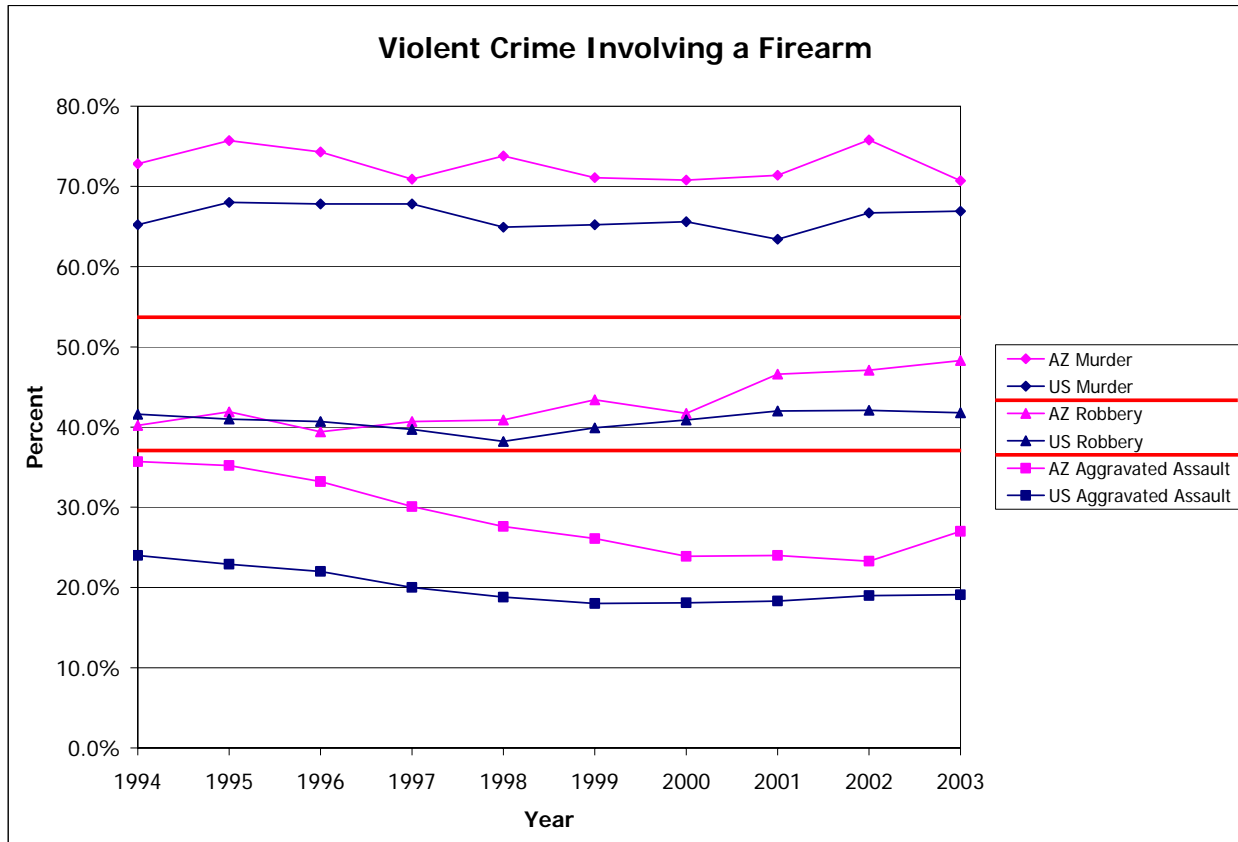
Aggravated Assault with a Firearm By County 1994 - 2003										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Apache	3	10	9	1	9	6	5	13	9	7
Cochise	35	25	26	29	27	54	28	44	41	45
Coconino	61	45	33	26	39	21	32	34	29	60
Gila	24	31	14	25	25	8	15	5	18	11
Graham	9	10	2	9	1	5	3	1	2	1
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
La Paz	26	7	0	1	4	6	4	1	2	5
Maricopa	5,179	5,131	4,373	3,757	3,350	3,114	3,056	2,972	3,354	3,128
Mohave	96	86	60	66	55	46	52	63	67	56
Navajo	21	49	22	16	15	20	15	8	14	23
Pima	1,272	1,405	1,195	1,313	965	924	835	871	861	1,358
Pinal	192	185	170	131	90	114	58	79	64	102
Santa Cruz	16	10	10	7	4	7	2	0	2	1
Yavapai	67	108	56	75	52	47	39	47	44	58
Yuma	18	15	19	15	9	34	103	92	129	94
Arizona	7,019	7,117	5,989	5,471	4,646	4,407	4,248	4,230	4,637	4,950

Source: FBI database, 1994 - 2003

Firearm Use in Violent Crime

Arizona consistently had a higher rate of firearm use in Part I violent crime (murder, robbery and aggravated assault) between 1994 and 2003. The chart below shows Arizona's and United States' percentage of crimes involving a firearm for murder, robbery and aggravated assault between 1994 and 2003. With the exception of robbery in 1994 and 1996, Arizona had higher firearm usage in all crime categories for each year examined. Both nationally and in Arizona, murder was the violent crime most likely to involve a firearm, followed by robbery and aggravated assault.

Figure 22



Source: FBI Database, 1994 – 2003.

Project Safe Neighborhoods is a gun violence reduction initiative being coordinated by the US Attorney's across the country. While reducing crimes involving a firearm has become a nationwide focus, it is even more necessary in Arizona, where a higher percentage of violent crimes involve the use of a firearm.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS COURT SERVICES

The judicial system in Arizona is both large and complex. It consists of a series of courts and an array of support services, which assist the court in the timely processing of cases. Arizona has two appellate courts: the Court of Appeals with two divisions, which is the intermediate appellate court, and the Supreme Court, which is the court of last resort. In this review we have not included workload information regarding the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court because the processing of cases tracked by both the National Crime Victimization Survey and the Uniform Crime Report are not initiated in the appellate courts. Although no appellate court workload information is incorporated, we direct the reader to the Arizona Supreme Court web site at www.supreme.state.az.us for more detailed information.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the state and has administrative supervision over all the courts in Arizona. Its primary duties are to review appeals and to provide rules of procedure for all the Arizona courts. Five justices serve on the Supreme Court for a regular term of six years. Fellow justices select one justice to serve as Chief Justice for a five-year term. In addition to casework, the Chief Justice supervises the administrative work of the court.

Table 25

FY2004 CASE FILINGS BY COURT LEVEL	
Court	Number of Cases Filed
Supreme Court	1,170
Court of Appeals	3,457
Division One	2,596
Division Two	861

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, (Court Services Division)

The Court of Appeals was established in 1965 as an intermediate appellate court and consists of two divisions: Division One in Phoenix with sixteen judges, and Division Two in Tucson with six judges. The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction in all matters and reviews all decisions properly appealed from Superior Court. Table 25 lists the case filings by appellate court for

FY2004. Division One in Phoenix processed more than two-thirds of all appeals from lower courts in FY2004, reviewing more than 2600 cases. Tucson's Division Two Appellate Court reviewed 861. More than 1100 cases in FY2004 were filed in Arizona's Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT

The Superior Court, which has a division in each of the 15 counties in Arizona, is the state's only general jurisdiction court. Superior Court judges hear all types of cases except civil actions when the award is less than \$5,000.00, small claims, minor offenses including civil traffic violations, or violations of city codes and ordinances. In addition, the Superior Court acts as an appellate court to hear appeals from decisions made in

the Justice of the Peace and Municipal Courts. In counties with more than one Superior Court judge, a specialized juvenile court is established. The court will assign one or more Superior Court judges to hear juvenile cases regarding delinquency, incorrigibility and dependency.

Probation departments are also the responsibility of the courts and fall under the auspices of the Superior Court. Each Superior Court has either a separate or combined adult and juvenile probation department, and each probation officer is considered an employee of the court. Local and state crime trends have a direct and often immediate impact on Superior Courts, Justice Courts, Municipal Courts and probation department workloads.

Table 26

FY2004 SUPERIOR COURT CASE FILINGS BY COUNTY	
County	Filings
Apache	1,065
Cochise	4,448
Coconino	3,851
Gila	2,358
Graham	1,352
Greenlee	321
La Paz	951
Maricopa	128,876
Mohave	5,113
Navajo	3,204
Pima	30,165
Pinal	7,801
Santa Cruz	1,728
Yavapai	7,235
Yuma	6,213
Total	204,681

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services Div.)

Statewide, as of FY2004, there were 163 full-time Superior Court Judges (this figure does not include Superior Court commissioners). In FY2004, those judges handled 204,681 criminal and non-criminal filings. Maricopa County received 128,876 cases, which represented 62.9 percent of the total cases filed statewide.

Table 27 indicates that felonies filed in the Superior Court from FY1993 to FY2004 have increased each year with the exception of FY1999. The number of felony cases filed has increased by more than 27,000 over the last 10 years with 28,522 in FY1994 compared to 54,420 in FY2004.

Table 27

Felony Filings by Fiscal Year FY1993 – FY2004		
	Felony Filings*	Felony Filing Rate
1993	26,496	673.2
1994	28,522	699.9
1995	30,372	720.1
1996	30,817	696.0
1997	34,649	760.7
1998	39,515	846.3
1999	38,281	801.2
2000	40,317	785.8
2001	43,462	818.9
2002	45,322	830.6
2003	50,884	911.8
2004	54,420	**

Source of felony filings: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services Division)

*Totals Include Filings by the Attorney General Office

**Rate not available for 2004

The following tables provide a look at criminal case filings through the Superior Court for the period from FY1994-FY2004 by county. A review of the total criminal cases filed for the state shows, with the exception of FY1999, total criminal case filings rose each year. Total Superior Court criminal case filings have grown from 30,848 in FY1994 to 56,078 in 2004.

Table 28

TOTAL SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL FILINGS BY FISCAL YEAR AND COUNTY												
County	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	
Apache	237	220	262	174	191	261	262	271	223	274	373	
Cochise	850	846	597	578	713	606	712	836	953	1,128	946	
Coconino	973	1,207	1,238	1,025	905	992	953	1,048	1,051	1,038	1,339	
Gila	542	857	954	868	892	794	1,049	731	831	830	658	
Graham	209	221	232	225	330	338	399	384	390	314	337	
Greenlee	47	92	143	74	81	46	73	116	94	70	88	
La Paz	227	234	242	283	422	256	303	402	463	469	525	
Maricopa	17,130	17,860	18,610	21,882	25,641	25,756	27,385	30,616	31,079	35,612	37,166	
Mohave	1,482	1,592	1,664	1,902	1,876	1,518	1,512	1,708	1,618	1,734	1,680	
Navajo	548	670	723	915	748	866	930	953	811	975	1,192	
Pima	4,829	4,534	4,254	4,677	5,381	5,182	4,840	5,512	4,816	4,986	5,513	
Pinal	1,066	1,239	1,304	1,446	1,859	1,212	1,282	1,458	1,741	1,879	1,815	
Santa Cruz	364	311	358	244	230	302	166	255	253	316	253	
Yavapai	907	1,380	1,228	1,320	1,499	1,397	1,483	1,726	2,056	2,216	2,490	
Yuma	1,437	1,331	1,579	1,444	1,656	1,284	1,339	1,364	1,425	1,357	1,703	
Total	30,848	32,594	33,388	37,057	42,424	40,810	42,688	47,380	47,804	53,198	56,078	

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services Division)

Table 29

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS FY1994 TO FY2004		
County	10-year Percent Change	1-year Percent Change
Apache	57.4	36.1
Cochise	11.3	(16.1)
Coconino	37.6	29.0
Gila	21.4	(20.7)
Graham	61.2	7.3
Greenlee	87.2	25.7
La Paz	131.3	12.0
Maricopa	117.0	4.4
Mohave	13.4	(3.1)
Navajo	117.5	22.3
Pima	14.2	10.6
Pinal	70.3	(3.4)
Santa Cruz	(30.5)	(20.0)
Yavapai	174.5	12.4
Yuma	18.5	25.5
Total	81.8%	5.4%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services Division)

of Arizona county adult probation departments at the end of FY2004, up 4.5 percent from FY2003. The number of juveniles on probation was up 2.7 percent to 9,115 at the end of FY2004. Table 30 represents the total number of filings in Superior Court from FY2003 to FY2004. The Arizona Superior Court experienced a 6.5 percent increase in the number of total cases filed between FY2003 and FY2004. Criminal case filings increased 5.4 percent from 53,198 in FY2003 to 56,078 in FY2004.

JUSTICE COURTS

During fiscal year 2001, there was a change in the way civil cases can be filed. For civil cases and forcible detainer cases, legislative changes allowed concurrent jurisdiction between the Superior Court and Justice Court for cases where the dollar amount for damages falls between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

As reflected in Table 29, the 10-year increase for criminal case filings statewide was 81.8 percent. Cochise showed the smallest increase over a 10-year period with an 11.3 percent change. The largest increase was in Yavapai County with an increase of 174.5 percent. In the most recent year, five counties had decreases: Cochise, Gila, Mohave, Pinal and Santa Cruz. The statewide increase from FY2003 to FY2004 was 5.4 percent.

Overall, nearly 2.5 million cases were filed in Arizona courts during FY2004. As reported by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the cost of processing a case in FY2003 was \$124.36. There were 66,642 individuals under the jurisdiction

Table 30

TOTAL FILINGS IN SUPERIOR COURT FY2003 - FY2004			
2003	2004	Difference	
192,129	204,681	12,552	6.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services Division)

Table 31

FY2004 JUSTICE COURT CASE FILINGS BY COUNTY	
County	Justice Court
Apache	9,559
Cochise	46,150
Coconino	28,771
Gila	15,186
Graham	5,819
Greenlee	1,584
La Paz	16,945
Maricopa	348,040
Mohave	49,008
Navajo	24,526
Pima	189,106
Pinal	44,475
Santa Cruz	10,496
Yavapai	36,914
Yuma	22,142
Total	848,721

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services Division)

In Arizona, in FY2004, there were a total of 86 precincts with 81 Justices of the Peace serving four-year terms. In FY2004, 848,721 cases were filed at the Justice Court level. Uncharacteristically, Maricopa County did not represent more than half of the statewide Justice Court workload. Maricopa County had the most filings with 348,040 of the 848,721 statewide. That represents approximately 41.0 percent of the total Justice Court filings.

Table 32

JUSTICE COURT FILINGS BY FISCAL YEAR AND TYPE		
Fiscal Year	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	Felonies
1994	95,012	29,418
1995	100,557	37,368
1996	111,981	38,385
1997	110,268	43,693
1998	124,884	46,638
1999	120,905	41,022
2000	124,451	41,540
2001	116,371	39,852
2002	121,428	39,112
2003	122,891	26,209
2004	116,582	27,008

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services Division)

Of the 848,721 total cases filed in FY2004, there were 116,582 non-traffic misdemeanors and 27,008 felonies. Table 32 reflects a reduction from 122,891 misdemeanors in FY2003 to 116,582 in FY2004. Felonies increased from 26,209 in FY2003 to 27,008 in FY2004.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

The Municipal Courts are comprised of 138 full and part-time judges that serve in 84 cities throughout Arizona. A number of paid, full and part-time judges pro tempore and hearing officers assist in the processing of Municipal Court cases. There were 1,439,452 cases filed in the various Municipal Courts within Arizona in FY2004. Maricopa County, with 956,475, was the largest with approximately 66.4 percent of the Municipal Court filings and Greenlee County was the smallest with 550 (or less than one percent of total filings).

Table 33

FY2004 MUNICIPAL CASE FILINGS BY COUNTY	
County	Municipal
Apache	1,638
Cochise	8,589
Coconino	27,017
Gila	8,680
Graham	3,218
Greenlee	550
La Paz	3,293
Maricopa	956,475
Mohave	29,586
Navajo	6,071
Pima	281,845
Pinal	29,538
Santa Cruz	17,890
Yavapai	41,862
Yuma	23,200
Total	1,439,452

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services Division)

Table 34

**MUNICIPAL COURT NON-TRAFFIC
CRIMINAL FILINGS BY FISCAL
YEAR**

Fiscal Year	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors
1994	243,419
1995	270,116
1996	243,253
1997	241,016
1998	222,611
1999	230,792
2000	212,518
2001	224,703
2002	219,166
2003	233,507
2004	234,139

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services Division)

Municipal Court non-traffic criminal misdemeanor case filings increased 0.2 percent from 233,507 in FY2003 to 234,139 in FY2004. Although total misdemeanor filings increased, FY2004 filings were lower in six of the past 10-year totals (Municipal Courts do not process felony cases).

Of the nearly 2.5 million filings in FY2004, almost 1.6 million of those filings were for criminal traffic and civil traffic violations, all handled by the limited jurisdiction courts in the state (Justice and Municipal Courts).

Local and state crime trends have a direct and often immediate impact on Superior Courts, Justice Courts, Municipal Courts and probation department workloads. In spite of the fact crime rates have been on the decline for most of the past 10-year period, court

workloads have, with the exception of Justice Courts, continued to increase. The 10-year increase for Superior Court criminal case filings statewide was 81.8 percent. In FY2004 adult (4.5 percent) and juvenile (2.7 percent) probation caseloads increased, Justice Court felonies increased while misdemeanors declined and Municipal Court non-traffic misdemeanor case filings increased 0.2 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF COURTS ADULT PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION

The Adult Probation Services Division (APSD) of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) oversees the statewide administration of adult probation programs and services in accordance with statutory and administrative guidelines. This division interacts with the courts, probation departments, and a variety of non-court agencies and organizations throughout Arizona. The division administers several major program funds: Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS), Adult Probation Services Fund (PSF), Community Punishment Program (CPP), Drug Enforcement Account (DEA), Drug Treatment and Education Fund (DTEF), State Aid Enhancement (SAE) which primarily funds standard probation supervision, Interstate Compact Program (ISC), Transferred Youth (TY), Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund (CJEF) and the Judicial Collection Enhancement Fund (JCEF). These funds are distributed to the counties and used in conjunction with federal and county monies to operate the local probation departments and provide supervision and treatment services.

The data presented below was drawn from the Probation Information Management System (PIMS) and the Adult Probation Enterprise Tracking System (APETS), and county monthly statistical reports submitted to the APSD. The data represented focuses on the total number of probationers under the jurisdiction of Arizona county adult probation departments, number of active probationers receiving standard and intensive probation, number completing a probation term, number revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC), total amount of restitution collected, and the total number of community work service hours performed.

ADULT STANDARD PROBATION

The purpose of standard probation supervision in Arizona is to provide the highest quality of service to the court, community, and offenders. This is accomplished by promoting safety through effective community-based supervision and enforcement of court orders, offering accurate and reliable information and affording offenders opportunities to be accountable and initiate positive changes. Standard probation is a less restrictive form of probation and those placed on this type of supervision are deemed to be a lower risk for re-offending. An officer supervising a standard caseload may only be required to contact their probationers once or twice a month, as opposed to intensive officers whose contacts range from four to sixteen times per month. The program provides supervision through a probation officer that is required to maintain a complete record of supervision, serve warrants, make arrests, and investigate cases referred by the court to assist in sentencing decisions. Officers also keep identification records on all probationers assigned to them, obtain and assemble information concerning conduct while on probation, and monitor the probationers' compliance with

the conditions of probation. Officers are also responsible for returning defaulting probationers to court for violations.

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes, adult probation officers shall supervise no more than an average of 60 probationers. There are three levels of standard probation: maximum, medium, and minimum. It is the officer's responsibility to ensure that probationers receive services in accordance with their individual risks/needs, and with the safety of the community in mind. Examples of such services are substance abuse treatment, education and literacy classes, financial counseling, anger management counseling, and domestic violence counseling.

From fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2004, the overall number of probationers on standard supervision increased by 3.3 percent from 60,506 to 62,478. The overall number of probationers on standard supervision includes active probationers, absconders/warrant status and indirect services (out of county, state, country or who are serving DOC time). The number of active adults receiving standard probation services during this same time period increased by 2.4 percent from 34,871 to 35,709 (see Figure 23 for FY1999-2004). The number of active adults receiving standard probation services includes probationers in jail or residing in the sentencing county and receiving direct supervision services.

During the course of fiscal year 2004, 11,345 standard probationers successfully completed their probation grant (discharge or early termination), while 4,791 were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections. The number of standard probationers who absconded from supervision increased 8.6 percent from 10,421 to 11,317, while the total number of standard absconders apprehended during this time period was 46.8 percent. Over that same period, \$11,573,507 in restitution to victims was collected, while 813,523 hours of community service were performed.

ADULT INTENSIVE PROBATION

Adult Intensive Probation Supervision is a sentencing alternative that provides control, intervention and surveillance to probationers who would otherwise have been incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections or as a result of a technical violation of standard probation. The program provides intensive supervision through probation officer or surveillance officer teams of two or three persons, depending on the level of supervision. A two-person team is comprised of a probation officer and a surveillance officer, and a three-person team is one probation officer and two surveillance officers. Pursuant to statute, a two-person team can supervise a maximum of 25 intensive probationers and a three-person team can supervise no more than 40 probationers. In small counties, one probation officer is authorized to supervise up to 15 intensive probationers.

Intensive Probation requires supervision teams to have face-to-face contact with probationers a minimum of four to sixteen times per month, depending on which phase of the program the probationer is in. Probationers on IPS are also required to maintain employment, complete 40 hours of community service per month, and pay restitution to victims of crimes, as well as other financial assessments.

From fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2004, the overall number of probationers on intensive supervision increased by 18.7 percent from 3,508 to 4,164. The overall number of probationers on intensive supervision includes active probationers, absconders/warrant status and indirect services (out of county, state, country or who are serving DOC time). The number of active adults receiving intensive probation services during this same time period increased by 21.8 percent from 2,399 to 2,923 (see Figure 24 for FY1999-FY2004). The number of active adults receiving intensive probation services includes probationers in jail or residing in the sentencing county and receiving direct supervision services.

During fiscal year 2004, 1,415 intensive probationers successfully completed their probation grant (discharged or graduated to standard), while 1,535 were revoked and incarcerated in either a county jail or with the Arizona Department of Corrections. The number of intensive probationers who absconded from supervision during fiscal year 2004 increased 13.2 percent from 960 to 1,087, while the total intensive absconders apprehended was 49.5 percent. Over that same period, \$761,281 in restitution to victims was collected, while 615,182 hours of community service were performed.

Figure 23
ACTIVE STANDARD PROBATIONERS RECEIVING SERVICES IN FISCAL YEARS 1999-2004

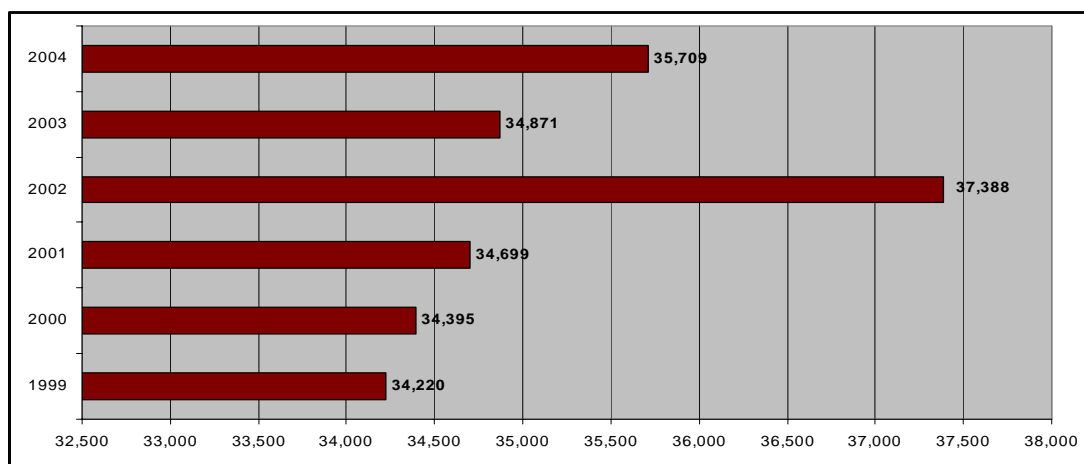


Figure 24
ACTIVE INTENSIVE PROBATIONERS RECEIVING SERVICES IN FISCAL YEARS 1999-2004

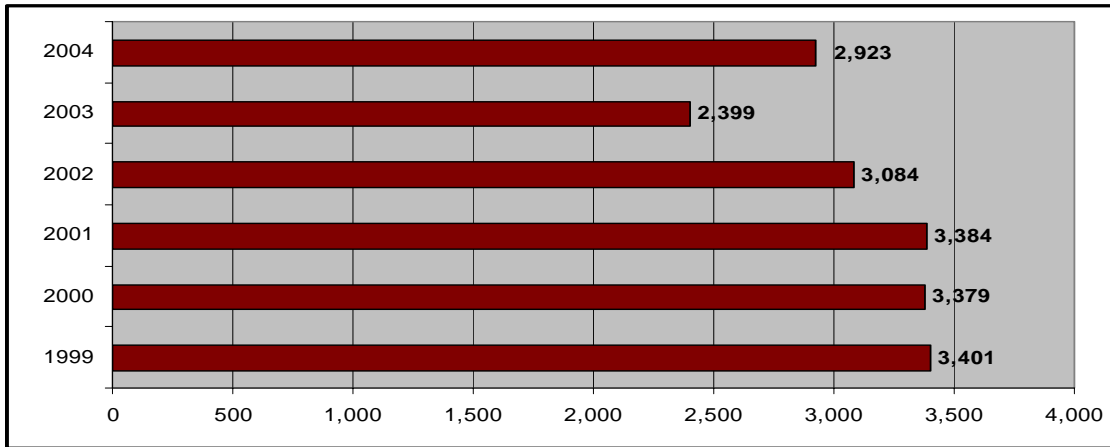
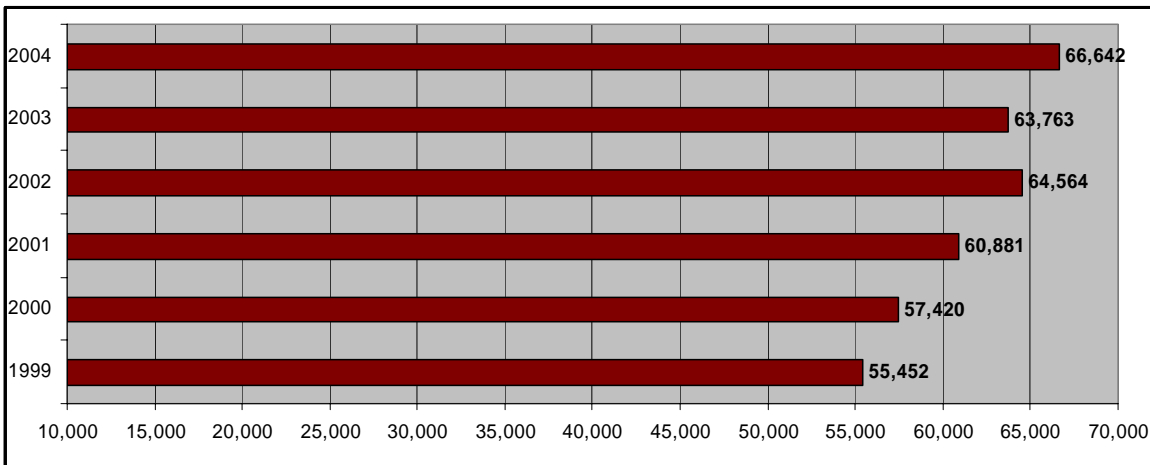


Figure 25
PROBATION POPULATION UNDER ARIZONA SUPERVISION IN FISCAL YEARS 1999-2004



JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

America's juvenile justice system is significantly different from the adult criminal justice system. In 1899, the Illinois Legislature enacted the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, creating the first separate juvenile court (<http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/jjjournal1299/2.html>). By 1925, 46 states, 3 territories and the District of Columbia passed similar legislation. These legislative acts introduced significant differences into America's juvenile justice system. Juvenile courts begin with the presumption that juveniles are developmentally different from adults, and are therefore amenable to treatment. The result is a focus on rehabilitation rather than retribution, and individualized justice rather than the specified lengths of incarceration by crime type. There is a much greater emphasis on research and social science methods in the juvenile than the adult system. The juvenile court has traditionally discouraged institutionalization in favor of keeping juveniles with their families in the community. Institutionalization is reserved for serious juvenile offenders who pose a threat to public safety (www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/jjjournal1299/2.html).

Juvenile court procedures are considerably different from adult procedures in that the juvenile system uses a non-adversarial method to arrive at the truth. A treatment team approach is common, and it consists of professional staff meeting to decide what is best for the juvenile. The result is adjudication, which is qualitatively different from a conviction. The 1960s saw the addition of some procedural safeguards for the juvenile court system including those associated with *in re Gault*, which was based on a famous Arizona case. In 1979, the federal government passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to create a national standard for dealing with juvenile delinquency within the context of law enforcement and criminal justice efforts (<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/compliance/jjdpchronology.pdf>). While the juvenile justice model, first established in 1899, may be firmly entrenched in America, some would like to make it more like the adult model. Indeed, the 1990s witnessed numerous states making modifications to the basic juvenile justice model including the passage of Arizona Revised Statute 13-501 mandating juveniles accused of violent offenses be direct filed into an adult court under certain circumstances, thereby precluding the juvenile from the treatment approach provided in Arizona's juvenile justice system (<http://www.azleg.state.az.us/ars/13/00501.htm>).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS JUVENILES JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION

The Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, in coordination with the 15 county juvenile courts, is responsible for the effective administration of juvenile justice programs for delinquent and incorrigible youth. Activities are consistent with constitutional, statutory, and administrative requirements, which focus on accountability, treatment and rehabilitation as well as protection of the community and youth.

The following data represent the demographic and offense characteristics of juveniles in the juvenile court system from FY1996 to FY2004. The tables present data on juvenile referrals by age, gender, race, county and type of offense. This does not capture all of the paths that a juvenile may take within Juvenile Court. Rather, the most significant events are illustrated below.

REFERRALS

Police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies or individuals requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct can make referrals. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports, or "physical referrals" in which the juvenile is physically brought to Juvenile Court. A juvenile can be referred more than once in a given year. The data that follow reflect an unduplicated count of juveniles within each year, but because a juvenile could be referred in subsequent years, the totals cannot be summed across the years.

From FY1996 to FY2004, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court decreased by 1.9 percent. In FY2004, the largest category for juvenile referrals was public peace (26.6 percent), while the smallest category was citations/administrative (0.6 percent). Felonies against person made up 4.9 percent of all referrals, felonies against property made up 10.5 percent, status offenses made up 16.1 percent and drugs made up 10.0 percent of referrals in FY2004. A higher percentage of referrals came from obstruction of justice, misdemeanors against person, drugs, public peace and administrative in FY2004 than in FY1996, while a lower percentage of referrals came from felony against person, felony against property, misdemeanors against property and status offenses.

Table 35

Juveniles Referred									
Arizona Office of the Courts – Juvenile Justice Services Division									
By Most Serious Offense FY1996 – FY2004									
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
Felony Against Person	3,297	3,039	2,861	2,484	2,491	2,478	2,401	2,400	2,464
Felony Against Property	7,944	7,504	7,233	5,900	5,727	5,513	5,618	5,290	5,254
Obstruction of Justice	3,613	3,702	4,221	4,288	4,376	4,679	4,850	4,756	4,473
Misd. Against Person	4,372	4,573	4,408	4,276	4,483	4,490	4,329	4,414	4,332
Drugs	4,416	4,940	5,097	4,800	4,459	4,900	4,874	4,608	4,973
Public Peace	6,919	7,476	8,687	9,912	10,861	12,960	12,537	12,937	13,257
Misd. Against Property	9,365	8,885	8,654	7,530	7,313	6,667	6,799	6,724	6,759
Status Offenses	10,732	9,893	9,648	8,850	8,591	9,340	8,729	8,178	8,049
Administrative	162	198	200	206	233	247	262	281	317
TOTAL	50,820	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878

Nearly three-fourths (73.1 percent) of referred youth in FY2004 came from the three highest populated counties, Maricopa, Pima and Pinal. Over 49 percent of all referrals came from Maricopa County. Gila, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yuma counties had an increase in referrals in FY2004 when compared to FY1996.

Table 36

Juveniles Referred									
Arizona Office of the Courts – Juvenile Justice Services Division									
By County FY1996 – FY2004									
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
Apache	473	424	419	349	365	309	276	282	272
Cochise	1,955	1,849	1,703	1,625	1,651	1,658	1,496	1,553	1,510
Coconino	2,291	2,166	2,195	1,896	1,873	1,829	1,790	1,753	1,633
Gila	994	1,072	1,050	1,058	985	851	827	923	1,027
Graham	436	486	558	484	521	513	493	437	392
Greenlee	168	172	157	103	104	103	81	84	82
La Paz	181	234	201	193	135	190	188	204	193
Maricopa	24,260	24,000	24,659	22,818	23,133	26,145	25,414	24,680	24,743
Mohave	1,819	1,795	1,836	1,858	1,898	2,225	2,196	2,218	2,161
Navajo	1,261	1,284	1,313	1,158	1,308	1,272	1,195	1,128	1,137
Pima	10,498	10,192	9,913	9,742	9,787	9,595	9,498	9,193	9,461
Pinal	1,956	2,074	2,149	2,035	2,056	2,222	2,121	2,325	2,265
Santa Cruz	460	470	500	789	764	633	699	702	741
Yavapai	1,901	1,872	1,821	1,886	1,844	1,849	1,893	1,737	1,645
Yuma	2,167	2,120	2,535	2,255	2,110	1,880	2,232	2,369	2,616
TOTAL	50,820	50,210	51,009	48,249	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878

Over half (64.7 percent) of youth referred in FY2004 were between the ages of 15 and 17. This is comparative to the 63.5 percent of juvenile referrals between the ages of 15 and 17 in FY1996. A slightly smaller percentage of youth between the ages of 8 and 10 were referred in FY2004 (2.3 percent) than in FY1996 (2.9 percent).

Table 37

Juveniles Referred									
Arizona Office of the Courts – Juvenile Justice Services Division									
By Age FY1996 – FY2004									
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
8	234	241	312	264	252	284	285	270	197
9	449	423	472	455	485	561	458	459	385
10	800	732	826	787	790	838	770	734	578
11	1,374	1,315	1,369	1,228	1,333	1,429	1,377	1,259	1,175
12	2,544	2,564	2,644	2,571	2,414	2,805	2,706	2,595	2,603
13	4,920	4,705	4,844	4,651	4,596	4,997	4,876	4,734	4,709
14	7,755	7,333	7,285	6,747	7,264	7,400	7,053	6,959	7,313
15	9,957	9,600	9,455	8,968	9,038	9,602	9,321	8,938	9,301
16	10,766	10,955	11,051	10,461	10,031	10,452	10,640	10,444	10,382
17	11,566	11,850	12,100	11,533	11,797	12,422	12,362	12,607	12,596
Unknown	455	492	651	581	534	484	551	589	639
TOTAL	50,820	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878

While there was a 4.3 percent decrease in male referrals between FY1996 and FY2004, there was a 3.3 percent increase in females during the same time period. The majority (66.4 percent) of referrals in FY2004 were male, however the percentage of girls referred (33.6 percent) was higher than in FY1996 (31.9 percent).

Table 38

Juveniles Referred Arizona Office of the Courts – Juvenile Justice Services Division By Gender FY1996 – FY2004									
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
Male	34,610	34,182	34,406	32,609	32,372	34,224	33,205	32,800	33,136
Female	16,204	16,022	16,598	15,636	16,160	17,050	17,194	16,788	16,742
Unknown	6	6	5	1	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,820	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878

Of those referred in FY2004, 48.0 percent were Anglo, 38.1 percent were Hispanic, 7.0 percent were African American, 5.5 percent were Native American, 0.5 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and the remaining 1.0 percent were another race/ethnicity, or their race/ethnicity was unknown. This is comparable to the racial/ethnic breakdown in FY1996.

Table 39

Juveniles Referred Arizona Office of the Courts – Juvenile Justice Services Division By Race/Ethnicity FY1996 – FY2004									
	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
Hispanic	16,882	16,709	17,343	16,790	17,335	18,510	18,558	18,186	18,979
Afr. Am.	3,450	3,321	3,291	3,149	3,070	3,298	3,179	3,224	3,502
Anglo	27,260	26,822	26,503	24,767	24,468	25,792	25,095	24,748	23,925
Nat. Am.	2,609	2,823	3,034	2,736	2,829	2,777	2,736	2,614	2,727
Asian/PI	234	249	242	239	301	288	240	238	247
Other	187	132	249	318	172	229	201	165	136
Unknown	198	154	347	247	359	380	390	413	362
TOTAL	50,820	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878

Between FY1996 and FY2004, the number of youth referred in Arizona remained relatively constant. One trend worthy of consideration is the fact that females are being referred at a higher rate than previously. Other research has shown that females are more likely to commit crimes than once thought, a factor that warrants further research in Arizona. Almost half of referred youth come from Maricopa County, which is also the county with the highest juvenile population. While a small percentage of youth referred are on the younger end of those referred, the majority of youth referred are between the ages of 15 and 17.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) is responsible for juveniles adjudicated delinquent and committed to its jurisdiction by the county juvenile courts. It is also responsible for juvenile parole and Interstate probation and parole. It is accountable to the citizens of Arizona for the promotion of public safety through the management of the state's secure juvenile facilities and the development and provision of a continuum of services to juvenile offenders, including rehabilitation, treatment and education. ADJC operates and maintains four secure care facilities for the custody, treatment, and education of committed juveniles. Each juvenile placed in a secure facility receives rehabilitative services appropriate to the juvenile's age, risk, needs, abilities, and committing offenses. This includes education, individual and group counseling, psychological services, health care, and recreation. In addition, treatment groups and specialized housing units focus on juveniles with histories of violence, substance abuse or sexual offenses.

Following their release from secure care, youth under the age of 18 receive community-based parole supervision and treatment through the Department's statewide Community Resource Centers. Community Corrections is responsible for establishing and operating a system of community based programs to supervise and rehabilitate youth in the least restrictive environment, consistent with public safety and the needs of the youth. Transition from Secure Care to the community is facilitated by a multi-disciplinary team. Secure and parole staff work with the youth and treatment providers to extend the youth's treatment into the community.

ADJC also participates in the Interstate Compact. Interstate Compact has the primary responsibility of promoting public safety, ensuring the welfare of juveniles, and protecting victims within the various states through control and regulation of the interstate movement of juveniles. Compacting states are required to provide the same level of care and supervision for ICJ youth as they provide to their own youth. In Arizona those standards mean youth from other states are provided excellent supervision. Arizona "imports" a far greater number of probation and parole cases than it "exports." Case management of these youth is in conjunction with the supervision requirements from the state(s) of origin (sending state). In addition to adjudicated juveniles, the office provides for the safe return of youth who have run away and/or have fled to avoid prosecution.

ADJC operates and maintains four safe schools for juveniles: Adobe Mountain School (AMS), Black Canyon School (BCS), Catalina Mountain School (CMS), and Eagle Point School (EPS). AMS operates intake and secure care programming for male youth. AMS operates 17 treatment units, plus one unit for youth with special behavior problems. AMS primarily houses youth from Maricopa County. It is located on Pinnacle Peak Road, just west of the I-17 freeway. BCS operates intake and secure care programming for all female youth. BCS is located just south of the Happy Valley Road exit, west of the I-17

freeway. CMS is a secure facility for male juveniles. CMS has five treatment units and one for youth with special behavior problems. CMS primarily houses youth from Pima County. It is located north of Tucson on Highway 89. EPS is a secure facility for males that has six housing units. Eagle Point houses youth primarily from the southern and western counties. It is located off of Highway 85 in Buckeye.

ADJC is currently in the process of revising its assessment and behavior management systems to better reflect the needs of the youth in its care and to promote the agency's vision: Safer communities through successful youth. The improved classification system includes the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Second Version (MAYSI-2) and the Criminogenic and Protective Factors Assessment (CAPFA) instrument. The MAYSI-2 is a method for screening every juvenile entering ADJC in order to identify potential mental health problems in need of immediate attention. The CAPFA assesses each juvenile for the need for individual mental health, family, and group counseling. Additional assessment instruments include the Behavior Assessment Scales for Children (BASC), which was designed to facilitate the differential diagnosis and educational classification of a variety of emotional and behavioral disorders of children and to aid in the design of treatment plans; the Adolescent Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI-A2), which helps identify youth who have a high probability of having a substance use disorder; and the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II), which provides a structured clinical guide to rate specific variables that have demonstrated an association with future acts of sexual offending and general delinquent behavior. An integrated behavior management system has also been developed to promote ADJC's goal of creating an environment that is safe, secure, pro-social, and allows all other activities to function.

The following data represent the demographic characteristics of the juveniles committed to ADJC for the first time (new commitments) for the last four fiscal years (FY).

RACE/ETHNICITY

Hispanic juveniles (excluding Mexican Nationals), accounted for 46.1 percent of the new commitments in FY2004, increasing slightly from 42.6 percent in FY2001. The number of Caucasian juveniles decreased from 38.9 percent in FY2001 to 34.7 percent in FY2004. Commitments of African American juveniles decreased slightly from 9.2 percent in FY2001 to 8.6 percent in FY2004. Commitments of Native American juveniles have remained relatively constant over the four years from 4.48 percent in FY2001 to 4.4 percent in FY2004. The number of Mexican National juveniles committed has also held steady from 4.5 percent in FY2001 to 4.5 percent in FY2004.

Table 40

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections New Commitments by Race/Ethnicity FY2001 – FY2004								
	FY2001		FY2002		FY2003		FY2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hispanic	336	44	342	35	304	48	271	46
	42.5%	42.7%	47.1%	36.1%	46.1%	51.6%	46.2%	45.1%
Caucasian	303	44	243	41	207	36	201	38
	38.4%	42.7%	33.5%	42.3%	31.4%	38.7%	34.3%	37.3%
African American	72	10	76	10	64	6	50	9
	9.1%	9.7%	10.5%	10.3%	9.7%	6.5%	8.5%	8.8%
Native American	37	3	34	10	32	2	25	5
	4.7%	2.9%	4.7%	10.3%	4.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.9%
Mexican National	38	2	29	1	48	0	30	1
	4.8%	1.9%	4.0%	1.0%	7.3%	0.0%	5.1%	1.0%
Asian	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%
Other	2	0	2	0	4	0	6	2
	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%
TOTALS	790	103	726	97	659	93	586	102
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

AGE

Of the 688 juveniles committed to ADJC in FY2004, two-thirds (66.6 percent) were 16 or 17 years old. New commitments of 15 year old juveniles have remained relatively stable throughout the past four years, representing 21.7 percent of the total in FY2004. There were no juveniles ages 11 or younger committed to ADJC in 2004, and only a small number (.29 percent) of 12 year olds were committed, which remains mostly unchanged for each of the years represented.

Table 41

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections New Commitments by Age FY2001 – FY2004								
	FY2001		FY2002		FY2003		FY2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
11 and younger	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12 years old	3	0	1	1	3	0	1	1
	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%
13 years old	40	6	16	0	9	2	7	2
	5.1%	5.8%	2.2%	0.0%	1.4%	2.2%	1.2%	2.0%
14 years old	84	20	89	12	61	10	61	9
	10.6%	19.4%	12.3%	12.4%	9.3%	10.8%	10.4%	8.8%
15 years old	167	26	164	33	143	18	123	26
	21.1%	25.2%	22.6%	34.0%	21.7%	19.4%	21.0%	25.5%
16 years old	229	28	233	28	215	31	192	27
	29.0%	27.2%	32.1%	28.9%	32.6%	33.3%	32.8%	26.5%
17 years old	267	23	223	23	227	32	202	37
	33.8%	22.3%	30.7%	23.7%	34.4%	34.4%	34.5%	36.3%
TOTALS	790	103	726	97	659	93	586	102
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

COUNTY

The number of juveniles committed to ADJC from Maricopa County increased from 44.2 percent in FY2001 to 52.8 percent in FY2004, while juveniles committed from Pima County decreased from 24.5 percent in FY2001 to 17.7 percent in FY2004. New commitments from Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Greenlee, Mohave, Navajo and Santa Cruz increased slightly over the past four years, while those from Graham, La Paz, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma decreased.

Table 42

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections New Commitments by County FY2001 – FY2004								
	FY2001		FY2002		FY2003		FY2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Apache	3	0	2	1	0	2	4	2
	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.7%	2.0%
Cochise	21	1	23	3	20	3	18	3
	2.7%	1.0%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%
Coconino	12	3	15	3	21	0	15	2
	1.5%	2.9%	2.1%	3.1%	3.2%	0.0%	2.6%	2.0%
Gila	10	1	11	0	12	5	12	1
	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.8%	5.4%	2.0%	1.0%
Graham	7	0	7	3	2	2	1	2
	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	3.1%	0.3%	2.2%	0.2%	2.0%
Greenlee	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	1
	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%
La Paz	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
	0.3%	0	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0
Maricopa	350	45	277	37	277	40	306	57
	44.3%	43.7%	38.2%	38.1%	42.0%	43.0%	52.2%	55.9%
Mohave	33	7	26	3	24	7	30	2
	4.2%	6.8%	3.6%	3.1%	3.6%	7.5%	5.1%	2.0%
Navajo	13	1	17	2	19	2	9	2
	1.6%	1.0%	2.3%	2.1%	2.9%	2.2%	1.5%	2.0%
Pima	192	27	211	30	179	16	104	18
	24.3%	26.2%	29.1%	3.9%	27.2%	17.2%	17.7%	17.6%
Pinal	67	5	51	2	37	4	41	6
	8.5%	4.9%	7.0%	2.1%	5.6%	4.3%	7.0%	5.9%
Santa Cruz	11	1	8	2	7	2	12	1
	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	1.1%	2.2%	2.0%	1.0%
Yavapai	30	3	35	1	27	3	11	2
	3.8%	2.9%	4.8%	1.0%	4.1%	3.2%	1.9%	2.0%
Yuma	39	9	41	10	29	7	22	3
	4.9%	8.7%	5.6%	10.3%	4.4%	7.5%	3.8%	2.9%
TOTALS	790	103	726	97	659	93	586	102
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

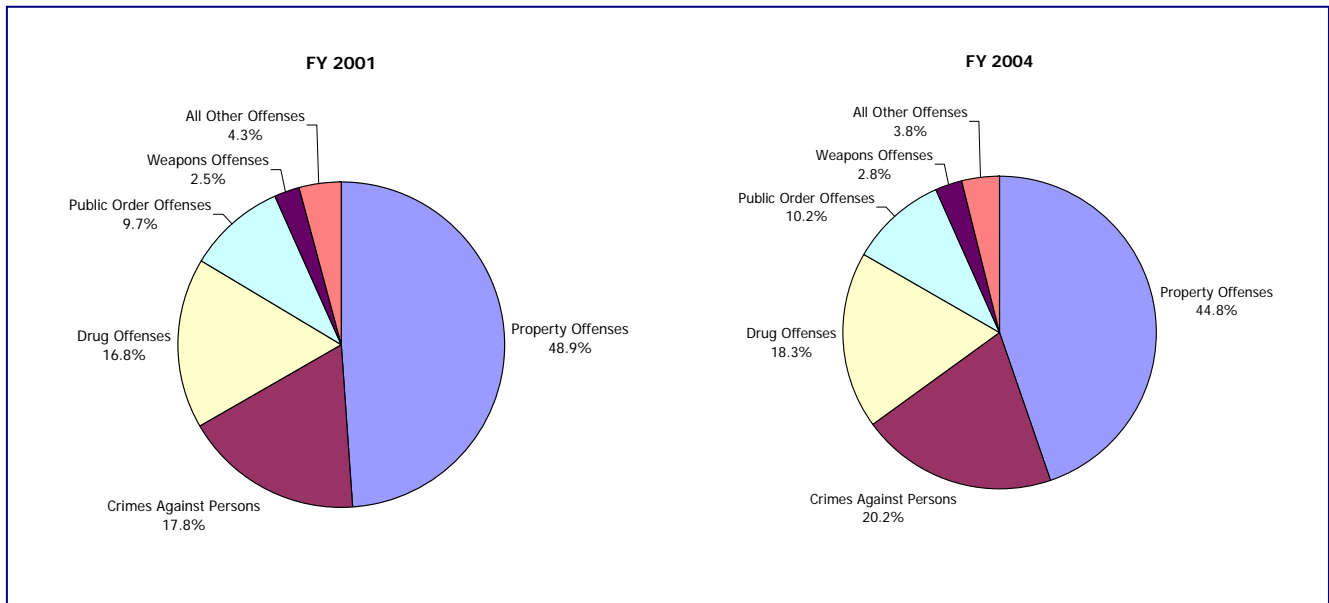
New Commitments in ADJC Custody by Most Serious Committing Offense

For FY2004, there were fewer commitments to ADJC in every offense category than FY2001. Commitments for property offenses, including burglary, theft, shoplifting, and criminal damage accounted for 44.8 percent of total offenses in FY2004. Crimes against persons, which includes homicide, assault, sexual assault, and kidnapping, increased from 17.8 percent of commitments in FY2001 to 20.2 percent in FY2004. Commitments for drug offenses rose from 16.8 percent in FY2001 to 18.3 percent in FY2004. Similarly, commitments for public order offenses showed an increase for the same time period, from 9.7 percent to 10.2 percent.

Table 43

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections New Commitments by Committing Offense FY2001 – FY2004				
COMMITTING OFFENSE	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
Property Offenses	437 (48.9%)	358 (43.5%)	316 (42.0%)	308 (44.8%)
Crimes Against Persons	159 (17.8%)	171 (20.8%)	154 (20.5%)	139 (20.2%)
Drug Offenses	150 (16.8%)	146 (17.7%)	129 (17.2%)	126 (18.3%)
Public Order Offenses	87 (9.7%)	81 (9.8%)	81 (10.8%)	70 (10.2%)
Weapons Offenses	22 (2.5%)	28 (3.4%)	30 (4.0%)	19 (2.8%)
All Other Offenses	38 (4.3%)	39 (4.7%)	42 (5.6%)	26 (3.8%)
TOTALS	893 (100%)	823 (100%)	752 (100%)	688 (100%)

Figure 26



Total Number of Juveniles in ADJC Custody

The number of juveniles in secure care has decreased steadily over the last five years from 964 at the end of FY2000 to 637 in FY2004.

Table 44

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections Total Number of Juveniles in ADJC Secure Care* 6/30/2000 – 6/30/2004					
POPULATION	As of 6/30/2000	As of 6/30/2001	As of 6/30/2002	As of 6/30/2003	As of 6/30/2004
Adobe Mountain School	453	410	371	348	311
Black Canyon School	124	97	77	61	72
Catalina Mountain School	153	122	141	118	118
Eagle Point School	234	193	123	109	136
Encanto	-	31	56	45	-
TOTALS	964	853	768	681	637

*Includes new commitments, re-commitments, parole revoked, and pending revocation juveniles.

The number of juveniles in ADJC custody on parole has continued to decline since FY2000, decreasing from 751 juveniles on parole at the end of FY2000 to 512 juveniles on parole at the end of FY2004.

Table 45

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections Total Number of Juveniles on Parole 6/30/2000 – 6/30/2004					
POPULATION	As of 6/30/2000	As of 6/30/2001	As of 6/30/2002	As of 6/30/2003	As of 6/30/2004
Home	480	407	405	358	349
PV Center	-	73	77	41	-
Abscond	148	103	103	143	108
Residential Treatment Center	123	138	115	111	55
TOTALS	751	721	700	653	512

*Includes new commitments, re-commitments, parole revoked, and pending revocation juveniles.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) houses adult offenders convicted of felonies in Arizona and sentenced to a period of state-level confinement. This includes a sub-population of approximately 300 adult felons convicted of driving under the influence who were sentenced to the Department (usually for four months) as a condition of probation. The ADC maintains segregated prison facilities for juveniles sentenced in adult court in Arizona. As of December 31, 2004, the total population of 32,570 offenders committed to the DOC was distributed among prison facilities as follows:

Table 46

LOCATION OF COMMITTED POPULATION December 31, 2004		
Facility	Population	Capacity
ASPC-Douglas	2,214	2,015
ASPC-Eyman	4,666	4,120
ASPC-Florence	3,848	3,266
ASPC-Lewis	4,184	4,150
ASPC-Perryville	2,592	2,796
ASPC-Phoenix	934	802
ASPC-Safford	1,762	1,453
ASPC-Tucson	3,909	3,784
ASPC-Winslow	1,828	1,626
ASPC-Yuma	2,271	1,850
Private Prisons	4,307	4,746
County Jail Transfers	55	
Total Committed Population	32,570	30,608
Designated Operating Capacity	30,608	
Bed Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,962)	

Source: Arizona Department of Corrections

*Arizona State Prison Complex

**No fixed capacity for pending transfer.

The following shows the gender and sentence type of inmates active on December 31, 2004:

Table 47

GENDER AND SENTENCE TYPE OF COMMITTED POPULATION DECEMBER 31, 2004			
SENTENCE TYPE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Death Sentence	103	2	105
Life Sentence	1,142	51	1,193
Term of Years	28,557	2,715	31,272
TOTAL	29,802	2,768	32,570

Source: Arizona Department of Corrections

PRISON POPULATION GROWTH TREND

The next section presents three figures that follow the growth in the Arizona prison population over the period from December 31, 1990 to December 31, 2004. Over this 14-year period, prison population increased from 14,313 to 32,570 or by 128.6 percent. Growth over this period averaged 1,304 per year or 109 committed adults per month.

Figure 27

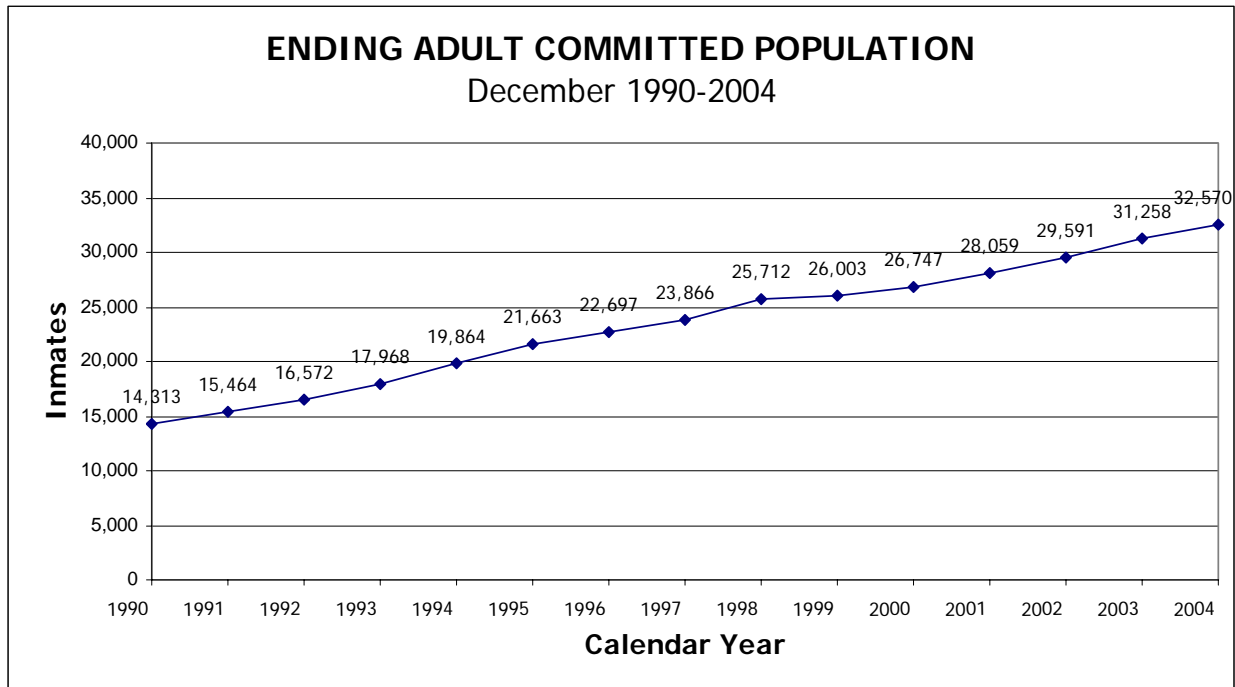


Figure 28

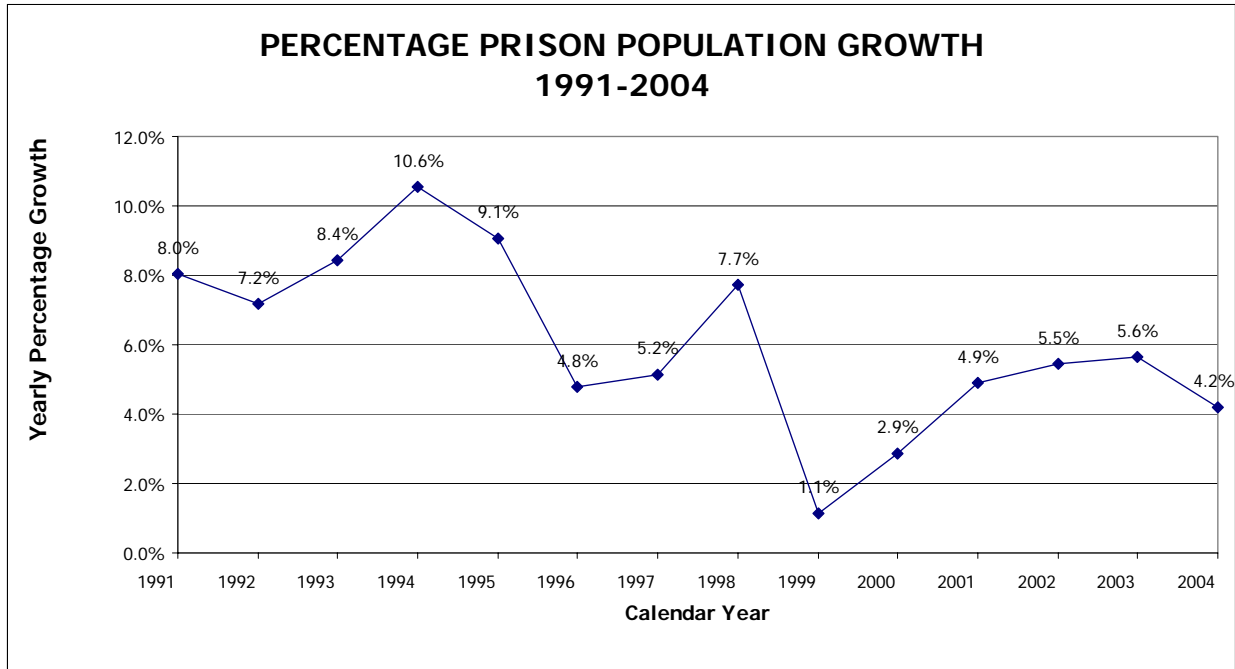
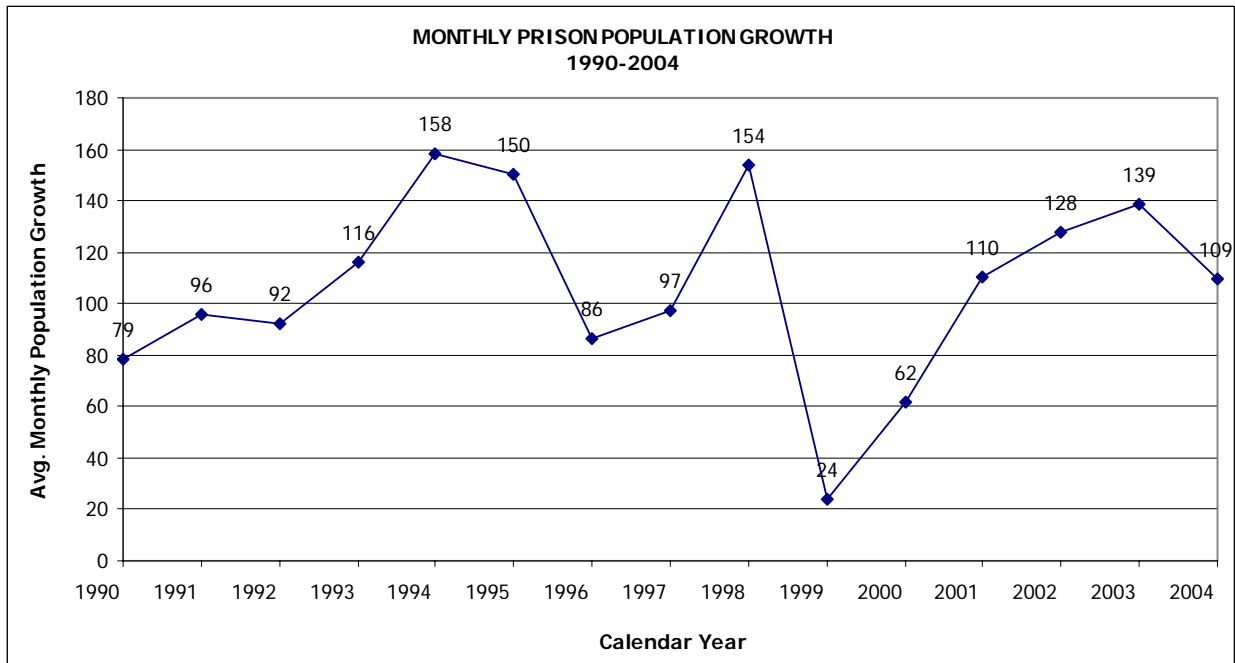


Figure 29



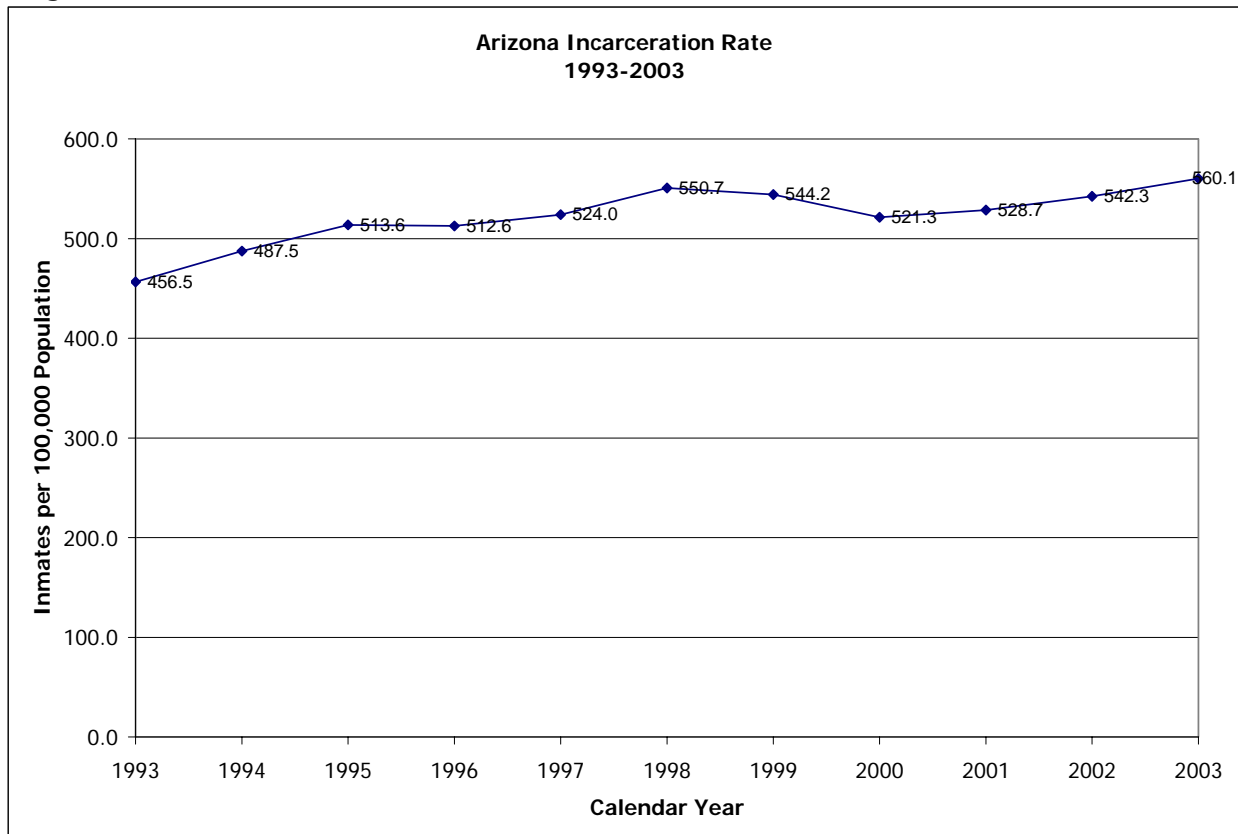
The highest growth occurred in 1994 (158 per month) and 1998 (154 per month), while the lowest growth occurred in 1999 (24 per month) and 2000 (62 per month). The lower levels of growth in 1999-2000 were shown to be associated with a backlog in

criminal case activity in Maricopa County. Over the five year period between 2000 and 2004, the committed population increased 76.3 percent. Factors believed to be associated with growth in the Arizona prison population over the period 1990-2004 include state general population growth, mandatory sentencing, an increased level of methamphetamine drug use, increased drug enforcement activity (the drug war), increased street gang activity in the state, a stiffening of penalties for driving under the influence, and harsher penalties for dangerous and repetitive offenders under Truth in Sentencing. Normally, you would expect a drop in crime to lead to a drop in the overall incarceration rates. However, the previously stated factors have had the opposite effect.

INCARCERATION RATE TREND

The figure "Arizona Incarceration Rate" shown below tracks the trend in the Arizona incarceration rate over the period 1993-2003. The incarceration rate is calculated as the number of inmates per 100,000 general population of the state, and is useful as it factors out the portion of prison population growth, which is due to growth in the state general population. The incarceration rate increased steadily from 456.5 in 1993 to 560.1 in 2003.

Figure 30

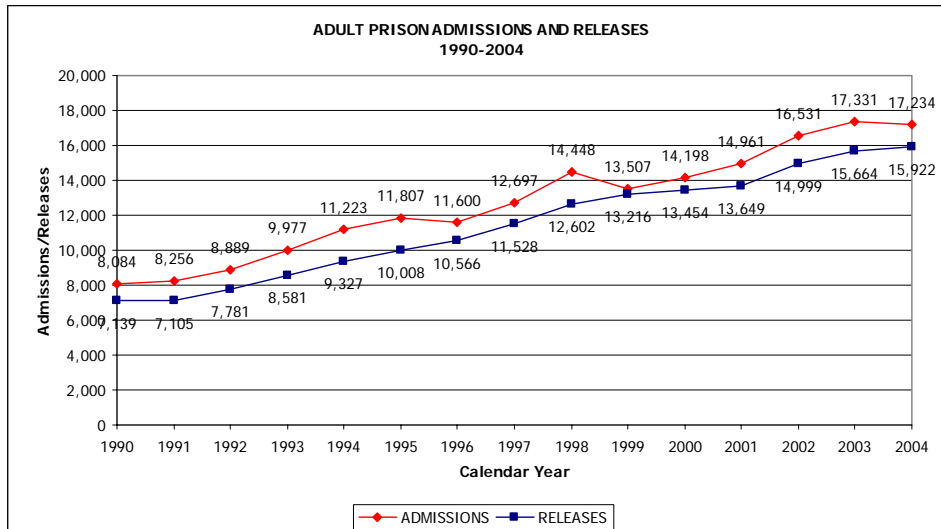


PRISON ADMISSIONS, RELEASES, AND TIME SERVED

The two major factors driving changes in prison population are the fluctuating levels of prison admissions and prison releases. When admissions rise, prison population tends to increase, while as releases rise, prison population tends to decrease. Although releases rise along with admissions, the release rate does not rise at the same rate as the rate of admissions, causing a net population increase. In any case, the growth in prison population during any given period equates to the excess of admissions over releases during the period. Admissions include commitments from the court in addition to returns to custody of released violators. Releases include both discretionary and non-discretionary releases. In recent years, following the implementation of Truth in

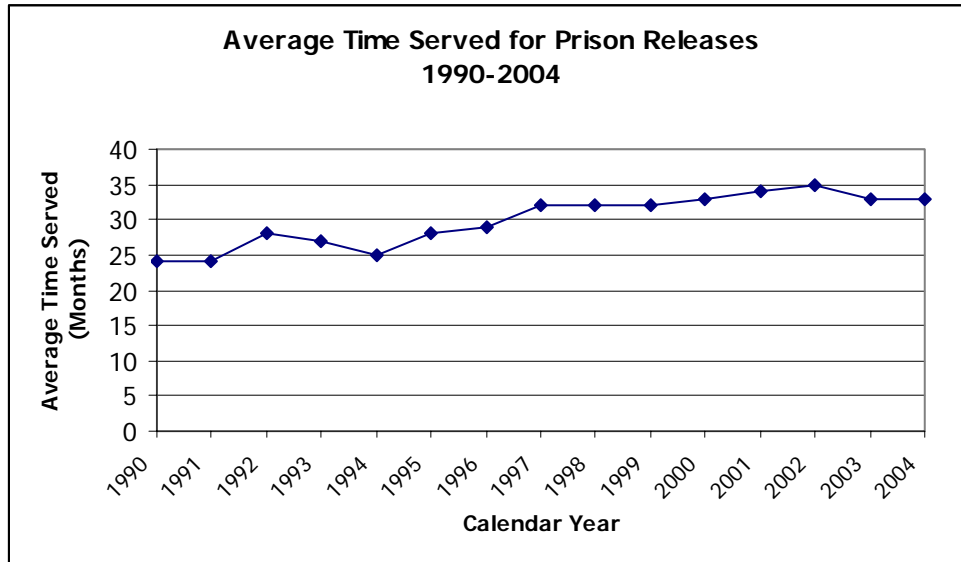
Sentencing in 1994, the vast majority of releases have been non-discretionary. The figure "Adult Prison Admissions and Releases" seen below, tracks the level of Arizona prison admissions and releases over the period 1990-2004. As shown, both admissions and releases have risen over the course of the decade. The exception is that admissions dropped significantly in 1999, because of the aforementioned lag in commitments from Maricopa County.

Figure 31



Another way to look at prison population growth is as a function of two factors, the level of admissions and average time served in prison. Independent of the trend in admissions, as time served decreases, releases tend to increase, causing a population decrease. On the other hand, as time served increases, releases tend to decrease, while population tends to increase. The figure "Average Time Served for Prison Releases" below, tracks average time served prior to release for inmates released over the period 1990-2004. As indicated, time served has gradually increased over the past 14 years, primarily because of harsher penalties for dangerous and repetitive offenders under Truth in Sentencing.

Figure 32



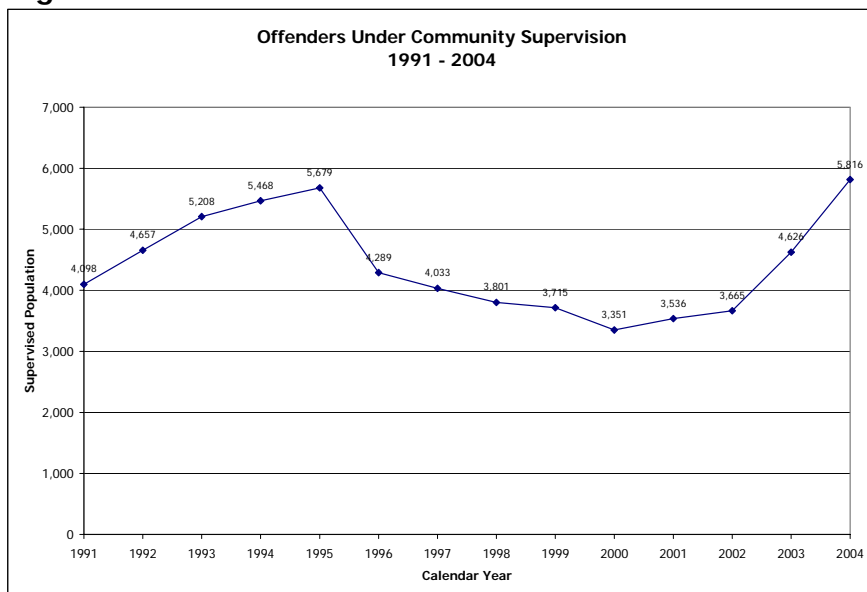
PRISON POPULATION FORECASTING

One of the responsibilities of the Research Unit of the Arizona Department of Corrections is to maintain a current viable inmate population forecast. This forecast forms the basis each year for the Department's appropriation request and for the 5-Year Bed Plan. The use of regression analysis assists in projecting future inmate population in various categories based on the currently observed variation in the longer-term population trend. This often involves estimates of the impact of new legislation and of new departmental policies that may affect population growth. These estimates are calculated from determinations of impact on admission levels and time served.

OFFENDERS UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

The figure "Offenders under Community Supervision" below, tracks the number of offenders under community supervision following release from ADC custody over the period 1991-2004. This does not include those released to probation supervision by county authorities. Shorter community supervision terms under Truth in Sentencing laws than under the former criminal code have led to a trend in offender population under community supervision that does not follow the trend in releases and admissions into prison. While more inmates are released into community supervision under Truth in Sentencing, the time spent under community supervision is shorter.

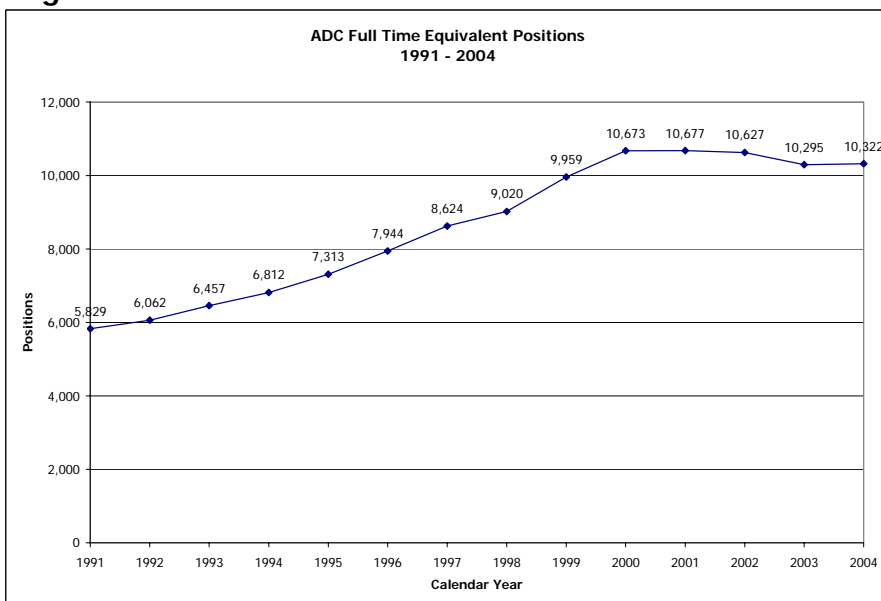
Figure 33



STAFFING AND EXPENDITURES

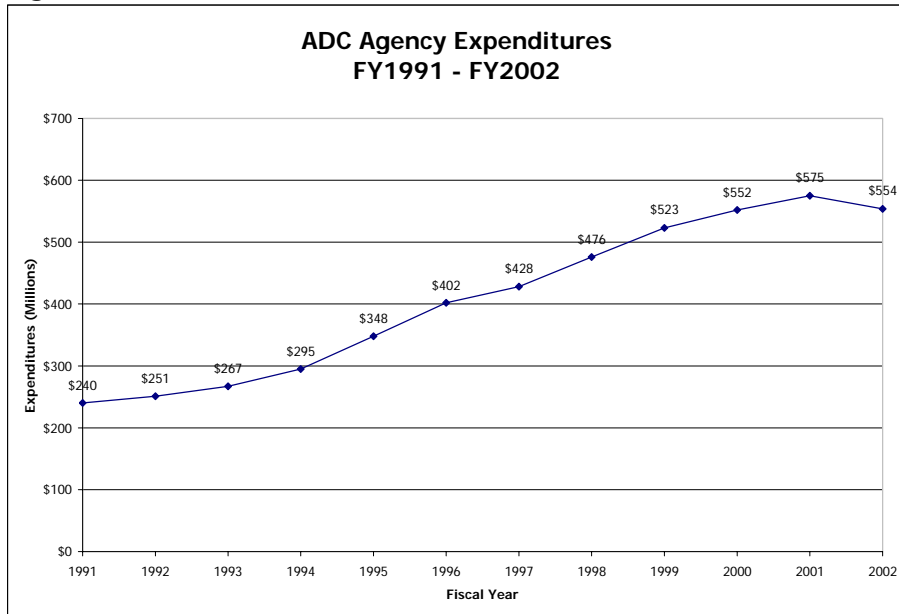
As the inmate population has continued to increase, so has the number of authorized full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in the Department of Corrections. The figure "ADC Full-Time Equivalent Positions" tracks FTE positions over the period 1991–2004. The figure shows an increase in positions following the increase in inmate population. While correctional employees have increased, the increase has not been at the same rate as the population increase causing a higher prisoner-to-employee ratio than in previous years.

Figure 34



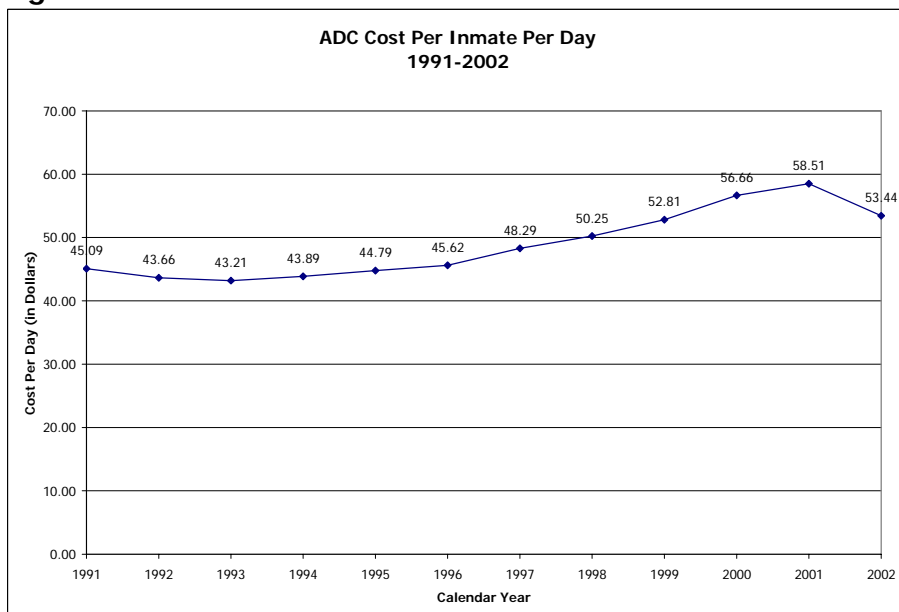
Due primarily to inflation, and as indicated in the figure below titled "ADC Agency Expenditures," total ADC expenditures have risen at a somewhat higher rate than authorized staff positions, from \$240 million in 1991 to \$554 million in FY2002, a 131 percent increase. Accordingly, as shown on the figure titled "ADC Cost per Inmate Day," the ADC inmate cost per day of incarceration has increased by 18.5 percent, from \$45.09 in Calendar Year 1991 to \$53.44 in 2002.

Figure 35



*Data for FY2003 and FY2004 not available at time of publication

Figure 36



*Data for FY2003 and FY2004 not available at time of publication

SPECIAL TOPICS

As with any other field, certain issues come to the forefront at times that warrant further analysis. This report seeks to provide an overview of crime trends, trends in criminal justice agencies, and current issues facing criminal justice agencies. Many issues affect how criminal justice agencies are able to function day to day. Other issues affect policies and programs that are needed to deal with specific trends facing criminal justice agencies. One such issue is gender. It was once assumed that in the juvenile justice system that because males were most frequently the ones in the system, and the crimes committed by males were more serious than those committed by females, males needed to be the primary focus of the juvenile justice system. While males continue to outnumber females in the criminal justice system, there has been a shift in recent years with females making up a larger percentage of the juvenile justice population, and often for more serious crimes than previously seen. This has a significant impact on how the juvenile justice system operates because females in the juvenile justice system often come from abusive situations, and often have far different rehabilitative needs than males.

As has been seen at the juvenile level, the percentage of females in the adult system has also been increasing. While comprising less than one-tenth of those incarcerated with the Department of Corrections, the crimes committed by females, along with the demographic make-up of the female population differs from the male population. Along with a rising female population comes issues relating to children of inmates, treatment needs and housing concerns.

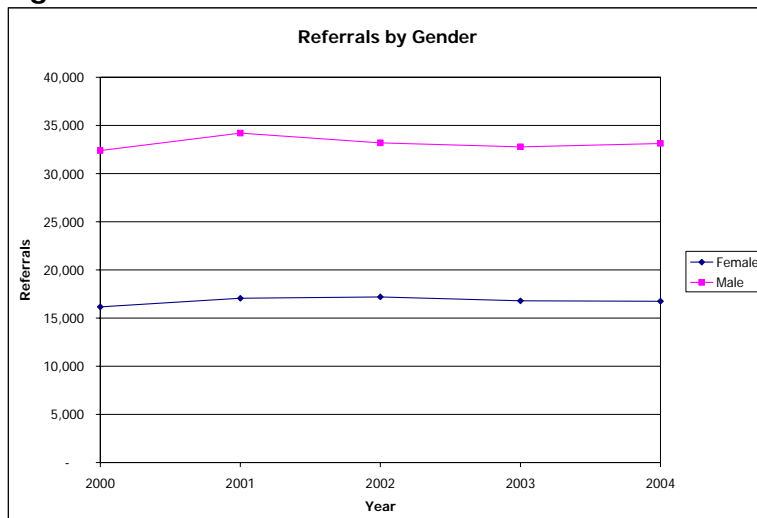
Other topics discussed in this section include the advancement of the Arizona Incident Based Reporting System (AIBRS) program and the continued funding of Fill the Gap case processing improvement efforts. While it is not feasible for this report to review all the issues facing the criminal justice community today, this report will focus on specific areas that have been requested.

Gender in the Juvenile Justice System

Approximately two-thirds of referrals into the criminal justice system are male and one-third are female. However, nearly three-fourths of youth in detention are males. At every stage of the juvenile justice system, males comprise a higher percentage than females. Differences in the types of crimes committed by each gender play a large role in this disparity.

Over the last decade, increased attention has been paid to females in the juvenile justice system. In Arizona, the proportions have held fairly constant, although female referrals are increasing at a faster rate than male referrals. Between FY2000 and FY2004, there was a 3.6 percent increase in females referred compared to a 2.3 percent increase in males referred.

Figure 37



Traditionally, juvenile males have been seen as committing more delinquent and serious offenses than their female counterparts. The male and female proportions in the Arizona juvenile justice system bear this out. As seen below, males make up an increasing percentage of the total number of juveniles as they move through the juvenile justice system.

Average Age

For the juveniles referred in FY2004, females entered the juvenile justice system for the first time when they were 14.1 years old, compared to 13.8 years old for males.

Table 48

Percentage of Each Gender at Stages in the Juvenile Justice System FY2004		
	Female	Male
Referral	33.6%	66.4%
Detention	25.5%	74.6%
Diversion	39.6%	60.4%
Petitioned	25.9%	74.2%
Dismissed	28.8%	71.2%
Penalty Only	27.1%	72.9%
Standard Probation	25.6%	74.4%
JIPS	16.6%	83.4%
ADJC	14.8%	85.2%
Direct-Filed	5.3%	94.7%
Transferred	8.6%	91.4%

Table 49

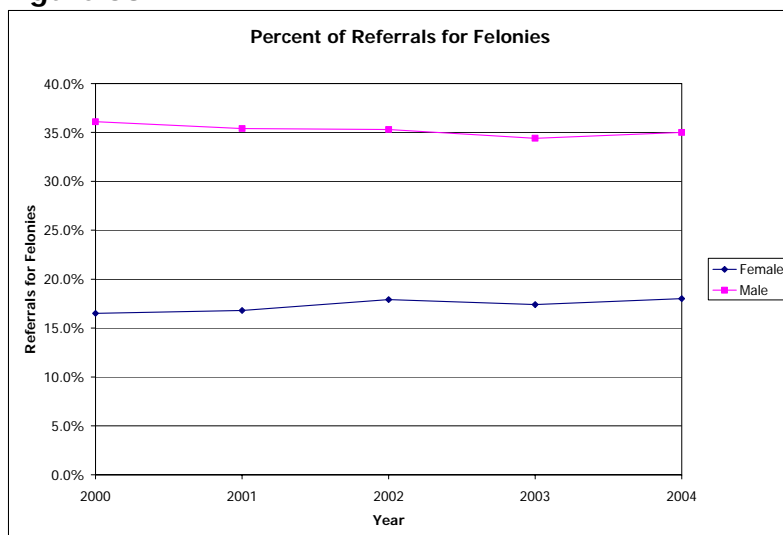
Average Age at First Referral FY2004		
	Age	#
Female	14.1	16,742
Male	13.8	33,136
TOTAL		49,878

Table 50

Severity of Most Serious Referral Offense: Percentage By Gender FY2004		
	Female	Male
Felonies Against Person	2.5%	6.2%
Felonies Against Property	5.8%	12.9%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	7.7%	9.6%
Misdemeanors Against Person	9.4%	8.3%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	7.4%	11.3%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	24.9%	27.4%
Misdemeanors Against Property	17.6%	11.5%
Status Offenses	24.2%	12.1%
Citations/Administrative	0.5%	0.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Misdemeanors make up the largest proportion of offenses for both males and females. Over the last five years however, felonies have consistently made up a greater percentage of the total referral offenses for males than for females. The proportion of females referred for felonies increased from 16.5 percent in FY2000 to 18.0 percent in FY2004. During the same time period, the proportion of male felony referrals dropped from 36.1 percent in FY2000 to 35.0 percent in FY2004. Figure 38 below depicts the percentage of referrals for felonies

Figure 38



Offense Severity and Type

Females and males differ in the distribution of their referral offenses. Three offense categories make up two-thirds of female referrals: public peace (24.9 percent); status (24.2 percent); and misdemeanors against property (17.6 percent). Apart from public peace offenses (27.4 percent), male referral offenses are more equally distributed across severity categories.

Table 51

Offense Type of Most Serious Referral Offense: Percentage By Gender		
	Female	Male
Felony		
2000	2,669 (16.5%)	11,690 (36.1%)
2001	2,865 (16.8%)	12,112 (35.4%)
2002	3,083 (17.9%)	11,709 (35.3%)
2003	2,923 (17.4%)	11,267 (34.4%)
2004	3,016 (18.0%)	11,585 (35.0%)
Misdemeanor		
2000	8,219 (50.8%)	14,620 (45.1%)
2001	8,457 (49.6%)	15,458 (45.2%)
2002	8,612 (50.1%)	14,969 (45.1%)
2003	8,699 (51.8%)	15,365 (46.9%)
2004	8,702 (52.0%)	15,369 (46.4%)

between FY2000 and FY2004 for males and females. While percentage of referrals for felonies for males has decreased slightly, female felony referrals increased slightly.

Gender in the Adult Prison Population

Over 90 percent of inmates in Arizona Department of Corrections facilities are male. While females only made up 8.4 percent of the committed population as of December 31, 2004, the percent of incarcerated females has been steadily climbing in recent years. Comparatively, in June 2001, only 7.4 percent of inmates were female. Tables 47 and 48 show demographic information regarding the female and male populations in the prisons, along with the types of crimes each gender commits. Each table shows the percentage of that gender as a whole in each category. Men are far more likely than women to have been incarcerated for crimes against persons with the percentage of men incarcerated for crimes against persons more than double the percentage of women. Women however, are more likely than men to be incarcerated for crimes against property, such as theft, forgery, fraud, burglary, arson, and criminal damage, as well as drug crimes.

Over half of incarcerated females are Caucasian (54.8 percent), 25.5 percent are Mexican American or Mexican Nationals, and 12.0 percent African American. The remaining female inmates are Native American (6.7 percent) and Asian/Other (1.0 percent). The race/ethnic breakdown of incarcerated males is somewhat similar to that of females, in that Caucasian is the highest category followed by Mexican American/Mexican Nationals. However, there is a lower percentage of Caucasians and a higher percentage of Mexican Nationals among incarcerated males.

Table 52

Females in ADC Facilities December 31, 2004	
Crime Type	
Against Persons	20.8%
Against Property	37.2%
Drug Offenses	29.9%
DUI	7.3%
Misc. Offenses	4.8%
Total	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	
African American	12.0%
Asian/Other	1.0%
Caucasian	54.8%
Mexican American	23.8%
Mexican National	1.7%
Native American	6.7%
Total	100.0%
Age	
0-24	13.0%
25-34	37.2%
35-44	34.9%
45-54	12.6%
55+	2.3%
Total	100.0%

Table 53

Males in ADC Facilities December 31, 2004	
Crime Type	
Against Persons	42.9%
Against Property	25.7%
Drug Offenses	16.8%
DUI	7.9%
Misc. Offenses	6.7%
Total	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity	
African American	13.2%
Asian/Other	1.6%
Caucasian	42.6%
Mexican American	25.3%
Mexican National	12.5%
Native American	4.7%
Total	100.0%
Age	
0-24	18.5%
25-34	34.6%
35-44	27.7%
45-54	14.2%
55+	5.1%
Total	100.0%

The following table shows the number of inmates in the ADC system from each county as of December 31st in 2002-2004. The male/female breakdowns are given as percentages of total inmates from each county. In 2004, of the total number of incarcerated adults in Arizona, 8.4 percent were female and 91.6 percent were male. Greenlee County had the highest female-to-male ratio and Coconino had the lowest.

Table 54

Arizona Department of Corrections Inmates by Gender 2002 – 2004						
County	2002		2003		2004	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Apache	9.3%	90.7%	4.8%	95.2%	7.6%	92.4%
Cochise	10.9%	89.1%	9.5%	90.5%	9.1%	90.9%
Coconino	5.1%	94.9%	5.6%	94.4%	5.5%	94.5%
Gila	6.6%	93.4%	7.4%	92.6%	7.3%	92.7%
Graham	7.4%	92.6%	5.5%	94.5%	6.8%	93.2%
Greenlee	10.6%	89.4%	16.7%	83.3%	11.8%	88.2%
La Paz	9.7%	90.3%	8.3%	91.7%	8.1%	91.9%
Maricopa	8.5%	91.5%	8.9%	91.1%	8.8%	91.2%
Mohave	11.3%	88.7%	10.4%	89.6%	10.4%	89.6%
Navajo	7.7%	92.3%	8.2%	91.8%	8.1%	91.9%
Pima	5.6%	94.4%	5.5%	94.5%	6.6%	93.4%
Pinal	7.1%	92.9%	6.9%	93.1%	8.2%	91.8%
Santa Cruz	6.7%	93.3%	7.7%	92.3%	6.2%	93.8%
Yavapai	7.2%	92.8%	6.2%	93.8%	10.5%	89.5%
Yuma	8.3%	91.7%	9.4%	90.6%	7.3%	92.7%
Other	8.4%	91.6%	7.6%	92.4%	5.9%	95.4%
Total	8.2%	91.8%	8.5%	91.5%	8.4%	91.6%

While 8.4 percent of the inmate population as of December 31, 2004 was female, only 4.3 percent of those incarcerated for crimes against persons were female. However, 11.8 percent of those incarcerated for crimes against property and 14.0 percent of those incarcerated for drug offenses were female. Drug offenses can involve either drug sales or possession.

Table 55

Arizona Department of Corrections Inmates by Gender 2002 – 2004						
	2002		2003		2004	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Crime Against Persons	4.2%	95.8%	4.3%	95.7%	4.3%	95.7%
Crimes Against Property	11.4%	88.6%	11.7%	88.3%	11.8%	88.2%
Drug Offenses	15.0%	85.0%	14.8%	85.2%	14.0%	86.0%
DUI	7.0%	93.0%	7.6%	92.4%	7.8%	92.2%
Misc. Offenses	5.3%	94.7%	6.4%	93.6%	6.2%	93.8%
Total	8.2%	91.8%	8.5%	91.5%	8.4%	91.6%

AIBRS/NIBRS

The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is a national crime reporting system that will provide more comprehensive information than the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program currently in use by law enforcement for collecting and reporting crime data to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI). The FBI began to redesign the reporting structure in order to enhance the usefulness of the information collected. The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is designed to collect more detailed information regarding the offense, offender, victim, property, and arrest data. The number of state certified programs reporting NIBRS data has increased to 18, as states convert reporting systems to comply with NIBRS reporting. Most agencies continue UCR reporting while transitioning to the NIBRS format (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/press/nibrsrs.htm).

The most significant difference between NIBRS and the traditional UCR summary system is the degree of detail in reporting. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) collects and reports information on only the eight Part I Crimes, known as the Crime Index. The new NIBRS reporting format includes 22 crime categories covering 46 offense types. These offense types are categorized as Group A and include victim, offender, arrestee and circumstance data for each criminal incident. Only arrest data are reported on Group B offenses. Uniform Crime Reports capture only limited offense and arrest information and general characteristics of persons arrested for the most serious crime committed during an offense. While UCR does permit limited analysis, once fully implemented, NIBRS will enhance the ability of researchers to evaluate and compare data submitted by various agencies and states.

The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) has implemented the Arizona Incident Based Reporting System (AIBRS) repository. This repository is designed to collect data on each crime occurrence as well as each incident and

Table 56

UCR and NIBRS Comparison	
UCR PART I and NIBRS GROUP A Offenses	
UCR	NIBRS
Offense Related Data (most serious counted)	Incident Related Data (all crimes counted)
PART I	GROUP A
Homicide	Arson
Forcible Rape	Assault Offenses
Robbery	Bribery
Aggravated Assault	Burglary
Burglary	Counterfeiting/Forgery
Larceny-Theft	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism
Motor Vehicle Theft	Drug/Narcotic Offenses
Arson	Embezzlement
	Extortion/Blackmail
	Fraud Offenses
	Gambling Offenses
	Homicide Offenses
	Kidnapping/Extortion
	Larceny-Theft Offenses
	Motor Vehicle Theft
	Pornography/Obscene Material
	Prostitution Offenses
	Robbery
	Sex Offenses, Forcible
	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible
	Stolen Property Offenses
	Weapons Law Violations

arrest within that occurrence and will allow the state to report information to the FBI for NIBRS. The new repository will allow for better analysis of crime data. Information from the AIBRS repository is forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and added to the National Incident Based Reporting System Database.

The expanded data reporting format that is currently being implemented on a state and national level will permit criminal justice and law enforcement professionals to better identify and study trends in different types of crime. This gives law enforcement greater ability to identify when, where, and how crime is taking place, as well as identifying victim characteristics. Complete and accurate information equips law enforcement with a valuable tool in combating crime. Better information also provides agency administrators with a base point to acquire and allocate resources. The AIBRS/NIBRS reporting systems allow for recognizing common denominator links which better enable multiple agencies to work together on issues in common, providing the groundwork for developing solutions and proactive strategies. In addition, the more inclusive data may aid lawmakers in developing policy-relevant legislation.

As a public service, law enforcement holds accountability to its commissioner, administrator or chief, as well as its citizenry. Because incident based formats include more specific crime characteristics, it permits more crime-specific information reported to the public. The inclusion of misdemeanor and additional crime types as well as characteristics of offenses may be of particular interest to neighborhood watch leaders, homeowner associations, and the public. The expanded reporting provides citizens with an opportunity to view a snapshot of criminal activity in areas, neighborhoods, and communities (www.fbi.gov/hq/cjisd/nibrfaq.pdf).

Fill the Gap

In 1999, Arizona Senate Bill 1013 was passed to provide funding for prosecutors, public defenders, courts and the Attorney General's Office to enhance criminal case processing by creating three new funds within the State Aid Fund allocation. The Fill the Gap bill established a composite formula for the distribution of monies from each fund to each county based on a three year average of felony case filings in each of Arizona's fifteen Superior Court branches. The long term goal is to reduce their case processing times, as mandated by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Appropriations for Fill the Gap funds are specifically designated in Arizona Revised Statute §41-2421. Three entities are funded by Fill the Gap: courts (57.37 percent), county attorneys (21.61 percent), indigent defense (20.53 percent), and the department of law for the processing of criminal cases (0.49 percent). Additional funds for Fill the Gap come from a portion of monies collected by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals for the payment of filing fees, clerk fees, diversion fees, fines, penalties, surcharges, sanctions and forfeitures.

Fill the Gap funding for county attorneys and public defenders increased each year from FY2000 to FY2002. After that time, Maricopa and Pima counties were excluded from legislative appropriations, decreasing the overall funds available. Both counties continue to receive revenue from fines.

Table 57

Fill the Gap Funding FY2000 – FY2004					
	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
County Attorney	\$675,659	\$1,228,575	\$1,313,141	\$850,500	\$864,227
Public Defender	\$641,776	\$1,166,995	\$1,247,182	\$807,600	\$820,900

Source: *Fill the Gap*, 2000 and 2004 reports, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Arizona Revised Statute §41-2409 mandates that the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) is responsible for administering funds to the county attorney and public defender offices in each county, and monitoring their progress toward reducing case processing times. Arizona Revised Statute §12-102.02 mandates that the Arizona Supreme Court administer and report on the court portion of the fund. Both entities are required to create a report each year on the progress made using Fill the Gap funds; however, there are no funds appropriated for the administration, monitoring or reporting on Fill the Gap. While these three funds are all mandated to be used to improve case processing, the two reports and data collection strategies regarding these funds are not coordinated. Results presented in the two annual Fill the Gap reports are not directly comparable as each agency uses differing standards and definitions.

These funds are expended differently by each funded agency, according to each agency's case processing needs. The majority of county attorney's offices and public

defender's offices use these funds to hire additional personnel in an effort to increase productivity and reduce staff workloads. Since the implementation of the fund, several agencies have used appropriated funds for case management systems that increase tracking ability and reduce redundancies in workload. While agencies have made strides in providing workload data, variations in case management systems, definitions and other difficulties have precluded meaningful data collection for analysis purposes. All agencies are either currently reporting case processing data, or have a plan in place to be able to produce this data in the near future. Agencies continue to rely on Fill the Gap funding to maintain improvements already made and to reduce case processing times even further.

The importance of Fill the Gap funds have increased as a result of recent Supreme Court rulings that have affected case processing times. Agencies were asked to report on the impact of the *Ring v. Arizona*, *Blakely v. Washington*, and *Apprendi v. New Jersey Supreme Court* cases. Most agencies funded by Fill the Gap reported that the Supreme Court decisions demanded more resources to address new trial phases, remanded cases, and in some cases, new trials or sentencing hearings.

Recommendations for future management and reporting of Fill the Gap funds include coordinating efforts between the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and the Arizona Supreme Court, developing a standardized methodology and definitions for the reporting of case aging information, obtaining a plan of action from those agencies not able to report case aging data, and obtaining funds for conducting research on the effectiveness of Fill the Gap funds. By standardizing reporting methods and definitions, more in-depth analysis of the effectiveness of Fill the Gap funding will be possible. This will allow effective methods to be highlighted for possible replication in order to improve case processing times statewide. Further analysis will also provide policymakers with the data they need in order to determine future funding levels, as well as how Fill the Gap funds should be used. More information regarding the expenditure of current Fill the Gap funding, as well as the purpose and history of Fill the Gap funding can be found in the 2004 annual Fill the Gap reports written by the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts (<http://www.supreme.state.az.us/ftg/pdf/FTG2003-04.pdf>) and the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (http://azcjc.gov/pubs/home/Fill_the_Gap_03072005final.pdf).

FINDINGS

Population

Arizona's population grew more than three times faster than the rest of the nation from 1993 to 2003, growing at a rate of 41.8 percent, compared to a 12.8 percent growth in the national population.

Between 2000 and 2004, Arizona was the second fastest growing state, behind Nevada.

Victimization

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey conducted in 2003, less than 50 percent of all violent crime is reported to police.

In 2003, males were less likely (45.9 percent) than females (53.3 percent) to report victimization.

Uniform Crime Reports

Uniform Crime Report submissions from individual agencies in Arizona increased over the ten-year period between 1994 and 2003.

- In 1994, 89.7 percent of monthly uniform crime reports were received from agencies, compared to 91.8 percent in 2003.
- In 1994, 76.0 percent of agencies submitted all 12 monthly reports compared to 91.8 percent in 2003.
- In 2001, the highest participation year between 1994 and 2003, 94.9 percent of monthly submissions were received. In 2003, 91.8 percent were received.

Part I Crime

The total Part I Reported Crime Rate decreased 24.9 percent in the United States and 17.3 percent in Arizona from 1993 to 2003.

The United States and Arizona had decreases in all Part I Reported Crime Rates between 1993 and 2003, with the exception of the Motor Vehicle Theft rate which increased in Arizona.

Individual Index Crime Increased/Decreased between 1993 and 2003 as follows:

- Murder – United States, decreased 40.0 percent; Arizona, decreased 8.1 percent.
- Forcible Rape – United States, decreased 21.9 percent; Arizona, decreased 11.9 percent.

- Robbery – United States, decreased 44.5 percent; Arizona, decreased 16.2 percent.
- Aggravated Assault – United States, decreased 33.0 percent; Arizona, decreased 33.7 percent.
- Burglary – United States, decreased 32.7 percent; Arizona, decreased 28.3 percent.
- Larceny-Theft – United States, decreased 20.4 percent; Arizona, decreased 18.8 percent.
- Motor Vehicle Theft – United States, decreased 28.5 percent; Arizona, increased 18.2 percent.

When compared to the rest of the states, Arizona ranked highest in overall Crime Index and Property Crime in 2003, and was 13th in Violent Crime.

Between 1994 and 2003, violent crimes in Arizona involved the use of a firearm at a higher rate than nationally.

- In 1994, 65.2 percent of murders nationally and 72.8 percent of murders in Arizona involved the use of a firearm. In 2003, 66.0 percent of murders nationally and 70.7 percent of murders in Arizona involved the use of a firearm.
- A lower percentage of robberies in Arizona in 1994 (40.2 percent) involved a firearm than nationally (41.6 percent). In 2003, a higher percentage of robberies in Arizona (48.3 percent) involved the use of a firearm than nationally (41.8 percent).
- The percentage of aggravated assaults in Arizona that involved the use of a firearm decreased from 35.7 percent in 1994 to 27.0 percent in 2003. However, this remained higher than the national rate of 24.0 percent in 1994 and 19.1 percent in 2003.

Courts

In fiscal year 2004, 1,170 cases were filed with the Arizona Supreme Court, 3,457 cases were filed with the Court of Appeals, and 204,681 cases were filed with the Superior courts.

Of the 204,681 cases filed in Superior Court in fiscal year 2004, 56,078 of those were criminal case filings. There was an 81.8 percent increase in criminal case filings between fiscal year 1994 and fiscal year 2004.

At the local level, there were 848,721 case filings in justice courts in fiscal year 2004, and 1,439,452 case filings in municipal case filings.

Adult Probation

Between 1999 and 2004, 34,220 to 37,388 probationers were receiving standard probation services. During that same time period, 2,399 to 3,401 probationers were receiving intensive probation services. A total of 55,452 to 66,642 probationers were under Arizona probation supervision at any given time between 1999 and 2004. The total probation population increased 20.2 percent between 1999 and 2004.

In fiscal year 2004, 62,448 individuals were on adult probation in Arizona. Of those individuals, 35,709 were active and received standard probation services, and 2,923 received intensive probation services.

During fiscal year 2004, 1,428,705 hours of community service were performed by probationers and \$12,334,788 in restitution to victims was collected.

Juvenile Justice System

Between fiscal year 1996 and 2004 juveniles referred decreased from 50,820 referrals in fiscal year 1996 to 49,878 in fiscal year 2004, a decrease of 1.9 percent. This decrease was despite an increase in the overall juvenile population in Arizona.

64.7 percent of juveniles referred in fiscal year 2004 were between the ages of 15 and 17.

While there was a 4.3 percent decrease in male referrals between fiscal year 1996 and 2004, there was a 3.3 percent increase in female referrals during the same time period.

The number of juveniles in secure care decreased from 964 in June 2000 to 637 in June 2004.

Hispanic juveniles (excluding Mexican Nationals), accounted for 46.1 percent of new commitments to the Department of Juvenile Corrections in FY2004. This is an increase of 3.5 percentage points since FY2000.

Two-thirds of new commitments to the Department of Juvenile Corrections in FY2004 were 16 or 17 years old.

Arizona Department of Corrections

As of December 31, 2004, the total population committed to the Arizona Department of Corrections was 32,570, which is 1,962 higher than the designated bed capacity for the facilities of 30,608.

Between 1990 and December 2004, the adult committed population in the Department of Corrections increased 127.6 percent rising from 14,313 to 32,570.

Over 90 percent of inmates in the Department of Corrections are male, while 8.4 percent are female.

Males are most frequently incarcerated for crimes against persons, while females are most frequently incarcerated for crimes against property.

Gender

In FY2004, 33.6 percent of all juveniles referred were female, an increase of almost 2 percentage points since 1996.

In FY2004, 14.8 percent of juveniles committed to the Department of Juvenile Corrections were female. This was an increase of more than three percentage points since FY2001.

In FY2004, 35.0 percent of juvenile males referred were referred for felonies, while 18.0 percent of females were referred for felonies.

While over 90 percent of inmates in the Department of Corrections are male, the percentage of females increased from 7.4 percent of the total inmate population in June 2001 to 8.4 percent in June 2004.

CONCLUSION

The three primary objectives of this report are first to provide an overview of crime trends in Arizona, second to provide the Governor, criminal justice stakeholders, and the citizens of Arizona with a review of the criminal justice system, and third to provide an overview of selected topics within the criminal justice system. A collaborative partnership was formed among various criminal justice agencies, with the end product being this report. Key stakeholders throughout the criminal justice system compiled information relating to the trends in their agency, and each stakeholder had an opportunity to review the completed document. The Statistical Analysis Center of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission took the sections provided by each agency to create the final report. Interpretation is invited with the expectation that the data and information presented will elicit questions and discussion.

There were two main indicators used in this document for comparison of crime. One indicator is the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NCVS is the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization. The second and most common indicator of crime is the Uniform Crime Report data. These data are reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

Both the National Crime Victimization Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports showed a national decline in the rate of crimes per 100,000 residents between 1993 and 2003. Arizona followed the national trend of lower crime rates during that time period. From 1993 to 2003, the Part I reported crime rate per 100,000 residents in Arizona decreased 17.3 percent, compared to 24.9 percent nationwide. Nationally, the crime rate decreased in every Part I category, a trend that was also seen in Arizona, with the exception of motor vehicle theft, which increased.

In 2003, Arizona had the highest total Part I crime rate in the nation. Similar to the national level, approximately 90 percent of Part I crimes reported in the state are property crimes. For this reason, even though Arizona ranks 13th in violent crime, the number one ranking in property crime drives Arizona to have the highest overall crime rate.

Overall, nearly 2.5 million cases were filed in all Arizona courts in FY2004. Criminal cases filed by prosecutors from fiscal year 1994 to 2004 in Superior Court have increased each year with the exception of 1999. In fiscal year 2004, 62,448 individuals were on adult probation in Arizona. Of those individuals, 35,709 were active and received standard probation services, and 2,923 received intensive probation services.

In the juvenile justice system, 64.7 percent of all juveniles referred into the system are between the ages of 15 and 17. Despite an increase in the overall juvenile population, both juvenile referrals, and the number of juveniles in the Department of Juvenile

Corrections decreased between fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2004. During the same time period, the number of adult inmates increased. Though the cause for the decrease in juvenile referrals is unknown, it is uncharacteristic that while adult reported crime and arrests increased when the population increased, juvenile referrals decreased.

Over the period from 1990 to 2004, the Arizona prison population increased from 14,313 to 32,750. The 2004 prison population was approximately 2,000 inmates more than the prisons are rated to hold. Factors believed to contribute to this growth include state general population growth, mandatory sentencing, an increased level of methamphetamine drug use, increased drug enforcement activity (the drug war), increased street gang activity in the state, a stiffening of penalties for driving under the influence, and harsher penalties for dangerous and repetitive offenders under Truth in Sentencing. Normally one would expect a decline in crime to lead to a decrease in the overall incarceration rates. However, the population growth, combined with other factors, has caused a higher level of incarceration.

As reflected in this *2005 Arizona Crime Trends* document, crime rates have decreased, while workloads of each of the criminal justice system components have grown dramatically, largely due to population growth. Over the past 10 years, criminal filings submitted by prosecution and processed through the court system have increased noticeably. Additionally, the number of adults placed on probation has risen during the past five years. Finally, the population at the Department of Corrections has risen considerably during this time period. Several issues, including a rising state population, Truth in Sentencing laws, and laws requiring prison time for DUI offenders, have contributed to this increase.

In view of this continuing increase in the prison population and the accompanying increases in costs per inmate and agency expenditures, additional research on recidivism rates for violent and non-violent offenders should be conducted. The current sentencing structure in relation to individual statutes could then be evaluated based on risk and recidivism information for offenders of various crime types. Based upon the findings of this research, effective policies could be implemented with an appropriate balance between lowering administrative costs while assuring community safety.

Given the increased workloads and demands placed upon the criminal justice system, expectations for increased access to critical data for policy decisions has never been more important. Uniform Crime Report data has been instrumental in allowing the criminal justice system to track trends and increase data-driven decision making. However, it is limited in the amount of information collected. Reporting in this system has decreased slightly in the past two years, with some smaller agencies not reporting every month. The Arizona Incident Based Reporting System is currently being implemented alongside of UCR in order to collect more detailed information. The expansion of AIBRS will provide more detailed information for comparison and analysis purposes.

Agencies throughout the criminal justice system are being tasked with demonstrating effectiveness, or losing state and federal funding. An increased emphasis on developing strategies for building data infrastructure within the criminal justice system is imperative. This infrastructure should provide for increased analysis across agencies within the criminal justice system and allow for more in depth analysis including geographic information systems. This detailed information will allow policymakers at all levels of government to use more complete information for decision making.

The *2005 Arizona Crime Trends* is a collaborative project with agencies within the criminal justice system working together to provide an overview of crime in Arizona. Each agency provided information regarding their role and in several instances, their perspective of the criminal justice system. Decision makers in Arizona are encouraged to utilize this publication in developing strategies to assist criminal justice agencies in meeting the future needs and demands placed upon them.

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APPENDIX A

UCR Agency Submissions in Arizona 1994 - 2003										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agencies	100	100	100	100	102	102	102	102	102	103
Total Months Reported	1,076	1,055	1,013	1,047	1,100	1,149	1,149	1,162	1,089	1,124
Total Months Possible	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224
Percent Months Returned	89.7%	87.9%	84.4%	87.3%	89.9%	93.9%	93.9%	94.9%	89.0%	91.8%
Full reports	76	74	68	66	70	89	87	91	80	84
Percent Full Reports	76.0%	74.0%	68.0%	66.0%	68.6%	87.3%	85.3%	89.2%	78.4%	81.6%
No Reports	11	10	13	8	8	5	4	3	7	6
Percent No Reports	11.0%	10.0%	13.0%	8.0%	7.8%	4.9%	3.9%	2.9%	6.9%	5.8%
Partial Reports	13	16	19	26	24	8	11	8	15	13
Percent Partial Reports	13.0%	16.0%	19.0%	26.0%	23.5%	7.8%	10.8%	7.8%	14.7%	12.6%