

Commission

Crime and the Criminal Justice System The 2003 White Paper Overview

Our mission is to sustain and enhance the coordination, cohesiveness, productivity and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in Arizona

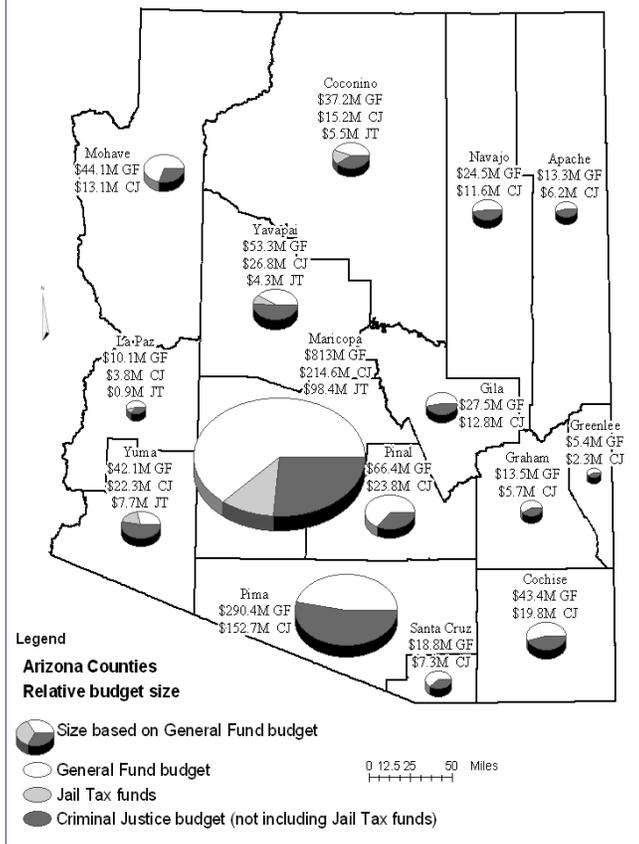
The *2003 White Paper: Crime and the Criminal Justice System in Arizona* will help answer questions regarding the past, present and future performance of the criminal justice system in Arizona by providing an in-depth examination of workloads, budget and population impact at the state, county and local levels throughout Arizona; and will provide policy makers, criminal justice stakeholders and the citizens of Arizona a factual overview of the entire system prior to changes in policy. The 2003 White Paper is a collection of data and information and does not attempt to explain the reasons for changes that have occurred within the criminal justice system.

Methodology:

Detailed questionnaires were developed and sent to law enforcement, prosecution, courts and county budget departments throughout the state. The questionnaires requested information on the size of the population that was served by the agency, geographic size of service areas, levels of reported crime, caseloads, and other related workload measures as well as the number of agency personnel.

County General Funds in proportion to Criminal Justice Budgets in 2002

This map provides representation of each county's total General Fund as well as the percentages spent on criminal justice in 2002 at the county level.



County Population Changes from 1995 to 2002

Arizona's population is 5,472,750 and is ranked 23rd in the United States as the most populous state. It is projected that by 2025, Arizona will be the 15th most populated.

- Apache County's population increased 9%
- Cochise County's population increased 10.5%
- Coconino County's population increased 14.6%
- Gila County's population increased 20.3%
- Graham County's population increased 13.5%
- Greenlee County's population increased 1.8%
- La Paz County's population increased 23.1%
- Maricopa County's population increased 34.3%
- Mohave County's population increased 33.7%
- Navajo County's population increased 23.3%
- Pima County's population increased 17.5%
- Pinal County's population increased 38.4%
- Santa Cruz County's population increased 17.6%
- Yavapai County's population increased 39.2%
- Yuma County's population increased 39.3%

The *2003 White Paper* also provides workload, population and budget information for criminal justice services at the city level for the following 24 Arizona cities:

- Apache Junction
- Bullhead City
- Casa Grande
- Chandler
- Flagstaff
- Gilbert
- Glendale
- Goodyear
- Kingman
- Lake Havasu
- Marana
- Mesa
- Nogales
- Oro Valley
- Peoria
- Phoenix
- Prescott
- Prescott Valley
- Scottsdale
- Sierra Vista
- Surprise
- Tempe
- Tucson
- Yuma

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Review the full report at: www.acjc.state.az.us

Statewide Part I Reported Crime, 1995-2002

While the population of the state has increased during the last eight years (a 29.4 percent increase), total Part I offenses increased 1.4 percent over the same eight-year period. The following table shows that total Part I Violent Offenses increased 1.5 percent from 1995 through 2002. In the Violent Offense category the largest percentage increase was in rape, which showed an increase of 15.2 percent. The largest decline was in murder, which went down by 15.8 percent. Robbery increased 10.8 percent, while aggravated assaults decreased 2.6 percent.

PART I OFFENSES	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Violent Offenses								
Murder	456	381	384	377	395	371	406	384
Rape	1,379	1,398	1,456	1,408	1,362	1,577	1,512	1,588
Robbery	7,139	7,386	7,389	7,555	7,271	7,472	8,808	7,922
Aggravated Assault	20,396	18,631	18,736	16,997	16,915	17,787	17,693	19,911
Total Violent Offenses	29,370	27,796	27,965	26,337	25,943	27,207	28,419	29,805
% Change from Previous Year		-5.4%	0.6%	-5.8%	-1.5%	4.9%	4.5%	4.9%
Property Offenses								
Burglary	58,199	55,495	59,066	55,110	48,869	51,932	54,271	57,985
Larceny-Theft	202,874	186,994	192,881	178,950	165,952	176,411	185,043	198,045
Motor Vehicle Theft	48,019	40,715	43,776	39,621	37,939	43,070	51,864	56,888
Arson	1,533	1,393	1,350	1,249	1,292	1,412	1,548	1,766
Total Property Offenses	310,625	284,597	297,073	274,930	254,052	272,825	292,726	314,684
% Change from Previous Year		-8.4%	4.4%	-7.5%	-7.6%	7.4%	7.3%	7.5%
Total Part I Offenses	339,795	311,591	325,038	301,245	279,995	299,893	321,141	344,489
% Change from Previous Year		-8.3%	4.3%	-7.3%	-7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.3%

Statewide At-Risk Population

Individuals between the ages of 16 and 24 are considered by many in law enforcement to be the most at-risk age group. In Arizona, youth ages 16 to 24 comprised 12.9 percent of the population in 2000, according to the U.S. Census. In 2000, 37.5 percent of those arrested for Part I Violent Offenses committed in Arizona were between the ages of 16 and 24. During the same year 39.4 percent of all murders were committed by males ages 16 to 24. This chart represents the segment of the population considered most at-risk within the criminal justice system. From 1990 to 2000, the total number of people ages 16 to 24 increased 33.7 percent. The male population age 18 to 24 increased 35.0 percent, while the female population increased 29.8 percent in the same age category.

Age	1990			2000			Percent change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16 years	26,352	24,244	50,596	35,342	32,966	68,308	34.1%	36.0%	35.0%
17 years	26,302	23,147	49,449	35,830	34,400	70,230	36.2%	48.6%	42.0%
18 years	26,515	25,817	52,332	38,262	35,286	73,548	44.3%	36.7%	40.5%
19 years	29,936	28,897	58,833	39,563	35,887	75,450	32.2%	24.2%	28.2%
20 years	29,739	27,975	57,714	38,855	36,133	74,988	30.7%	29.2%	29.9%
21 years	28,713	26,446	55,159	37,498	33,459	70,957	30.6%	26.5%	28.6%
22 to 24 years	83,309	78,495	161,804	113,365	102,865	216,230	36.1%	31.0%	33.6%
Total for 18 to 24 years	198,212	187,630	385,842	267,543	243,630	511,173	35.0%	29.8%	32.5%

From 1990 to 2000, the total number of people ages 16 to 24 increased 33.7 percent. The male population age 18 to 24 increased 35.0 percent, while the female population increased 29.8 percent in the same age category.

State Factoids at a Glance

- The population of the state of Arizona increased 29.4 percent from 1995 to 2002.
- The at-risk population group (ages 16-24) increased 33.7 percent from 1990 to 2000.
- The total DPS budget increased 105.4 percent from 1995 to 2002.
- The number of calls for service to DPS increased 257.0 percent from 1995 to 2002.
- In the Arizona Superior Courts, expenditures increased 49.4 percent from 1995 to 2002.
- Criminal cases filed in the Arizona Superior Courts increased 46.7 percent from 1995 to 2002, while criminal case dispositions increased 65.4 percent.
- In the Arizona Justice Courts, the total cases filed increased 21.9 percent, while the total number of disposed cases increased 21.2 percent from 1995 to 2002.
- In the Arizona Municipal Courts, criminal traffic cases filed increased 27.7 percent, while criminal traffic cases disposed increased 33.2 percent from 1995 to 2002.
- Total case filings in the Arizona Municipal Courts increased 26.6 percent from 1995 to 2002, while total dispositions increased 36.8 percent.
- Total juvenile referrals in the state of Arizona decreased 10.9 percent from 1996 to 2002.
- The number of females versus males referred increased from 28.8 percent female and 71.2 percent male in 1996 to 32.1 percent female and 67.9 percent male in 2002.
- The percent of younger juveniles (ages 8-12) increased from 9.0 percent in 1996 to 10.0 percent in 2002.
- Juvenile Status Offenses decreased in 13 of the 15 counties.
- From 1996 to 2002, the number of adult probationers in Arizona increased 32.1 percent and the number of juvenile probationers increased 35.1 percent.
- The Department of Corrections budget increased 65.6 percent from 1995 to 2002 which is 7.6 percent greater than the 57.7 percent increase experienced for all criminal justice state agencies over the same period.
- From 1995 to 2002, the total inmate population in DOC increased 38.5 percent.
- The average time served in DOC increased from 28 months to 37 months for males and from 21 months to 25 months for females from 1995 to 2002.
- Total state criminal justice appropriations to state agencies increased 57.7 percent relative to an overall general fund increase of 70.6 percent from 1995 to 2002.