

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Statistical Analysis Center Publication

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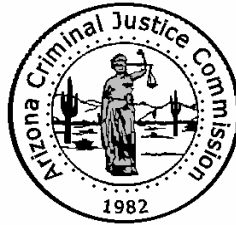


Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review

2003

January

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Arizona faces numerous challenges in the coming year in maintaining established levels of services and addressing the critical needs of the criminal justice system and balancing those against the safety of the public. The difficulties facing the state budget and the decisions associated with a sluggish economy are not unique to Arizona. Arizona has experienced enormous population growth over the past 10 years placing a burden on all levels of government to fund operations to meet this demand. Moreover, the effort to maintain current levels of public safety is further strained by the trend of a growing population at a time when increased security is sought.

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statute (A.R.S.) § 41-2405, the *Arizona Crime Trends* publication provides the Governor, the criminal justice community and the public with a compilation of crime related data from national sources and criminal justice agencies throughout Arizona. *Arizona Crime Trends* is intended to provide decision makers with information to assist them in meeting their mandates to the citizens of Arizona. To strengthen the information provided in this report, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) solicited the participation of key criminal justice stakeholders. This collaborative partnership included the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Maricopa County Attorney's Office, Arizona Supreme Court including Court, Adult and Juvenile Services, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections and Arizona Department of Corrections. This partnership is noteworthy because it is a first time attempt to display crime trends information utilizing a broader systemic approach.

This publication begins with a brief summary of Arizona population trends over the past ten years. A comparative analysis is provided with national population trends over the same period. The outline of this publication follows the flow of a defendant or case through the criminal justice system. The discussion on crime trends begins with reported crime and arrest information captured through the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) submitted by law enforcement agencies to the Arizona Department of Public Safety. This section presents a comparative 10-year look at reported crime rates in Arizona based upon FBI adjusted data and portrays Arizona's comparative rankings among the remaining states (not including the District of Columbia). This is followed by a discussion of specific elements of the Uniform Crime Report arrest data regarding demographic information and Part I offenses. Part I offenses consist of criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Each offense type is defined in detail as it appears in this document.

There were two main indicators used in this document in order to compare crime trends. First, data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) were used. These data are published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and is the nation's

primary source of information on criminal victimization. Secondly, data were used from the Uniform Crime Report, which is reported on a yearly basis to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The UCR crime data were calculated and presented to show Arizona's relationship nationally. Further, UCR data are an excellent source when looking at crime activity in Arizona over the past 10 years.

No matter which indicator one uses, whether the National Crime Victimization Survey or the Uniform Crime Reports, crime was on a decline over the period from 1991 to 2000. Relatively, when looking at these same sources in the most recent year available (2001), one factor remains consistent. For the first time in a decade, there was an increase over the 2000 national crime rate for the majority of UCR Part I crimes. Murder and robbery rates have increased, and all property crimes and rates increased with motor vehicle theft experiencing the largest increase of any Part I category. Arizona currently ranks number one in the nation in overall crime index, property crime and motor vehicle theft. Arizona ranks in the top ten nationally in murder, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. Arizona's number one ranking in total crime index can be partly explained by the fact Arizona is ranked number one in property crime and motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is an important factor in property crime rates and in turn, property crime represents 88 percent of the total national crime index and 90 percent of the total Arizona crime index.

Nationally, the motor vehicle theft rate has gradually declined from 1991 (659.0 per 100,000) to 2001 (430.6 per 100,000). This change represents a 33 percent decline over the past 10 years. In contrast, Arizona's motor vehicle theft rate has experienced increases over the past decade. Arizona has moved from the 6th highest rate of motor vehicle theft in 1991 to the number one ranked state in the nation in 2001. These data illustrate a disturbing two year trend in which Arizona is separating itself from national motor vehicle theft rates. This becomes even more apparent when one considers Arizona's motor vehicle theft rate is 40.9 percent higher than second ranked Nevada. Of particular note is the motor vehicle theft arrest rate decreased by 44 percent for individuals under 18, while increasing 119 percent for 18 and older.

For UCR reporting purposes, one arrest is counted for each separate occasion in which an individual is taken into custody, notified to appear, or cited for an offense (*Crime in the United States 2001*). When examining the overall arrest data in Arizona, it is evident arrest rates are down. Despite this fact, the workloads for each of the key criminal justice stakeholders are up. This suggests individuals are being held more accountable for their crimes. Legislation initiated such as Truth-in-Sentencing and mandatory sentencing may be contributing factors. Other

contributing factors include increasing penalties for driving under the influence and harsher penalties for drug offenses.

When compiling the data for this report, the ACJC Statistical Analysis Center had some difficulty retrieving statistical information, particularly data pertaining to the prosecution of criminals within Arizona. One major contributing factor to the collection limitations is that there is no central agency or organization which tracks prosecution information statewide. There are also substantial differences in the terminology associated with key reporting measures for individual counties. An established reporting format for counties to submit prosecution data on a statewide level is also lacking. Finally, there were limitations presented by several of the county attorney offices in regards to the reporting capabilities of their current case management systems. As a result, reliable comparisons between counties were not possible. It is recommended that future efforts look at standardizing data elements for reporting and analysis purposes. A potential venue for this discussion is the Arizona Prosecuting Attorney's Advisory Council (APAAC).

There were 60,800 individuals under the jurisdiction of Arizona county adult probation departments at the end of FY2001, up 5.9 percent from FY2000. The number of juveniles on probation was up 2.4 percent to 9,625 at the end of FY2001. Within the past five years, the number of adults and juveniles placed on probation has risen by 32.0 percent and 23.8 percent, respectively. It is also interesting to note during the same period, both adult and juvenile arrests declined.

Between FY1996 and FY1998, the first full year of implementation of Proposition 102 enabling legislation, juveniles in adult court increased by 69 percent. From FY1998 to FY2001, there was an overall decline (40 percent) in juveniles in adult court. Between 1996 (663 juveniles) and 2001 (671 juveniles) the number of juveniles in adult court has only increased by eight. Additional research is needed to determine what caused the initial increase and subsequent return to 1996 levels. A definitive analysis would provide decision makers with information to support the current process or recommend changes.

Arizona's criminal justice system will face several challenges in the coming years. The continued population increase over the next few years will not only impact the states' crime rate, but will also place a greater workload on the criminal justice system. Arizona will have to explore new avenues for implementing more effective and efficient methods of addressing crime. It is also imperative that criminal justice agencies continue to coordinate resources and policy in order to have an effect on crime. Equally important is the need for additional criminal justice research, particularly in the areas of motor vehicle theft, investigating the effects of Proposition 102 and collecting prosecutorial information.

The question of “Why crime rates have fallen so precipitously?” continues to be debated and will be debated even as or after the identified trends abate. No detailed attempt to determine the reasons why the aforementioned trends have evolved is proffered. The more commonly advanced reasons for the decrease in crime include population shifts, a strong economy, prison growth, policing initiatives, gun control policies, and the reduction in crack cocaine usage.

If the reasons advanced above are in fact major reasons why the crime rate has fallen, one might wonder what will happen to crime at the local and national level as the economy turns down, demographic changes occur, prisoners are released in unprecedented numbers and the youth population begins to grow again. Decision makers are encouraged to utilize this *Arizona Crime Trends* report along with other available data when planning for these and other factors which will impact crime in the future.

INTRODUCTION

Arizona faces numerous challenges in the coming year in maintaining established levels of services and addressing the critical needs of the criminal justice system. The difficulties facing the state budget and the decisions associated with coping with a sluggish economy are not unique to Arizona. Arizona has experienced enormous population growth over the past 10 years placing a burden on all levels of government to fund operations to meet this demand. Moreover, the effort to maintain current levels of public safety is further strained by the trend of a growing population at a time when increased security is sought.

Given the previously stated constraints it is incumbent upon all levels of government to seek opportunities that will "do more with less". The need has never been greater for all those expending taxpayer dollars to conduct individual reviews in order to analyze current trends, future needs, and to seek areas for improved efficiencies. It is with this intent that a collaboration was formed to conduct a more comprehensive review of the criminal justice system than was provided in prior publications.

This publication begins with a brief summary of Arizona population trends over the past 10 years. A comparative analysis is provided with national population trends for the same period. The outline of this paper follows the flow of a defendant or case proceeding through the criminal justice system. Therefore, the discussion on crime trends begins with reported crime and arrest information captured through the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) submitted by law enforcement agencies to the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS). This section first presents a comparative 10-year look at reported crime rates in Arizona based upon FBI adjusted data and portrays Arizona's comparative rankings among the remaining states (not including the District of Columbia). This is followed by a discussion of specific elements of the Uniform Crime Report arrest data as it relates to demographic information and Part I offenses. Part I offenses consist of criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Each offense type is defined in detail as it appears in this document.

It is important to note that Arizona has no single agency from which to collect state prosecution information from county attorney offices. As such, information pertaining to the total number of filings for prosecution over the past 10 years was received from the Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Office of the Courts. The number of cases filed was reviewed by each of the county attorney agencies within the state and summarized for this report. The Administrative Office of the Court (adult services) provided data for fiscal years 1996 through 2001 pertaining to probation services. The data highlighted specific service areas such as the number of probationers receiving services, number of probationers added during each fiscal year, community work service hours completed and the number of probationers revoked to the Department of Corrections (DOC).

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Court Services Division provided information on court statistics by fiscal year (July 1, 2000 – June 30, 2001). Information includes Superior, Justice and Municipal criminal case filings. Additional information includes the number of case filings by court level for FY2001, and the total filings by year for the past 10 years.

The Department of Corrections (adult corrections) provided snapshot data on their committed population for a single day-June 30, 2002. The data explored commitments by facility, gender, sentence type, sentencing by county, race/ethnicity, age and the committing offense category of inmates.

Data were also included regarding the impact of juvenile crime on the criminal justice system. First, the Juvenile Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts provided data on the total number of juveniles referred for court services, the number of juveniles petitioned, the number of juveniles on probation and the number of juveniles referred or transferred to adult court. Second, the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) contributed demographic data including the race, ethnicity and age of the juveniles committed to ADJC services. This section also includes the number of juveniles committed by county, type of offense committed, and a population breakout by secure facility and parole.

Each agency provided information regarding their role and in several instances, their perspective of the criminal justice system. These sections provide a summary rather than a complete picture of any one component. Many of the agencies submit annual reports and/or provide statistical information via the World Wide Web. If available, contact information and websites are cited at the end of each section.

BACKGROUND

There are two main indicators of crime in the United States. One indicator is the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). NCVS is “the Nation’s primary source of information on criminal victimization. Each year, data are obtained from a nationally representative sample of approximately 50,000 households comprising nearly 100,000 persons on the frequency, characteristics and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States. The survey enables BJS to estimate the likelihood of victimization by rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole and for segments of the population such as women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers and other groups. The NCVS provides the largest national forum for victims to describe the impact of crime and characteristics of violent offenders” (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/cvict.htm>).

The second and most common indicator of crime is the Uniform Crime Report data reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. “The FBI’s primary objective is to generate a reliable set of crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management” (<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>). To ensure consistency in reporting, the FBI provides participating law enforcement agencies with a detailed outline to follow when reporting crime. The outline includes specific definitions of the crimes reported. Seven main classifications of crime were chosen to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. These seven classifications eventually became known as the Crime Index.

Generalizations based solely on the data need to consider inherent UCR Program limitations. Limitations include the fact that until passage of Arizona state legislation in 1992 (ARS §41-1750), participation by law enforcement agencies in UCR data collection were voluntary. Moreover, the UCR Program accounts for only reported crimes. In that regard, the *National Crime Victimization Survey* – one of the largest ongoing household surveys administered by the federal government – estimates that only 50 percent of violent crimes in 2001 were reported to police. In addition, when several crimes occur in a single event, only the *most serious* is reported for UCR purposes. For example, report of a murder can cause a concurrent robbery to go uncounted. In Arizona, crimes reported to Native American law enforcement agencies are also not reflected in UCR statistics. Because of these and other limitations, the number of UCR offenses reported will always be less than what is actually occurring. Therefore, these portrayals of crime trend data for Arizona are by no means totally comprehensive or complete.

A significant indicator and common expression of crime is the Crime Index, which is composed of selected offenses used to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime reported to law enforcement. The offenses included are the violent

crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

While the Crime Index total is a common measure used in many comparisons, it fails to consider other factors, which are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring such as population density and urbanization. Therefore, a crime rate reflecting the number of crimes per unit of population (per every 100,000 persons) is a better expression. For that reason, *Rate* is frequently used to make comparisons among population groups in this report.

Population size is the only correlation of crime used in this report. *Crime in the United States* publications list many other factors known to impact crime including: composition of the population, particularly youth concentration; stability of the population; economic conditions; cultural factors; family cohesiveness; and law enforcement strength and effectiveness. While those and other factors are critical in understanding the causes and origins of crime, no attempt is made to relate them to the data presented. By way of illustration, several categories of Arizona crime experienced sharp rate increases in the mid-1990s that were not matched on the national level. A valid assessment of why this occurred is possible with careful study and analysis of the various unique conditions affecting each local law enforcement jurisdiction, which is beyond the scope of this report.

When looking at the downward trend of crime nationally and locally, a frequently asked question is, "Why is crime on a decline?" Alfred Blumstein, a respected researcher in the field of crime trending, has studied the fluctuation of crime and crime rates in the United States. Blumstein provides an analysis of the violent crime trends in America by focusing primarily on violent crime and robbery. According to Blumstein, there are a number of possible factors explaining both the rise in crime during the 1980s and the subsequent drop in the 1990s. In his most recent publication, *The Crime Drop in America*, Blumstein theorizes that this upward trend is, "attributed primarily to the movement of the baby-boom generation into and then out of the high crime ages of the late teens and early twenties; this is reflected in the general stability of violence rates within individual ages during that period. The rise following 1985 is attributed to the crack epidemic and the contagion of violence spawned by its markets." (Blumstein, 2000).

Blumstein also explains that the role of handguns further contributed significantly during this period. Reductions in the prevalence of this crime trend, such as placing more police officers on the street, community policing and the increase of prisons and prison inmates seem to have had a significant effect on crime. Blumstein further suggests that although these factors come into play, another important key that cannot be ignored is changing demographics such as age, gender and race.

Additionally, the investigation in the declining trend should not exclude an examination of changes in politics, economics, the social environment and population.

Armstrong and Armstrong, researchers at Arizona State University, published a report titled *The Arizona Fact Book On Violent Crime (June, 2002)*, which looks at violent crime in Arizona. The report draws in part on Blumstein's work and describes violent crime comparisons between Arizona and national data. The authors stated, "...the Fact Book's intent is not to advocate for particular programs or political agendas, but to present data and other information that may be used as a basis for decision making." The authors noted that "it is likely that the decrease in violence that occurred during the mid to late 1990's were due to a confluence of several factors including the robust economy, the changing age structure of the population, changes in drug markets, community collective efficacy and family structure."

RESEARCH PURPOSE

The *Arizona Crime Trends* publication was created to accomplish two primary objectives. The first objective is to provide an overview of crime trends in Arizona. The second, and equally challenging objective, is to provide the Governor, criminal justice stakeholders and the citizens of Arizona with a review of the criminal justice system in Arizona in accordance with Arizona Revised Statute §41-2405. Specifically, ARS §41-2405 mandates that the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission "facilitate information and data exchange among criminal justice agencies, establish and maintain criminal justice system information archives and prepare for the governor an annual criminal justice system review report."

RESEARCH METHODS

In order to accomplish the goals of this report, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and Uniform Crime Report (UCR) were used to present information about crime activity in Arizona over the past 10 years. The crime data included in this publication were compiled from information reported to police and collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program by the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission also solicited the participation of key criminal justice stakeholders in a collaborative partnership. The partnership included the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Maricopa County Attorney's Office, Arizona Supreme Court including Court, Adult and Juvenile Services, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections and Arizona Department of Corrections.

The criminal justice system in Arizona is a very large and complex system with more than 480 agencies and related organizations. Available resources, the size and complexity of the criminal justice system and the legacy nature of data sources have influenced the scope of this report. In deference to these influences, the reporting of

crime trends is still in an embryonic stage that will continue to evolve with future reporting iterations. Readers are encouraged to review the numerous figures and tables presented. We invite interpretation and anticipate the data and information will elicit questions and discussion among key stakeholders. It is our belief the dialogue generated by questions and discussion may provide a foundation by which Arizona can develop responses to crime trend issues.

POPULATION

Arizona's population grew more than three times faster than the rest of the nation from 1991 to 2001 growing at a rate of 41.5 percent compared to a 12.9 percent growth in the national population. From 2000 to 2001, Arizona's population increased by 189,263. Table 1 displays past and current population rates for Arizona over the last 10-years.

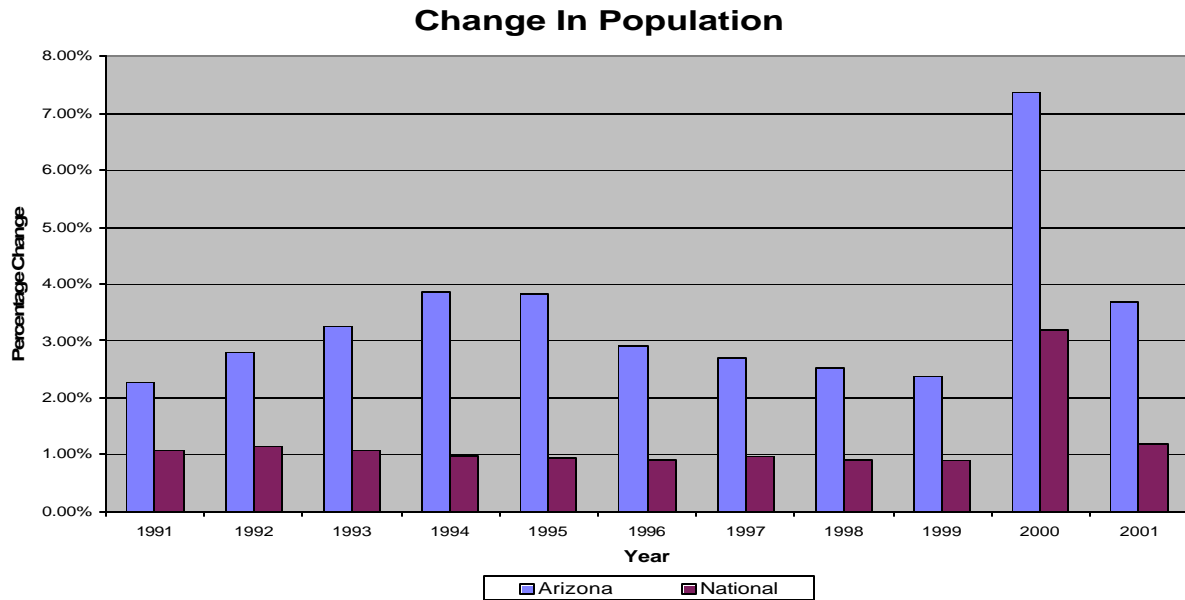
Table 1

POPULATION		
Year	Arizona Population	National Population
1991	3,762,394	252,153,092
1992	3,867,333	255,029,699
1993	3,993,390	257,782,608
1994	4,147,561	260,327,021
1995	4,306,908	262,803,276
1996	4,432,308	265,228,572
1997	4,552,207	267,783,607
1998	4,667,277	270,248,003
1999	4,778,332	272,690,813
2000	5,130,632	281,421,906
2001	5,319,895	284,796,887
Percent Change 1991-2001	41.5%	12.9%

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2001*

The smallest population increase in the past 10 years in Arizona was approximately a 2.3 percent growth in 1991. The smallest growth in the national population during the past 10 years was in 1995 with a .90 percent increase from 1994 to 1995. The greatest increase for both Arizona and national populations was in 1999. Arizona experienced a 7.4 percent increase compared to the 3.2 increase percent nationally from 1998 to 1999.

Figure 1



The differences in growth between Arizona and the national population continued in 2001. Arizona's population increased approximately 3.7 percent from 2000 to 2001 compared to the 1.2 percent change in population experienced at the national level. Arizona has maintained a 3 to 1 growth ratio during the past 10-years.

Arizona has consistently maintained one of the highest population growth rates of any state during the past 10 years. In 2001, Arizona was second in population increase to the state of Nevada. The substantial population shift in Arizona during the past 10 years has placed an increased burden on all components of the criminal justice system especially at a time when increased security is sought and public safety resources are strained.

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY

The most recent National Crime Victimization Survey revealed that there were 24.2 million criminal victimizations in 2001. This is a decrease from the 25.9 million reported in 2000. This is also the lowest reported number since 1973 (44 million victimizations) when the NCVS was first initiated. The only rate that demonstrated an increase comparable to the UCR Part I crime reports is the reporting rates associated with motor vehicle theft. Of the 5.7 million violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault), the decrease in violent victimization was caused primarily by a decrease in simple assaults. Declines in the other violent crime categories were not statistically significant (Justice Research, 2002).

Table 2 provides data about the rate of criminal victimization per 100,000 for six offense areas. The data goes back to 1993, is through 2001, and provides a percentage difference view by offense group for the 2000-2001 periods. Note the marked difference in motor vehicle theft when looking at the 2000-2001 periods. Motor vehicle theft (seven percent) was the only offense group that increased. The largest decline was in robbery with a 12.5 percent decline from 2000-2001.

Table 2

RATE OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION per 100,000 INHABITANTS						
	Rape/Sexual Assault	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Simple Assault	Motor Vehicle Theft	Theft
1993	230	620	1,220	3,080	1,970	24,270
1994	200	610	1,160	3,110	1,750	23,570
1995	170	540	950	2,990	1,690	22,430
1996	140	520	880	2,660	1,350	20,570
1997	140	430	860	2,490	1,380	18,990
1998	150	400	750	2,350	1,080	16,810
1999	170	360	670	2,080	1,000	15,390
2000	120	320	570	1,780	860	13,770
2001	110	280	530	1,590	920	12,900
% Change 2000-2001	-8.3% ↓	-12.5% ↓	-7.0% ↓	-10.7% ↓	7.0%	-6.3% ↓

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics *National Crime Victimization Survey Reports, 1993-2001*

Table 3

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, 2001		
	Male	Female
Victims	3,027,400	2,716,420
Intimate	3%	20%
Other Relative	4%	9%
Friend/Acquaintance	37%	37%
Stranger	55%	32%

Source: National Crime Victimization Survey Report, 2001

Among the 5.7 million violent victimizations in 2001, most male victims were victimized by strangers, while most females faced someone they knew. Table 3 outlines the type of victim offender relationship by gender

as reported in the 2001 NCVS. Females were much more likely to have an intimate relationship with their assailant (20 percent) than were males (three percent). At the same time males were much more likely not to know their assailant (55 percent) than were females (32 percent).

Findings from the 2001 NCVS study indicate that only 50 percent of all violent crime is reported to the police. In 1993, only 35 percent of the crimes described by victims were reported to law enforcement authorities. Table 4 summarizes the reporting patterns by gender and ethnicity for violent crimes in 2001. In 2001, male victims reported violent crimes (45.9 percent) less often than female victims (53.3 percent). By contrast, in 1993 male victims reported violent crimes 39 percent of the time, while females reported violent crimes 47.9 percent of the time.

Table 4

VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED TO POLICE BY GENDER AND RACE, 2001	
Male	45.9%
White	44.8%
Black	53.2%
Other	43.2%
Hispanic	55.2%
Non-Hispanic	44.1%
Female	53.3%
White	52.7%
Black	58.0%
Other	39.6%
Hispanic	52.9%
Non-Hispanic	53.3%

Source: Criminal Victimization 2001

(note that percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding and reporting methods)

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

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Pursuant to legislation in 1968, the Arizona Department of Public Safety was established by the executive order of Governor Jack Williams on July 1, 1969. This mandate consolidated the functions and responsibilities of the Arizona Highway Patrol, the Law Enforcement Division of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control and the Narcotics Division of the State Department of Law. The mission of the Department of Public Safety is to enforce state laws, deter criminal activity, assure highway and public safety, and provide vital scientific, technical and operational support to other criminal justice agencies in furtherance of the protection of human life and property.

In its 30-plus years of sustained progress and service, Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) has accepted many additional responsibilities and has become a multi-faceted organization dedicated to protecting and providing state-level law enforcement services to the public, while developing and maintaining close partnerships with other agencies sharing similar missions. DPS consists of four divisions: Highway Patrol; Criminal Investigations; Agency Support and Criminal Justice Support. Together these four divisions provide an extensive range of scientific, technical, operational and regulatory services to Arizona residents and to the state's criminal justice community. One of these services is the collection and compilation of Uniform Crime Report data.

In 1992, ARS §41-1750 D was amended to read, "The chief officers of law enforcement agencies of this state or its political subdivisions shall provide to the central state repository such information as necessary to operate the statewide uniform crime reporting program and to cooperate with the federal government uniform crime reporting program." Since that time the number of law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR data project *Crime in Arizona* has increased. In 1991, 92 of the possible 102 law enforcements agencies voluntarily contributed (UCR) data to the Arizona Department of Public Safety. Note that of the 92 agencies that contributed data, not all of these agencies provided information for all 12 months. For example, in 1991 there were 88 of a possible 102 agencies that contributed UCR data to the Arizona Department of Public Safety with 10 agencies sending in no data and four agencies contributing partial data. In total there were 132 months of data that were not submitted in time to be included in the 1991 DPS publication *Crime in Arizona*. In comparison, the 2001 *Crime in Arizona* reflected the data of 98 law enforcement agencies (of a possible 103) with only 57 months not included for reporting purposes. This increase has resulted in making more complete data available for analysis.

There are differences in reporting methodologies between the 2001 *Crime in Arizona* and the 2001 *Crime in the United States*. This primarily pertains to estimates made at the national level by extrapolating data from agencies that contribute incomplete

or partial data. Additionally, there are differences in population estimates used by the FBI and the Arizona Department of Public Safety. Therefore, the reader should be cognizant of the fact there will be subtle differences between the numbers contained within these two reports.

NIBRS

The National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is a national project that will enhance the current UCR program by providing more detailed information than was previously collected. Over the past five years, NIBRS reporting has more than doubled with the number of State certified programs increasing to 18. The Arizona Department of Public Safety is working towards implementing a statewide Incident Based Reporting System (IBRS) repository. IBRS is designed to collect data on each single crime occurrence and on each incident and arrest within that occurrence. One of the significant differences between IBRS and the traditional UCR summary system is the degree of detail in reporting. The UCR summary system collects information on only eight Part I crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson).

IBRS collects information on 22 crime categories made up of 46 specific crime offenses in Group A (arson, assault, bribery, burglary/breaking and entering, counterfeiting/forgery, destruction damage/vandalism of property, drug narcotics, embezzlement, extortion/blackmail, fraud, gambling, homicide, kidnapping/abduction, larceny/theft, pornography/obscene material, prostitution, robbery, forcible/nonforcible sex offenses, stolen property, and weapon law violations and 11 Group B offenses (bad checks, curfew loitering/vagrancy violations, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drunkenness, nonviolent family offenses, liquor law violations, peeping tom, runaway, trespass of real property, and all other offenses). In Group B offenses, only arrest data are reported. IBRS information will be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and added to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) database.

At present, two Arizona law enforcement agencies in addition to DPS are pursuing the initiation of IBRS with grant funding from ACJC. The Phoenix Police Department has selected a vendor for the development of IBRS reporting and the Yavapai County Sheriff's Office will be initiating IBRS within their Spillman system on February 1, 2003. There are other agencies such as the Benson Police Department that have purchased records management systems that have the capability to report crimes in IBRS. Through IBRS, sheriffs, police chiefs, agency directors, commissioners, legislators, municipal planners/administrators, academicians, penologists, sociologist, and the general public will have access to more detailed crime information than the UCR Summary System can provide.

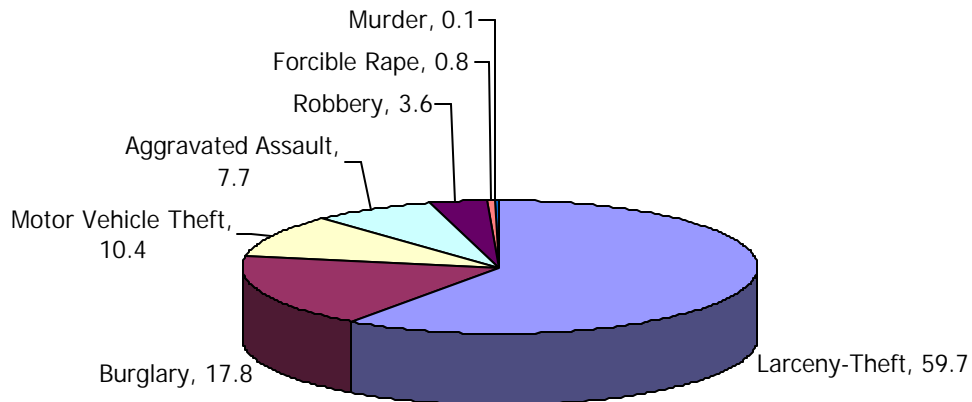
PART I CRIMES

CRIME DISTRIBUTION

Nationally, larceny-theft (59.7 percent) represented the largest reported UCR crime in 2001, followed by burglary (17.8 percent), motor vehicle theft (10.4 percent), aggravated assault (7.7 percent), robbery (3.6 percent), forcible rape (.8 percent) and murder (.1 percent).

Figure 2

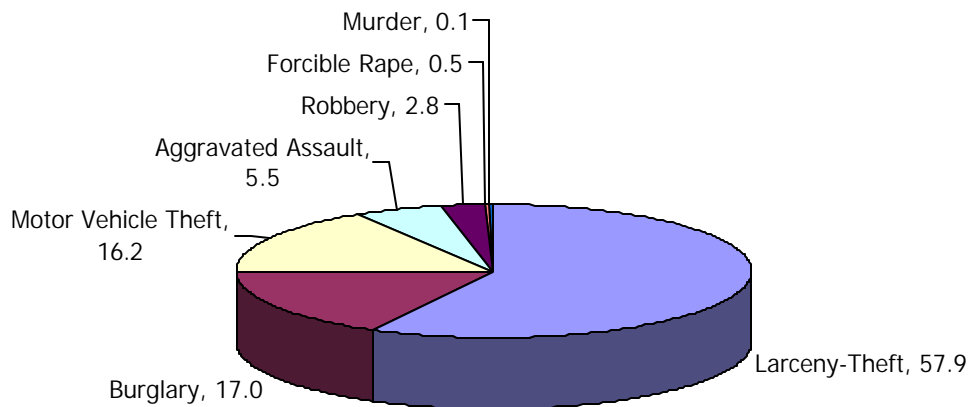
Crime Index Offenses Percent Distribution for National 2001



In Arizona, larceny-theft (57.9 percent) also represented the largest reported UCR crime in 2001, followed by burglary (17 percent), motor vehicle theft (16.2 percent), aggravated assault (5.5 percent), robbery (2.8 percent), forcible rape (sexual assault in Az. .5 percent) and murder (.1 percent).

Figure 3

Crime Index Offenses Percent Distribution for Arizona 2001

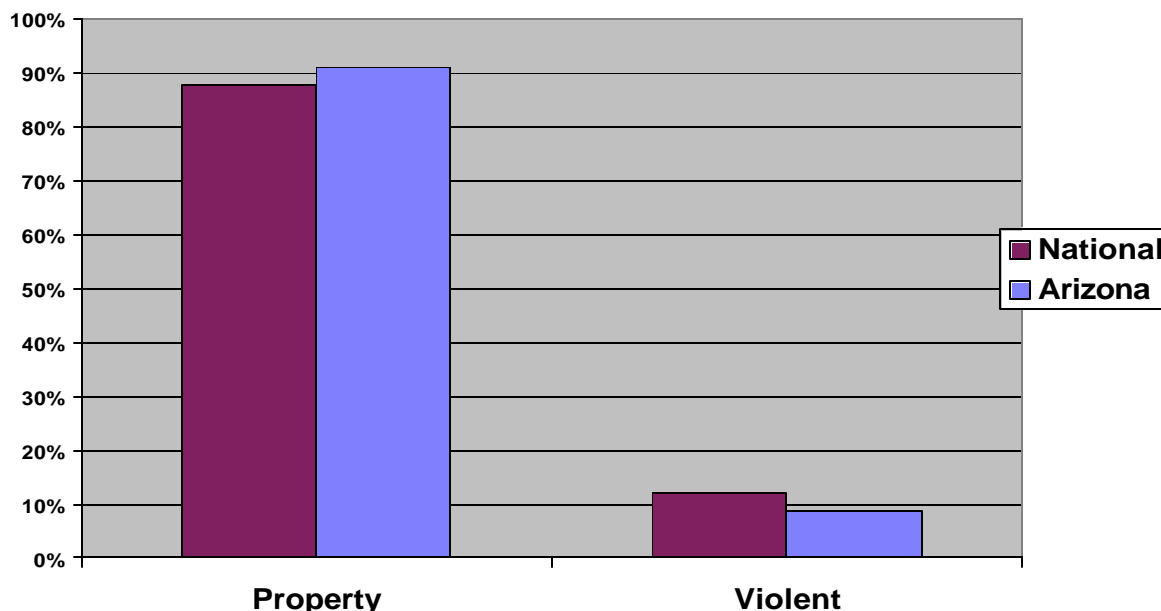


When comparing national and Arizona UCR patterns for 2001 several similarities exist. Larceny-theft represented the largest category of offenses for both national and state trends, followed by burglary and motor vehicle theft. As seen in figures 2 and 3, the percent distribution for murder was identical at the state and national level. These figures also illustrate the percent distribution for forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault were lower for Arizona than at the national level.

Figure 4 provides a comparison of national and Arizona violent and property crimes for 2001. A closer look at that comparison shows that for property crimes, Arizona is slightly higher than national levels. The opposite is true for violent crime, where Arizona is slightly below national levels. Of particular note is that when comparing violent crime to property crime in 2001, property crime represented 88 percent of the total crime reported nationally and 90 percent of Arizona's total crime rate. This suggests that Arizona's number one ranking in property crime is a major factor in explaining Arizona's number one ranking in total Crime Index.

Figure 4

Violent and Property Crimes in 2001



For the past 10 years, the United States has seen decreases in the crime rate with an overall decrease of 30 percent from 1991 to 2000. During that period, there was a decrease every year in the total crime rate. After more than a decade, 2001 represented a shift in this trend with a 2.1 percent increase in total crime and approximately a one percent increase in the total crime rate.

Table 5

NATIONAL CRIME INDEX (RATES)								
Year	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny - Theft	Auto Theft	Total Crime
1991	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.4	1,252.1	3,229.1	659.0	5,898.4
1992	9.3	42.8	263.7	441.9	1,168.4	3,103.6	631.6	5,661.4
1993	9.5	41.1	256.0	440.5	1,099.7	3,033.9	606.3	5,487.1
1994	9.0	39.3	237.8	427.6	1,042.1	3,026.9	591.3	5,373.8
1995	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.0	3,043.2	560.3	5,274.9
1996	7.4	36.3	201.9	391.0	945.0	2,980.3	525.7	5,087.6
1997	6.8	35.9	186.2	382.1	918.8	2,891.8	505.7	4,927.3
1998	6.3	34.5	165.5	361.4	863.2	2,729.5	459.9	4,620.1
1999	5.7	32.8	150.1	334.3	770.4	2,550.7	422.5	4,266.5
2000	5.5	32.0	145.0	324.0	728.8	2,477.3	412.2	4,124.8
2001	5.6	31.8	148.5	318.5	740.8	2,484.6	430.6	4,160.5

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2001*

Compared to 2000, there was an increase in crime rates for most of the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses in 2001. Murder increased 1.3 percent, changing from a rate of 5.5 to 5.6 per 100,000 inhabitants. The robbery rate increased from 145.0 to 148.5 with an increase of 2.4 percent. All property crimes and rates increased from 2000 to 2001 with burglary rates up 1.6 percent, larceny-theft up .3 percent, and motor vehicle theft experiencing the largest increase of any Part I category; increasing 4.5 percent. Despite these increases, the FBI noted that the crime rate continued to be well below the most recent 10-year UCR benchmarks (Crime Control Digest, 2002).

Table 6

NATIONAL PART I CRIME	2000 RATE	2001 RATE	PERCENT CHANGE
Crime Index	4124.8	4160.5	0.9%
Violent Crime	506.5	504.4	-0.4%
Murder	5.5	5.6	1.3%
Rape	32.0	31.8	-0.8%
Robbery	145.0	148.5	2.4%
Aggravated Assault	324.0	318.5	-1.7%
Property Crime	3618.3	3656.1	1.0%
Burglary	728.8	740.8	1.6%
Larceny-Theft	2477.3	2484.6	0.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	412.2	430.6	4.5%

Source: *Crime in the United States, 2001*

decrease. Dr. Andrew Karmen, the author of *New York Murder Mystery*, which discusses the plunge in crime in New York City during the 1990's, said that the factors contributing to a decline in crime were as varied and hard to figure as the factors contributing to an increase. There often is concern about the accuracy of crime reporting data, but Dr. Andrew Karmen and other experts have pointed out that the two categories of crime considered most reliable were homicide and car theft, because incident reporting is more accurate and more thorough than for the other crime categories. Table 6 reflects both murder and motor vehicle theft increasing in 2001.

Note that the national incidence of murder (up 1.3 percent) climbed dramatically during the second half of 2001, after declining in the first half (*The New York Times*, 6/24/2002). Criminologists have cautioned against drawing sweeping conclusions about the country's crime based on a one-year change. In addition, one must be careful in trying to attribute reasons to both the increases and in the case of aggravated assault, the

The following tables and figures provide a vivid picture of how Arizona compares to the rest of the nation. Of particular interest and concern is the overall crime rate, which shows that Arizona has moved from third highest in 1991 to the number one ranked state for highest overall crime rate in 2001. In the same 10-year period, Arizona has moved from 20th to seventh in the rate of murders per 100,000. Arizona moved down in ranking for rape, aggravated assault, burglary and larceny-theft, while moving up in murder, robbery and motor vehicle theft. A review shows that Arizona is the number one state in the nation for motor vehicle theft. As noted previously, the two categories, murder and motor vehicle theft, tend to be most

reliable in reporting accuracy and are two of the categories in which Arizona has shown a marked increase.

Table 7

ARIZONA CRIME RATE RANKINGS PER 100,000 1991 AND 2001				
Offense	1991 Rank	1991 Rate	2001 Rank	2001 Rate
Crime Rate	3	7405.6	1	6077.4
Violent Crime	18	670.7	15	540.3
Murder	20	7.8	7	7.5
Rape	20	42.4	31	28.6
Robbery	21	165.7	10	167.1
Aggravated Assault	15	454.8	16	337.1
Property Crime	3	6734.9	1	5537.1
Burglary	5	1607.5	7	1032.9
Larceny-Theft	2	4266.3	3	3520.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	861.1	1	983.6

Source: *Crime in the United States 2001 and Crime State Rankings 1993*

Arizona has gone from 3rd to 1st in total crime ranking while at the same time the overall crime rate has decreased. Upon closer inspection, Arizona has experienced a decrease in the crime rate in all but two of the Part I crime categories, robbery and motor vehicle theft.

CRIME INDEX

Table 8 provides an overview of Arizona Part I crimes from 2000-2001 and summarizes the offense specific tables which follow. It is important to note from this table that Arizona is number one in the nation in total Crime Index, property crime and motor vehicle theft. Upon closer inspection, one can see that there is a clear relationship between the three categories. Arizona is in the unenviable position of having the highest Crime Index rating of any state. This in no small way is the result of the fact that Arizona ranked number one in property crime.

The property crime rate is a major factor in determining the overall crime rate because it contains the highest incidences (90 percent) of crime as reflected by the 5537.1 rate in 2001. In turn, Arizona is also rated number seven in burglary, three in larceny-theft and one in motor vehicle theft, which accounts for the number one rate per 100,000 in property crime. Motor vehicle theft has a substantial impact on Arizona's property crime rate because not only is the state number one in motor vehicle theft but it is number one by a large margin (40.9 percent) over second ranked Nevada. Stated another way, Arizona's motor vehicle theft rate is impacting property crime rates and property crime rates tend to be the largest factor in determining Crime Index ratings.

Table 8

ARIZONA PART I CRIMES FROM 2000-2001 RATE PER 100,000					
	2000	Rank	2001	Rank	Percent Change
Crime Index	5829.5	1	6077.4	1	4.3
Violent Crime	531.7	14	540.3	15	1.6
Murder	7.0	9	7.5	7	7.1
Rape	30.7	28	28.6	31	-6.8
Robbery	146.3	15	167.1	10	14.2
Aggravated Assault	347.7	15	337.1	16	-3.0
Property Crime	5297.8	1	5537.1	1	4.5
Burglary	1011.6	5	1032.9	7	2.1
Larceny-Theft	3444.1	2	3520.6	3	2.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	842.1	1	983.6	1	16.8

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002 and Crime in the United States 2001*

VIOLENT CRIME

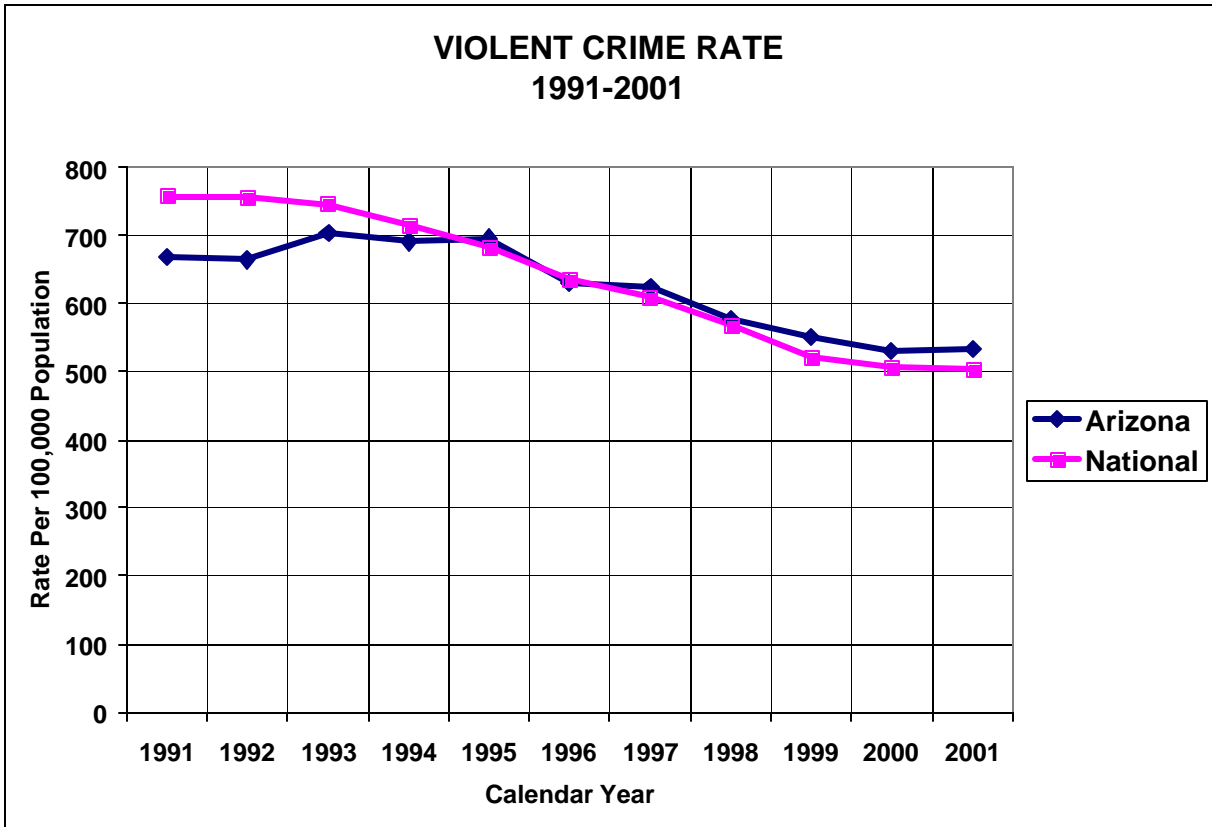
According to the Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter; forcible rape; robbery and aggravated assault. All violent crimes involve force or threat of force. Both the national and state violent crime rate has decreased over the past 10-years. However, the national violent crime rate has decreased at a slightly higher rate than Arizona. As reflected in Table 9, Arizona has experienced a 1.6 percent increase in the violent crime rate over the past year. In 2000, the violent crime rate was 531.7, and currently Arizona ranks 15th in the nation with a rate of 540.3.

Table 9

VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS				
2001 Rank	State (2000 Rank)	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change (2000-2001)
1	Florida (1)	812.0	797.2	-1.8
2	Maryland (3)	786.6	783.0	-0.5
3	New Mexico (4)	757.9	781.1	3.1
4	Tennessee (5)	707.2	745.3	5.4
5	South Carolina (2)	804.9	720.3	-10.5
6	Louisiana (7)	681.1	687.0	0.9
7	Illinois (8)	656.8	636.9	-3.0
8	California (9)	621.6	617.0	-0.7
9	Delaware (6)	684.4	611.4	-10.7
10	Alaska (10)	566.9	588.3	3.8
15	Arizona (14)	531.7	540.3	1.6↑
	United States	506.5	504.4	-0.4

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002 and Crime in the United States 2001*

Figure 5



MURDER

As defined by the UCR Program, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, “is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.” (*Crime in the United States, 2001*, p.19). In comparison to other states, Arizona ranked ninth in 2000 with a murder rate of 7.0 per 100,000 inhabitants. In 2001, Arizona’s murder rate increased to 7.5 per 100,000 inhabitants moving the state to the seventh highest murder rate in the United States.

Table 10

MURDER RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS					
2001 Rank	State (2000 Rank)	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change (2000-2001)	
1	Louisiana (1)	12.5	11.2	-10.4%	
2	Mississippi (2)	9.0	9.9	10.0%	
3	Alabama (5)	7.4	8.5	14.9%	
4	Nevada (12)	6.5	8.5	30.8%	
5	Maryland (3)	8.1	8.3	2.5%	
6	Illinois (7)	7.2	7.9	9.7%	
7	Arizona (9)	7.0	7.5	7.1% ↑	
8	Tennessee (7)	7.2	7.4	2.8%	
9	Georgia (4)	8.0	7.1	-11.3%	
10	Indiana (18)	5.8	6.8	17.2%	
United States		5.5	5.6	1.8% ↑	

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002* and *Crime in the U.S. 2001*

On a national level the murder rate has gradually declined from 1991 to 2000. In 2001, the national murder rate increased slightly from 5.5 to 5.6 or 1.8 percent. This increase marked the first rise in the national murder rate in 10 years. As reflected in Figure 6, the murder rate in Arizona has gradually increased from 1991 (7.8) to 1994 (10.3 percent). After this period, the murder rate experienced a steady decline until 2000.

Figure 6

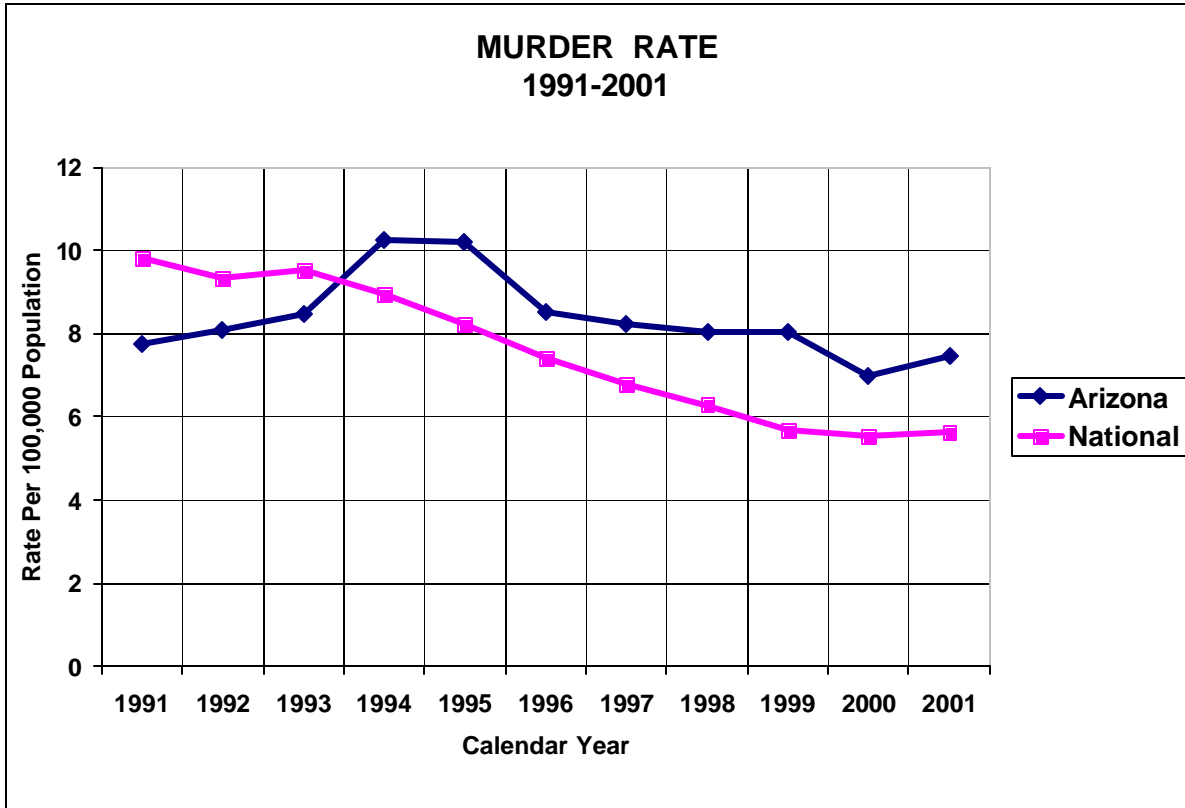


Table 11

MURDER			
Percent Change in Arrests 1991-2001			
	1991 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change
Under 18	0.8	0.4	-50%
18 and Older	5.8	4.2	-28%
Total	6.6	4.6	-30%

Table 11 shows the change in arrest rates (per 100,000) for murder offenses in Arizona over the past 10 years by age group. The data presented in this table are not crime rates, but rather arrest rates. A review of this table shows that murder arrest rates for under 18 year olds in Arizona has dropped 50 percent over the past 10 years, while arrest rates for 18 and older have dropped 28 percent. As illustrated in Figure 6 during this same 10-year period the reported murder rate in Arizona has

dropped from 7.8 to 7.5, or 3.8 percent.

FORCIBLE RAPE

As defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, forcible rape, “is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.” (*Crime in the United States, 2001*, p.29). Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

Table 12

FORCIBLE RAPE RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS					
2001 Rank	State (2000 Rank)		2000 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change (2000-2001)
1	Alaska	(1)	79.3	78.9	-0.5
2	Delaware	(2)	54.1	52.8	-2.4
3	Michigan	(4)	50.6	52.7	4.2
4	New Mexico	(3)	50.7	46.5	-8.3
5	South Dakota	(12)	40.4	46.4	14.9
6	Minnesota	(6)	45.5	45.0	-1.1
7	Colorado	(10)	41.2	43.7	6.1
8	Washington	(5)	46.4	43.4	-6.5
9	Oklahoma	(10)	41.2	42.9	4.1
10	Nevada	(8)	43.0	41.9	-2.6
31	Arizona	(28)	30.7	28.6	-6.8 ↓
	United States		32.0	31.8	-0.8 ↓

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002* and *Crime in the U.S. 2001*

On a national level, forcible rape (known as sexual assault in Arizona) gradually declined from a rate of 42.3 in 1991 to 31.8 in 2001 (Figure 7). This is a 25 percent decrease over the past 10-years. Arizona currently ranks 31st in the nation with a rate of 28.6. In 2000, Arizona ranked 28th in the nation with a rate of 30.7, which marks a decrease of 6.8 percent in 2001.

Figure 7

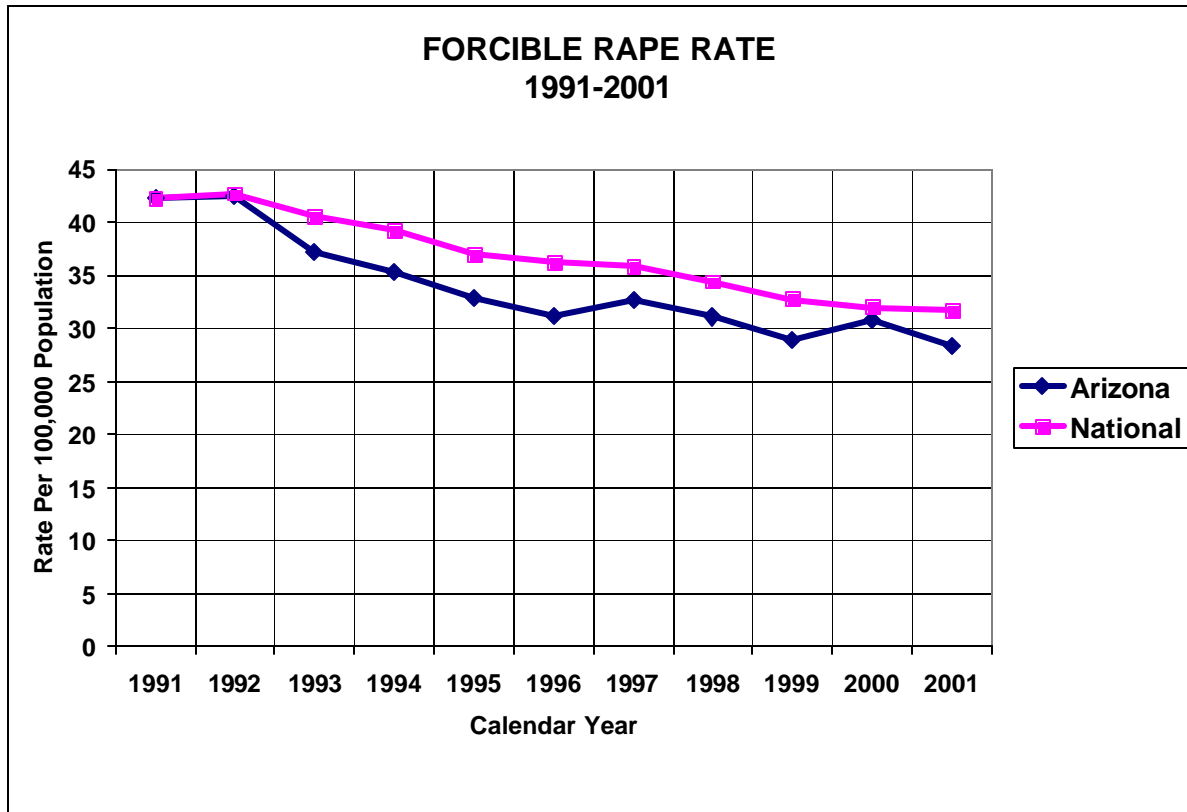


Table 13 shows the change in arrest rates for forcible rape in Arizona over the past 10 years by age group. The data presented in this table are not crime rates, but rather arrest rates. Forcible rape arrest rates are down 71 percent for offenders under 18 and down 55 percent for offenders 18 and older. Total arrest rates for forcible rape are down 58 percent over the past 10 years while the crime rate for forcible rape has dropped from 42.4 to 28.6, which is a 32.5 percent decrease (Figure 7).

Table 13

FORCIBLE RAPE			
Percent Change in Arrest Rate 1991-2001			
	1991 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change
Under 18	2.1	0.6	-71%
18 and Older	9.2	4.1	-55%
Total	11.3	4.8	-58%

ROBBERY

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines robbery as “the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.” (*Crime in the United States, 2001*, p.32). Nationally, over the past 10-years the robbery rate per 100,000 inhabitants has declined significantly.

Table 14

ROBBERY RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS					
2001 Rank	State (2000 Rank)	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change (2000-2001)	
1	Maryland (1)	256.0	251.6	-1.7	
2	Nevada (2)	227.3	234.2	3.0	
3	Florida (5)	199.0	200.5	0.8	
4	Illinois (4)	207.4	199.2	-4.0	
5	New York (3)	213.6	192.3	-10.0	
6	California (6)	177.9	187.1	5.2	
7	Tennessee (9)	166.4	178.0	7.0	
8	Louisiana (8)	168.5	176.1	4.5	
9	Georgia (10)	161.9	171.8	6.1	
10	Arizona (15)	146.3	167.1	14.2 ↑	
	United States	145.0	148.5	2.4 ↑	

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002* and *Crime in the U.S. 2001*

As seen by Figure 8, the national robbery rate decreased from 272.7 in 1991 to 148.5 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2001. In 2001, Arizona moved up to the 10th highest rate in the nation (167.1), while in 2000, Arizona ranked 15th with a rate of 146.3. Over the past 10-years, Arizona has maintained a relatively constant robbery rate. In 1991, the robbery rate was 165.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, and in 2001 the robbery rate was 167.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. Although the rate did not fluctuate much, the highest recorded rate was in 1995 (168.1), and the lowest recorded robbery rate occurred in 1992 (151.7). From 2000 to 2001, the Arizona robbery rate increased 14.2 percent while the comparable national rate increased by only 2.4 percent..

Figure 8

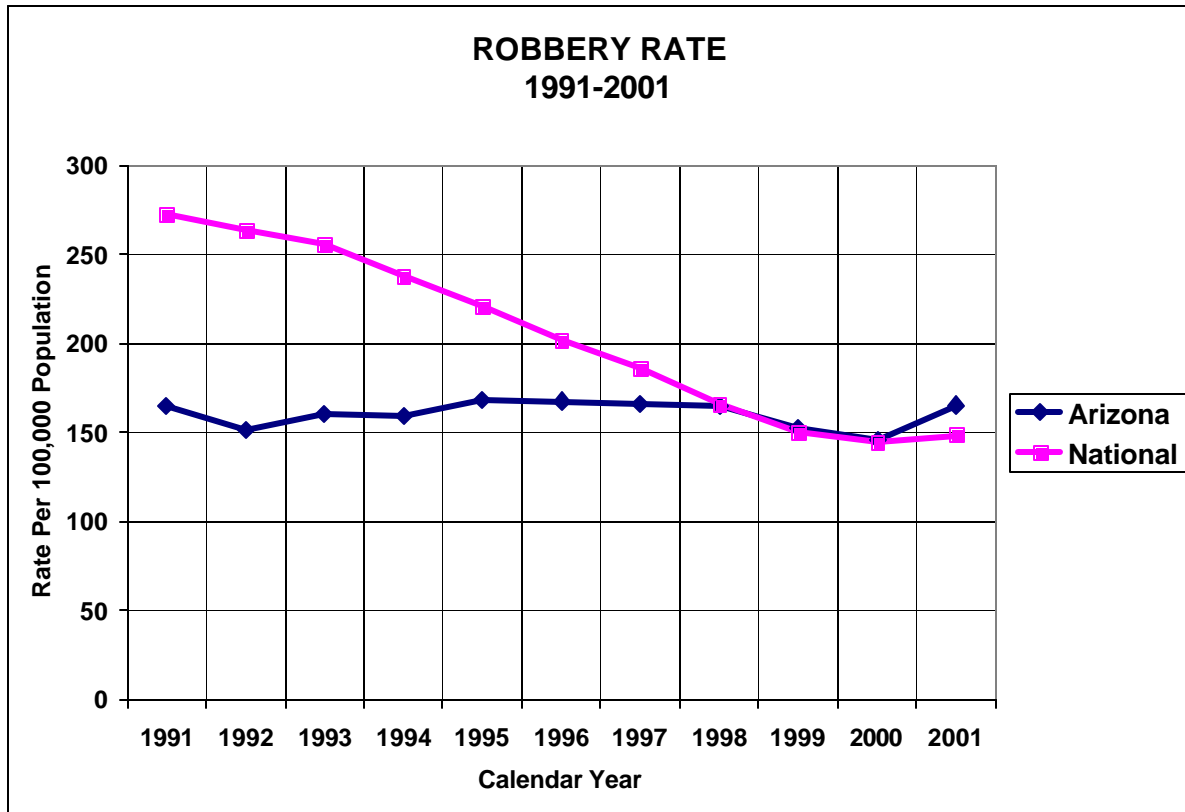


Table 15

ROBBERY			
Percent Change in Arrest Rate 1991-2001			
	1991 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change
Under 18	13	5.2	-60%
18 and Older	32.8	24.4	-26%
Total	45.8	29.6	-35%

Table 15 shows the change in robbery arrest rates in Arizona for the past 10 years by age group. The data presented in this table are not crime rates, but rather arrest rates. Under 18 arrest rates for robbery are down 60 percent while 18 and older arrest rates are down 26 percent. The overall arrest rate for robbery is down 35 percent over the past 10 years. Of interest is the fact that while robbery arrest rates are down 35 percent, the crime rate for robbery has increased from 165.7 to 167.1, a

0.8 percent increase (Figure 8).

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, an aggravated assault is an "unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury." (*Crime in the United States, 2001*, p.37). This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assaults are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed. As shown in Table 16 Arizona ranked 16th, in 2001 with a rate of 337.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. When compared to the 2000 rate (347.7), the number of aggravated assaults has declined 3.0 percent.

Table 16

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS					
2001 Rank	State (2000 Rank)	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change (2000-2001)	
1	New Mexico (3)	562.4	581.9	3.5	
2	Florida (2)	563.2	550.9	-2.2	
3	South Carolina (1)	614.8	549.3	-10.7	
4	Tennessee (4)	495.2	521.6	5.3	
5	Maryland (5)	493.3	496.1	0.6	
6	Louisiana (6)	466.6	468.3	0.4	
7	Alaska (10)	405.1	422.3	4.2	
8	Delaware (7)	449.2	410.6	-8.6	
9	Illinois (8)	409.3	398.3	-2.7	
10	California (9)	408.7	394.6	-3.4	
16	Arizona (15)	347.7	337.1	-3.0 ↓	
United States		324.0	318.5	-1.7 ↓	

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002* and *Crime in the U.S. 2001*

On a national scale, aggravated assault has declined over the past 10 years. Arizona's aggravated assault rate experienced a decline in 1996 and continued to drop until 2001.

Figure 9

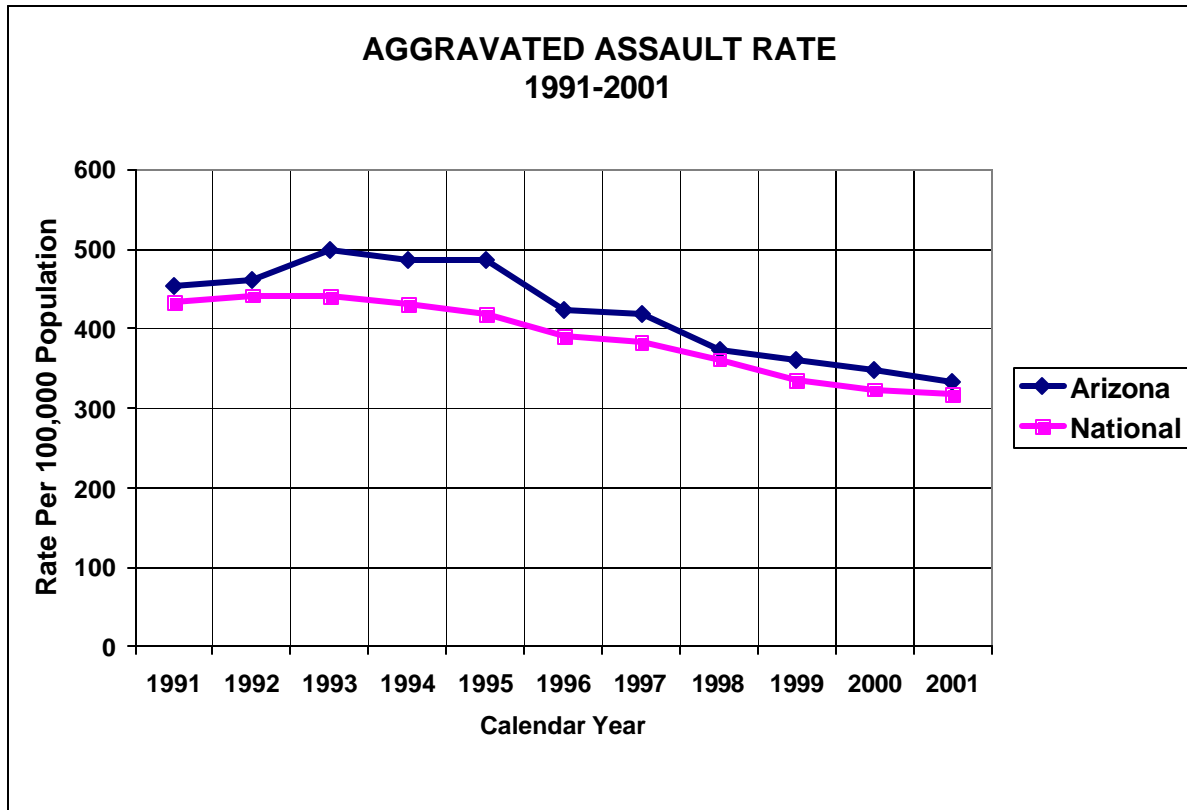


Table 17 shows the change in aggravated assault arrest rates in Arizona over the past 10 years by age group. The data presented in this table are not crime rates but rather arrest rates. All age groups showed similar reductions with under 18 down 39 percent and 18 and older down 35 percent.

Table 17

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT Percent Change in Arrest Rate 1991-2001			
	1991 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change
Under 18	40.5	24.9	-39%
18 and Older	163.2	106.7	-35%
Total	203.6	131.5	-35%

PROPERTY CRIME

In the UCR Program, "property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victim or victims. Arson is included in the property crime category since it involves the destruction of property, although its victims may be subjected to force. However, because of limited participation and varying collection procedures by local agencies, only limited data are available for arson. Arson statistics are included in trend, clearance, and arrest tables throughout FBI's *Crime in the United States*, but they are not included in any estimated volume data." (*Crime in the United States, 2001*, p.40). As seen in Table 18, in 2000 and 2001, Arizona ranked first in property crime in the United States with a rate of 5297.8 (2000) and 5537.1 (2001). On a national level, both the volume and rate per 100,000 inhabitants of all property crime offenses increased in 2001. The estimated property crime rate of 3,656.1 per 100,000 inhabitants was 1.0 percent higher than the previous year's rate.

Table 18

PROPERTY CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS					
2001 Rank	State (2000 Rank)	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change (2000-2001)	
1	Arizona (1)	5297.8	5537.1	4.5 ↑	
2	Hawaii (2)	4955.1	5131.5	3.6	
3	Washington (6)	4736.0	4796.8	1.3	
4	Florida (3)	4882.7	4772.5	-2.3	
5	Oregon (7)	4494.7	4737.4	5.4	
6	Louisiana (5)	4741.7	4651.1	-1.9	
7	Texas (10)	4410.4	4579.9	3.8	
8	New Mexico (4)	4761.0	4542.8	-4.6	
9	North Carolina (8)	4421.8	4443.7	0.5	
10	Tennessee (13)	4183.0	4407.5	5.4	
	United States	3618.3	3656.1	1.0 ↑	

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002* and *Crime in the U.S. 2001*

The national property crime rate has decreased over the past 10 years, while the Arizona property crime rate has fluctuated over this same period. In Arizona, the property crime rate peaked in 1995 (7345.3). Additionally, the peak in motor vehicle theft in 1995 influenced this peak. The estimated dollar loss attributed to national property crime victimizations excluding arson was \$16.6 billion, a 5.6 percent increase from the 2000 estimate (*Crime Control Digest 2002*).

Figure 10

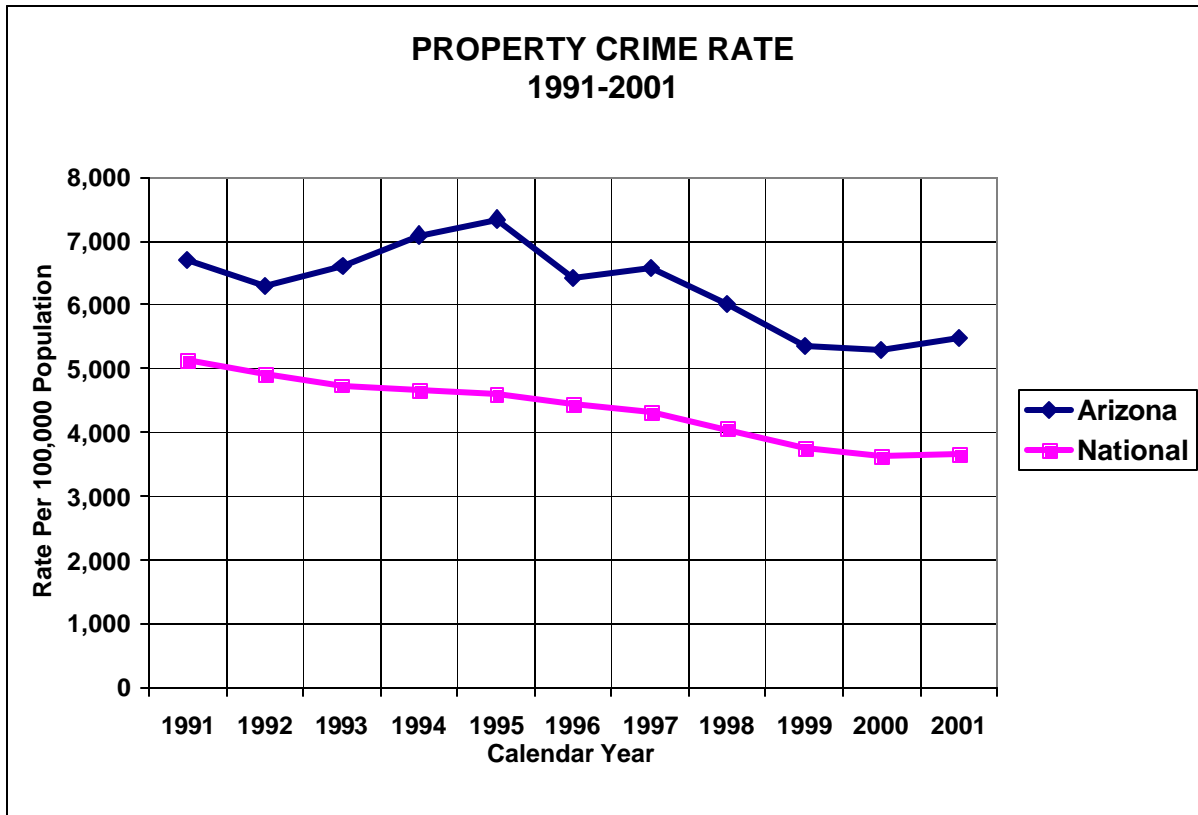
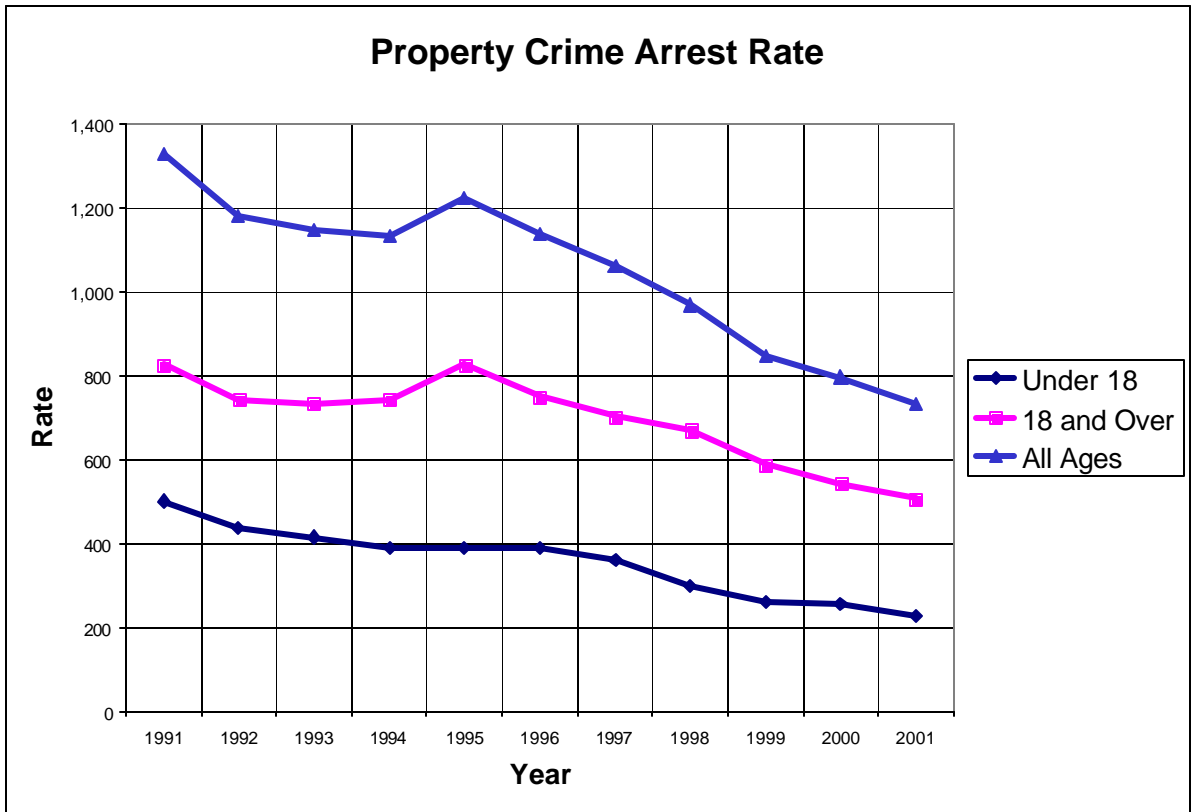


Figure 10 provides a summary of Arizona's property crime rate over the past 10 years while Figure 11 is a summary of the property crime arrest rate for the same period. The property crime rate has decreased from 6734.9 to 5537.1 or 17.8 percent from 1991 to 2001. In Figure 11, the overall property crime arrest rate in Arizona has decreased from 1328.8 to 732.9 or 44.8 percent in the same period.

Figure 11



BURGLARY

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary “as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three sub-classifications: forcible entry; unlawful entry where no force is used and attempted forcible entry.” (*Crime in the United States, 2001*, p.44). As reflected in Table 19, in 2001, Arizona ranked 7th in burglary with a rate of 1,032.9 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Table 19

BURGLARY RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS				
2001 Rank	State (2000 Rank)	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change (2000-2001)
1	North Carolina (1)	1216.1	1244.6	2.3
2	Florida (3)	1081.8	1073.7	-0.7
3	New Mexico (2)	1173.1	1068.9	-8.9
4	Mississippi (8)	946.3	1043.4	10.3
5	Louisiana (4)	1035.8	1040.2	0.4
6	Tennessee (6)	990.4	1040.2	5.0
7	Arizona (5)	1011.6	1032.9	2.1 ↑
8	Oklahoma (9)	917.5	999.2	8.9
9	Texas (12)	906.3	958.3	5.7
10	Hawaii (13)	880.3	911.6	3.6
United States		728.8	740.8	1.6 ↑

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002* and *Crime in the U.S. 2001*

Similar to other UCR crimes, the national burglary trend has fallen. Nationally, in 1991, the burglary rate was 1,252.1, and in 2001, it was 740.8 per 100,000 inhabitants (Table 5). This marks an overall drop of 41 percent in the national burglary rate over the past 10-years. Arizona has fluctuated from a high of 1,602.2 in 1991 to a low of 1,011.6 in 2000. From 2000 to 2001, the burglary rate increased by 2.1 percent.

Figure 12

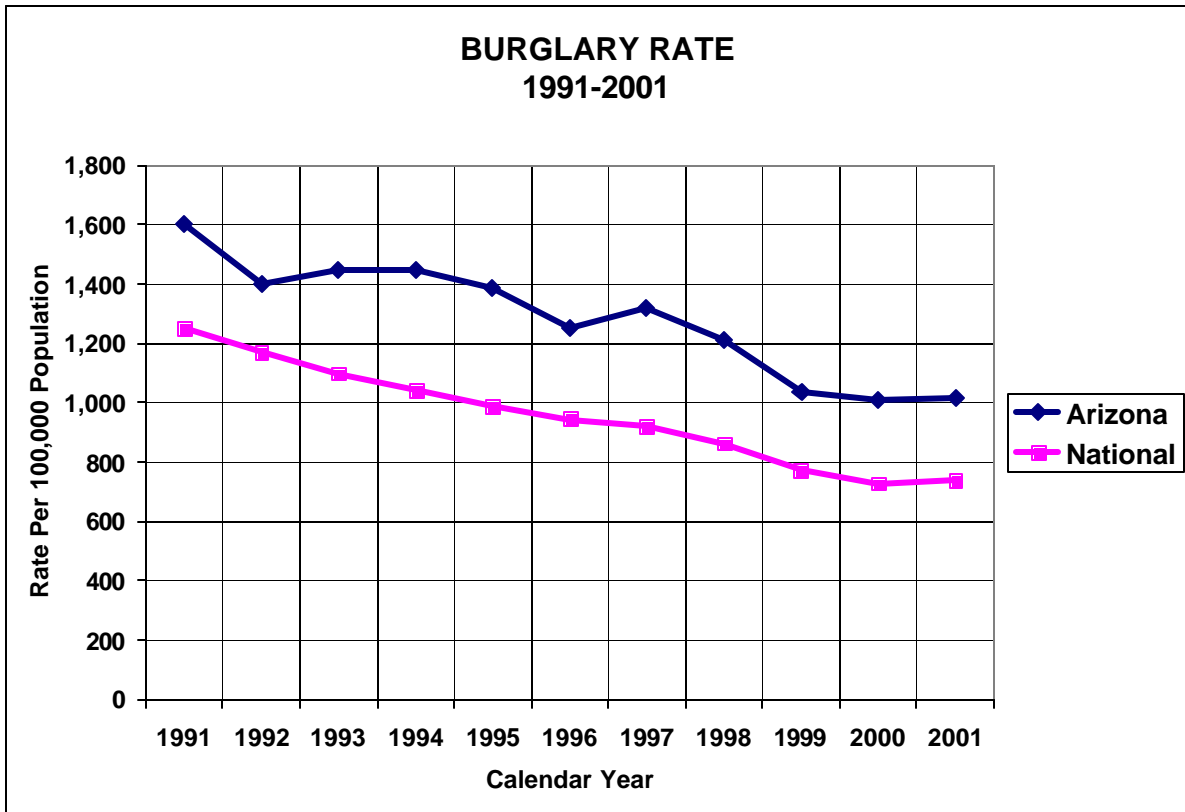


Table 20

BURGLARY Percent Change in Arrest Rate 1991-2001			
	1991 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change
Under 18	106.5	33.8	-68%
18 and Older	119.3	55.3	-54%
Total	225.8	89.1	-61%

Table 20 shows the change in burglary arrests in Arizona over the past 10 years by age group. The data presented in this table are not crime rates, but rather arrest rates. Burglary arrests are down 68 and 54 percent respectively for under 18 and 18 and older. The overall rate has declined 61 percent from 1991 to 2001.

LARCENY-THEFT

Larceny-theft "is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category inasmuch as it is a separate Crime Index offense." (*Crime in the United States, 2001*, p.48). In Table 21 Arizona ranks 3rd in 2001 with a rate of 3,520.6 for larceny-theft. This is an increase of 2.2 percent from the 2000 rate of 3,444.1 per 100,000 inhabitants.

Table 21

LARCENY-THEFT RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS					
2001 Rank	State (2000 Rank)	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change (2000-2001)	
1	Hawaii (1)	3570.2	3669.2	2.8	
2	Oregon (3)	3338.7	3542.7	6.1	
3	Arizona (2)	3444.1	3520.6	2.2	↑
4	Washington (6)	3234.6	3258.7	0.7	
5	Florida (5)	3242.9	3150.4	-2.9	
6	Texas (10)	3057.4	3140.1	2.7	
7	Louisiana (7)	3229.9	3125.2	-3.2	
8	Utah (4)	3288.5	3113.8	-5.3	
9	New Mexico (8)	3184.4	3083.7	-3.2	
10	Nebraska (14)	2870.3	3076.8	7.2	
United States		2477.3	2484.6	0.3 ↑	

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002* and *Crime in the U.S. 2001*

When comparing national trends over the past 10 years, the larceny-theft rate has declined 28 percent. Over the past 10 years, Arizona's larceny-theft rate has been consistently above the national average. As reflected in Figure 13, the highest larceny-theft rate occurred in 1995 (4,823.9), and the lowest rate occurred in 2000 (3,444.1).

Figure 13

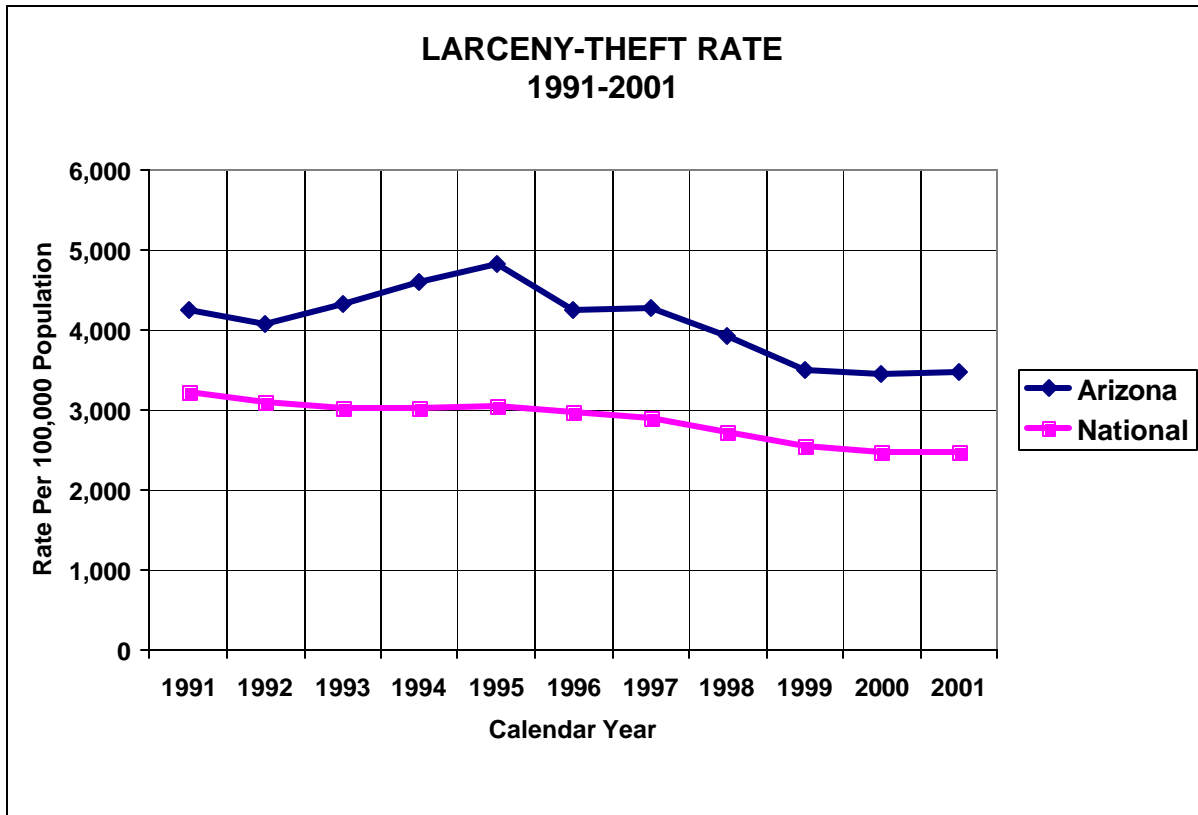


Table 22

LARCENY-THEFT Percent Change in Arrest Rate 1991-2001			
	1991 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change
Under 18	345	164.2	-52%
18 and Older	676.1	382.5	-43%
Total	1021	546.7	-46%

Table 22 shows the change in larceny-theft arrests in Arizona over the past 10 years by age group. The data presented in this table are not crime rates, but rather arrest rates. Under 18 larceny-theft arrests are down 52 percent over the past 10 years while 18 and older arrests are down 43 percent. Total larceny-theft arrests are down 46 percent over the same period.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as “the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, and snowmobiles. The definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.” (*Crime in the United States, 2001*, p.53). As reflected in Table 23, the motor vehicle theft rate for Arizona increased 16.8 percent from 2000 to 2001.

Table 23

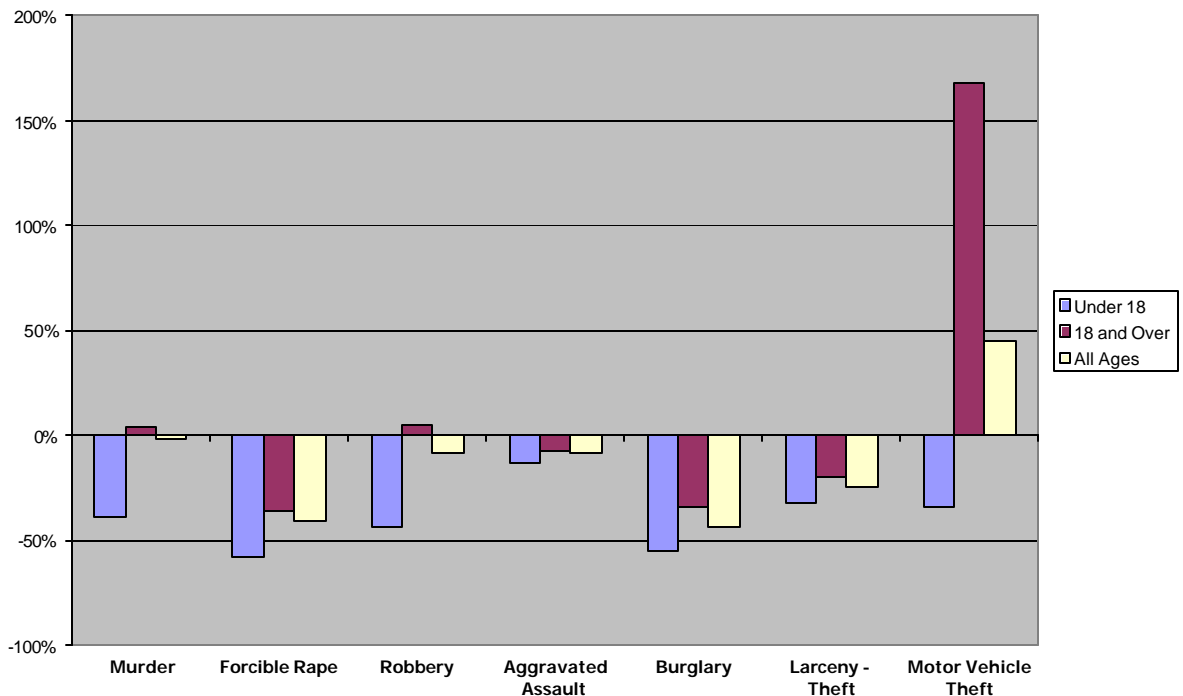
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS					
2001 Rank	State (2000 Rank)	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change (2000-2001)	
1	Arizona (1)	842.1	983.6	16.8	↑
2	Nevada (2)	659.2	698.1	5.9	
3	Washington (3)	594.1	652.6	9.8	
4	Maryland (6)	539.5	595.8	10.4	
5	California (7)	537.4	591.4	10.0	
6	Hawaii (8)	504.6	550.7	9.1	
7	Florida (5)	558.0	548.4	-1.7	
8	Michigan (4)	560.7	536.6	-4.3	
9	Missouri (15)	441.4	497.6	12.7	
10	Tennessee (9)	483.9	492.5	1.8	
United States		412.2	430.6	4.5	↑

Source: *Crime State Rankings 2002* and *Crime in the U.S. 2001*

Over the past 10 years, arrest rates for almost all Part I crimes have decreased. Figure 14 on the following page represents the percentage of increase or decrease of Part I crimes over this period in Arizona. Only three of the Part I crimes experienced an increase over this time period: murder; robbery; and motor vehicle theft. It is also quite noteworthy that the increases are driven by adults (18 and older). Specifically, there is no Part I crime that experienced an increase of juvenile crime (under 18) over the past 10 years. The greatest decreases were in the categories of forcible rape and burglary with the juvenile population providing the largest reductions. As noted previously, the increase in motor vehicle thefts is alarming. Figure 14 demonstrates the magnitude of the motor vehicle theft problem relative to the other Part I crimes.

Figure 14

Arizona Part I Crime Percent Increase/Decrease 1991-2001



Nationally, the motor vehicle theft rate has gradually declined from 1991 (659.0) to 2001 (430.6). This change represents a 33 percent decline over the past 10 years. In contrast, Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate has experienced increases over the past 10-years. In 1995, this rate reached its peak (1133.8). As Arizona has moved from the 6th highest rate of motor vehicle theft in 1991 to the number one ranked state in the nation in 2001, with a rate of 983.6 per 100,000 inhabitants. Figure 15 suggests a disturbing two-year trend in which Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate is separating itself from national motor vehicle theft rates. This becomes even more apparent when one considers that Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate is 40.9 percent higher than second ranked Nevada.

Figure 15

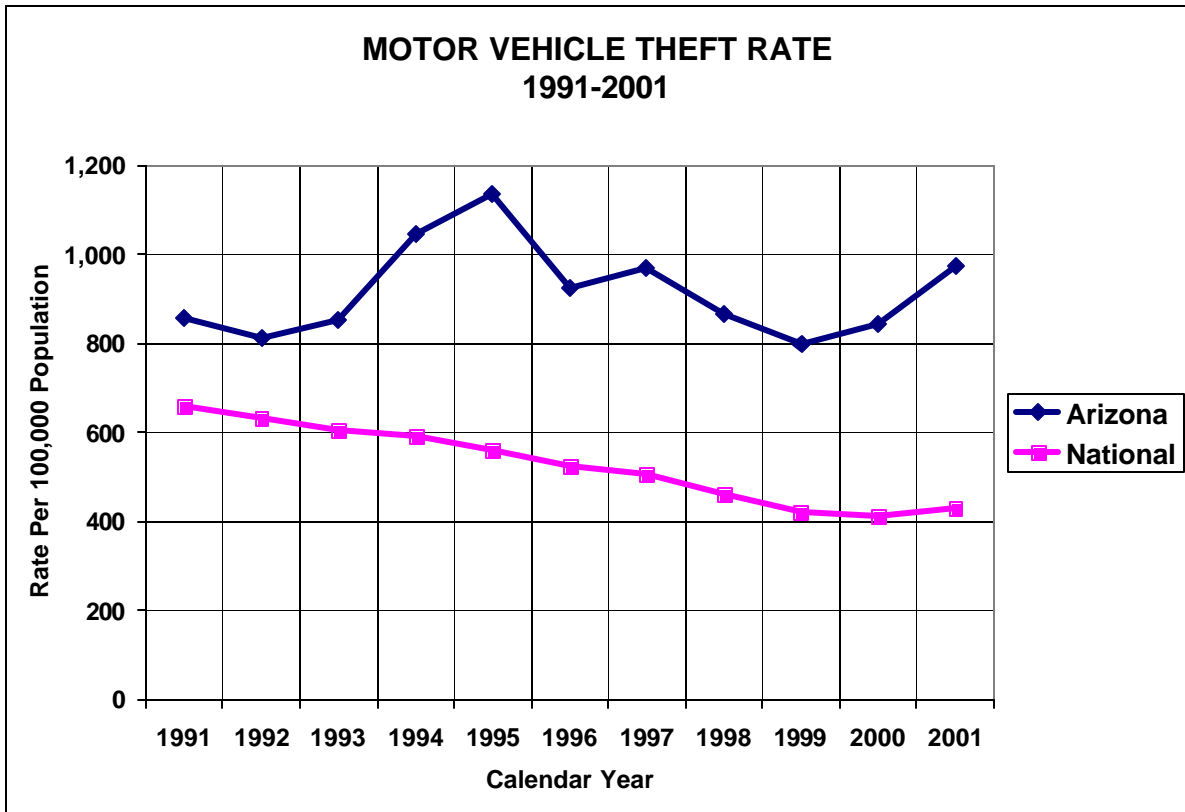
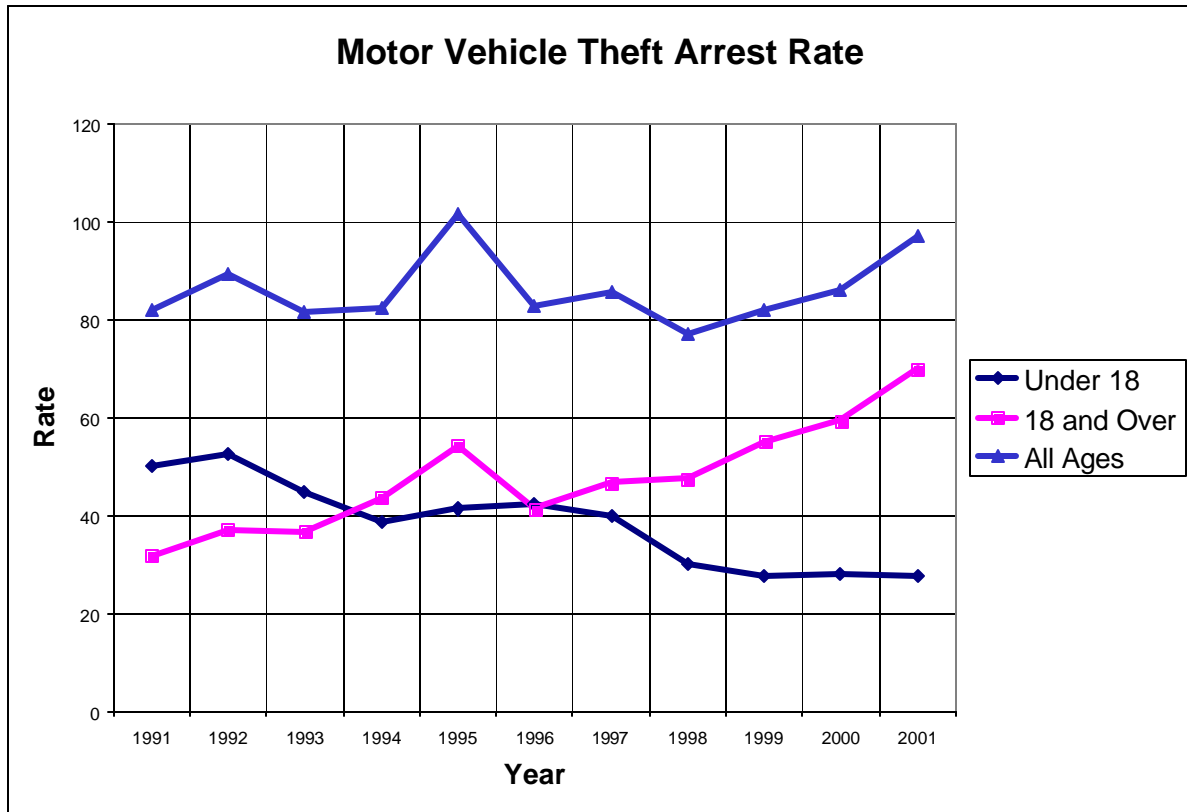


Table 24 shows the change in motor vehicle arrests in Arizona over the past 10 years by age group. The data presented in this table are not crime rates, but rather arrest rates. The most dramatic difference between over and under 18 year old arrest rates is motor vehicle theft. The motor vehicle arrest rate decreased by 44 percent for under 18 year olds while increasing 119 percent for 18 and older. This is of particular interest and suggests cause for further study in light of Arizona's number one ranking in motor vehicle theft.

Table 24

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT Percent Change in Arrest Rate 1991-2001			
	1991 Rate	2001 Rate	Percent Change
Under 18	50	27.8	-44%
18 and Older	32	70.1	119%
Total	82	97.1	18%

Figure 16



PART II CRIMES

The scope of this document called for a review of Part I Crimes. Because of the divergence between criminal justice system workloads and Part I Crime rates a decision was made to exam several Part II Crimes to determine their influence on increased criminal justice system workloads. The examination was limited to drug use and substance abuse offenses and included Driving Under the Influence, Drug Sales and Manufacturing, Drug Use and Possession, Dangerous Non-narcotic Drug Sales and Manufacturing, and Dangerous Non-narcotic Drug Use and Possession. The following tables compare the change in arrest rates from 1991, 2000 and 2001 with 10-year and one year percentage changes by age group.

Table 25

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE Percent Change in Arrests from 1991-2001					
	1991 Rate	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	10 Year Percent Change	1 Year Percent Change
Under 18	7.1	10.1	9.6	35.1%	-4.2%
18 and Older	788.3	675.1	643.7	-18.3%	-4.6%
Total	795.5	685.1	653.3	-17.9%	-4.6%

Driving Under the Influence for under 18 year olds has increased 35.1 percent from 1991 to 2000 while the 18 and older group has declined by 18.3% over the same period. Both age groups have shown a decrease in DUI when comparing 2000 results with 2001.

Drug Sales and Manufacturing has been predominately associated with the 18 and older population. However, the percentage change over the 10-year period studied suggest an increase in Drug Sales and Manufacturing for under 18 year olds (57.1 percent). Both age groups have shown a decline in Drug Sales and Manufacturing from 2000 to 2001 with the largest decline occurring in the 18 and older group (5.1 percent).

Table 26

DRUG SALES AND MANUFACTURE Percent Change in Arrests from 1991-2001					
	1991 Rate	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	10 Year Percent Change	1 Year Percent Change
Under 18	6.1	9.8	9.6	57.1%	-1.1%
18 and Older	91.8	90.3	85.7	-6.6%	-5.1%
Total	97.9	100.0	95.4	-2.6%	-4.7%

Table 27

DRUG USE AND POSSESSION Percent Change in Arrests from 1991-2001					
	1991 Rate	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	10 Year Percent Change	1 Year Percent Change
Under 18	30.2	95.4	96.9	221.0%	1.7%
18 and Older	263.7	412.7	376.8	42.9%	-8.7%
Total	293.9	508.0	473.7	61.2%	-6.8%

Drug Use and Possession by those under 18 has increased dramatically over the 10-year period up 221 percent. During the same period the 18 and older group has shown an increase of 42.9 percent with a combined increase of 61.2 percent. One year comparisons show a slight increase of 1.7 percent for the under 18 age

group and a decrease of 8.7 percent for 18 and older. Prior research conducted also found evidence of increased substance abuse in Arizona.

Dangerous Non-narcotic Drug Sales and Manufacture has had the largest percentage increase of the Part II Crimes examined. Dangerous Non-narcotic Drug Sales and Manufacturing by under 18 year olds increased 257.2 percent from 1991 to 2001 and 14 percent from 2000 to 2001. During the same 10-year period the 18 and older group increased 132.7 percent while decreasing 6.2 percent from 2000 to 2001.

Table 28

DANGEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUG SALES AND MANUFACTURE					
Percent Change in Arrests from 1991-2001					
	1991 Rate	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	10 Year Percent Change	1 Year Percent Change
Under 18	0.53	1.66	1.90	257.2%	14%
18 and Older	12.01	29.79	27.95	132.7%	-6.2%
Total	12.54	31.46	29.85	138.0%	-5.1%

Table 29

DANGEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUG USE AND POSSESSION					
Percent Change in Arrests from 1991-2001					
	1991 Rate	2000 Rate	2001 Rate	10 Year Percent Change	1 Year Percent Change
Under 18	5.34	13.70	13.89	160.1%	1.4%
18 and Older	31.3	72.21	69.49	122.0%	-3.8%
Total	36.64	85.90	83.39	127.6%	-2.9%

The category of Dangerous Non-narcotic Drug Use and Possession increased substantially between 1991 and 2001. Under 18 Dangerous Non-narcotic Drug Use and Possession is up 160.1 percent for under 18 and 122 percent for 18 and older. One year differences suggest the growth stalled between 2000 and 2001 with under

18 up 1.4 percent and 18 and older down 3.8 percent.

A review of the tables and figures provided in this section will assist the reader in making comparisons of national and Arizona data as reported to law enforcement agencies. Upon review of the data, there is reason for concern. As reflected by the Crime Index rate, Arizona is ranked number one nationally. Over the past 10 years data suggest that as Arizona's population has grown, rankings for murder, robbery and motor vehicle theft have increased, while rankings for rape, aggravated assault, burglary and larceny-theft have gone down. Arizona leads the nation in motor vehicle theft which has an influence on property crime rates, which in turn has a dramatic impact on Crime Index ranking.

PROSECUTION

There are numerous challenges in retrieving reliable statistical information pertaining to the prosecution of criminals within Arizona. First, there is not a central agency or organization that tracks prosecution information for the entire state. Therefore, this information must be solicited from each individual county attorney. Second, there are substantial differences in the terminology associated with key reporting measures for individual counties. Closely related and third, there is not an established reporting format for counties to submit prosecution data on a statewide basis. Finally, there are limitations presented by several of the county attorney offices in regards to the reporting capabilities of their current case management systems. As a result, reliable comparisons between counties are not possible at this time.

Currently, there is no state agency receiving prosecution data from individual counties on an annual basis. For the most part, county attorney's in Arizona function as independent entities; however, there are two organizations that operate as coordinating bodies within the state. Both the Arizona County Attorney and Sheriff's Association (ACASA) and the Arizona Prosecuting Attorney's Advisory Council (APAAC), meet on a regular basis to discuss issues affecting their departments collectively. In speaking with these organizations, neither receives data from individual counties pertaining to the processing of cases.

All 15 county attorney offices in the state were contacted and requested to either affirm information provided through the Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Office of the Courts or provide data regarding each agency for the past 10 years. Most agencies were unable to provide data pursuant to this request for the entire time period. A majority of the agencies indicated that their current case management system would be able to answer future questions regarding the number of case filings and processing in regard to future requests.

Over the past five years, 11 of the 15 county attorney offices have instituted new case management systems. Unfortunately, the newness of the systems severely hampers the ability to retrieve historical information relative to trends in prosecution. Additionally, there are two offices that are still in need of a case management system to allow for any automated reporting capabilities.

Another challenge preventing prosecution data collection at the state level is the difference in reporting mechanisms between individual counties. Common terms or the jargon in describing elements of the prosecution may have a different connotation contingent upon that jurisdiction. For example, one county may refer to the number of cases received from law enforcement for charging consideration as "submissions", whereas another county may refer to the same process as cases "presented" for prosecution. Even if the data were readily available for all counties

there would be concern regarding the consistency of terms and the structure of the data.

Due to the difficulties in retrieving consistent data over the time period being analyzed, (1991 to 2001) a suitable proxy was sought to allow a determination of trends as they relate to prosecution. Data were requested and obtained from the Administrative Office of the Courts regarding the filing of cases in Superior Court. The following table provides information regarding county attorney felony filings submitted to the Administrative Office of the Courts as processed through the Superior Court. Table 30 indicates that felonies filed by prosecutors from 1991 to 2001 have increased each year with the exception of 1993 and 1999. The number of felony cases filed has increased by more than 17,000 over the last 10 years with 26,140 in 1991 compared to 43,462 in 2001. This is an overall increase of 66.3 percent in the number of felony filings. The rate of felonies per 100,000 inhabitants demonstrates a growth of 17.6 percent over this time period. In addition to prosecuting felony cases in Superior Court, each County Attorney's Office is responsible for prosecuting both felony and misdemeanor cases in each of the 84 Justice Court precincts located throughout the state.

Table 30

ARIZONA COUNTY ATTORNEY FILINGS											
Categories	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Felonies Filed*	26,140	27,677	26,496	28,522	30,372	30,817	34,649	39,515	38,281	40,317	43,462
Felony Filing Rate	694.6	717.2	669.3	700.5	718.2	690.6	753.2	829.4	777.4	799.1	817.0

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services)

**Totals Include Filings by the Attorney General Office*

It is important to caution against making detailed comparisons between information provided through the Administrative Office of the Courts as it relates to prosecution. The differences in terminology and number of cases reported preclude analysis at the county level and for individual categories. For the purpose of this evaluation and due to the data limitations previously stated, it is believed that this information provides the best available proxy regarding general trends in the number of cases being filed in Arizona. It is evident that the number of felony filings has risen considerably over the past 10 years. This is particularly noteworthy given that the rate of arrests has decreased during the same period.

Although some data were provided from each county attorney office, it was deemed premature to either use or report this information without additional research. Therefore, it is recommended that future efforts look at standardizing data elements for reporting and analysis purposes. A potential venue for this discussion is the Arizona Prosecuting Attorney's Advisory Council (APAAC).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS, COURT SERVICES

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

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

Table 31

FY 2001 CASE FILINGS BY COURT LEVEL	
Court	Number of Cases Filed
Supreme Court	1,248
Court of Appeals	3,462
Division One	2,414
Division Two	1,048

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

appealed from Superior Court. Table 31 lists the case filings by appellate court for FY2001.

The Court of Appeals was established in 1965 as an intermediate appellate court and consists of two divisions: Division One in Phoenix with sixteen judges, and Division Two in Tucson with six judges. The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction in all matters and reviews all decisions properly

SUPERIOR COURT

The Superior Court, which has a division in all 15 counties in Arizona, is the state's only general jurisdiction court. Superior Court judges hear all types of cases except small claims, minor offenses, or violations of city codes and ordinances. In addition, the Superior Court acts as an appellate court to hear appeals from decisions made in the Justice of the Peace and Municipal Courts. In counties with more than one Superior Court judge, a specialized juvenile court is established. The court will assign one or more Superior Court judges to hear juvenile cases regarding delinquency, incorrigibility and dependency.

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

Table 32

FY 2001 SUPERIOR COURT CASE FILINGS BY COUNTY	
County	Filings
Apache	883
Cochise	3,675
Coconino	3,416
Gila	2,098
Graham	1,325
Greenlee	349
La Paz	768
Maricopa	111,057
Mohave	5,581
Navajo	3,128
Pima	26,509
Pinal	6,683
Santa Cruz	1,504
Yavapai	6,291
Yuma	5,203
Totals	178,470

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services)

Statewide, as of 2001, there were 147 Superior Court Judges. In FY2001, those judges handled 178,470 criminal and non-criminal filings. Maricopa County received 111,057 cases, which represented 62.2 percent of the total cases filed statewide.

The following tables provide a look at criminal case filings through the Superior Court for the period from 1991-2001 by county. A review of the total criminal cases filed for the state shows, with two exceptions, 1993 and 1999, that total criminal case filings have grown each year. Total Superior Court criminal case filings have grown from 28,757 in 1991 to 47,380 in 2001. The two largest increases occurred in 1998 and 2001.

Table 33

TOTAL SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL FILINGS BY YEAR AND COUNTY											
County	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Apache	146	201	191	237	220	262	174	191	261	262	271
Cochise	652	820	732	850	846	597	578	713	606	712	836
Coconino	1,024	857	888	973	1,207	1,238	1,025	905	992	953	1,048
Gila	512	365	422	542	857	954	868	892	794	1,049	731
Graham	150	179	177	209	221	232	225	330	338	399	384
Greenlee	62	54	38	47	92	143	74	81	46	73	116
La Paz	233	163	187	227	234	242	283	422	256	303	402
Maricopa	16,914	17,259	16,210	17,130	17,860	18,610	21,882	25,641	25,756	27,385	30,616
Mohave	1,302	1,366	1,300	1,482	1,592	1,664	1,902	1,876	1,518	1,512	1,708
Navajo	770	779	481	548	670	723	915	748	866	930	953
Pima	4,250	4,812	4,439	4,829	4,534	4,254	4,677	5,381	5,182	4,840	5,512
Pinal	776	1,092	1,136	1,066	1,239	1,304	1,446	1,859	1,212	1,282	1,458
Santa Cruz	241	359	440	364	311	358	244	230	302	166	255
Yavapai	634	842	741	907	1,380	1,228	1,320	1,499	1,397	1,483	1,726
Yuma	1,091	1,225	1,360	1,437	1,331	1,579	1,444	1,656	1,284	1,339	1,364
Total	28,757	30,373	28,742	30,848	32,594	33,388	37,057	42,424	40,810	42,688	47,380

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services)

Table 34

SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS 1991 TO 2001		
County	10 Year Percent Change	1 Year Percent Change
Apache	85.6	3.4
Cochise	28.2	17.4
Coconino	2.3	10.0
Gila	42.8	-30.3
Graham	156.0	-3.8
Greenlee	87.1	58.9
La Paz	72.5	32.7
Maricopa	81.0	11.8
Mohave	31.2	13.0
Navajo	23.8	2.5
Pima	29.7	13.9
Pinal	87.9	13.7
Santa Cruz	5.8	53.6
Yavapai	172.2	16.4
Yuma	25.0	1.9
Total	64.8%	11.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services)

As reflected in Table 34, the 10-year increase for criminal case filings statewide was 64.8 percent. Coconino showed the smallest increase over a 10-year period with a 2.3 percent change. The largest increase was in Yavapai County with an increase of 172.2 percent. In the most recent year, two counties had decreases, Graham and Gila. The statewide increase from FY2000 to 2001 was 11 percent.

Overall, more than 2.4 million cases were filed in Arizona courts during FY2001. As reported by the Administrative Office of the Courts the cost of processing a case in 2001 was \$119.05. There were 60,800 individuals under the jurisdiction of Arizona county adult probation departments at the end of FY2001, up 5.9 percent for FY2000. The number

of juveniles on probation was up 2.4 percent to 9,625 at the end of 2001.

Table 35

TOTAL FILINGS IN SUPERIOR COURT 2000 / 2001		
2000	2001	Difference
177,722	178,470	748 0.4%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services)

Table 35 represents the total number of filings in Superior Court over the past year. The Arizona Superior Court experienced a 0.4 percent increase in the number of total cases filed between FY2000 and 2001. Criminal case filings increased 11.0 percent from 42,688 in FY2000 to 47,380 in FY2001.

JUSTICE COURTS

Table 36

FY 2001 JUSTICE CASE FILINGS BY COUNTY	
County	Justice
Apache	9,754
Cochise	51,243
Coconino	32,042
Gila	16,166
Graham	5,953
Greenlee	2,660
La Paz	16,516
Maricopa	335,016
Mohave	39,504
Navajo	25,177
Pima	199,951
Pinal	47,226
Santa Cruz	12,528
Yavapai	46,591
Yuma	22,597
Totals	862,924

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services)

As of 2001, there are a total of 84 precincts with 81 Justices of the Peace judges serving 4-year terms. Statewide there were 862,924 cases filed at the Justice Court level. Uncharacteristically, Maricopa County did not represent more than half of the statewide Justice Court workload. Maricopa County had the most filings with 335,016 of the 862,924 statewide. That represents approximately 38.9 percent of the total Justice Court filings.

Table 37

JUSTICE COURT FILINGS BY YEAR AND TYPE		
Year	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	Felonies
1992	80,124	25,852
1993	81,237	25,268
1994	95,012	29,418
1995	100,557	37,368
1996	111,981	38,385
1997	110,268	43,693
1998	124,884	46,638
1999	120,905	41,022
2000	124,451	41,540
2001	116,371	39,852

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services)

MUNICIPAL COURTS

The Municipal Courts are comprised of 153 full and part-time judges that serve in 84 cities throughout Arizona. A number of paid, full and part-time judges pro tempore and hearing officers assist in the processing of Municipal Court cases. There were 1,394,866 cases filed in the various Municipal Courts within Arizona in FY2001. Maricopa County with 886,627 was the largest with approximately 63.6 percent of the Municipal Court filings and Gila County was the smallest with 684 (or less than one percent of total filings).

Of the 862,924 total cases filed in 2001, there were 116,371 non-traffic misdemeanors and 39,852 felonies. Table 37 reflects a reduction from 124,451 misdemeanors in 2000 to 116,371 in 2001. Felonies also declined from 41,540 in 2000 to 39,852 in 2001.

Table 38

FY 2001 MUNICIPAL CASE FILINGS BY COUNTY	
County	Municipal
Apache	1,987
Cochise	14,617
Coconino	27,462
Gila	6,811
Graham	3,859
Greenlee	684
La Paz	2,926
Maricopa	886,627
Mohave	31,322
Navajo	8,310
Pima	305,213
Pinal	30,573
Santa Cruz	13,093
Yavapai	37,863
Yuma	23,519
Totals	1,394,866

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services)

Table 39

MUNICIPAL COURT NON-TRAFFIC CRIMINAL FILINGS BY YEAR	
Year	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors
1992	205,893
1993	207,688
1994	243,419
1995	270,116
1996	243,253
1997	241,016
1998	222,611
1999	230,792
2000	212,518
2001	224,703

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Court Services)

Municipal Court non-traffic criminal misdemeanor case filings increased 5.7 percent from 212,518 in FY2000 to 224,703 in FY2001. While an increase, the 2001 misdemeanor filings were lower in five of the past 10-year totals (Municipal Courts do not process felony cases).

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

Of the 2.4 million filings in FY2001, almost 1.6 million of those filings were for criminal traffic and civil traffic violations, all handled by the limited jurisdiction courts in the state (Justice and Municipal Courts).

Local and state crime trends have a direct and often-immediate impact on Superior Courts, Justice Courts, Municipal Courts and probation department workloads. In spite of the fact crime rates have been on the decline for most of the past 10-year period, court workloads have with the exception of Justice Courts, continued to increase. The 10-year increase for Superior criminal case filings statewide was 64.8 percent. In FY2001 adult (5.9 percent) and juvenile (2.4 percent) probation caseloads increased, Justice Court felonies and misdemeanors declined and Municipal Court non-traffic misdemeanor case filings increased 5.7 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF COURTS, ADULT PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION

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

Of particular interest in this report are State Aid Enhancement that primarily funds standard probation and adult intensive probation supervision. Data presented in this section come from the monthly statistical reports submitted to the APSD. The data represent a portion of the information obtained from the probation departments each year and focuses on total number of probationers receiving standard and intensive probation, the number of probationers added to standard and intensive probation, the total number of community work service hours performed and the number of probationers who were revoked to the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC).

ADULT STANDARD PROBATION

The primary goal of standard probation is the protection of the community. Standard probation is a less restrictive form of probation and those placed on this type of supervision are deemed to be at less risk to re-offend. An officer of a standard caseload may only be required to contact probationers once or twice a month, as opposed to intensive officers whose contacts range from four to 16 times per month. All probation officers are required to maintain a complete record of supervision, serve warrants, make arrests, and investigate cases referred by the Court to assist in sentencing decisions. Officers also keep identification records on all probationers assigned to them, obtain and assemble information concerning conduct while on probation and the probationers' compliance with the conditions and regulations, and return defaulting probationers to Court for violations.

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes, adult probation officers shall supervise no more than an average of 60 probationers. There are three levels of standard probation; maximum, medium, and minimum. It is the officer's responsibility to ensure that probationers receive services in accordance with their individual

risks/needs, and with the safety of the community in mind. Examples of these services are substance abuse counseling, education, literacy classes and financial counseling.

From FY1996 to FY2001, the number of adults receiving standard probation services during the year increased by 45 percent from 41,876 to 60,825, while the number of probationers added to standard probation increased by 68 percent from 16,628 to 28,016. Over that same period, probationers on standard probation increased the number of community work service hours performed by 119 percent (347,181 in 1996 to 759,643 in 2001). The number of probationers revoked to ADC increased by 51 percent from FY1996 to FY2001.

ADULT INTENSIVE PROBATION

Adult Intensive Probation Supervision is a sentencing alternative that provides control, intervention and surveillance to probationers who would otherwise have been incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections. A two-person team comprised of a probation officer and a surveillance officer, a three-person team of one probation officer and two surveillance officers, or one probation officer, provides supervision. Pursuant to statute, a two-person team can supervise no more than 25 probationers, a three person team no more than 40, and a single probation officer, no more than 15.

Intensive Probation requires supervision teams to have face-to-face contact with probationers at a minimum of four to 16 times per month, depending on which phase of the program the probationer is in. Probationers on Intensive Probation Services (IPS) are also required to maintain employment, complete 40 hours of community service per month and submit their paychecks to the probation department to pay restitution to victims of crimes, fines and probation fees. IPS may require probationers to participate and remain in drug treatment and/or education services.

From FY1996 to FY2001, the number of adults receiving intensive probation services at some point during the year increased by 59 percent from 5,963 to 9,477 while the number of probationers added to intensive probation increased by 54 percent from 3,972 to 6,098. Over that same period, probationers on intensive probation increased the number of community work service hours performed by 21 percent (766,101 in 1996 to 927,563 in 2001). The number of probationers revoked to ADC increased by 91 percent from FY1996 to FY2001.

Table 40

PROBATIONERS RECEIVING SERVICES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
IPS	5,963	6,466	7,522	8,387	9,298	9,477
Standard	41,876	50,494	46,900	50,607	52,574	60,825
TOTALS	47,839	56,960	54,422	58,994	61,872	70,302

Table 41

PROBATIONERS ADDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
IPS	3,972	3,767	4,973	5,271	5,897	6,098
Standard	16,628	22,454	19,821	20,008	19,658	28,016
TOTALS	20,600	26,221	24,794	25,279	25,555	34,114

Table 42

COMMUNITY WORK SERVICE HOURS COMPLETED						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
IPS	766,101	816,139	859,682	993,655	997,423	927,563
Standard	347,181	400,243	374,726	488,695	743,738	759,643
TOTALS	1,113,282	1,216,382	1,234,408	1,482,350	1,741,161	1,687,206

Table 43

PROBATIONERS REVOKED TO DOC						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
IPS	887	880	1,005	1,422	1,533	1,692
Standard	1,822	1,373	1,054	2,816	2,409	2,429
TOTALS	2,709	2,253	2,059	4,238	3,942	4,121

Source: *The Arizona Courts Data Reports, 1996-2001* as reported by the 15 county probation departments in the monthly statistical reports submitted to the Adult Probation Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

Juvenile court procedures are considerably different from adult procedures in that the juvenile system uses a non-adversarial method to arrive at the truth. A treatment team approach is common, and it consists of professional staff meeting to decide what is best for the juvenile. The result is adjudication, which is qualitatively different from a conviction. The 1960s saw the addition of some procedural safeguards for the juvenile court system including those associated with *in re Gault*, which was based on a famous Arizona case. In 1979, the federal government passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to solidify the federal government's involvement in protecting the juvenile justice model. While the juvenile justice model, first established in 1899, may be firmly entrenched in America, some would like to make it more like the adult model. Indeed, the 1990s witnessed numerous states making modifications to the basic juvenile justice model including the passage of Arizona Proposition 102 mandating juveniles accused of violent offenses be direct filed into an adult court, thereby precluding the juvenile from the treatment approach provided in Arizona's juvenile justice system.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS, JUVENILES JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION

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

The following data represent the demographic and offense characteristics of juveniles in the juvenile court system from FY1996 to FY2001. The data are broken

into four categories: referrals, petitions, probation and transfers to adult court. This does not capture all of the paths that a juvenile may take within Juvenile Court. Rather, the most significant events are illustrated below.

REFERRALS

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

From FY1996 to FY2001, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court increased by one percent. Over the six years, between 48 percent and 51 percent of the referrals came from Maricopa County, 19-20 percent came from Pima County and the remaining 30-32 percent came from the rural counties. The demographic characteristics of the juveniles referred to juvenile court did not change significantly over the five years. For example, between 67 percent and 68 percent of the juveniles were male in each of the five years and nearly one-fourth were age 17. The percentage of Anglo juveniles declined from 54 percent in FY1996 to 50 percent in FY2001 while the percentage of Hispanic youth referred to juvenile court increased from 33 percent in FY1996 to 36 percent in FY2001.

Table 44¹

JUVENILES REFERRED						
Age	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
8	234	241	312	264	252	284
9	449	423	472	455	485	561
10	800	732	826	787	790	838
11	1,374	1,315	1,369	1,228	1,333	1,429
12	2,544	2,564	2,644	2,571	2,414	2,805
13	4,920	4,705	4,844	4,651	4,596	4,997
14	7,755	7,333	7,285	6,747	7,264	7,400
15	9,957	9,600	9,455	8,968	9,038	9,602
16	10,766	10,955	11,051	10,461	10,031	10,452
17	11,566	11,850	12,100	11,533	11,797	12,422
Unknown	455	492	651	581	534	484
TOTAL	50,820	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274
Gender						
Male	34,610	34,182	34,406	32,609	32,372	34,224
Female	16,204	16,022	16,598	15,636	16,160	17,050
Unknown	6	6	5	1	2	-
TOTAL	50,820	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274
Race						
Hispanic	16,882	16,709	17,343	16,790	17,335	18,510
African American	3,450	3,321	3,291	3,149	3,070	3,298
Anglo	27,260	26,822	26,503	24,767	24,468	25,792
Native American	2,609	2,823	3,034	2,736	2,829	2,777
Asian/Pacific Islander	234	249	242	239	301	288
Other	187	132	249	318	172	229
Unknown	198	154	347	247	359	380
TOTAL	50,820	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Juvenile Services)

Juveniles referred for public peace crimes (including, but not limited to, aggravated DUI, under age alcohol consumption, disorderly conduct, weapons charges, reckless driving, and traffic offenses) showed the greatest increase from FY1996 to FY2001 (87 percent). At the same time, juveniles referred for felony property crimes (including burglary, shoplifting and criminal damage) declined by 31 percent from FY1996 to FY2001. Juveniles referred for felony crimes against person (including aggravated assault, homicide, sexual assault and kidnapping) declined by 25 percent. Juveniles referred for misdemeanor crimes against persons actually increased slightly (three percent) while juveniles referred for misdemeanor crimes against property declined (29 percent). Juveniles referred for obstruction of justice, including but not

¹ Data are published in *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System* FY1996 to FY2001.

limited to probation violations, increased by 30 percent while juveniles referred for status offenses declined by 13 percent.

Table 45

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES						
	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Felony Against Person	3,297	3,039	2,861	2,484	2,491	2,478
Felony Against Property	7,944	7,504	7,233	5,900	5,727	5,513
Obstruction of Justice	3,613	3,702	4,221	4,288	4,376	4,679
Misdemeanor Against Person	4,372	4,573	4,408	4,276	4,483	4,490
Drugs	4,416	4,940	5,097	4,800	4,459	4,900
Public Peace	6,919	7,476	8,687	9,912	10,861	12,960
Misdemeanor Against Property	9,365	8,885	8,654	7,530	7,313	6,667
Status Offenses	10,732	9,893	9,648	8,850	8,591	9,340
Citations/Administrative	162	198	200	206	233	247
TOTAL	50,820	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Juvenile Services)

PETITIONS

A "petition" is a legal document filed in the juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent, incorrigible, or a dependent child and requesting that the court assume jurisdiction over the youth. The petition initiates the formal court hearing process of the juvenile court. The county attorney, who determines what charges to bring against the juvenile, prepares the delinquent or incorrigibility petition. Similar to referrals, a juvenile could have more than one petition filed in a given year. The data presented is an unduplicated count of juveniles with at least one petition filed during the fiscal year. Because a juvenile could have a petition filed in multiple years, summing the totals across the years does not produce a valid accounting of juveniles with petitions filed.

From FY1996 to FY2001, the number of juveniles with a petition filed increased by 22 percent although there was only a one percent increase in number of juveniles referred. Juveniles petitioned in Maricopa County increased by 36 percent, while juveniles petitioned in Pima County increased by 20 percent and by four percent in the rural counties overall. Maricopa County accounts for over half of all of the juveniles petitioned in Arizona.

Table 46¹

JUVENILES PETITIONED BY COUNTY						
County	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Apache	154	166	156	124	142	156
Cochise	518	455	464	430	420	435
Coconino	429	540	604	538	536	533
Gila	371	386	371	374	367	334
Graham	233	263	277	285	266	264
Greenlee	103	61	68	44	49	63
La Paz	52	94	71	77	36	50
Maricopa	7,890	9,110	9,838	9,214	10,921	10,719
Mohave	610	547	621	553	568	560
Navajo	449	382	391	431	445	448
Pima	2,828	3,313	3,063	2,994	3,193	3,394
Pinal	867	892	795	949	1,106	947
Santa Cruz	240	280	296	466	515	383
Yavapai	615	528	597	704	716	679
Yuma	1,025	716	884	1,003	924	1,018
TOTAL	16,384	17,733	18,496	18,186	20,204	19,983

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Juvenile Services)

The number of juveniles petitioned for felony crimes against persons and property declined from FY1996 to FY2001 (41 percent and 28 percent respectively), while the number of juveniles petitioned for misdemeanor crimes against persons and property increased over the six years (74 percent and 12 percent respectively). In addition, juveniles petitioned for drug crimes increased by 67 percent. The greatest percentage increases in juveniles petitioned came under status offenses (211 percent or 1,030 juveniles) and public peace crimes (97 percent or 1,408 juveniles).

¹ Data are published in *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System* FY1996 to FY2001.

Table 47¹

JUVENILES PETITIONED						
Most Serious Offense	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Felony Against Person	2,248	2,214	1,650	1,448	1,435	1,336
Felony Against Property	5,103	4,899	4,735	3,924	3,939	3,696
Obstruction of Justice	3,170	3,640	4,057	4,031	4,172	4,599
Misdemeanor Against Person	1,171	1,506	1,734	1,963	2,190	2,035
Drugs	1,494	1,834	1,967	2,239	2,148	2,492
Public Peace	1,446	1,590	1,870	2,316	3,055	2,854
Misdemeanor Against Property	1,252	1,437	1,783	1,592	1,664	1,405
Status Offenses	488	607	692	648	1,572	1,518
Citations/Administrative	5	5	8	25	29	48
Unknown	7	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	16,384	17,733	18,496	18,186	20,204	19,983

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Juvenile Services)

JUVENILES IN STANDARD AND INTENSIVE PROBATION

Probation is defined as conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile on the condition of continued good behavior and regular reporting to a probation officer. The core tenets of juvenile probation are: protection of the community, the belief that youth can make positive changes in their behavior, fostering law-abiding behavior, restitution to victims and society for the wrongs committed against them, preservation of the best interest of the child, and stability of the family unit.

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a disposition consequence used by the juvenile court judges for those youth who are in need of a higher level of supervision and a highly structured program. Disposition or placement on JIPS is usually reserved for certain situations. Specifically, only juveniles who are adjudicated for delinquent acts or for violations of probation originating from a delinquent act are eligible for JIPS. The first type of youth placed in the program is one who would otherwise have been recommended for placement in an out-of-home institutional or residential setting. The second type of youth is one who, when considering the nature of the offense, their prior delinquent history, or risk to the community, have demonstrated a need for a highly structured, closely supervised program of probation emphasizing surveillance, education, work, and home detention. A third category of youth placed on JIPS is those adjudicated for a second felony offense. In these cases, the Juvenile Court is limited to the three choices cited

¹ Data are published in *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System* FY1996 to FY2001.

in A.R.S. § 8-341. These options are JIPS, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections or prosecution as an adult.

Both standard and intensive probation have seen growth over the last few years. The number of juveniles placed on standard probation increased by 35 percent from 8,197 in FY1996 to 11,039 in FY2001. The number of juveniles placed on intensive probation increased by 18 percent from 2,154 in FY1996 to 2,549 in FY2001.

Table 48

PROBATIONERS ON STANDARD AND JIPS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
JIPS	2,154	2,408	2,718	2,572	2,552	2,549
Standard	8,197	8,989	9,436	9,199	10,830	11,039

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Juvenile Services)

JUVENILES DIRECT FILED IN AND TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT

Statutory provisions specify circumstances for handling juveniles as if they were adults in criminal court. Juveniles may be either direct filed in or transferred to adult court. In the data presented, a juvenile could be represented more than once in a given year if s/he was direct filed into adult court on one case and transferred on another.

Pathways to Adult Court:

- ◆ **Mandatory:** Juveniles ages 15, 16, or 17 who commit a specified violent crime must be filed in adult court.
- ◆ **Mandatory Prior:** Juveniles previously convicted in adult court must be returned to adult court for any subsequent crimes or violations of probation.
- ◆ **Chronic:** Juveniles ages 15, 16, or 17 who have two prior felony adjudications in juvenile court and are arrested for a third felony must go to adult court.
- ◆ **Discretion of County Attorney:** Juveniles who are 14 and are a chronic offender or are 14 or older and commit one of a list of specified offenses may be filed in adult court.
- ◆ **Transfer:** Juveniles who do not meet the above criteria may still be transferred by the juvenile court depending on a number of factors such as the type and severity of the offense and the juvenile's record and previous history. The county attorney may request an order of the juvenile court, transferring jurisdiction to the criminal

division of the Superior Court for prosecution of any juvenile charged with a felony.

The number of juveniles direct filed and transferred to adult court increased by 0.8 percent from FY1996 to FY2001. Prior to 1997, juveniles were transferred to adult court rather than direct filed. In the initial implementation of the constitutional amendment in 1997, only murder, armed robbery and sexual assault offenses could be filed directly into adult court. In 1998, the enabling legislation was implemented making FY1998 the first year that the pathways to adult court were completely defined. Therefore, valid comparisons of direct file data are only possible for data from FY1998 to FY2001.

The number of juveniles transferred to adult court declined by 87 percent from 663 in FY1996 to 85 in FY2001. Corresponding to these changes are the changes in the pathways to adult court. In FY1996, all of the juveniles sent to adult court were judicially transferred. In FY2001, transfers had decreased to 13 percent, while direct filings made up 87 percent of all juveniles in adult court.

Table 49¹

DIRECT FILED						
County	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Apache	-	-	2	3	-	1
Cochise	-	-	15	16	7	9
Coconino	-	-	9	11	11	11
Gila	-	2	16	5	12	5
Graham	-	-	6	11	11	11
Greenlee	-	-	-	-	-	-
La Paz	-	-	4	2	2	2
Maricopa	-	52	481	475	410	365
Mohave	-	-	17	16	8	8
Navajo	-	-	5	15	9	8
Pima	-	6	152	170	117	122
Pinal	-	2	37	32	32	11
Santa Cruz	-	1	3	3	3	8
Yavapai	-	2	12	16	12	8
Yuma	-	2	15	24	6	14
Total	-	67	774	799	640	583

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Juvenile Services)

¹ Data are the most current data for juveniles in adult court as of FY2001. These data are typically rerun every year so that each *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System* represents the most up to date data for juveniles in adult court.

Table 50¹

TRANSFERRED						
County	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Apache	4	-	1	-	1	-
Cochise	11	8	-	-	1	2
Coconino	12	6	4	-	-	-
Gila	12	15	7	5	8	4
Graham	1	7	-	2	3	2
Greenlee	0	-	-	-	-	1
La Paz	0	2	1	2	-	-
Maricopa	408	421	238	65	81	41
Mohave	43	33	15	2	8	3
Navajo	17	13	7	4	4	2
Pima	105	86	53	27	20	18
Pinal	26	21	4	-	8	9
Santa Cruz	7	5	1	-	-	1
Yavapai	1	9	5	2	7	2
Yuma	16	18	9	4	5	-
Total	663	644	345	113	146	85

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Juvenile Services)

Table 51^{2 3}

JUVENILE TO ADULT COURT DESCRIPTION						
	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01
Mandatory	-	67	357	327	262	251
Prior	-	-	16	43	46	41
Chronic	-	-	84	110	81	65
Discretionary	-	-	309	318	281	225
Transfer	663	644	351	120	141	89
Total	663	711	1,117	918	811	671

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts (Juvenile Services)

¹ Data are the most current data for juveniles in adult court as of FY2001. These data are typically rerun every year so that each *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System* represents the most up to date data for juveniles in adult court.

² It is possible for a juvenile to be in more than one pathway within a fiscal year, in which case the juvenile would be counted in more than one pathway. The total number of juveniles in adult court, therefore, is a duplicated count.

³ Historical data in this section are as previously reported in *Juveniles Processed* with the exception of adult court data. Data for juveniles direct filed in and transferred to adult court are dynamic and therefore represent the most current data available.

From FY1996 to FY2001, there was a one percent increase in juveniles referred to Juvenile Court while there was a one percent increase in juveniles transferred or direct filed in adult court. Between FY1996 and FY1998, the first full year of implementation of the Proposition 102 enabling legislation, juveniles in adult court increased by 68 percent. The increase was largely driven by mandatory and discretionary direct files. During this same time period, juveniles transferred to adult court decreased by 47 percent. From FY1998 to FY2001, there was an overall decline (40 percent) in juveniles in adult court. Specifically, juveniles direct filed in adult court declined by 24 percent, while juveniles transferred to adult court declined by 75 percent. It is possible that part of the decline could be related to the ability to capture all of the data on juveniles who are direct filed especially for those juveniles who have prior convictions, however it is likely that this accounts for only a small part of the variance. Research will be needed for a definitive analysis.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) operates and maintains secure facilities for the custody, treatment and education of committed juveniles to the Department by a county juvenile court. Each juvenile placed in a secure facility receives rehabilitative services; including education, individual and group counseling, psychological services, health care and recreation. ADJC also provides community supervision services (Parole) for many of the juveniles released from an ADJC secure facility.

Approximately 60 days following a juvenile's arrival at ADJC, a multi-disciplinary team reviews classification and assessment information in order to develop an Individual Development Plan (IDP). The IDP is integrated with a general treatment program in which all juveniles participate. Staff conducts therapeutic groups, which focus on the development of new cognitive skills. The primary counseling curricula within the secure facilities are Limit and Lead and Thinking for a Change.

The Limit and Lead group counseling program confronts the use of exploitative delinquent behavior. A fundamental focus of this group effort is to interrupt the juvenile's offense cycle and corresponding delinquent urges. The program emphasizes the best treatment perspective to influence teen; peer group influence. It teaches effective group conflict resolution skills while staff and youth model productive social interactions.

The Thinking for a Change curriculum is a problem-solving program embellished by both cognitive restructuring and social skills interventions. Youth are taught how to change their thinking patterns and behaviors by learning cognitive skills methods.

ADJC is in the process of implementing a new Classification system to improve the identification of criminogenic and protective factors associated with delinquency. This will be used to generate a Continuous Case Plan that improves the identification and deployment of services for the juvenile starting at secure care and extending all the way through community supervision up to discharge. Current plans are to have a working model in place by July 2003.

The following data represent the demographic characteristics of the juveniles committed to ADJC for the first time (new commitments) for the last six fiscal years (FY): additional information on ADJC can be obtained by contacting the Research and Development Division at (602) 542-2053 or johnv@dj.state.az.us or by going to the ADJC website at <http://ADJC.AZ.GOV> and clicking on Support Services and then Research and Development.

GENDER

There were 6,319 juveniles committed to ADJC from FY1996 through FY2001. While the vast majority (88.2 percent) of juveniles committed to ADJC was male, 11.8 percent were female, increasing from 9.6 percent in FY1996 to 11.6 percent in FY2001.

Table 52

COMMITMENTS BY GENDER						
Gender	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Male	861	1,027	1,170	868	847	800
	90.4%	90.4%	87.7%	86.4%	85.8%	88.4%
Female	91	109	164	137	140	105
	9.6%	9.6%	12.3%	13.6%	14.2%	11.6%
Totals	952	1,136	1,334	1,005	987	905
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

RACE/ETHNICITY

Hispanic juveniles accounted for 42.4 percent of the new commitments in FY2001, increasing slightly from 41.5 percent in FY1996. The number of Caucasian juveniles has remained relatively stable throughout the six years. The numbers of Native American juveniles have been increasing throughout the six years from 4.3 percent in FY1996 to 4.5 percent in FY2001, while the numbers of Mexican National juveniles have decreased from 5.3 percent in FY1996 to 4.5 percent in FY2001.

Table 53

COMMITMENTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY						
Race	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Hispanic	395	502	597	421	433	384
	41.5%	44.2%	44.8%	41.9%	43.9%	42.4%
Caucasian	360	412	480	381	369	351
	37.8%	36.3%	36.0%	37.9%	37.4%	38.8%
African American	98	124	138	103	90	83
	10.3%	10.9%	10.3%	10.2%	9.1%	9.2%
Native American	41	53	62	52	62	41
	4.3%	4.7%	4.6%	5.2%	6.3%	4.5%
Mexican National	50	30	36	37	26	41
	5.3%	2.6%	2.7%	3.7%	2.6%	4.5%
Asian	5	4	12	7	6	2
	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%
Other	3	11	9	4	1	3
	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Total	952	1136	1334	1005	987	905
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

AGE

Over one-half (61.3 percent) of the new commitments to ADJC were 16 or 17 years old in FY2001, increasing from 53.1 percent in FY1996. Fifteen-year-old juveniles have remained relatively stable throughout the six years, representing 21.3 percent of the total in FY2001. Juveniles 14 and younger decreased from 21.0 percent in FY1996 to 17.3 percent in FY2001.

Table 54

COMMITMENTS BY AGE						
Age	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
11 and younger	4	-0-	2	2	-0-	-0-
	0.4%	-	0.2%	0.2%	-	-
12 years old	5	7	17	7	13	3
	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	0.3%
13 years old	51	48	54	58	52	46
	5.4%	4.2%	4.0%	5.8%	5.3%	5.1%
14 years old	140	161	181	121	123	108
	14.7%	14.2%	13.6%	12.0%	12.5%	11.9%
15 years old	246	271	318	231	240	193
	25.8%	23.9%	23.8%	23.0%	24.3%	21.3%
16 years old	265	389	393	290	279	258
	27.8%	34.2%	29.5%	28.8%	28.3%	28.5%
17 years old	241	260	369	293	280	297
	25.3%	22.9%	27.7%	29.5%	28.4%	32.8%
Total	952	1,136	1,334	1,005	987	905
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

Juveniles committed to ADJC from Maricopa County have decreased from 57.8 percent in FY1996 to 44.5 percent in FY2001, while juveniles committed from Pima County have increased from 18.8 percent in FY1996 to 24.4 percent in FY2001. Pinal, Yuma, Mohave, Yavapai, Navajo, Santa Cruz, and Apache County commitments have increased slightly throughout the six years, while the remaining counties have decreased.

Table 55

COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY						
County	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Apache	1	2	7	3	12	3
	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	0.3%
Cochise	41	30	42	28	39	23
	4.3%	2.6%	3.1%	2.8%	4.0%	2.6%
Coconino	18	26	26	12	10	15
	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.7%
Gila	22	19	22	26	13	11
	2.3%	1.7%	1.6%	2.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Graham	3	4	22	15	6	7
	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	1.5%	0.6%	0.8%
Greenlee	1	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-
La Paz	4	1	4	2	3	2
	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Maricopa	550	587	670	448	412	403
	57.8%	51.7%	50.2%	44.5%	41.7%	44.5%
Mohave	32	40	54	39	41	40
	3.4%	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%
Navajo	12	13	13	12	19	14
	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Pima	179	271	310	283	271	221
	18.8%	23.9%	23.2%	28.2%	27.5%	24.4%
Pinal	33	62	76	50	74	72
	3.5%	5.5%	5.7%	5.0%	7.5%	8.0
Santa Cruz	9	10	10	10	15	12
	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%
Yavapai	18	24	25	24	24	33
	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.4%	2.4%	3.7%
Yuma	29	47	53	53	48	49
	3.0%	4.1%	4.0%	5.3%	4.9%	5.4%
Total	952	1,136	1,334	1,005	987	905
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

MOST SERIOUS COMMITTING OFFENSE (NEW COMMITMENTS IN ADJC CUSTODY)

Property Offenses, including burglary, theft, shoplifting, and criminal damage accounted for half (50.4 percent) of the juveniles committed to ADJC throughout the six year period, decreasing from 52.3 percent in FY1996 to 49.2 percent in FY2001. Crimes Against Persons, including homicide, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping, also decreased from 23.2 percent in FY1996 to 17.6 percent in FY2001. Drug Offenses and Public Order Offenses increased from FY1996 (12.8 percent and 7.2 percent) to FY 2001 (16.7 percent and 9.7 percent).

Table 56

COMMITMENTS BY OFFENSE						
Committing Offense	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Property Offenses	498	595	677	489	471	445
	52.3%	52.4%	50.7%	48.7%	47.7%	49.2%
Crime Against Person	221	246	256	182	190	159
	23.2%	21.7%	19.2%	18.1%	19.3%	17.6%
Drug Offenses	122	156	197	170	160	151
	12.8%	13.7%	14.8%	16.9%	16.2%	16.7%
Public Order Offenses	69	84	135	116	106	88
	7.2%	7.4%	10.1%	11.5%	10.7%	9.7%
Weapons Offenses	28	27	39	20	30	24
	2.9%	2.4%	2.9%	2.0%	3.0%	2.7%
All Other Offenses	14	28	30	28	30	38
	1.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.8%	3.0%	4.2%
Totals	952	1,136	1,334	1,005	987	905
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES IN ADJC CUSTODY

In 1998, juveniles were temporarily placed at Rincon due to overpopulation at ADJC facilities. The Encanto facility was integrated with Adobe Mountain in 1999. SWRJCC opened in 1999; Sunrise Mountain stopped accepting new commitments in 2000. The juvenile corrections population has grown from an average 751 in 1997 to 923 in 2001 while capacity has grown from 758 in 1997 to 1168 in 2001.

Table 57

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS POPULATION (1997-2001)										
Year	Adobe Mountain		Catalina Mountain		Black Canyon		Southwest Regional		Encanto	
	Avg	Cap	Avg	Cap	Avg	Cap	Avg	Cap	Avg	Cap
1997	406	408	128	124	191	192	0	0	26	34
1998	538	408	151	124	213	192	0	0	29	34
1999	464	408	150	124	174	192	92	200	30	34
2000	471	420	146	146	155	168	135	300	0	34
2001	407	470	142	146	111	118	232	400	31	34

Source: Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

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

The number of juveniles in ADJC custody on parole remained stable until the end of FY 1999 when the parole population decreased from 1,302 at the end of FY1998 to 1,203 in FY1999, continuing to decrease to 910 at the end of FY2001.

Table 58

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES ON PAROLE						
Population	As of 6/30/1996	As of 6/30/1997	As of 6/30/1998	As of 6/30/1999	As of 6/30/2000	As of 6/30/2001
Parole	1047	945	1036	973	800	709
Interstate Parole	38	51	24	37	42	24
Interstate Probation	179	202	167	132	151	120
Pending ISC Parole	3	8	9	7	16	10
Pending ISC Probation	40	104	66	54	69	47
Totals	1,307	1,310	1,302	1,203	1,078	910

Source: Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) houses adult offenders convicted of felonies in Arizona and sentenced to a period of state-level confinement. This includes approximately 400 adult felons convicted of driving under the influence who were sentenced to the Department (usually for four months) as a condition of probation. The ADC maintains segregated prison facilities for juveniles sentenced in adult court in Arizona. As of June 30, 2002, the total population of 29,273 offenders committed to the DOC was distributed among prison facilities as follows:

Table 59

LOCATION OF COMMITTED POPULATION, JUNE 30, 2002		
Facility	Population	Capacity
ASPC*- Douglas	2,154	1,815
ASPC- Eyman	4,577	4,120
ASPC- Florence	3,891	3,266
ASPC- Lewis	4,058	3,800
ASPC- Perryville	2,165	2,278
ASPC- Phoenix	940	802
ASPC- Safford	1,797	1,453
ASPC- Tucson	3,874	3,520
ASPC- Winslow	1,824	1,626
ASPC- Yuma	2,159	1,850
Private Prisons	1,664	1,450
County Jails Pending Transfer to ADC**	170	-
Total	29,273	23,280

Source: Arizona Department of Corrections

*Arizona State Prison Complex

**No fixed capacity for pending transfer.

The following shows the gender and sentence type of inmates active on June 30, 2002:

Table 60

GENDER AND SENTENCE TYPE OF COMMITTED POPULATION, JUNE 30, 2002			
Sentence Type	Male	Female	Total
Death Sentence	120	2	122
Life Sentence	1,061	45	1,106
Term of Years	25,731	2,314	28,045
TOTAL	26,912	2,361	28,273

Source: Arizona Department of Corrections

PRISON POPULATION GROWTH TREND

The three figures that follow track the growth in the Arizona prison population over the period from December 31, 1991 to December 31, 2001. Over this 10-year period, prison population increased from 15,464 to 28,059 or by 81.5 percent. Growth over this period averaged 1,259.5 per year or 105.0 per month. This compares to average monthly growth of 87.2 over the previous 10-years.

Figure 17

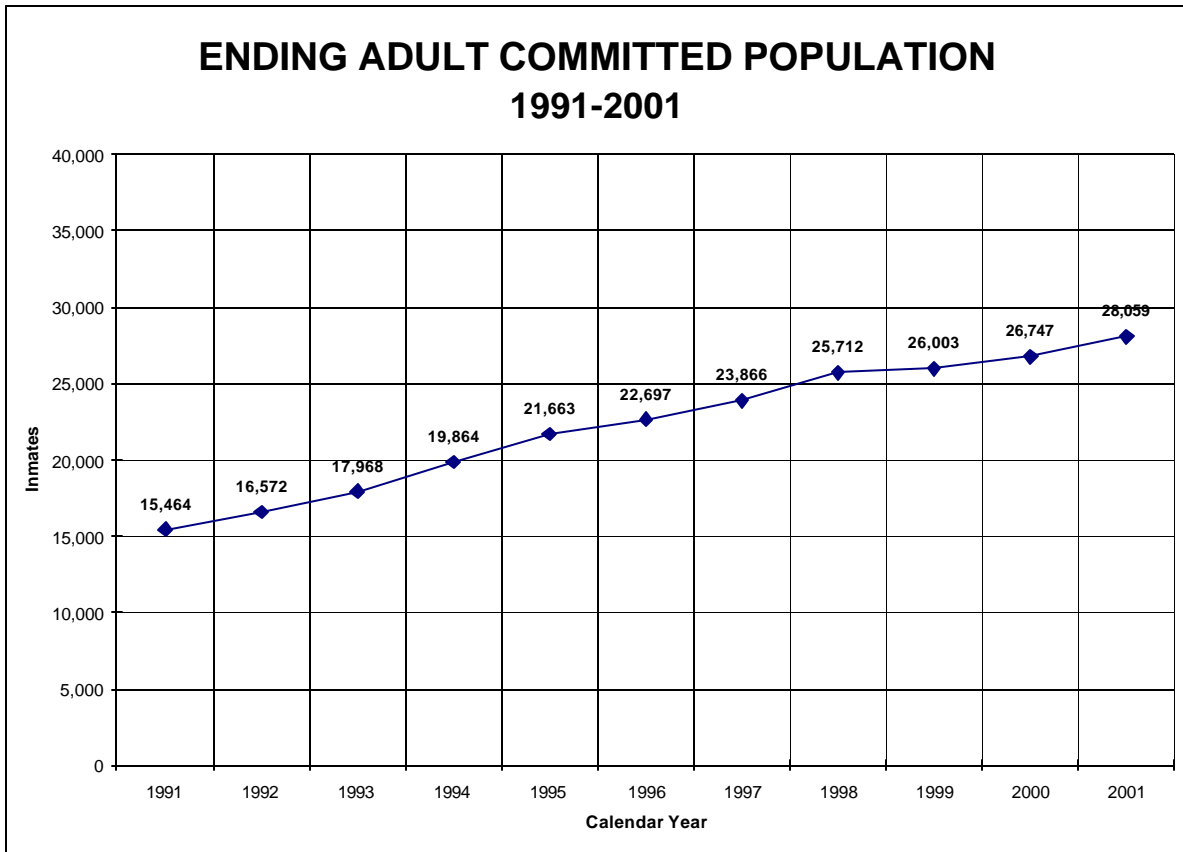


Figure 18

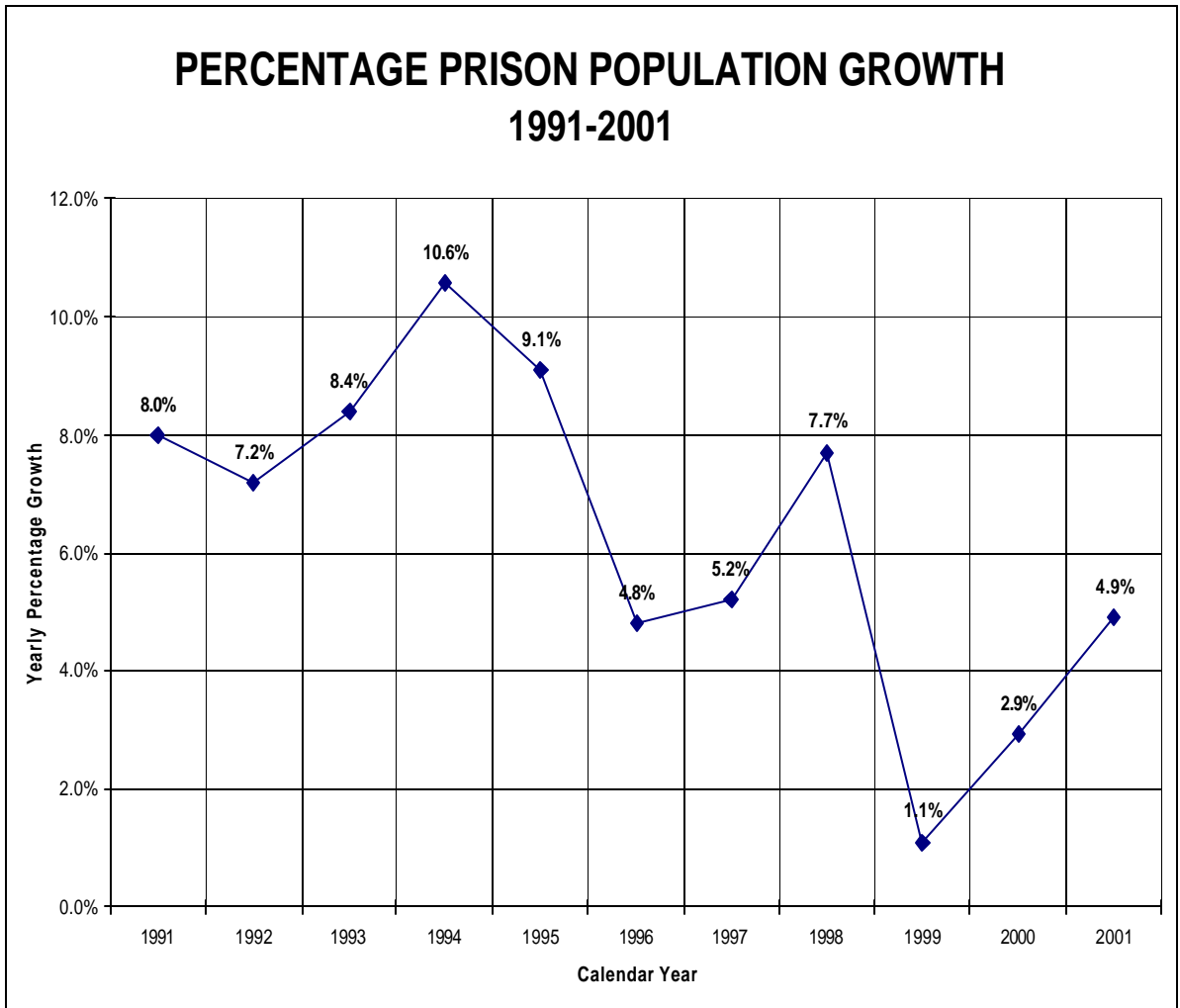
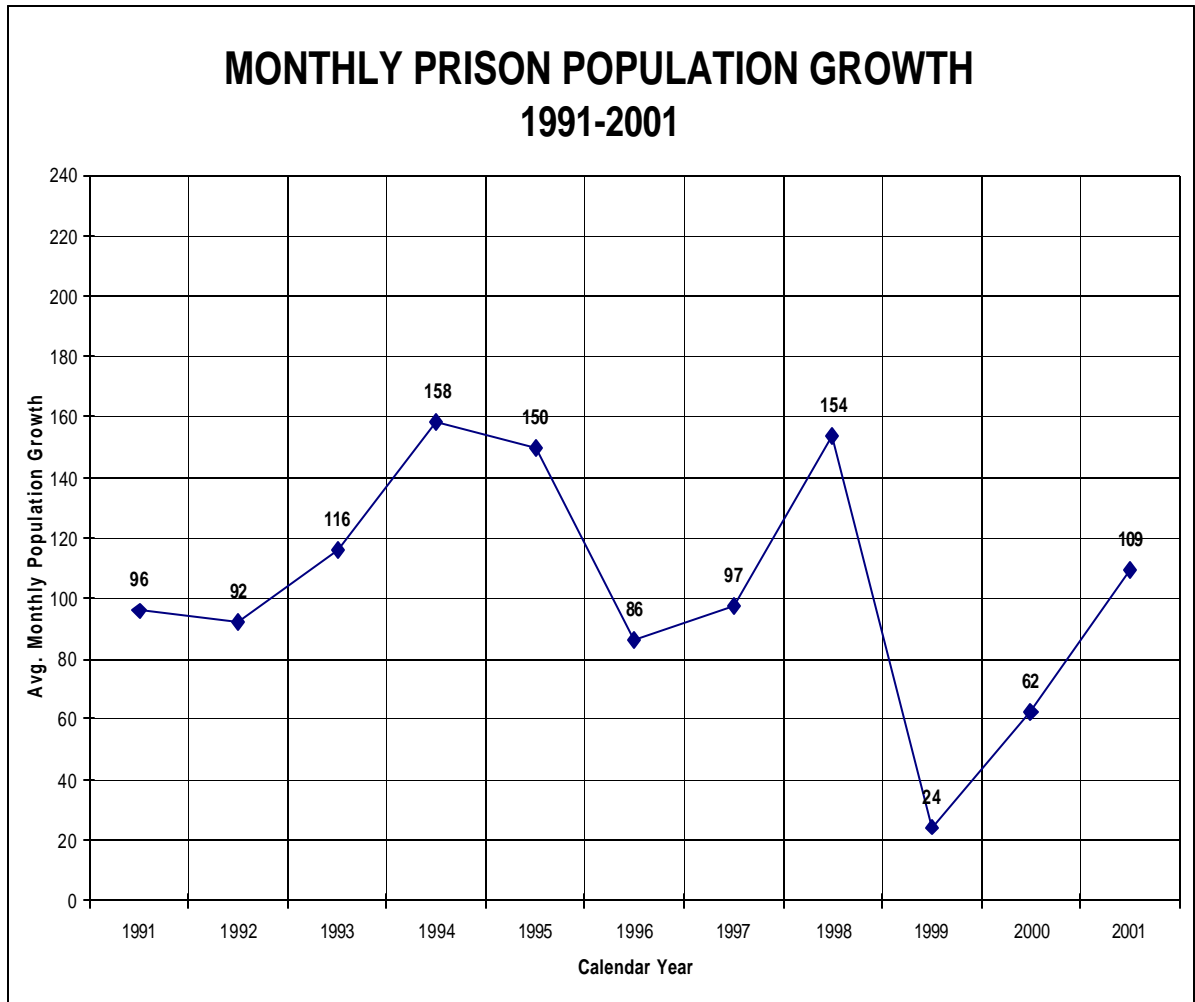


Figure 19



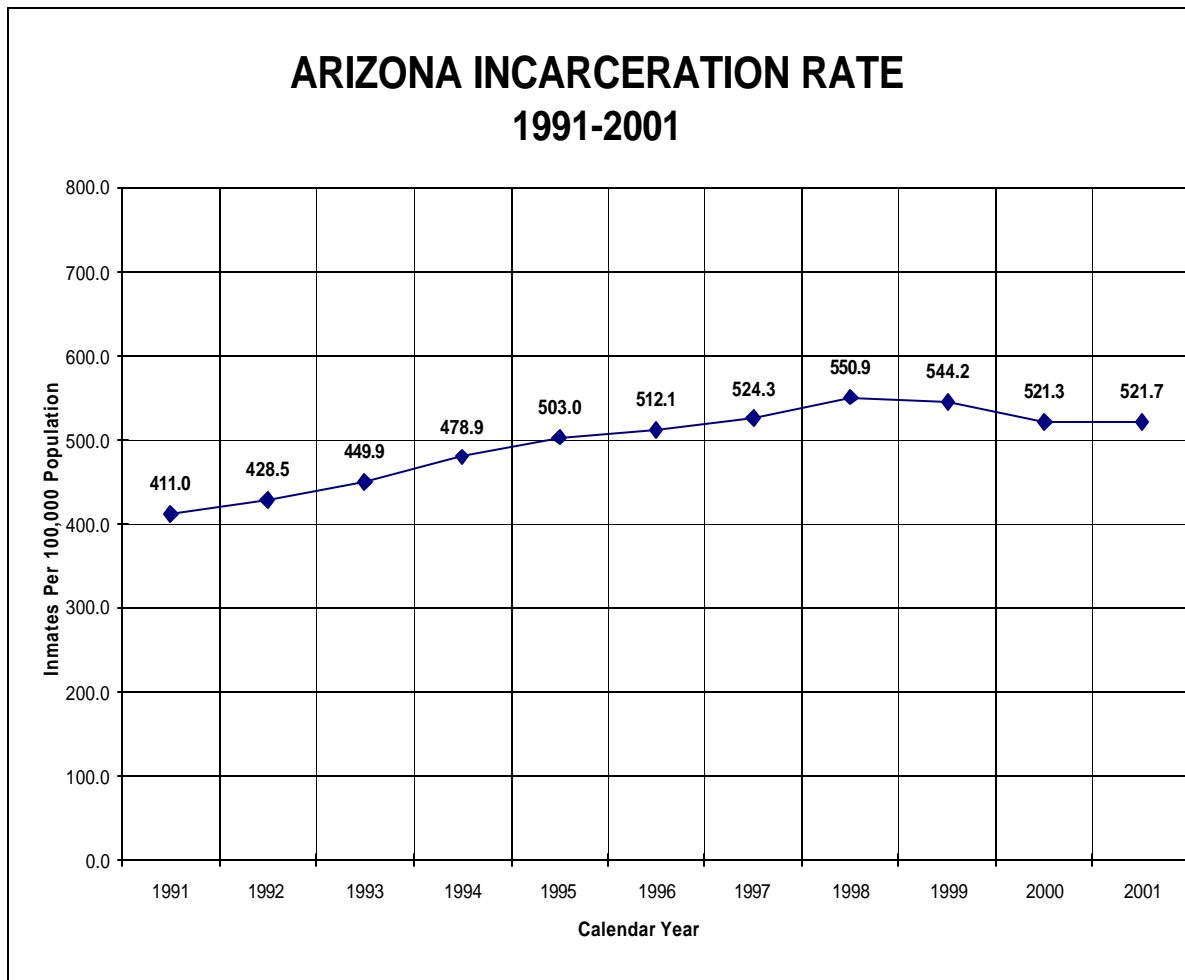
The highest growth occurred in 1994 (158 per month) and 1998 (154 per month), while the lowest growth occurred in 1999 (24 per month) and 2000 (62 per month). The lower levels of growth in 1999-2000 were shown to be associated with a backlog in criminal case activity in Maricopa County. Average monthly population growth dropped from 122.4 over the period 1991-1995 to 88.7 over the period 1996-2001. Based in large part on a recovery in court activity in Maricopa County, average monthly growth is up to 189.6 during 2002 (through July). In terms of the percentage growth during any given year, the highest levels of growth occurred in the early half of the decade, peaking at 10.6 percent in 1994. Average yearly percentage growth dropped from 8.7 percent during 1991-1995 to 4.4 percent during 1996-2001. Factors believed to associate with growth in the Arizona prison population over the period 1991-2001 include state general population growth, mandatory sentencing, an increased level of methamphetamine drug use, increased drug enforcement activity (the drug war), increased street gang activity in the state, a stiffening of penalties for driving under the influence, and harsher penalties for

dangerous and repetitive offenders under Truth-in Sentencing. Normally you would expect a drop in crime to lead to a drop in the overall incarceration rates. However, the previously stated factors have had the opposite effect.

INCARCERATION RATE TREND

The figure “Arizona Incarceration Rate,” shown below tracks the trend in the Arizona incarceration rate over the period 1991-2001. The incarceration rate is calculated as the number of inmates per 100,000 general population of the state, and is useful as it factors out the portion of prison population growth, which is due to growth in the state general population. The incarceration rate increased steadily from 411.0 in 1991 to 550.9 in 1998, but then has fallen back to 521.7 in 2001, primarily due to the lag in court commitments from Maricopa County.

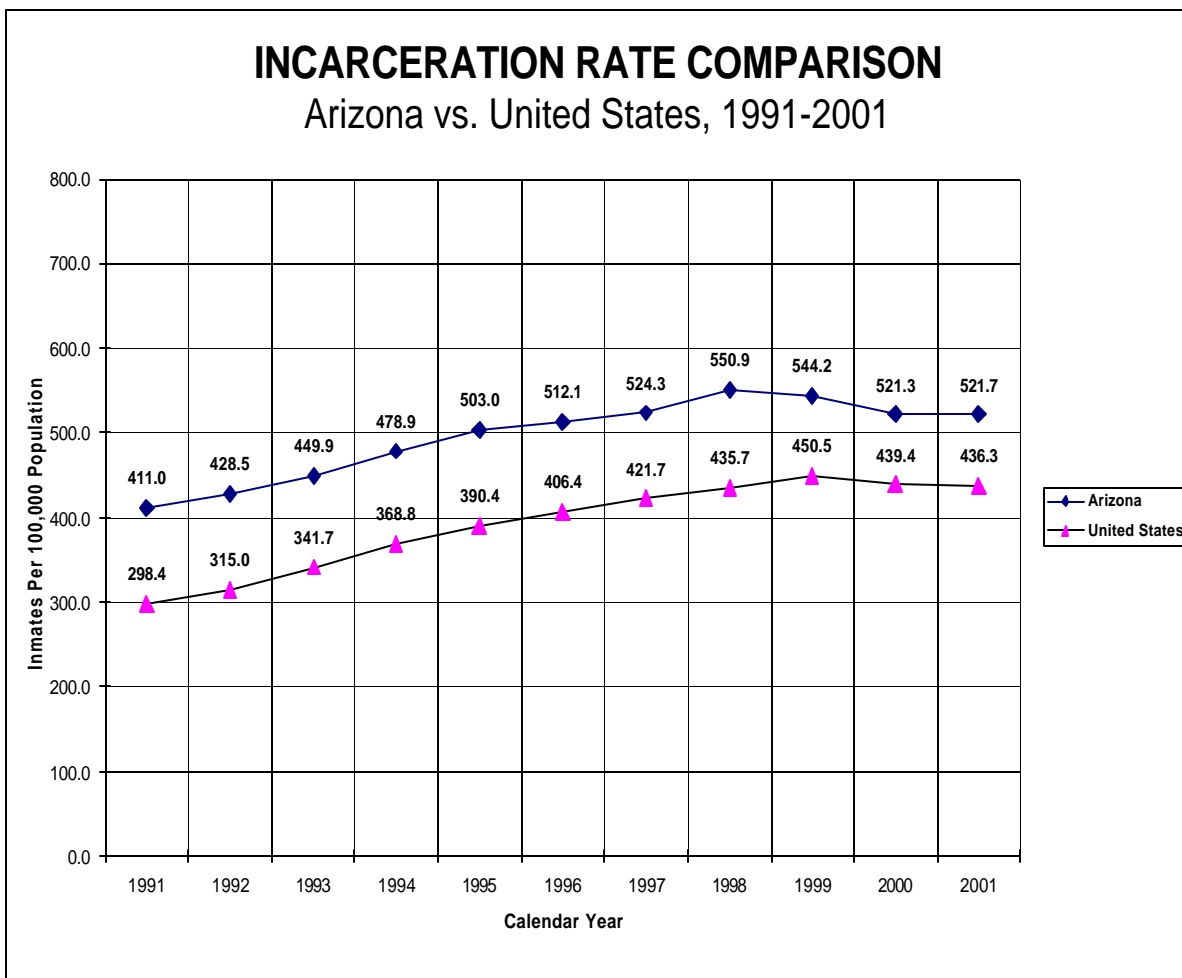
Figure 20



The figure “Incarceration Rate Comparison” shown below compares trends in incarceration rates between Arizona and the United States as a whole (state-level

prisoners only). As indicated, Arizona has had a higher incarceration rate than the nation as a whole throughout the decade, but the difference has diminished over the last three years. The percent excess of the Arizona rate over the national rate has dropped from 38 percent in 1991 to 20 percent in 2001. In general, however, the two trends are quite similar over the past 10-years.

Figure 21

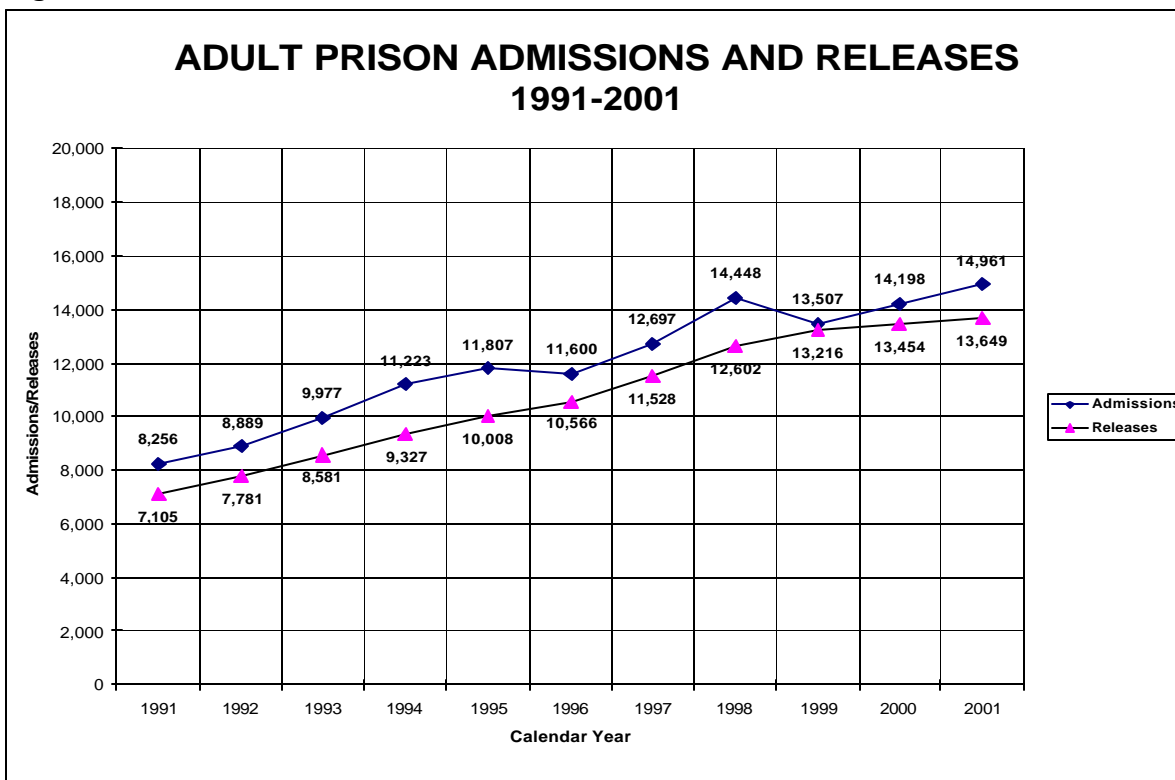


PRISON ADMISSIONS, RELEASES, AND TIME SERVED

The two major factors driving changes in prison population are the fluctuating levels of prison admissions and prison releases. When admissions rise, prison population tends to increase, while as releases rise, prison population tends to decrease. However, as admissions rise, releases tend to rise as well, as the additional admitted inmates reach the end of their prison terms. In any case, the growth in prison

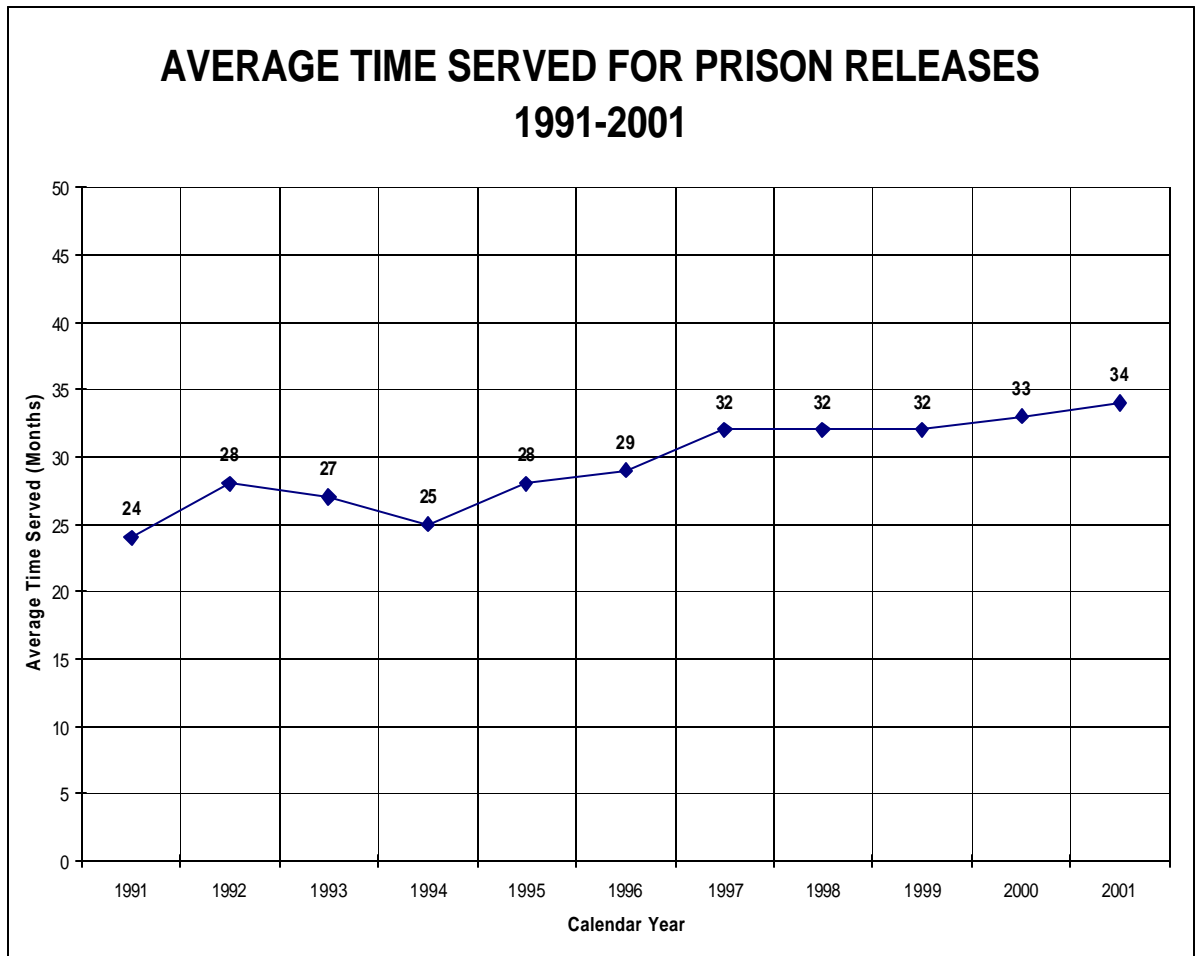
population during any given period equates to the excess of admissions over releases during the period. Admissions include commitments from the court in addition to returns to custody of release violators. Releases include both the discretionary and the non-discretionary variety. In recent years, following the implementation of Truth-in-Sentencing in 1994, the vast majority of releases has been non-discretionary. The figure "Adult Prison Admissions and Releases" seen below, tracks the level of Arizona prison admissions and releases over the period 1991-2001. As shown, both admissions and releases have risen over the course of the decade. The exception is that admissions dropped significantly in 1999, because of the aforementioned lag in commitments from Maricopa County. Because of the drop in admissions in 1999, the growth in releases lagged somewhat during 2000 and 2001.

Figure 22



Another way to look at prison population growth is as a function of two factors, the level of admissions and average time served in prison. Independent of the trend in admissions, as time served decreases; releases tend to increase, while population tends to decrease. On the other hand, as time served increases, releases tend to decrease, while population tends to increase. The figure "Average Time Served for Prison Releases" below, tracks average time served prior to release for inmates released over the period 1991-2001. As indicated, time served has gradually increased over the past 10-years, primarily because of harsher penalties for dangerous and repetitive offenders under Truth-in-Sentencing.

Figure 23



PRISON POPULATION FORECASTING

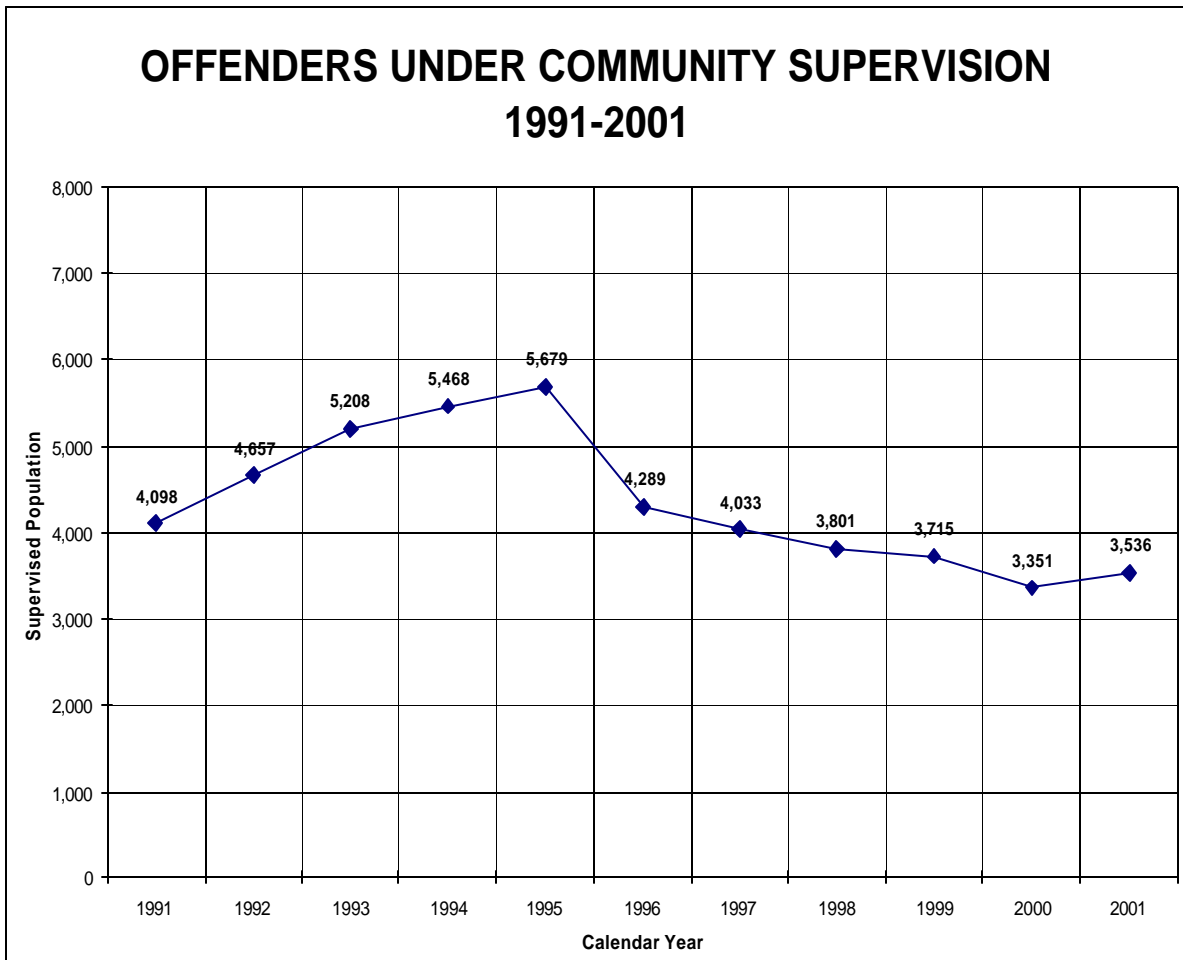
One of the responsibilities of the Research Unit in the Arizona Department of Corrections is to maintain a current viable inmate population forecast. This forecast forms the basis each year for the Department's appropriation request and for the 5-Year Bed Plan. The use of regression analysis assists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

OFFENDERS UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

The figure "Offenders under Community Supervision" below, tracks the number of offenders under community supervision following release from ADC custody over the

period 1991-2001. This does not include those released to probation supervision by county authorities. While the number of offenders released to community supervision has increased as total releases have increased, and although a higher percentage of released offenders have been subject to supervision under Truth-in-Sentencing laws, nonetheless the number under supervision has been on the decline since 1995. This is because the length of community supervision, typically one-seventh of the term imposed by the court, is significantly shorter under Truth-in-Sentencing (1994 to the present) than under the former criminal code (1978-1993).

Figure 24

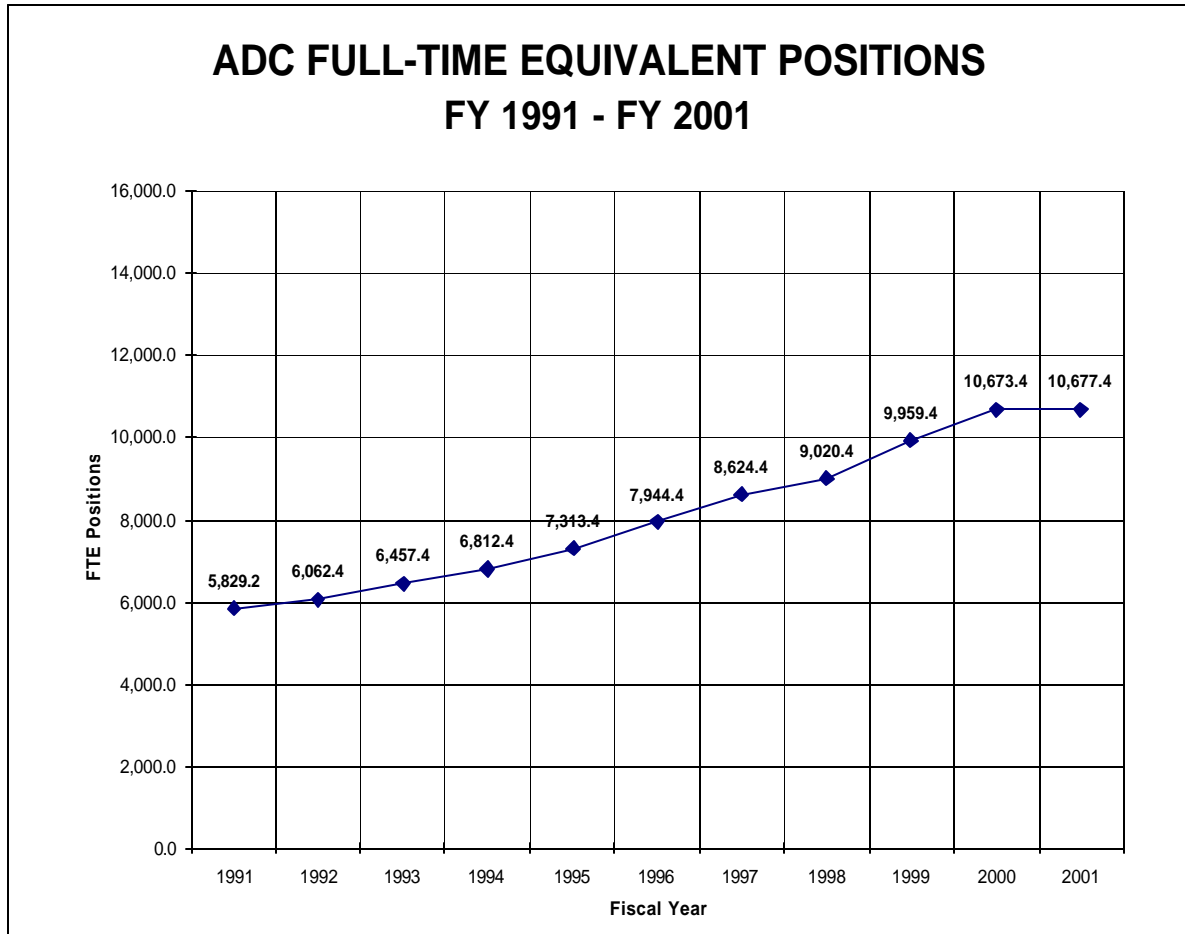


STAFFING AND EXPENDITURES

As the inmate population has continued to increase, so has the number of authorized full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in the Department of Corrections. The figure “ADC Full-Time Equivalent Positions” tracks FTE positions over the period FY1991 – FY2001. The figure shows an increase proportionate to the increase in the inmate

population. To wit, over this period the ratio of ending inmate population to authorized FTE positions has fallen slightly from 2.65 in FY1991 to 2.63 in FY2001.

Figure 25



Due primarily to inflation, and as indicated in the figure below titled "ADC Agency Expenditures," total ADC expenditures have risen at a somewhat higher rate than authorized staff positions, from \$240 million in 1991 to \$575 million in FY2001. This is a 140 percent increase in comparison to an 81 percent increase in inmates and an 83 percent increase in staff positions. Accordingly, as shown on the figure titled "ADC Cost per Inmate Day," the ADC inmate cost per day of incarceration has increased by 30 percent, from \$45.09 in FY1991 to \$58.51 in FY2001.

Figure 26

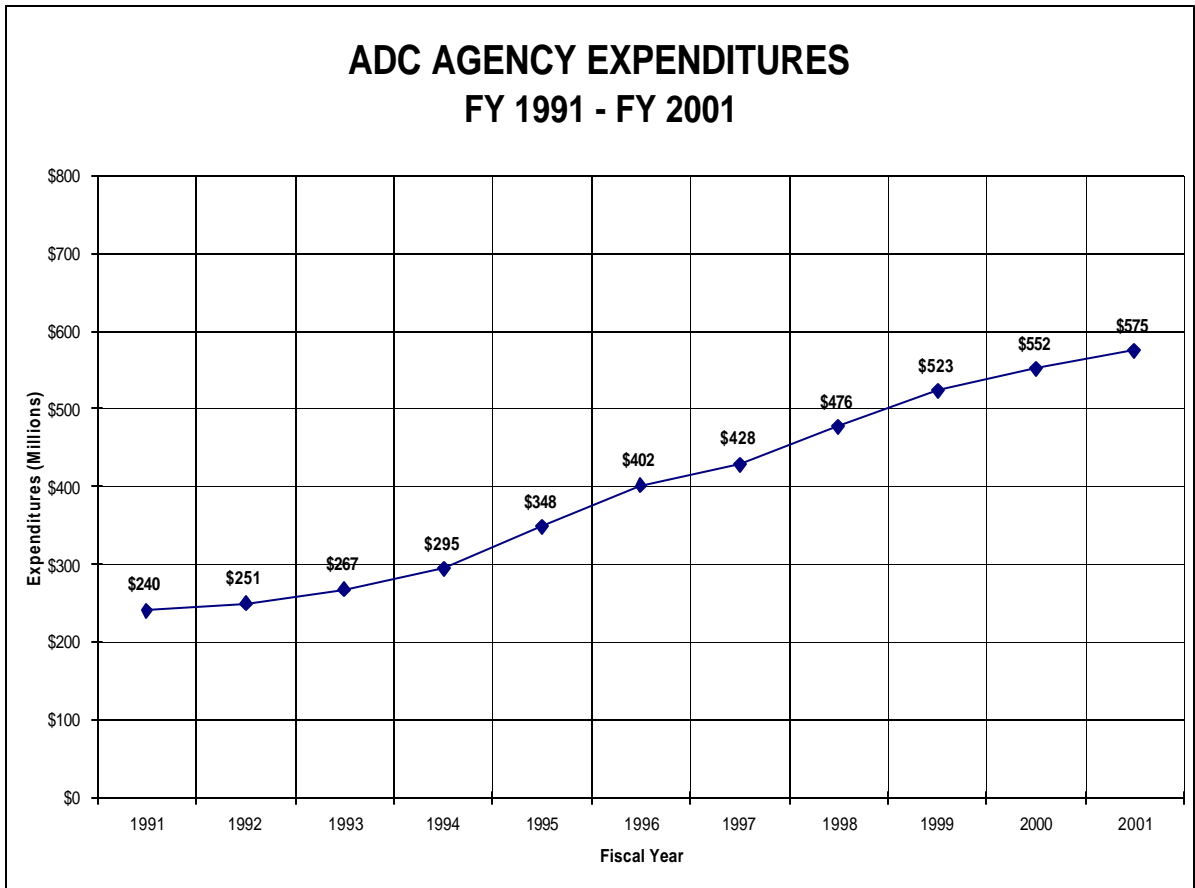
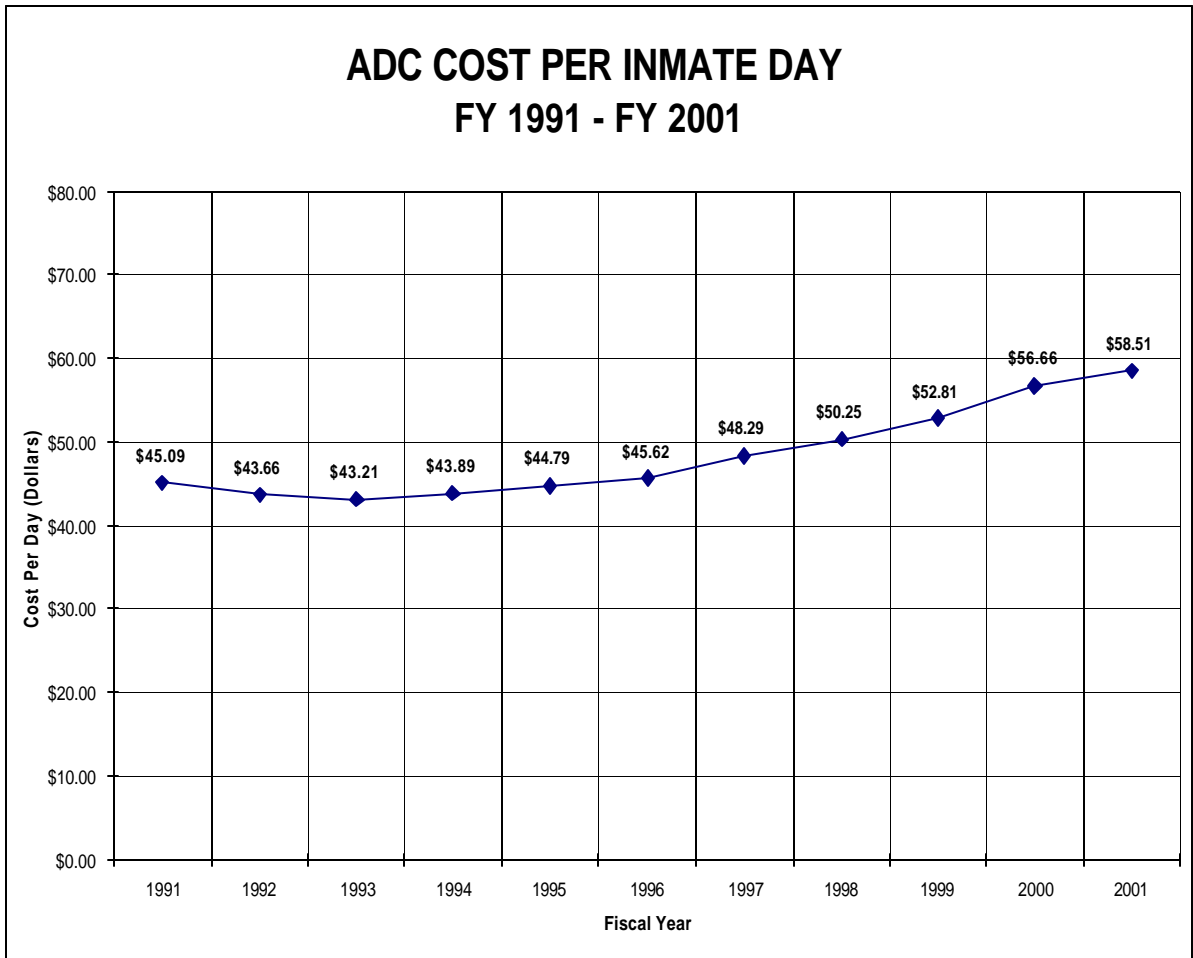


Figure 27



INMATE POPULATION PROFILE

The following four figures show changes over the period FY1991 – FY2001 in the distribution of the inmate population according to four variables, including sentencing county, race/ethnicity, committing offense category (most serious) and age.

Figure 28

SENTENCING COUNTY OF COMMITTED ADULTS FY 1991 - FY 2001

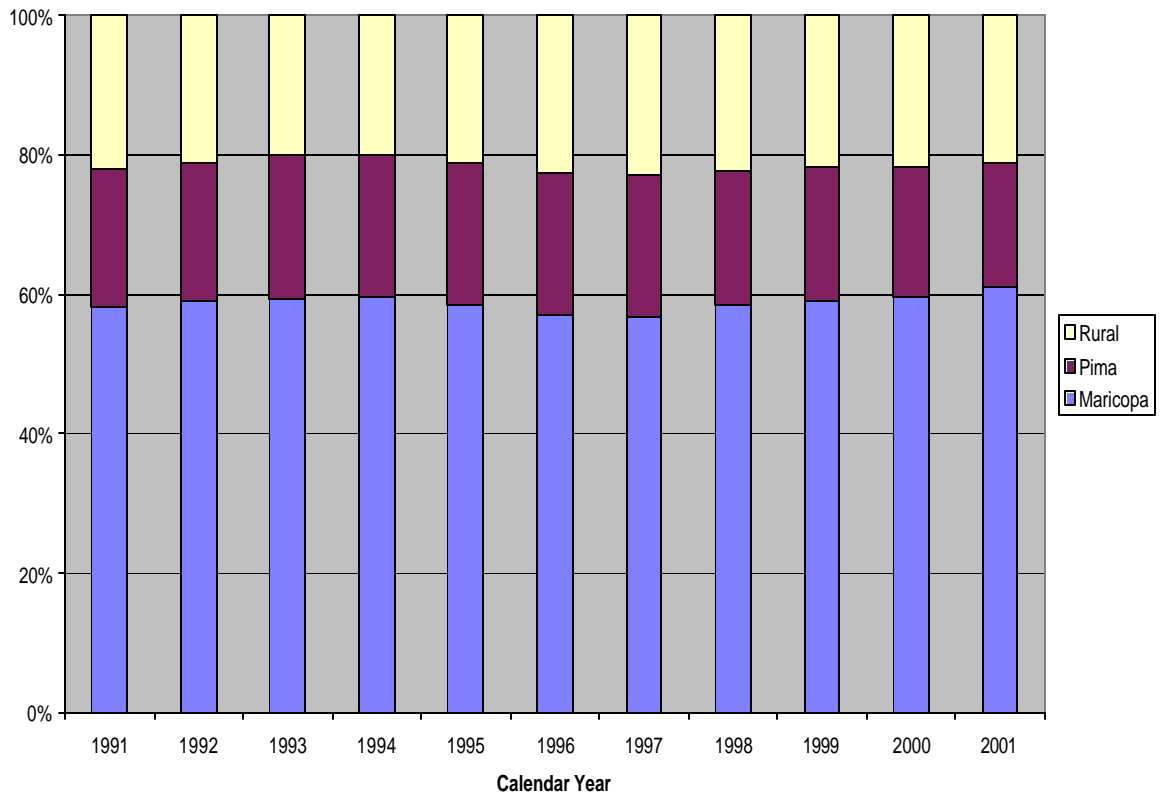


Figure 29

RACE/ETHNICITY OF COMMITTED ADULTS FY 1991 - FY 2001

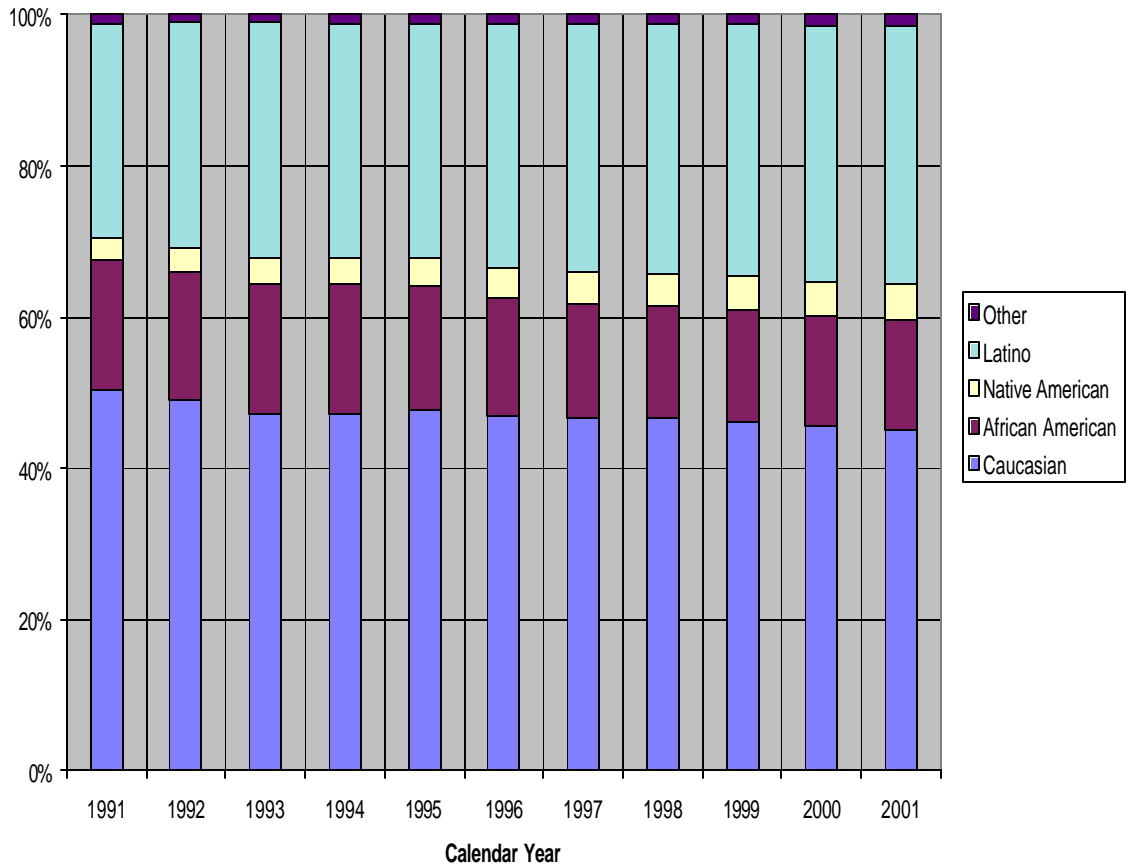


Figure 30

OFFENSE CATEGORY OF COMMITTED ADULTS FY 1991 - FY 2001

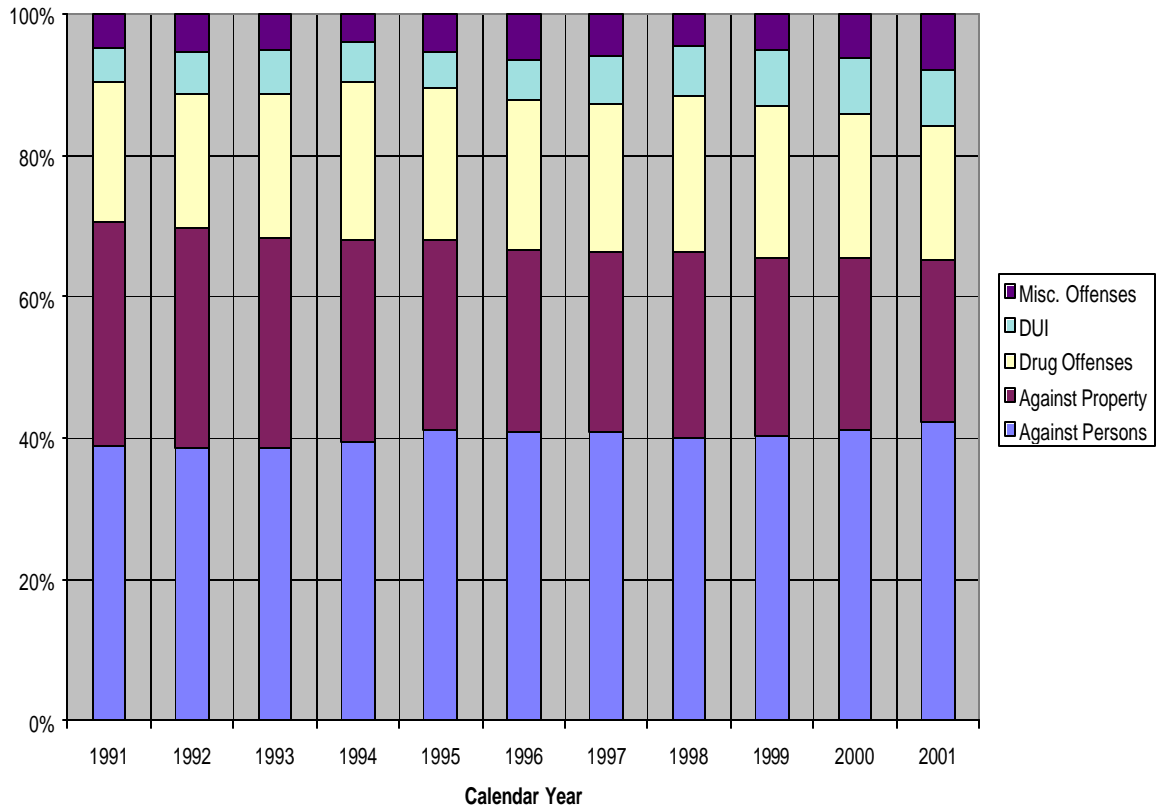
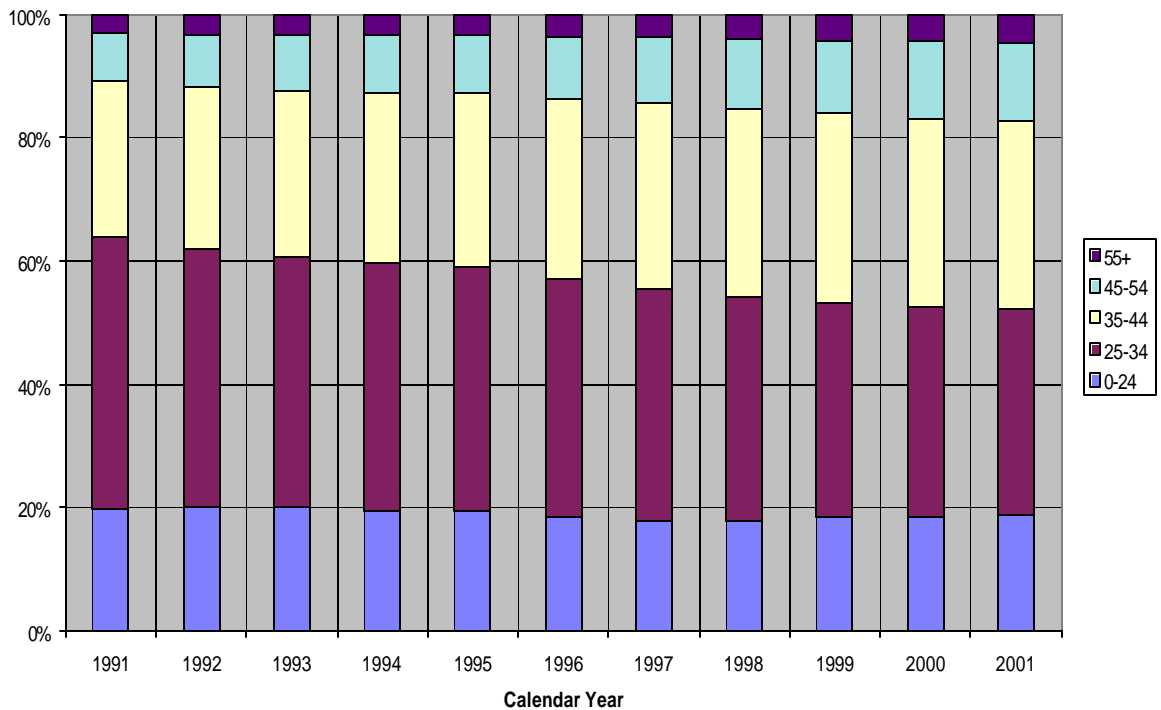


Figure 31

AGE OF COMMITTED ADULTS FY 1991 - FY 2001



The results from the four tables show significant increases in the percent of Latino and Native American inmates, and in the percent of inmates age 35 or over. There has also been a significant decrease in the percent of inmates committed for crimes against property, coupled with moderate increases in the percent committed for each of four other types of crimes, including crimes against persons, drug offenses, DUI, and miscellaneous offenses. Within the category of crimes against persons, the percent of inmates committed for aggravated assault has increased by 62% from 1991 to 2001. Within the category of drug offenses, the increase is only in the category of drug trafficking, as the percent of inmates committed for drug possession has dropped steadily since the passage of Proposition 200 in the 1996 election.

FINDINGS

The data presented in this report suggest that there are a number of crime trends which policy and decision makers must be cognizant of when creating or modifying existing policies or programs. The most salient of those trends include:

POPULATION

- Arizona population has been increasing each year since 1991. Since 1991, the population has nearly doubled, increasing 41.5 percent in contrast to a 12.9 percent national average. Arizona's population grew more than three times faster than the rest of the nation from 1991 to 2001.
- The substantial population shift in Arizona during the past 10-years has placed an increased burden on all components of the criminal justice system. This burden has been compounded by trying to maintain established levels of service.

CRIME

- Arizona has maintained a high crime ranking over the past 10-years. In 1991, Arizona's overall crime rate ranked third in the United States. In 2001, Arizona's ranking increased to number one in the nation.
- In 2000 and 2001, Arizona ranked number one in property crime rate in the United States.
- Arizona moved from the sixth highest rate of motor vehicle theft in 1991 to the number one ranked state in the nation in 2001. Arizona's motor vehicle theft rate is 40.9 percent greater than the 2nd ranked state and is separating itself from national motor vehicle theft rates.
- Two categories, murder and motor vehicle theft, tend to be most reliable in reporting accuracy and are two of the categories in which Arizona has shown a marked increase.
- Arizona placed in the top 10 during 2001 for murder (7), robbery (10), burglary (7), larceny-theft (3) and motor vehicle theft (1).
- The national property crime rate has decreased 28.9 percent over the past 10 years, while the Arizona property crime rate has fluctuated over this same time period and is down 18.8 percent from 1991 to 2001.

- When comparing national and Arizona UCR trends for 2001 several similarities occurred. Larceny-theft represented the largest category of offenses for both national and state trends, followed by burglary and motor vehicle theft.
- Arizona has gone from 3rd to 1st in total crime ranking while at the same time the overall crime rate has decreased. Upon closer inspection, Arizona has experienced a decrease in the crime rate in all but two of the Part I crime categories, robbery and motor vehicle theft.

VICTIMIZATION

- The trend of annually declining violent crime rates began after 1993. According to the NCVS report, the annual national violent crime rate has decreased about 50 percent since that time.
- Of the 5.7 million violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault), the decrease in violent victimization was attributed to a decrease in simple assaults. Declines in the other violent crime categories were not statistically significant.
- Since 1992, males and females were victims of simple assault at similar rates. In previous years, males suffered more simple assault than females.

ARREST

- Arrests (defined as each separate occasion in which an individual is taken into custody, notified to appear, or cited for an offense) for Part I crimes in Arizona are down from 1991 to 2001 with the exception of motor vehicle theft which is up 44.7 percent.
- The most dramatic difference between over and under 18 year old arrest rates is motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle arrests decreased by 44 percent for under 18 year olds while increasing 119 percent for 18 and older year olds.
- The property crime rate in Arizona has decreased from 6,734.9 to 5,537.1 or 17.8 percent from 1991 to 2001. The overall property crime arrest rate has decreased from 1,328.8 to 732.9 or 44.8 percent in the same period.

COURTS

- The number of felonies filed by prosecutors in Superior Court from 1991 to 2001 has increased each year with the exception of 1993 and 1999. The number of felony cases filed has increased by more than 17,000 over the last

10 years. The difference in the number of felonies filed in Superior Court is 26,140 in 1991 to 43,462 in 2001. As such, the number of convictions and dismissals has also increased over the same period.

- The courts in Arizona processed more than 2.4 million filings in fiscal year 2001. Of the 2.4 million filings, almost 1.6 million were for criminal traffic and civil traffic violations, all handled by the limited jurisdiction courts in the state (Justice and Municipal Courts).
- From FY1996 to FY2001, the number of juveniles with a petition filed increased by 22 percent although there was only a one percent increase in the number of referrals.
- Juveniles petitioned in Maricopa County increased by 36 percent, while juveniles petitioned in Pima County increased by 20 percent and by 4 percent in the rural counties overall.
- The number of juveniles petitioned for felony crimes against persons and property declined from FY1996 to FY2001 (41 percent and 28 percent respectively), while the number of juveniles petitioned for misdemeanor crimes against persons and property increased over the six years (74 percent and 12 percent respectively). In addition, juveniles petitioned for drug crimes increased by 67 percent.
- From FY1996 to FY2001, there was a one percent increase in juveniles referred to Juvenile Court while there was a one percent increase in juveniles transferred or direct filed in adult court.

PROBATION

- The number of adult individuals on probation in Arizona is increasing. Over, the past five years adults on probation have increased from 47,839 in 1996 to 61,872 in 2000. The number of individuals on Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS), the type of probation reserved for the more serious offenders has increased 36 percent from 1996.
- The number of juveniles on probation was up 2.4 percent to 9,625 at the end of FY2001.

CORRECTIONS

- Males represented 88.2 percent of juveniles committed to ADJC, 11.8 percent were female, increasing from 9.6 percent in 1996 to 14.2 percent in 2000.

- The adult corrections population has increased substantially over the past 10 years. The prison population in Arizona increased from 15,464 to 28,059 (81.5 percent).
- Males made up more than 95 percent of the adult total corrections population.
- The time served by inmates has gradually increased over the past 10-years, primarily because of harsher penalties for dangerous and repetitive offenders under the Truth-in-Sentencing mandate.
- As the inmate population has continued to increase, so has the number of authorized full-time equivalent (FTE) positions in the Department of Corrections.
- There has been a significant increase in the percent of Latino and Native American inmates and in the percent of inmates age 35 or over. There has also been a significant decrease in the percent of inmates committed for crimes against property, coupled with moderate increases in the percent committed for each of four other types of crimes, including crimes against persons, drug offenses, DUI and miscellaneous offenses.
- The two largest counties in Arizona, Maricopa and Pima, have experienced different trend patterns in regard to juveniles committed to ADJC. Juveniles committed to ADJC from Maricopa County have decreased from 57.8 percent in FY1996 to 41.7 percent in FY2000, while juveniles committed from Pima County have increased from 18.8 percent in FY1996 to 27.5 percent in FY2000.
- Property Offenses, including burglary, theft, shoplifting, and criminal damage accounted for 47.7 percent of the juveniles committed in FY2000. Crimes Against Persons, including homicide, assault, sexual assault and kidnapping, accounted for 19.3 percent of juveniles committed in FY2000. Drug Offenses accounted for 7.2 percent and public order offenses accounted for 10.7 percent.
- Over one-half (56.5 percent) of the new commitments to ADJC were 16 or 17 years old in FY2000.
- ADJC population has grown from 725 in 1997 to 1,292 in 2001, while capacity has grown from 750 in 1997 to 1,435 in 2001.

CONCLUSION

This report has two primary objectives, the first is to provide an overview of crime trends in Arizona, the second and equally challenging objective is to provide the Governor, criminal justice stakeholders, and the citizens of Arizona with a review of the criminal justice system. To accomplish both objectives the ACJC solicited the participation of key criminal justice stakeholders in a collaborative partnership. This partnership is noteworthy because it is a first time attempt to display crime trend information utilizing a systemic approach. The result of that collaboration is this *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review* publication. Readers are encouraged to review the numbers and figures in the tables presented. Interpretation is invited with the expectation that the data and information presented will elicit questions and discussion.

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

No matter which indicator one uses, whether the National Crime Victimization Survey or the Uniform Crime Reports, crime declined from 1991 to 2000. Moreover, regardless of how one analyzes the data, the one consistent factor is that crime, or at least crime rates, were down until 2001. Through the year 2000, available data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports showed that all categories of crime continued a downward trend (FBI 2000). According to a UCR report released by the FBI, "the measure of serious crime, the Crime Index total, had decreased 0.2 percent to an estimated 11.6 million offenses in 2000. This marked the lowest measure in the United States since 1972." (F.B.I 2000). Furthermore, the rate of crime per 100,000 inhabitants fell 3.3 percent from the 1999 rate, 18.9 percent from the 1996 rate, and 30.1 percent from the 1991 rate (F.B.I 2000). After more than a decade of progressively lower crime rates, 2001 represented a shift with a 2.1 percent increase in total crime and approximately a one percent increase in the total crime rate.

In 2001, there was an increase over the 2000 national crime rate for the majority of UCR Part I types of crime. Murder was up, the robbery rate increased, all property crimes and rates increased with motor vehicle theft experiencing the largest increase of any Part I category. Criminologists have cautioned against drawing sweeping conclusions about Arizona and or the country's crime based on a one-year change. Upon close inspection, Arizona's number one ranking in total Crime Index can be explained in part by the fact that Arizona is also ranked number one in property crime and motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is a contributing factor in property

crime rates and in turn, property crime rates are the largest contributing factor in total Crime Index rankings.

Overall, more than 2.4 million cases were filed in all Arizona courts in FY2001. Felonies filed by prosecutors from 1991 to 2001 in Superior Court have increased each year with the exception of 1993 and 1999. As reported by the Arizona Supreme Court Administrative Office of the Courts, the number of felony cases filed has increased by more than 17,000 over the last 10 years from 26,140 in 1991 to 43,462 in 2001. This represents an overall increase of 66.3 percent in the number of felony filings.

There were 60,800 individuals under the jurisdiction of Arizona county adult probation departments at the end of FY2001, up 5.9 percent for FY2000. The number of juveniles on probation was up 2.4 percent to 9,625 at the end of FY2001. Within the past five years, the number of adults and juveniles placed on probation has risen by 32.0 percent and 23.8 percent, respectively. During the same time period, both adult and juvenile arrests declined. Between FY1996 and FY1998, the first full year of implementation of the Proposition 102 enabling legislation, juveniles in adult court increased by 68 percent. From FY1998 to FY2001, there was an overall decline (40 percent) in juveniles in adult court. Between 1996 (663 juveniles) and 2001 (671 juveniles) the total number of juveniles in adult court has only increased by eight. Research is needed to determine what caused the initial increase and then the return to near 1996 levels. A definitive analysis would provide decision makers with information to support the current process or recommend changes.

Certain demographic statistics provide useful information about the types of individuals entering the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. Of significance is the increase in the juvenile corrections population. Currently, the largest portion of juveniles is males between the ages of 16 and 17. This information may provide decision makers valuable insights when targeting and developing programs within ADJC and may suggest the need for additional resources in order to maintain current service levels.

Over the period from 1991 to 2001, the Arizona prison population increased from 15,464 to 28,059 or 81.5 percent. Factors believed to contribute to this growth include state general population growth, mandatory sentencing, an increased level of methamphetamine drug use, increased drug enforcement activity (the drug war), increased street gang activity in the state, a stiffening of penalties for driving under the influence, and harsher penalties for dangerous and repetitive offenders under Truth-in-Sentencing. Normally one would expect a decline in crime to lead to a decrease in the overall incarceration rates. However, the previously stated factors have had the opposite effect.

Throughout the Arizona criminal justice system there is strong evidence that all components of the system are holding offenders more accountable. This is consistent with several criminal justice philosophies advocating strong accountability of the offender as a response by the criminal justice system. For example, models that incorporate the principals of a Restorative Justice/Balanced Approach advocate for this as an integral component of a comprehensive strategy in addressing both criminal and juvenile crime (Bazemore, 1998).

As reflected in this Arizona Crime Trends document, crime and arrests have gone down in Arizona until 2001, while workloads of each of the criminal justice system components have grown dramatically. Over the past 10-years, criminal filings submitted by prosecution and processed through the court system have increased noticeably. Additionally, the number of juveniles and adults placed on probation has risen notably during the past five years. Finally, both juvenile and adult populations at the Juvenile and Adult Department of Corrections has risen considerably during this time period. Much of the evidence presented suggests that substantially stronger measures are being taken to hold the offender accountable by the Arizona criminal justice system.

Over the past 10 years, notable improvements have been made by criminal justice agencies in providing data relative to their individual jurisdictions. Substantial improvements have been made in the capabilities of information systems and the reporting structures of criminal justice information for data analysis purposes. Data submitted to the Arizona Department of Public Safety have improved remarkably with more agencies submitting data in 2001. This is particularly relevant due to the extensive use of UCR data at both the local and national levels for a variety of purposes ranging from writing grants to decisions regarding prevention and intervention strategies.

In spite of the aforementioned notable efforts, there is more that needs to be accomplished. Currently, there are limitations regarding the tracking of prosecution trends across local jurisdictions. Although numerous departments have upgraded their case management systems for this purpose, there remain barriers surrounding terminology and definitions for reporting. All stakeholders are encouraged to redouble their efforts in the constant effort to standardize, compile, report and interpret data which will facilitate crime trends analysis.

Several questions were identified during the development of the Arizona Crime Trends publication. One question of particular interest to Arizona is what can be done to address the motor vehicle theft problem in Arizona. Certainly, given the fact that Arizona has a motor vehicle theft rate that is number one in the nation and 40.9 percent above second ranked Nevada is reason for concern. Additional resources

dedicated to analyzing the problem may provide opportunities to impact future intervention strategies.

Possibly even more significant is the question, what factors are contributing to Arizona's number one Crime Index ranking. While no single factor can explain away Arizona's number one Crime Index ranking, there are several factors which are clear contributors. They include but are not limited to, the tremendous population growth which Arizona has undergone (growing 41.5 percent from 1991 to 2001), and the large increase in property crime within the state. Arizona ranked first in property crime with a rate of 5,537.1 in 2001. Over 80 percent of the total Crime Index ranking is composed of property crime, therefore a state which ranks number one in property crime stands a good chance to also have the unenviable position of being number one in total Crime Index ranking.

Finally, the question of, "Why crime rates have fallen so precipitously?" continues to be debated and will be debated even as-or after-the identified trends abate. No detailed attempt to determine the reasons why the aforementioned trends have evolved is offered. The more commonly advanced reasons for the decrease in crime include population shifts, a strong economy, prison growth, policing initiatives, gun control policies and the reduction in crack cocaine usage.

If indeed the reasons listed above are in fact major reasons why the crime rate has fallen, one might wonder what will happen to crime at the local and national level as the economy turns down, demographic changes occur, prisoners are released in unprecedented numbers and the youth population begins to grow again. Decision makers are encouraged to utilize this Arizona Crime Trends report along with other available data when planning for these and other factors which will influence crime in the future.

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