



CRIME TRENDS IN ARIZONA: 1990 THROUGH 1999 AND BEYOND

APRIL 2001

A JOINT PUBLICATION OF THE
ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
RESEARCH AND PLANNING

AND

ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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Preface

Crime Trends in Arizona: 1990 Through 1999 and Beyond, presents a series of data sets for major crimes in Arizona. The data 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). This report is organized into four sections. Section One provides a brief summary of Arizona population and crime trends for 1999, the latest year for which UCR data are available. Section Two presents a comparative 10-year look at reported crime in Arizona based upon FBI-adjusted data¹ and portrays Arizona's comparative rankings among the states and District of Columbia. Section Three takes a closer look at Arizona crime by county based upon unadjusted² UCR figures, and gives five-year projections for the State, Maricopa and Pima Counties, and aggregated rural counties. Section Four recaps the data presented.

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 nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

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 correlate of crime used in this report. *Crime in the United States* publications list many other factors known to impact crime including, in part, 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 only with careful study and analysis of the various unique conditions affecting each local law enforcement jurisdiction and that is beyond the scope of this report.

In addition, generalizations based solely on the data need to consider inherent UCR Program limitations. These 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 was 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 36.3 percent of all crimes in 1999 were reported to police³. Also, where 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

¹ The FBI adjusts statistics upward (overestimates) in an effort to account for missing reports.

² Unlike in Section Two, the data in Section Three includes only the information reported to the AZ DPS, and data are not adjusted to account for missing reports.

³ United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2000). *Criminal Victimization 1999: Changes 1998-99 with Trends 1993-99*.

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, this portrayal of crime trend data for Arizona is by no means totally comprehensive or complete.

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Section One: Highlights of Arizona Population and Crime Trends for 1999

The following are highlights of *Crime Trends in Arizona: 1990 Through 1999 and Beyond*. Data comparing Arizona trends with the rest of the nation are from *Crime in the United States (1999)* while county comparisons and arrest data are from *Crime in Arizona (1999)*.

- **Population:** In the past decade, Arizona grew three times as fast as the rest of the nation, becoming home to more than 4.7 million people. The State's 1999 population of 4,778,000 people was 1.1 million more than what it was in 1990.
- **Crime Index:** Arizona's 1999 overall Crime Index rate fell 10.3 percent from the 1998 rate and 25.3 percent from the 1990 rate. In comparison, the national rate declined 7.6 percent last year and 26.7 percent over the last 10 years. In 1999 rankings of all the states and the District of Columbia, Arizona had the fourth highest reported Crime Index rate, behind the District of Columbia, Florida and New Mexico.
- **Violent Crime:** Arizona experienced a 4.6 percent decline in violent crime rates between 1998 and 1999, while nationally the violent crime rate declined by 7.5 percent. All areas of violent crime in Arizona fell, led by a 7.7 percent decline in the robbery rate and a 6.9 percent drop in the rape rate. Compared to other states and the District of Columbia, Arizona ranked sixteenth in terms of violent crime rates.
- **Murder:** Arizona experienced almost no decrease in the murder rate between 1998 and 1999 while the nation's murder rate decreased by 9.3 percent. In 1999, Arizona had the seventh highest murder rate in the nation, behind the District of Columbia, Louisiana, New Mexico, Nevada, Maryland and Alaska.
- **Aggravated Assault:** Arizona's aggravated assault rate ranked sixteenth in the nation in 1999. The State experienced a 3.2 percent decline in aggravated assault between 1998 and 1999, a slower drop than the national decline of 7 percent.
- **Property Crime:** The State's property crime rate dropped 10.9 percent between 1998 and 1999, while the national rate fell 7.6 percent during this time. Although the property crime rate has declined 26.1 percent since 1990, Arizona ranked third among all the states and the District of Columbia with a rate 42.8 percent above the national rate. Only the District of Columbia and Florida had higher property crime rates in 1999.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft:** In 1999, Arizona's highest area of property crime was a motor vehicle theft rate 90.3 percent greater than the national rate. In spite of a 7.3 percent rate decline over the last 10 years and a 7.5 percent drop from 1998 to 1999, Arizona had the second highest rate of motor vehicle theft in the nation, behind the District of Columbia.
- **Burglary and Larceny-Theft:** Other components of Arizona's property crime rate also saw declines in 1999. Between 1998 and 1999, the burglary rate dropped 14.5 percent and larceny-theft rate fell 10.5 percent. Comparatively, the national reported reductions in burglary and larceny-theft rates between 1998 and 1999 were 10.8 percent and 6.5 percent. Arizona ranked sixth and fourth, respectively, when compared in those areas against the other states and the District of Columbia.

- **Arrests by Age:** The total number of arrests by Arizona law enforcement agencies for all criminal infractions, excluding traffic violations, decreased 5.4 percent from 298,662 arrests in 1998 to 282,667 arrests in 1999. This decline was comparable to the 5 percent decline reported nationally. In Arizona, juveniles accounted for 20.8 percent of all arrests and 21.4 percent of violent crime arrests.
- **Projections:** Over the next five years, Crime Index offenses reported to police statewide are projected to increase by 3.5 percent. Rural counties may face a 4.6 percent boost in reported property crimes and a 12.7 percent drop in murders. In contrast, metropolitan counties may outpace rural counties with projected increases in murder offenses and motor vehicle thefts but could witness a greater drop in burglary crimes.

Section Two: How Arizona Compares Nationally

Section Two, *How Arizona Compares Nationally*, presents a comparative 10-year look at population growth and reported crime in Arizona based upon UCR data for Index crimes as published in annual *Crime in the United States* reports.

The FBI statistically adjusts data upward, when necessary, to account for missing UCR reports. This adjusted estimate for 100 percent reporting allows comparisons of rates (per 100,000 of population) as if all jurisdictions had fully reported. Section Two also reflects Arizona's comparative rankings among the states and District of Columbia. Unless otherwise stated, only crime rates at the national and state levels are discussed rather than the actual number of reported offenses.

Population Growth

At 30.4 percent total growth between 1990 and 1999, Arizona's population grew more than three times faster than the rest of the nation (9.6 percent). Arizona's increase of 1,112,772 people over the decade is equivalent to the population of the state of Hawaii moving to Arizona. Figure 2-1 and Table 2-1 show the population growth in Arizona compared to national growth.

Figure 2-1

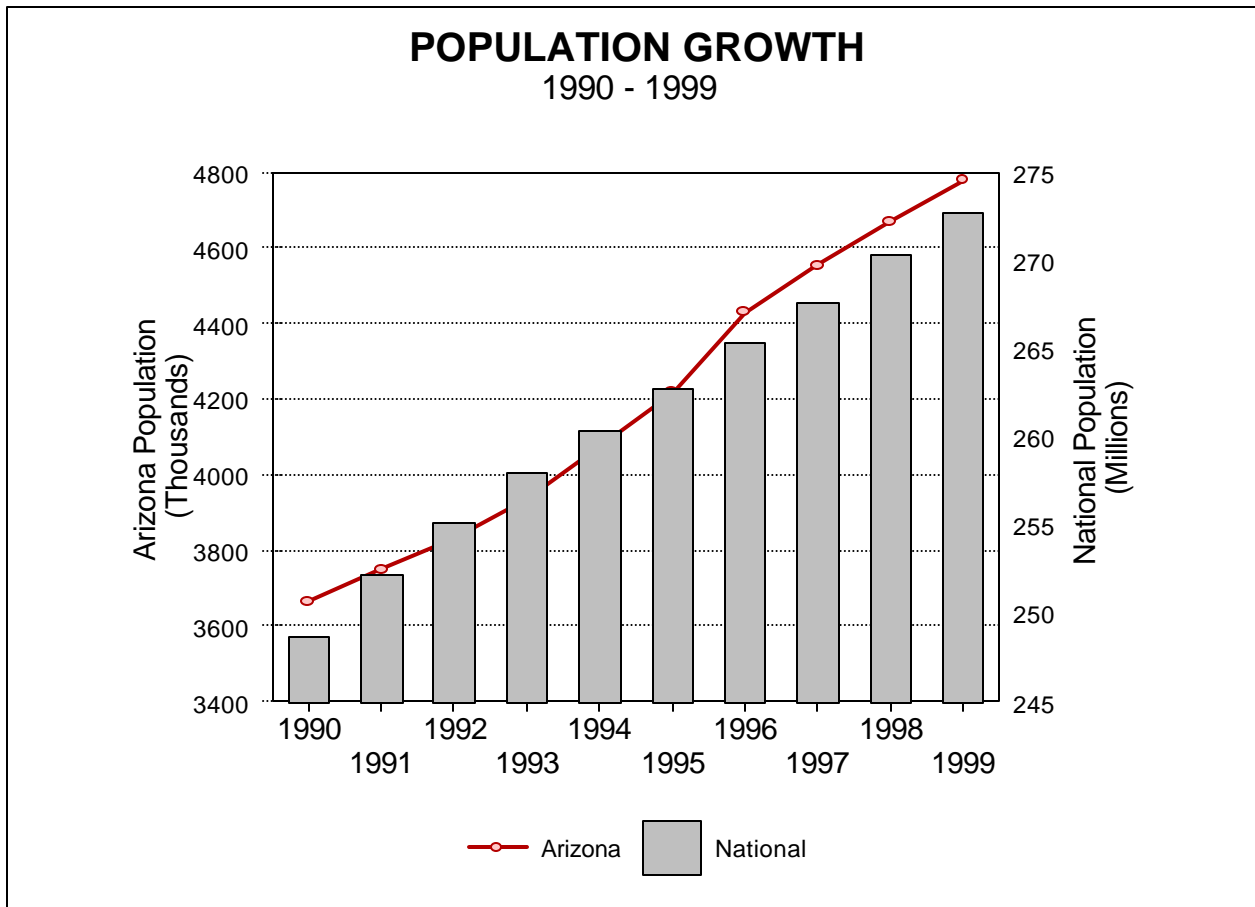


Table 2-1: Arizona and National Population Growth, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Population	3,665,228	3,750,000	3,832,000	3,936,000	4,075,000	4,218,000
National Population	248,709,873	252,177,000	255,082,000	257,908,000	260,341,000	262,755,000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Arizona Population	4,428,000	4,555,000	4,669,000	4,778,000	30.4%
National Population	265,284,000	267,637,000	270,296,000	272,691,000	9.6%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Arizona's Crime Index

By definition, four major violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and four major property crimes (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson⁴) comprise the Crime Index. In 1999, violent crimes accounted for 9.3 percent of Arizona's Crime Index offenses, and property crimes made up 90.7 percent. Nationally, violent crimes totaled 12 percent of Crime Index offenses and property crimes comprised 88 percent.

When making comparisons among population groups, a Crime Index rate per 100,000 population presents a better picture of fluctuations in occurring crime. Table 2-2 shows that when compared against the 1999 Crime Index rates of other states and the District of Columbia, Arizona ranked fourth, a 10.3 percent decline from the 1998 rate. Arizona's 1999 overall Crime Index rate was the lowest recorded since 1969, but remained 38.2 percent higher than the national Crime Index rate.

Table 2-2: Crime Index Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	District of Columbia (1)	8,067.1	(8,835.6)	-8.7%
2.	Florida (2)	6,205.5	(6,886.0)	-9.9%
3.	New Mexico (3)	5,962.1	(6,719.1)	-11.3%
4.	Arizona (4)	5,896.5	(6,575.0)	-10.3%
5.	Louisiana (5)	5,746.8	(6,098.3)	-5.8%
6.	South Carolina (7)	5,324.4	(5,777.0)	-7.8%
7.	Washington (6)	5,255.5	(5,867.4)	-10.4%
8.	North Carolina (14)	5,175.4	(5,322.2)	-2.8%
9.	Georgia (10)	5,148.5	(5,463.0)	-5.8%
10.	Texas (16)	5,031.8	(5,111.6)	-1.6%
	United States	4,266.8	(4,619.3)	-7.6%

Source: *Crime in the United States reports, 1998-1999*

⁴ Only 8,061 agencies, representing 68 percent of the United States population, submitted complete arson reports in 1999. Although the *Crime in the United States* report provides a separate analysis of arson data, those offenses are excluded from Index and property crime totals because sufficient data are not available to estimate national and state-level totals for arson offenses.

Figure 2-2

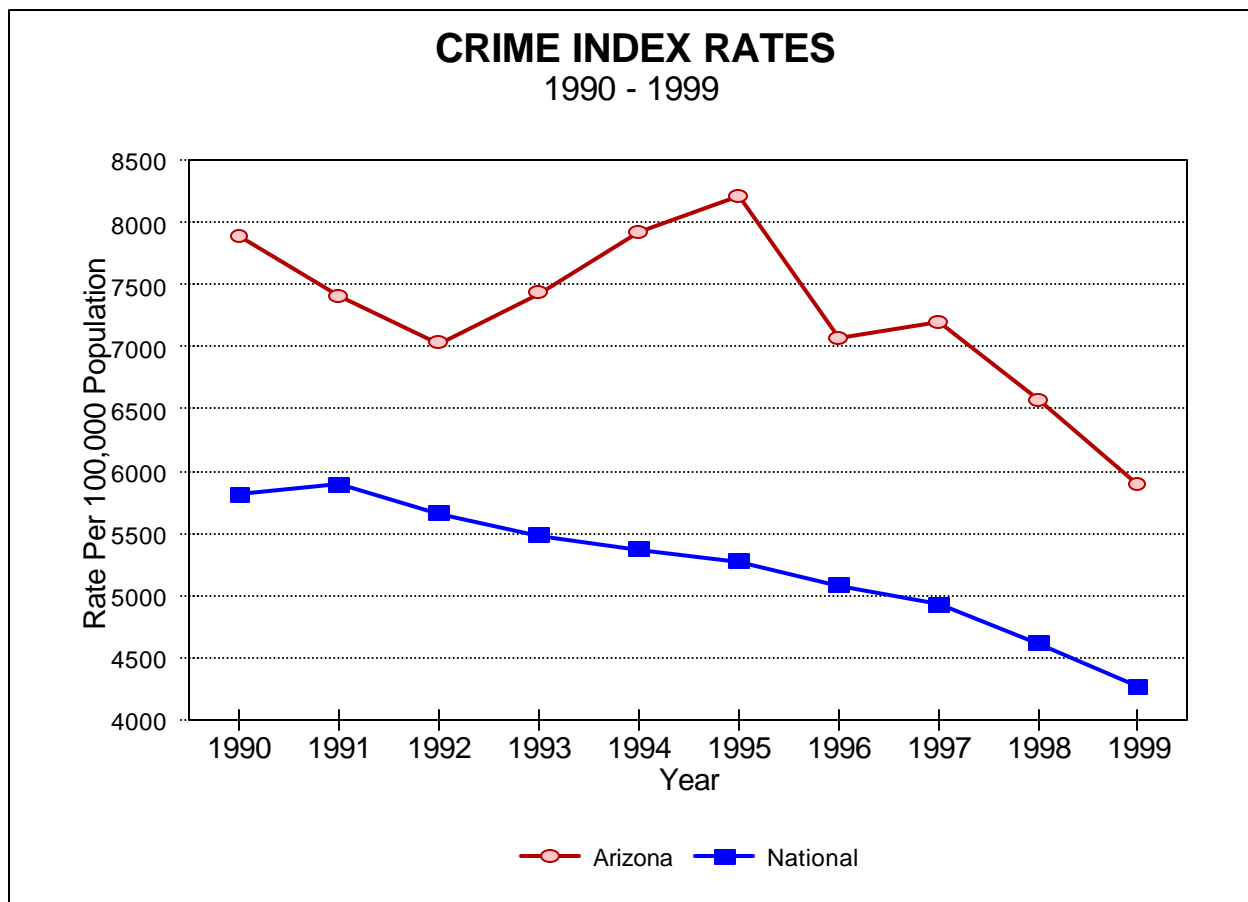


Figure 2-2 shows that the national Crime Index rate steadily declined over the last 10 years while Arizona's Crime Index rate rose in the mid-1990s before falling in the last half of the decade.

Table 2-3 shows that by the end of the decade, the Arizona Crime Index rate fell 25.3 percent which is very close to the national Crime Index rate drop of 26.7 percent during this same period.

Table 2-3: Arizona and National Crime Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Crime Index Rate	7,888.7	7,405.6	7,028.6	7,431.7	7,924.6	8,213.6
National Crime Index Rate	5,820.3	5,897.8	5,660.2	5,484.4	5,373.5	5,275.9

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Arizona Crime Index Rate	7,067.0	7,195.0	6,575.0	5,896.5	-25.3%
National Crime Index Rate	5,086.6	4,930.0	4,619.3	4,266.8	-26.7%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Violent Crime Rates

Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Table 2-4, which ranks the states with the 10 highest violent crime rates in 1999, shows that Arizona ranked sixteenth when compared to other states and the District of Columbia. In 1999, aggravated assault accounted for 65.6 percent of Arizona's reported violent crimes, robberies comprised 27.7 percent, and rapes contributed 5.3 percent. Murders represented the least frequent violent crime, accounting for 1.5 percent. While Arizona experienced a 4.6 percent decrease in the violent crime rate between 1998 and 1999, its 1999 violent crime rate was 5.1 percent higher than the national rate.

Table 2-4: Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)
With Arizona Rank Shown

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	District of Columbia (1)	1,627.7	(1,718.5)	-5.3%
2.	Florida (3)	854.0	(938.7)	-9.0%
3.	South Carolina (4)	847.1	(903.2)	-6.2%
4.	New Mexico (2)	834.5	(961.4)	-13.2%
5.	Maryland (6)	743.4	(796.6)	-6.7%
6.	Delaware (8)	734.0	(762.4)	-3.7%
7.	Louisiana (7)	732.7	(779.5)	-6.0%
8.	Illinois (5)	732.5	(807.7)	-9.3%
9.	Tennessee (9)	694.9	(715.0)	-2.8%
10.	Alaska (11)	631.5	(653.9)	-3.4%
16.	Arizona (17)	551.2	(577.9)	-4.6%
	United States	524.7	(567.5)	-7.5%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1998-1999

Figure 2-3

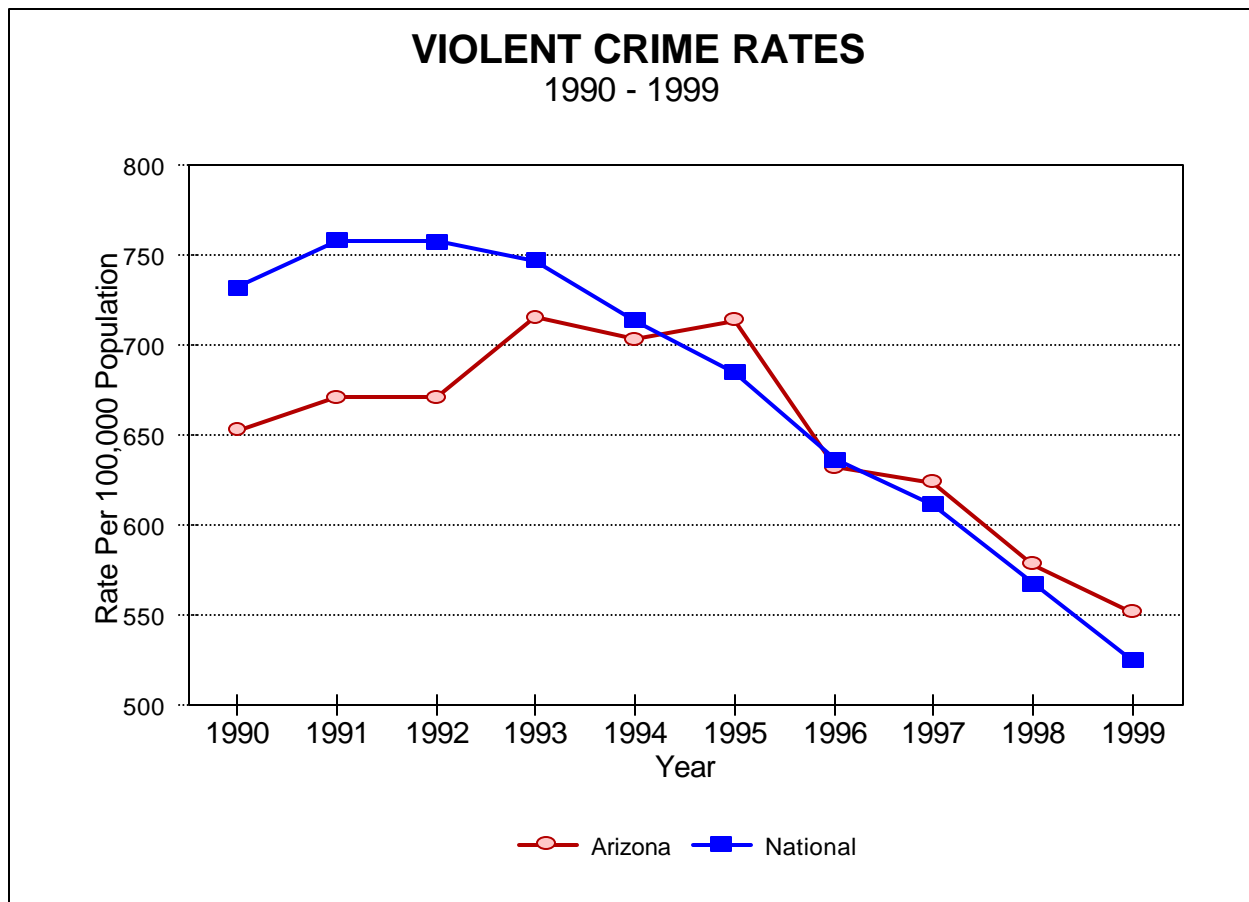


Figure 2-3 shows that while Arizona began the decade with a violent crime rate lower than the national rate, by the end of the decade its rate was slightly higher.

Over the last 10 years, the drop in the State's violent crime rate was about half that of the national violent crime rate decline. See Table 2-5

Table 2-5: Arizona and National Violent Crime Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Violent Crime Rate	652.4	670.7	670.8	715.0	703.1	713.5
National Violent Crime Rate	731.8	758.1	757.5	746.8	713.6	684.6
	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)	
Arizona Violent Crime Rate	631.5	623.7	577.9	551.2	-15.5%	
National Violent Crime Rate	636.5	611.3	567.5	524.7	-28.3%	

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Murder Rates

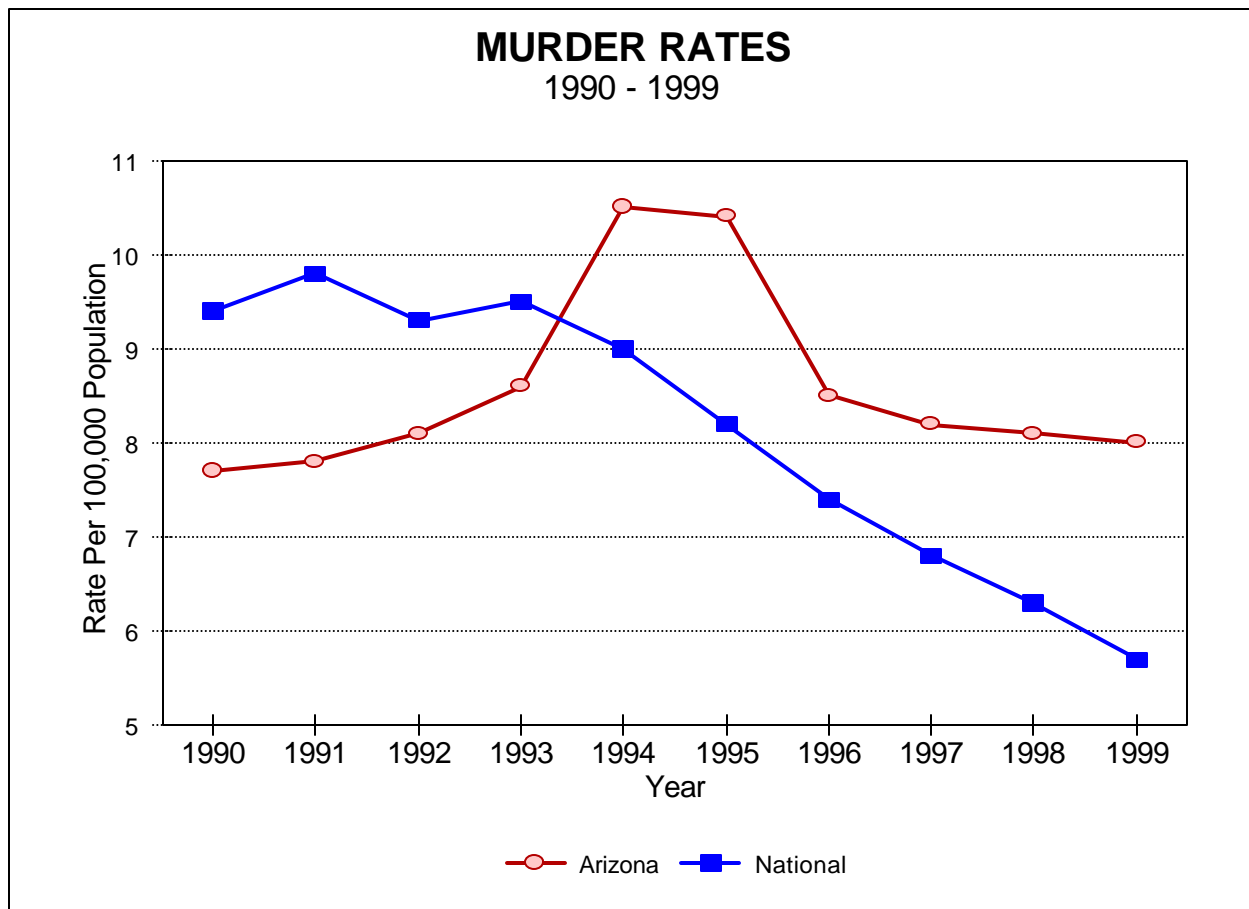
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the UCR Program, is the willful killing of one human being by another. In comparison to other states and the District of Columbia (as shown in Table 2-6), Arizona ranked seventh with a 1999 rate of eight murders per 100,000 population. The murder rate in Arizona remained fairly constant between 1998 and 1999, while the national rate fell 9.3 percent during this time. In 1999, Arizona's murder rate was 40.4 percent higher than the national rate.

Table 2-6: Murder Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	District of Columbia (1)	46.4	(49.7)	-6.6%
2.	Louisiana (2)	10.7	(12.8)	-16.5%
3.	New Mexico (4)	9.8	(10.9)	-10.7%
4.	Nevada (6)	9.1	(9.7)	-6.3%
5.	Maryland (5)	9.0	(10.0)	-10.0%
6.	Alaska (19)	8.6	(6.7)	28.2%
7.	Arizona (tie 9,10, 11, 12)	8.0	(8.1)	-.2%
8.	Alabama (9, 10, 11, 12)	7.9	(8.1)	-2.9%
9. Tie	Illinois (8)	7.7	(8.4)	-7.7%
9. Tie	Mississippi (3)	7.7	(11.4)	-32.8%
	United States	5.7	(6.3)	-9.3%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1998-1999

Figure 2-4



As seen in figure 2-4, Arizona’s murder rate increased significantly in the mid-1990s. However, over the last decade, the increase was only 3.9 percent as shown in Table 2-7. In comparison, the national murder rate fell 39.4 percent between 1990 and 1999.

Table 2-7: Arizona and National Murder Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Murder Rate	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.6	10.5	10.4
National Murder Rate	9.4	9.8	9.3	9.5	9.0	8.2

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Arizona Murder Rate	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	3.9%
National Murder Rate	7.4	6.8	6.3	5.7	-39.4%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Rape Rates

Under UCR guidelines, forcible rape⁵ is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will, including assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force. Arizona has a rape rate lower than the national rate, and in 1999 ranked twenty-ninth when compared to other states and the District of Columbia. See Table 2-8. Between 1998 and 1999, Arizona's rape rate dropped by 6.9 percent, from about 31 rapes per 100,000 population to about 29.

Table 2-8: Rape Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)
with Arizona Rank Shown

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	Alaska (1)	83.5	(68.6)	21.8%
2.	Delaware (2)	70.2	(67.1)	4.6%
3.	New Mexico (3)	54.3	(55.1)	-1.5%
4.	Nevada (4)	52.1	(52.1)	0.0%
5.	Michigan (5)	49.2	(50.4)	-2.4%
6.	District of Columbia (20)	47.8	(36.3)	31.5%
7.	Washington (8)	47.1	(48.2)	-2.2%
8.	Florida (7)	46.3	(49.6)	-6.8%
9.	South Dakota (23)	45.8	(35.0)	31.1%
10.	Tennessee (10)	44.0	(45.8)	-3.8%
29.	Arizona (31)	28.9	(31.1)	-6.9%
	United States	32.7	(34.5)	-5.2%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports 1998-1999

⁵ Under Arizona statutes, crimes of rape are classified as sexual assaults and can include male as well as female victims. However, to ensure nationwide uniformity in crime reporting, UCR guidelines require the use of standardized offense definitions by which law enforcement agencies are to submit data without regard to local statutes. In all instances, the data reported in this document conform to UCR definitions.

Figure 2-5

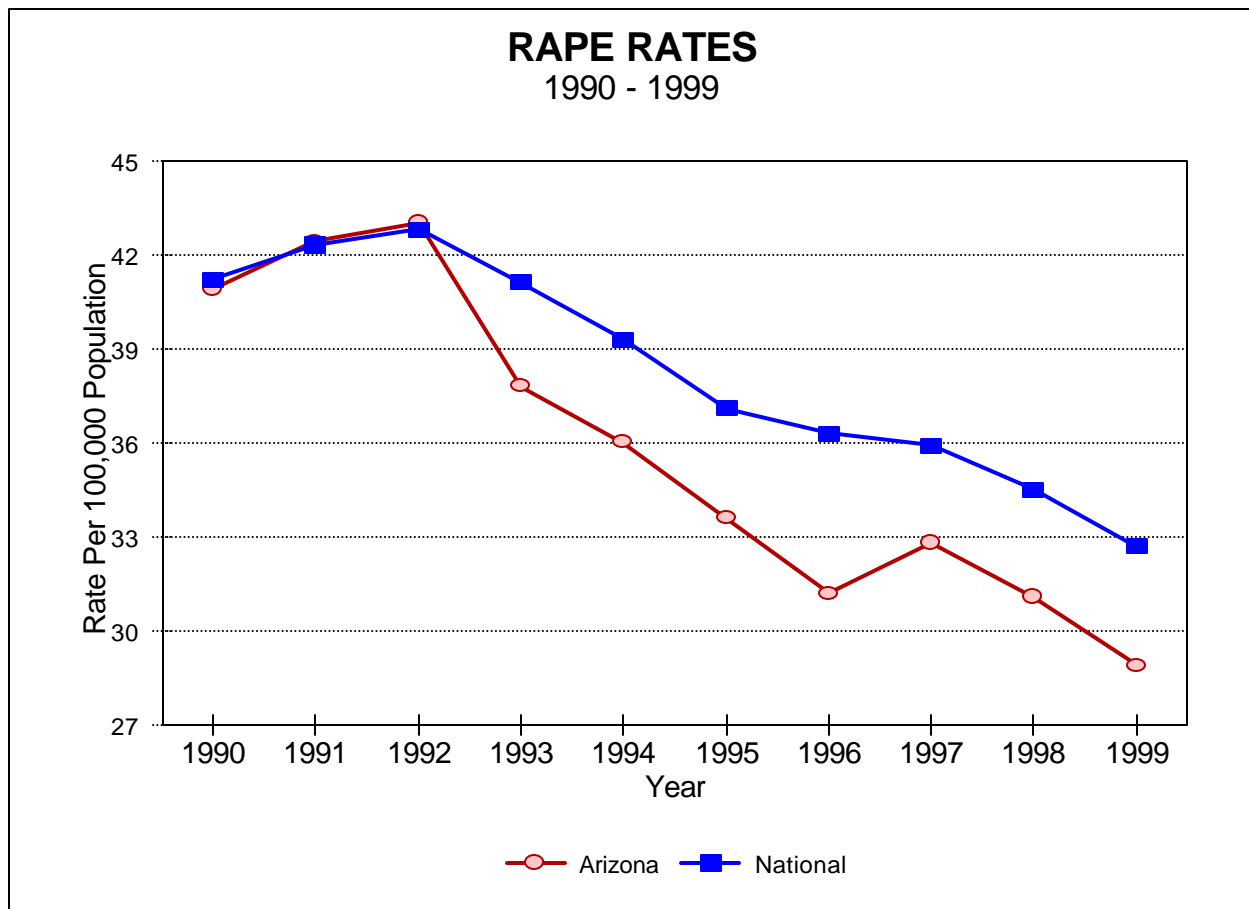


Figure 2-5 shows an Arizona 10-year rape rate trend that declined and in 1999 was 11.6 percent lower than the national rate. When compared to the 1990 rate, the 1999 Arizona rape rate was 29.3 percent lower while the national rate fell 20.6 percent during that period. See Table 2-9.

Table 2-9: Arizona and National Rape Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Rape Rate	40.9	42.4	43.0	37.8	36.0	33.6
National Rape Rate	41.2	42.3	42.8	41.1	39.3	37.1

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Arizona Rape Rate	31.2	32.8	31.1	28.9	-29.3%
National Rape Rate	36.3	35.9	34.5	32.7	-20.6%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports 1990-1999

Robbery Rates

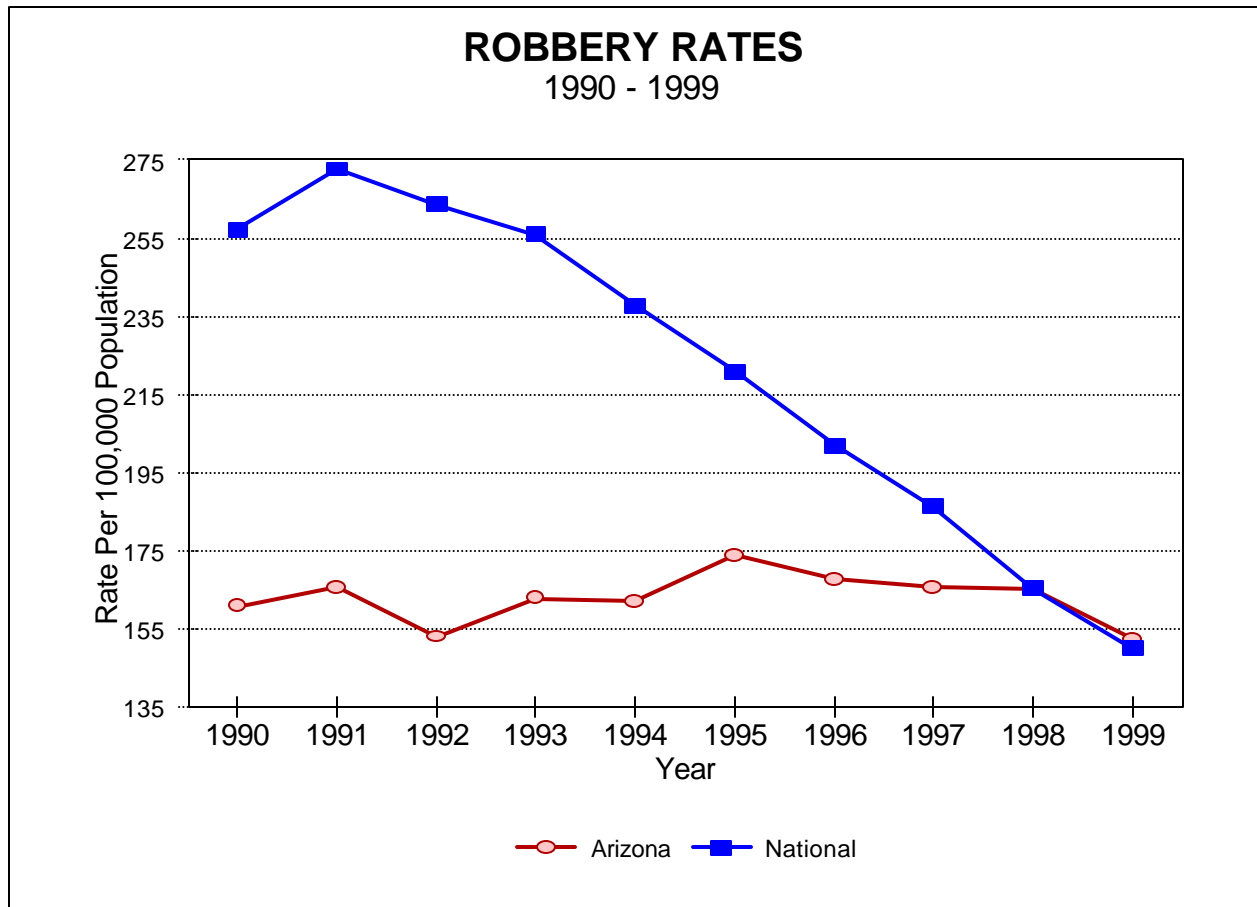
Robbery is defined as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. In terms of 1999 robbery rates, Arizona was ranked fifteenth among other states and District of Columbia with a rate of 153 robberies per 100,000 population. This rate is very close to the national rate of 150 robberies per 100,000 population. From 1998 to 1999, Arizona's robbery rate fell 7.7 percent.

Table 2-10: Robbery Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)
with Arizona Rank Shown

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	District of Columbia (1)	644.3	(689.5)	-6.6%
2.	Maryland (2)	263.7	(298.7)	-11.7%
3.	New York (3)	240.8	(270.3)	-10.9%
4.	Nevada (4)	232.7	(254.9)	-8.7%
5.	Illinois (5)	219.4	(248.5)	-11.7%
6.	Florida (6)	211.6	(242.7)	-12.8%
7.	Delaware (9)	197.9	(194.2)	1.9%
8.	California (7)	181.1	(210.6)	-14.0%
9.	New Jersey (11)	174.9	(186.2)	-6.1%
10.	Louisiana (8)	173.6	(198.0)	-12.3%
15.	Arizona (13)	152.5	(165.2)	-7.7%
	United States	150.2	(165.4)	-9.2%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1998-1999

Figure 2-6



At the beginning of the decade, Arizona's robbery rate was significantly lower than the national robbery rate, as shown in Figure 2-6. However, in the past 10 years, Arizona's robbery rate stayed fairly constant while the national robbery rate declined sharply.

As shown in Table 2-11, the Arizona rate dropped 5.2 percent in the last 10 years while the national rate fell 41.6 percent.

Table 2-11: Arizona and National Robbery Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Robbery Rate	160.9	165.7	153.1	162.9	162.0	173.8
National Robbery Rate	257.0	272.7	263.6	255.9	237.7	220.9

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Arizona Robbery Rate	167.8	165.7	165.2	152.5	-5.2%
National Robbery Rate	201.9	186.3	165.4	150.2	-41.6%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Aggravated Assault Rates

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack or attempted attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. In 1999, Arizona ranked sixteenth when compared to other states and the District of Columbia with an aggravated assault rate just above the national rate. See Table 2-12.

Between 1998 and 1999 Arizona's aggravated assault rate declined 3.2 percent, which was slightly less than the national decline of 7 percent. Of all violent crime offenses reported in Arizona in 1999, aggravated assault comprised the largest proportion accounting for 65.6 percent.

Table 2-12: Assault Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)
with Arizona Rank Shown

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	District of Columbia (1)	889.2	(943.0)	-5.7%
2.	South Carolina (3)	651.4	(694.6)	-6.2%
3.	New Mexico (2)	622.2	(732.0)	-15.0%
4.	Florida (4)	590.5	(639.9)	-7.7%
5.	Louisiana (5)	515.2	(531.9)	-3.1%
6.	Tennessee (10)	487.0	(482.8)	0.9%
7.	Illinois (6)	471.2	(516.9)	-8.8%
8.	Delaware (7)	462.7	(498.3)	-7.1%
9.	Alaska (9)	448.0	(492.0)	-9.0%
10.	Maryland (12)	440.7	(454.5)	-3.0%
16.	Arizona (16)	361.6	(373.6)	-3.2%
	United States	336.1	(361.3)	-7.0%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1998-1999

Figure 2-7

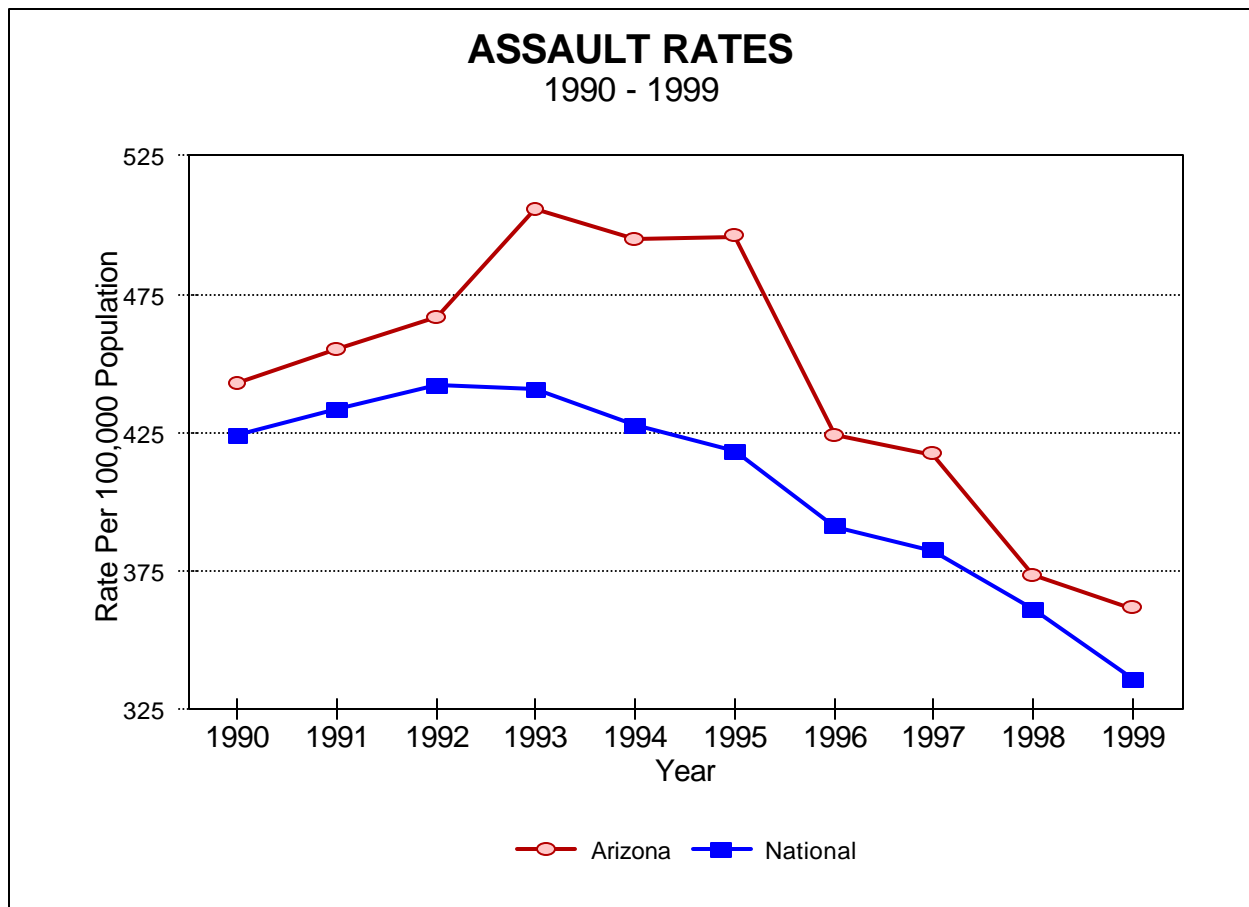


Figure 2-7 compares the Arizona and national assault rates for the years 1990 through 1999. As was common for several other crimes, Arizona’s assault rate experienced a peak in the mid-1990s before decreasing to near-national levels by end of the decade.

A look at the Arizona aggravated assault rate over 10 years (Table 2-13) shows a decrease of 18.3 percent during this time.

Table 2-13: Arizona and National Assault Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Assault Rate	442.8	454.8	466.6	505.7	494.7	495.7
National Assault Rate	424.1	433.3	441.8	440.3	427.6	418.3

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Arizona Assault Rate	424.0	417.1	373.6	361.6	-18.3%
National Assault Rate	390.9	382.3	361.3	336.1	-20.7%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Property Crime Rates

When considering the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft⁶, Arizona ranked third in comparison to other states and the District of Columbia with a property crime rate 42.8 percent higher than the national rate. Although Arizona's 1999 rate was quite high, it was 10.9 percent lower than in 1998 (see Table 2-14). In 1999, larceny-theft offenses accounted for 65.7 percent of Arizona's reported property crimes, burglary offenses made up 19.4 percent of the total and motor vehicle theft contributed 15 percent.

Table 2-14: Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	District of Columbia (1)	6,439.3	(7,117.0)	-9.5%
2.	Florida (3)	5,351.6	(5,947.4)	-10.0%
3.	Arizona (2)	5,345.4	(5,997.0)	-10.9%
4.	New Mexico (4)	5,127.6	(5,757.7)	-10.9%
5.	Louisiana (6)	5,014.2	(5,318.8)	-5.7%
6.	Washington (5)	4,878.3	(5,438.9)	-10.3%
7.	Utah (8)	4,700.9	(5,191.7)	-9.5%
8.	North Carolina (12)	4,633.3	(4,742.8)	-2.3%
9.	Oregon (7)	4,627.1	(5,226.8)	-11.5%
10.	Georgia (10)	4,614.6	(4,890.3)	-5.6%
	United States	3,742.1	(4,051.8)	-7.6%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1998-1999

⁶ The FBI excludes arson offenses when estimating property crime totals due to a lack of sufficient data. Also see footnote 4 on Page 7 of this report.

Figure 2-8

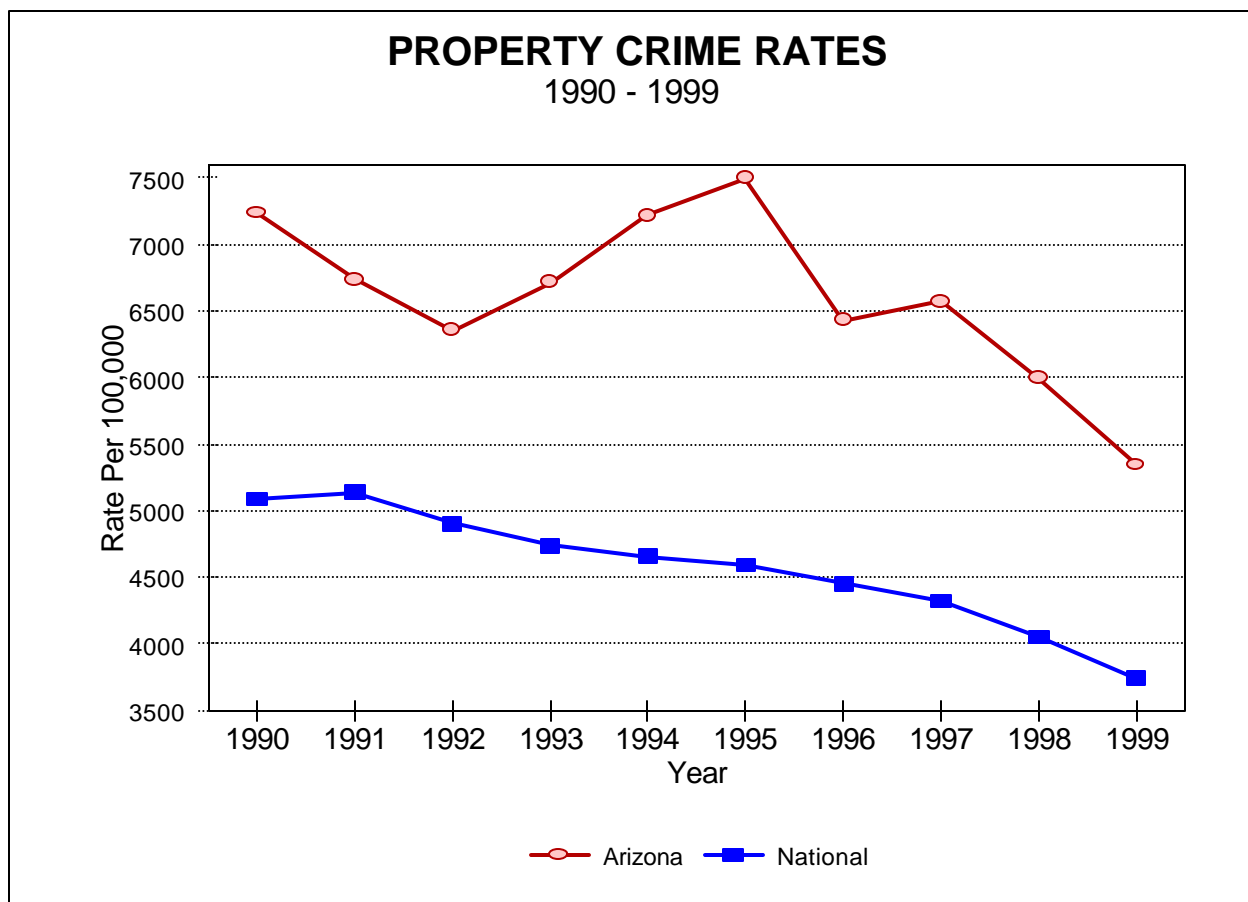


Figure 2-8 shows that over the past 10 years, Arizona’s property crime rate was much higher than the national rate and experienced an upward spike in the mid-1990s that was not matched nationally.

By decade’s end, both national and Arizona property crime rates fell over 26 percent and reached 10-year lows, as can be seen in Table 2-15.

Table 2-15: Arizona and National Property Crime Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Property Crime Rate	7,236.4	6,734.9	6,357.8	6,716.7	7,221.4	7,500.1
National Property Crime Rate	5,088.5	5,139.7	4,902.7	4,737.6	4,660.0	4,591.3

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Arizona Property Crime Rate	6,435.5	6,571.3	5,997.0	5,345.4	-26.1%
National Property Crime Rate	4,450.1	4,318.7	4,051.8	3,742.1	-26.5%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Burglary Rates

The UCR 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.

With 1,034.4 burglary offenses per 100,000 population, Arizona's 1999 rate was significantly higher than the national rate (770 burglary offenses per 100,000 population). Arizona ranked sixth in comparison to other states and the District of Columbia. See Table 2-16. However, the Arizona rate decreased 14.5 percent between 1998 and 1999, resulting in the lowest burglary rate recorded in Arizona in more than three decades.

Table 2-16: Burglary Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	North Carolina (3)	1,286.9	(1,324.6)	-2.8%
2.	New Mexico (1)	1,234.5	(1,394.0)	-11.4%
3.	Florida (2)	1,200.3	(1,361.7)	-11.8%
4.	Louisiana (6)	1,092.7	(1,172.1)	-6.8%
5.	Mississippi (8)	1,051.2	(1,144.5)	-8.2%
6.	Arizona (5)	1,034.4	(1,209.5)	-14.5%
7.	Oklahoma (9)	1,026.6	(1,143.4)	-10.2%
8.	South Carolina (7)	1,019.8	(1,162.7)	-12.3%
9.	District of Columbia (4)	976.3	(1,216.3)	-19.7%
10.	Nevada (10)	973.6	(1,137.6)	-14.4%
	United States	770.0	(863.0)	-10.8%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1998-1999

Figure 2-9

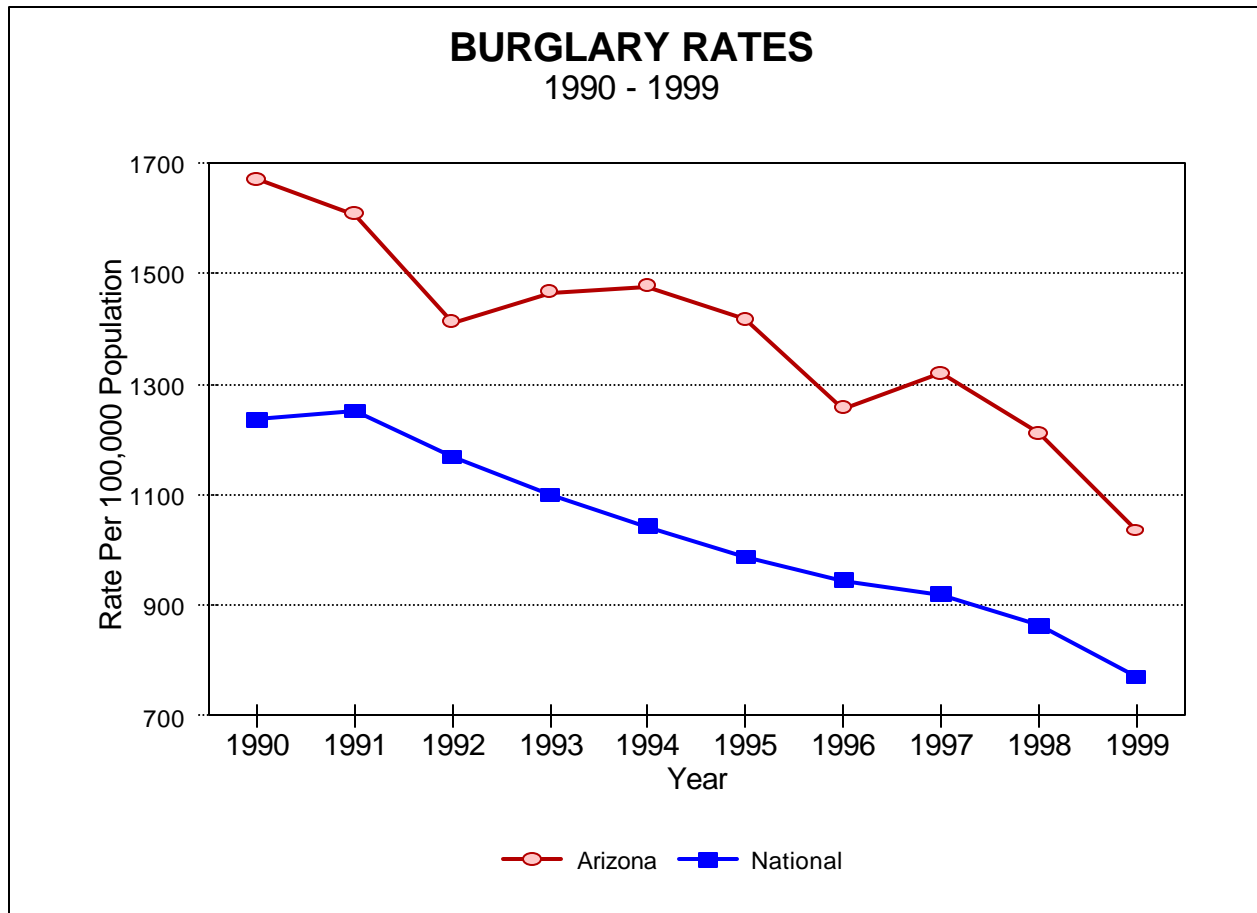


Figure 2-9 shows that both the Arizona and national burglary rates declined between 1990 and 1999 with the Arizona burglary rate invariably higher than the national rate.

In the last 10 years, the burglary rate in Arizona decreased 38.1 percent, consistent with the decrease experienced on a national level. See Table 2-17.

Table 2-17: Arizona and National Burglary Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Burglary Rate	1,669.9	1,607.5	1,411.7	1,465.5	1,476.2	1,416.8
National Burglary Rate	1,235.9	1,252.0	1,168.2	1,099.2	1,042.0	987.1
	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)	
Arizona Burglary Rate	1,256.3	1,318.9	1,209.5	1,034.4	-38.1%	
National Burglary Rate	944.8	919.4	863.0	770.0	-37.7%	

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Larceny-Theft Rates

Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. Larceny-theft does not include motor vehicle theft, which is a Crime Index offense of its own.

Arizona historically has a higher larceny-theft rate than the nation. In 1999, Arizona ranked fourth among all other states and the District of Columbia with a larceny-theft rate of 3,510.5 per 100,000 population. As shown in Table 2-18, the national rate was 2,551.4. Between 1998 and 1999, Arizona's larceny-theft rate declined slightly more (-10.5 percent) than the national rate (-6.5 percent).

Table 2-18: Larceny-Theft Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	District of Columbia (1)	4,181.3	(4,657.7)	-10.2%
2.	Utah (2)	3,669.3	(4,012.1)	-8.5%
3.	Florida (4)	3,534.5	(3,886.8)	-9.1%
4.	Arizona (3)	3,510.5	(3,922.4)	-10.5%
5.	New Mexico (7)	3,426.0	(3,743.9)	-8.5%
6.	Louisiana (9)	3,425.2	(3,605.1)	-5.0%
7.	Hawaii (8)	3,414.2	(3,681.0)	-7.2%
8.	Oregon (5)	3,409.3	(3,773.3)	-9.6%
9.	Washington (6)	3,341.5	(3,757.7)	-11.1%
10.	Montana (10)	3,220.2	(3,402.3)	-5.4%
	United States	2,551.4	(2,729.0)	-6.5%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1998-1999

Figure 2-10

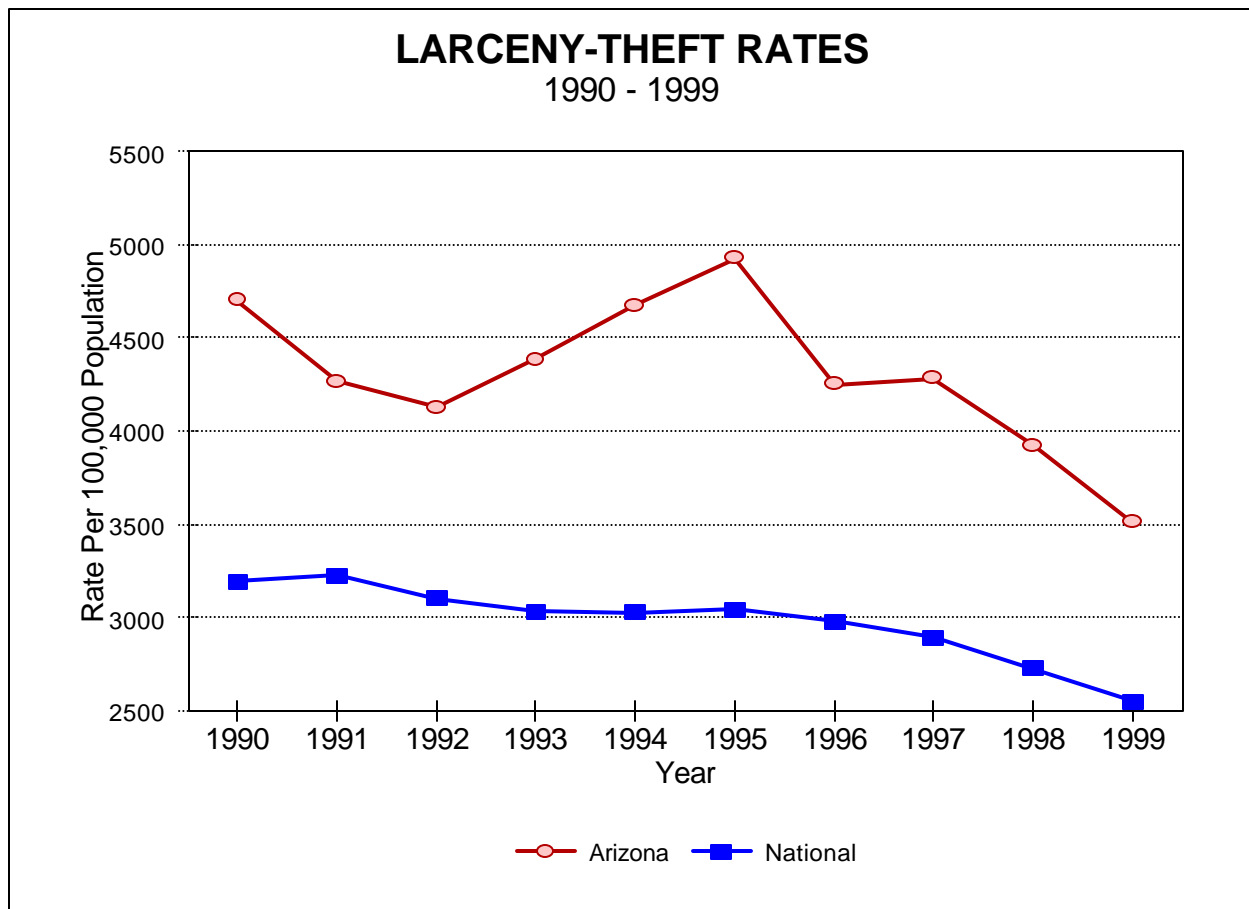


Figure 2-10 shows that both Arizona and national larceny-theft rates recorded an overall decline between 1990 and 1999. However, the Arizona larceny-theft rate rose in the mid-1990s before falling in the last half of the decade. In the end, Arizona's rate remained 37.6 percent higher than the national rate.

Looking at the last 10 years, as shown in Table 2-19, Arizona realized a slightly greater larceny-theft rate decrease than reported nationally.

Table 2-19: Arizona and National Larceny-Theft Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Larceny-Theft Rate	4,703.0	4,266.3	4,124.6	4,387.4	4,678.5	4,925.6
National Larceny-Theft Rate	3,194.8	3,228.8	3,103.0	3,032.4	3,026.7	3,043.8

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Arizona Larceny-Theft Rate	4,252.5	4,282.0	3,922.4	3,510.5	-25.4%
National Larceny-Theft Rate	2,979.7	2,893.4	2,729.0	2,551.4	-20.1%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Motor Vehicle Theft Rates

Motor vehicle theft is described as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle and includes stealing automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motorscooters, snowmobiles and other like vehicles.

In 1999, Arizona had a motor vehicle theft rate second only to the District of Columbia. However, at 1,281.6 offenses per 100,000 population, the District of Columbia's 1999 motor vehicle theft rate was 60.1 percent higher than Arizona's rate of 800.5. In addition, Arizona's rate declined 7.5 percent between 1998 and 1999 while the District of Columbia experienced a 3.1 percent increase.

Table 2-20: Motor Vehicle Theft Rate per 100,000 Population, 1999
Top 10 Rankings of States and District of Columbia
Compared with 1998 (in parentheses)

Rank	State (1998 Rank)	1999 Rate	1998 Rate	Percent Change (1998-1999)
1.	District of Columbia (1)	1,281.7	(1,243.0)	3.1%
2.	Arizona (2)	800.5	(865.1)	-7.5%
3.	Nevada (3)	723.8	(788.0)	-8.1%
4.	Florida (4)	616.7	(698.9)	-11.8%
5.	Washington (6)	587.3	(618.7)	-5.1%
6.	Michigan (8)	575.8	(594.3)	-3.1%
7.	Georgia (9)	515.2	(556.6)	-7.5%
8.	California (7)	508.3	(598.5)	-15.1%
9.	Louisiana (11)	496.2	(541.6)	-8.4%
10.	Maryland (10)	492.0	(549.4)	-10.4%
	United States	420.7	(459.8)	-8.5%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1998-1999

Figure 2-11

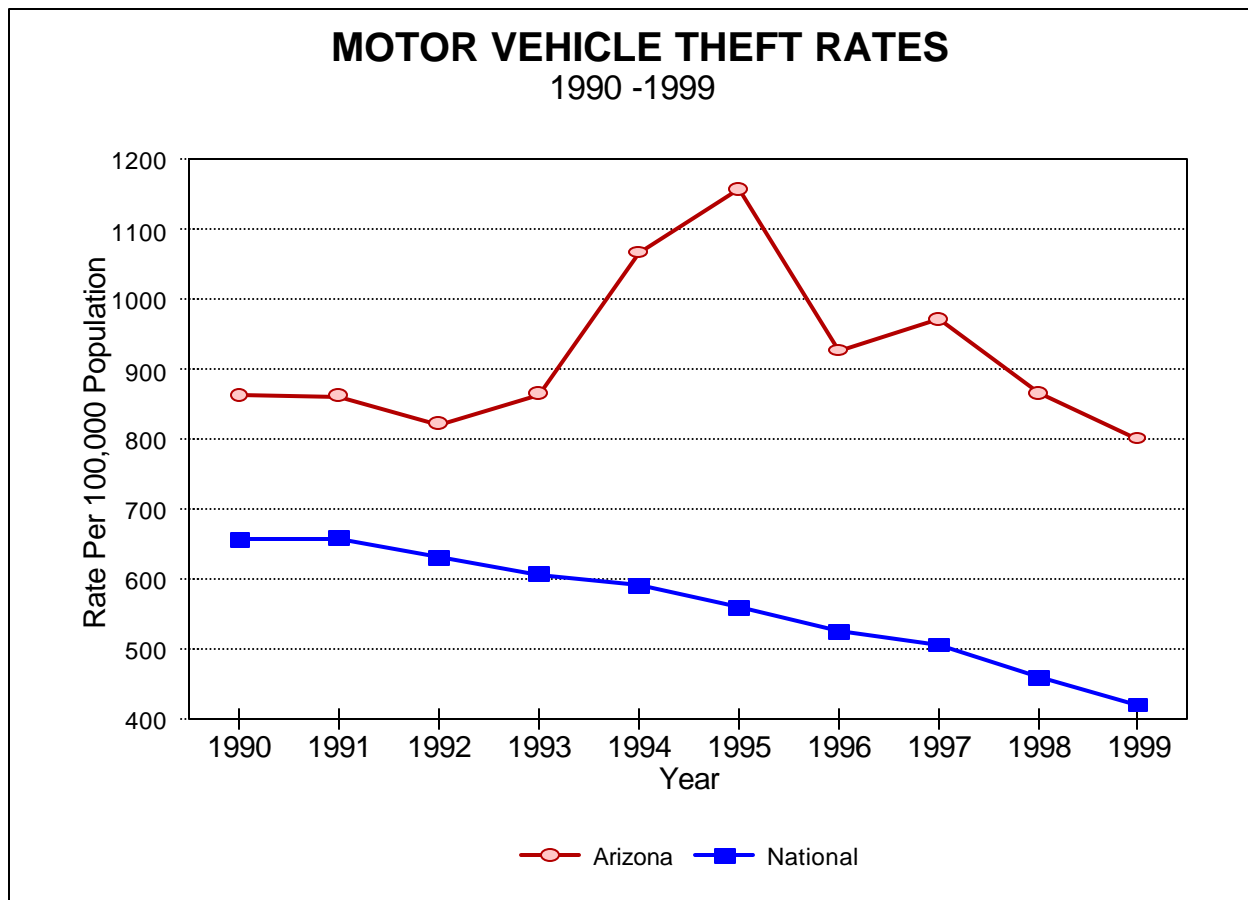


Figure 2-11 shows both Arizona and national motor vehicle theft rates were lower in 1999 than in 1990. Once again, Arizona saw a mid-1990s upward spike before rates began dropping. At the end of the decade, Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate was almost double the national rate.

In the last 10 years, the national motor vehicle theft rate fell 36 percent, as shown in Table 2-21. However, in Arizona, the drop was a much smaller 7.3 percent.

Table 2-21: Arizona and National Motor Vehicle Theft Rates, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Arizona Motor Vehicle Theft Rate	863.5	861.1	821.5	863.8	1,066.7	1,157.7
National Motor Vehicle Theft Rate	657.8	659.0	631.5	606.1	591.3	560.4

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Arizona Motor Vehicle Theft Rate	926.7	970.4	865.1	800.5	-7.3%
National Motor Vehicle Theft Rate	525.6	506.0	459.8	420.7	-36.0%

Source: *Crime in the United States* reports, 1990-1999

Section Three: A Closer Look at Arizona Crime

This section views Arizona crime more closely by analyzing UCR data at the county level and presenting a statewide 10-year history of adult and juvenile arrests. The data source is a series of *Crime in Arizona* reports published by DPS covering 1990 through 1999. The annual *Crime in Arizona* publications contain data reported to DPS by participating local police agencies, county sheriffs, college and university campus police, and state police agencies.

County data are examined by number of offenses reported, crime rates and the number of offenses projected through calendar year 2004. Statewide arrest data are examined by age groups and arrest offenses. The offense and arrest numbers reported for the years 1990 through 1999 reflect *unadjusted* figures provided to the DPS. The term *unadjusted* is used because estimates have not been made to account for unreported UCR data.

- **Offenses:** In 1999, two county sheriff's offices had difficulty providing required data: one provided six-months of data from May through December; the other was unable to provide required reports due to computer issues that have since been corrected. In addition, some rural counties have an inconsistent history of UCR reporting spanning the last 10 years. Therefore, the number of offenses reported and crime rates for some rural counties, aggregated totals for all rural counties and statewide totals are lower over the 10-year period than what would have been recorded with a 100 percent reporting.
- **Crime Rates:** Crime rates reflect the number of reported offenses in relation to population. A rate is useful in interpreting crime statistics because it takes population into account and allows for comparisons between large and small jurisdictions. For example, knowing that there were 56 reported violent crimes in County A and 250 in County B is useful because it tells you that more violent crimes took place in County B. However, given this information alone, it is difficult to conclude in which county citizens may be at a greater risk of violent crime. A better picture is gained when it is expressed as rate of crime per 100,000 population⁷. For example, if the violent crime rate is 191.6 in County A and 318.5 in County B, it may be concluded that for every 100,000 population in County A, 192 violent crimes might occur and, in County B, 319 violent crimes might occur. Therefore, County B may be expected to have a higher incidence of violent crime.
- **Projections:** Based on the number of offenses reported in the years 1990-1999, projections of the number of offenses which might occur in the years 2000 through 2004 were computed. Projections use a "linear regression model," a statistical method that takes into account only the number of past offenses as an indicator of possible future crime. In other words, the projection figures do not take into account any estimated changes in the economy, the changing population of Arizona or any other factors that could affect future crime.
- **Arrests:** In addition to its primary collection of Crime Index offense information, the UCR program solicits monthly data on persons arrested for all crimes except traffic violations. Arrest data are grouped as Part I or Part II offenses. The eight Crime Index offenses are classified as Part I crimes. Part II offenses include all crimes not classified as Part I. A complete listing and standardized definitions of Part II offenses are provided in *Crime in the*

⁷ Rates are computed using the following formula: $[100,000 / (\text{population estimate})] * \text{number of offenses}$.

United States and the *Crime in Arizona* reports. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

- **Population:** Crime rates were computed using estimated population figures obtained from the Arizona Department of Economic Security, as shown in Table 3-1⁸.

Table 3-1: Population Estimates by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	61,600	61,900	62,950	63,050	63,275	63,750
Cochise County	98,100	99,575	101,175	103,325	108,225	112,000
Coconino County	96,900	99,150	101,350	104,700	107,500	110,750
Gila County	40,300	41,050	41,700	42,400	43,350	44,525
Graham County	26,700	27,500	27,700	29,400	30,625	30,050
Greenlee County	8,000	8,025	8,350	8,375	8,425	8,525
La Paz County	13,900	14,550	14,825	15,550	16,075	16,700
Mohave County	95,400	102,375	105,725	114,000	120,325	125,150
Navajo County	77,700	78,705	80,480	80,675	81,750	82,875
Pinal County	116,800	119,650	112,600	127,225	132,225	139,000
Santa Cruz County	29,900	30,400	31,050	31,525	32,400	34,275
Yavapai County	108,500	111,100	114,110	118,400	123,500	130,300
Yuma County	108,100	110,225	112,825	116,450	119,650	121,975
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	881,900	904,205	924,840	995,075	987,325	1,019,875
Maricopa County	2,130,400	2,179,975	2,233,700	2,291,200	2,355,900	2,528,700
Pima County	668,500	682,890	700,265	712,600	728,425	758,575
Arizona Total	3,680,800	3,767,000	3,858,850	3,958,875	4,071,650	4,307,150

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	64,475	65,550	66,350	66,950	8.7%
Cochise County	114,925	119,650	123,750	124,575	27.0%
Coconino County	113,475	117,475	121,625	122,825	26.8%
Gila County	45,300	47,450	49,175	50,150	24.4%
Graham County	31,150	32,575	34,700	35,750	33.9%
Greenlee County	8,650	8,875	9,125	9,225	15.3%
La Paz County	18,200	17,625	19,000	19,250	38.5%
Mohave County	127,700	133,550	138,625	142,925	49.8%
Navajo County	84,300	89,225	92,500	93,400	20.2%
Pinal County	144,150	150,375	157,675	165,400	41.6%
Santa Cruz County	35,050	36,350	37,800	39,100	30.8%
Yavapai County	134,600	142,075	148,500	155,900	43.7%
Yuma County	124,950	129,275	135,200	139,650	29.2%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	1,046,925	1,090,050	1,134,025	1,165,100	32.1%
Maricopa County	2,634,625	2,720,575	2,806,100	2,913,475	36.8%
Pima County	780,750	789,650	823,900	845,775	26.5%
Arizona Total	4,462,300	4,600,275	4,764,025	4,924,350	33.8%

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit
(County estimates may not sum to state total due to rounding)

⁸ Population data may vary from those published in previous years due to revised estimates.

Crime Index Offenses and Rates by County 1990-1999

Number of Crime Index Offenses: Table 3-2 provides Crime Index offenses by county and describes the overall 10-year trend. Statewide, reported offenses fell slightly (-3.3 percent). However, numbers did not fall in all counties. Seven counties saw increases that ranged from 3.3 percent (Coconino County) to 81.7 percent (Yavapai County). The remaining eight counties saw declines in reported offenses ranging from -1.7 percent (Maricopa County) to -36.6 percent (Santa Cruz County).

Table 3-2: Crime Index Offenses by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	462	450	504	613	796	757
Cochise County	4,556	4,806	4,141	4,416	3,653	4,621
Coconino County	5,951	5,631	5,715	6,321	7,109	7,559
Gila County	1,421	1,567	1,602	1,612	1,867	2,134
Graham County	582	652	665	711	740	875
Greenlee County	104	91	71	88	93	77
La Paz County	641	272	618	863	683	646
Mohave County	6,890	6,711	6,597	7,063	8,397	9,018
Navajo County	2,699	3,144	2,701	2,864	2,939	3,281
Pinal County	6,024	6,327	7,778	7,284	8,142	8,750
Santa Cruz County	1,548	1,601	1,944	2,322	1,917	1,628
Yavapai County	3,730	3,987	3,986	5,049	6,948	7,734
Yuma County	5,119	5,298	745	1,044	1,670	2,098
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	39,727	40,537	37,067	40,250	44,954	49,178
Maricopa County	185,254	178,538	168,078	179,349	197,517	216,977
Pima County	63,240	57,346	59,062	65,113	72,460	73,823
Arizona Totals	288,221	276,421	264,207	284,712	314,931	339,978

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	644	624	491	610	32.0%
Cochise County	3,886	5,257	5,035	4,311	-5.4%
Coconino County	7,386	7,471	6,676	6,149	3.3%
Gila County	2,126	2,086	1,958	1,078	-24.1%
Graham County	789	810	864	807	38.7%
Greenlee County	66	59	63	86	-17.3%
La Paz County	394	942	874	736	14.8%
Mohave County	8,082	7,606	7,160	6,044	-12.3%
Navajo County	3,169	3,179	2,952	2,928	8.5%
Pinal County	8,752	6,429	5,696	6,724	11.6%
Santa Cruz County	1,522	1,590	1,372	982	-36.6%
Yavapai County	6,617	7,097	6,934	6,779	81.7%
Yuma County	4,883	3,005	1,929	3,049	-40.4%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	48,316	46,155	42,004	40,283	1.4%
Maricopa County	199,929	205,246	198,035	182,036	-1.7%
Pima County	62,512	65,089	60,871	56,485	-10.7%
Arizona Totals	310,757	316,490	300,910	278,804	-3.3%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Crime Index Rates: Table 3-2 provided the raw number of reported Crime Index offenses in each county. Table 3-3 interprets the data by taking the effects of population growth into account to produce a crime rate for each county. Of the seven counties with increases in offense numbers, only three experienced increased crime rates. For example, Yavapai County saw an 81.7 percent increase in reported offenses but only a 26.5 percent rise in the crime rate. Overall, the State's crime rate fell 27.7 percent, ending the decade at 5,661.7 crimes per 100,000 population. The two counties with the highest populations (Maricopa and Pima) also recorded the highest Crime Index rates in the State.

Table 3-3: Crime Rates by County, 1990-1999

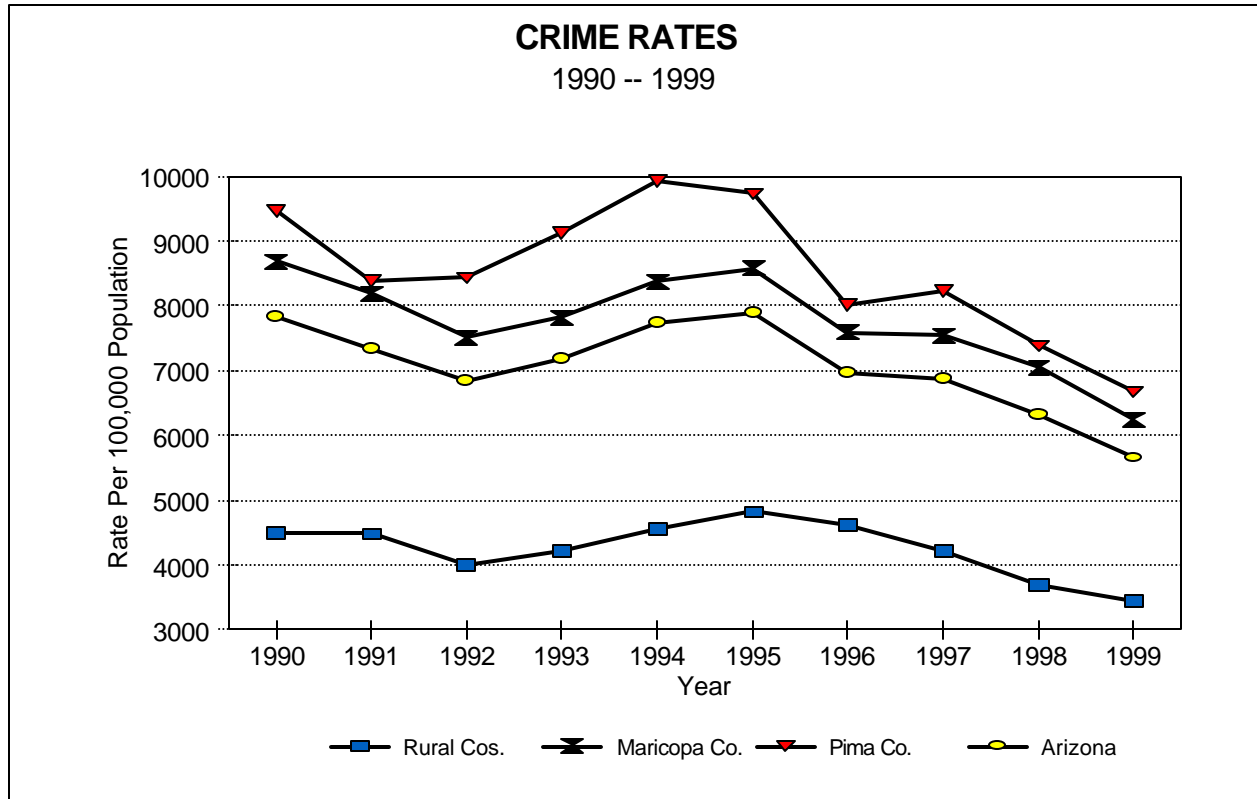
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	750.0	727.0	800.6	972.2	1,258.0	1,187.5
Cochise County	4,644.2	4,826.5	4,092.9	4,273.9	3,375.4	4,125.9
Coconino County	6,141.4	5,679.3	5,638.9	6,037.2	6,613.0	6,825.3
Gila County	3,526.1	3,817.3	3,841.7	3,801.9	4,306.8	4,792.8
Graham County	2,179.8	2,370.9	2,400.7	2,418.4	2,416.3	2,911.8
Greenlee County	1,300.0	1,134.0	850.3	1,050.7	1,103.9	903.2
La Paz County	4,611.5	1,869.4	4,168.6	5,549.8	4,248.8	3,868.3
Mohave County	7,222.2	6,555.3	6,239.8	6,195.6	6,978.6	7,205.8
Navajo County	3,473.6	3,994.7	3,356.1	3,550.0	3,595.1	3,959.0
Pinal County	5,157.5	5,287.9	6,344.2	5,725.3	6,157.7	6,295.0
Santa Cruz County	5,177.3	5,266.4	6,260.9	7,365.6	5,916.7	4,749.8
Yavapai County	3,437.8	3,588.7	3,493.1	4,264.4	5,625.9	5,935.5
Yuma County	4,735.4	4,806.5	660.3	896.5	1,395.7	1,720.0
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	4,504.7	4,483.2	4,007.9	4,214.3	4,553.1	4,822.0
Maricopa County	8,695.7	8,189.9	7,524.6	7,827.7	8,383.9	8,580.6
Pima County	9,460.0	8,397.5	8,434.2	9,137.4	9,947.5	9,731.8
Arizona Totals	7,830.4	7,338.0	6,846.8	7,191.7	7,734.7	7,893.3

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	998.8	951.9	740.0	911.1	21.5%
Cochise County	3,381.3	4,393.6	4,068.7	3,460.6	-25.5%
Coconino County	6,508.9	6,359.7	5,489.0	5,006.3	-18.5%
Gila County	4,693.2	4,396.2	3,981.7	2,149.6	-39.0%
Graham County	2,532.9	2,486.6	2,489.9	2,257.3	3.6%
Greenlee County	763.0	664.8	690.4	932.2	-28.3%
La Paz County	2,164.8	5,344.7	4,600.0	3,823.4	-17.1%
Mohave County	6,328.9	5,695.2	5,165.0	4,228.8	-41.4%
Navajo County	3,759.2	3,562.9	3,191.4	3,134.9	-9.8%
Pinal County	6,071.5	4,275.3	3,612.5	4,065.3	-21.2%
Santa Cruz County	4,342.4	4,374.1	3,629.6	2,511.5	-51.5%
Yavapai County	4,916.0	4,995.2	4,669.4	4,348.3	26.5%
Yuma County	3,908.0	2,324.5	1,426.8	2,183.3	-53.9%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	4,615.0	4,234.2	3,704.0	3,457.5	-23.2%
Maricopa County	7,588.5	7,544.2	7,057.3	6,248.1	-28.1%
Pima County	8,006.7	8,242.8	7,388.2	6,678.5	-29.4%
Arizona Totals	6,964.1	6,879.8	6,316.3	5,661.7	-27.7%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Figure 3-1 diagrams 10-year Crime Index rates for Pima and Maricopa counties, aggregated rural counties, and the State. It shows crime rates generally declining after 1995.

Figure 3-1



Crime Index Projections: Based on prior 10-year historical data, it is projected that rural counties may see reported Crime Index offenses increase 4.7 percent over the next five years. Maricopa County may see a similar increase. Five-year projections for Pima County show little change while, statewide the numbers could increase 3.5 percent. See Table 3-4.

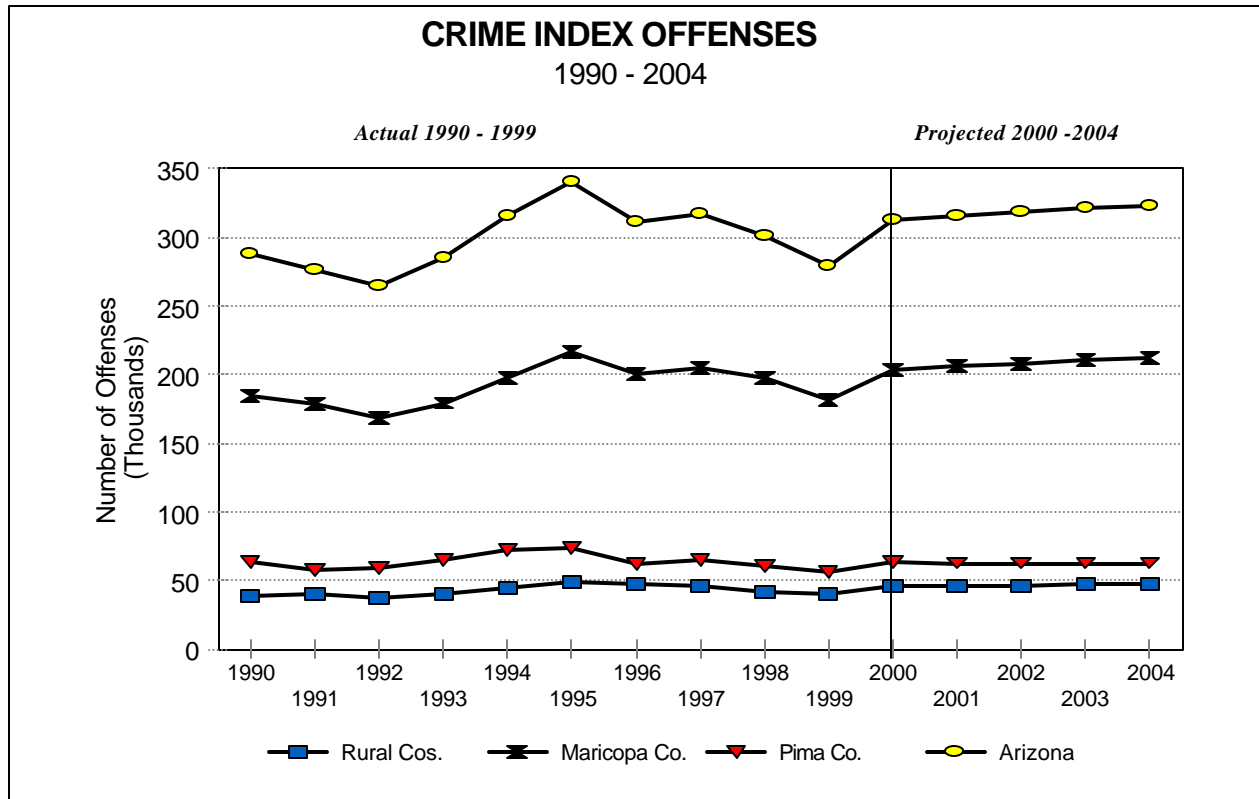
Table 3-4: Crime Index Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	45,818	46,358	46,899	47,439	47,979	4.7%
Maricopa County	203,581	205,851	208,121	210,391	212,661	4.5%
Pima County	63,186	63,111	63,035	62,960	62,885	-0.5%
Arizona	312,585	315,320	318,055	320,790	323,525	3.5%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Figure 3-2 shows the actual number of offenses reported for the years 1990 through 1999 and the projected offenses for the years 2000 through 2004.

Figure 3-2



Violent Crime

Number of Violent Crime Offenses: Table 3-5 shows the number of 1990 to 1999 violent crimes reported to law enforcement agencies in Arizona. The crime numbers in each county are fairly proportionate to that county's population.

Table 3-5: Violent Crime Offenses by County, 1990-1999
(Includes murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	44	80	60	88	57	64
Cochise County	222	221	176	230	269	231
Coconino County	381	371	354	396	440	490
Gila County	160	137	146	149	161	239
Graham County	53	98	114	116	125	131
Greenlee County	12	6	4	4	1	3
La Paz County	76	24	78	122	163	147
Mohave County	563	414	390	515	614	581
Navajo County	201	307	280	319	307	330
Pinal County	684	669	1,011	743	798	820
Santa Cruz County	107	135	193	224	268	170
Yavapai County	365	438	557	513	576	708
Yuma County	470	538	35	56	114	117
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	3,338	3,438	3,398	3,475	3,893	4,031
Maricopa County	15,686	16,761	16,753	18,554	18,197	18,720
Pima County	4,604	4,699	5,246	5,304	5,921	6,603
Arizona Totals	23,628	24,898	25,397	27,333	28,011	29,354

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	67	38	37	66	50.0%
Cochise County	248	402	331	431	94.1%
Coconino County	448	493	464	429	12.6%
Gila County	209	231	198	113	-29.4%
Graham County	56	60	67	50	-5.7%
Greenlee County	5	1	5	5	-58.3%
La Paz County	46	56	60	60	-21.1%
Mohave County	536	450	519	470	-16.5%
Navajo County	315	330	274	290	44.3%
Pinal County	850	635	564	864	26.3%
Santa Cruz County	223	335	111	95	-11.2%
Yavapai County	586	679	736	698	91.2%
Yuma County	462	232	105	370	-21.3%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	4,051	3,942	3,471	3,941	18.1%
Maricopa County	17,170	17,059	16,846	16,579	5.7%
Pima County	6,405	6,428	5,964	5,315	15.4%
Arizona Totals	27,626	27,429	26,281	25,835	9.3%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Violent Crime Rates: Violent crime rates for 1999 are highest in the urban counties of Pima and Maricopa. Pinal County, which borders both of those counties, had the third highest violent crime rate in the State. Over the last 10 years, all but three counties (Apache, Cochise and Navajo) saw declines in violent crime rates. See Table 3-6.

Table 3-6: Violent Crime Rates by County, 1990-1999

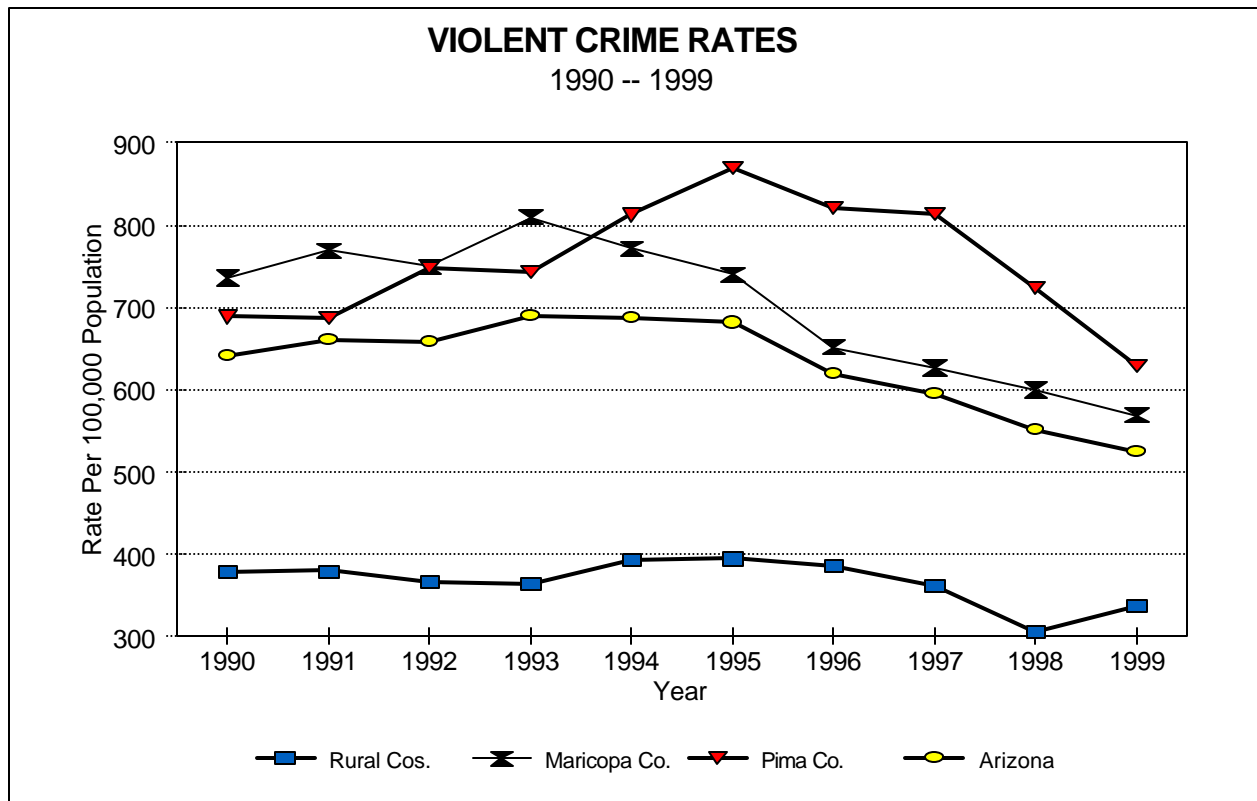
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	71.4	129.2	95.3	139.6	90.1	100.4
Cochise County	226.3	221.9	174.0	222.6	248.6	206.3
Coconino County	393.2	374.2	349.3	378.2	409.3	442.4
Gila County	397.0	333.7	350.1	351.4	371.4	536.8
Graham County	198.5	356.4	411.6	394.6	408.2	435.9
Greenlee County	150.0	74.8	47.9	47.8	11.9	35.2
La Paz County	546.8	164.9	526.1	784.6	1,014.0	880.2
Mohave County	590.1	404.4	368.9	451.8	510.3	464.2
Navajo County	258.7	390.1	347.9	395.4	375.5	398.2
Pinal County	585.6	559.1	824.6	584.0	603.5	589.9
Santa Cruz County	357.9	444.1	621.6	710.5	827.2	496.0
Yavapai County	336.4	394.2	488.1	433.3	466.4	543.4
Yuma County	434.8	488.1	31.0	48.1	95.3	95.9
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	378.5	380.2	367.4	363.8	394.3	395.2
Maricopa County	736.3	768.9	750.0	809.8	772.4	740.3
Pima County	688.7	688.1	749.1	744.3	812.8	870.4
Arizona Totals	641.9	661.0	658.1	690.4	688.0	681.5

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	103.9	58.0	55.8	98.6	38.0%
Cochise County	215.8	336.0	267.5	346.0	52.9%
Coconino County	394.8	419.7	381.5	349.3	-11.2%
Gila County	461.4	486.8	402.6	225.3	-43.2%
Graham County	179.8	184.2	193.1	139.9	-29.5%
Greenlee County	57.8	11.3	54.8	54.2	-63.9%
La Paz County	252.7	317.7	315.8	311.7	-43.0%
Mohave County	419.7	337.0	374.4	328.8	-44.3%
Navajo County	373.7	369.9	296.2	310.5	20.0%
Pinal County	589.7	422.3	357.7	522.4	-10.8%
Santa Cruz County	636.2	921.6	293.7	243.0	-32.1%
Yavapai County	435.4	477.9	495.6	447.7	33.1%
Yuma County	369.7	179.5	77.7	264.9	-39.1%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	386.9	361.6	306.1	338.3	-10.6%
Maricopa County	651.7	627.0	600.3	569.0	-22.7%
Pima County	820.4	814.0	723.9	628.4	-8.8%
Arizona Totals	619.1	596.2	551.7	524.6	-18.3%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

As seen in Figure 3-3, Arizona's overall violent crime rate and that of Maricopa County started falling in 1994. However, Pima County rates didn't begin a downward trend until 1996 while aggregated rural counties actually experienced an increase in 1999.

Figure 3-3



Violent Crime Projections: Based upon the number of offenses reported for violent crime in the years 1990 through 1999, projected offense figures for the next five years are shown in Table 3-7. Overall, it is expected that the number of violent crime offenses will increase by 3.6 percent statewide with even higher increases anticipated in Pima County and aggregated rural counties. Maricopa County projections show a less than 1 percent rise in offenses.

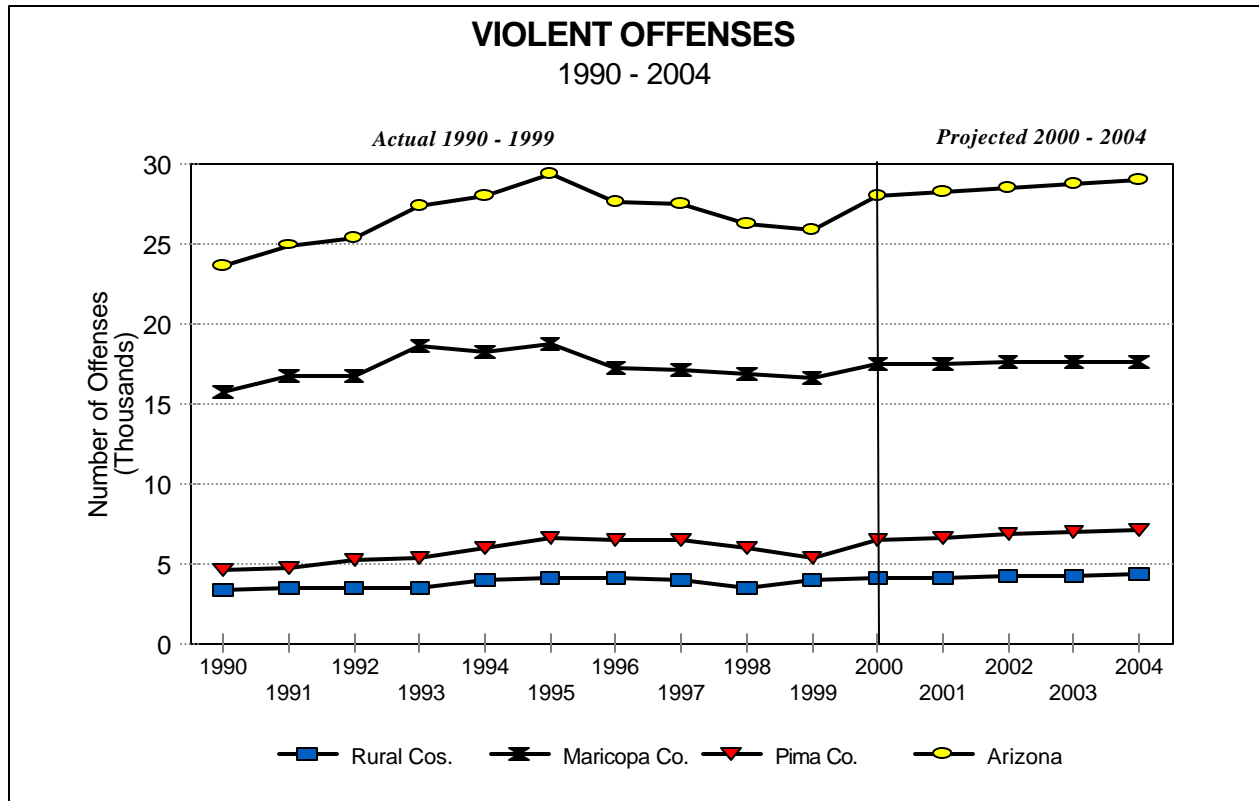
Table 3-7: Violent Crime Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	4,039	4,101	4,163	4,226	4,288	6.1%
Maricopa County	17,450	17,490	17,529	17,569	17,609	0.9%
Pima County	6,487	6,640	6,792	6,944	7,097	9.4%
Arizona	27,977	28,231	28,485	28,739	28,993	3.6%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Figure 3-4 is a line graph of the number of violent crime offenses reported in years 1990 through 1999. In addition, offense projections for the years 2000 through 2004 are shown as an extension of the violent offenses trend line.

Figure 3-4



Murder

Number of Murder Offenses: Murders occurring in Maricopa and Pima Counties comprised 89.6 percent of all murders reported in Arizona in 1999. However, the populations of these two counties comprised only 76.3 percent of the state population. See Table 3-8 for the number of murders reported in each county during the years 1990 through 1999.

Table 3-8: Murder Offenses by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	2	0	1	1	0	2
Cochise County	4	7	5	2	9	4
Coconino County	4	1	5	7	7	9
Gila County	4	1	1	2	3	3
Graham County	1	1	1	1	0	2
Greenlee County	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz County	1	0	1	3	2	2
Mohave County	7	3	14	13	13	5
Navajo County	2	4	1	3	3	1
Pinal County	12	15	12	13	12	9
Santa Cruz County	1	2	4	1	3	3
Yavapai County	11	3	7	4	13	7
Yuma County	4	3	1	0	2	3
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	53	40	53	50	67	50
Maricopa County	174	203	196	216	295	298
Pima County	51	44	60	65	57	92
Arizona Totals	278	287	309	331	419	440

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	3	0	0	0	-100.0%
Cochise County	2	6	4	3	-25.0%
Coconino County	4	4	8	5	25.0%
Gila County	0	6	1	0	-100.0%
Graham County	0	0	1	1	0.0%
Greenlee County	0	0	1	0	0.0%
La Paz County	0	0	1	0	-100.0%
Mohave County	10	12	10	8	14.3%
Navajo County	2	1	4	5	150.0%
Pinal County	9	4	4	4	-66.7%
Santa Cruz County	1	1	0	0	-100.0%
Yavapai County	5	7	7	11	0.0%
Yuma County	4	1	0	3	-25.0%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	40	42	41	40	-24.5%
Maricopa County	259	255	252	283	62.6%
Pima County	75	64	74	61	19.6%
Arizona Totals	374	361	367	384	38.1%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Murder Rates: Table 3-9 shows that over the last decade the statewide murder rate increased slightly (3.2 percent), but declined or remained unchanged in 13 of 15 counties. The only two counties to see an increase were Maricopa and Navajo.

Table 3-9: Murder Rates by County, 1990-1999

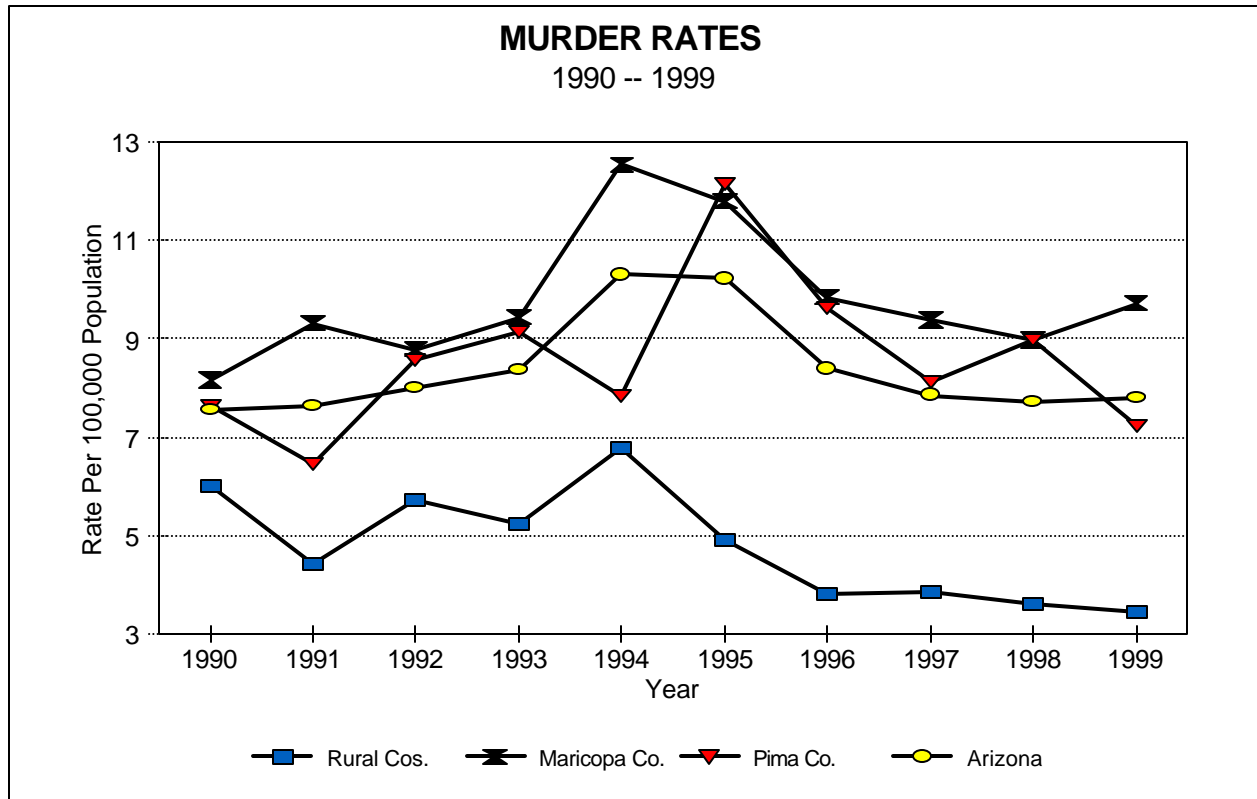
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	3.2	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	3.1
Cochise County	4.1	7.0	4.9	1.9	8.3	3.6
Coconino County	4.1	1.0	4.9	6.7	6.5	8.1
Gila County	9.9	2.4	2.4	4.7	6.9	6.7
Graham County	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	6.7
Greenlee County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
La Paz County	7.2	0.0	6.7	19.3	12.4	12.0
Mohave County	7.3	2.9	13.2	11.4	10.8	4.0
Navajo County	2.6	5.1	1.2	3.7	3.7	1.2
Pinal County	10.3	12.5	9.8	10.2	9.1	6.5
Santa Cruz County	3.3	6.6	12.9	3.2	9.3	8.8
Yavapai County	10.1	2.7	6.1	3.4	10.5	5.4
Yuma County	3.7	2.7	0.9	0.0	1.7	2.5
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	6.0	4.4	5.7	5.2	6.8	4.9
Maricopa County	8.2	9.3	8.8	9.4	12.5	11.8
Pima County	7.6	6.4	8.6	9.1	7.8	12.1
Arizona Totals	7.6	7.6	8.0	8.4	10.3	10.2

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
Cochise County	1.7	5.0	3.2	2.4	-40.9%
Coconino County	3.5	3.4	6.6	4.1	-1.4%
Gila County	0.0	12.6	2.0	0.0	-100.0%
Graham County	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.8	-25.3%
Greenlee County	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0%
La Paz County	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	-100.0%
Mohave County	7.8	9.0	7.2	5.6	-23.7%
Navajo County	2.4	1.1	4.3	5.4	108.0%
Pinal County	6.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	-76.5%
Santa Cruz County	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
Yavapai County	3.7	4.9	4.7	7.1	-30.4%
Yuma County	3.2	0.8	0.0	2.1	-41.9%
Rural Counties- Subtotal	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	-42.9%
Maricopa County	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.7	18.9%
Pima County	9.6	8.1	9.0	7.2	-5.5%
Arizona Totals	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	3.2%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

After a sharp upward spike in the mid-1990s, Arizona murder rates gradually declined, as can be seen in Figure 3-5. Maricopa County rates were also falling until 1999, when rates rose for the first time since 1994.

Figure 3-5



Murder Offense Projections: Table 3-10 projects the possible number of murders for the years 2000 through 2004. Although statewide murder offenses are expected to increase 11.1 percent, this figure is strongly influenced by urban totals. Rural counties in Arizona are estimated to experience a decrease in murder offenses through 2004.

Table 3-10: Murder Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	41	39	38	37	35	-12.7%
Maricopa County	301	312	323	333	344	14.1%
Pima County	77	79	82	84	86	12.1%
Arizona	419	431	442	454	466	11.1%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Rape

Number of Rape Offenses: The number of rapes reported in Arizona decreased 8.4 percent in the last 10 years. Pima County saw a slightly larger decrease of 11.6 percent during the same period. In Maricopa County, rape offense numbers fell by 4.8 percent over 10 years. See Table 3-11.

Table 3-11: Rape Offenses by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	4	2	5	3	2	3
Cochise County	16	16	12	8	13	4
Coconino County	30	52	39	42	49	32
Gila County	18	15	18	18	17	19
Graham County	1	1	4	1	0	4
Greenlee County	0	0	1	1	0	0
La Paz County	4	2	2	2	2	0
Mohave County	16	18	23	19	35	29
Navajo County	11	17	26	15	19	26
Pinal County	65	61	79	62	61	58
Santa Cruz County	2	1	2	4	0	1
Yavapai County	22	25	17	21	33	34
Yuma County	29	30	0	2	6	9
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	218	240	228	198	237	219
Maricopa County	875	902	895	816	771	766
Pima County	387	427	481	425	401	394
Arizona Totals	1,480	1,569	1,604	1,439	1,409	1,379

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	6	3	2	4	0.0%
Cochise County	7	7	10	9	-43.8%
Coconino County	37	44	38	38	26.7%
Gila County	10	24	22	6	-66.7%
Graham County	1	1	2	1	0.0%
Greenlee County	0	0	0	0	0.0%
La Paz County	0	0	3	3	-25.0%
Mohave County	17	14	18	15	-6.3%
Navajo County	17	10	10	16	45.5%
Pinal County	64	42	31	35	-46.2%
Santa Cruz County	3	0	3	7	250.0%
Yavapai County	41	38	27	28	27.3%
Yuma County	25	5	1	18	-37.9%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	228	188	167	180	-17.4%
Maricopa County	778	832	745	833	-4.8%
Pima County	377	409	491	342	-11.6%
Arizona Totals	1,383	1,429	1,403	1,355	-8.4%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Rape Rates: The 1990 – 1999 rates provided in Table 3-12 reflect a 31.6 percent decline in the state rape rate. Maricopa and Pima Counties experienced similar decreases. All counties except Navajo and Santa Cruz saw rates fall or remain unchanged in the last decade.

Table 3-12: Rape Rates by County, 1990-1999

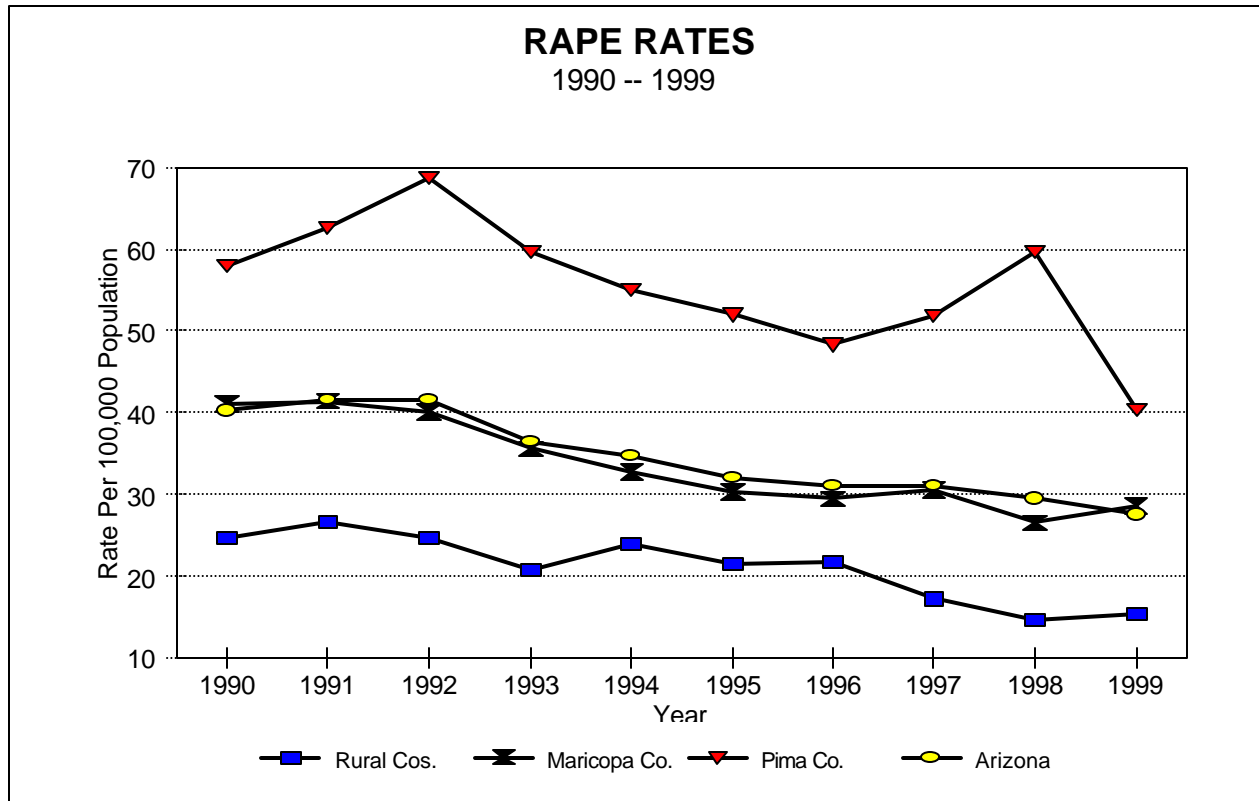
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	6.5	3.2	7.9	4.8	3.2	4.7
Cochise County	16.3	16.1	11.9	7.7	12.0	3.6
Coconino County	31.0	52.4	38.5	40.1	45.6	28.9
Gila County	44.7	36.5	43.2	42.5	39.2	42.7
Graham County	3.7	3.6	14.4	3.4	0.0	13.3
Greenlee County	0.0	0.0	12.0	11.9	0.0	0.0
La Paz County	28.8	13.7	13.5	12.9	12.4	0.0
Mohave County	16.8	17.6	21.8	16.7	29.1	23.2
Navajo County	14.2	21.6	32.3	18.6	23.2	31.4
Pinal County	55.7	51.0	64.4	48.7	46.1	41.7
Santa Cruz County	6.7	3.3	6.4	12.7	0.0	2.9
Yavapai County	20.3	22.5	14.9	17.7	26.7	26.1
Yuma County	26.8	27.2	0.0	1.7	5.0	7.4
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	24.7	26.5	24.7	20.7	24.0	21.5
Maricopa County	41.1	41.4	40.1	35.6	32.7	30.3
Pima County	57.9	62.5	68.7	59.6	55.1	51.9
Arizona Totals	40.2	41.7	41.6	36.3	34.6	32.0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	9.3	4.6	3.0	6.0	-8.0%
Cochise County	6.1	5.9	8.1	7.2	-55.7%
Coconino County	32.6	37.5	31.2	30.9	-0.1%
Gila County	22.1	50.6	44.7	12.0	-73.2%
Graham County	3.2	3.1	5.8	2.8	-25.3%
Greenlee County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
La Paz County	0.0	0.0	15.8	15.6	-45.8%
Mohave County	13.3	10.5	13.0	10.5	-37.4%
Navajo County	20.2	11.2	10.8	17.1	21.0%
Pinal County	44.4	27.9	19.7	21.2	-62.0%
Santa Cruz County	8.6	0.0	7.9	17.9	167.6%
Yavapai County	30.5	26.7	18.2	18.0	-11.4%
Yuma County	20.0	3.9	0.7	12.9	-52.0%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	21.8	17.2	14.7	15.4	-37.5%
Maricopa County	29.5	30.6	26.5	28.6	-30.4%
Pima County	48.3	51.8	59.6	40.4	-30.2%
Arizona Totals	31.0	31.1	29.4	27.5	-31.6%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Figure 3-6 shows the rape rate trends for the last 10 years. It appears that Pima County's overall 30.2 percent decline in the rape rate was greatly influenced by a dramatic drop in the 1999 rate following increases in 1997 and 1998.

Figure 3-6



Rape Offense Projections: Over the next five years, reported rape offenses are projected to decrease in all parts of Arizona. Table 3-13 indicates that the State could experience a 6.1 percent drop with a more significant reduction in rural counties.

Table 3-13: Rape Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	178	172	166	160	154	-13.4%
Maricopa County	758	746	734	723	711	-6.1%
Pima County	398	395	392	389	386	-2.9%
Arizona	1,333	1,313	1,292	1,272	1,252	-6.1%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Robbery

Number of Robbery Offenses: Table 3-14 shows that the number of robberies reported between 1990 and 1999 increased in eight of the 15 counties. Statewide, the number of robberies grew 23.5 percent.

Table 3-14: Robbery Offenses by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	1	3	0	3	5	4
Cochise County	28	20	27	33	32	30
Coconino County	57	61	54	48	55	51
Gila County	9	12	4	10	8	8
Graham County	2	0	2	2	0	0
Greenlee County	1	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz County	5	1	3	6	8	6
Mohave County	45	57	49	69	81	115
Navajo County	10	18	24	16	24	24
Pinal County	81	96	100	91	91	74
Santa Cruz County	15	29	81	96	101	51
Yavapai County	22	24	27	31	40	38
Yuma County	53	65	2	10	7	12
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	329	386	373	415	452	413
Maricopa County	4,465	4,727	4,245	4,811	4,801	5,281
Pima County	1,082	1,077	1,171	1,075	1,226	1,445
Arizona Totals	5,876	6,190	5,789	6,301	6,479	7,139

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	1	4	2	1	0.0%
Cochise County	32	44	43	48	71.4%
Coconino County	68	50	60	66	15.8%
Gila County	9	11	1	5	-44.4%
Graham County	1	0	1	2	0.0%
Greenlee County	0	0	0	0	-100.0%
La Paz County	6	9	3	7	40.0%
Mohave County	73	40	75	58	28.9%
Navajo County	28	33	16	21	110.0%
Pinal County	89	90	88	90	11.1%
Santa Cruz County	37	22	30	12	-20.0%
Yavapai County	28	38	51	39	77.3%
Yuma County	58	22	2	22	-58.5%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	430	363	372	371	12.8%
Maricopa County	5,373	5,188	5,434	5,376	20.4%
Pima County	1,557	1,745	1,742	1,508	-39.4%
Arizona Totals	7,360	7,296	7,548	7,255	23.5%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Robbery Rates: Unlike the trends seen in robbery offenses, Table 3-15 demonstrates that while the robbery reports were increasing, they did not increase at the same rate as the population. As a result, Arizona experienced a 7.7 percent decrease in the robbery rate in the last 10 years.

Table 3-15: Robbery Rates by County, 1990-1999

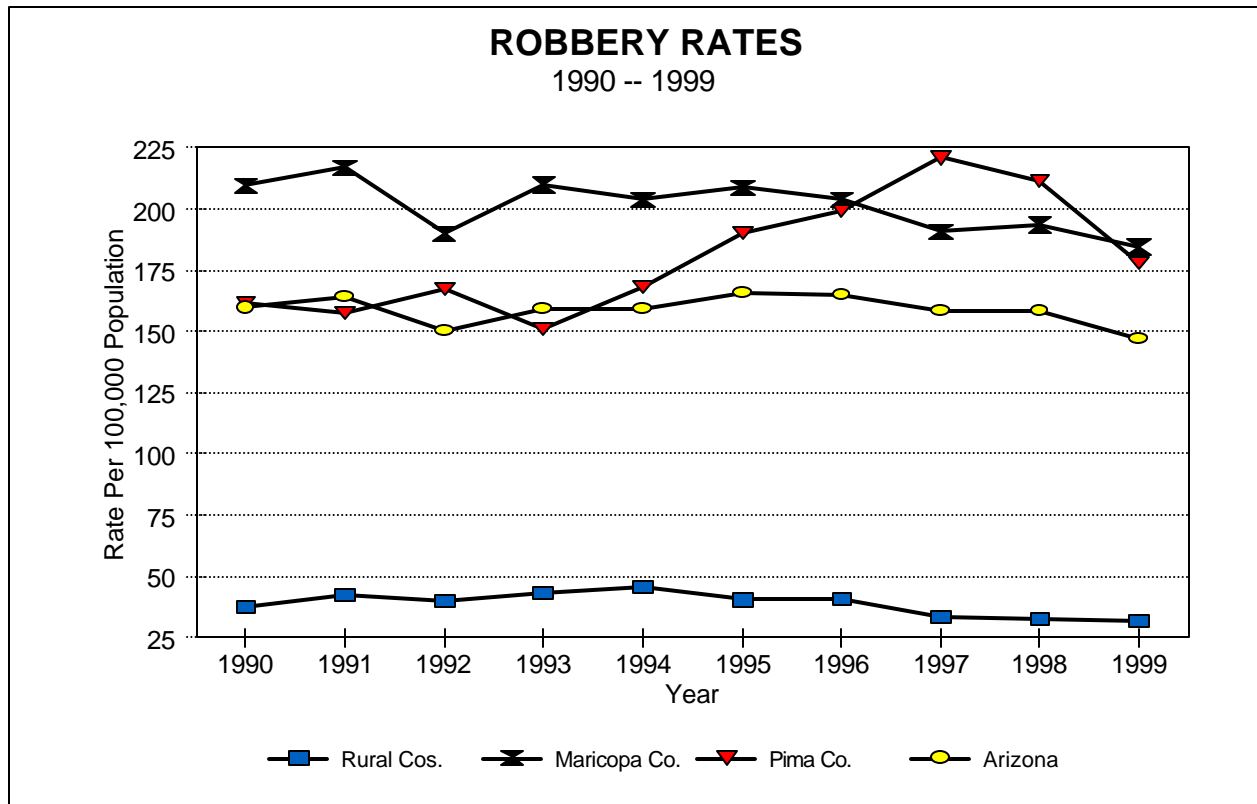
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	1.6	4.8	0.0	4.8	7.9	6.3
Cochise County	28.5	20.1	26.7	31.9	29.6	26.8
Coconino County	58.8	61.5	53.3	45.8	51.2	46.0
Gila County	22.3	29.2	9.6	23.6	18.5	18.0
Graham County	7.5	0.0	7.2	6.8	0.0	0.0
Greenlee County	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
La Paz County	36.0	6.9	20.2	38.6	49.8	35.9
Mohave County	47.2	55.7	46.3	60.5	67.3	91.9
Navajo County	12.9	22.9	29.8	19.8	29.4	29.0
Pinal County	69.3	80.2	81.6	71.5	68.8	53.2
Santa Cruz County	50.2	95.4	260.9	304.5	311.7	148.8
Yavapai County	20.3	21.6	23.7	26.2	32.4	29.2
Yuma County	49.0	59.0	1.8	8.6	5.9	9.8
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	37.3	42.7	40.3	43.5	45.8	40.5
Maricopa County	209.6	216.8	190.0	210.0	203.8	208.8
Pima County	161.9	157.7	167.2	150.9	168.3	190.5
Arizona Totals	159.6	164.3	150.0	159.2	159.1	165.7

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	1.6	6.1	3.0	1.5	-8.0%
Cochise County	27.8	36.8	34.7	38.5	35.0%
Coconino County	59.9	42.6	49.3	53.7	-8.7%
Gila County	19.9	23.2	2.0	10.0	-55.4%
Graham County	3.2	0.0	2.9	5.6	-25.3%
Greenlee County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
La Paz County	33.0	51.1	15.8	36.4	1.1%
Mohave County	57.2	30.0	54.1	40.6	-14.0%
Navajo County	33.2	37.0	17.3	22.5	74.7%
Pinal County	61.7	59.9	55.8	54.4	-21.5%
Santa Cruz County	105.6	60.5	79.4	30.7	-38.8%
Yavapai County	20.8	26.7	34.3	25.0	23.4%
Yuma County	46.4	17.0	1.5	15.8	-67.9%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	41.1	33.3	32.8	31.8	-14.6%
Maricopa County	203.9	190.7	193.6	184.5	-12.0%
Pima County	199.4	221.0	211.4	178.3	10.2%
Arizona Totals	164.9	158.6	158.4	147.3	-7.7%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

County by county fluctuations in robbery rates have varied over the last 10 years with five counties seeing increases while rates dropped in the rest of the State. As Figure 3-7 demonstrates, robbery rates in urban areas were considerably higher than in rural parts of the State.

Figure 3-7



Robbery Offense Projections: In the next five years, the number of robbery offenses might rise slightly in the rural counties and at a higher rate in Maricopa and Pima Counties. Overall, the State could experience a 10.3 percent increase in robberies by 2004. See Table 3-16.

Table 3-16: Robbery Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	398	400	401	403	404	1.4%
Maricopa County	5,638	5,759	5,881	6,002	6,123	8.6%
Pima County	1,797	1,876	1,955	2,034	2,113	17.6%
Arizona	7,833	8,035	8,236	8,438	8,640	10.3%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Aggravated Assault

Number of Aggravated Assault Offenses: Table 3-17 shows that the number of reported aggravated assault offenses in Arizona reached its peak during the mid-1990s. By the end of the decade, eight counties recorded decreased numbers of offenses while seven experienced increases.

Table 3-17: Aggravated Assault Offenses by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	37	75	54	81	50	55
Cochise County	174	178	132	187	215	193
Coconino County	290	257	256	299	329	398
Gila County	129	109	123	119	133	209
Graham County	49	96	107	112	125	125
Greenlee County	11	6	3	3	1	3
La Paz County	66	21	72	111	151	139
Mohave County	495	336	304	414	485	432
Navajo County	178	268	229	285	261	279
Pinal County	526	497	820	577	634	679
Santa Cruz County	89	103	106	123	164	115
Yavapai County	310	386	506	457	490	629
Yuma County	384	440	32	44	99	93
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	2,738	2,772	2,744	2,812	3,137	3,349
Maricopa County	10,172	10,929	11,417	12,711	12,330	12,375
Pima County	3,084	3,151	3,534	3,739	4,237	4,672
Arizona Totals	15,994	16,852	17,695	19,262	19,704	20,396

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	57	31	33	61	64.9%
Cochise County	207	345	274	371	113.2%
Coconino County	339	395	358	320	10.3%
Gila County	190	190	174	102	-20.9%
Graham County	54	59	63	46	-6.1%
Greenlee County	5	1	4	5	-54.5%
La Paz County	40	47	53	50	-24.2%
Mohave County	436	384	416	389	-21.4%
Navajo County	268	286	244	248	39.3%
Pinal County	688	499	441	735	39.7%
Santa Cruz County	182	312	78	76	-14.6%
Yavapai County	512	596	651	620	100.0%
Yuma County	375	204	102	327	-14.8%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	3,353	3,349	2,891	3,350	22.4%
Maricopa County	10,760	10,784	10,415	10,087	-0.8%
Pima County	4,396	4,210	3,657	3,404	10.4%
Arizona Totals	18,509	18,343	16,963	16,841	5.3%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Aggravated Assault Rates: Eleven counties saw declines in aggravated assault rates over the last decade with rural county rates often lower than those of urban counties, as shown in Table 3-18. Pinal County, which borders urban Maricopa and Pima counties, had the highest aggravated assault rate in 1999.

Table 3-18: Aggravated Assault Rates by County, 1990-1999

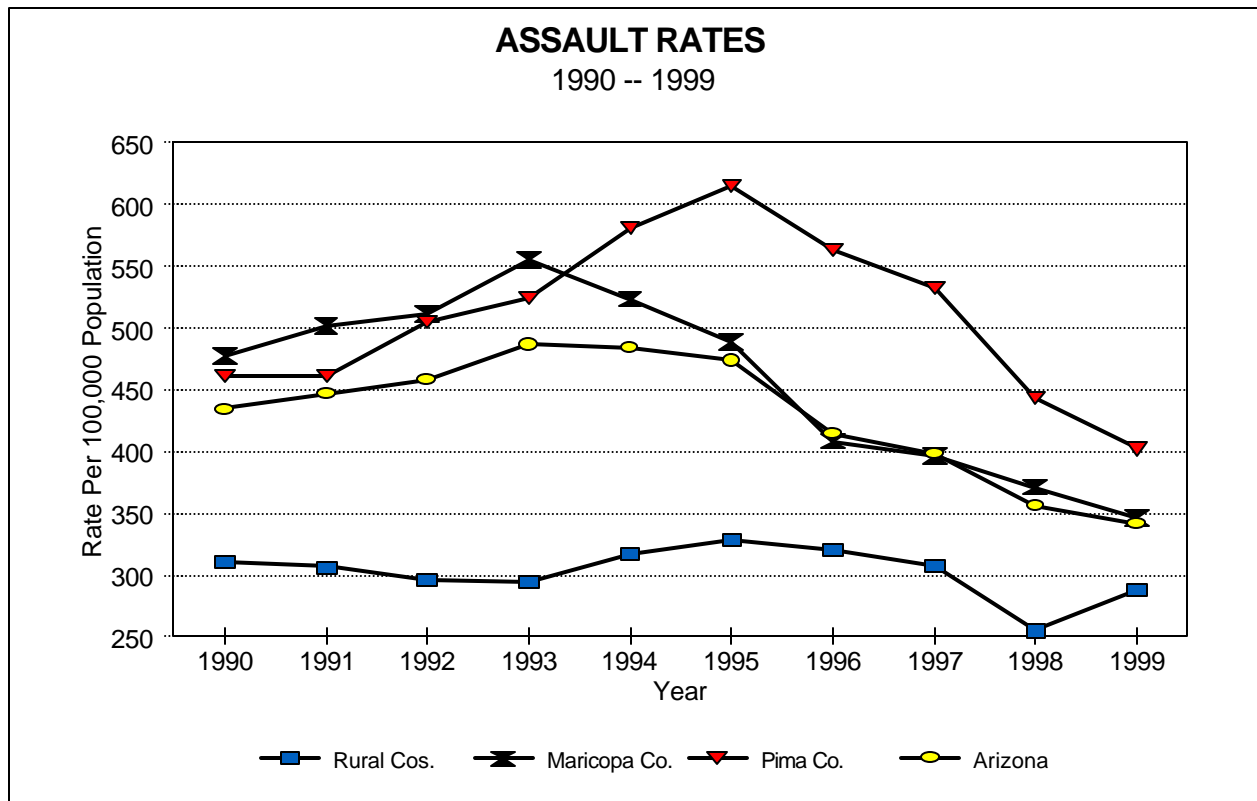
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	60.1	121.2	85.8	128.5	79.0	86.3
Cochise County	177.4	178.8	130.5	181.0	198.7	172.3
Coconino County	299.3	259.2	252.6	285.6	306.0	359.4
Gila County	320.1	265.5	295.0	280.7	306.8	469.4
Graham County	183.5	349.1	386.3	381.0	408.2	416.0
Greenlee County	137.5	74.8	35.9	35.8	11.9	35.2
La Paz County	474.8	144.3	485.7	713.8	939.3	832.3
Mohave County	518.9	328.2	287.5	363.2	403.1	345.2
Navajo County	229.1	340.5	284.5	353.3	319.3	336.7
Pinal County	450.3	415.4	668.8	453.5	479.5	488.5
Santa Cruz County	297.7	338.8	341.4	390.2	506.2	335.5
Yavapai County	385.7	347.4	443.4	386.0	396.8	482.7
Yuma County	355.2	399.2	28.4	37.8	82.7	76.2
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	310.5	306.6	296.7	294.4	317.7	328.4
Maricopa County	477.5	501.3	511.1	554.8	523.4	489.4
Pima County	461.3	461.4	504.7	524.7	581.7	615.9
Arizona Totals	434.5	447.4	458.6	486.6	483.9	473.5

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	88.4	47.3	49.7	91.1	51.7%
Cochise County	180.1	288.3	221.4	297.8	67.9%
Coconino County	298.7	336.2	294.3	260.5	-12.9%
Gila County	419.4	400.4	353.8	203.4	-36.5%
Graham County	173.4	181.1	181.6	128.7	-29.9%
Greenlee County	57.8	11.3	43.8	54.2	-60.6%
La Paz County	219.8	266.7	278.9	259.7	-45.3%
Mohave County	341.4	287.5	300.1	272.2	-47.5%
Navajo County	317.9	320.5	263.8	265.5	15.9%
Pinal County	477.3	331.8	279.7	444.4	-1.3%
Santa Cruz County	519.3	858.3	206.3	194.4	-34.7%
Yavapai County	380.4	419.5	438.4	397.7	39.2%
Yuma County	300.1	157.8	75.4	234.2	-34.1%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	320.3	307.2	254.9	287.5	-7.4%
Maricopa County	408.4	396.4	371.2	346.2	-27.5%
Pima County	563.0	533.1	443.9	402.5	-12.8%
Arizona Totals	414.8	398.7	356.1	342.0	-21.3%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

As pictured in Figure 3-8, 10-year trend lines show that aggravated assault rates were lower throughout the State at the end of the decade. However in 1999, aggregated rural areas saw a slight increase over the previous year.

Figure 3-8



Aggravated Assault Offense Projections: Statewide, aggravated assault numbers are projected to stay about the same over the next five years. Pima and aggregated rural counties are expected to see increases around 7 percent while Maricopa County could see a slight decline in numbers. See Table 3-19.

Table 3-19: Aggravated Assault Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	3,423	3,491	3,559	3,627	3,694	7.9%
Maricopa County	10,753	10,673	10,592	10,511	10,430	-3.0%
Pima County	4,215	4,289	4,363	4,437	4,511	7.0%
Arizona	18,392	18,453	18,514	18,575	18,636	1.3%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Property Crime

Number of Property Crime Offenses: While the number of Arizona residents rose 33.8 percent over the last 10 years, reported property crime offenses decreased 4.4 percent. See Table 3-20.

Table 3-20: Property Crime Offenses by County, 1990-1999
(Includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	418	370	444	525	739	693
Cochise County	4,334	4,585	3,965	4,186	3,384	4,390
Coconino County	5,570	5,260	5,361	5,925	6,669	7,069
Gila County	1,261	1,430	1,456	1,463	1,706	1,895
Graham County	529	554	551	595	615	744
Greenlee County	92	85	67	84	92	74
La Paz County	565	248	540	741	520	499
Mohave County	6,327	6,297	6,207	6,548	7,783	8,437
Navajo County	2,498	2,837	2,421	2,545	2,632	2,951
Pinal County	5,340	5,658	6,767	6,541	7,344	7,930
Santa Cruz County	1,441	1,466	1,751	2,098	1,649	1,458
Yavapai County	3,365	3,549	3,429	4,536	6,372	7,026
Yuma County	4,649	4,760	710	988	1,556	1,981
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	36,389	37,099	33,669	36,775	41,061	45,147
Maricopa County	169,568	161,777	151,325	160,795	179,320	198,257
Pima County	58,636	52,647	53,816	59,809	66,539	67,220
Arizona Totals	264,593	251,523	238,810	257,379	286,920	310,624

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	577	586	454	544	30.1%
Cochise County	3,638	4,855	4,704	3,880	-10.5%
Coconino County	6,938	6,978	6,212	5,720	2.7%
Gila County	1,917	1,855	1,760	965	-23.5%
Graham County	733	750	797	757	43.1%
Greenlee County	61	58	58	81	-12.0%
La Paz County	348	886	814	676	19.6%
Mohave County	7,546	7,156	6,641	5,574	-11.9%
Navajo County	2,854	2,849	2,678	2,638	5.6%
Pinal County	7,902	5,794	5,132	5,860	9.7%
Santa Cruz County	1,299	1,255	1,261	887	-38.4%
Yavapai County	6,031	6,418	6,198	6,081	80.7%
Yuma County	4,421	2,773	1,824	2,679	-42.4%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	44,265	42,213	38,533	36,342	-0.1%
Maricopa County	182,759	188,187	181,189	165,457	-2.4%
Pima County	56,107	58,661	54,907	51,170	-12.7%
Arizona Totals	283,131	289,061	274,629	252,969	-4.4%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Property Crime Rates: The state of Arizona historically has a high property crime rate. In 1999, 5,137 property crimes occurred per every 100,000 unit of population. This rate is a 30-year low and reflects a 28.5 percent decrease since 1990. With the exception of Apache, Graham and Yavapai Counties, all Arizona counties saw property crime rates fall over the last 10 years. See Table 3-21.

Table 3-21: Property Crime Rates by County, 1990-1999

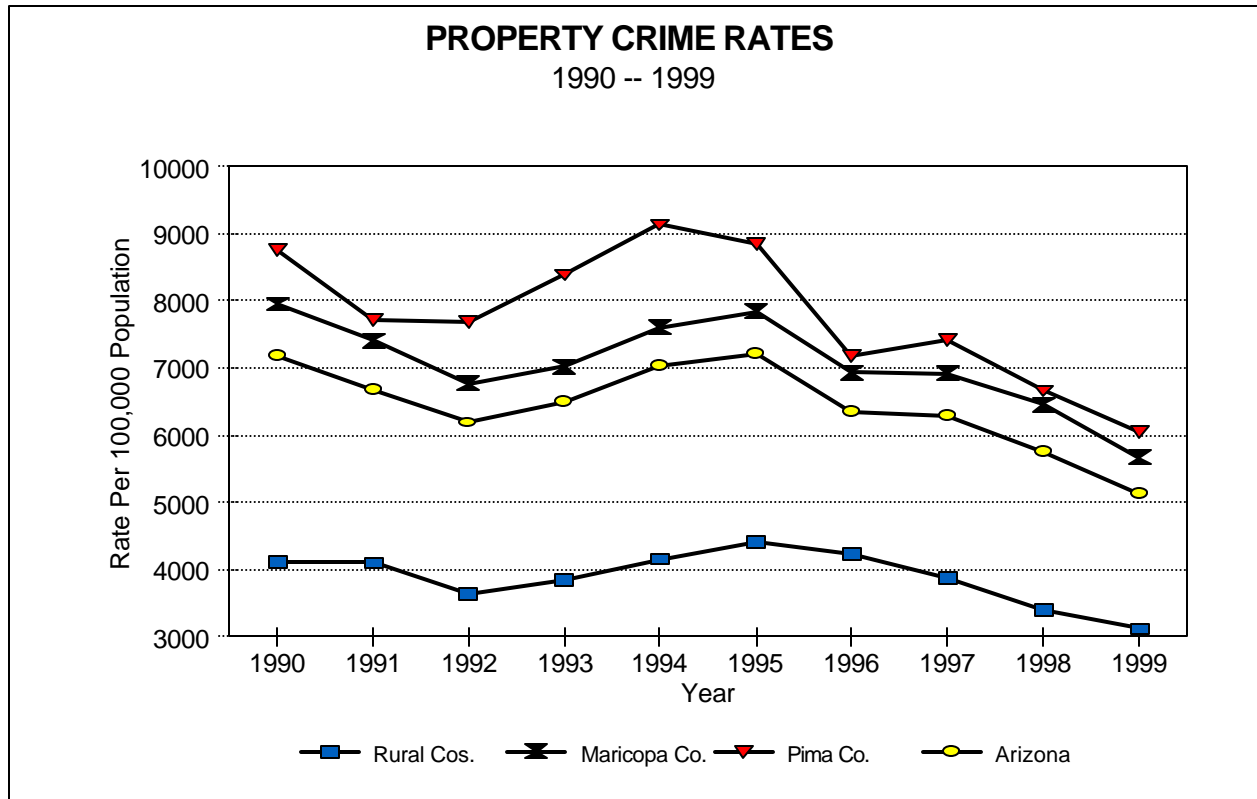
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	678.6	597.7	705.3	832.7	1,167.9	1,087.1
Cochise County	4,417.9	4,604.6	3,919.0	4,051.3	3,126.8	3,919.6
Coconino County	5,748.2	5,305.1	5,289.6	5,659.0	6,203.7	6,382.8
Gila County	3,129.0	3,483.6	3,491.6	3,450.5	3,935.4	4,256.0
Graham County	1,981.3	2,014.5	1,989.2	2,023.8	2,008.2	2,475.9
Greenlee County	1,150.0	1,059.2	802.4	1,003.0	1,092.0	868.0
La Paz County	4,064.7	1,704.5	3,642.5	4,765.3	3,234.8	2,988.0
Mohave County	6,632.1	6,150.9	5,870.9	5,743.9	6,468.3	6,741.5
Navajo County	3,214.9	3,604.6	3,008.2	3,154.6	3,219.6	3,560.8
Pinal County	4,571.9	4,728.8	5,519.6	5,141.3	5,554.2	5,705.0
Santa Cruz County	4,819.4	4,822.4	5,639.3	6,655.0	5,089.5	4,253.8
Yavapai County	3,101.4	3,194.4	3,005.0	3,831.1	5,159.5	5,392.2
Yuma County	4,300.6	4,318.4	629.3	848.4	1,300.5	1,624.1
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	4,126.2	4,102.9	3,640.5	3,850.5	4,158.8	4,426.7
Maricopa County	7,959.4	7,421.0	6,774.6	7,017.9	7,611.5	7,840.3
Pima County	8,771.3	7,709.4	7,685.1	8,393.1	9,134.6	8,861.4
Arizona Totals	7,188.5	6,677.0	6,688.6	6,501.3	7,046.8	7,211.8

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	894.9	894.0	684.3	812.5	19.7%
Cochise County	3,165.5	4,057.7	3,801.2	3,114.6	-29.5%
Coconino County	6,114.1	5,940.0	5,107.5	4,657.0	-19.0%
Gila County	4,231.8	3,909.4	3,579.1	1,924.2	-38.5%
Graham County	2,353.1	2,302.4	2,296.8	2,117.5	6.9%
Greenlee County	705.2	653.5	635.6	878.0	-23.6%
La Paz County	1,912.1	5,027.0	4,284.2	3,511.7	-13.6%
Mohave County	5,909.2	5,358.3	4,790.6	3,899.9	-41.2%
Navajo County	3,385.5	3,193.1	2,895.1	2,824.4	-12.1%
Pinal County	5,481.8	3,853.0	3,254.8	3,542.9	-22.5%
Santa Cruz County	3,706.1	3,452.5	3,336.0	2,268.5	-52.9%
Yavapai County	4,480.7	4,517.3	4,173.7	3,900.6	25.8%
Yuma County	3,538.2	2,145.0	1,349.1	1,918.4	-55.4%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	4,228.1	3,872.6	3,397.9	3,119.2	-24.4%
Maricopa County	6,936.8	6,917.2	6,457.0	5,679.0	-28.7%
Pima County	7,186.3	7,428.7	6,664.3	6,050.1	-31.0%
Arizona Totals	6,345.0	6,283.6	5,764.6	5,137.1	-28.5%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

As in other crime areas discussed in this report, trend lines for property crime rates in the 1990s look like a roller coaster: falling, rising and falling again as represented in Figure 3-9. For most counties, the highest rates were recorded in the mid-1990s and rates were lower at the end of the decade.

Figure 3-9



Property Crime Projections: In Table 3-22, projections show that Arizona property crime numbers could grow 3.5 percent through 2004. Pima County might see a small decrease in reported property crimes, while all other parts of the State should experience a less than 5 percent rise.

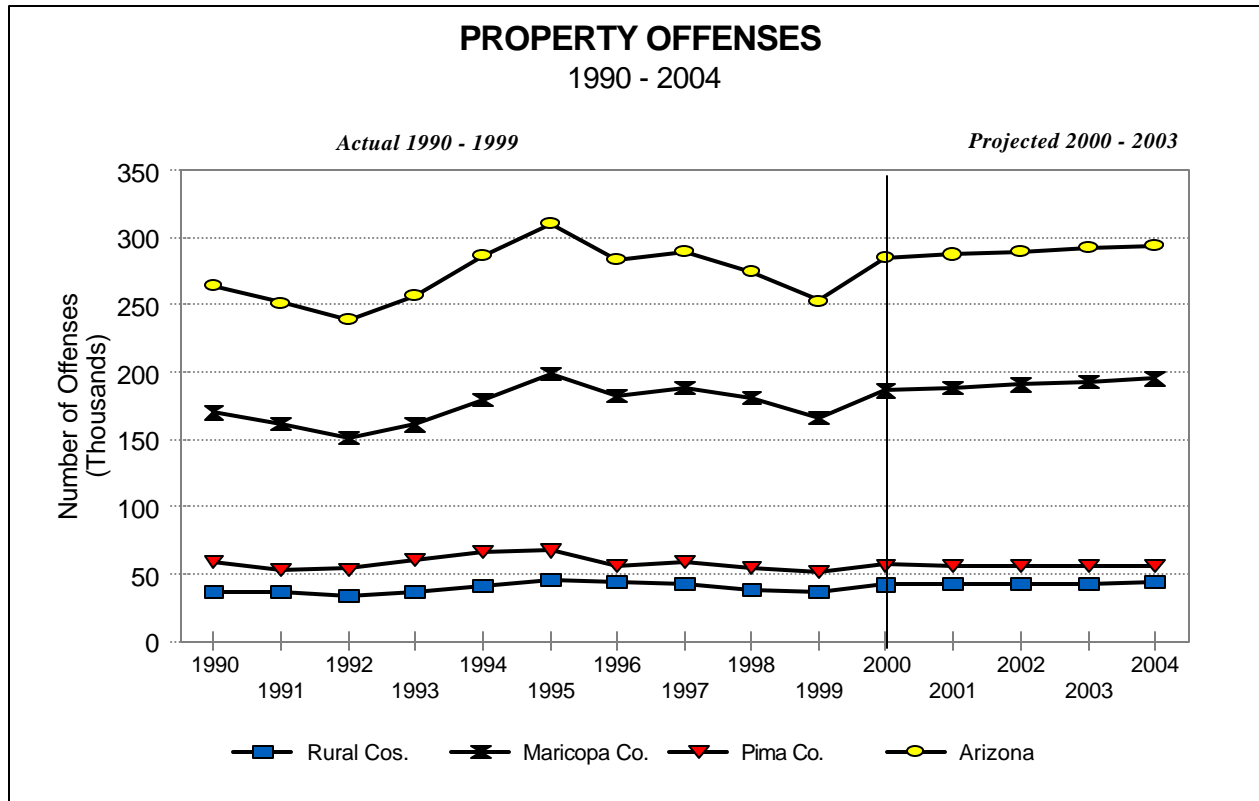
Table 3-22: Property Crime Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	41,779	42,257	42,735	43,213	43,692	4.6%
Maricopa County	186,131	188,361	190,592	192,822	195,053	4.8%
Pima County	56,699	56,471	56,243	56,016	55,788	-1.6%
Arizona	284,609	287,089	289,570	292,051	294,532	3.5%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Figure 3-10 is a line graph depicting property crime offenses reported in years 1990 through 1999. In addition, offense projections for the years 2000 through 2004 are shown as an extension of the 10-year trend line.

Figure 3-10



Burglary

Number of Burglary Offenses: All but three counties saw burglary offense numbers drop in the 1990s. Within the 10-year span, statewide burglary totals decreased by 19.7 percent as shown in Table 3-23. Urban counties recorded rates about 21 percent lower while rural county rates broadly ranged from a 139 percent increase to a 78 percent decline.

Table 3-23: Burglary Offenses by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	140	92	109	166	138	129
Cochise County	959	1,122	878	1,041	743	1,018
Coconino County	1,016	906	803	924	902	992
Gila County	291	347	345	331	369	384
Graham County	51	59	78	83	91	103
Greenlee County	32	19	21	21	6	0
La Paz County	175	54	123	170	162	113
Mohave County	1,701	1,724	1,764	1,855	2,184	2,291
Navajo County	640	700	588	597	699	707
Pinal County	1,524	1,737	1,904	1,703	1,879	1,745
Santa Cruz County	461	519	644	706	521	505
Yavapai County	796	769	727	1,185	1,628	1,571
Yuma County	814	870	113	139	339	477
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	8,600	8,918	8,097	8,921	9,661	10,035
Maricopa County	41,370	40,496	35,320	37,176	39,119	39,519
Pima County	10,564	10,127	9,467	9,896	9,858	8,645
Arizona Totals	60,534	59,541	52,884	55,993	58,638	58,199

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	151	165	99	129	-7.9%
Cochise County	816	1,127	1,138	808	-15.7%
Coconino County	1,028	1,031	982	732	-28.0%
Gila County	386	436	450	161	-44.7%
Graham County	88	100	143	122	139.2%
Greenlee County	0	1	1	7	-78.1%
La Paz County	118	286	163	143	-18.3%
Mohave County	2,080	2,132	1,877	1,282	-24.6%
Navajo County	595	657	652	645	0.8%
Pinal County	1,895	1,272	1,145	1,375	-9.8%
Santa Cruz County	423	294	308	177	-61.6%
Yavapai County	1,317	1,488	1,499	1,359	70.7%
Yuma County	993	716	703	709	-12.9%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	9,890	9,705	9,160	7,649	-11.1%
Maricopa County	36,080	37,972	36,441	32,624	-21.1%
Pima County	9,277	9,895	9,434	8,348	-21.0%
Arizona Totals	55,247	57,572	55,035	48,621	-19.7%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Burglary Rates: From 1990 to 1999, the overall state burglary rate decreased 40 percent. Thirteen counties reported rate declines over the last decade, as shown in Table 3-24. The State's largest county, Maricopa, had the highest burglary rate in 1999.

Table 3-24: Burglary Rates by County, 1990-1999

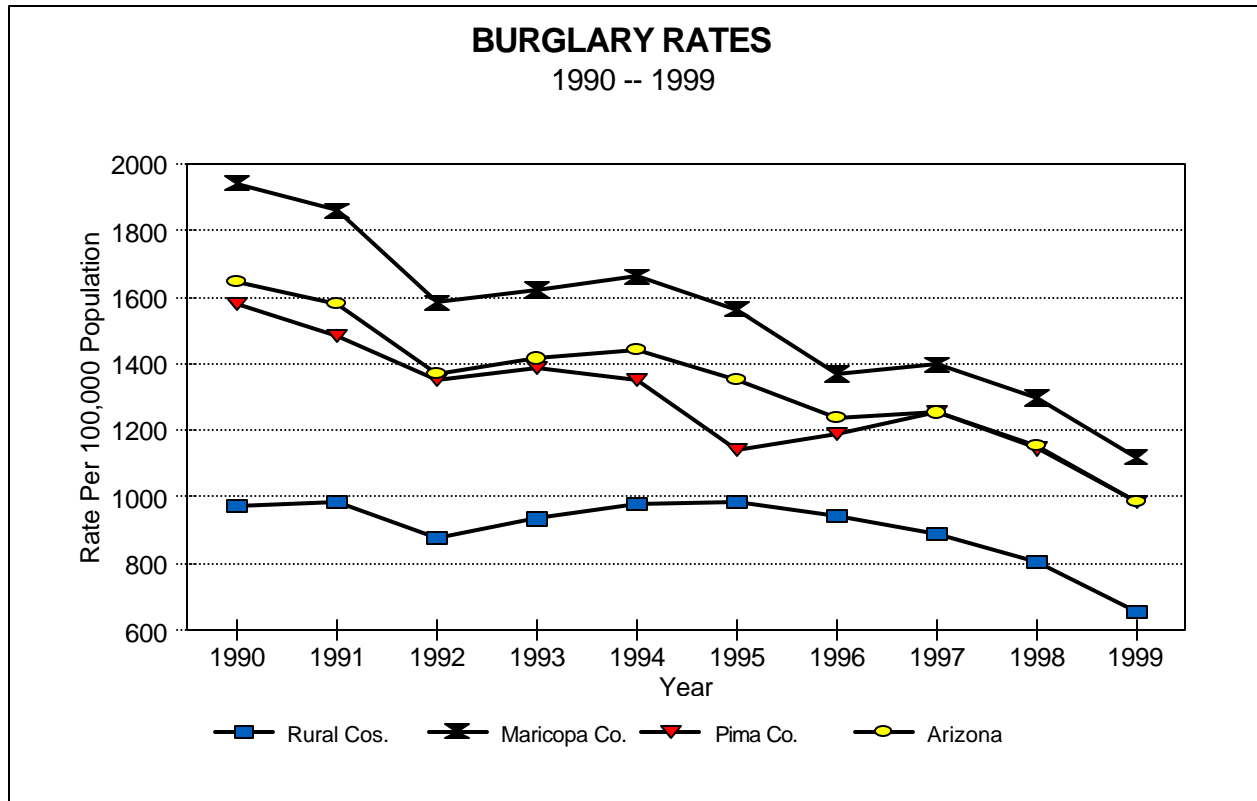
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	227.3	148.6	173.2	263.3	218.1	202.4
Cochise County	977.6	1,126.8	867.8	1,007.5	686.5	908.9
Coconino County	1,048.5	913.8	792.3	882.5	839.1	895.7
Gila County	722.1	845.3	827.3	780.7	851.2	862.4
Graham County	191.0	214.5	281.6	282.3	297.1	342.8
Greenlee County	400.0	236.8	251.5	250.7	71.2	0.0
La Paz County	1,259.0	371.1	829.7	1,093.2	1,007.8	676.6
Mohave County	1,783.0	1,684.0	1,668.5	1,627.2	1,815.1	1,830.6
Navajo County	823.7	889.4	730.6	740.0	855.0	853.1
Pinal County	1,304.8	1,451.7	1,553.0	1,338.6	1,421.1	1,255.4
Santa Cruz County	1,541.8	1,707.2	2,074.1	2,239.5	1,608.0	1,473.4
Yavapai County	733.6	692.2	637.1	1,000.8	1,318.2	1,205.7
Yuma County	753.0	789.3	100.2	119.4	283.3	391.1
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	975.2	986.3	875.5	934.1	978.5	983.9
Maricopa County	1,941.9	1,857.6	1,581.2	1,622.6	1,660.5	1,562.8
Pima County	1,580.3	1,483.0	1,351.9	1,388.7	1,353.3	1,139.6
Arizona Totals	1,644.6	1,580.6	1,370.5	1,414.4	1,440.2	1,351.2

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	234.2	251.7	149.2	192.7	-15.2%
Cochise County	710.0	941.9	919.6	648.6	-33.7%
Coconino County	905.9	877.6	807.4	596.0	-43.2%
Gila County	852.1	918.9	915.1	321.0	-55.5%
Graham County	282.5	307.0	412.1	341.3	78.7%
Greenlee County	0.0	11.3	11.0	75.9	-81.0%
La Paz County	648.4	1,622.7	857.9	742.9	-41.0%
Mohave County	1,628.8	1,596.4	1,354.0	897.0	-49.7%
Navajo County	705.8	736.3	704.9	690.6	-16.2%
Pinal County	1,314.6	845.9	726.2	831.3	-36.3%
Santa Cruz County	1,206.8	808.8	814.8	452.7	-70.6%
Yavapai County	978.5	1,047.3	1,009.4	871.7	18.8%
Yuma County	794.7	553.9	520.0	507.7	-32.6%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	944.7	890.3	807.7	656.5	-32.7%
Maricopa County	1,369.5	1,395.7	1,298.6	1,119.8	-42.3%
Pima County	1,188.2	1,253.1	1,145.0	987.0	-37.5%
Arizona Totals	1,238.1	1,251.5	1,155.2	987.4	-40.0%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Although two rural counties saw burglary rates increase, rates for aggregated rural counties, urban counties and the State were lower at the end of the decade. As shown in Figure 3-11, Pima County's burglary rate declined between 1990 and 1995 and rose slightly through 1997 before taking another downward turn.

Figure 3-11



Burglary Offense Projections: During the next five years, reported burglary offenses in Arizona are expected to decrease 5.5 percent. The largest drops could be seen in urban Maricopa and Pima Counties, while numbers may increase slightly in aggregated rural counties. See Table 3-25.

Table 3-25: Burglary Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	9,212	9,239	9,266	9,293	9,320	1.2%
Maricopa County	34,387	33,801	33,215	32,629	32,043	-6.8%
Pima County	8,694	8,538	8,382	8,226	8,070	-7.2%
Arizona	52,293	51,578	50,863	50,148	49,433	-5.5%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Larceny-Theft

Number of Larceny-Theft Offenses: Statewide larceny-theft totals remained fairly constant over the last 10 years. However, reported offense numbers varied greatly across counties with nine recording increases and six recording declines. See Table 3-26.

Table 3-26: Larceny-Theft Offenses by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	265	261	315	343	575	540
Cochise County	3,028	3,017	2,649	2,749	2,348	2,974
Coconino County	4,369	4,128	4,366	4,779	5,539	5,755
Gila County	902	994	1,042	1,041	1,260	1,399
Graham County	463	468	451	482	491	592
Greenlee County	59	63	43	60	84	74
La Paz County	343	161	369	490	302	329
Mohave County	4,156	4,047	4,028	4,151	4,972	5,442
Navajo County	1,742	2,017	1,699	1,834	1,809	2,099
Pinal County	3,410	3,569	4,315	4,363	4,908	5,514
Santa Cruz County	757	725	867	1,092	882	713
Yavapai County	2,373	2,546	2,544	3,056	4,360	4,995
Yuma County	3,474	3,558	532	786	1,110	1,359
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	25,341	25,554	23,220	25,226	28,640	31,785
Maricopa County	101,206	95,040	92,345	98,412	107,261	120,414
Pima County	44,439	37,797	38,300	43,209	49,136	50,675
Arizona Totals	170,986	158,391	153,865	166,847	185,037	202,874

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	394	399	341	396	49.4%
Cochise County	2,471	3,252	3,180	2,668	-11.9%
Coconino County	5,649	5,641	4,977	4,705	7.7%
Gila County	1,428	1,334	1,215	744	-17.5%
Graham County	618	619	607	602	30.0%
Greenlee County	61	57	57	73	23.7%
La Paz County	198	509	614	496	44.6%
Mohave County	4,872	4,508	4,287	3,857	-7.2%
Navajo County	2,100	2,066	1,889	1,831	5.1%
Pinal County	5,346	4,037	3,613	3,968	16.4%
Santa Cruz County	618	742	725	577	-23.8%
Yavapai County	4,387	4,499	4,311	4,392	85.1%
Yuma County	3,022	1,752	950	1,664	-52.1%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	31,164	29,415	26,766	25,973	2.5%
Maricopa County	116,140	118,330	114,477	103,435	2.2%
Pima County	38,601	39,518	37,497	35,844	-19.3%
Arizona Totals	185,905	187,263	178,740	165,252	-3.4%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Larceny-Theft Rates: While nine counties saw 10-year offense numbers rise, after population increases were considered, only four recorded increased larceny-theft rates. As shown in Table 3-27, Apache County usually had the lowest larceny-theft rate in the State. However, it must be remembered that Apache County population totals include residents of the Navajo Nation and that crimes reported to Native American law enforcement agencies are not reflected in Arizona UCR statistics.

Table 3-27: Larceny-Theft Rates by County, 1990-1999

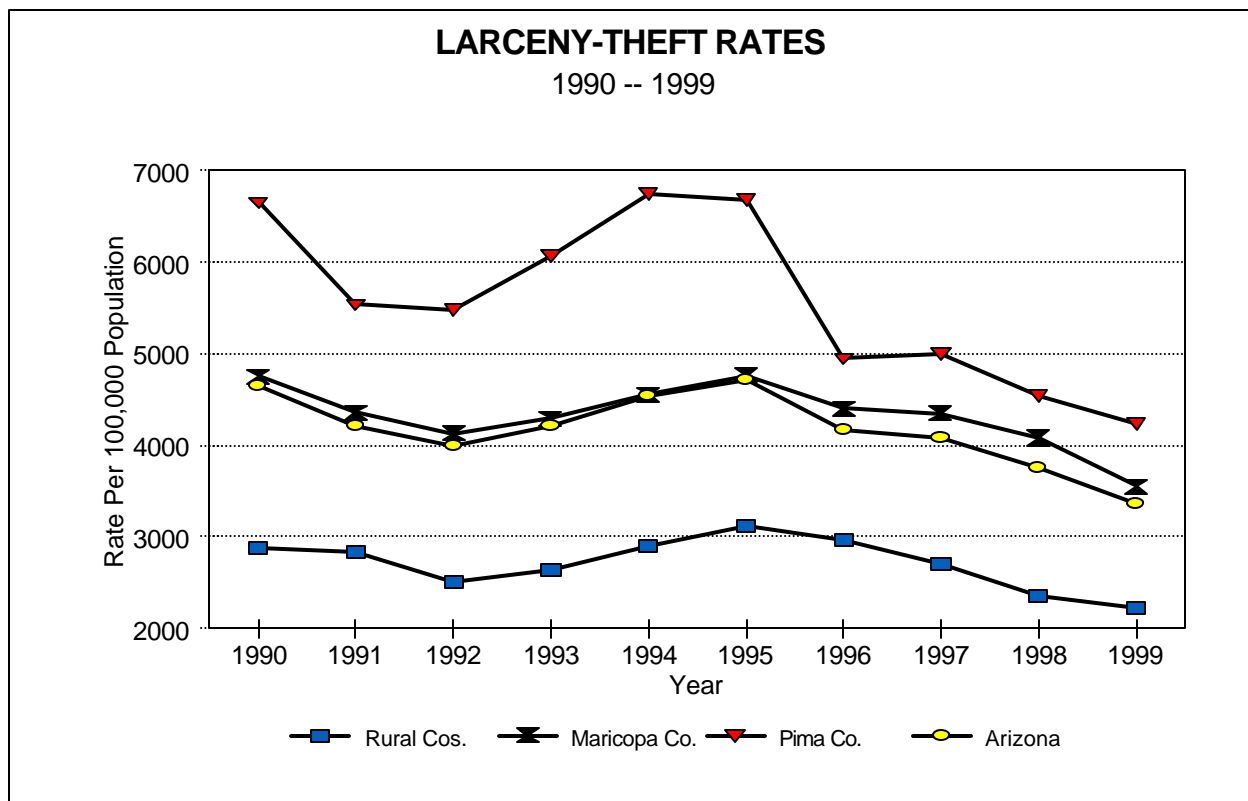
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	430.2	421.6	500.4	544.0	908.7	847.1
Cochise County	3,086.6	3,029.9	2,618.2	2,660.5	2,169.6	2,655.4
Coconino County	4,508.8	4,163.4	4,307.8	4,564.5	5,152.6	5,196.4
Gila County	2,238.2	2,421.4	2,498.8	2,455.2	2,906.6	3,142.1
Graham County	1,734.1	1,701.8	1,628.2	1,639.5	1,603.3	1,970.0
Greenlee County	737.5	785.0	515.0	716.4	997.0	868.0
La Paz County	2,467.6	1,106.5	2,489.0	3,151.1	1,878.7	1,970.1
Mohave County	4,356.4	3,953.1	3,809.9	3,641.2	4,132.1	4,348.4
Navajo County	2,242.0	2,562.7	2,111.1	2,273.3	2,212.8	2,532.7
Pinal County	2,919.5	2,982.9	3,519.6	3,429.4	3,711.9	3,966.9
Santa Cruz County	2,531.8	2,384.9	2,792.3	3,463.9	2,722.2	2,080.2
Yavapai County	2,187.1	2,291.6	2,229.4	2,581.1	3,530.4	3,833.5
Yuma County	3,213.7	3,227.9	471.5	675.0	927.7	1,114.2
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	2,873.5	2,826.1	2,510.7	2,641.3	2,900.8	3,116.6
Maricopa County	4,750.6	4,359.7	4,134.2	4,295.2	4,552.9	4,761.9
Pima County	6,647.6	5,534.9	5,469.4	6,063.6	6,745.5	6,680.3
Arizona Totals	4,645.3	4,204.7	3,987.3	4,214.5	4,544.5	4,710.2

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	611.1	608.7	513.9	591.5	37.5%
Cochise County	2,150.1	2,717.9	2,569.7	2,141.7	-30.6%
Coconino County	4,978.2	4,801.9	4,092.1	3,830.7	-15.0%
Gila County	3,152.3	2,811.4	2,470.8	1,483.5	-33.7%
Graham County	1,983.9	1,900.2	1,749.3	1,683.9	-2.9%
Greenlee County	705.2	642.3	624.7	791.3	7.3%
La Paz County	1,087.9	2,887.9	3,231.6	2,576.6	4.4%
Mohave County	3,815.2	3,375.5	3,092.5	2,698.6	-38.1%
Navajo County	2,491.1	2,315.5	2,042.2	1,960.4	-12.6%
Pinal County	3,708.6	2,684.6	2,291.4	2,399.0	-17.8%
Santa Cruz County	1,763.2	2,041.3	1,918.0	1,475.7	-41.7%
Yavapai County	3,259.3	3,166.6	2,903.0	2,817.2	28.8%
Yuma County	2,418.6	1,355.3	702.7	1,191.6	-62.9%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	2,976.7	2,698.5	2,360.3	2,229.3	-22.4%
Maricopa County	4,408.2	4,349.4	4,079.6	3,550.2	-25.3%
Pima County	4,944.1	5,004.5	4,551.2	4,238.0	-36.2%
Arizona Totals	4,166.1	4,070.7	3,751.9	3,355.8	-27.8%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Figure 3-12 shows Arizona larceny-theft rates on the decline since 1995. Although Pima County witnessed an impressive 10-year decline, it still had the highest larceny-theft rate in the State.

Figure 3-12



Larceny-Theft Offense Projections: Projections suggest that statewide larceny-theft offense numbers may grow 4.3 percent in the next five years, as shown in Table 3-28. Pima County could buck that trend with a projected 5.4 percent drop in reported offenses.

Table 3-28: Larceny-Theft Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	29,512	29,913	30,313	30,714	31,115	5.4%
Maricopa County	118,452	120,588	122,723	124,859	126,995	7.2%
Pima County	38,647	38,128	37,608	37,089	36,570	-5.4%
Arizona	186,611	188,628	190,645	192,662	194,679	4.3%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Motor Vehicle Theft

Number of Motor Vehicle Theft Offenses: While Maricopa and Pima Counties contain approximately three-fourths of Arizona's population, 93.5 percent of reported motor vehicle offenses occurred in these two counties in 1999. Between 1990 and 1999, offense numbers rose in nine counties with a statewide increase of 20.1 percent. During the same period, reported vehicle thefts in Pima County doubled. See Table 3-29.

Table 3-29: Motor Vehicle Theft Offenses by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	12	15	19	16	23	20
Cochise County	313	418	423	368	264	373
Coconino County	169	197	178	208	209	285
Gila County	62	74	59	81	70	100
Graham County	14	26	21	29	33	46
Greenlee County	1	3	3	3	2	0
La Paz County	39	27	39	76	48	51
Mohave County	433	493	385	490	560	628
Navajo County	100	109	113	97	99	133
Pinal County	344	300	492	434	511	617
Santa Cruz County	219	214	236	295	237	232
Yavapai County	163	199	141	265	329	415
Yuma County	324	307	61	62	102	141
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	2,193	2,382	2,170	2,424	2,487	3,041
Maricopa County	26,029	25,309	22,952	24,534	32,147	37,525
Pima County	3,268	4,428	5,727	6,416	7,286	7,453
Arizona Totals	31,490	32,119	30,849	33,374	41,920	48,019

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	32	22	11	17	41.7%
Cochise County	339	467	367	391	24.9%
Coconino County	221	237	225	242	43.2%
Gila County	93	78	87	57	-8.1%
Graham County	22	30	43	32	128.6%
Greenlee County	0	0	0	1	0.0%
La Paz County	31	86	35	31	-20.5%
Mohave County	523	463	434	400	-7.6%
Navajo County	133	111	105	121	21.0%
Pinal County	629	445	356	470	36.6%
Santa Cruz County	250	271	225	130	-40.6%
Yavapai County	286	387	341	282	73.0%
Yuma County	385	292	169	293	-9.6%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	2,944	2,835	2,398	2,467	12.5%
Maricopa County	29,809	31,215	29,598	28,814	10.7%
Pima County	7,853	8,874	7,609	6,543	100.2%
Arizona Totals	40,606	42,924	39,605	37,824	20.1%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Motor Vehicle Theft Rates: In the last decade, Arizona's motor vehicle theft rate fell 10.2 percent as shown in Table 3-30. In Maricopa County, the decline was twice as great but remained the highest rate in the State. In Pima County, the motor vehicle theft rate rose 58.2 percent over 10 years giving that county the second highest rate in the State in 1999.

Table 3-30: Motor Vehicle Rates by County, 1990-1999

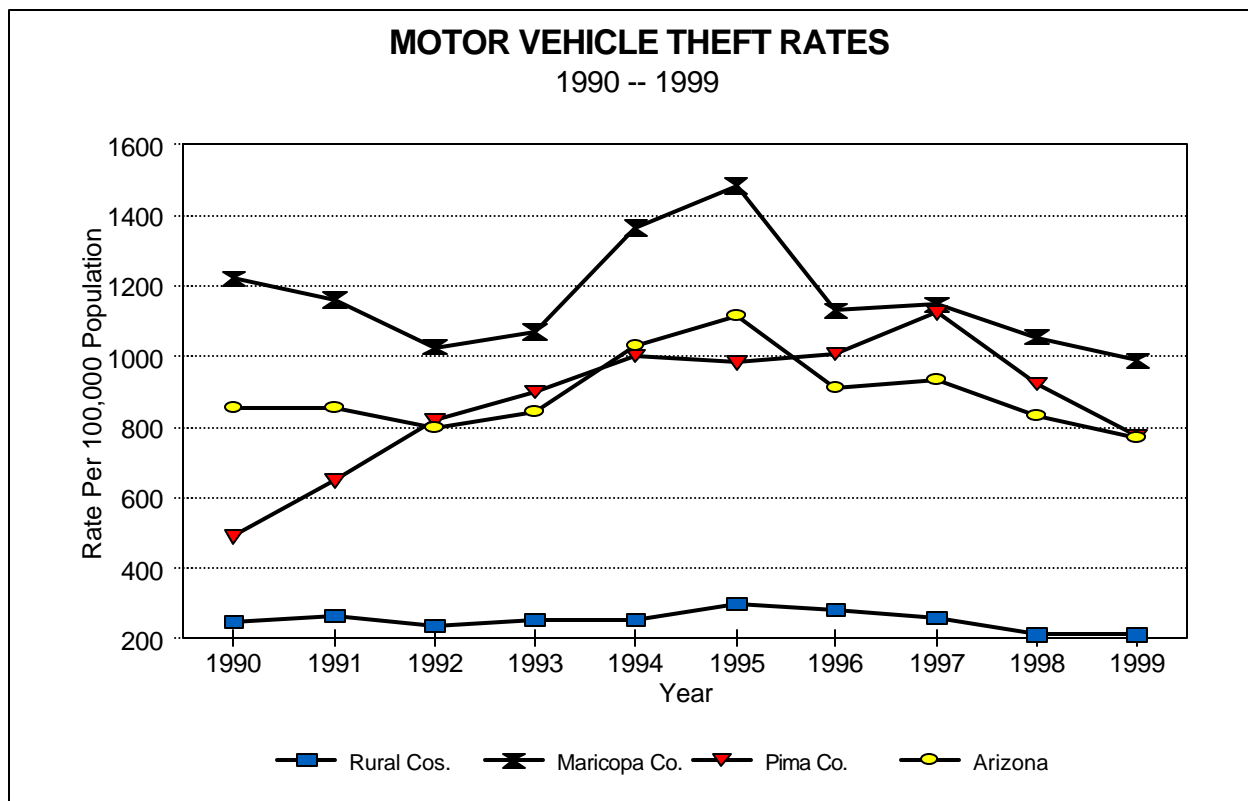
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	19.5	24.2	30.2	25.4	36.3	31.4
Cochise County	319.1	419.8	418.1	356.2	243.9	333.0
Coconino County	174.4	198.7	175.6	198.7	194.4	257.3
Gila County	153.8	180.3	141.5	191.0	161.5	224.6
Graham County	52.4	94.5	75.8	98.6	107.8	153.1
Greenlee County	12.5	37.4	35.9	35.8	23.7	0.0
La Paz County	280.6	185.6	263.1	488.7	298.6	305.4
Mohave County	453.9	481.6	364.2	429.8	465.4	501.8
Navajo County	128.7	138.5	140.4	120.2	121.1	160.5
Pinal County	294.5	250.7	401.3	341.1	386.5	443.9
Santa Cruz County	732.4	703.9	760.1	935.8	731.5	676.9
Yavapai County	150.2	179.1	123.6	223.8	266.4	318.5
Yuma County	299.7	278.5	54.1	53.2	85.2	115.6
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	248.7	263.4	234.6	253.8	251.9	298.2
Maricopa County	1,221.8	1,161.0	1,027.5	1,070.8	1,364.5	1,484.0
Pima County	488.9	648.4	817.8	900.4	1,000.2	982.5
Arizona Totals	855.5	852.6	799.4	843.0	1,029.6	1,114.9

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	49.6	33.6	16.6	25.4	30.3%
Cochise County	295.0	390.3	296.6	313.9	-1.6%
Coconino County	194.8	201.7	185.0	197.0	13.0%
Gila County	205.3	164.4	176.9	113.7	-26.1%
Graham County	70.6	92.1	123.9	89.5	70.7%
Greenlee County	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	-13.3%
La Paz County	170.3	487.9	184.2	161.0	-42.6%
Mohave County	409.6	346.7	313.1	279.9	-38.3%
Navajo County	157.8	124.4	113.5	129.6	0.7%
Pinal County	436.4	295.9	225.8	284.2	-3.5%
Santa Cruz County	713.3	597.0	595.2	332.5	-54.6%
Yavapai County	212.5	272.4	229.6	180.9	20.4%
Yuma County	308.1	225.9	125.0	209.8	-30.0%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	281.2	260.1	211.5	211.7	-14.8%
Maricopa County	1,131.4	1,147.4	1,054.8	989.0	-19.1%
Pima County	1,005.8	1,123.8	923.5	773.6	58.2%
Arizona Totals	910.0	933.1	831.3	768.1	-10.2%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Figure 3-13 compares the motor vehicle theft rates of Maricopa and Pima Counties, aggregated rural counties and the State for the years 1990 through 1999. As shown below, motor vehicle theft rates are substantially lower in the rural counties.

Figure 3-13



Motor Vehicle Theft Offense Projections: As shown in Table 3-31, motor vehicle theft offenses reported statewide may increase 10.8 percent by 2004. Pima County could see the largest increase (19.5 percent) while rural counties might see the smallest growth (6.9 percent).

Table 3-31: Motor Vehicle Theft Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	2,801	2,850	2,899	2,947	2,996	6.9%
Maricopa County	32,713	33,426	34,139	34,852	35,564	8.7%
Pima County	8,944	9,380	9,816	10,252	10,689	19.5%
Arizona	44,459	45,656	46,854	48,051	49,249	10.8%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Arson

Number of Arson Offenses: In 1999, 1,272 arson offenses were reported, reflecting a 19.6 percent drop since 1990. Maricopa County reported a 39.4 percent reduction in comparison to 1990 figures. Five counties experienced increases in reported arson crimes, including Pima County with a 19.2 percent jump in numbers. See Table 3-32.

Table 3-32: Arson Offenses by County, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	1	2	1	0	3	4
Cochise County	34	28	15	28	29	25
Coconino County	16	29	14	14	19	37
Gila County	6	15	10	10	7	12
Graham County	1	1	1	1	0	3
Greenlee County	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz County	8	6	9	5	8	6
Mohave County	37	33	30	52	67	76
Navajo County	16	11	21	17	25	12
Pinal County	62	52	56	41	46	54
Santa Cruz County	4	8	4	5	9	8
Yavapai County	33	35	17	30	55	45
Yuma County	37	25	4	1	5	4
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	255	245	182	204	273	286
Maricopa County	963	932	708	673	793	799
Pima County	365	295	322	288	259	447
Arizona Totals	1,583	1,472	1,212	1,165	1,325	1,532

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	0	0	3	2	100.0%
Cochise County	12	9	19	13	-61.8%
Coconino County	40	69	28	41	156.3%
Gila County	10	7	8	3	-50.0%
Graham County	5	1	4	1	0.0%
Greenlee County	0	0	0	0	0.0%
La Paz County	1	5	2	6	-25.0%
Mohave County	71	53	43	35	-5.4%
Navajo County	26	15	32	41	156.3%
Pinal County	32	40	18	47	-24.2%
Santa Cruz County	8	2	3	3	-25.0%
Yavapai County	41	44	47	48	45.5%
Yuma County	21	13	2	13	-64.9%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	267	258	209	253	-0.8%
Maricopa County	730	670	673	584	-39.4%
Pima County	376	374	367	435	19.2%
Arizona Totals	1,373	1,302	1,249	1,272	-19.6%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Arson Rates: From 1990 to 1999, Arizona experienced an overall 39.9 percent decrease in the arson rate. However, rates vary widely by county as shown in Table 3-33. At 51.4 arson crimes per 100,000 population, Pima County had the highest rate in 1999.

Table 3-33: Arson Rates by County, 1990-1999

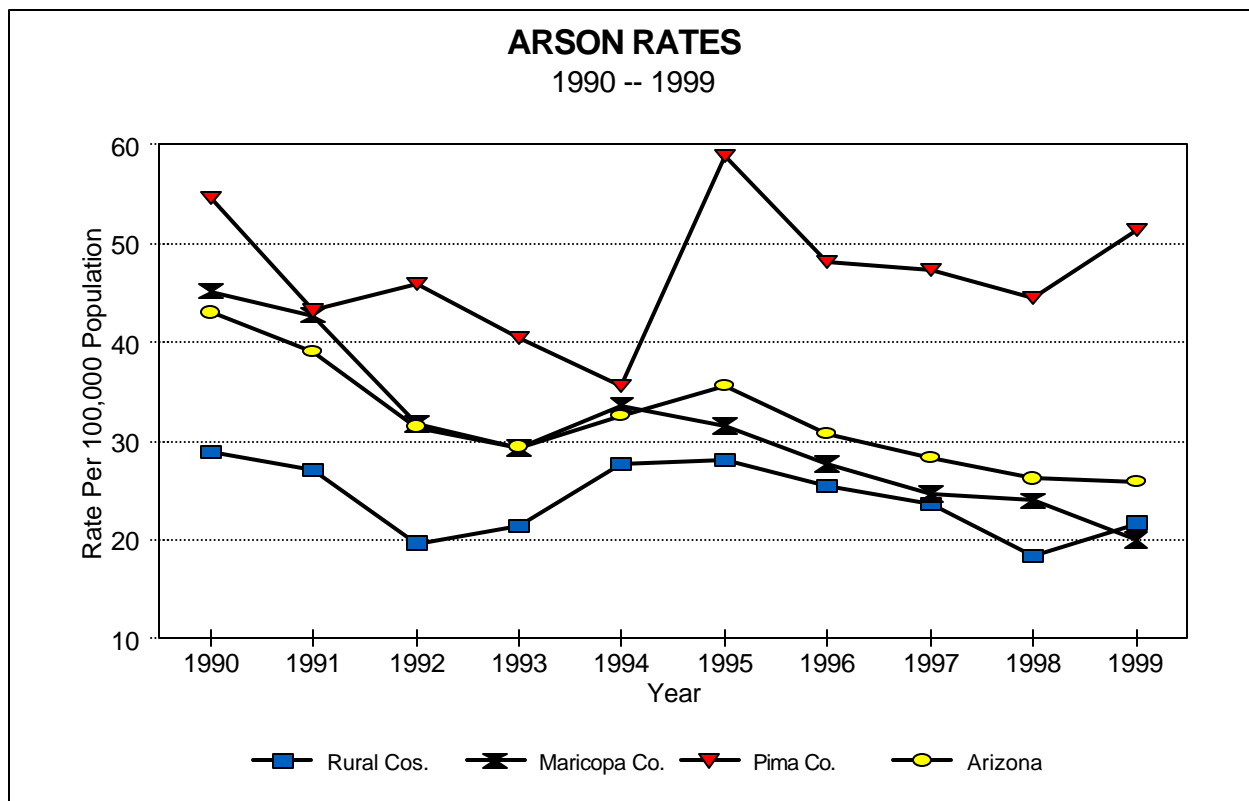
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Apache County	1.6	3.2	1.6	0.0	4.7	6.3
Cochise County	34.7	28.1	14.8	27.1	26.8	22.3
Coconino County	16.5	29.2	13.8	13.4	17.7	33.4
Gila County	14.9	36.5	24.0	23.6	16.1	27.0
Graham County	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	10.0
Greenlee County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
La Paz County	57.6	41.2	60.7	32.2	49.8	35.9
Mohave County	38.8	32.2	28.4	45.6	55.7	60.7
Navajo County	20.6	14.0	26.1	22.1	30.6	14.5
Pinal County	53.1	43.5	45.7	32.2	34.8	38.8
Santa Cruz County	13.4	26.3	12.9	15.9	27.8	23.3
Yavapai County	30.4	31.5	14.9	25.3	44.5	34.5
Yuma County	34.2	22.7	3.5	0.9	4.2	3.3
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	28.9	27.1	19.7	21.4	27.7	28.0
Maricopa County	45.2	42.8	31.7	29.4	33.7	31.6
Pima County	54.6	43.2	46.0	40.4	35.6	58.9
Arizona Totals	43.0	39.1	31.4	29.4	32.5	35.6

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Apache County	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.0	84.0%
Cochise County	10.4	7.5	15.4	10.4	-69.9%
Coconino County	35.3	58.7	23.0	33.4	102.2%
Gila County	22.1	14.8	16.3	6.0	-59.8%
Graham County	16.1	3.1	11.5	2.8	-25.3%
Greenlee County	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
La Paz County	5.5	28.4	10.5	31.2	-45.8%
Mohave County	55.6	39.7	31.0	24.5	-36.9%
Navajo County	30.8	16.8	34.6	43.9	113.2%
Pinal County	22.2	26.6	11.4	28.4	-46.5%
Santa Cruz County	22.8	5.5	7.9	7.7	-42.6%
Yavapai County	30.5	31.0	31.6	30.8	1.2%
Yuma County	16.8	10.1	1.5	9.3	-72.8%
Rural Counties (Subtotal)	25.5	23.7	18.4	21.7	-24.9%
Maricopa County	27.7	24.6	24.0	20.0	-55.7%
Pima County	48.2	47.4	44.5	51.4	-5.8%
Arizona Totals	30.8	28.3	26.2	25.8	-39.9%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Figure 3-14 shows that Arizona arson rates did not follow an established pattern over the last 10-year span. However, Maricopa and Pima Counties, the State and aggregated rural counties all ended the decade with rates 55.7 to 5.8 percent lower than in 1990.

Figure 3-14



Arson Offense Projections: While county fluctuations may vary widely, the number of arson crimes reported in Arizona is projected to decrease 6 percent by 2004. Maricopa County might realize a 22 percent reduction in five years, but Pima County projections indicate a possible 10.8 percent rise in arson offenses.

Table 3-34: Arson Offenses Projected, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change (2000-2004)
Rural Counties	254	255	257	259	261	3.0%
Maricopa County	578	546	514	483	451	-22.0%
Pima County	414	426	437	448	459	10.8%
Arizona	1,246	1,227	1,209	1,190	1,171	-6.0%

Source: Arizona DPS, Research and Planning

Adult and Juvenile Arrests

Table 3-35, (continued on page 66) shows Arizona arrests for Part I and Part II offenses from 1990 to 1999. Most juvenile arrests for Part I offenses in 1999 were for property crimes. Juveniles were the offenders in 62.2 percent of arson arrests, 39.7 percent of burglary arrests, 32.6 percent of motor vehicle arrests and 29.1 percent of larceny-theft arrests.

For 1999 Part I violent crimes, juveniles accounted for 10.7 percent of murder arrests, 17.9 percent of rape arrests, 21.4 percent of all robbery arrests, and 22 percent of aggravated assault arrests.

Table 3-35: Adult and Juvenile Arrests, 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Adult Arrests						
Part One Offenses						
• Murder	187	218	187	214	260	264
• Rape	306	347	285	258	212	225
• Robbery	1,228	1,233	1,134	1,088	1,084	1,112
• Assault	6,087	6,140	5,800	6,012	5,774	5,992
• Burglary	4,452	4,489	4,038	3,877	3,592	3,604
• Larceny-Theft	27,565	25,443	23,208	23,745	24,927	29,078
• Motor Vehicle Theft	1,123	1,203	1,433	1,466	1,810	2,041
• Arson	134	172	129	133	128	136
Part I Offenses Subtotal	41,082	39,245	36,214	36,793	37,787	42,452
Part II Offenses	154,173	160,330	157,720	157,595	169,552	190,303
Total Adult Arrests	195,255	199,575	193,934	194,388	207,339	232,755
Juvenile Arrests						
Part 1 Offenses						
• Murder	19	31	45	46	69	43
• Rape	68	78	68	39	34	41
• Robbery	437	490	473	495	435	553
• Assault	1,404	1,524	1,636	1,694	1,734	1,725
• Burglary	3,656	4,007	3,602	3,326	2,899	2,571
• Larceny-Theft	12,995	12,982	11,329	11,348	11,354	12,155
• Motor Vehicle Theft	1,530	1,882	2,028	1,792	1,608	1,782
• Arson	289	201	210	235	302	327
Part I Offenses Subtotal	20,398	21,195	19,391	18,975	18,435	19,197
Part II Offenses	32,698	33,572	33,700	42,074	46,212	49,545
Total Juvenile Arrests	53,096	54,767	53,091	61,049	64,647	68,742
Total Combined Arrests	248,351	254,342	247,025	255,437	271,986	301,497

Table 3-35: Adult and Juvenile Arrests, 1990-1999 (continued)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
Adult Arrests					
Part One Offenses					
• Murder	214	210	243	218	16.6%
• Rape	228	240	184	147	-52.0%
• Robbery	1,173	1,233	1,162	1,096	-10.7%
• Assault	5,738	5,651	5,205	4,879	-19.8%
• Burglary	3,383	3,376	3,395	2,861	-35.7%
• Larceny-Theft	28,241	26,828	26,290	23,390	-15.1%
• Motor Vehicle Theft	1,598	1,852	1,936	2,334	107.8%
• Arson	137	136	144	105	-21.6%
Part I Offenses Subtotal	40,712	39,526	38,559	35,030	-14.7%
Part II Offenses	201,376	194,077	195,684	188,949	22.6%
Total Adult Arrests	242,088	233,603	234,243	223,979	14.7%
Juvenile Arrests					
Part 1 Offenses					
• Murder	46	32	31	26	36.8%
• Rape	38	59	34	32	-52.9%
• Robbery	486	456	406	299	-31.6%
• Assault	1,669	1,628	1,469	1,372	-2.3%
• Burglary	2,962	2,770	2,313	1,887	-48.4%
• Larceny-Theft	12,544	11,947	10,514	9,596	-26.2%
• Motor Vehicle Theft	1,599	1,537	1,199	1,130	-26.1%
• Arson	280	213	181	173	-40.1%
Part I Offenses Subtotal	19,624	18,642	16,147	14,515	-28.8%
Part II Offenses	53,422	50,851	48,272	44,173	35.1%
Total Juvenile Arrests	73,046	69,493	64,419	58,688	10.5%
Total Combined Arrests	315,134	303,096	298,662	282,667	13.8%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Table 3-36 shows that in 1999, juvenile offenders accounted for about one-third of Part I offense arrests and 20.8 percent of all arrests (combined Part I and Part II offenses).

Table 3-36: Arrest Distribution by Age, 1990-1999

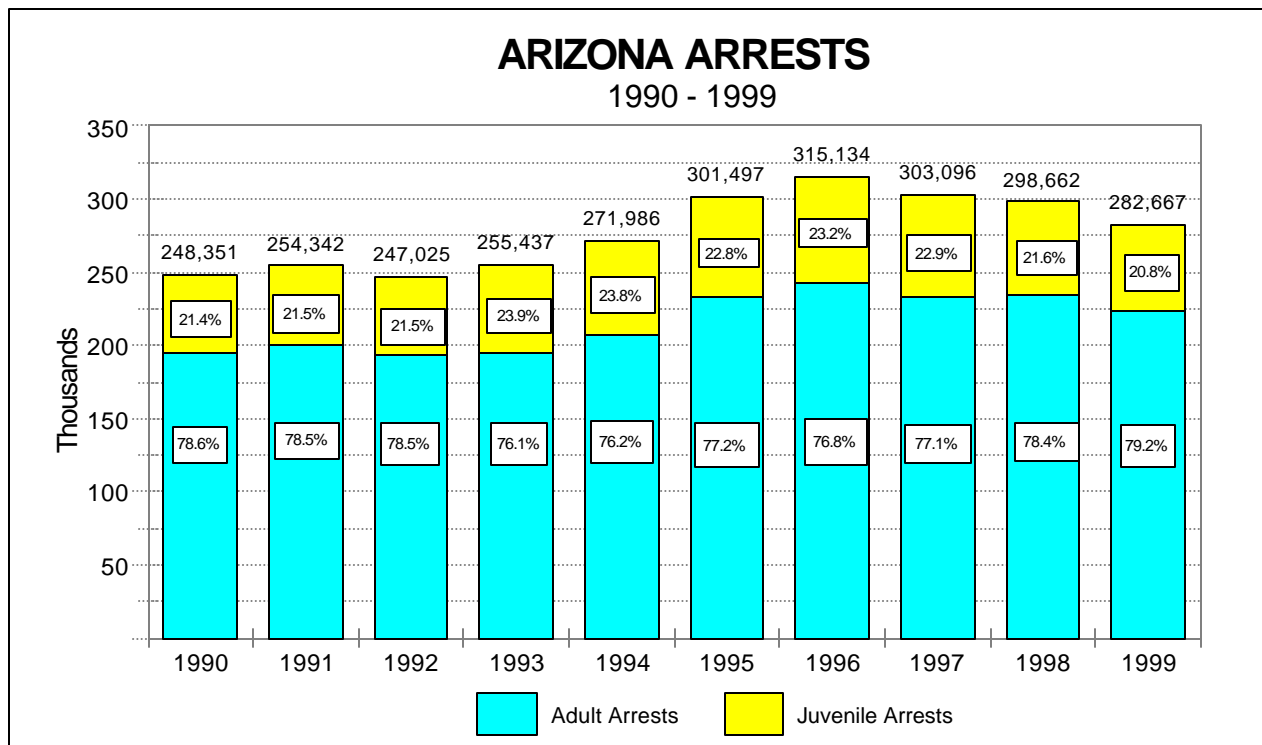
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
All Arrests						
• Percent Juvenile Arrests	21.4%	21.5%	21.5%	23.9%	23.8%	22.8%
• Percent Adult Arrests	78.6%	78.5%	78.5%	76.1%	76.2%	77.2%
Part I Arrests						
• Percent Juvenile	33.2%	35.1%	34.9%	34.0%	32.8%	31.1%
• Percent Adult	66.8%	64.9%	65.1%	66.0%	67.2%	68.9%

	1996	1997	1998	1999	Percent Change (1990-1999)
All Arrests					
• Percent Juvenile Arrests	23.2%	22.9%	21.6%	20.8%	-2.9%
• Percent Adult Arrests	76.8%	77.1%	78.4%	79.2%	0.8%
Part I Arrests					
• Percent Juvenile	32.5%	32.0%	29.5%	29.3%	-11.7%
• Percent Adult	67.5%	68.0%	70.5%	70.7%	5.8%

Source: *Crime in Arizona* reports, 1990-1999

Figure 3-15 provides a visual interpretation of juvenile arrests in proportion to adult arrests in Arizona. It also shows that the overall number of arrests has declined since 1996.

Figure 3-15



Section Four: Conclusion

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Arizona was the second fastest growing state in the nation in 1999, experiencing a 30.4 percent increase in population over the last 10 years. With this explosive growth, a rise in crime could be expected. Yet an analysis of *Crime in the United States* data showed crime rates falling in Arizona for the Crime Index offenses of rape (-29.3 percent), robbery (-5.2 percent), aggravated assault (-18.3 percent), burglary (-38.1 percent), larceny-theft (-25.4 percent) and motor vehicle theft (-7.3 percent). From 1990 to 1999, only Arizona's murder rate rose (+ 3.9 percent).

However, when compared nationally, the State's declining crime rates were less impressive. With the exception of rape, burglary and larceny-theft rates, nationwide 10-year drops in crime rates exceeded those reported in Arizona. In 1999 rankings of all the states and the District of Columbia, Arizona had the third highest property crime rate, the sixth highest burglary rate, the fourth highest larceny-theft rate and the second highest vehicle theft rate in the nation. Arizona rates for murder, burglary, and larceny theft were at least 30 percent higher than the 1999 national rate, while vehicle theft rates soared 90.3 percent higher.

Examining statistics at the county level provided additional insight into Arizona crime. *Crime in Arizona* data illustrated the impact on crime rates of the State's two most heavily populated counties. For example, while Maricopa and Pima Counties made up 76.3 percent of the State's population in 1999, they accounted for 85.6 percent of the total volume of Crime Index offenses reported, 89.6 percent of the murders and 93.5 percent of reported vehicle thefts.

Outside the urban areas, trends were harder to generalize because county by county fluctuations did not follow a prescribed pattern. In this report, offense numbers and rates for rural counties were aggregated to illustrate rural trends. But variations between counties were often great. For instance, the violent crime rate for aggregated rural counties fell 10.6 percent over the decade, but it increased 52.9 percent in Cochise County, 38 percent in Apache County and 20 percent in Navajo County.

Correspondingly, the fluctuations in the actual number of Crime Index offenses reported over the last 10 years provided a basis for projecting what Arizona crime may look like in the future. Five-year projections suggested statewide totals for the following offenses could increase: murder (+ 11.1 percent), robbery (+ 10.3 percent), aggravated assault (+ 1.3 percent), larceny-theft (+ 4.3 percent) and vehicle theft (+ 10.8 percent). Similarly, reported statewide totals for the following offenses may decline: rape (- 6.1 percent), burglary (- 5.5 percent) and arson (- 6 percent).

This report also briefly looked at a 10-year history of adult and juvenile arrests in Arizona. Over that time span, the percentage of juvenile arrests in proportion to adult arrests remained fairly constant, ranging from a low of 20.8 percent of all arrests in 1999 to a high of 23.9 percent of all arrests in 1993. Although youth concentration is a factor known to affect crime, no attempt was made to relate it to the trend data presented in this report.