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CRIME IN ARIZONA



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CRIME IN ARIZONA 1982

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING UNIT
ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



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FOREWORD

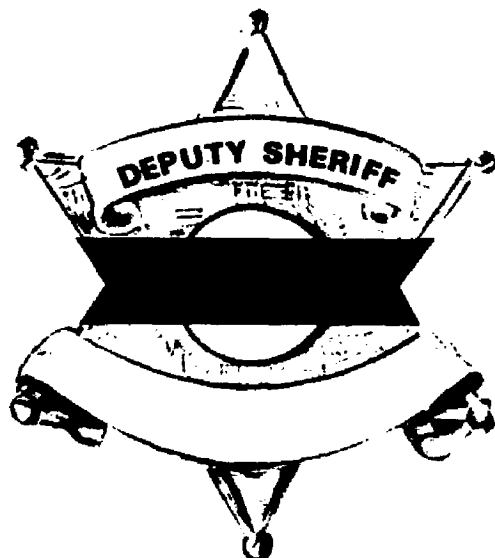
The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports (August, 1982) that Arizona has the fourth highest total crime rate in the Nation, that we are in the top ten percent in terms of property crime, and that our violent crime rate places us in the top one-third. Even though there have been slight decreases in Arizona's reported crime, our perpetually high level translates to a continuing need for dedicated law enforcement.

I am proud to present the seventh annual Crime in Arizona as an aid to the State's law enforcement community. This report presents vital data on criminal activity in our state. It has been modified this year to include new analyses which will further our understanding of crime. Perhaps more important is the fact that the report is available earlier this year, so we can inform legislators and public officials of crime trends in time for them to take action.

Those of us in law enforcement realize that the Uniform Crime Reporting System is a national voluntary effort to collect and disseminate information on crime. To this end, local police departments and sheriff's offices incur the preponderance of costs associated with this program, and this publication would not be possible without their efforts. Recognizing that we are all faced with personnel shortages, I wish to personally thank those who continue to commit resources to contribute to this worthwhile effort.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ralph T. Milstead".

Ralph T. Milstead, Colonel
Director



IN MEMORIAM

TO THOSE OFFICERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES
IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY

Phoenix Police Department

Ignacio Conchos July 1, 1982

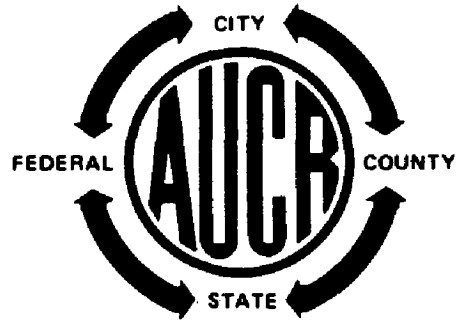
John Davis August 6, 1982

Coconino County Sheriff's Office

John Jamison Sept. 6, 1982
Reserve Officer

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**The Arizona Uniform
Crime Reporting System**



The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) was established in 1927 to initiate a national program for collecting crime information. In 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received a Congressional mandate to collect and disseminate national crime information and assumed responsibility for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The IACP has been joined by the National Sheriff's Association, and together they serve the UCR in an advisory capacity. The Department of Public Safety first began receiving voluntary crime information from Arizona law enforcement agencies in January of 1975. Agencies submitted their crime data directly to the FBI prior to this date. The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) has been analyzing UCR data since 1975 and it was formally given the responsibility of producing this publication in 1982.

The purpose of this report is to identify and describe the nature of reported crime in Arizona. It is designed to meet the needs of four different audiences. First, the citizens of Arizona need accurate, understandable information on crime; a social problem consistently revealed by national surveys to generate significant public concern. Second, law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals need data on the extent of reported crime to better deploy manpower, and to aid in their fiscal planning. Third, legislators require current, detailed crime data in order to formulate effective, relevant legislation. Finally, university researchers and agency planners also require crime data to conduct research into the causes and consequences of crime.

Uniform Crime Reports were submitted by 88 out of 93 of the eligible Arizona law enforcement agencies in 1982.¹ Each agency compiled monthly reports and then submitted the data to DPS. The Arizona UCR guide and FBI handbooks were supplied to all contributors to aid in their data collection and reporting

efforts. These manuals outline reporting procedures in detail, and are complete with examples and illustrations. DPS personnel provided instruction and clarification upon request. Each agency was also supplied with twelve sets of monthly report forms, which were used by the agencies to submit their data.

The UCR program divides crimes into two major classifications: Part I and Part II offenses. The first four Part I offenses are considered violent crimes, while the latter four are property crimes. Part I crimes are ranked from one to eight according to their relative seriousness.

PART I OFFENSES

1. Criminal Homicide
2. Forcible Rape
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated Assault
5. Burglary
6. Larceny-Theft
7. Motor Vehicle Theft
8. Arson

PART II OFFENSES

9. Simple Assaults
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting
11. Fraud
12. Embezzlement
13. Buying, Receiving or Possessing Stolen Property
14. Vandalism
15. Carrying or Possessing Stolen Property
16. Prostitution
17. Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)
18. Narcotic Drug Violations
19. Gambling
20. Offenses Against Family and Children
21. Driving Under the Influence (DWI)
22. Liquor Violations
23. Drunkenness²
24. Disorderly Conduct
25. Vagrancy
26. All Other Non-Traffic Offenses
27. Suspicion²
28. Juvenile Curfew and Loitering Law Violations
29. Juvenile Runaways

All UCR offenses are classified on the basis of law enforcement officer investigation. Offense classifications are not based on the findings of a court, coroner, jury or decision of a prosecutor. Moreover, these UCR classifications are not always identical to the criminal offense definitions contained in the Arizona criminal code.

Offense and arrest data are collected and tabulated for all Part I crimes and simple assault. Only arrests are counted for Part II offenses. The method of counting varies with the type of crime committed, and the number of offenders does not necessarily determine the number of offenses. For murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, aggravated and simple assault, one offense is counted for each victim regardless of the number of offenders. For robbery and larceny-theft, one offense is counted for each distinct operation which is separate in time and place. The number of victims in any one operation does not necessarily determine the number of offenses. For burglary, one offense is counted for each structure which is illegally entered. However, when the structure is an apartment house, business or office building in which units are leased for a period of time, one offense is counted for each unit burglarized. For motor vehicle theft, one offense is counted for each vehicle stolen. For multiple offenses that occur in one crime incident, ONLY THE MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE IS COUNTED. In cases when an arson occurs, along with other Part I crimes, all crimes are reported. Attempts to commit any of the above are also counted as offenses, except in the case of attempts to kill and assaults to kill, which are counted as aggravated assaults. An offense is considered CLEARED when either one offender is arrested for that crime, or it is cleared through exceptional means.³ Clearances are defined as either adult or juvenile. A juvenile clearance is counted only when juveniles were exclusively involved. If the arrest of both adults and juveniles resulted in a clearance, then it is counted as an adult clearance.

The figures for value of property stolen, and recovered, report the value at each point in time. Although property can increase in value over time, it is more likely that stolen property will be recovered in a damaged condition. Thus, recovery value does not necessarily represent a "clearance rate" for stolen property, and it cannot be used to determine effectiveness in recovering stolen

goods. Since stolen and recovered property figures indicate thefts and recoveries in the current year, it is important to note that recovered property may have been stolen in a previous year. In addition, the type and value of stolen or recovered property is reported only for Part I offenses and does not include such Part II offenses as fraud, forgery or embezzlement.

Arrest information is collected for all Part I and Part II offenses according to the age, sex, race and ethnic origin of the offender. Arrest figures cannot be directly related to the number of crimes cleared because arrest totals count only the offenses for which an arrest or exceptional clearance have occurred. In addition, it is not possible to correlate the race, sex or age categories of the arrest data because this information is collected independently.

The UCR program provides an important source of criminal justice information. Nevertheless, UCR data are frequently misused. The UCR program produces two important indicators of criminal activity: offenses reported to police and the arrest/clearance data. The UCR program does not provide complete data on all crime occurring in Arizona. In fact, it is difficult if not impossible to measure crime directly. Instead, we must rely on indirect measures like UCR.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. Department of Justice has developed a complementary measure of crime that can be used to augment UCR data. BJS contracts with the Census Bureau to conduct the annual National Crime Survey (NCS), in which a sample of Americans are contacted to determine their personal experience as victims of crime. Table 1 presents data from the National Crime Surveys of 1977 through 1980. The surveys reveal that except for motor vehicle theft, aggravated assault and robbery, fewer than one-half of the crimes committed are actually reported to police agencies. While there are differences across the various crime categories (e.g., crimes of violence tend to be reported more often than crimes of theft) the annual variation within each

category is small. In other words, the percentage of crimes reported to police stays relatively constant over time.

Definitional differences make it difficult to compare UCR and NCS data.⁴ However, there are significant similarities in the way each program defines and records rape and aggravated assault offenses. Table 2 displays a comparison between the rape and aggravated assault crime rates reported by the two programs. This comparison lends further support to the notion that the UCR program captures only a fraction of the crimes that actually occur. For some crimes, the actual crime rate may be double or even triple that reported by the UCR program. This discrepancy does not necessarily invalidate UCR data. But it should inspire caution among UCR data users. Moreover, this discrepancy does reveal one of the difficulties of law enforcement. Arizona police departments are frequently charged with responding to crimes that are not fully reported by citizens. Neighborhood block watch, along with other public crime prevention and detection programs, help police agencies fight crime and they also may help narrow the gap between actual and reported UCR crime rates.

TABLE 1

PERCENT OF NATIONAL VICTIMIZATIONS
REPORTED TO POLICE

PERSONAL CRIMES	1977	1978	1979	1980*
<u>Crime of Violence</u>	46%	44%	45%	47%
Rape	58	49	50	41
Robbery	55	50	55	57
Assault	43	43	42	45
Aggravated	51	53	51	54
Simple	39	37	37	40
<u>Crimes of Theft</u>	25	25	24	27
Personal Larceny with contact	37	34	36	36
Personal Larceny without contact	24	24	24	27
<u>HOUSEHOLD CRIMES</u>				
Household Burglary	49	47	48	51
Household Larceny	25	24	25	27
Motor Vehicle Theft	68	66	68	69

*In 1980 the NCS switched from a door-to-door to a phone survey format. Some of the variation may be due to this changed format.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL UCR AND NCS*
CRIME RATES (100,000 persons)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
<u>RAPE**</u>				
UCR	29	31	34	36
NCS	90	100	110	90
 <u>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</u>				
UCR	241	256	279	291
NCS	1,000	970	990	920

*NCS reports data on victims that are twelve or older, while UCR data are for all reported crimes.

**The UCR program defines females as the only possible rape victims, while the NCS rape definition includes both males and females as potential victims.

Sections III and V of this report will contain analyses of Arizona crime trends. Agencies reporting UCR data have been assigned to four different groups for analytical purposes. Offense data will be combined for Group I (counties with population of 100,000 or more), Group II (counties with populations between 75,000 and 100,000), Group III (counties with populations between 50,000 and 75,000) and Group IV (counties with less than 50,000 population).

GROUP I (MARICOPA AND PIMA COUNTIES)

Arizona State University Police Department
Avondale Police Department
Buckeye Police Department
Chandler Police Department
El Mirage Police Department
Gilbert Police Department
Glendale Police Department
Goodyear Police Department
Marana Police Department
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
Mesa Police Department
Oro Valley Police Department
Paradise Valley Police Department
Peoria Police Department
Phoenix Police Department
Pima Community College
Pima County Sheriff's Office
Pima Police Department
South Tucson Police Department
Surprise Police Department
Tempe Police Department
Tolleson Police Department
Tucson Police Department
University of Arizona Police Department
Wickenburg Police Department
Youngtown Police Department

GROUP II (COCHISE, COCONINO, PINAL AND YUMA COUNTIES)

Apache Junction Police Department
Arizona Western College Police Department
Benson Police Department
Bisbee Police Department
Casa Grande Police Department
Central Arizona College Police Department
Cochise County Sheriff's Office
Coconino County Sheriff's Office
Coolidge Police Department
Douglas Police Department
Eloy Police Department
Flagstaff Police Department
Florence Police Department
Fredonia Police Department
Huachucua City Police Department
Kearny Police Department
Mammoth Police Department
Northern Arizona University Police Department
Page Police Department
Parker Police Department
Pinal County Sheriff's Office
San Luis Police Department
Sierra Vista Police Department
Somerton Police Department
Superior Police Department
Tombstone Police Department
Willcox Police Department
Williams Police Department
Yuma County Sheriff's Office
Yuma Police Department

GROUP III (APACHE, MOHAVE, NAVAJO AND YAVAPAI COUNTIES)

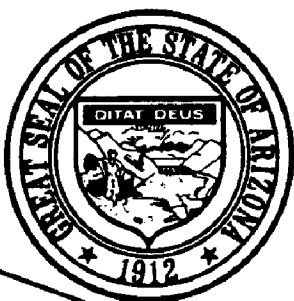
Apache County Sheriff's Office
Clarkdale Police Department
Cottonwood Police Department
Eagar Police Department
Holbrook Police Department
Jerome Police Department
Kingman Police Department
Lake Havasu Police Department
Mohave County Sheriff's Office
Prescott Police Department
Prescott Valley Police Department
St. Johns Police Department
Show Low Police Department
Snowflake Police Department
Springerville Police Department
Taylor Police Department
Winslow Police Department
Yavapai Community College
Yavapai County Sheriff's Office
Navajo County Sheriff's Office

GROUP IV (GILA, GRAHAM, GREENLEE AND SANTA CRUZ COUNTIES)

Clifton Police Department
Duncan Police Department
Eastern Arizona College Police Department
Gila County Sheriff's Office
Globe Police Department
Graham County Sheriff's Office
Greenlee County Sheriff's Office
Miami Police Department
Nogales Police Department
Patagonia Police Department
Payson Police Department
Safford Police Department
Thatcher Police Department
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office



**Uniform Crime Reporting
Summary Data**



A. STATE CRIME SUMMARY

1. OFFENSES

- * There were 201,524 Crime Index Offenses reported, a decrease of 5 percent since 1981. Of these offenses, 20 percent were cleared, an increase of 1 percent over 1981.
- * The crime rate for the State of Arizona was established at 69.8 offenses for every 1,000 inhabitants.
- * A total of 14,675 violent crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies, a decrease of 9 percent since 1981.
- * A total of 186,849 property crimes, exclusive of arson, were reported statewide, a decrease of 5 percent since 1981.
- * The value of property stolen amounted to \$118,140,343. Property recovered amounted to \$27,247,133 for a recovery rate of 23 percent which remains unchanged since 1981.
- * Law enforcement agencies reported 233 murders, an increase of 3 percent over 1981. Handguns were used in approximately 35 percent of all murders.
- * The volume of reported rapes increased by 2 percent over 1981.
- * Reported robberies decreased 9 percent since 1981, and represents 31 percent of the violent crime index.
- * The volume of aggravated assaults decreased 10 percent since 1981 and represents 60 percent of the violent crime index. Hands, fists, feet, etc. continue to be the most frequently used weapon 28 percent of the time.
- * Reported burglary offenses decreased by 7 percent since 1981. Residential burglaries accounted for 71 percent of all burglaries with a reported dollar loss of 33 million.
- * 123,039 larceny-theft offenses accounted for 66 percent of the property crimes and 61 percent of the state crime index.
- * The volume of motor vehicle thefts decreased by 9 percent since 1981. Of the 10,452 reported vehicles stolen, 66 percent were recovered.

2. ARRESTS

- * During 1982, there were 157,586 persons arrested for all criminal acts.
- * Adults accounted for 82 percent of all violent crime arrests.
- * Juveniles accounted for 41 percent of all property crime arrests and 22 percent of all arrests made during 1982.

3. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

- * There were 3 Arizona law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty during 1982.
- * There were 1,028 Assaults on Police Officers reported of which 96 percent were cleared.

TABLE 1
INDEX CRIME COMPARISON: OFFENSES

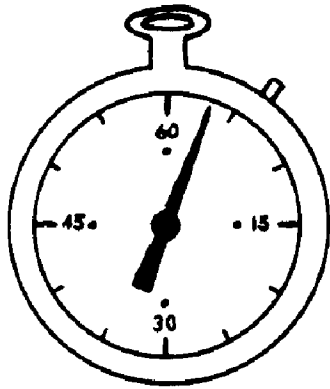
CRIME	1981	1982	PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER	227	233	+3
RAPE	1,064	1,082	+2
ROBBERY	4,960	4,516	-9
AGG ASSAULT	9,830	8,844	-10
BURGLARY	57,655	53,358	-7
LARCENY-THEFT	127,469	123,039	-3
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	11,451	10,452	-9
TOTAL	212,656	201,524	-5
ARSON	1,791	1,658	-7
TOTAL	214,447	203,182	-5

TABLE 2
INDEX CRIME COMPARISON: CLEARANCES

CRIME	1981	1982	PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER	159	144	-9
RAPE	440	376	-14
ROBBERY	1,235	1,272	+3
AGG ASSAULT	5,888	4,972	-16
BURGLARY	7,139	6,823	-4
LARCENY-THEFT	23,395	24,608	+5
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1,903	1,872	-2
TOTAL	40,159	40,067	-.2
ARSON	379	302	-20
TOTAL	40,538	40,369	-.4

CRIME CLOCK

1982



one
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE
every 3 minutes

one
VIOLENT CRIME
every 36 minutes

one
PROPERTY CRIME
every 3 minutes

one
MURDER
every 38 hours

one
RAPE
EVERY 8 hours

one
ROBBERY
every 2 hours

one
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every 59 minutes

one
BURGLARY
every 10 minutes

one
LARCENY-THEFT
every 4 minutes

one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every 50 minutes

one
ARSON
every 5 hours

The crime clock should be viewed with extreme care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of the Part I offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

B. CRIME TREND ANALYSIS

1. INTRODUCTION

This section is designed to present a dynamic view of crime. While the rest of the report analyzes 1982 data, or compares 1982 to 1981 data, this section will take a historical view and provide answers to basic questions on crime trends. Monthly UCR data from 1976 through 1981 were analyzed to discern these trends. 1976 was chosen as the starting point because it was the first year that a large number of police agencies submitted UCR data to the Department of Public Safety.¹

2. REPORTED CRIME

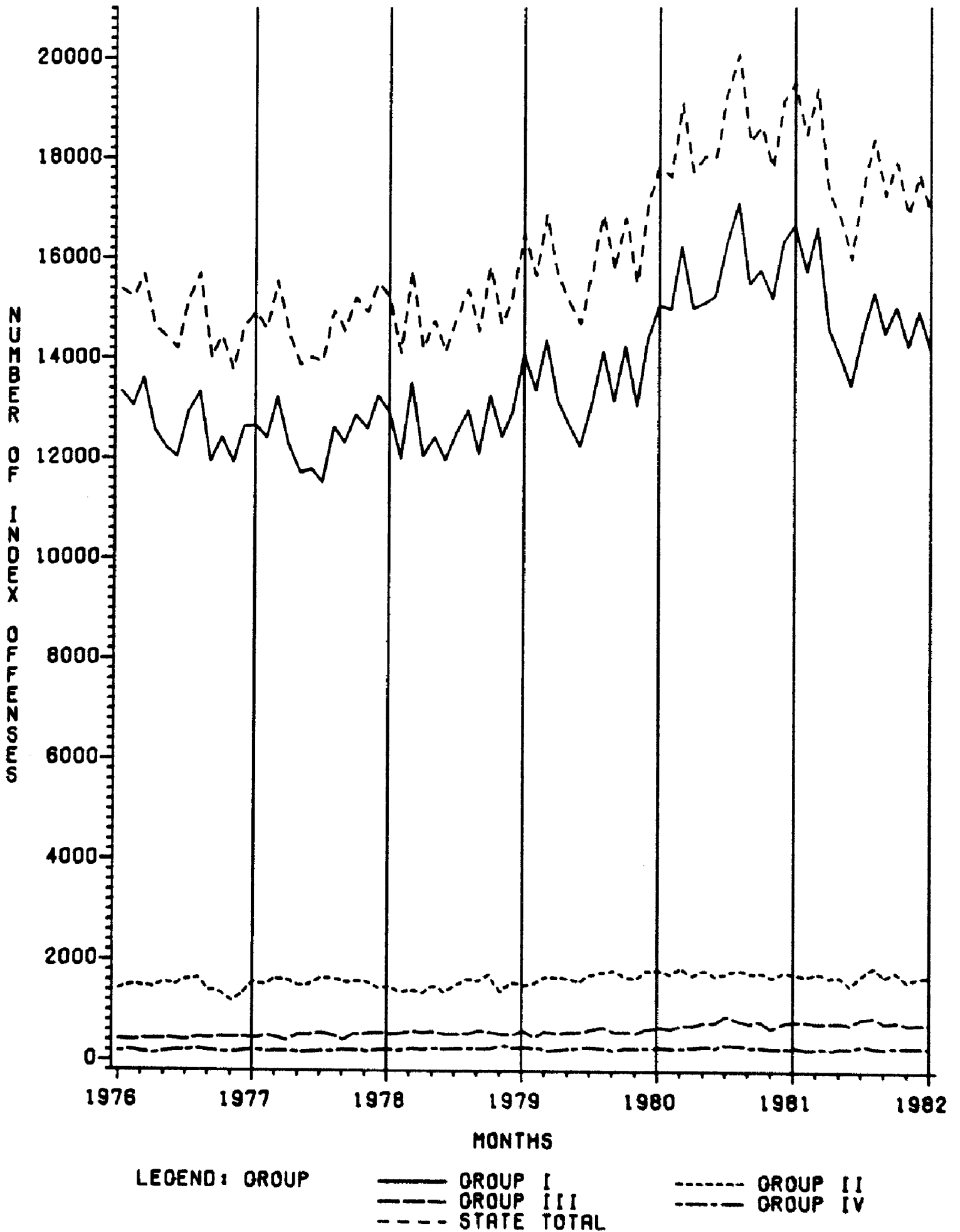
Section II of this report divided the 14 Arizona counties² into four groups based on their population: I (Maricopa and Pima), II (Cochise, Coconino, Pinal and Yuma), III (Apache, Navajo, Mohave and Yavapai) and IV (Gila, Graham, Greenlee and Santa Cruz). When comparing these groups to aggregate totals it was found that Group I counties had high correlations with statewide crime trends for a net six year increase of 18%. Indeed, Maricopa and Pima counties regularly accounted for 85% of Arizona's reported crime. Except for 1981, Group II counties had alternating increases and decreases in reported crime. 1979 had the biggest increase (+12%), and it was followed by decreases in 1980 (-6%) and 1981 (-4%), for a net increase of 16%. Group III differed from all other groups in that it had uninterrupted annual increases totaling 77%. Group IV had large increases in 1978 (+23%) and 1980 (+12%), and a slight decrease in 1981. The least populated Arizona counties had a net increase in reported crime of 45%.

Figure A depicts the variation in TOTAL INDEX CRIME. Except for a slight decrease in 1977, there were steady increases in reported crime through 1980 (+25%), with a decline posted in 1981 (-4%). On the average, there were 53 new crimes reported every month from 1976 through 1981. Figure A shows the apparent seasonal nature of Arizona's crime in that March and August regularly have the highest amount of reported crime.

FIGURE A.

UCR INDEX CRIMES 1976-1981

STATEWIDE AND COUNTY GROUPS



PROPERTY CRIME (excluding arson) regularly accounted for over 90% of the total crime index. Property crime reports increased by 22% through 1980 and then decreased by 4% in 1981. Figure B displays the annual variation in Arizona's reported property crime. There were an average of 45 new property crime reports every month. March was regularly a high point for property crime, and June was frequently the low point. More than 84% of the property crime reports came from Maricopa and Pima counties.

LARCENY-THEFT made up over 60% of Arizona's reported property crime. Figure B shows the monthly variation in this crime. Larceny-theft reports slightly decreased in 1977, and had a net 1976 to 1980 increase of 27%. Larceny-theft reports dropped by 4% in 1981. From 1976 through 1981 there were an average of 35 newly reported larceny-thefts every month. March had the highest reported to police agencies in Maricopa and Pima counties. Group III led the other in rate of increase in reported larceny-thefts.

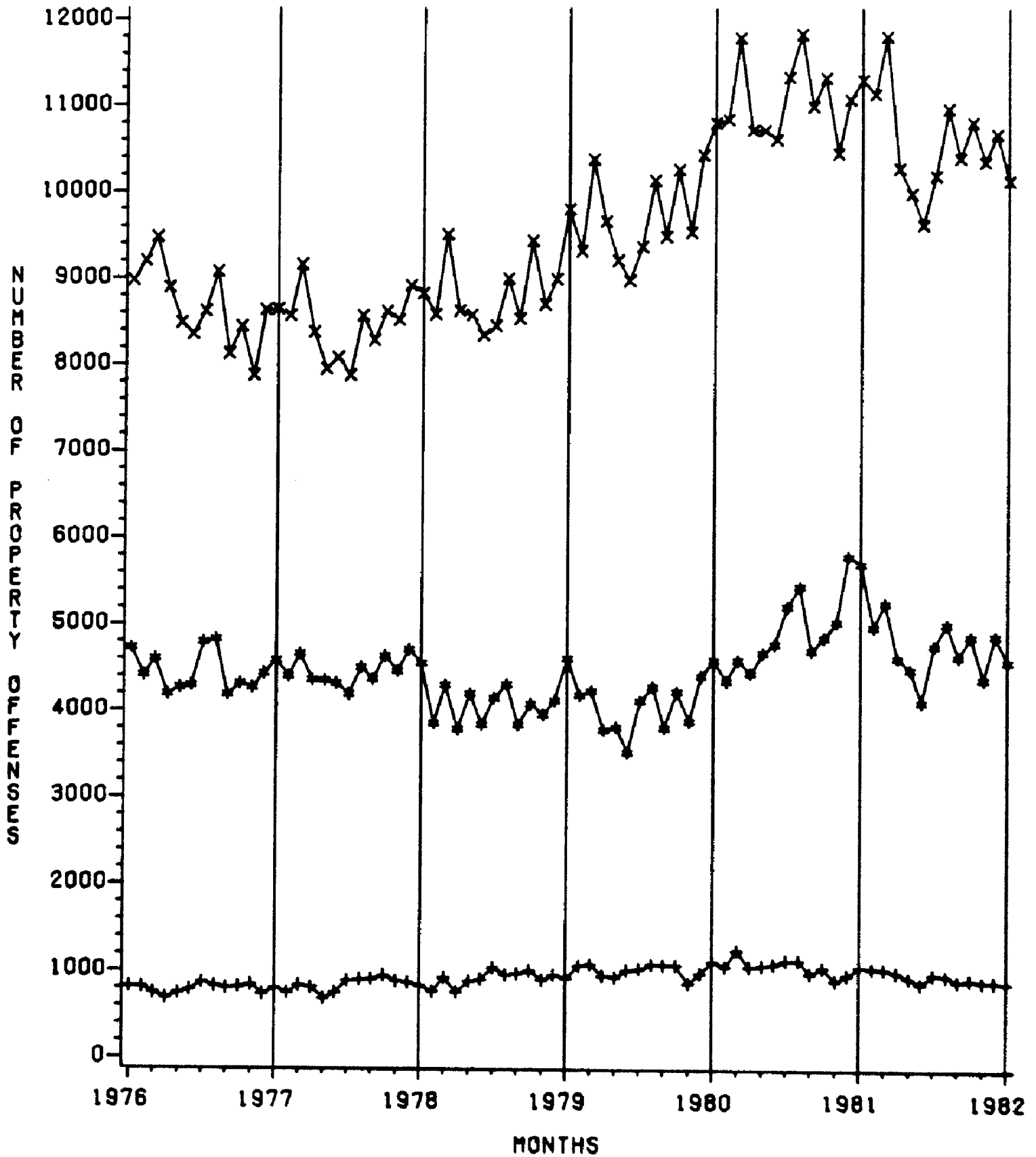
BURGLARY accounted for approximately 30% of all property crimes. Figure B reveals the burglary trend. Burglary reports tapered-off in 1978 (-8%), 1979 (less than 1%) and 1981 (-1%). However, a 20% increase in 1980 produced a net 1976 through 1980 burglary report increase of 10%. 85% of all burglary reports came from police agencies in Maricopa and Pima counties. On average, there were five newly reported burglaries every month.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT accounted for approximately 6% of Arizona's property crime. Figure B displays the monthly data. Motor vehicle theft reports steadily increased from 1976 through 1980 (+36%). There was then an 11% reduction in 1981. On average, there were 2.6 new motor vehicle theft reports every month between 1976 and 1981. March, July and October regularly posted a high number of motor vehicle thefts. More than 84% of the motor vehicle theft reports came from police agencies in Maricopa and Pima counties.

FIGURE B.

UCR PROPERTY CRIMES 1976-1981

STATEWIDE



x = larceny/thefts per month
* = burglaries per month
+ = motor vehicle thefts per month

VIOLENT CRIME generally accounted for 10% of all reported Arizona crimes. There was a large, steady increase (+73%) in violent crime through 1980 (see Figure C). Violent crime then fell by 9% in 1981. There was an average increase of eight new violent crimes reported by police every month. Approximately 80% of Arizona's violent crimes occur in Maricopa and Pima counties.

ASSAULT accounted for 62% of all reported violent crime. Assaults steadily increased (see Figure C) through 1980 (+69%), and then decreased in 1981 (-10%). The overall average was five new assault reports every month from 1976 to 1981. Peak crime months were the same for both assault and violent crime.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PEAK MONTH</u>
1976	August
1977	November
1978	October
1979	September
1980	August
1981	July

Approximately 75% of all reported assaults occurred in Maricopa and Pima counties, however, that percentage increased every year.

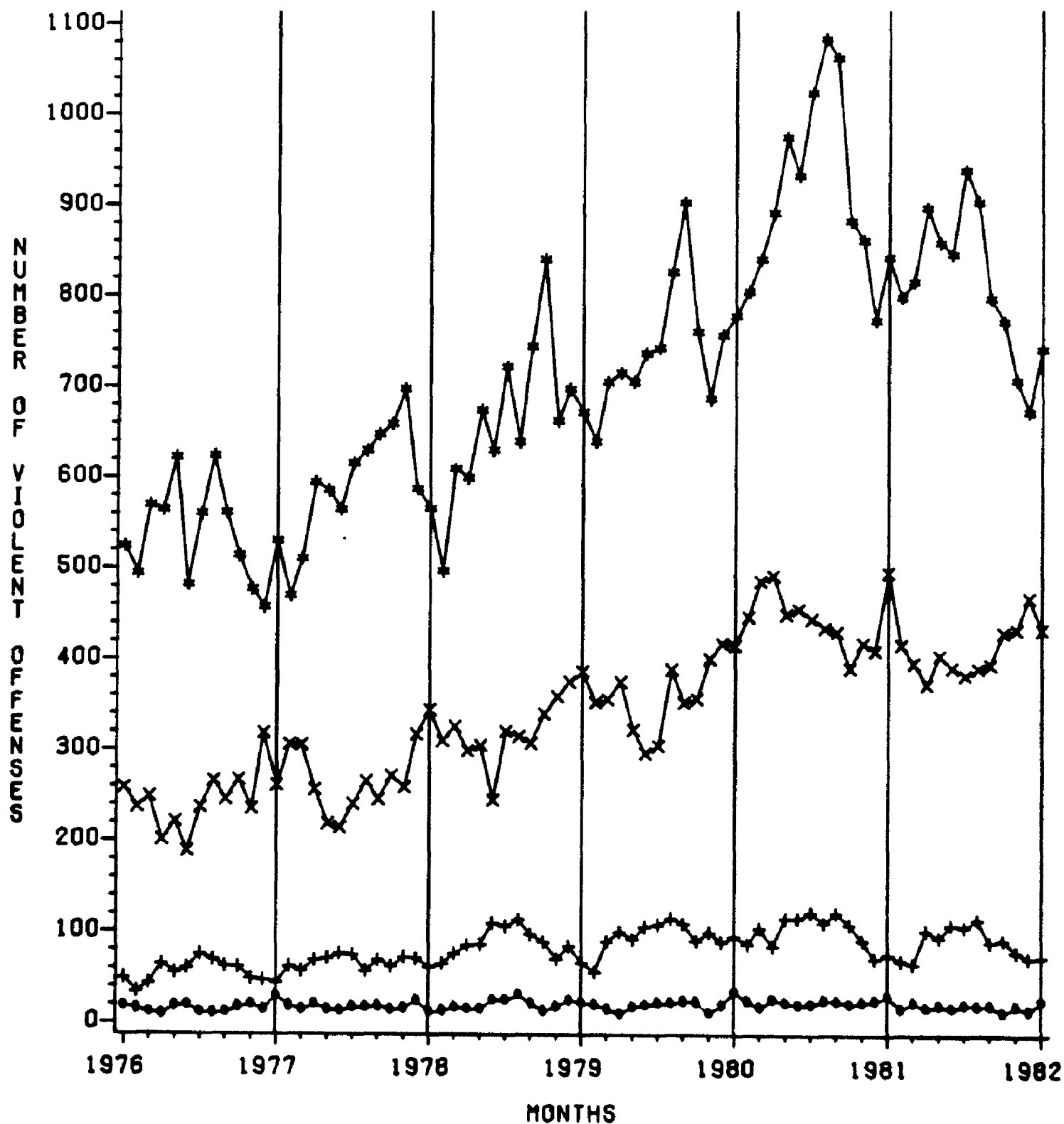
ROBBERY accounted for approximately 30% of all violent crimes. Robbery reports increased every year through 1980 (+80%), and then decreased by 6% in 1981 (see Figure C). There was an average of three new robberies reported every month. December and January regularly experienced high levels of reported robberies. Ninety percent of all robberies occurred in Maricopa and Pima counties.

RAPE accounted for 7% of all violent crimes. Rape rose every year through 1980 for a net increase of 83%. Rape reports fell by 13% in 1981. Rape reports increased at an average rate of one additional report every two months (see Figure C). 1978 posted a 33% increase in reported rapes—the highest increase for any one year. There was a seasonal pattern to rape reports, with the summer months of June, July and August regularly having the highest numbers. 84% of Arizona's rapes occurred in Maricopa and Pima counties.

FIGURE C.

UCR VIOLENT CRIMES 1976-1981

STATEWIDE



• = assaults per month, X = robberies per month,
+ = rapes per month, 0 = homicides per month

MURDERS accounted for only 2% of all violent crimes. Unlike most other index crimes, murders did not steadily increase (see Figure C). Instead, there were two years (1977 and 1980) which had 24% increases, interspersed between years (1978 and 1981) when murder reports shrank by 1% and 19% respectively. Approximately 75% of all murders were reported to police agencies in Maricopa and Pima counties.

3. CRIME RATES

This section will analyze Arizona crime trends by dividing crimes reported to police by population. This will produce crime rates, or crimes reported per 100,000 population. This is a valid statistic for inter-group comparisons. There are important differences in attitudes, demographics and police reporting practices, however, which complicate efforts to make group comparisons. Nevertheless, combining all of the police reports in each county, and then aggregating them further into the four county groupings, means that crime reporting differences become diluted enough to permit general comparisons.

Arizona's population steadily increased from 2,241,500 in 1976, to 2,843,600 at the end of 1981. This steady increase has implications for crime rate computations, in that a crime rate decrease may indicate either a reduction in reported crime, or it may indicate that population increases outpaced increases in reported crime. On the other hand, crime rate increases imply that either increases in reported crime outpaced population increases, or that population actually decreased. Since all of the county groupings had population increases the last explanation can be ignored. Group III counties had the highest population increase of 30%, followed by Group I (28%) and Group II (23%). Group IV had the lowest increase of 17%.

The TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATE decreased by 2% during this time period (see Table 3). The more populated counties (I and II) experienced slight decreases, while the less populated counties (III and IV) had significant increases (42% and 24%). Trends apparent in property crime rates largely explain this distinction.

TABLE 3
PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIME RATE*:
BY COUNTY GROUPS

	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1979 to 1980	1980 to 1981	1976 to 1981
STATE	-5	-5	+3	+12	-6	-2
GROUP I	-7	-6	+3	+13	-7	-5
GROUP II	+4	-9	+6	+2	-6	-2
GROUP III	+1	+8	0	+24	+4	+42
GROUP IV	+2	+20	-2	+9	-5	+24

PROPERTY CRIME RATES decreased in Arizona and also within the two more populated county groupings (see Table 4). The less populated groups, however, recorded large increases of 40% and 28%. Property crime rates increased every year in Group III.

TABLE 4
PERCENT CHANGE IN PROPERTY
CRIME RATE*:
BY COUNTY GROUPS

	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1979 to 1980	1980 to 1981	1976 to 1981
STATE	-5	-6	+2	+11	-5	+1
GROUP I	-7	-7	+2	+12	-6	+1
GROUP II	+4	-8	+7	+2	-5	+4
GROUP III	+1	+10	+1	+23	+5	+40
GROUP IV	+1	+17	-2	+10	-4	+28

*Average annual crime rates were computed using monthly data.

LARCENY-THEFT RATES fell by 4% in Maricopa and Pima counties, while in the rest of the state they rose. Groups III and IV had the greatest increases of 38% and 33% respectively. The statistical predominance of Pima and Maricopa counties, however, meant that aggregate larceny-theft rates would decrease. Except for 1980, Arizona's BURGLARY RATES dropped every year for a total decrease of 12%. Burglary rates fell in Group I (-15%) and Group II counties (-4%). The less populated counties, however, had net increases of 19% and 17% respectively.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATES declined statewide (-1%) and in Groups I (-2%) and II (-25%). Group III had rate increases every year except 1981, for a total net increase of 70%. Group IV also had a motor vehicle theft rate increase of 17%.

Arizona's VIOLENT CRIME RATE increased by 28% from 1976 to 1981 (see Table 5). Most of this growth was due to a 37% surge in violent crimes reported by police agencies in Maricopa and Pima counties. In fact, these two Arizona counties reported violent crime rate increases for every year except 1981. Group IV posted the single largest increase in violent crime (45%), almost all of which occurred in 1978. Statewide ROBBERY RATES jumped by 39%, and led all other crime categories in percentage increase. All four county groups posted increases in robbery rates, with the least populated counties showing large increases. Indeed, from 1979 to 1980, Group IV robbery rates jumped 83%. Group III's robbery rate increased by 52% between 1976 and 1981, followed by Group I (39%), Group II (20%), and Group IV (11%). Arizona's RAPE RATES increased every year except 1981 for a net increase of 29%. Rape rate increases were restricted to the more populated counties, however, rape rates fell by 38% and 60% in Groups III and IV. All of the groups had rape rate increases in 1980, and then decreases in 1981. ASSAULT had the third highest crime rate increase of 24%. Groups I and IV had the largest assault rate increases of 24% and 61% respectively, while Groups II and III showed reductions of 21% and 4%. Maricopa and Pima counties posted increases in assault rates for every year except 1981. Group III had decreases for every year except 1980. All of the groups had assault rate decreases in 1981. HOMICIDE RATES increased statewide by 6% from 1976 to 1981. Groups I and IV both had approximately a 16% increase in homicide rates, while II (-17%) and III (-54%) had decreases.

TABLE 5

PERCENT CHANGE IN VIOLENT
CRIME RATE*: BY COUNTY GROUPS

	1976 to 1977	1977 to 1978	1978 to 1979	1979 to 1980	1980 to 1981	1976 to 1981
STATE	+4	+7	+7	+18	-11	+28
GROUP I	+6	+10	+9	+20	-10	+37
GROUP II	+1	-7	0	+9	-15	-12
GROUP III	+2	-7	-10	+35	-14	+3
GROUP IV	+7	+49	+7	-7	-8	+45

*Average annual crime rates were computed using monthly data.

TABLE 6

SELECTED ARIZONA CRIME RATES
1976 to 1981

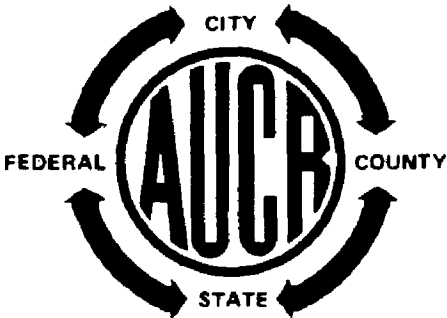
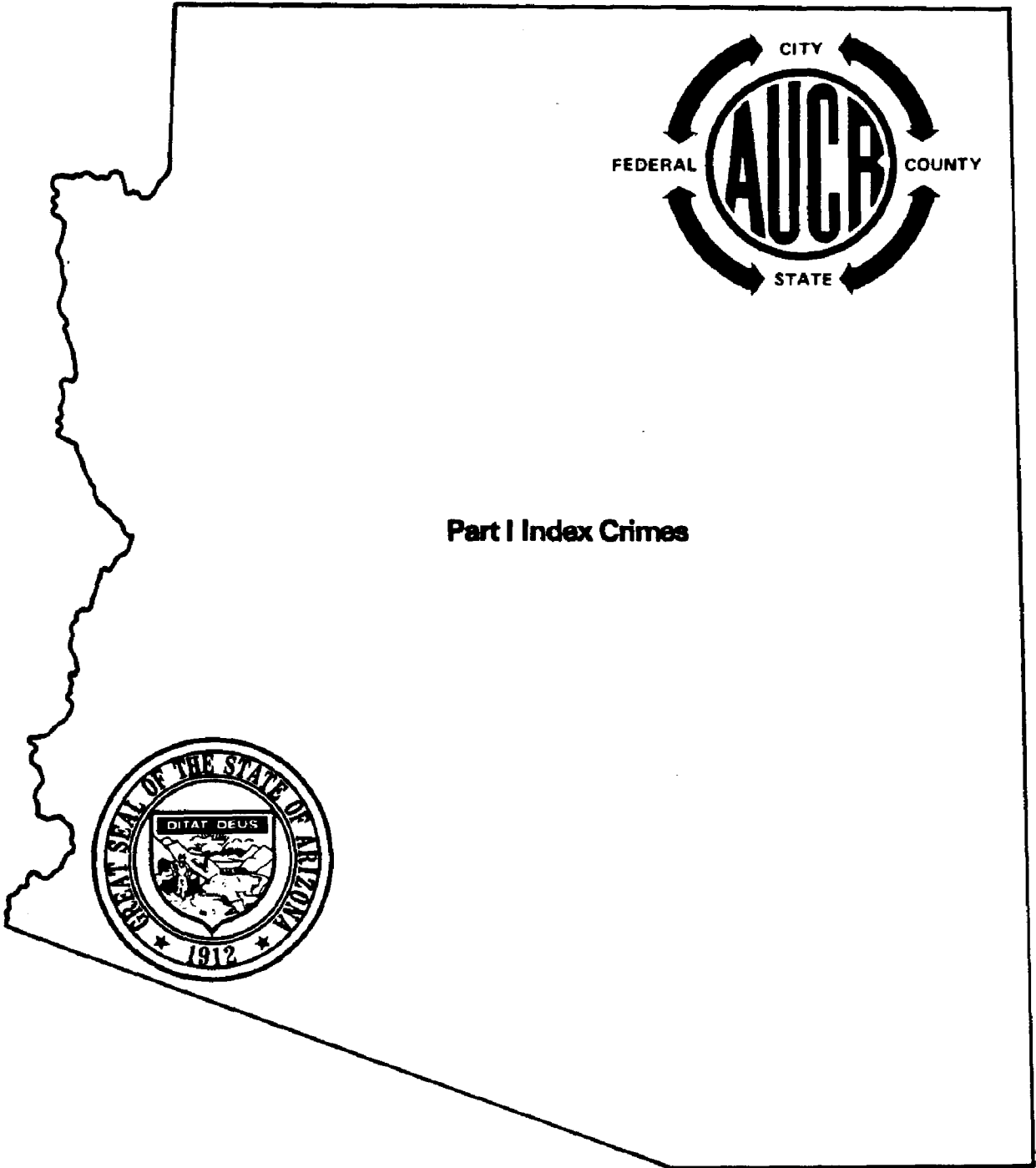
	<u>1976 to 1980</u>	<u>1980 to 1981</u>
TOTAL INDEX	+4%	-6%
VIOLENT CRIME	+44%	-11%
Homicide	+37%	-22%
Rape	+50%	-14%
Robbery	+50%	-8%
Assault	+41%	-12%
PROPERTY CRIME	+1%	-5%
Burglary	-9%	-3%
Larceny-Theft	+6%	-8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	+13%	-13%

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A review of monthly UCR data from 1976 through 1981 reveals some basic facts about crime in Arizona.

1. Arizona has experienced fairly well-patterned increases in total index, violent, and property crime reports. Violent crime reports increased faster (58%) than property crime (19%) for combined increases in crime reports of 20%.
2. Arizona's total index crime rate dropped between 1976 and 1981. This drop was largely due to the rapid growth in the state's population, and a 4% reduction in the property crime rate. The violent crime rate, however, increased by 28%, and this was due to large violent crime increases in Maricopa and Pima counties.
3. 1981 may have been a turning point for Arizona's crime problem. Except for slight burglary and larceny-theft decreases in 1978, all other crimes generally increased through 1980, and then decreased in 1981.
4. Violent crime rates were more volatile than property crime rates, in that the former rapidly increased through 1980 and then decreased at double the rate of property crime. While the cause(s) of this decrease may be unclear, the effects are not (see Table 6).
5. There are important differences between crime trends in Arizona's counties. Except for rape rates, the more populated counties had crime rate decreases, while the less populated counties recorded crime rate increases. Indeed, the more populated counties recorded drops in total index crime, property crime, burglary and motor vehicle theft rates. Meanwhile, these same crime rates increased in the less populated counties. This distinction between rising crime rates in the less populated counties and dropping crime rates in the more populated counties is partially blurred by the following.
 - a. Robbery rates increased in all county groups.

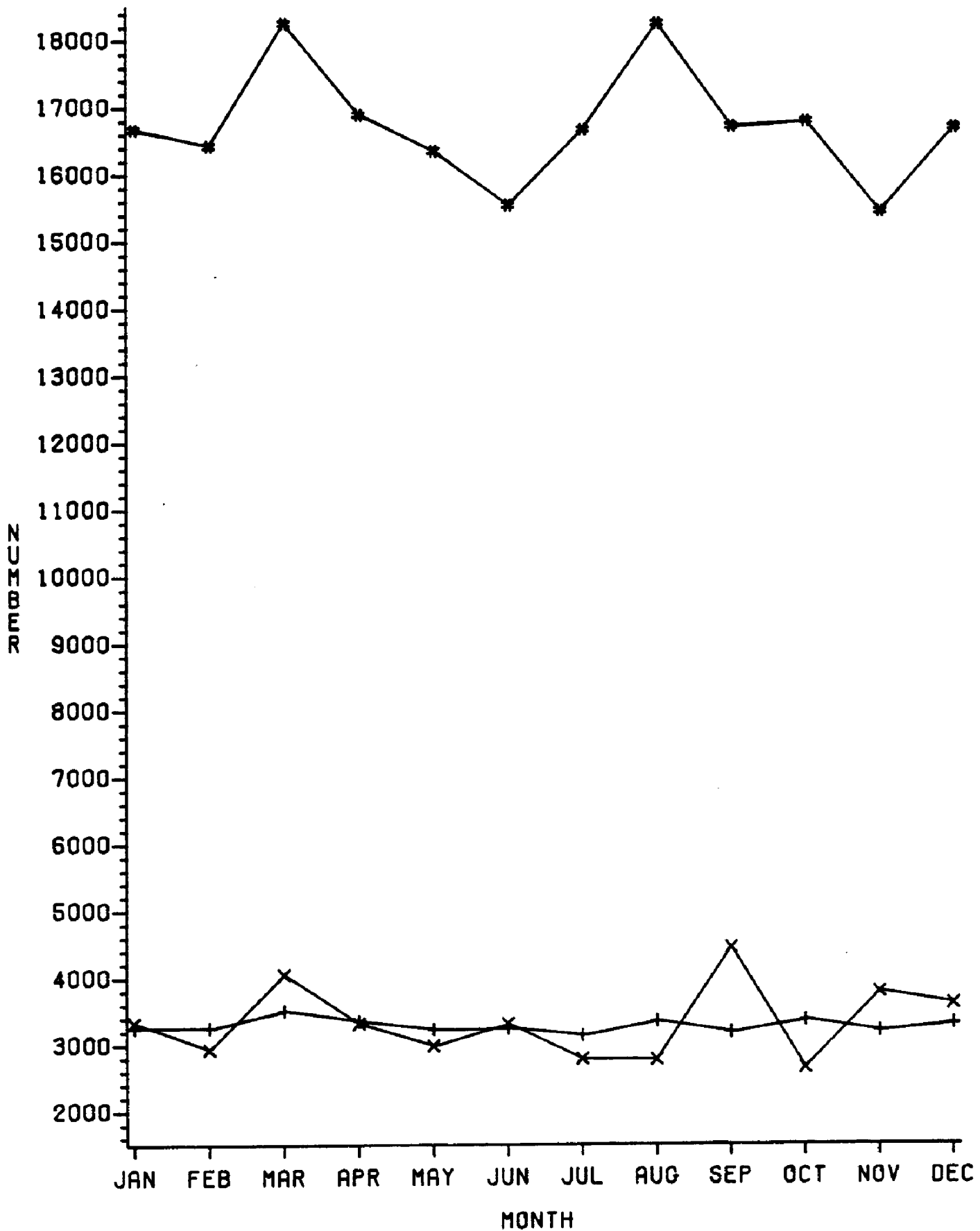
- b. The less populated counties had rape rate decreases, while in the more populated counties, rape rates increased.
 - c. The most (I) and least (IV) populated counties had large increases in violent crime rates.
6. Maricopa and Pima counties generally paralleled the statewide crime trends discussed above (1,2, and 3). Since 75% or more of all crime reports were filed by police agencies in these two counties, aggregate state crime data were largely dependent upon them.
 7. Group II counties (Coconino, Cochise, Pinal, and Yuma) stood out from the others insofar as their crime reports did not increase as much as might be expected.³ The number of motor vehicle theft reports submitted by these four counties decreased over the last six years—the only significant decrease among all of the crime categories. Furthermore, property crime in general, and larceny-theft reports in particular were less than would be expected based on their populations. Indeed, total index, violent and property crime rates dropped in these four counties.
 8. Group III counties (Apache, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai) experienced large increases in total index, property and violent crime rates. Property crime rate increases were especially large in this group. Indeed, property crime reports and rates did not peak in 1980 for this group as it did for all of the others. The only decreases were in assault and rape rates.
 9. Group IV counties (Gila, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz) had the sparsest population, and relatively low population increases, yet very high increases in crime reports and crime rates. In fact, there was a 45% increase in index crime reports, and a 65% increase in violent and a 44% increase in property crime reports. Moreover, index crime rates increased by 24%. Most of the 23% rise in property crime can be attributed to a 33% rise in larceny-thefts. Assault rates also jumped by 61%, and did a lot to cause the violent crime rate to increase by 45%. Rape rates represented the only Group IV crime rate decrease.



Part I Index Crimes



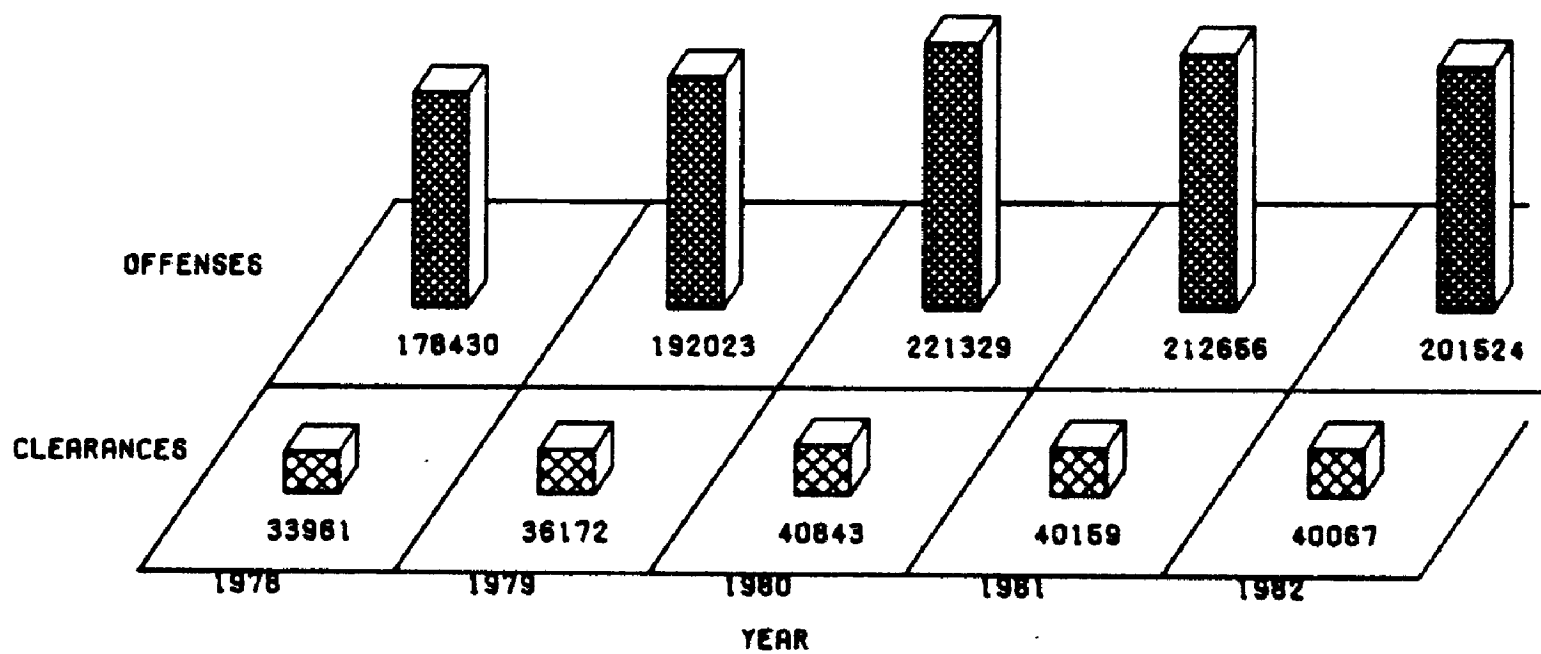
TOTAL INDEX CRIME* TREND BY MONTH 1982



= total index crime reports
 + = total index crime arrests
 X = total index crime clearances
 * excludes arson

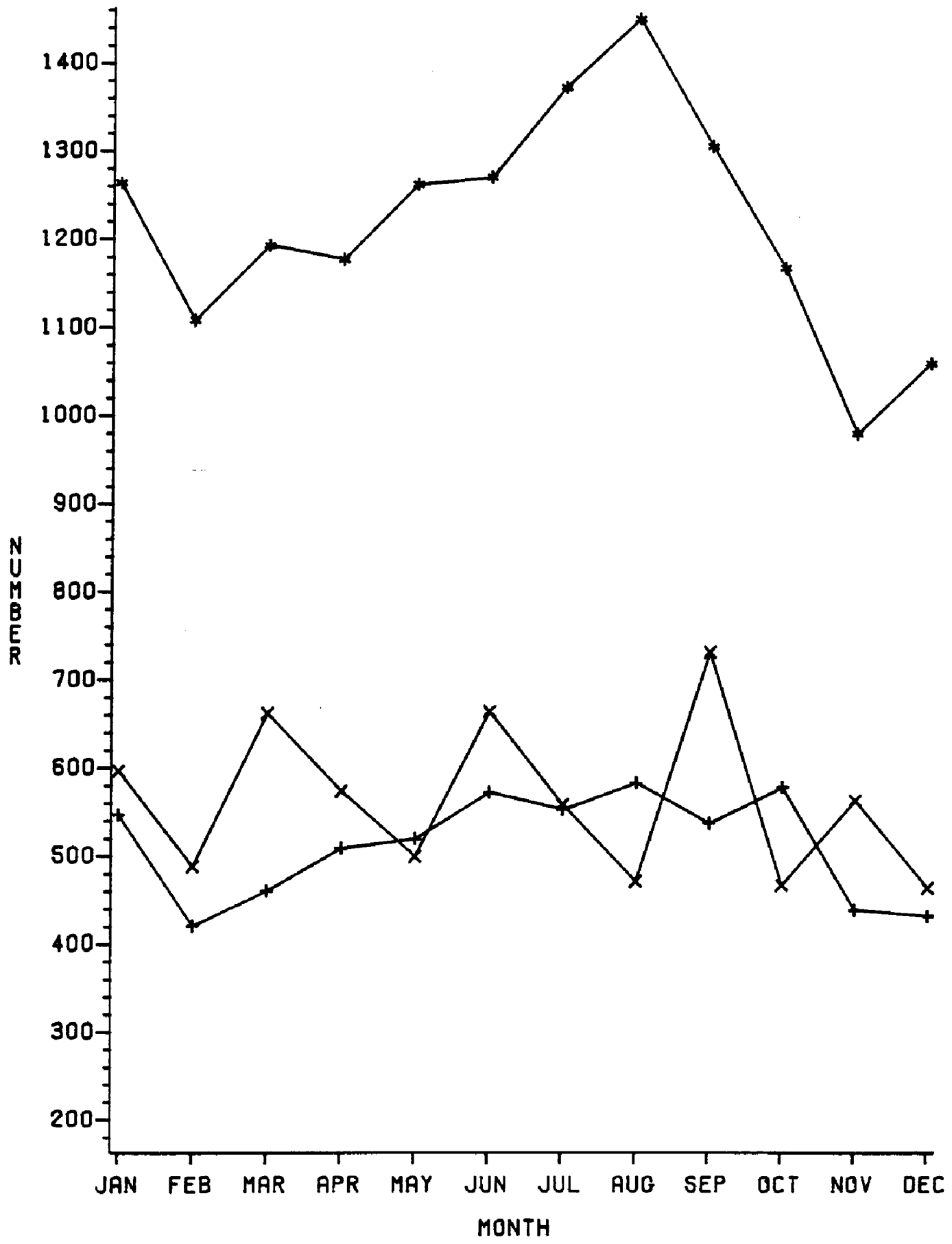
INDEX CRIME* COMPARISON

BLOCK CHART OF NUMBER



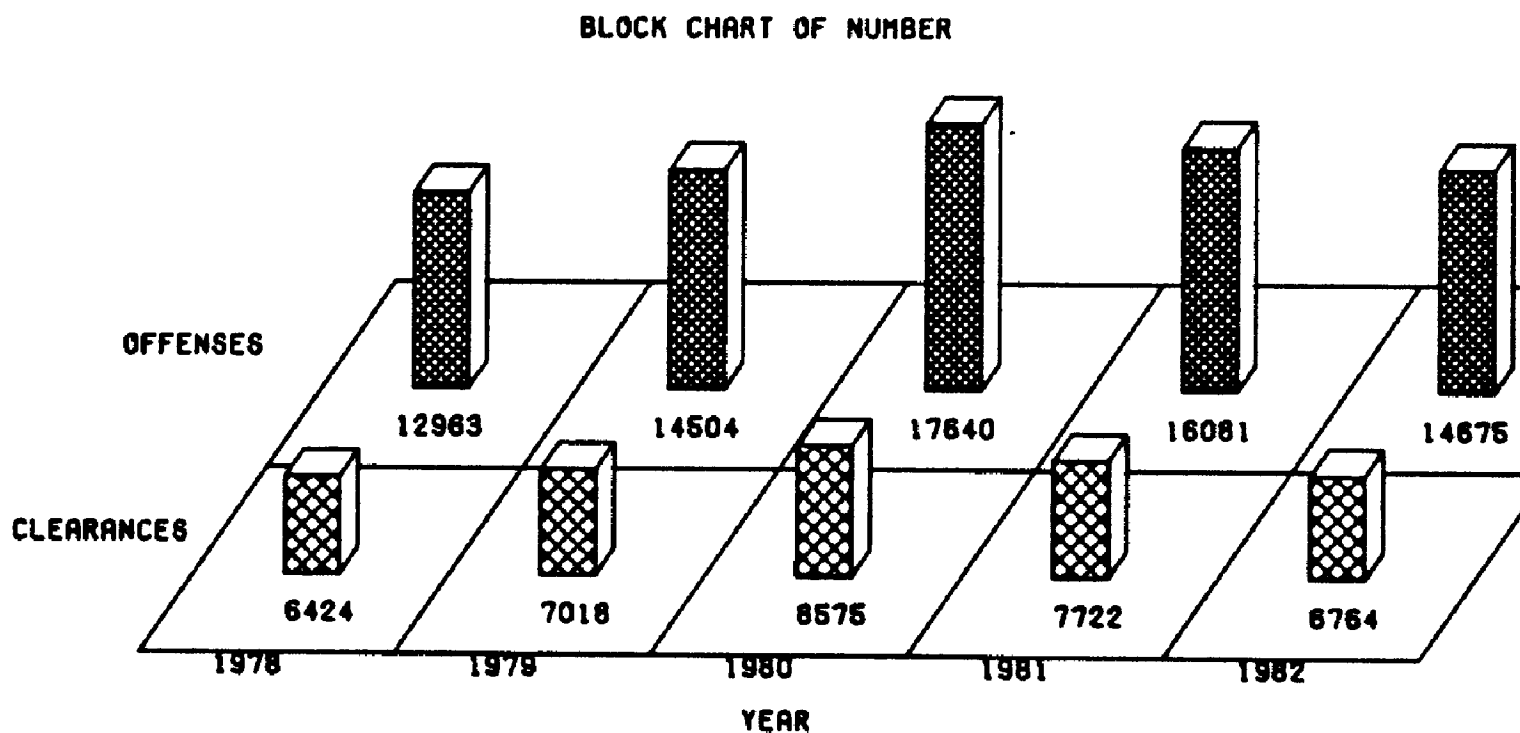
* excludes arson

VIOLENT CRIME TREND BY MONTH 1982

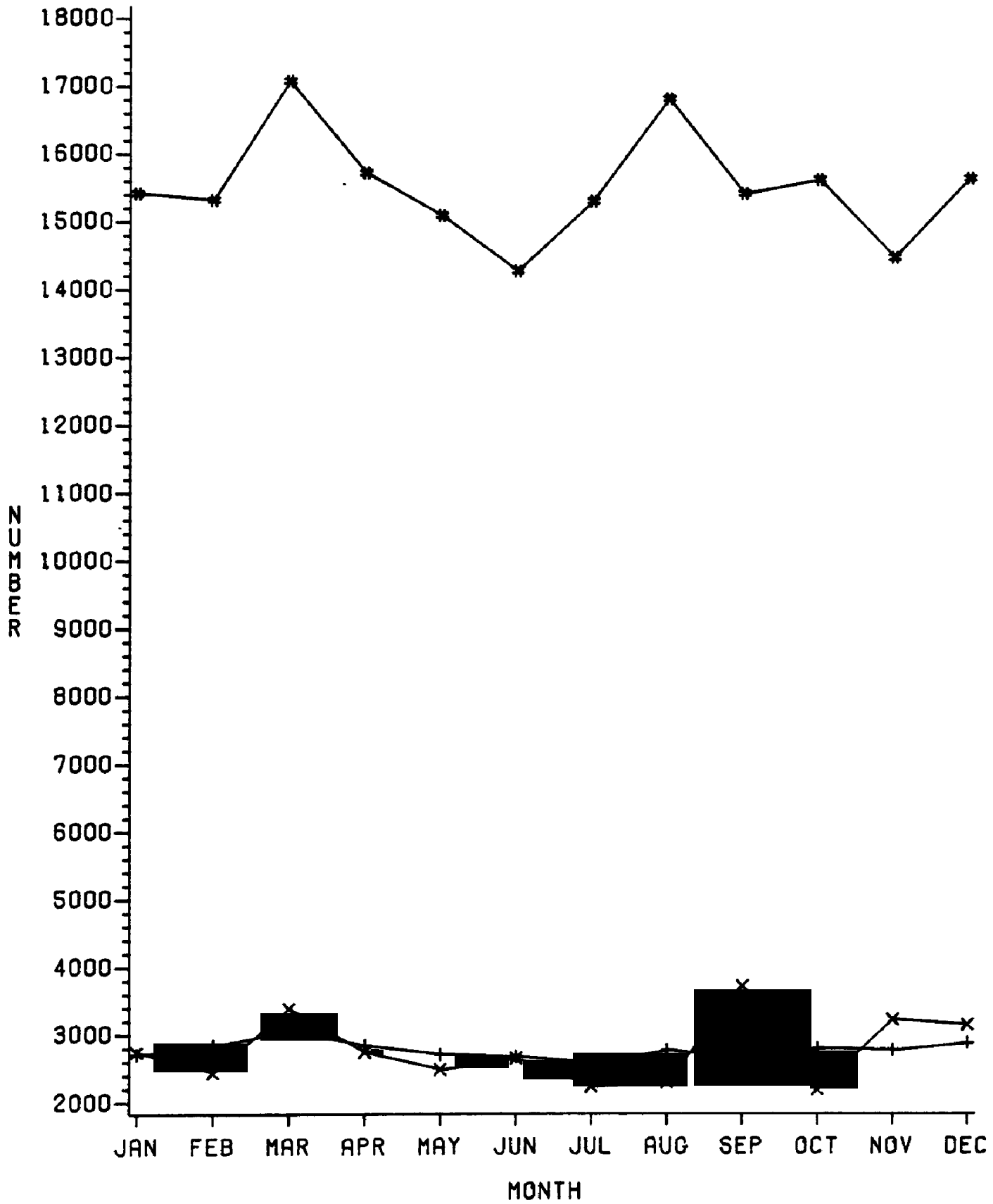


* = violent crime reports
 + = violent crime arrests
 X = violent crime clearances

VIOLENT CRIME COMPARISON

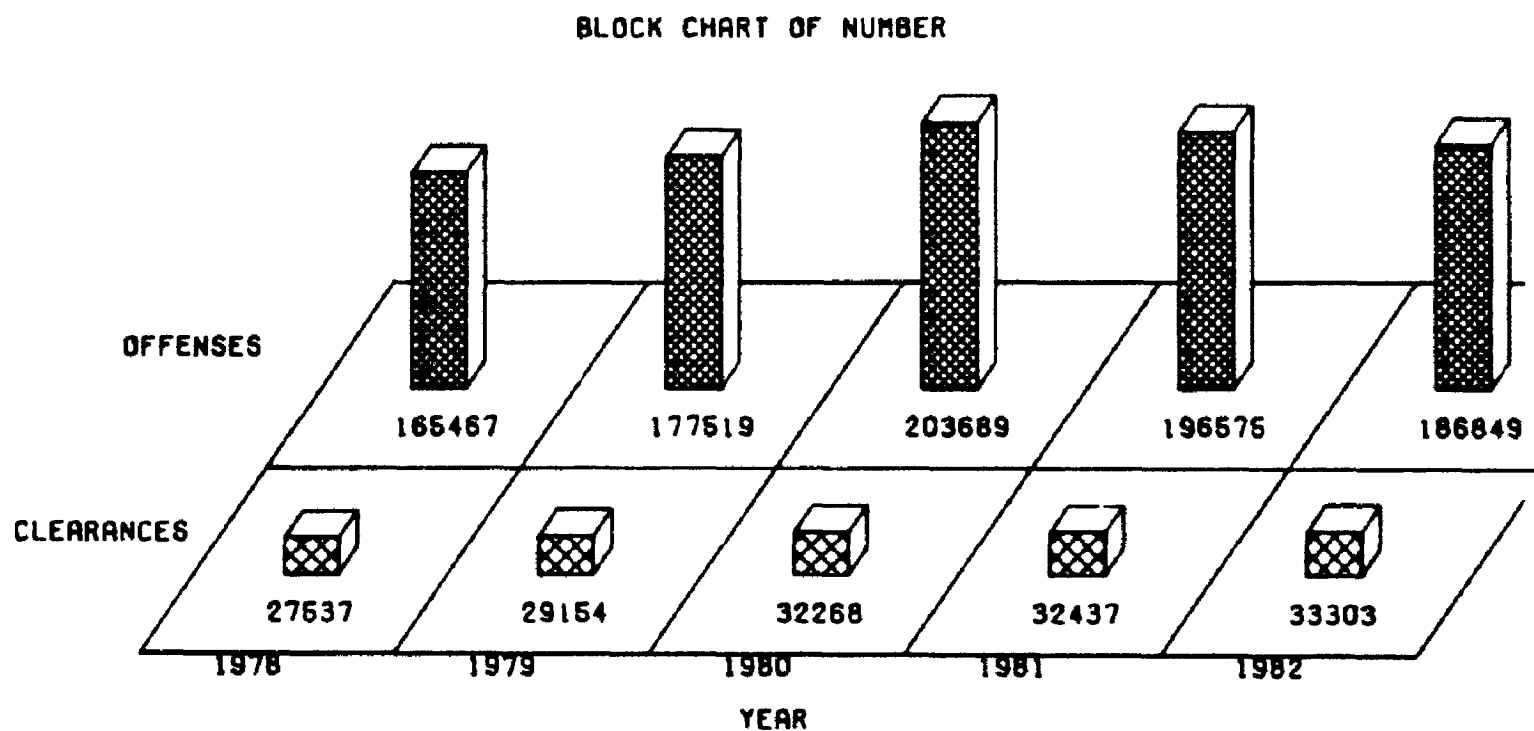


PROPERTY CRIME* TREND BY MONTH 1982



= property crime reports
 + = property crime arrests
 X = property crime clearances
 * excludes arson

PROPERTY CRIME* COMPARISON



* excludes arson

MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION & PROFILE

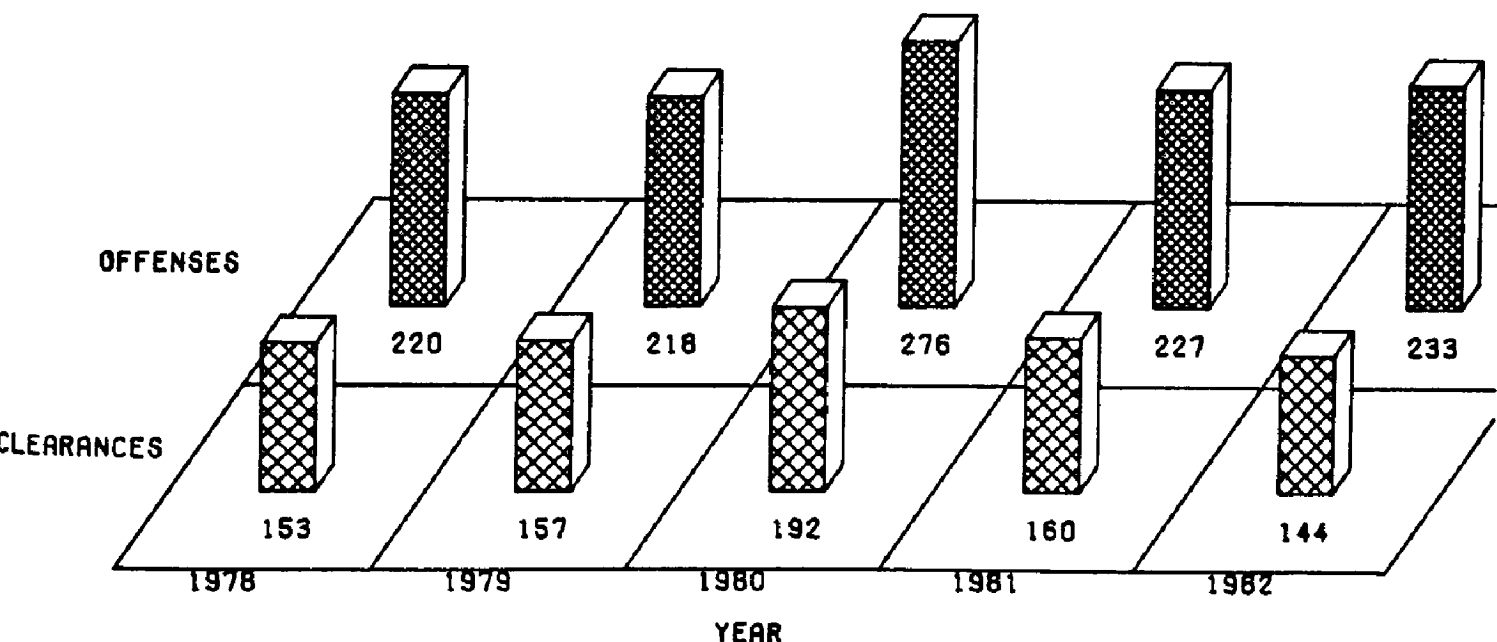
The willful nonnegligent killing of one person by another. Excludes attempts or assault to kill (classified as aggravated assault), suicide and accidental deaths.

Murder, the most serious index offense, increased by 3% in 1982 from the previous year. The 233 murders represented 2% of all violent crimes reported, and less than 1% of the total crime index. The largest number of murders reported in one month was 25 in January and Saturday was the most frequent day of the week for murder with a total of 47.

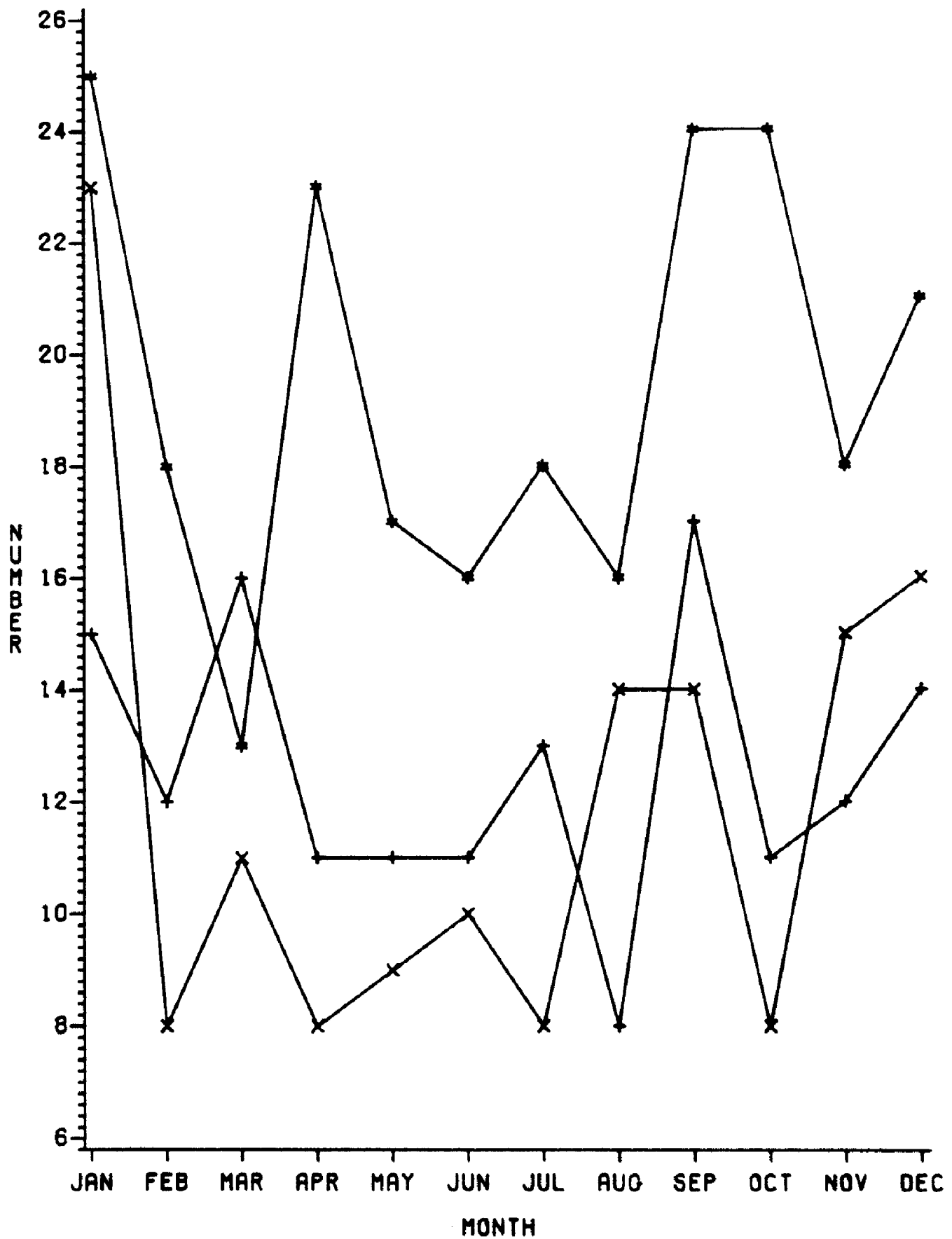
Firearms were used in 52% of the murders. 66% of the firearms used were handguns. 27% of the murder victims were acquaintances of their killers, 22% were strangers, 18% were family members, 3% were either a boyfriend or a girlfriend, and 31% had an unknown relationship. Adults, 18 years of age and older, accounted for 87 percent of the victims. Males were the most frequent victims and offenders in murder cases. Indeed, 75% of the murder victims, and 81% of those arrested for murder were male. 81% of the murder victims were white, and 83% of those arrested for murder were also white.

The murder clearance rate of 62% was the highest of all index crimes.

MURDER COMPARISON



MURDER TREND BY MONTH 1982

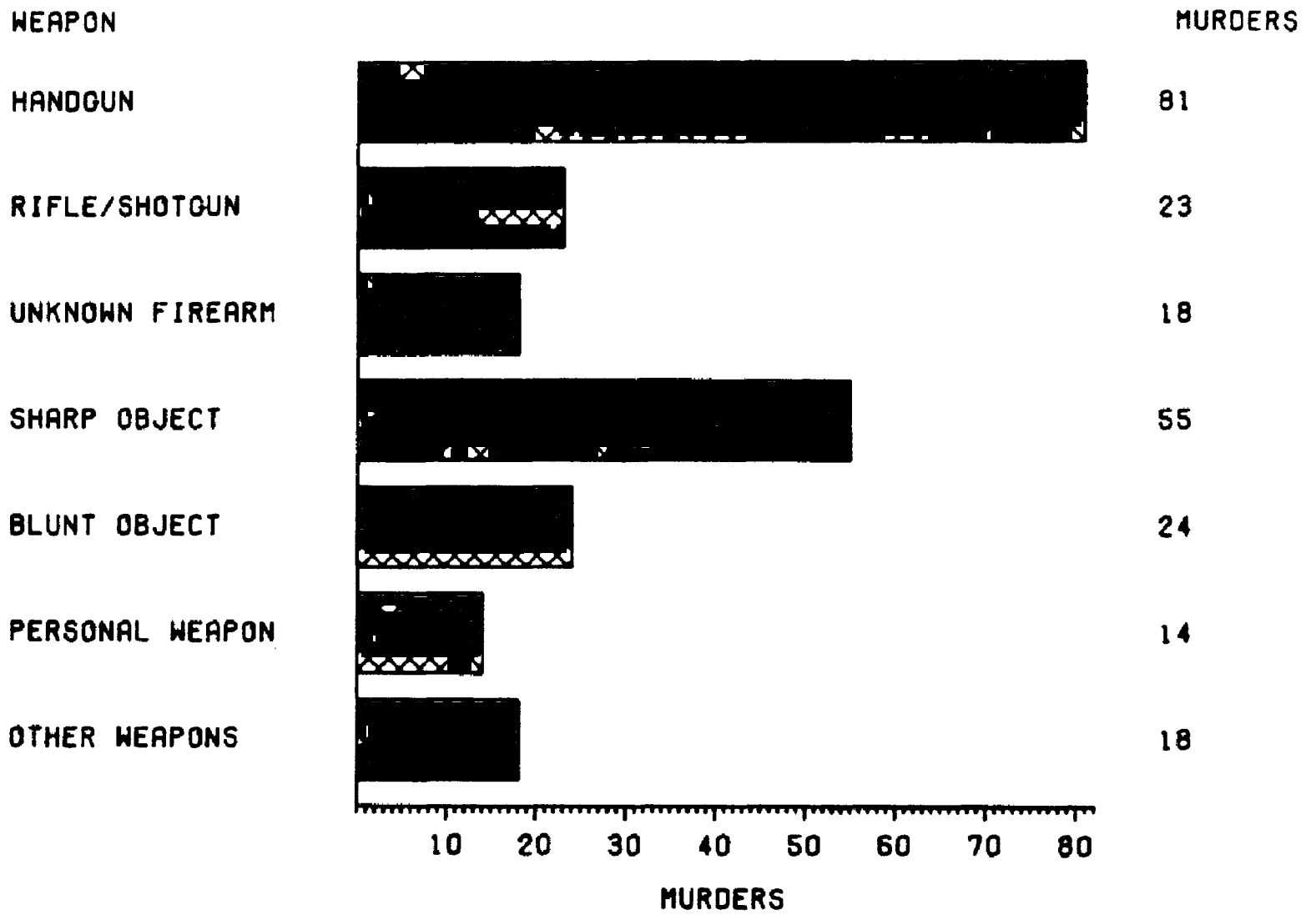


• = murder reports
 + = murder arrests
 X = murder clearances

MURDER VICTIM BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

AGE	NUMBER	DISTRIBUTION	SEX		RACE				ETHNIC ORIGIN	
			MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN	HISPANIC	NON HISPANIC
Infant	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1-4	9	4	7	2	6	3	0	0	2	7
5-9	7	3	4	3	5	2	0	0	1	6
10-14	3	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	2
15-19	16	7	8	8	15	0	1	0	6	10
20-24	42	18	33	9	36	3	3	0	12	30
25-29	32	14	22	10	21	6	5	0	5	27
30-34	26	11	24	2	19	5	2	0	5	21
35-39	16	7	12	4	13	1	2	0	5	11
40-44	22	9	19	3	19	3	0	0	6	16
45-49	13	5	11	2	8	5	0	0	3	10
50-54	11	5	11	0	9	2	0	0	3	8
55-59	9	4	6	3	9	0	0	0	1	8
60-64	7	3	5	2	7	0	0	0	3	4
65-69	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
70-74	4	2	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	3
75 & Over	9	4	5	4	8	1	0	0	0	9
Unknown	4	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	3
TOTALS	233	100%	175	58	188	31	14	0	55	178
Distribution		100%	75%	25%	80%	13%	6%	0%	23%	77%
ADULT	204	87%								
JUVENILE	25	11%								
UNKNOWN	4	2%								

MURDER BY TYPE OF WEAPON USED

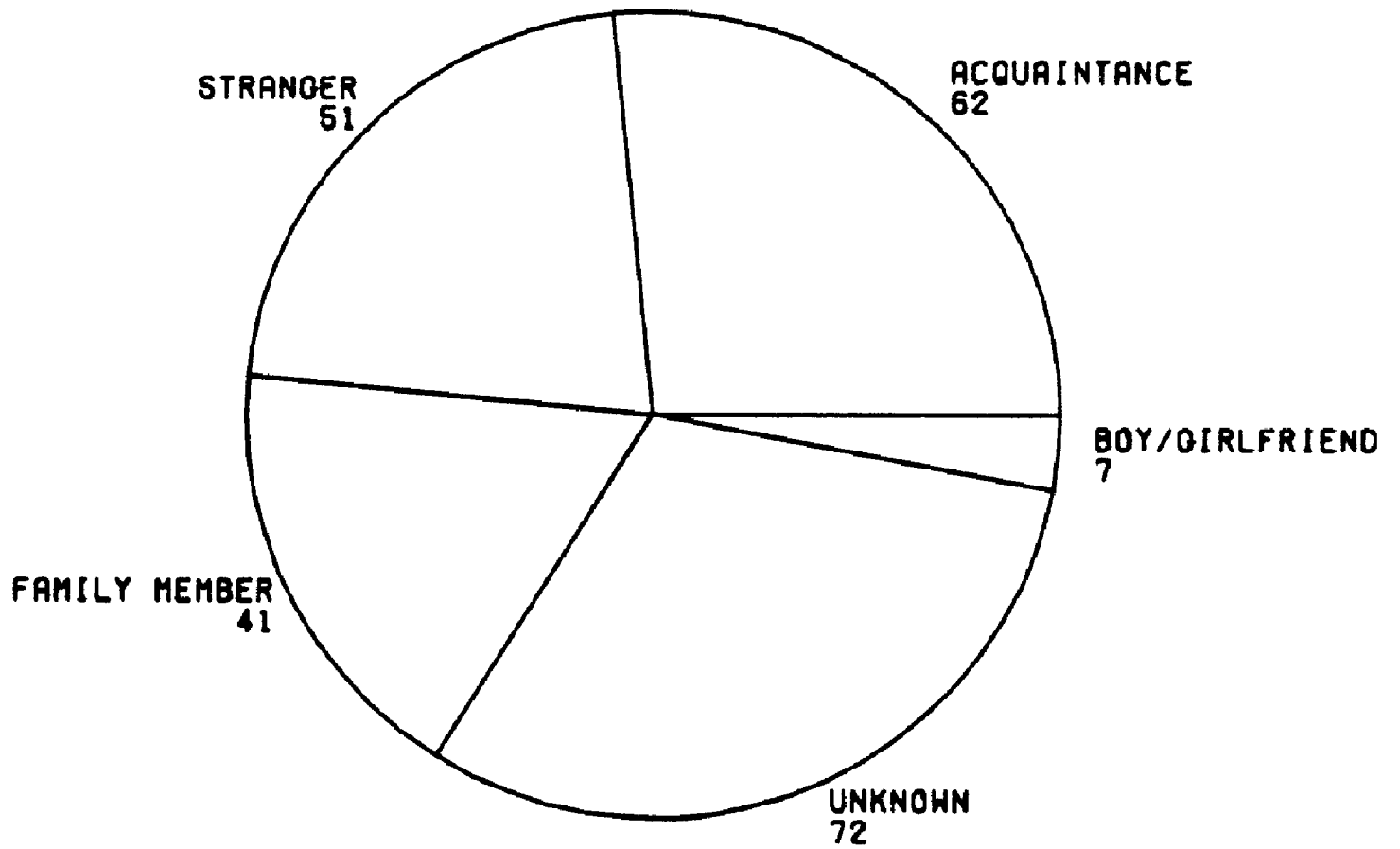


MURDER COMPARISON BY MONTH

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
JANUARY	11	21	33	30	25
FEBRUARY	13	19	22	15	18
MARCH	17	13	17	23	13
APRIL	15	9	27	17	23
MAY	15	18	21	20	17
JUNE	24	18	20	17	16
JULY	23	22	21	21	18
AUGUST	30	22	25	19	16
SEPTEMBER	18	23	22	20	24
OCTOBER	13	22	21	12	24
NOVEMBER	17	11	22	19	18
DECEMBER	24	20	25	14	21
TOTALS	220	218	276	227	233

VICTIM/PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP

SUM OF VICTIMS GROUPED BY MURDERER



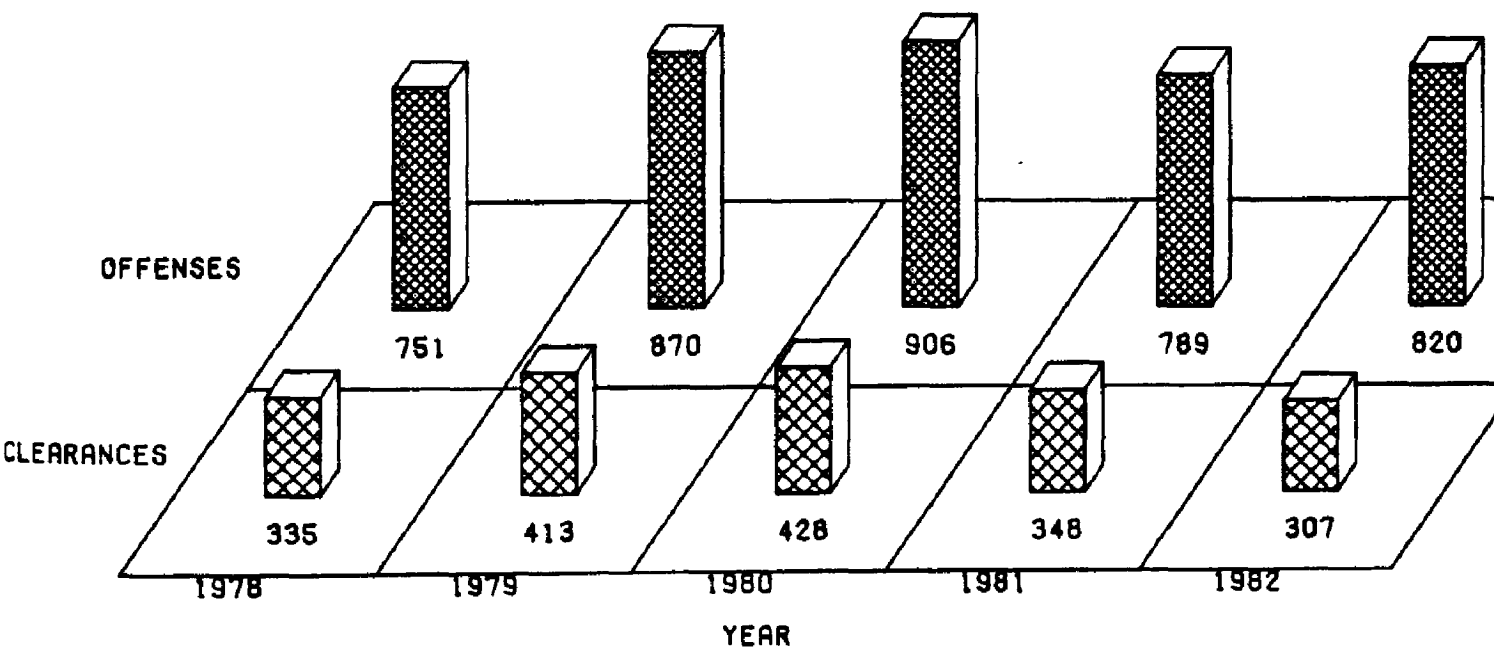
RAPE

DEFINITION & PROFILE

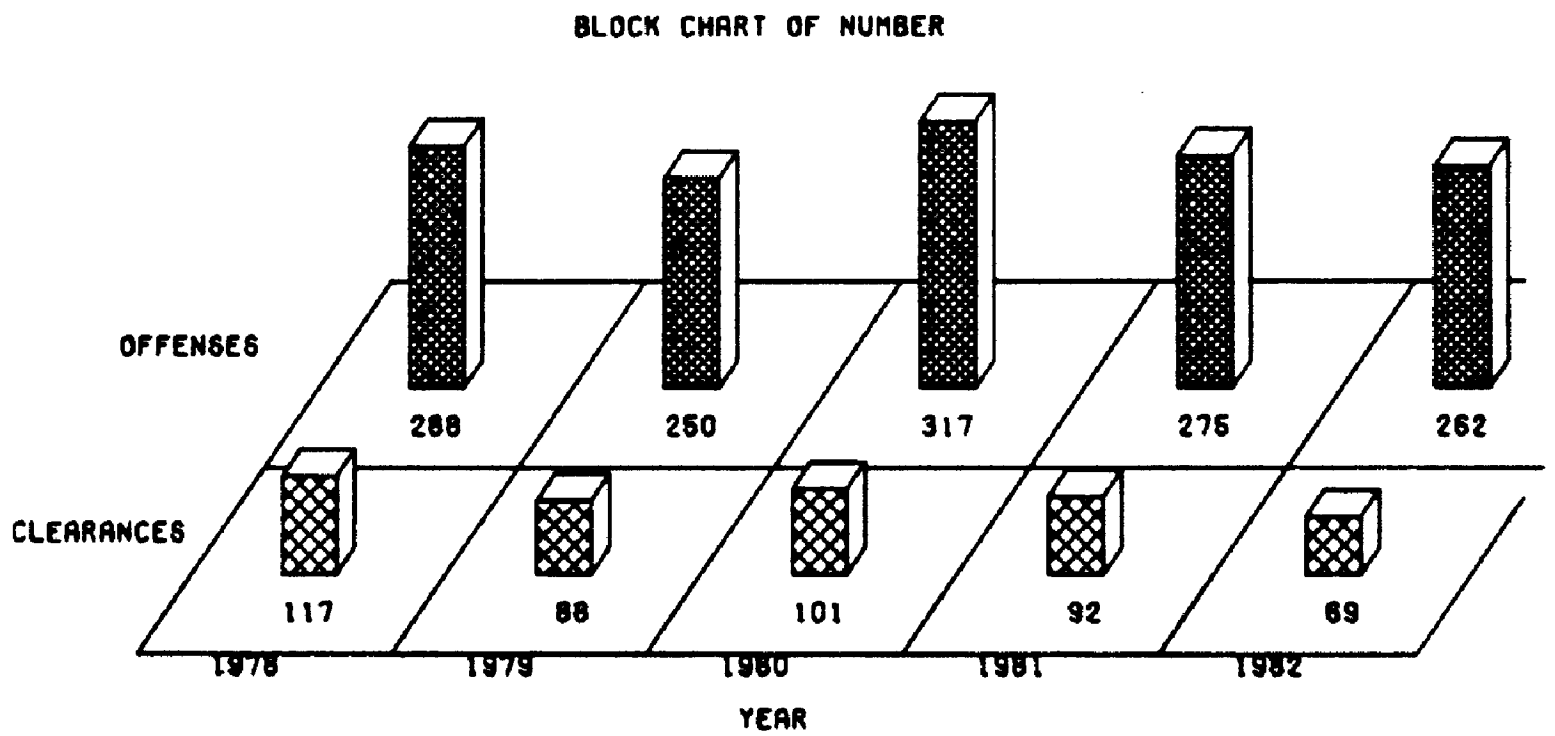
The carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or threat of force. Assaults to commit forcible rape are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) is not counted in this category.

1,082 rapes were reported to the police, which represents 7% of all violent crimes, and less than 1% of the total crime index. Reported rapes increased by 2% from 1981 to 1982. 76% (820) were forcible, and 24% (262) were attempted rapes. August had the highest number of forcible rapes (127), followed by July (120), and June (110). 376 rapes (forcible plus attempted) were cleared in 1982, down 6% from 1981. 92% (347) of the rape clearances involved adult offenders, and 8% (29) involved juveniles.

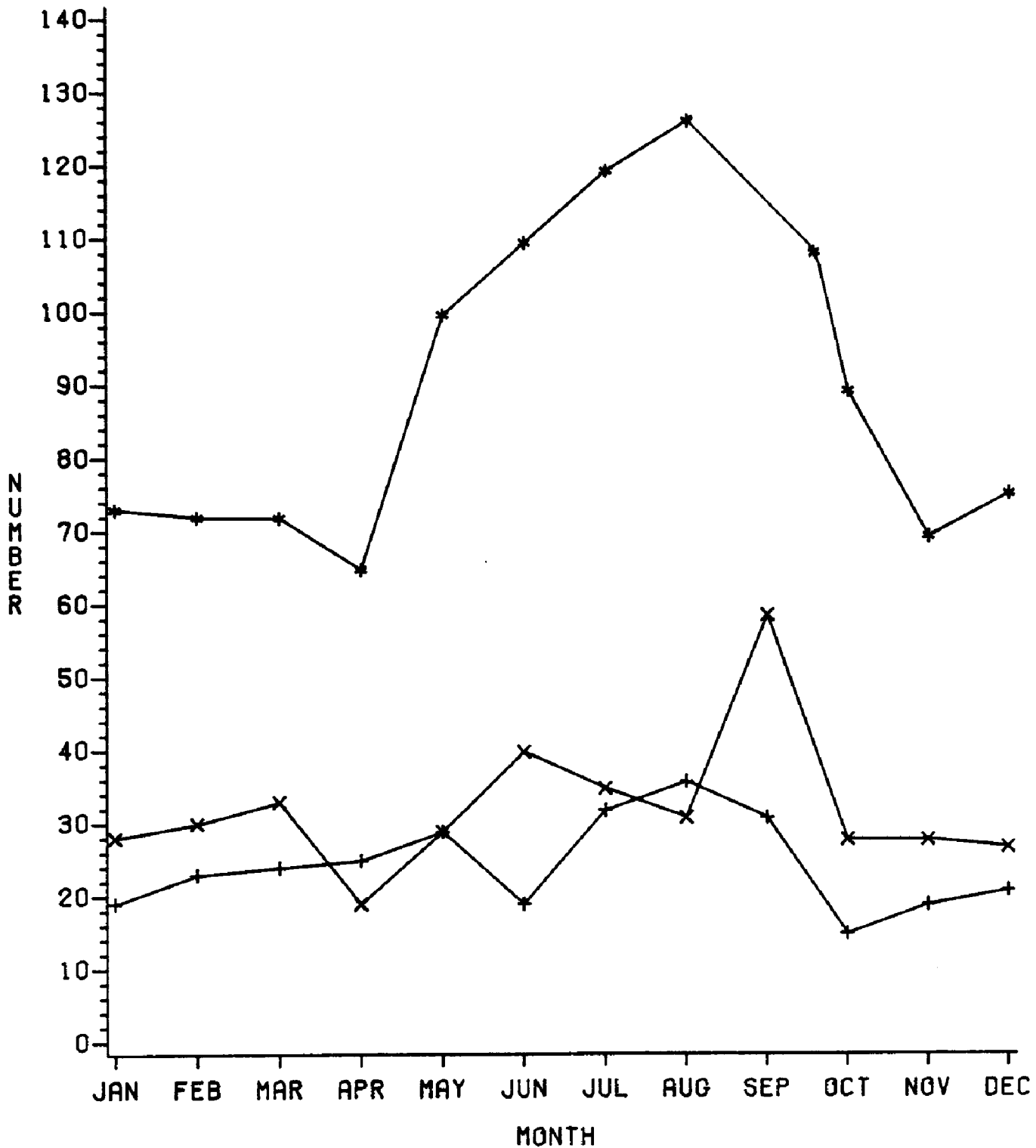
RAPE COMPARISON



ATTEMPTED RAPE COMPARISON



FORCIBLE RAPE TREND BY MONTH 1982



* = forcible rape reports
 + = forcible rape arrests
 X = forcible rape clearances

ROBBERY

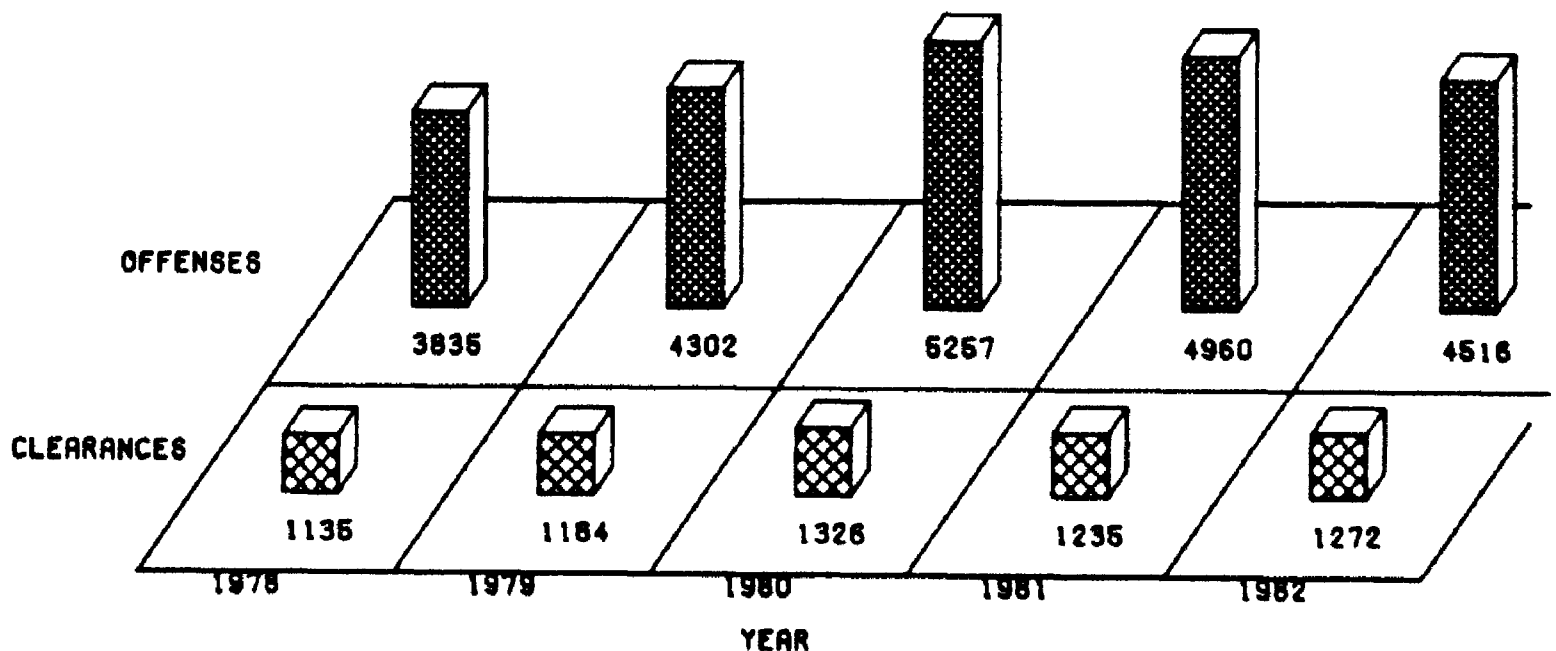
DEFINITION & PROFILE

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force and/or by putting the victim in fear.

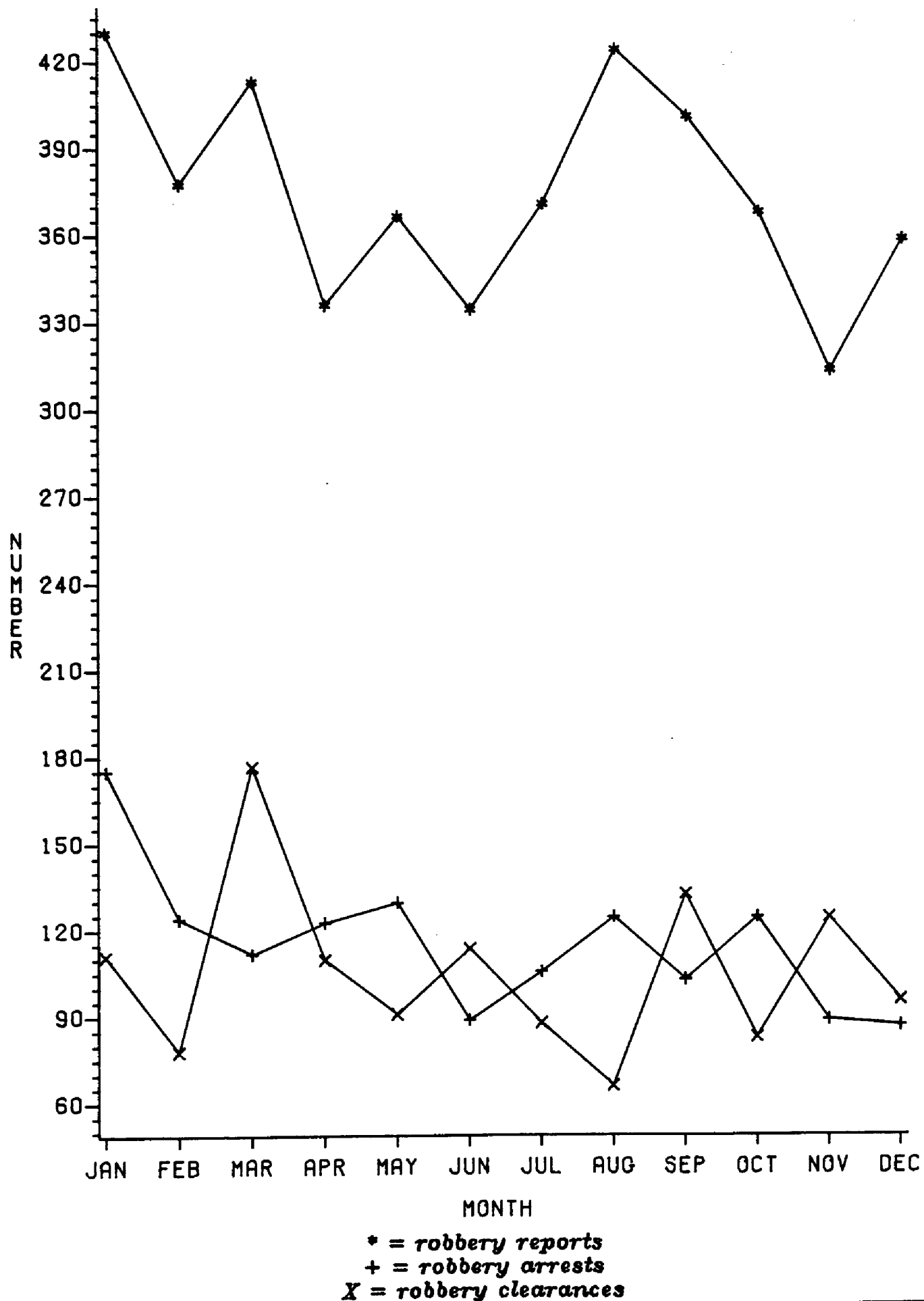
In 1982, there were 4,516 robberies reported in Arizona. The total represented a 9% decrease in robberies committed since 1981. Robberies accounted for 31% of all violent crimes reported to police, and 2% of the total state crime index.

\$3.3 million worth of objects were stolen in 1982, 51% less than the \$6.8 million reported in 1981. The highest robbery loss, \$966,849, occurred in residences. January had the highest number of robberies (430), followed by August with 427 offenses. 81% of the robberies involved firearms or strong-arm tactics. 1,272 robberies were cleared in 1982, an increase of 3% above 1981. Adults accounted for 87% of all robbery clearances, down 3% from the previous year.

ROBBERY COMPARISON



ROBBERY TREND BY MONTH 1982



ROBBERY BY MONTH AND WEAPON USED

WEAPON	Total	Dist	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Firearm	1,830	40%	201	168	186	137	136	120	146	142	157	140	143	154
Knife or Cutting Instrument	543	12	47	50	54	50	50	49	35	54	47	32	32	43
Other Dangerous Weapon	312	7	25	28	20	25	27	23	21	41	31	27	23	21
Strong-Arm	1,831	40	157	132	154	125	155	144	171	190	169	172	118	144
TOTALS	4,516	100	430	378	414	337	368	336	373	427	404	371	316	362
Distribution		100%	9%	8%	9%	7%	8%	7%	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%	8%

ROBBERY BY LOCATION AND VALUE

LOCATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN	AVERAGE DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN
Highway	1,963	43%	\$ 863,938	\$ 440.11
Commercial House	1,032	23	806,843	781.82
Gas or Service Station	230	5	83,797	364.33
Convenience Store	383	8	96,664	252.39
Residence	478	11	966,849	2,022.70
Bank	108	2	282,801	2,618.53
Miscellaneous	322	7	238,305	740.08
TOTALS	4,516	100%	\$3,339,197	\$ 739.41

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION & PROFILE

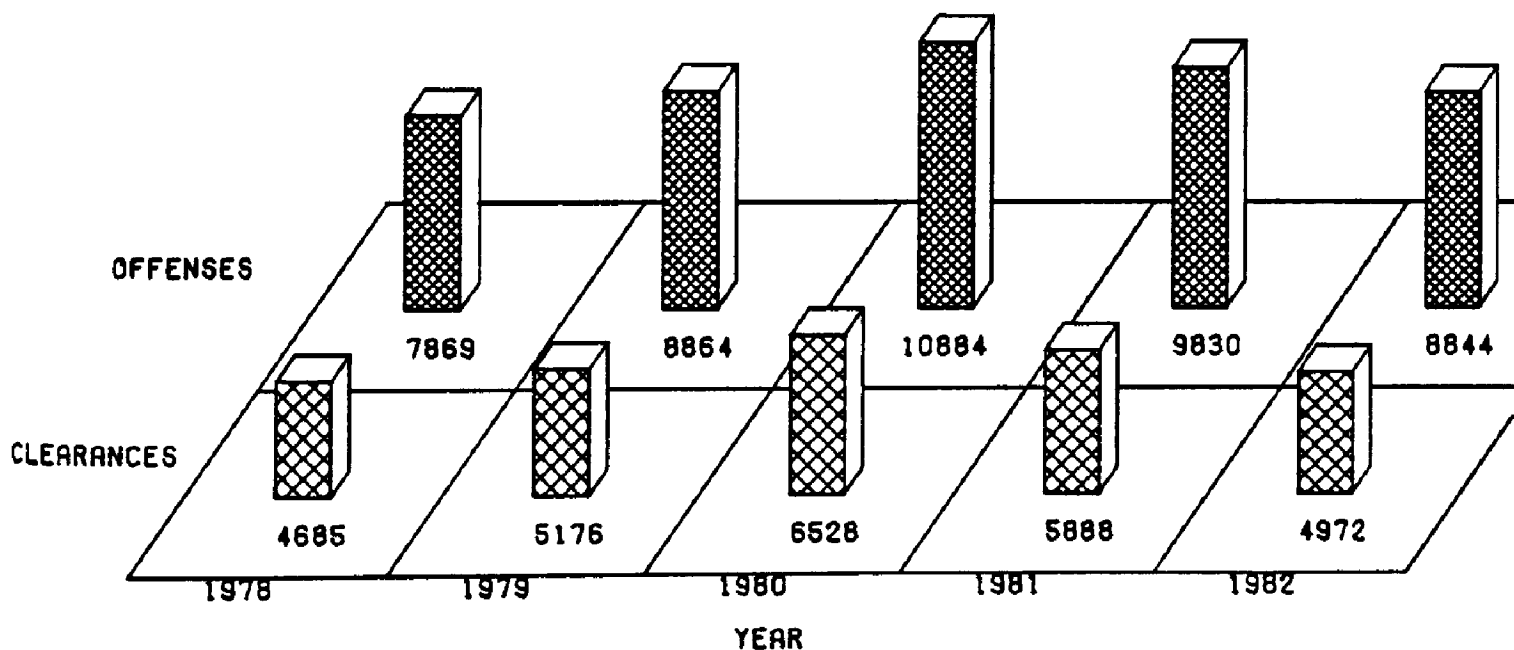
The unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. It is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon, or other means, which is likely to produce death, or serious bodily harm.

Law enforcement agencies reported a total of 8,844 aggravated assaults, 10% less than in 1981. Aggravated assault represented 60% of violent crimes and 4% of the state crime index. The largest number of aggravated assaults for one month occurred during August (889), with the next highest month being July with 869. Assaults were cleared 56% of the time. Adults accounted for 88% of the clearances, and juveniles 12%.

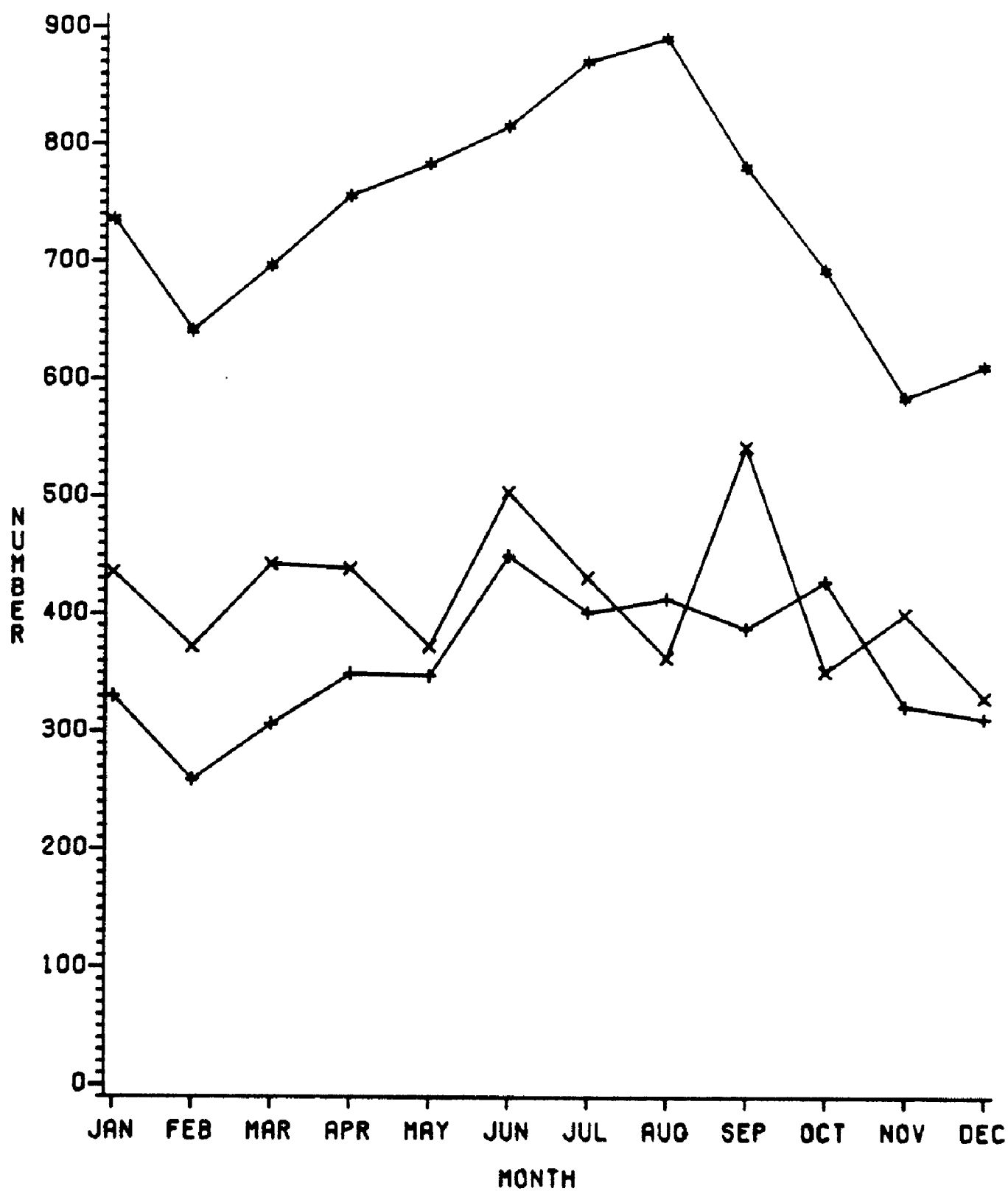
ASSAULT BY WEAPON USED

WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	DISTRIBUTION
Firearm	2,205	25%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	1,839	21%
Other Dangerous Weapon	2,324	26%
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	2,476	28%
TOTALS	8,844	100%

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT COMPARISON



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT TREND BY MONTH 1982



• = aggravated assault reports
 + = aggravated assault arrests
 X = aggravated assault clearances

BURGLARY

DEFINITION & PROFILE

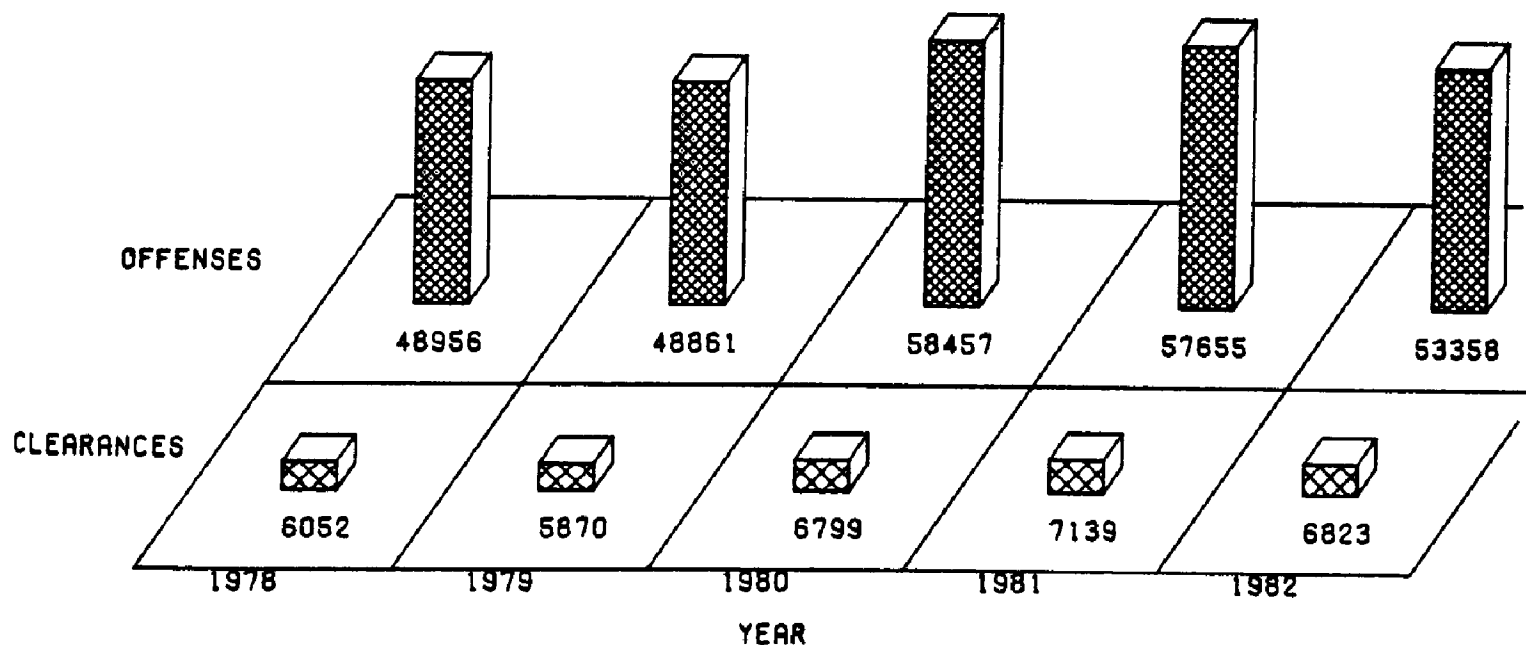
The unlawful entry of a "structure" to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary. Structures are defined to include but are not limited to houses, apartments, public buildings, offices, barns and cabins.

There were a total of 53,358 burglaries during 1982, a 7% decrease since 1981. 28% of the property crimes, and 26% of the total crime index were burglaries.

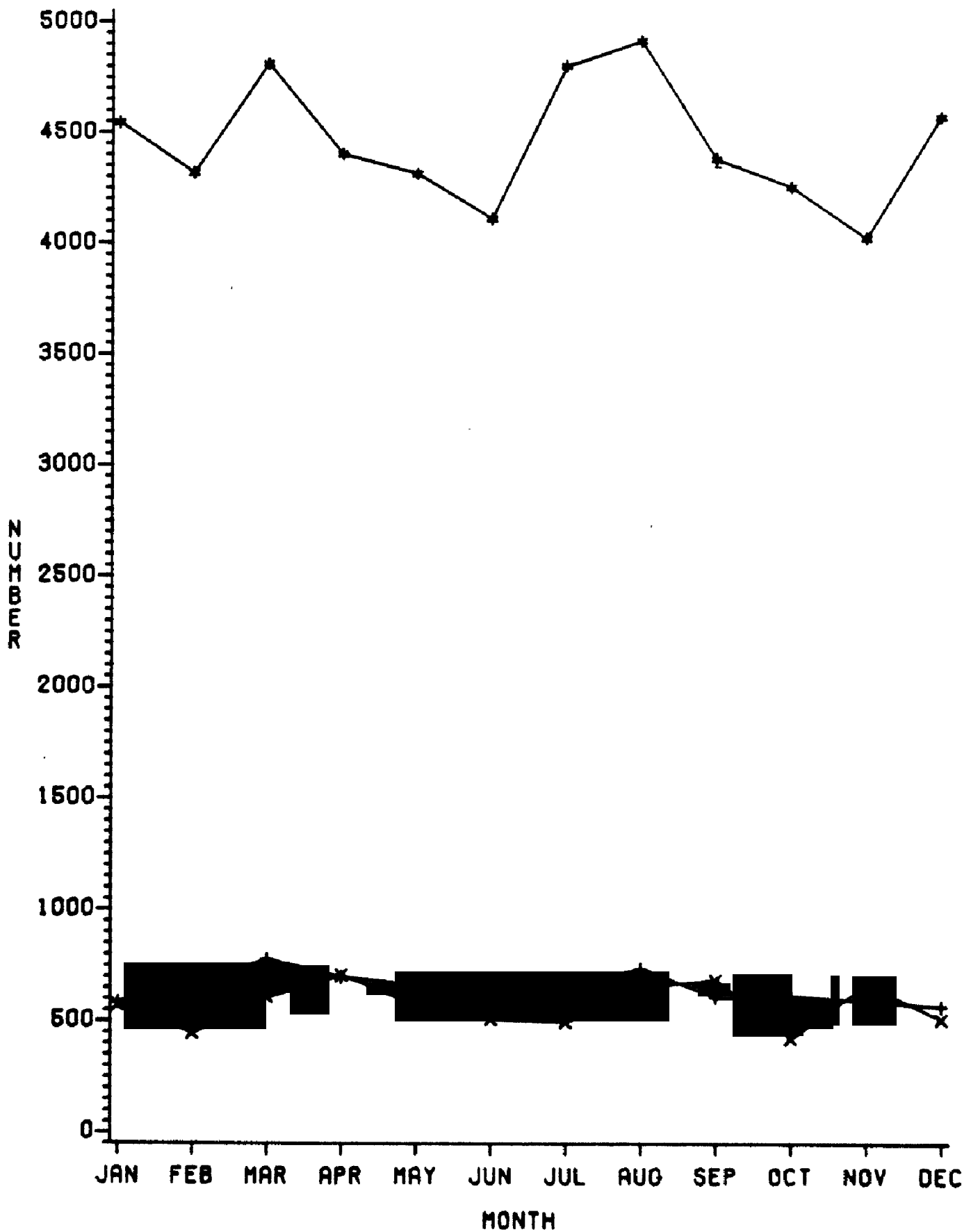
The greatest number of burglaries occurred in August (4,907) while the fewest were reported in November (4,014).

\$46 million worth of property was lost through burglaries in 1982, down from \$55.1 the million reported in 1981. The combined value of residential burglaries was more than double the value of items stolen from non-residences. There were 6,823 burglary clearances in 1982, a 1% increase since 1981. Burglary arrests also increased by 6% since 1981. Adult offenders comprised 65% of the burglary clearances, and 55% of those arrested for burglary.

BURGLARY COMPARISON



BURGLARY TREND BY MONTH 1982



• = burglary reports
 + = burglary arrests
 X = burglary clearances

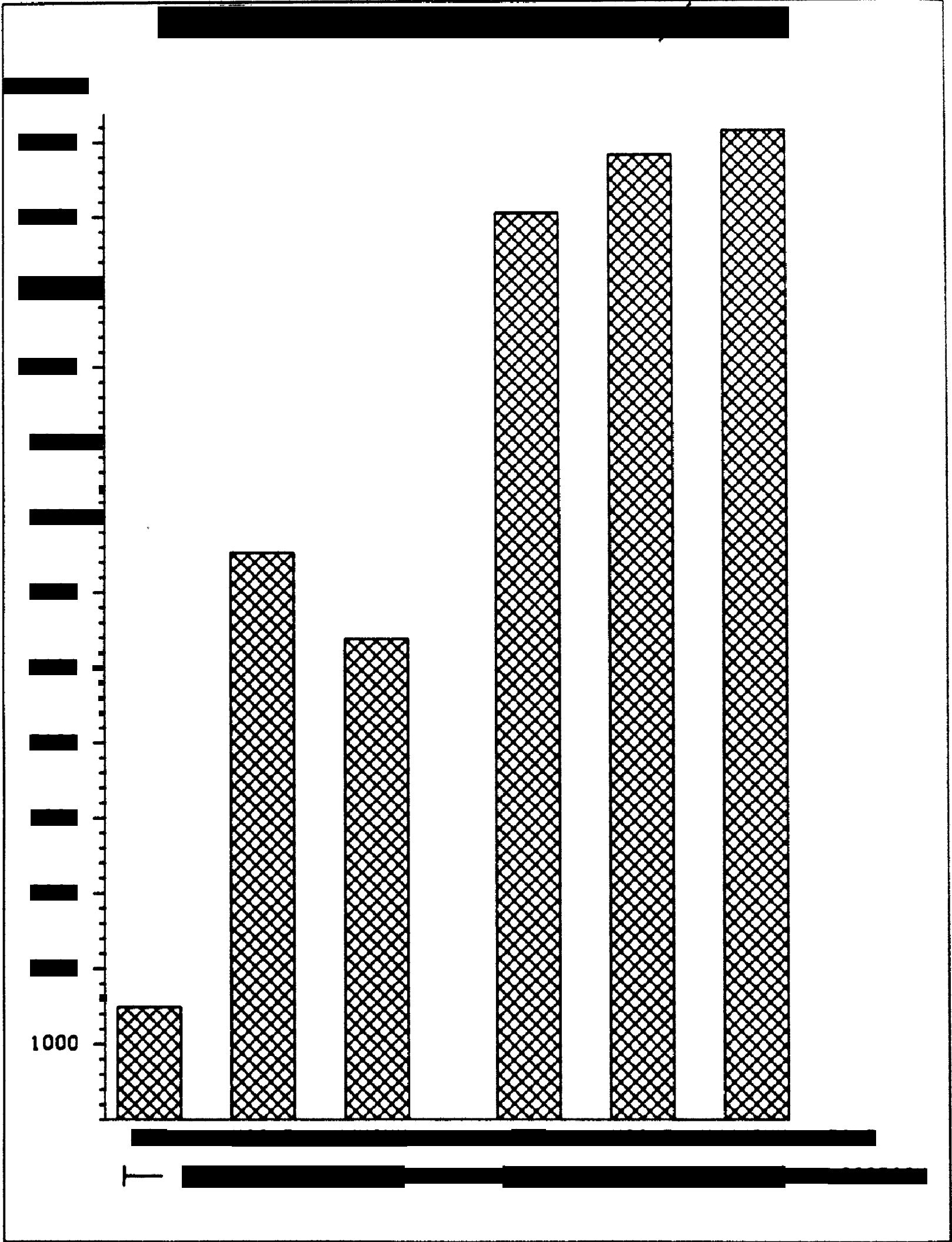
BURGLARY BY MONTH AND MEANS OF ENTRY

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Dist</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Unlawful Entry No Force	38,121	71%	3,284	3,070	3,486	3,181	3,049	2,833	3,433	3,441	3,072	2,983	2,907	3,382
Forcible Entry	11,025	21%	954	909	966	857	931	922	925	1,113	936	879	796	807
Attempted Forcible Entry	4,212	8%	307	334	326	358	327	347	436	353	362	381	311	370
TOTALS	53,358	100%	4,545	4,313	4,808	4,396	4,307	4,102	4,794	4,907	4,370	4,243	4,014	4,559

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VALUE OF OBJECTS BURGLARIZED

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VALUE STOLEN</u>
Residence Total	\$33,424,170
Night (6 p.m.-6 a.m.)	10,930,403
Day (6 a.m.-6 p.m.)	11,130,396
Unknown	11,363,371
Non-Residence Total	12,602,831
Night (6 p.m.-6 a.m.)	5,653,236
Day (6 a.m.-6 p.m.)	1,050,671
Unknown	<u>5,898,924</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$46,027,001</u>



LARCENY-THEFT

DEFINITION & PROFILE

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. This excludes embezzlement, fraudulent conversion of entrusted property, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, lodgers, or finders of lost property, counterfeiting, obtaining money by false pretense, larceny by check, larceny by bailee and check fraud.

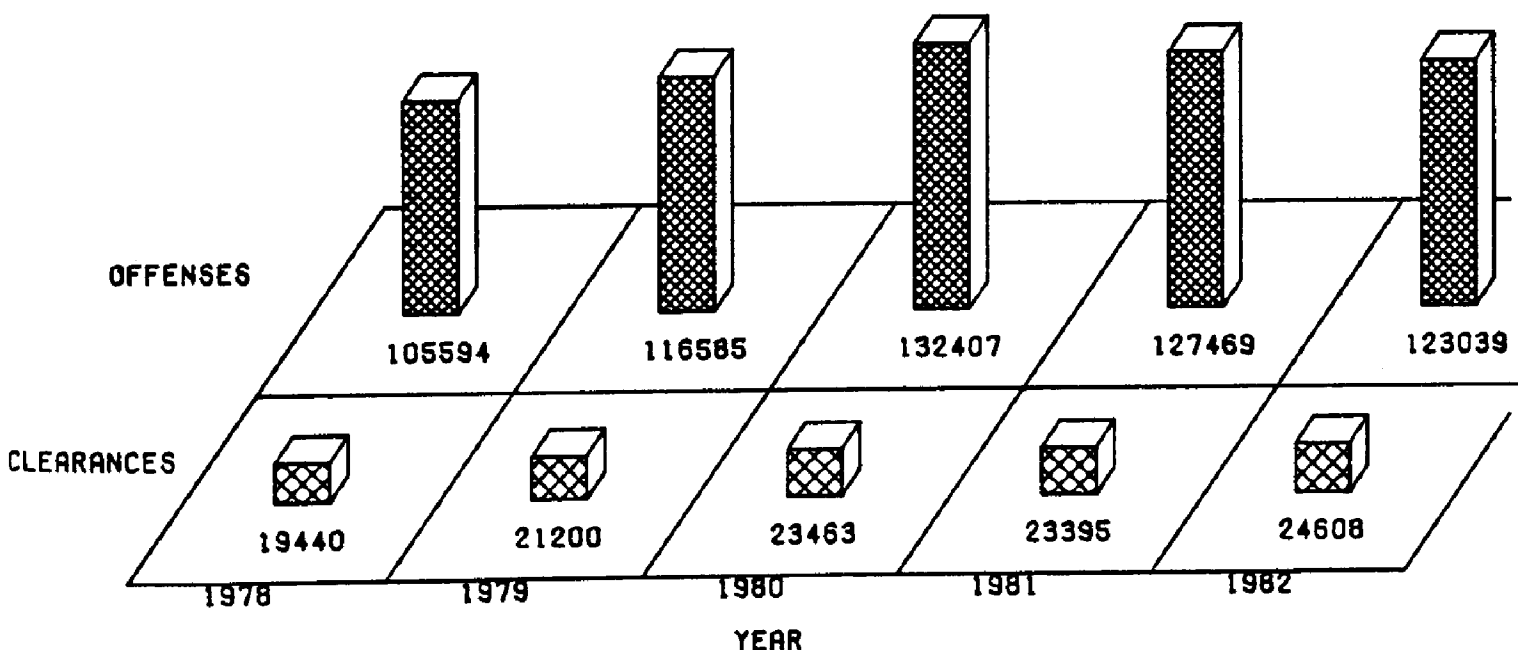
There were 123,039 larceny-thefts reported in 1982, a 3% decrease since 1981. Larceny-theft accounted for 66% of the property crimes, and 61% of the state crime index.

The greatest number of larceny-thefts occurred during March (11,328), while June (9,470) had the fewest. Theft of vehicle parts and accessories was the single largest larceny-theft category. Shoplifting had the second highest amount and pocket-picking recorded the least.

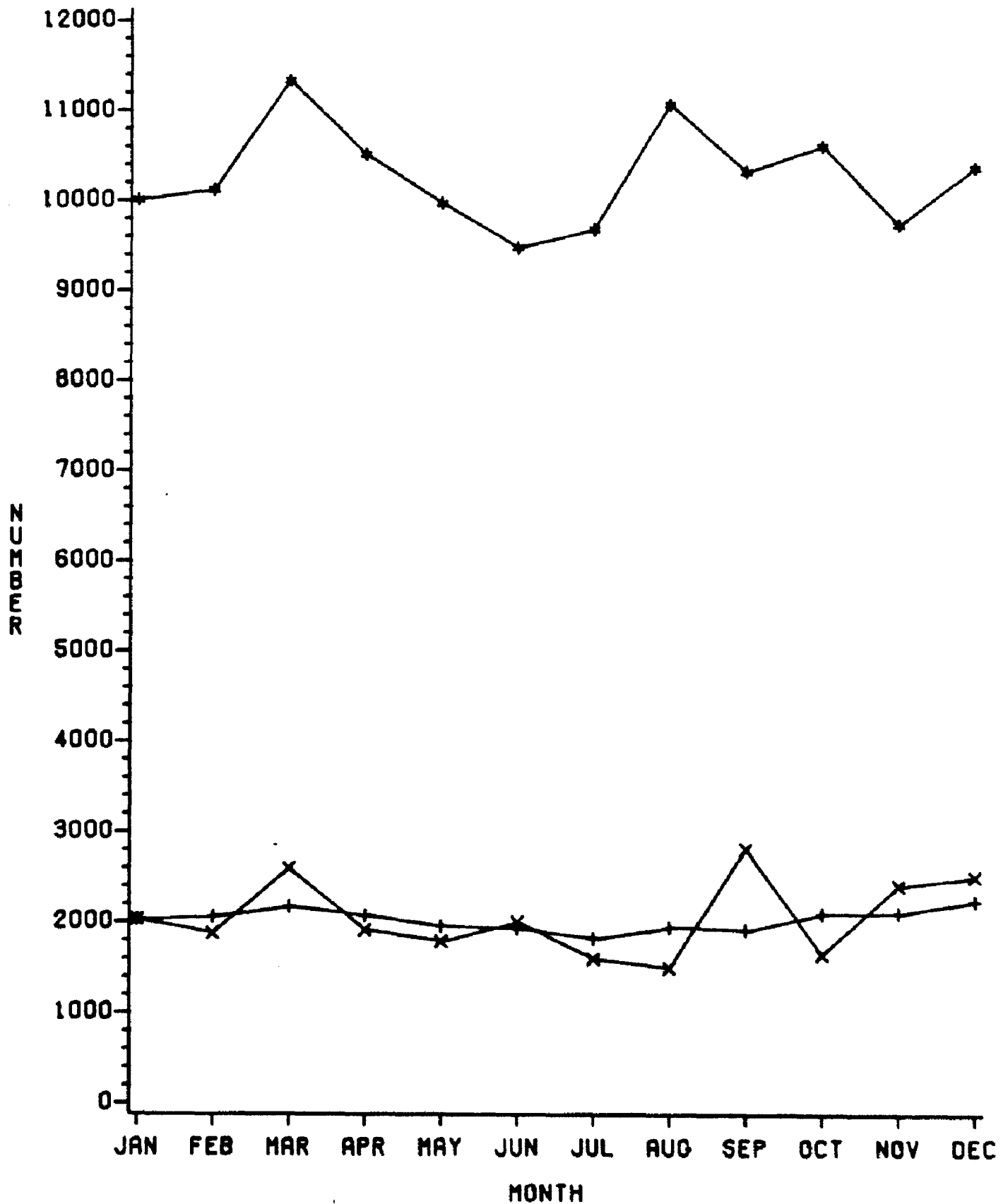
There were 4,430 fewer larceny-thefts in 1982 than in 1981, yielding a decrease in value lost by larceny-thefts of \$16 million. The greatest number of larceny-thefts involved property under \$50, while the greatest property loss (\$28 million) occurred in larceny-thefts over \$200.

The larceny-theft clearance rate (20%) increased by 2% over the 1981 rate. Adults accounted for 70% of the clearances, and juveniles 30%. There were 1,763 more larceny arrests in 1982 than in 1981, an increase of 8%.

LARCENY-THEFT COMPARISON



LARCENY-THEFT TREND BY MONTH 1982



• = larceny-theft reports
 + = larceny-theft arrests
 X = larceny-theft clearances

LARCENY-THEFT BY VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

TYPE	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
\$200 and Over	\$28,167,460	84
\$50 to \$200	4,331,047	13
Under \$50	886,603	3
From Motor Vehicle	7,034,379	21
From Buildings	6,602,193	20
Vehicle Parts, Access.	4,440,727	13
Bicycles	2,645,053	8
Shoplifting	789,308	2
Coin-Operated Machines	115,330	.3
Pocket-Picking	101,931	.3
Purse Snatching	95,454	.3
All Other	11,557,155	35

LARCENY-THEFT BY VALUE AND MONTH

	Total	Dist	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Over \$200	33,930	28%	2,631	2,720	3,048	2,949	2,782	2,603	2,790	3,177	2,843	2,845	2,682	2,860
\$50 to \$200	38,242	31%	3,066	2,994	3,473	3,225	3,042	3,103	3,075	3,602	3,262	3,344	2,947	3,109
Under \$50	50,867	41%	4,314	4,406	4,807	4,329	4,133	3,764	3,802	4,270	4,195	4,393	4,078	4,376
TOTALS	123,039	100%	10,011	10,120	11,328	10,503	9,957	9,470	9,667	11,049	10,300	10,582	9,707	10,345

LARCENY-THEFT BY TYPE AND MONTH

Classification	Total	Dist	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Pocket Picking	412	3%	40	29	30	33	32	27	42	32	29	36	40	42
Purse Snatching	705	6	68	68	63	56	39	46	52	54	52	64	63	80
Shoplifting	24,600	20	2,132	2,218	2,433	2,111	2,060	1,897	1,753	1,905	1,875	2,001	2,039	2,176
From Motor Vehicle	17,012	14	1,424	1,496	1,577	1,466	1,325	1,254	1,362	1,494	1,370	1,387	1,356	1,501
Motor Vehicle Parts/Access	26,203	21	2,062	2,132	2,376	2,115	1,947	1,898	2,085	2,406	2,323	2,344	2,194	2,321
Bicycles	16,801	14	1,252	1,248	1,524	1,414	1,307	1,518	1,451	1,739	1,511	1,543	1,226	1,068
From Buildings	15,133	12	1,347	1,321	1,412	1,343	1,317	1,073	1,167	1,379	1,240	1,272	1,064	1,198
From Coin Operated Machines	1,135	1	93	89	118	133	110	78	97	73	83	89	90	82
All Other	21,038	17	1,593	1,519	1,795	1,832	1,820	1,679	1,658	1,967	1,817	1,846	1,635	1,877
TOTALS	123,039	100%	10,011	10,120	11,328	10,503	9,957	9,470	9,667	11,049	10,300	10,582	9,707	10,345

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION & PROFILE

The unlawful taking, stealing or attempting to steal a motor vehicle. This excludes the temporary use of a vehicle by a person who has lawful access to it.

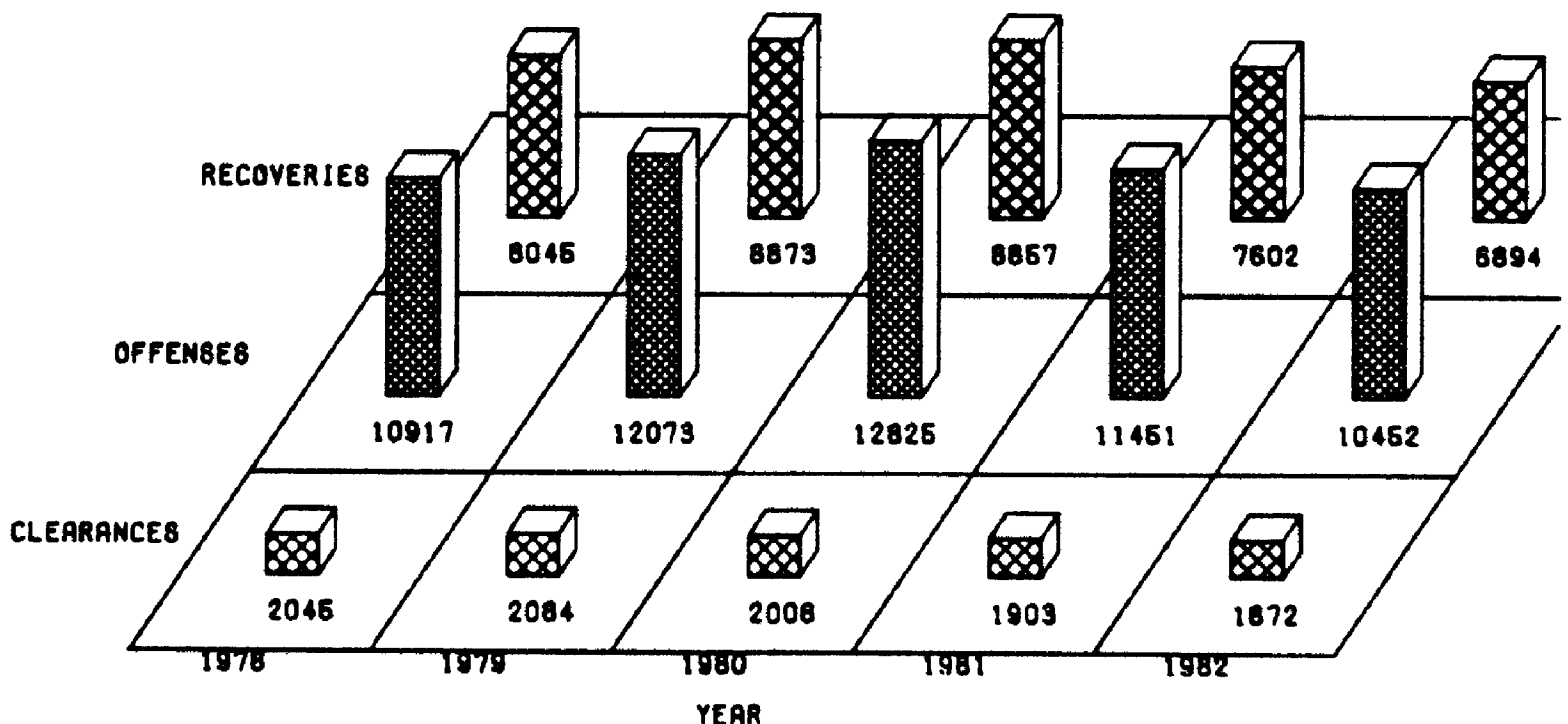
Arizona law enforcement agencies reported 10,452 motor vehicle thefts in 1982, a 9% decrease since 1981. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 6% of the property crimes, and 5% of the state crime index.

March had the largest total of reported vehicle thefts (960), and June had the lowest (749). Of the Arizona motor vehicles stolen, 66% (6,894) were recovered.

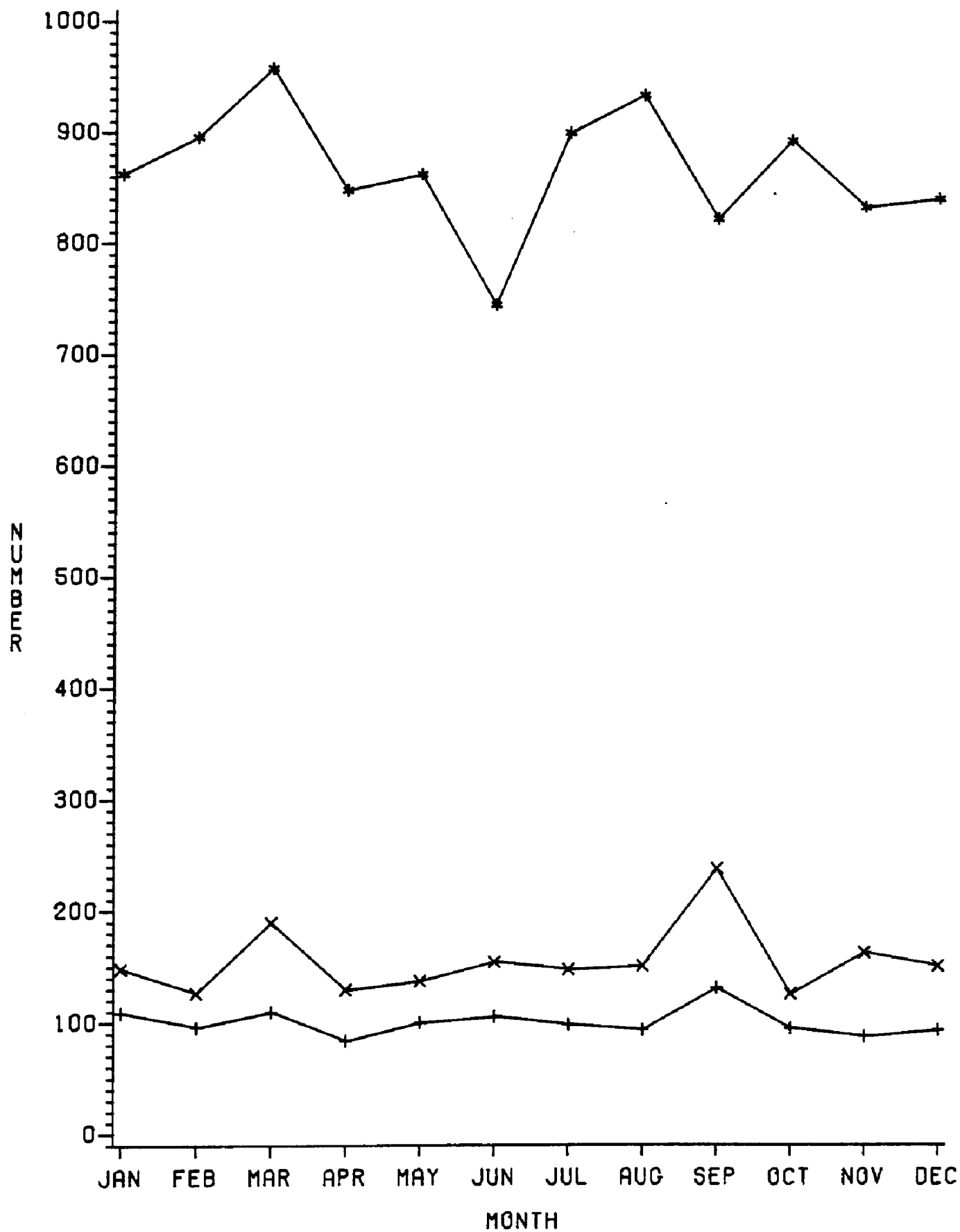
Motor vehicle thefts accounted for a reported dollar loss of \$35,324,164. Of that amount, \$19,538,245 was recovered and is lower than the value stolen partly because of items missing or damaged.

Motor vehicle theft clearances increased 2% in 1982 from 1981. Of the 1,872 clearances, adults accounted for 72% and juveniles 28%. There were 304 fewer persons arrested for motor vehicle theft in 1982 than in 1981.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT COMPARISON



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TREND BY MONTH 1982



* = motor vehicle theft reports
 + = motor vehicle theft arrests
 X = motor vehicle theft clearances

MOTOR VEHICLE RECOVERY INFORMATION

Situation	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Stolen Locally - Recovered Locally	3,895	263	302	309	300	301	294	324	327	352	305	444	374
Stolen Locally - Recovered by Other Agencies in State	1,306	92	90	90	108	113	96	118	144	93	106	123	133
Stolen Locally - Recovered by Other Agencies Out-of-State	348	21	31	22	31	20	23	24	33	37	23	43	40
Total Locally Stolen	5,549	376	423	421	439	434	413	466	504	482	434	610	547
Stolen Out of Town, In State, Recovered Locally	1,345	129	106	90	124	127	87	108	130	111	91	112	130
Stolen Out of State - Recovered Locally	660	71	66	54	47	64	56	48	66	46	42	46	54
Total Recovered/Stolen Out of Town or State	2,005	200	172	144	171	191	143	156	196	157	133	158	184
TOTALS	7,554	576	595	565	610	625	556	622	700	639	567	768	731

STOLEN VEHICLES BY TYPE

Type	Number Stolen	Distribution
Automobiles	5,074	48%
Trucks & Buses	2,438	23
Motorcycles	2,460	23
Other Vehicles	480	5
TOTALS	10,452	100%

The odds of having a motor vehicle stolen in Arizona declined from one chance out of 191 in 1981, to one chance out of 213 in 1982. This is the second year in a row in which there was a reduction in the odds of having a motor vehicle stolen.

ARSON

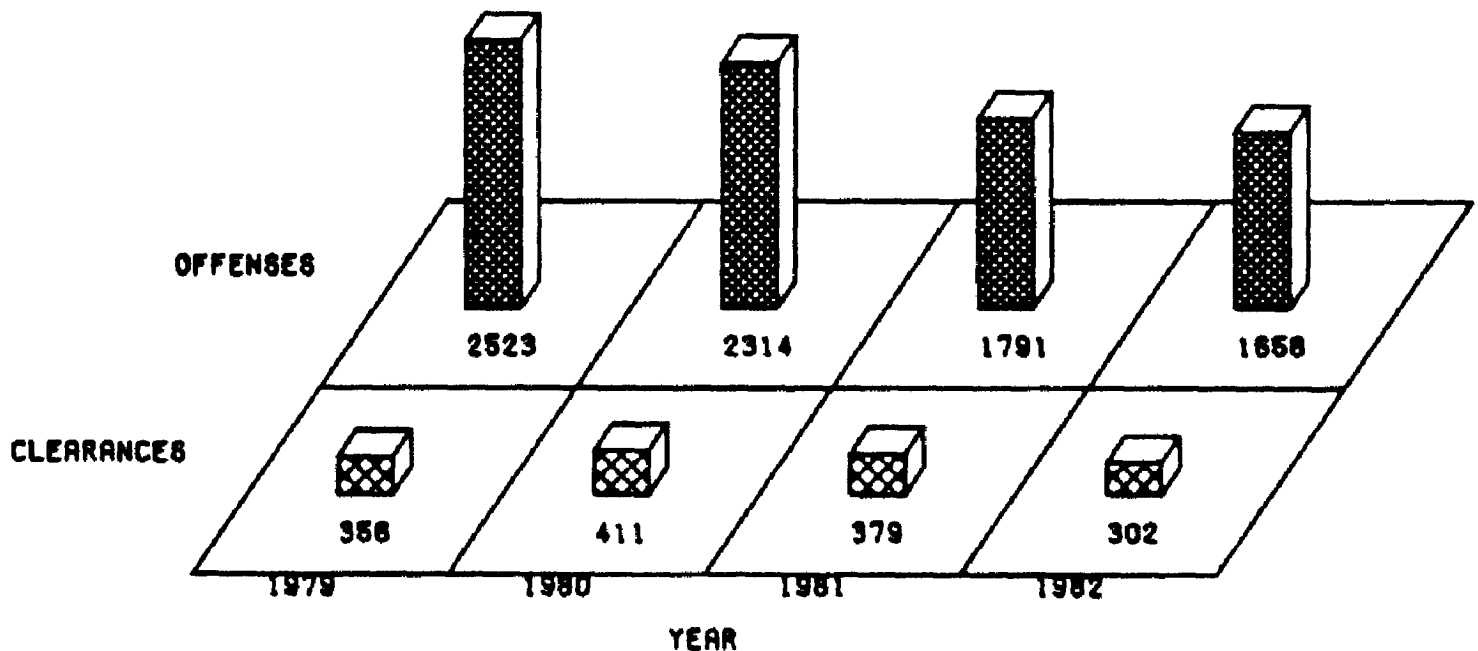
DEFINITION & PROFILE

Arson is the willful or malicious burning of a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft or personal property of another. Attempts to burn are also coded as arson; intent to defraud is unnecessary.

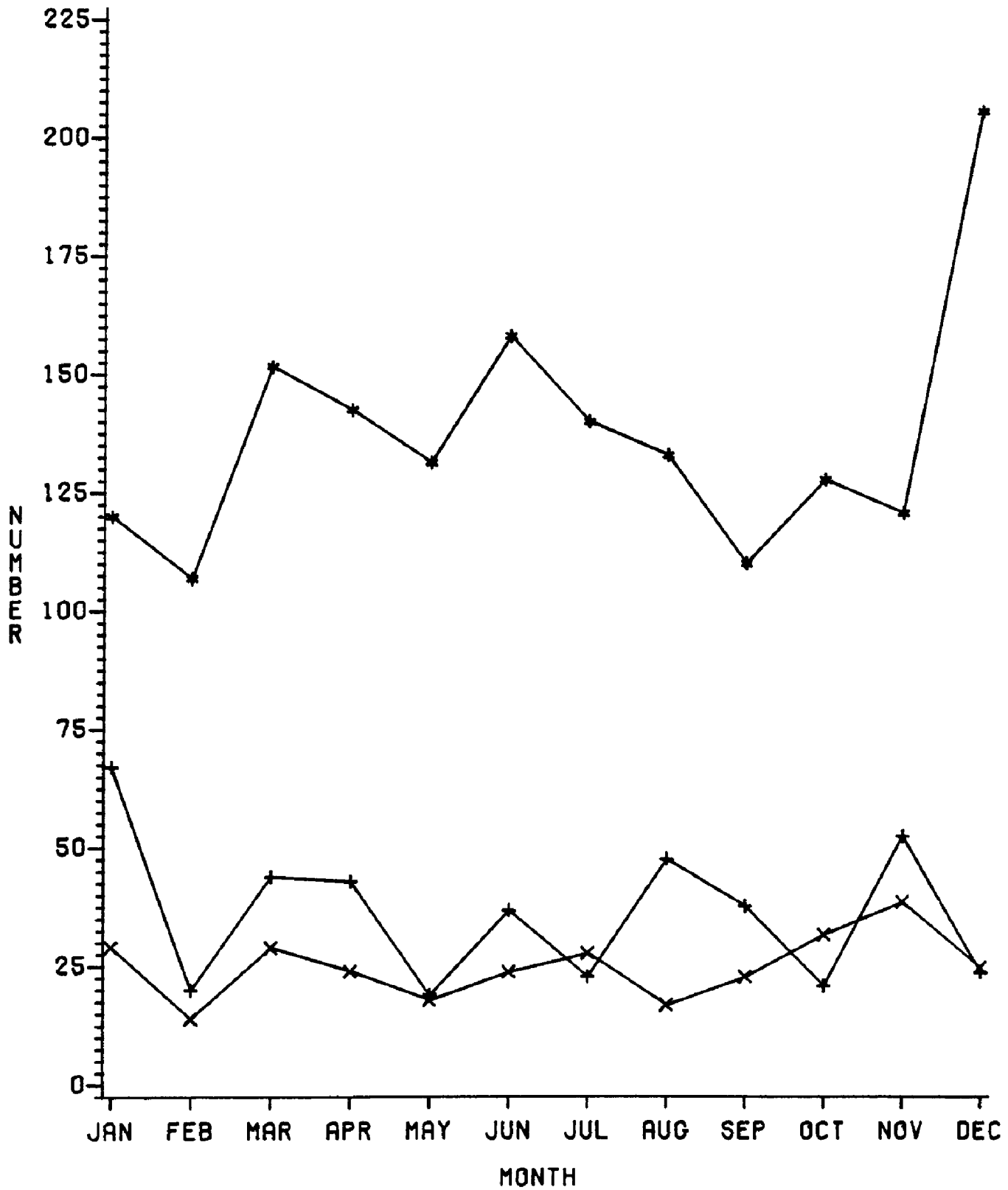
There were 1,658 arsons reported to police agencies in 1982, a decrease of 133 offenses, or 7%. Structural arson accounted for 900 offenses, or 54% of the total. Arson of mobile units accounted for 485 offenses, or 29%, and arson of other objects accounted for 273 offenses, or 16% of the total.

The value of property damaged by arson decreased \$4.4 million or 28% from 1981. Arsons were cleared 18% of the time, down 3% from 1981. There were 78 more persons arrested for arson in 1982 than in 1981, an increase of 22%. Juveniles accounted for 33%, and adults 67% of the arson arrests.

ARSON COMPARISON



ARSON TREND BY MONTH 1982



* = arson reports
 + = arson arrests
 X = arson clearances

ARSON BY PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE

<u>Property Classification</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Number of Clearances</u>	<u>Estimated Value of Property Damage</u>
Structural	900	177	\$10,607,280
Mobile	485	52	921,598
Other	273	73	34,587
Totals	1,658	302	\$11,563,465

ARSON OFFENSES BY PROPERTY TYPE BY MONTH

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Value of Property Damage
TOTAL STRUCTURE	900	63	72	76	78	60	79	72	70	60	82	66	122	\$10,607,280
Single Occupancy Residential: Houses, Townhouses, Duplexes, etc.	394	38	23	29	41	24	35	37	32	24	31	26	54	\$4,065,580
Other Residential: Apartments, Hotels, Motels, Dormitories, Boarding Houses, etc.	105	7	13	9	4	10	10	12	9	9	3	2	17	\$460,162
Storage Barns, Garages, Warehouses, etc.	44	2	3	5	8	4	4	5	4	0	2	3	4	\$59,865
Industrial/Manufacturing	11	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	\$2,183,450
Other Commercial: Stores, Restaurants, Offices, etc.	140	8	14	10	15	14	13	11	11	8	11	5	20	\$3,343,992
Community/Public: Churches, Jails, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, etc.	156	4	5	17	7	5	12	4	6	13	34	28	21	\$442,151
All Other Structures: Monuments, Buildings Under Construction, etc.	50	3	14	5	2	1	4	2	6	5	1	1	6	\$52,080
TOTAL MOBILE	485	37	20	51	38	47	46	42	38	37	32	42	55	\$921,598
Motor Vehicles: Automobiles, Trucks, Buses, Motorcycles, etc.: UCR Definition	445	34	18	47	35	44	43	39	37	31	27	40	50	\$659,328
Other Mobile Property: Trailers, Recreational Vehicles, Airplanes, Boats, etc.	40	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	1	6	5	2	5	\$262,270
TOTAL OTHER Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.	273	20	15	25	27	25	34	27	26	14	15	14	31	\$34,587
TOTALS	1,658	120	107	152	143	132	159	141	134	111	129	122	208	\$11,563,465

VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSS BY INDEX CRIME OFFENSE
STATE TOTALS

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	DIST	VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN	DIST	AVERAGE VALUE
Murder	233	.1%	\$ 15,687	0	\$ 67.33
Rape	1,082	.5%	49,184	0	45.46
Robbery	4,516	2%	3,339,197	3%	739.41
Aggravated Assault	8,844	4%			
Burglary	53,358	26%	46,027,001	39%	862.61
Larceny-Theft	123,039	61%	33,385,110	28%	271.34
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,452	5%	35,324,164	30%	3,379.66
TOTALS	201,524	100%	\$118,140,343	100%	\$586.23

TYPE AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
STATE TOTALS

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Dist	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency and Notes	\$ 7,448,154	6%	\$ 356,158	5%
Jewelry & Precious Metals	19,922,831	17%	1,715,204	9%
Clothing and Furs	2,007,223	2%	328,137	16%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	36,720,344	31%	19,538,245	53%
Office Equipment	1,493,488	1%	118,321	8%
TVs, Radios, Cameras, etc.	13,580,618	11%	1,007,662	7%
Firearms	2,819,053	2%	207,444	7%
Household Goods	3,572,153	3%	179,135	5%
Consumable Goods	989,555	1%	104,280	10%
Livestock	700,986	1%	85,307	12%
Miscellaneous	28,885,938	24%	3,607,240	12%
Totals	\$118,140,343	100%	\$27,247,133	23%

INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

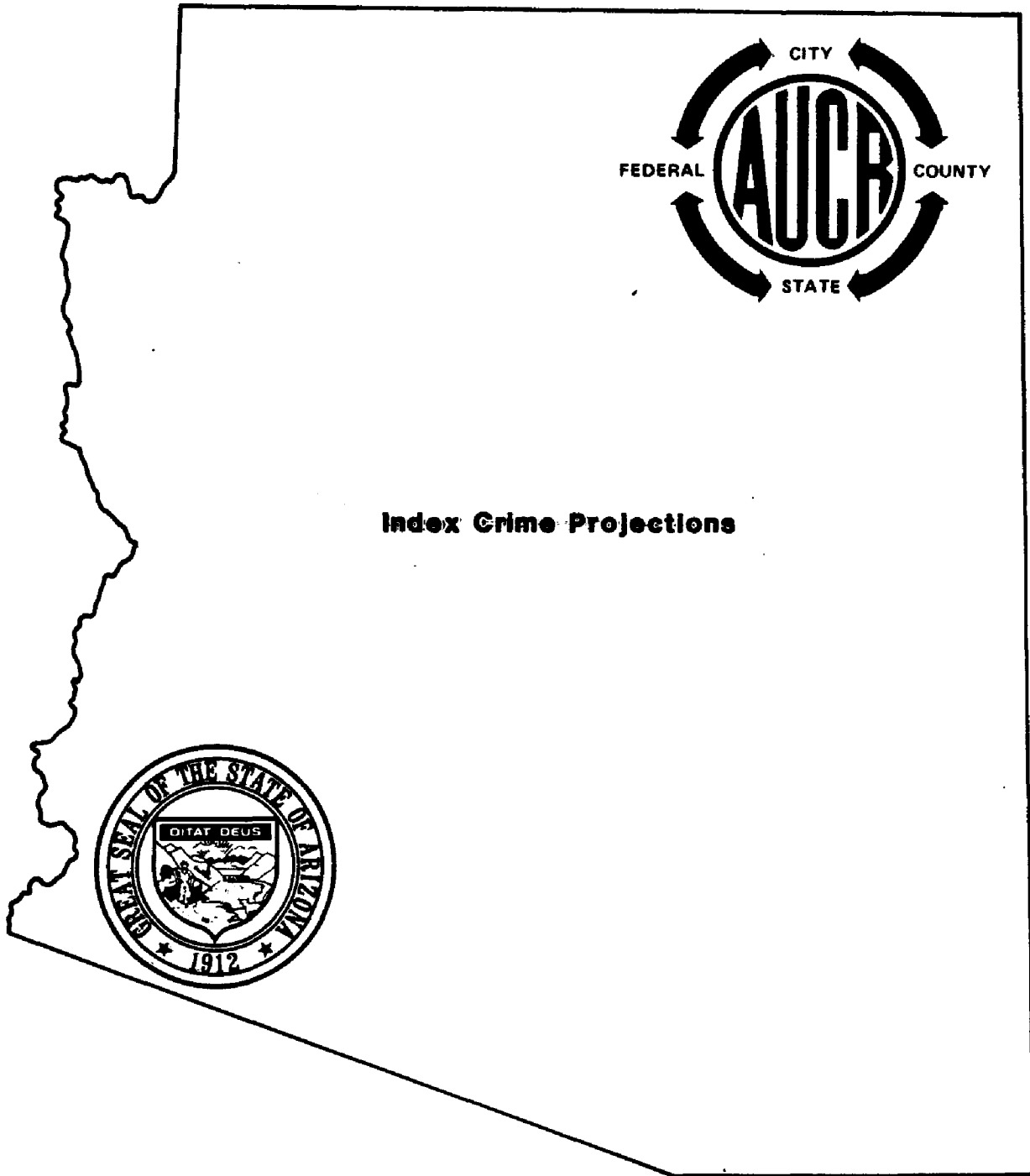
INDEX OFFENSES	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1	0	9	4	1	0	135	2	3	53	13	4	2	6
FORCIBLE RAPE Rape By Force Attempts to Commit	6 4 2	14 11 3	24 18 6	4 4 0	2 1 1	0 0 0	638 482 156	9 9 0	9 7 2	312 230 82	32 30 2	2 1 1	11 10 1	19 13 6
ROBBERY Firearm Knife or Cutting Instrument Other Dangerous Weapon Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.)	4 1 0 0 3	22 9 5 2 6	80 28 8 4 40	6 2 1 1 2	3 0 0 1 2	2 0 0 0 2	3,084 1,295 344 186 1,259	33 20 3 0 10	24 6 5 0 13	1,062 403 147 105 407	85 25 7 7 46	7 1 1 1 4	31 14 3 1 13	73 26 19 4 24
ASSAULT Firearm Knife or Cutting Instrument Other Dangerous Weapon Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. — Aggravated	32 2 1 5 24	184 32 28 45 79	248 29 34 54 131	55 6 13 6 30	74 13 12 6 43	12 3 1 2 6	4,734 1,277 1,017 1,470 970	259 37 31 39 152	84 16 15 17 36	2,170 603 525 490 552	518 111 79 125 203	57 5 4 7 41	115 27 14 9 65	302 44 65 49 144
BURGLARY Forcible Entry Unlawful Entry — No Force Attempted Forcible Entry	126 74 49 3	873 623 226 24	948 541 301 106	254 147 100 7	116 61 49 6	41 31 10 0	33,181 24,212 6,558 2,411	797 485 275 37	657 476 130 51	12,454 8,818 2,388 1,248	1,560 1,112 352 96	562 462 15 85	865 563 259 43	924 516 313 95
LARCENY-THEFT	272	1,910	3,202	694	479	72	75,894	2,140	1,635	27,803	3,441	478	1,657	3,362
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT Autos Trucks and Buses Motorcycles Other Vehicles	19 13 5 1 0	152 45 66 35 6	176 92 50 20 14	33 15 13 4 1	19 10 4 2 3	3 1 0 2 0	6,802 3,382 1,482 1,618 320	257 115 67 39 36	94 44 34 11 5	2,218 1,048 543 595 32	216 114 26 58 18	59 16 27 15 1	120 57 35 19 9	284 122 86 41 35
SUBTOTAL	460	3,155	4,687	1,050	694	130	124,468	3,492	2,506	46,072	5,865	1,169	2,801	4,970
ARSON	4	14	27	7	0	0	848	44	9	632	33	4	7	29
TOTALS	464	3,169	4,714	1,057	694	130	125,316	3,541	2,515	46,704	5,898	1,173	2,808	4,999

VALUE, IN DOLLARS, OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY CRIME BY COUNTY

INDEX OFFENSES	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
HOMICIDE	0	0	5,250	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	3,400	0	0	7,000
FORCIBLE RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,183	0	5	12,911	25	0	0	50
ROBBERY	862	108,353	35,147	911	526	877	2,421,240	16,316	130,750	471,082	77,262	2,762	46,673	26,456
Highway	0	106,016	14,616	440	0	667	459,763	4,976	2,337	166,124	64,760	0	27,663	14,576
Commercial House	0	0	9,784	0	0	0	724,086	5,239	675	61,021	3,458	0	373	2,227
Gas or Service Station	507	180	9,784	0	0	0	72,500	80	0	3,915	3,751	0	0	2,838
Convenience Store	0	128	701	0	126	0	72,989	1,917	4	2,436	661	670	13,927	2,805
Residence	20	1,931	1,162	3	0	210	736,494	171	23,660	196,103	742	0	670	1,483
Bank	0	0	1,954	0	400	0	148,006	3,873	100,000	21,224	0	1,342	3,922	2,080
Miscellaneous	335	96	6,905	468	0	0	205,422	60	3,874	16,239	3,690	550	118	346
BURGLARY	92,473	641,705	842,440	163,011	57,662	16,002	29,905,366	820,572	320,346	10,501,160	925,341	417,922	612,414	710,587
Residence	66,252	348,258	659,692	105,204	26,181	11,430	21,673,224	444,875	204,596	8,374,640	559,633	286,536	398,661	264,588
Night, 6 PM - 6 AM	6,720	188,567	162,400	35,912	15,195	2,567	5,706,769	125,069	43,723	4,014,995	191,348	231,633	152,786	50,719
Day, 6 AM - 6 PM	10,855	80,241	53,991	3,602	4,633	2,026	7,209,208	57,208	31,943	3,410,612	124,121	41,708	36,809	61,439
Unknown	48,677	79,450	443,301	65,690	6,353	6,837	6,755,247	262,598	128,930	949,033	244,364	13,195	207,266	152,430
Non-Residence	26,221	293,447	182,748	57,807	31,481	4,572	8,232,142	375,697	115,750	2,126,520	365,506	131,386	213,553	445,999
Night, 6 PM - 6 AM	14,323	125,743	80,676	34,899	18,302	1,705	3,206,176	175,589	79,423	1,417,911	166,566	117,612	131,855	62,456
Day, 6 AM - 6 PM	1,505	17,632	13,772	120	6,454	625	472,430	118,363	2,906	342,651	10,476	12,799	13,750	36,788
Unknown	10,393	149,872	88,300	22,788	8,725	2,042	4,553,536	81,745	33,421	365,958	166,466	975	67,948	326,755
LARCENY-THEFT	114,136	469,860	984,614	187,643	160,343	17,720	21,092,694	780,409	397,539	7,109,073	685,666	152,259	407,143	625,791
\$200 and Over	105,270	366,799	668,063	160,114	139,569	13,261	16,011,305	705,522	326,012	5,745,066	742,490	130,587	346,755	484,647
\$50 to \$200	7,313	70,316	96,834	23,769	18,063	4,134	2,545,046	63,025	59,486	1,135,861	122,966	18,624	49,742	115,826
Under \$50	1,553	12,745	19,717	3,740	2,711	325	536,343	11,862	10,039	228,146	20,410	3,048	10,646	25,316
Pocket-Picking	350	415	6,391	223	150	0	59,391	1,799	2,476	22,541	7,340	0	35	820
Purse Snatching	270	4,062	608	430	704	0	55,765	3,249	6,307	17,549	5,078	483	66	661
Shoplifting	447	6,788	13,116	1,316	1,756	96	563,273	8,924	4,092	143,535	17,193	7,971	6,229	14,570
From Motor Vehicle	31,728	55,175	248,611	31,583	12,305	4,044	3,806,660	136,021	63,006	2,109,436	136,544	61,601	66,221	251,244
Motor Vehicle Parts and Access.	5,899	48,940	119,098	21,126	4,264	793	2,951,701	70,845	23,293	909,351	136,302	18,571	27,642	100,892
Bicycles	1,426	38,956	40,759	6,886	9,161	1,070	1,746,045	23,685	19,537	636,962	45,942	7,021	9,125	58,476
From Buildings	35,511	126,166	176,618	59,059	65,570	1,745	4,419,496	166,993	136,928	1,071,642	122,921	26,411	119,283	71,846
Coin-Operated Machines	115	915	2,146	230	0	0	60,937	16,763	1,716	26,321	1,666	306	607	3,406
All Other	36,368	166,443	377,267	66,790	66,433	9,970	7,425,644	352,130	120,274	2,171,736	410,696	29,685	177,913	123,574
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	45,015	530,373	784,736	83,608	45,450	3,900	23,327,032	1,315,951	321,561	6,446,501	730,210	483,543	334,919	671,365
TOTAL STOLEN	252,486	1,750,291	2,652,187	435,173	263,961	38,499	76,762,562	2,933,246	1,170,201	24,540,707	2,622,124	1,056,466	1,401,149	2,241,249

TYPE AND VALUE, IN DOLLARS, OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED BY COUNTY

STOLEN	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
Currency, Notes, Etc.	10,726	100,058	436,577	33,007	13,395	5,241	4,113,216	228,310	232,323	1,746,942	148,094	104,744	161,526	113,895
Jewelry/Precious Metals	13,584	130,023	271,991	66,986	32,906	940	13,771,685	399,719	114,323	4,184,188	183,944	140,167	158,626	451,749
Clothing and Furs	1,288	14,471	64,516	7,132	6,543	82	1,359,816	26,120	16,390	369,531	34,502	33,826	46,393	26,613
Locally Stolen Vehicles	50,565	637,323	772,738	83,608	45,510	3,900	24,135,230	1,307,752	331,831	6,816,999	818,417	483,543	357,555	875,373
Office Equipment	57	40,619	13,254	3,917	627	0	1,100,453	4,890	16,253	264,778	15,854	14,709	5,713	12,364
Stereos/TV's/Cameras	12,169	127,310	191,108	41,766	30,876	5,711	9,040,143	162,551	85,783	3,213,690	232,091	96,300	133,257	207,863
Firearms	3,712	51,076	63,905	20,180	33,795	1,850	1,636,387	57,253	28,570	635,446	124,137	30,475	70,205	62,062
Household Goods	35,830	27,408	79,107	9,980	1,365	3,707	1,960,106	133,353	48,002	1,079,382	64,057	12,279	80,152	37,425
Consumable Goods	3,159	19,324	21,842	8,899	2,292	1,643	626,137	32,949	16,010	153,199	54,925	6,688	25,117	17,371
Livestock	0	5,722	33,794	1,200	510	0	87,183	9,354	4,743	490,483	65,517	0	1,740	740
Miscellaneous	121,396	596,957	703,355	158,498	96,162	15,425	18,952,206	570,997	275,973	5,586,069	878,586	133,755	360,865	435,694
TOTAL STOLEN	252,486	1,750,291	2,652,187	435,173	263,981	38,499	76,782,562	2,933,248	1,170,201	24,540,707	2,622,124	1,056,486	1,401,149	2,241,249
RECOVERED														
Currency, Notes, Etc.	1,113	8,743	59,539	3,032	1,810	36	147,187	33,143	34,560	30,102	9,175	6,409	9,835	11,474
Jewelry/Precious Metals	4,585	11,327	74,318	15,470	5,790	100	1,019,905	48,818	64,499	394,591	16,331	5,594	39,395	14,481
Clothing and Furs	58	2,496	36,868	2,588	915	0	204,635	2,251	2,639	50,548	5,079	9,246	7,671	3,143
Locally Stolen Vehicles	35,765	290,285	487,797	65,820	35,000	3,400	11,847,894	917,357	274,134	4,076,368	447,672	198,506	267,600	590,647
Office Equipment	7	229	6,926	702	125	5,800	67,500	1,506	9,617	10,964	7,091	665	1,687	5,502
Stereos/TV's/Cameras	1,014	20,386	14,970	3,204	4,465	189	626,521	133,110	10,651	107,978	22,044	8,371	29,258	25,501
Firearms	242	13,299	11,473	3,250	1,674	300	103,397	4,893	4,284	11,698	20,367	1,350	23,329	7,888
Household Goods	2,139	6,575	10,116	1,135	390	1,000	103,525	9,098	3,855	26,037	2,487	624	7,338	4,816
Consumable Goods	643	1,361	4,702	2,633	610	80	61,251	3,019	2,124	17,274	4,003	513	2,046	4,021
Livestock	0	2,400	8	0	10	0	30,090	200	3,440	42,154	8,215	0	250	540
Miscellaneous	10,847	92,516	225,258	25,793	11,620	906	2,471,960	114,537	29,887	334,344	148,602	40,594	44,724	55,652
TOTAL RECOVERED	56,413	449,617	931,975	123,627	62,409	11,811	16,683,865	1,267,932	439,690	5,102,058	689,068	271,872	433,133	723,665



Index Crime Projections



Crime forecasts can be a useful aid to decision making. Indeed, legislators and criminal justice administrators can use projections to allocate resources and establish current and future priorities. Crime forecasting can also be used to evaluate crime deterrence programs and the impact of new policies.

The crime forecasts presented here were developed using the Box-Jenkins method. This method employs a three-stage statistical process known as Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA).¹ ARIMA is regarded by many researchers as one of the best methods to use for short-term crime forecasting. An ARIMA model uses all of the information from the time series data, including such things as trend and seasonality.

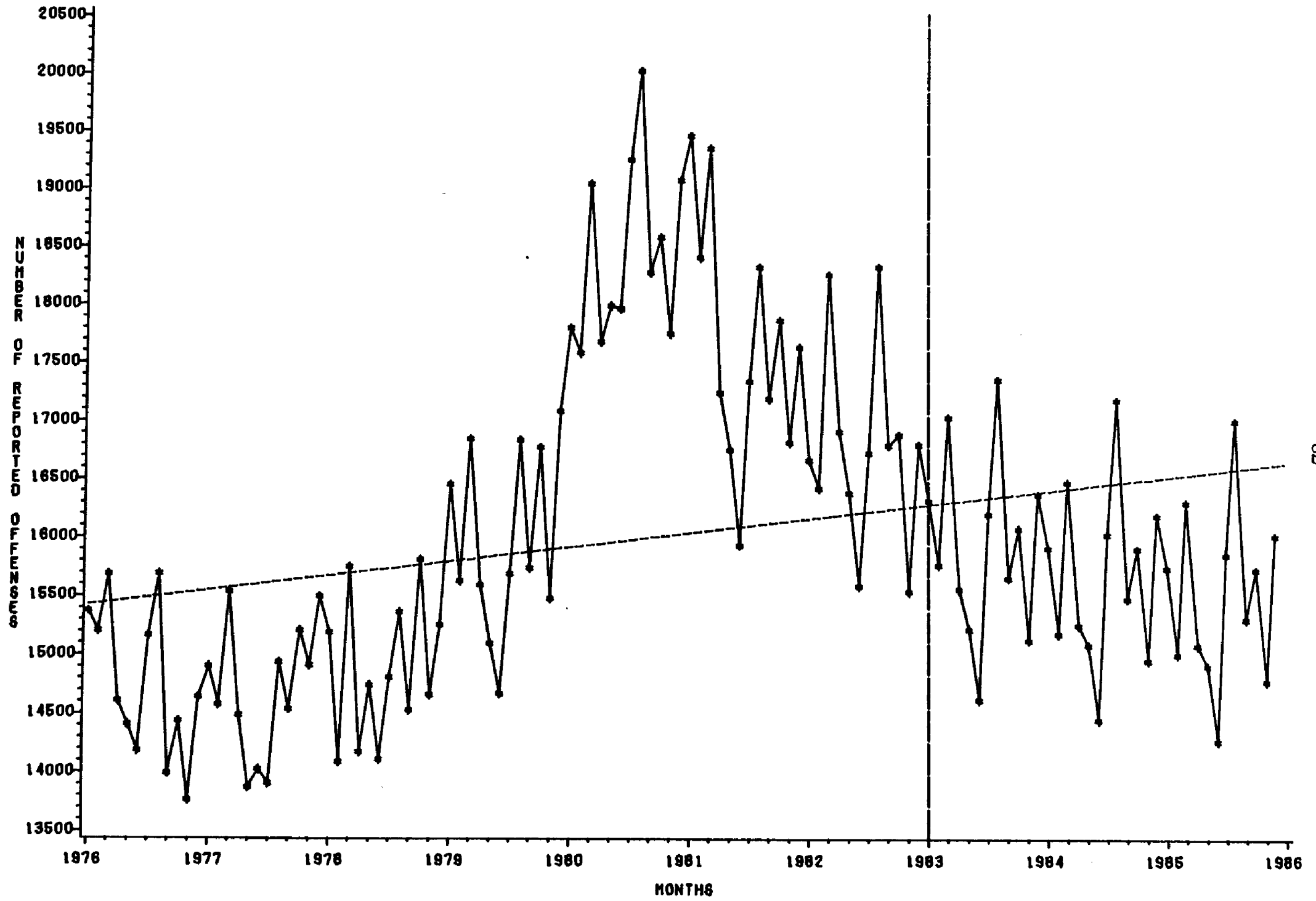
Table 1 presents the monthly forecasts of reported crime, along with the appropriate confidence intervals. Figures 1 and 2 are pictorial representations of forecasted crime, and crime rates. Forecasted crime rates are a function of two time series projections: index crime and population estimates.

Seasonality is apparent in Arizona's UCR data, especially in reported burglaries, larceny-thefts and aggravated assaults. Trends are depicted in these figures by the dotted lines, and should be viewed as the estimated level of the overall series, and not the actual projections. Crime rate projections (see Figure 2) are pictured as decreasing faster than reported crime projections (see Figure 1) because of the expected slower growth in Arizona's population. The decline in the numerator (reported crime) when combined with smaller increases in the denominator (population) yields a more striking decline in crime rates than is apparent in the reported crime projections.

TABLE 1
TIME SERIES FORECAST
OF UCR INDEX CRIME IN ARIZONA

	<u>FORECASTS</u>	<u>STANDARD ERROR PLUS/MINUS</u>
1983	January	483
	February	683
	March	837
	April	966
	May	1080
	June	1183
	July	1278
	August	1366
	September	1449
	October	1528
	November	1602
	December	1673
1984	January	1819
	February	1955
	March	2081
	April	2200
	May	2313
	June	2421
	July	2484
	August	2546
	September	2607
	October	2666
	November	2723
	December	2780
1985	January	2890
	February	2996
	March	3098
	April	3197
	May	3292
	June	3386
	July	3444
	August	3502
	September	3559
	October	3615
	November	3669
	December	3724

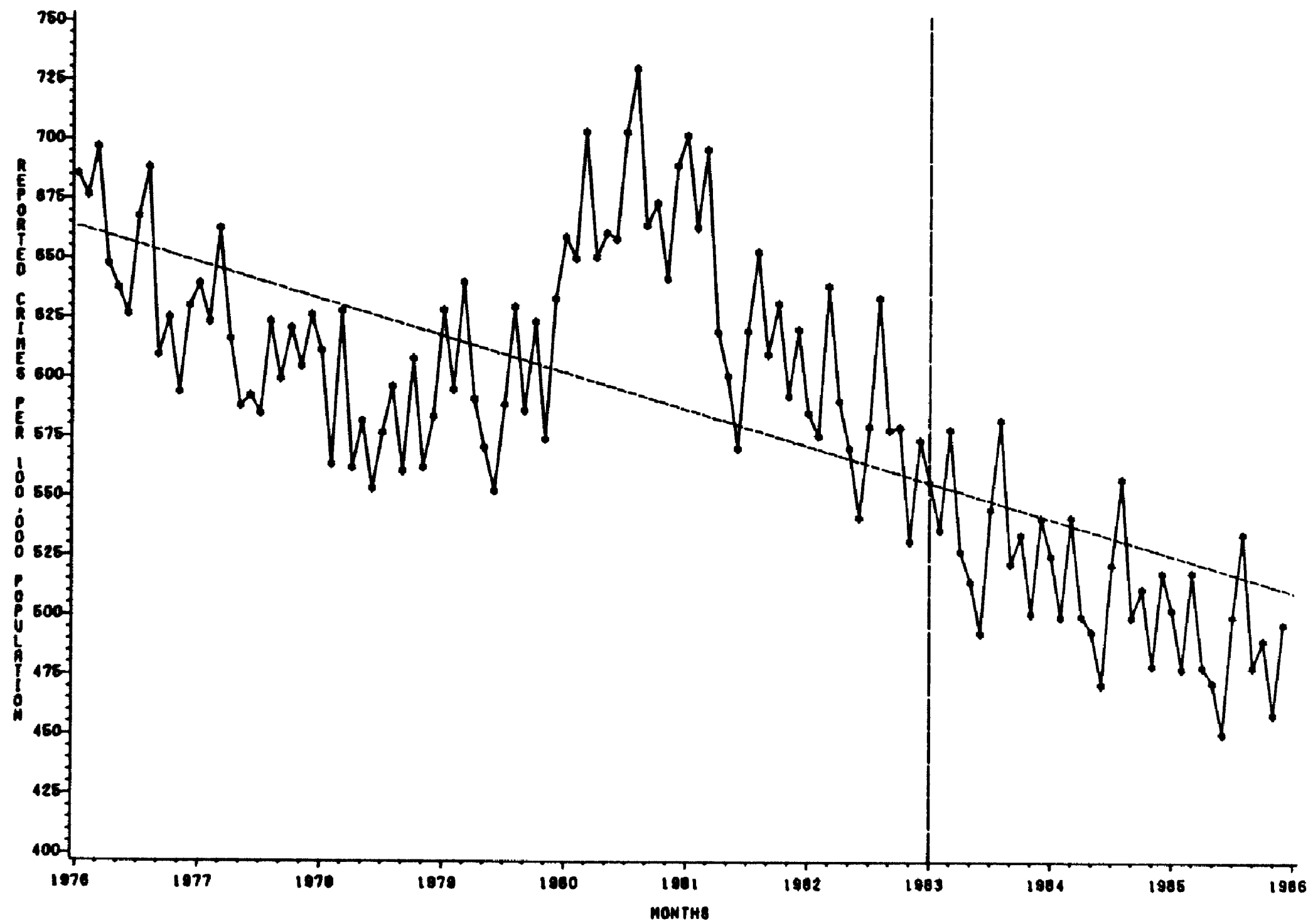
FORECAST OF ARIZONA INDEX CRIME



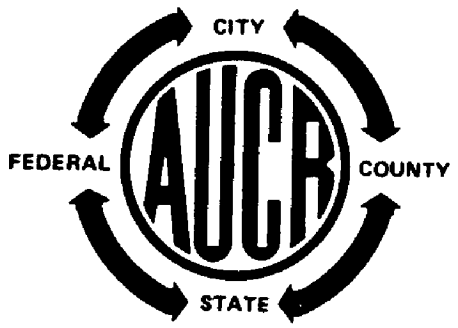
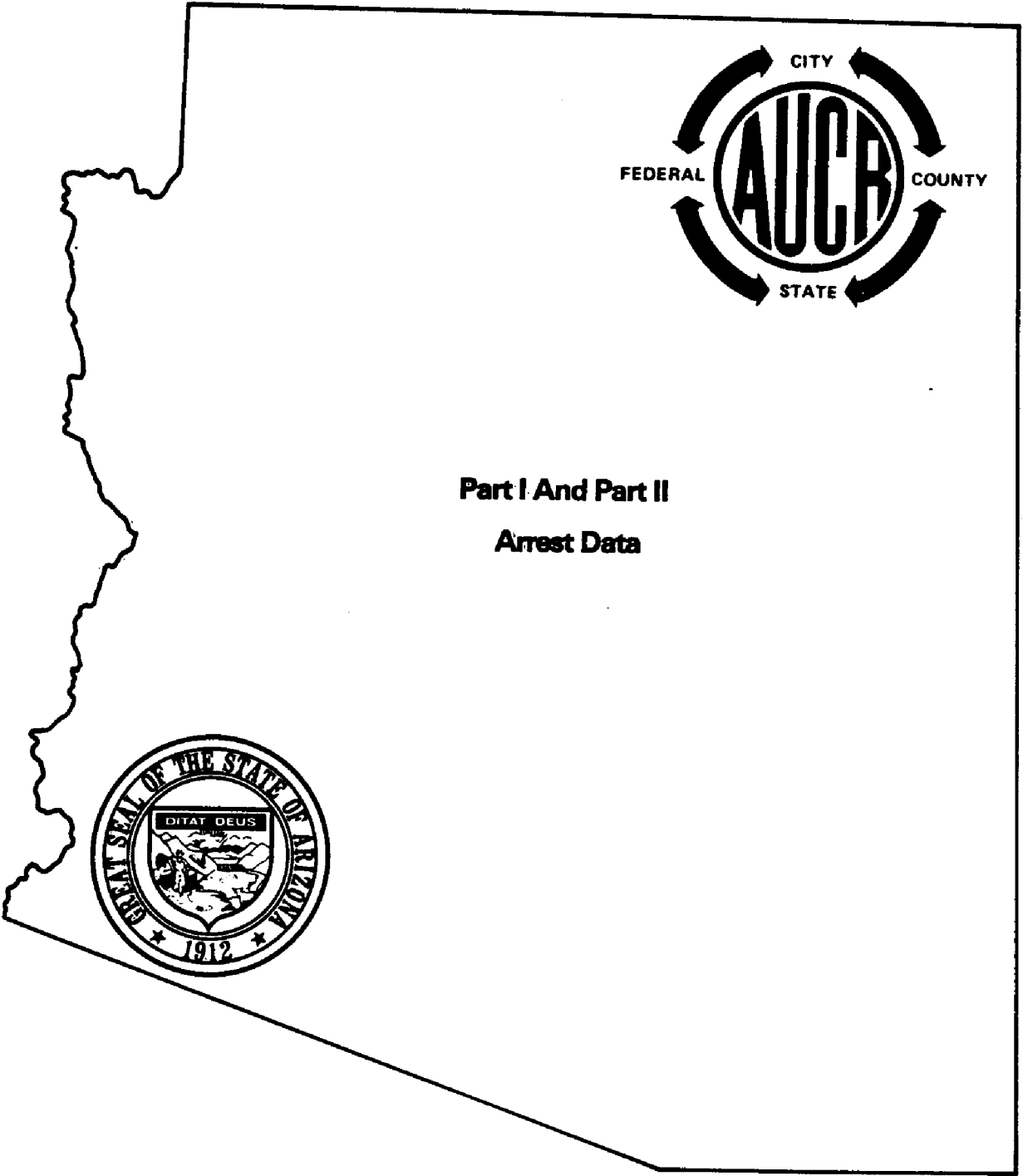
forecasts are right of the vertical broken line
* = months

FORECAST OF ARIZONA INDEX CRIME RATE

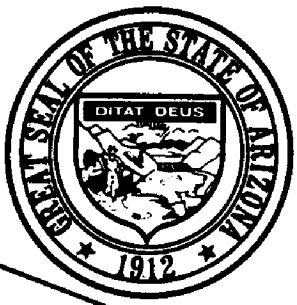
79



forecasts are right of the vertical broken line
 • = months



Part I And Part II
Arrest Data



PERSONS ARRESTED

The UCR program requires that an arrest be counted¹ each time a person is taken into custody, summoned or cited. Caution should be exercised when comparing arrests to offense data because several persons could be arrested for the same crime or the arrest of one person may clear several crimes.

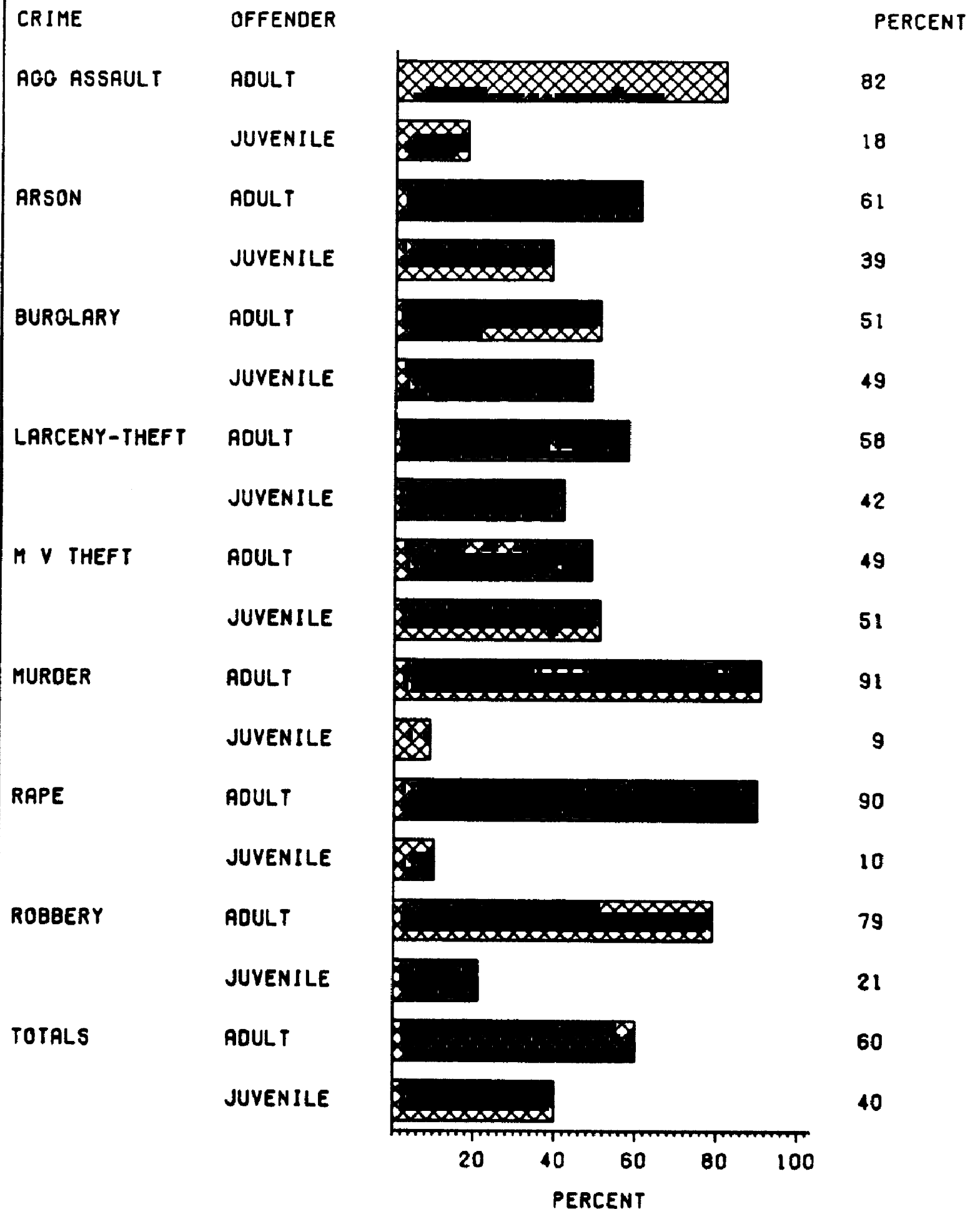
A juvenile "arrest" is the police processing of a minor who has committed a crime, and is then taken into custody or cited and released. If an adult would be arrested for the same offense, then that juvenile custody is considered an arrest. Police-juvenile contacts are not counted as arrests when no crime has been committed, or in instances when a juvenile is taken into protective custody.

PROFILE

Arizona police officers arrested 157,586 persons in 1982. This is 4,837 or 3 percent more than in 1981. There were 39,899 persons arrested for Part I offenses. This is an increase of 5 percent over the 37,818 persons arrested in 1981. Adults accounted for 78 percent of the 1982 arrests and juveniles accounted for 22 percent. 132,020 males (84 percent) and 25,566 (16 percent) females were arrested. Of the 35,234 juveniles arrested, 20,560 or 58 percent, were less than 16 years old. This is a 6 percent increase over 1981.

Whites accounted for 85 percent of the arrests, Indians and Blacks each accounted for 7 percent. 21 percent of those arrested were Hispanics and 79 percent were non-Hispanics.

PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS BY TYPE OF OFFENDER



ARREST BY OFFENSE, RACE & ETHNIC ORIGIN

OFFENSE	Number of Arrests	Distribution	Rate Per 100,000 Population	White	Black	Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
PART I									
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	151	.1%	5	126	19	6	0	37	114
Manslaughter by negligence	42	.03%	1	35	6	1	0	9	33
Forcible rape	293	.2%	10	223	56	14	0	87	206
Robbery	1,388	.9%	48	907	394	82	5	302	1,086
Aggravated assault	4,298	3%	149	3,515	527	244	12	1,203	3,095
Burglary	7,802	5%	270	8,837	881	269	15	1,952	5,850
Larceny-theft	24,280	15%	841	20,267	2,144	1,743	126	4,891	19,389
Motor vehicle theft	1,208	1%	42	1,085	64	59	0	222	986
Arson	437	.3%	15	407	22	7	1	65	352
SUBTOTAL	39,899	25%	1,382	33,202	4,113	2,425	159	8,788	31,111
PART II									
Other assaults, simple	5,410	3%	187	4,565	517	304	24	1,348	4,062
Forgery and counterfeiting	758	.5%	26	584	153	19	2	96	662
Fraud	1,031	.6%	36	895	107	22	7	60	951
Embezzlement	202	.1%	7	185	13	2	2	27	175
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	861	.5%	30	744	64	33	0	208	653
Vandalism	3,912	2%	135	3,484	225	197	6	823	3,089
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,707	1%	59	1,431	218	53	5	483	1,224
Prostitution and commercial vice	1,600	1%	55	1,037	488	60	15	130	1,470
Sex Offenses, (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2,154	1%	75	1,747	162	242	3	313	1,841
Drug abuse violations	10,416	7%	403	9,349	795	255	17	1,997	8,419
Gambling	176	.1%	6	139	36	1	0	81	95
Offenses against family and children	364	.2%	13	310	21	31	2	63	301
Driving under the influence	37,590	24%	1,302	33,976	815	2,737	62	7,033	30,557
Liquor laws	12,720	8%	441	10,466	457	1,770	27	2,233	10,487
Disorderly conduct	9,240	6%	320	7,410	703	1,102	25	2,360	6,880
Vagrancy	364	.2%	13	294	47	22	1	73	291
All other offenses (except traffic)	25,441	16%	881	21,205	2,083	2,109	44	6,276	19,165
Curfew and loitering laws (juveniles)	1,199	1%	41	1,112	45	41	1	312	887
Runaways (juveniles)	2,542	2%	88	2,409	78	49	6	327	2,215
SUBTOTAL	117,687	75%	4,078	101,343	7,046	9,049	249	24,263	93,424
TOTALS	157,586	100%	5,460	134,545	11,159	11,474	408	33,051	124,535
		Distribution		85%	7%	7%	.3%	21%	79%

ARREST COMPARISON BY OFFENSE, BY SEX & BY AGE GROUP

OFFENSE	ADULT						JUVENILE					
	MALE			FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
PART I												
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	159	127	110	12	16	26	9	10	13	1	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	26	36	36	1	5	4	9	2	2	0	1	0
Forcible rape	368	305	260	1	0	4	53	54	29	0	1	0
Robbery	1,065	995	992	108	116	107	344	311	271	33	32	18
Aggravated assault	3,022	3,027	3,174	280	334	353	764	638	651	102	64	120
Burglary	2,874	3,308	3,731	193	216	288	3,237	3,561	3,491	261	271	292
Larceny-theft	7,941	9,127	10,206	2,501	3,514	3,846	6,797	7,062	7,415	2,769	2,814	2,813
Motor vehicle theft	716	752	525	45	66	62	757	634	561	98	60	60
Arson	110	162	229	22	19	38	189	163	146	30	15	24
SUBTOTAL	16,281	17,839	19,263	3,163	4,266	4,730	12,169	12,435	12,579	3,294	3,258	3,327
PART II												
Other assaults, simple	3,460	4,084	3,850	434	445	430	1,007	1,038	894	296	252	236
Forgery and counterfeiting	314	314	436	112	144	226	67	59	60	23	26	34
Fraud	903	919	671	261	317	291	61	79	56	27	36	13
Embezzlement	146	151	136	44	38	43	29	10	12	7	4	11
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing	591	551	505	60	61	57	256	299	282	32	43	17
Vandalism	1,606	1,606	1,949	143	176	224	1,689	1,431	1,559	136	160	180
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,216	1,326	1,278	120	124	127	341	342	286	30	21	16
Prostitution and commercial vice	399	441	612	857	1,006	955	14	10	12	37	34	21
Sex Offenses, (except forcible rape and prostitution)	1,497	1,669	1,782	176	212	167	250	215	191	11	15	14
Drug abuse violations	5,560	7,118	7,266	659	1,060	1,094	1,309	1,650	1,675	272	323	361
Gambling	45	102	161	6	12	10	0	5	5	0	0	0
Offenses against family and children	173	236	291	51	97	73	1	1	0	0	0	0
Driving under the influence	30,766	34,216	33,011	3,170	3,725	4,062	527	466	462	51	60	55
Liquor laws	4,370	6,571	7,482	567	918	1,206	2,266	2,473	3,049	596	742	961
Disorderly conduct	7,666	7,842	6,920	1,307	1,460	1,201	1,178	699	936	222	209	181
Vagrancy	323	256	296	39	31	48	52	29	16	2	5	2
All other offenses (except traffic)	14,114	16,699	16,961	1,626	2,175	2,494	2,934	2,723	3,001	642	606	965
Curfew and loitering laws (juveniles)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,391	1,177	945	396	404	254
Runaways (juveniles)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,144	1,011	1,084	1,393	1,314	1,458
SUBTOTAL	73,153	84,522	85,649	9,852	12,011	12,710	14,556	13,939	14,529	4,379	4,459	4,799
TOTALS	69,434	102,361	104,912	13,015	16,297	17,440	26,725	26,374	27,108	7,673	7,717	8,126

JUVENILE MALE ARRESTS

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	AGE						TOTAL JUVENILE
	UNDER 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	
PART I							
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	1	1	0	4	7	13
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Forcible Rape	0	0	6	4	7	12	29
Robbery	2	16	56	34	69	94	271
Aggravated Assault	17	40	107	108	166	213	651
Burglary	119	436	866	702	662	706	3,491
Larceny-Theft	392	1,156	2,032	1,185	1,331	1,319	7,415
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	30	118	138	143	129	561
Arson	33	23	39	18	21	12	146
PART I SUBTOTAL	566	1,702	3,225	2,189	2,403	2,494	12,579
PART II							
Other Assaults — Simple	35	97	196	146	198	222	894
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	3	7	13	14	23	60
Fraud	1	2	12	8	16	17	56
Embezzlement	1	0	0	2	1	8	12
Stolen Property	3	20	60	57	65	77	282
Vandalism	152	314	398	179	266	250	1,559
Weapons — Carrying, Possessing	2	20	55	43	61	105	286
Prostitution and Comm. Vice	0	2	2	2	3	3	12
Sex Offenses	5	17	44	40	36	49	191
DRUGS, SALE OR MFG.							
Opium, Cocaine, Derivatives	0	0	1	6	1	4	12
Marijuana	0	5	43	52	97	121	318
Synthetic Narcotics	0	1	7	3	3	10	24
Other Dangerous Nonnarcotics	2	8	14	10	8	9	49
DRUGS, POSSESSION							
Opium, Cocaine, Derivatives	0	3	9	8	17	19	56
Marijuana	2	23	162	219	283	426	1,115
Synthetic Narcotics	1	8	7	12	5	6	39
Other Dangerous Nonnarcotics	0	4	13	7	19	19	62
All Gambling	0	0	1	1	1	2	5
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	8	21	112	321	462
Liquor Laws	2	17	171	413	941	1,505	3,049
Disorderly Conduct	22	47	155	186	229	299	938
Vagrancy	1	2	10	2	1	2	18
All Other, Except Traffic	70	255	616	568	685	807	3,001
Curfew and Loitering	3	43	189	227	235	248	945
Runaways	23	118	335	227	212	171	1,084
PART II SUBTOTAL	325	1,007	2,515	2,452	3,507	4,723	14,529
TOTALS	891	2,709	5,740	4,641	5,910	7,217	27,108

JUVENILE FEMALE ARRESTS

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	AGE						TOTAL JUVENILE
	UNDER 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	
PART I							
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	6	4	4	3	18
Aggravated Assault	3	7	36	23	26	25	120
Burglary	8	40	97	54	51	42	292
Larceny-Theft	92	442	816	513	523	425	2,813
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	6	18	13	15	8	60
Arson	5	2	9	3	5	0	24
PART I SUBTOTAL	111	497	982	610	624	503	3,327
PART II							
Other Assaults — Simple	3	17	84	43	47	42	236
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	3	6	10	15	34
Fraud	0	0	3	1	3	6	13
Embezzlement	0	0	3	0	2	6	11
Stolen Property	0	0	3	4	4	6	17
Vandalism	9	31	51	31	33	25	180
Weapons — Carrying, Possessing	0	2	6	3	2	3	16
Prostitution and Comm. Vice	0	0	0	3	7	11	21
Sex Offenses	0	4	2	0	1	7	14
DRUGS, SALE OR MFG.							
Opium, Cocaine, Derivatives	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Marijuana	0	2	5	9	12	16	46
Synthetic Narcotics	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
Other Dangerous Nonnarcotics	0	1	5	0	3	2	11
DRUGS, POSSESSION							
Opium, Cocaine, Derivatives	0	0	3	4	3	7	17
Marijuana	0	9	54	49	70	67	249
Synthetic Narcotics	0	0	8	4	1	2	15
Other Dangerous Nonnarcotics	0	0	4	4	5	3	16
All Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	1	0	2	4	10	38	55
Liquor Laws	2	11	135	218	301	314	981
Disorderly Conduct	0	21	55	46	30	29	181
Vagrancy	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
All Other, Except Traffic	12	54	244	201	230	224	965
Curfew and Loitering	0	4	91	57	65	37	254
Runaways	10	78	514	367	309	180	1,458
PART II SUBTOTAL	37	235	1,276	1,054	1,151	1,044	4,799
TOTALS	148	732	2,260	1,664	1,775	1,547	8,126

ADULT MALE ARRESTS

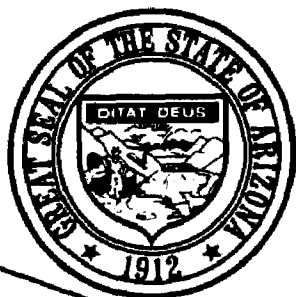
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	AGE															TOTAL ADULTS	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-Over
PART I																	
Murder & Nonneg. Manslaughter	6	7	9	4	8	5	2	20	18	8	7	7	4	2	2	1	110
Manslaughter by Negligence	4	6	1	1	4	4	3	3	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	36
Forcible Rape	20	20	12	15	15	16	19	65	33	17	11	6	5	3	2	1	260
Robbery	111	84	85	70	87	63	49	189	109	62	45	11	10	5	0	2	992
Aggravated Assault	189	214	192	180	185	167	161	677	439	299	167	137	77	39	29	22	3,174
Burglary	687	463	408	307	242	193	172	590	326	173	88	38	33	9	0	2	3,731
Larceny-Theft	1,067	910	770	663	591	475	428	1,649	1,132	737	481	346	288	199	175	295	10,206
Motor Vehicle Theft	76	67	38	47	35	26	31	89	41	27	22	12	5	4	4	1	525
Arson	14	12	14	10	15	13	18	44	36	17	10	12	7	3	2	2	229
PART I SUBTOTAL	2,174	1,783	1,529	1,297	1,182	962	883	3,336	2,136	1,344	833	569	429	266	214	326	19,263
PART II																	
Other Assaults — Simple	187	219	195	210	190	211	196	831	571	389	277	150	111	44	32	37	3,850
Forgery and Counterfeiting	25	45	25	35	25	21	29	87	57	40	27	6	9	3	1	3	438
Fraud	36	20	34	36	30	42	31	126	98	84	59	21	23	15	10	6	671
Embezzlement	7	4	7	6	12	14	8	20	22	11	9	4	8	2	1	1	136
Stolen Property	62	43	46	26	35	29	22	80	56	38	21	19	13	8	5	2	505
Vandalism	188	179	171	127	128	105	116	361	257	130	56	63	25	23	10	10	1,949
Weapons — Carrying, Possessing	108	85	82	86	72	86	57	267	152	99	72	48	30	11	14	9	1,278
Prostitution and Comm. Vice	15	30	30	37	36	30	26	139	122	46	35	20	23	16	4	3	612
Sex Offenses	74	80	90	68	76	67	77	336	268	194	145	103	76	54	40	34	1,782
DRUGS, SALE OR MFG.																	
Opium, Cocaine, Derivatives	6	7	17	24	10	26	12	66	55	34	17	9	2	0	1	1	287
Marijuana	59	73	76	89	62	89	59	194	116	41	15	9	4	2	2	0	870
Synthetic Narcotics	1	2	4	6	2	3	7	24	16	2	8	1	1	0	1	0	78
Other Dangerous Nonnarcotics	7	5	11	3	11	6	6	21	11	8	0	2	2	2	0	0	95
DRUGS, POSSESSION																	
Opium, Cocaine, Derivatives	14	15	18	23	28	12	21	74	38	17	8	5	7	2	2	0	284
Marijuana	522	591	525	483	416	356	351	1,110	532	208	68	41	14	10	3	5	5,235
Synthetic Narcotics	6	7	3	9	9	2	9	38	13	5	5	2	2	1	0	0	111
Other Dangerous Nonnarcotics	33	19	31	32	27	16	21	73	47	14	6	1	6	0	0	0	326
All Gambling	8	13	8	9	7	7	9	34	21	14	12	9	9	1	0	0	161
Offenses Against Family & Children	12	20	18	22	18	14	15	53	40	28	19	15	5	8	3	3	291
Driving Under the Influence	879	1,482	1,547	1,650	1,730	1,686	1,601	6,806	4,753	3,510	2,384	1,703	1,265	931	584	500	33,011
Liquor Laws	1,893	585	443	356	312	274	214	923	617	483	393	298	317	190	120	64	7,482
Disorderly Conduct	372	499	413	444	406	407	364	1,356	900	554	406	257	227	151	100	64	6,920
Vagrancy	10	16	22	24	12	25	11	56	30	23	21	14	21	6	2	3	296
All Other, Except Traffic	1,146	1,371	1,346	1,201	1,162	1,122	989	3,742	2,306	1,498	996	685	637	373	246	161	18,981
PART II SUBTOTAL	5,870	5,410	5,160	5,006	4,816	4,630	4,251	16,817	11,098	7,470	5,059	3,485	2,837	1,853	1,181	906	85,649
TOTALS	7,844	7,193	6,689	6,303	5,998	5,592	5,134	20,153	13,234	8,814	5,892	4,054	3,266	2,119	1,395	1,232	104,912

ADULT FEMALE ARRESTS

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	AGE																TOTAL ADULTS
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+over	
PART I																	
Murder & Nonneg. Manslaughter	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	6	3	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	26
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Forcible Rape	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Robbery	12	8	9	11	9	6	5	24	11	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	107
Aggravated Assault	14	23	19	26	12	13	18	80	47	40	28	18	10	4	2	1	353
Burglary	33	30	25	32	12	13	11	51	32	23	17	7	1	0	0	1	288
Larceny-Theft	343	279	229	232	199	148	159	582	427	307	236	187	132	107	111	168	3,846
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	5	3	5	2	2	4	13	8	6	9	0	0	1	0	0	62
Arson	4	3	2	2	0	1	0	6	5	2	6	2	3	1	0	1	36
PART I SUBTOTAL	412	350	288	308	238	185	199	764	533	389	306	214	147	113	113	171	4,730
PART II																	
Other Assaults — Simple	27	30	25	24	28	17	23	87	58	30	40	18	11	8	3	1	430
Forgery and Counterfeiting	21	10	23	18	13	16	7	55	26	17	12	4	2	2	0	0	228
Fraud	11	10	15	8	10	13	13	64	58	22	20	15	7	2	3	0	291
Embezzlement	5	2	2	3	6	3	4	4	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	43
Stolen Property	8	5	2	4	1	5	2	8	8	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	57
Vandalism	14	12	16	11	14	15	13	45	26	24	15	8	5	5	0	1	224
Weapons — Carrying, Possessing	6	11	15	7	10	8	7	28	11	9	5	5	2	2	1	0	127
Prostitution and Comm. Vice	63	88	60	104	121	70	83	237	61	22	18	5	1	1	1	0	955
Sex Offenses	11	12	12	12	16	10	10	12	19	14	1	2	2	1	1	0	167
DRUGS, SALE OR MFG.																	
Opium, Cocaine, Derivatives	1	5	5	4	2	3	8	18	21	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	76
Marijuana	12	17	12	4	14	6	10	32	8	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	127
Synthetic Narcotics	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Other Dangerous Nonnarcotics	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
DRUGS, POSSESSION																	
Opium, Cocaine, Derivatives	1	3	4	7	6	3	3	16	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	53
Marijuana	70	78	79	70	57	49	37	170	64	23	11	0	1	0	0	0	708
Synthetic Narcotics	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Other Dangerous Nonnarcotics	5	10	8	7	7	9	5	17	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	74
All Gambling	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
Offenses Against Family & Children	3	2	7	10	1	3	6	15	12	8	2	3	1	0	0	0	73
Driving Under the Influence	95	184	205	197	232	195	180	851	599	402	359	211	169	94	53	36	4,062
Liquor Laws	356	99	72	69	82	54	39	152	103	76	56	27	18	13	6	4	1,208
Disorderly Conduct	58	83	79	79	54	58	64	255	154	100	89	56	37	15	10	10	1,201
Vagrancy	3	2	5	1	9	5	7	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	48
All Other, Except Traffic	188	177	197	166	165	154	148	508	301	156	141	78	51	34	19	11	2,494
PART II SUBTOTAL	962	846	865	811	834	699	673	2,657	1,558	937	782	436	308	178	101	63	12,710
TOTALS	1,374	1,196	1,153	1,119	1,072	884	872	3,421	2,091	1,326	1,088	650	455	291	214	234	17,440



Law Enforcement Employee Data



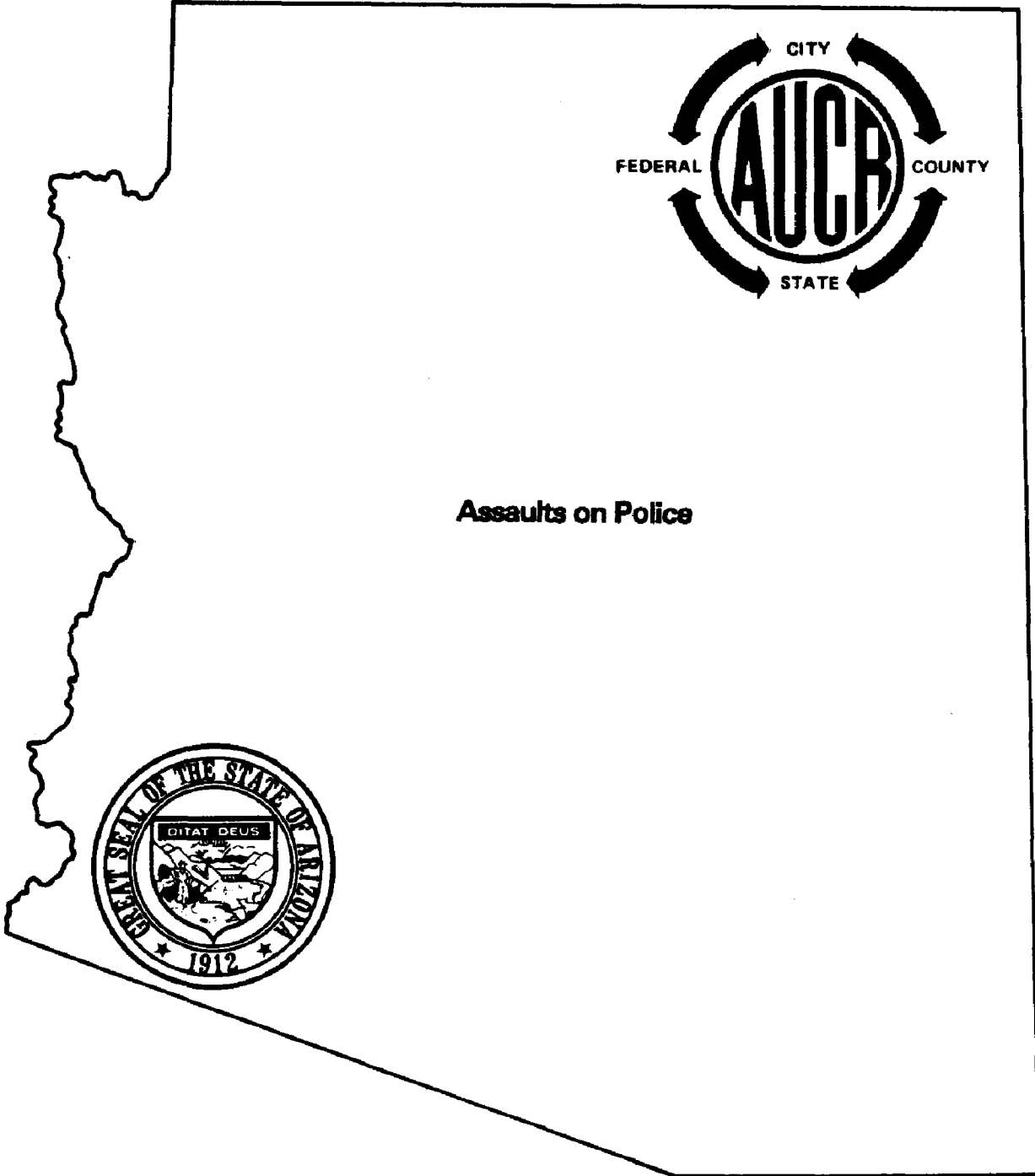
**NUMBER OF FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
BY AGENCY AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1982**

DEPARTMENT	POPULATION	EMPLOYEES RATE PER 1000 POP.	TOTAL	SWORN		CIVILIAN	
				MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Apache County S.O.	47,345	.53	25	15	1	4	5
Apache Junction P.D.	11,197	2.59	29	22	0	1	6
Avondale P.D.	8,750	2.51	22	16	0	1	5
Bisbee P.D.	7,257	3.17	23	15	2	1	5
Buckeye P.D.	4,075	3.68	15	10	0	1	4
Casa Grande P.D.	15,847	3.22	51	35	1	2	13
Chandler P.D.	36,820	2.58	95	54	3	13	25
Cochise County S.O.	31,928	3.38	108	62	1	17	28
Coconino County S.O.	36,540	2.52	92	65	7	4	16
Coolidge P.D.	7,132	3.37	24	17	0	1	6
Cottonwood P.D.	4,855	3.91	19	13	0	0	6
Douglas P.D.	13,127	3.12	41	30	1	2	8
Duncan P.D.	710	1.41	1	1	0	0	0
Edgar P.D.	3,015	2.32	7	5	0	0	2
El Mirage P.D.	5,080	3.15	16	11	1	1	3
Eloy P.D.	6,404	3.75	24	13	1	4	6
Flagstaff P.D.	37,635	2.10	79	57	0	3	19
Florence P.D.	3,594	3.62	13	8	1	3	1
Fredonia P.D.	1,200	1.67	2	1	1	0	0
Gila County S.O.	21,637	3.05	66	34	0	11	21
Gilbert P.D.	6,730	1.78	12	11	0	0	1
Glendale P.D.	105,230	1.72	181	139	5	17	20
Globe P.D.	6,895	3.34	23	18	0	1	4
Goodyear P.D.	3,905	2.82	11	6	1	0	4
Graham County S.O.	11,199	1.34	15	9	1	4	1
Greenlee County S.O.	7,094	2.40	17	10	0	6	1
Hayden/Winkeiman P.D.	1,257	5.57	7	6	0	0	1
Holbrook P.D.	5,900	3.56	21	15	1	0	5
Huachuca City P.D.	1,788	4.52	8	4	0	2	2
Jerome P.D.	430	6.98	3	3	0	0	0
Kearny P.D.	2,650	3.77	10	5	1	0	4
Kingman P.D.	9,425	4.35	41	25	3	1	12
Lake Havasu City P.D.	16,195	2.35	38	30	2	0	6
Mammoth P.D.	1,921	2.60	5	3	0	0	2
Marana M.O.	1,945	4.63	0	3	1	1	4
Maricopa County S.O.	178,705	5.08	907	349	13	355	190
Mesa P.D.	168,200	2.16	359	238	8	39	74
Miami P.D.	2,777	4.68	13	10	0	1	2
Mohave County S.O.	31,480	3.78	119	68	5	18	28
Navajo County S.O.	46,420	1.29	60	33	1	7	19
Nogales P.D.	17,449	2.12	37	33	1	0	3
Oro Valley P.D.	1,570	3.18	5	5	0	0	0
Page P.D.	5,510	3.09	17	11	2	1	3

**NUMBER OF FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
BY AGENCY AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1982**

DEPARTMENT	POPULATION	EMPLOYEES RATE PER 1000 POP.	TOTAL	SWORN		CIVILIAN	
				MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Paradise Valley P.D.	12,175	2.05	25	18	0	3	4
Parker P.D.	2,580	6.20	16	11	0	1	4
Patagonia P.D.	1,048	1.91	2	2	0	0	0
Payson P.D.	5,634	3.37	19	12	0	2	5
Peoria P.D.	14,800	2.43	36	25	3	2	6
Phoenix P.D.	823,000	2.81	2,315	1,553	68	223	471
Pima P.D.	1,658	1.21	2	2	0	0	0
Pima County S.O.	203,362	2.70	550	270	21	135	124
Pinal County S.O.	41,689	3.79	158	93	7	28	30
Prescott P.D.	21,275	2.35	50	36	1	3	10
Prescott Valley P.D.	2,805	1.78	5	5	0	0	0
Safford P.D.	7,541	1.86	14	13	0	0	1
St. Johns P.D.	3,845	1.37	5	4	0	0	1
San Luis P.D.	1,960	4.04	8	6	0	0	2
Santa Cruz County S.O.	3,503	7.99	28	15	0	9	4
Scottsdale, P.D.	96,825	1.99	193	121	5	25	42
Show Low P.D.	4,665	3.86	18	11	1	0	6
Sierra Vista P.D.	26,223	1.26	33	22	1	3	7
Snowflake P.D.	3,710	1.35	5	3	0	2	0
Somerton P.D.	5,990	1.84	11	6	0	2	3
South Tucson P.D.	6,623	4.38	29	18	0	5	6
Springerville P.D.	1,695	3.54	6	5	0	0	1
Superior P.D.	4,566	3.72	17	12	0	0	5
Surprise P.D.	4,066	1.97	8	6	0	0	0
Taylor P.D.	2,015	.50	1	1	0	0	0
Tempe P.D.	125,500	1.90	239	166	7	26	40
Thatcher P.D.	3,502	1.43	5	5	0	0	0
Tolleson M.O.	4,720	2.75	13	9	0	1	3
Tombstone P.D.	1,712	2.34	4	3	1	0	0
Tucson P.D.	354,400	2.09	739	519	38	46	136
Wickenburg P.D.	3,920	3.06	12	11	0	1	0
Willcox P.D.	3,379	3.85	13	7	1	0	5
Williams P.D.	2,415	4.55	11	7	0	1	3
Winslow P.D.	8,090	2.72	22	16	0	0	6
Yavapai County S.O.	41,180	2.45	101	54	6	21	20
Youngtown P.D.	2,300	5.65	13	7	1	3	2
Yuma P.D.	44,985	2.22	100	76	3	3	16
SUBTOTAL			7,612	4,760	232	1,074	1,546
AGENCIES WITH NO MEASURABLE POPULATION							
Arizona Department of Public Safety			1,504	906	28	304	266
Arizona State University			59	34	3	14	8
Arizona Western College			6	5	0	1	0
Central Arizona College			6	6	0	0	0
Eastern Arizona College			1	1	0	0	0
Pima Community College			22	16	2	0	4
University of Arizona			74	28	2	28	16
Yavapai Community College			5	5	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL			1,677	1,001	35	347	294
TOTALS			9,289	5,761	267	1,421	1,840

Includes Indians living within the county boundary. Most Indian tribes provide law enforcement for their reservation.



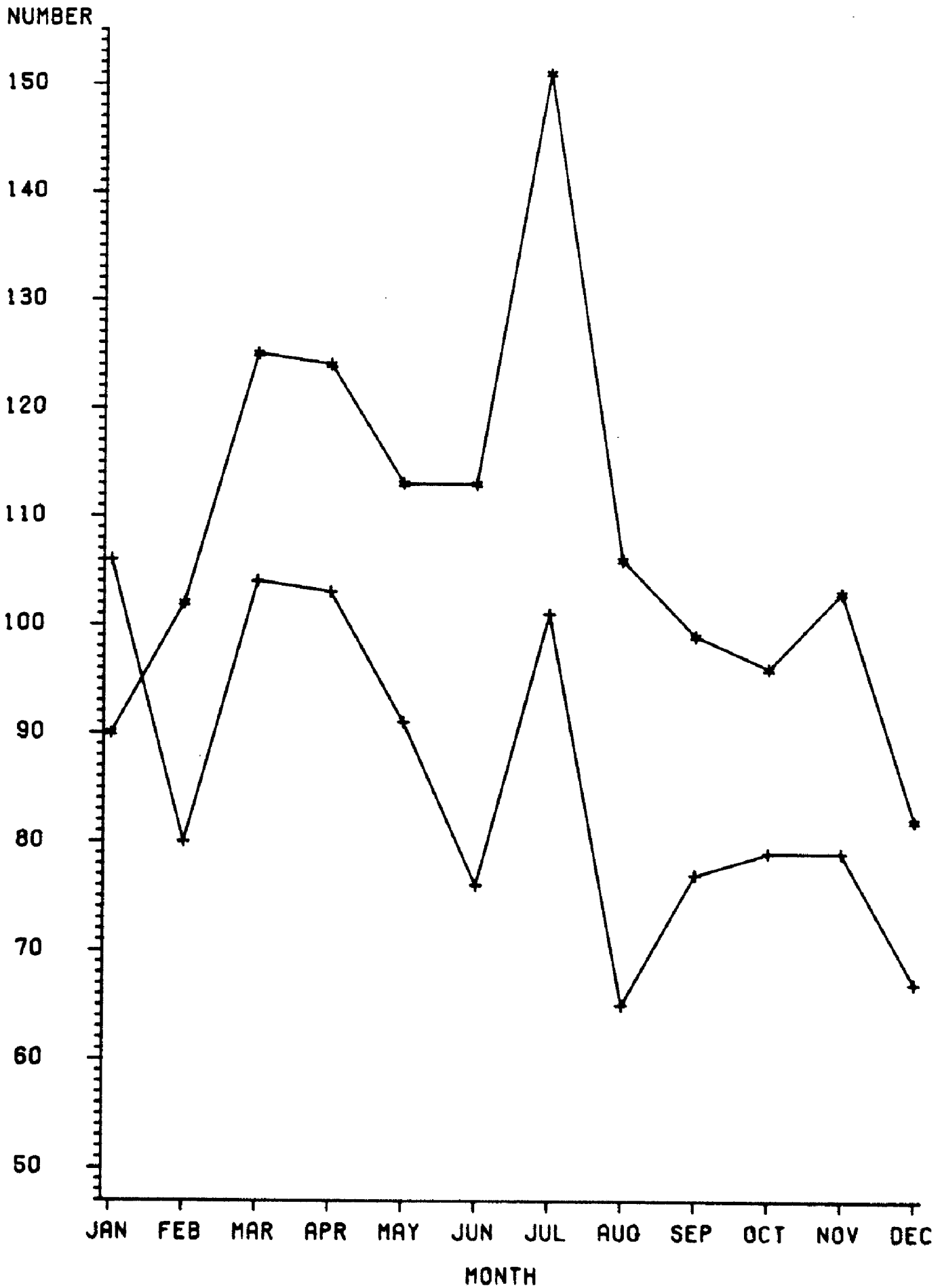
Assaults on Police



POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED

There were 1,028 assaults on police officers in 1982. This is a 13% drop since 1981. Disturbance calls (family quarrels, fights, etc.) generated the largest number (313) of assaults. Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of the assaults occurred between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. 77% of the assaults involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.). 286 or 28% of the assaults produced personal injuries to the officers. Three Arizona police officers were killed in the line of duty in 1982.

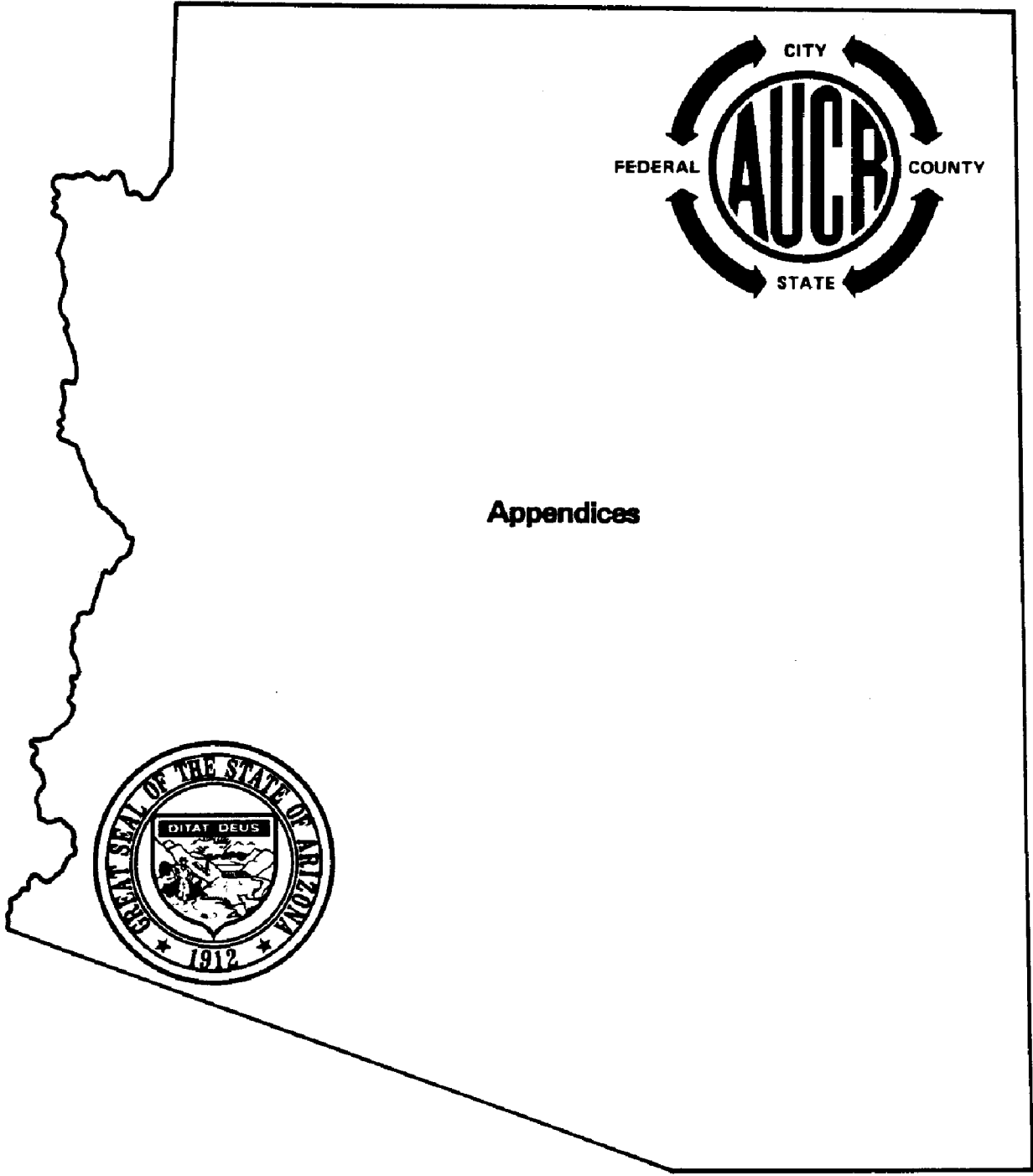
OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY MONTH 1981 AND 1982



* = 1981, + = 1982

OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY ACTIVITY

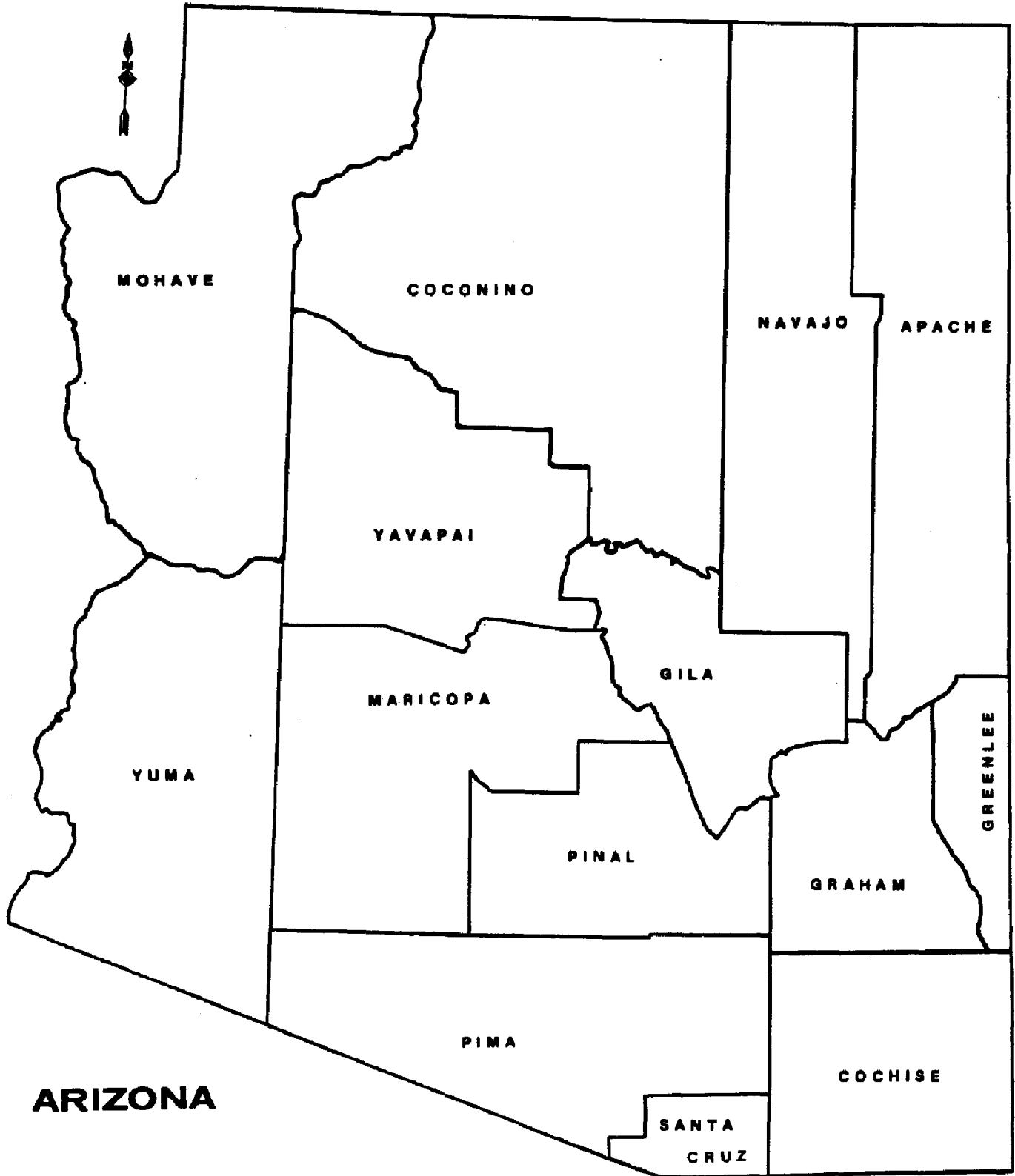
ACTIVITY	Type of Weapon				Totals	Type of Assignment							Police Assaults Cleared
	Fire-arms	Knife/Cut. Inst.	Other Dang. Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet		Two Man Vehicle	One Man Veh.		Detective Spec. Assign.		Other		
							Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Responding to "disturbance" calls (Family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	35	16	21	241	313	76	50	160	1	13	0	13	300
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1	0	4	3	8	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	6	0	0	4	10	2	1	2	0	5	0	0	10
Attempting other arrests	10	4	31	144	189	31	38	110	2	2	3	3	182
Civil disorder (Riot, mass disobedience)	0	1	18	12	31	0	0	27	0	1	0	3	31
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	0	0	10	151	161	20	50	42	1	7	7	34	159
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	14	4	12	77	107	28	36	30	3	5	0	5	101
Ambush — No warning	1	0	2	4	7	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	7
Mentally deranged	1	0	0	6	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	7
Traffic pursuits and stops	2	1	11	84	98	9	61	27	0	0	0	1	94
All other	10	6	15	66	97	9	37	29	3	3	6	10	88
TOTALS	80	32	124	792	1,028	177	280	435	13	37	17	69	985
Personal Injury	14	6	59	207	286								
No Personal Injury	66	25	66	585	742								



Appendices



Arizona Counties



NOTES

SECTION II

1. Yuma County Sheriff's Office, Benson, Clifton, Clarkdale and Northern Arizona University Police Departments were unable to supply UCR data to DPS in 1982. These five agencies serve approximately 1.5% of Arizona's population.
2. These offenses are not reported in Arizona.
3. Clearances by exceptional means include instances when the offender: commits suicide, makes a dying declaration; confesses while in custody or serving time for another crime; is prosecuted in another jurisdiction for the same offense; is a juvenile who is handled by notifying the parents. Clearances are also coded for crimes in which the victim refuses to prosecute or another jurisdiction refuses to extradite the offender.
4. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, Measuring Crime, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1981.)

SECTION III

1. Arson data were first reported in 1979, and because of incomplete records, were excluded from analysis.
2. Since La Paz County came into existence on January 1, 1983, no crime data were collected in 1982.
3. This expectation is based on the high correlations between population and reported crime. Group II counties have relatively high populations for Arizona and they did have a 23% population increase. Nevertheless, crime reports and rates did not keep pace with population.

SECTION V

1. For more information on this method see: Richard McCleary and Richard Hay, Jr., Applied Time Series Analysis for the Social Sciences, (Beverly Hills: Sage publications, 1980).

SECTION VI

1. Arrests do not include traffic violators with the exception of DWI arrests.