

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission



Statistical Analysis Center Publication

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Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review, 2004-2013

October

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Arizona Crime Trends:

A System Review, 2004-2013

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Executive Summary

On a biennial basis, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is tasked with preparing for the governor a criminal justice system trends report. Available resources, the size and complexity of the criminal justice system and the availability of relevant data influence the scope of the issues addressed in the report. In support of data-driven decision making, this report uses publicly available data to describe the activity of Arizona's criminal justice system from law enforcement agencies description of the offenses reported to their agencies to the population of the Arizona Department of Corrections. More specifically, in this edition of *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*, up to 10 years of data from law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and the juvenile justice system are compiled to give readers a decade overview of crime and criminal and juvenile justice system activity from 2004 to 2013 in Arizona.

An analysis of the data included in this report reveals the following:

Crime

- ✓ In 2013, the number of violent index offenses reported to the police in Arizona was 19.5 percent lower than in 2004 and 20.9 percent lower than the decade high in 2005. Arizona remains higher than the national rate.
- ✓ Although the rate of violent index offenses reported to the police decreased over the decade, the rate of forcible rape in Arizona increased 24.0 percent. Arizona remains higher than the national rate.
- ✓ The rate of property index offenses reported to the police in Arizona was 36.4 percent lower in 2013 than in 2004 and 4.4 percent lower than the decade high in 2009. Arizona remains higher than the national rate.
- ✓ Arizona has had a reduction in the percentage of violent crimes committed with a firearm over the decade. Cumulative decreases for murder, robbery and aggravated assault declined 16.1 percent, 23.3 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively. Arizona has consistently had a lower percentage of murders committed with a firearm compared to the national percentage since 2009.

Courts

- ✓ Statewide, the number of felony case filings decreased by 13.7 percent over the decade.
- ✓ From state fiscal year 2004 to 2013, the number of individuals on standard probation remained similar; however, the number of individuals on intensive probation decreased 24.4 percent.

- ✓ From 2004 to 2013, the courts collected \$116 million in restitution from offenders on standard probation. In 2013, the amount of restitution collected from standard probationers was 6.0 percent higher than the amount of restitution collected in 2004.
- ✓ From 2004 to 2013, the number of community service hours completed by standard probationers decreased by 50.7 percent from 813,823 hours in 2004 to 401,613 hours in 2013. At the 2013 minimum wage in Arizona (\$7.80/hour), standard probationers performed community service work worth approximately \$3.1 million in 2013.
- ✓ The number of community service hours performed by intensive probationers declined by 47.9 percent over the decade from 615,182 hours in 2004 to 320,357 hours in 2013. At the 2013 minimum wage in Arizona (\$7.80/hour), intensive probationers performed community service work worth approximately \$2.5 million in 2013.

Corrections

- ✓ From 2004 to 2013, the number of individuals incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections increased by 26.0 percent. The rate of increase was close to five times higher than the national increase.
- ✓ At the end of calendar year 2013, 32.1 percent of inmates in the Arizona Department of Corrections were in prison for the violent offenses¹, 16.0 percent for property offenses,² 24.8 percent for drug and driving under the influence offenses, and 27.0 percent for other types of offenses.³

Juvenile Justice System

- ✓ From 2004 to 2007, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court remained relatively stable at approximately 49,000 youth. From 2007 to 2010, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court decreased by 15.7 percent and continued to decline between 2010 and 2013, representing an overall cumulative decline of 40.8 percent across the decade.

¹ Violent offenses include murder, manslaughter and negligent homicide, rape/sexual assault, robbery and assault.

² Property offenses include burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, and arson.

³ 'Other' offenses includes all other offenses, some of which are against property (e.g., criminal damage) or are violent (e.g., domestic violence) but are not part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program crime index.

- ✓ From 2004 to 2013, the number of juveniles held in detention in Arizona decreased by 47.9 percent, from 12,688 to 6,610.
- ✓ The number of juveniles transferred to criminal court decreased 45.4 percent across the decade.
- ✓ The number of new commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections decreased 42.7 percent between 2004 and 2013.
- ✓ There was a 36.3 percent increase across the decade in the percentage of new commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections for youth with three to five prior adjudications of delinquency and a 49.4 percent decrease for youth with six or more prior adjudications of delinquency.

Introduction

The continuous growth in the population of Arizona challenges Arizona's criminal justice system to keep pace. From 2004 to 2013, Arizona's population increased by 15.1 percent, from 5.8 million to 6.6 million people. As the population of Arizona increased, Arizona's criminal justice system experienced the following changes:

- ✓ The rate of violent index offenses reported to Arizona police decreased 19.5 percent over the decade. Reductions in the rates of violent index offenses in Arizona were comparable to cumulative rate reductions in the United States, with Arizona having slightly higher rates in 2013 than the national rate.
- ✓ Although rates of property index offense in Arizona were higher than the national average in 2013, Arizona property index rates decreased 36.4 percent over the decade.
- ✓ Statewide, from 2004 to 2013 the number of felony case filings decreased by 13.7 percent, from 54,420 to 46,981.
- ✓ From 2004 to 2013, the number of individuals on standard probation remained relatively constant at 35,709 to 35,892.
- ✓ From 2004 to 2013 the number of individuals incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections increased by 26.0 percent, from 32,570 to 41,031.

Arizona's criminal justice system is a large and complex system with more than 480 agencies and related organizations. Available resources, the size and complexity of the criminal justice system, and the availability of data on crime and the criminal justice system influence the scope of this report. In the 2013 edition of *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*, up to 10 years of data (i.e., 2004 to 2013) from law enforcement, the courts, and corrections are compiled to give the reader an overview of the recent trends in crime and criminal justice system activity among the three major components of Arizona's justice system.

Importantly, this report is not intended to be the place where all questions about Arizona's criminal justice system are answered—the complexity of any state's criminal justice system and the decentralized nature of data sources make that goal unachievable without investing significant resources and time. Instead, this report is intended to provide an overview of Arizona's criminal justice system from law enforcement to corrections and the trends that are being seen in the data. A goal of this report is for the data to inform a conversation among and between criminal justice policymakers, practitioners, and the public about crime and Arizona's system response. The hope is for these data provide a foundation upon which criminal and juvenile

justice policymakers and practitioners can develop effective responses to the challenges of crime and delinquency in Arizona.

Data Sources

One of the primary goals of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission’s (ACJC) Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is to serve as a central point of contact for a wide range of criminal and juvenile justice system data. Because the SAC does not generate criminal justice system data, developing the content for a data warehouse relies on obtaining data from other local, state, and federal agencies that collect, maintain, and share justice system data. In creating this report, SAC staff obtained data from several sources that also represent the primary data sources that contribute to the SAC’s data warehouse (Table 1).

Table 1: Data Sources	
Source	Data
Administrative Office of the Courts	Annual Data Reports http://www.azcourts.gov/statistics
Arizona Department of Corrections	Corrections at a Glance https://corrections.az.gov/reports-documents/reports/corrections-glance
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	Annual Reports http://www.azdjv.gov/FactsNews/ADJCPublications/ADJCPublications.asp
Arizona Department of Public Safety	Crime in Arizona Annual Reports http://www.azdps.gov/About/Reports/Crime_In_Arizona/
Bureau of Justice Statistics	Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=1
Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program	Uniform Crime Reports http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm
Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Arizona Supreme Court	Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System Reports http://www.azcourts.gov/jjsd/Publications-Reports
National Crime Victimization Survey	National Crime Victimization Survey http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=245

Population Data

From 2004 to 2013, Arizona’s population grew over two times faster than the rest of the nation, increasing by 15.1 percent, compared to a 7.7 percent population increase for the nation as a whole (Table 2). Within Arizona’s 15 counties, population change varied greatly from 2004 to 2014, with the overall population increasing across the decade in all Arizona counties. The greatest population increase occurred in Pinal County with an 81.6 percent cumulative increase across the decade, and the smallest population increase occurred in Navajo County with a 0.8 percent increase across the decade.

Table 2: Arizona and U.S. Population, 2004-2013				
Year	Arizona Population	Year-to-Year % Change	United States Population	Year-to-Year % Change
2004	5,759,425		293,656,842	
2005	5,974,834	3.7%	296,410,404	0.9%
2006	6,192,100	3.6%	299,398,484	1.0%
2007	6,362,241	2.7%	301,621,157	0.7%
2008	6,499,377	2.2%	304,059,724	0.8%
2009	6,595,778	1.5%	307,006,550	1.0%
2010	6,392,017	-3.1%	308,745,538	0.6%
2011	6,482,505	1.4%	311,591,917	0.9%
2012	6,553,255	1.1%	313,914,040	0.7%
2013	6,626,624	1.1%	316,128,839	0.7%
% Change 2004 - 2013	15.1%		7.7%	

Source: United States Census Bureau

* Population data for the years 2000 and 2010 are based on decennial census counts. Population data for the years 2001 – 2009 are estimates provided by the United States Census Bureau and based on the last decennial census and administrative records information. For this reason, the population change from 2009 to 2010 is unknown due to the different methods used to measure the population of Arizona.

Law Enforcement Data

The primary national and state source for property and violent offense and arrest information is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and the Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting program. Initiated more than 70 years ago, the federal UCR program is a nationwide effort by law enforcement agencies to voluntarily report offense and arrest data from their jurisdictions on a set of specific crimes. The purpose of the UCR program is to provide reliable information that describes the nature and extent of crime for administrative, operational, and management activities. The data that is collected through the UCR program, particularly data on those crimes that form the property and violent crime indices, have become one of the most common and widely recognized social indicators of crime in the United States. Because this report compares Arizona index offense data to the nation's index offense data, the Arizona and national offense data used in this report comes from the same source, *Crime in the United States*, which is the Uniform Crime Reporting program

annual report published by the FBI.⁴ It is important for users of national and state crime data to know that not all crimes are reported to law enforcement, and subsequently, the UCR program. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 51 percent of violent crime and 60 percent of property crime were not reported to the police in 2009.⁵ Some of the reasons given by crime victims for why they do not report their victimizations to the police include: the offense was too trivial to involve law enforcement, there was nothing the criminal justice system could do about the victimization, and the belief that some crimes are a personal matter that should not be processed through the justice system.⁶ To better understand the nature and extent of all crime, reported to law enforcement or not, data that is collected through a nationwide survey of crime victims provide a perspective on crime that is complementary to that which is obtained from the perspective of law enforcement. Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey is briefly reviewed later in this report to provide an additional perspective on crime in the United States.⁷

As described earlier, the *rate of crime* (the number of crimes controlled for population) and the *frequency of crime* (i.e., the number of crimes) also provide complementary but, at times, very different perspectives on crime and criminal justice system activity in Arizona. In this section of the report, crime index offense rates that are based on the crimes reported to law enforcement are provided and discussed, followed by a reporting and discussion of the number of crime index offenses for both Arizona and the nation. The value of reporting crime rates and crime counts over time is to assess change in crime within a jurisdiction, not to compare rates across jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction has unique crime and criminal justice issues that make comparisons across jurisdictions much less valuable than an analysis of change over time in each jurisdiction. Because it is beyond the scope of this report and the resources available to provide an analysis of crime trends for every jurisdiction in Arizona, this section focuses on the statewide data that gives criminal justice system policymakers, practitioners, and the general public a reliable and objective description of crime and crime trends in Arizona. Additionally, because it also can be useful to understand Arizona's crime trends in the context of national trends, in the charts, tables, and discussion sections that follow, comparable national data also is provided.

⁴ It is worth noting that the Arizona index offense data published in *Crime in Arizona*, the Department of Public Safety's (DPS) annual uniform crime report, is different from the data for the same year published by the FBI in *Crime in the United States*. In part, this is because in *Crime in the United States*, the FBI includes estimates of the index offenses that occurred in the jurisdictions that did not report their data while DPS simply notes the non-reporting jurisdictions. Appendix A contains 2004 to 2013 index offense data from DPS and the FBI as reported in their respective annual reports.

⁵ Truman, J.L., & Rand, M.R. (2010). *Criminal Victimization, 2009*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin. Washington, D.C: Department of Justice.

⁶ Gottfredson, M.R. (1986). Substantive Contributions of Victimization Surveys. *Crime and Justice*, 7, 251-287.

⁷ National victimization data is collected in a manner that does not allow for state level (e.g., Arizona specific) estimates of victimization.

Index Offense Rates

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I index offense rate is a commonly used indicator of crime in a jurisdiction. There are four violent index offenses (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and four property index offenses (arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) that are used to calculate Part I index offense rates.⁸ Offense rates allow the amount of crime to be compared over time controlling for changes in population. This is particularly important in states such as Arizona that are experiencing dramatic population growth. In this section of *Crime Trends*, offense rates are calculated per 100,000 residents in the population.

From 2004 to 2013, the overall index offense rate in Arizona decreased 34.9 percent, while the index offense rate for the nation decreased 22.2 percent. During that same time, the violent index offense rate decreased 19.5 percent in Arizona and 21.0 percent in the United States. Similarly, from 2004 to 2013, the property crime rate decreased 36.4 percent in Arizona and 22.4 percent nationally. Tables 3 and 4 contain the violent index offense, property index offense, and overall index offense rates for Arizona and the United States from 2004 to 2013.

Table 3: Reported Index Offense Rates in Arizona, 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Violent Index Offense Rate	504.1	513.2	501.4	482.7	447.0	408.3	408.1	405.9	428.9	405.8
Property Index Offense Rate	5,340.5	4,838.0	4,627.9	4,414.0	4,291.0	3,556.5	3,534.0	3,554.5	3,539.2	3,399.1
Overall Index Offense Rate	5,844.6	5,351.2	5,129.3	4,896.7	4,738.0	3,964.8	3,942.1	3,960.4	3,968.1	3,804.9

Table 4: Reported Index Offense Rates in the United States, 2004-2013

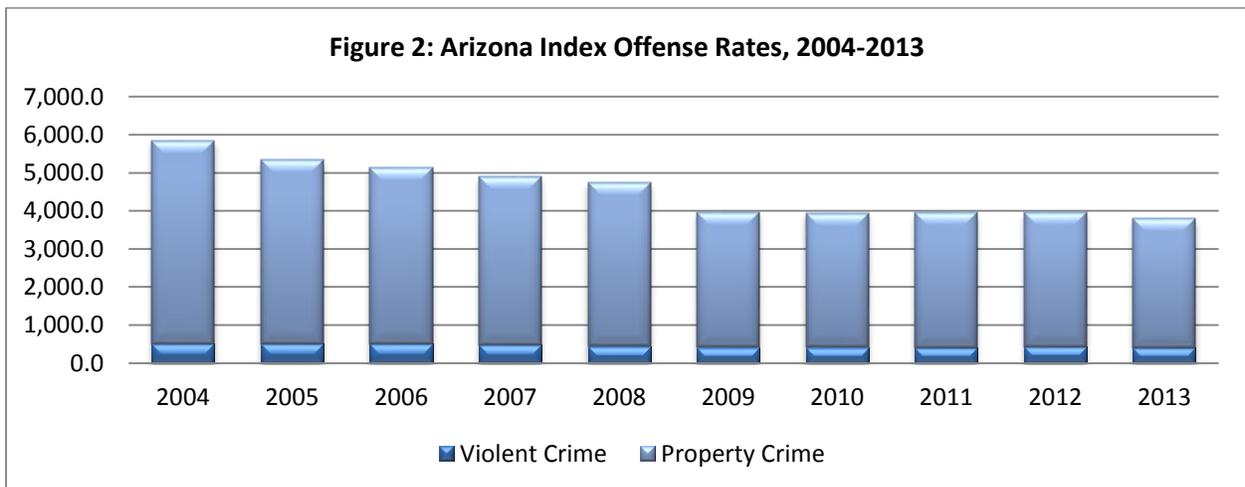
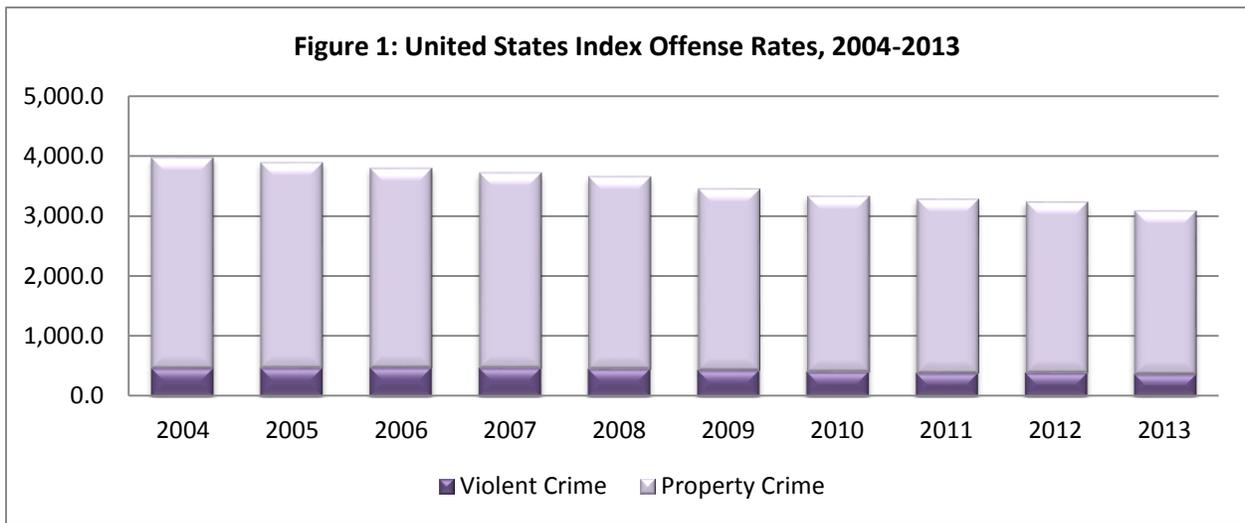
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Violent Index Offense Rate	465.5	469.2	473.5	466.9	454.5	429.4	403.6	386.3	386.9	367.9
Property Index Offense Rate	3,517.1	3,429.8	3,334.5	3,263.5	3,212.5	3,036.1	2,941.9	2,908.7	2,859.2	2,730.7
Overall Index Offense Rate	3,982.6	3,899.0	3,808.0	3,730.4	3,667.0	3,465.5	3,345.5	3,295.0	3,246.1	3,098.6

SOURCE: Crime in United States, 2004-2013. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports.

Although Part I index offense rates have declined from 2004 to 2013 in both Arizona and the nation, Arizona's overall index offense rate continues to be higher than the rate for the nation. Importantly, the difference between Arizona's and the nation's overall index offense rate is primarily a function of differences in the property index offense rate.

⁸ Because of limited participation and varying collection practices for reporting arson across participating law enforcement agencies nationally, arson is not included in the Arizona and United States property crime and offense statistics reported in this section of the report.

From 2004 to 2013, the difference between Arizona’s and the nation’s violent index offense rate ranged from 5.0 percent lower in Arizona in 2009, to 10.3 percent higher in Arizona in 2012. In contrast to Arizona’s violent index offense rates, Arizona’s property index offense rates remained higher than the nation’s during the entire period examined. The difference between Arizona’s and the nation’s property index offense rate ranged from 15.8 percent higher in Arizona in 2009, to 41.2 percent higher in Arizona in 2004. It is also worth noting that of all the index offenses reported to the police, approximately 90 percent are property index offenses. Figures 1 and 2 show Arizona’s and the nation’s index offense rates over time and the contribution to each that were made by the property and violent offense rates.

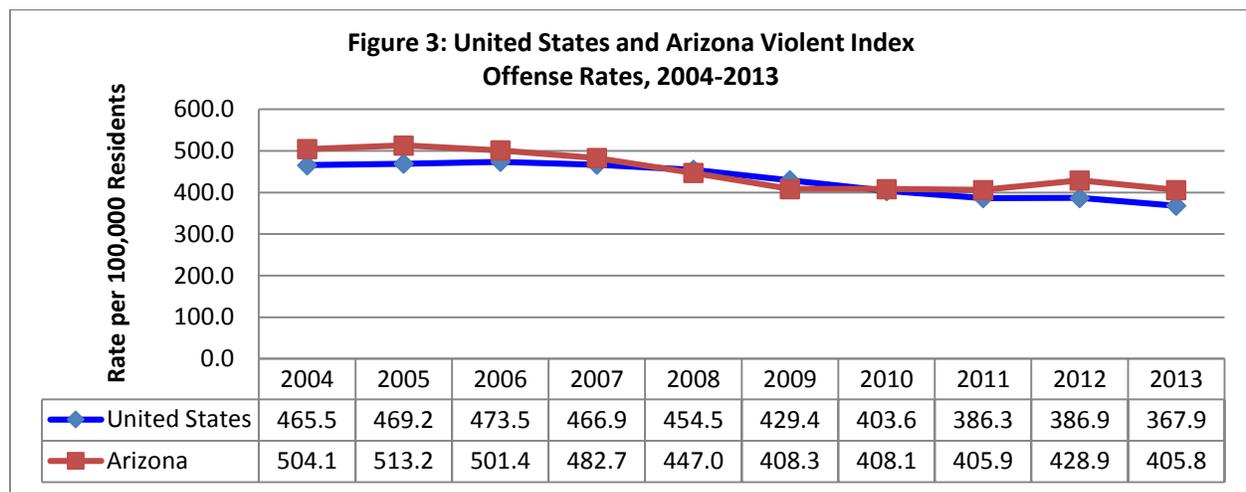


Although violent, property, and overall index offense rates provide a standardized estimate of crime across all cities, states, and the nation, combining individual index offenses to form an index can mask important differences within and across offense types. The next sections of this report look more closely at the violent and property

offense indices, and each offense that is part of the indices, to provide a deeper understanding of Arizona’s crime trends.

Violent Index Offense Rates

From 2004 to 2013, both Arizona and the nation experienced cumulative decreases in violent offense rates (Figure 3). In 2008, Arizona’s violent offense rate was lower than the nation’s for the first time since 2004. Arizona’s violent index offense rate continued to remain lower than the nation in 2009; however, that trend reversed in 2010, and Arizona has since been slightly higher than the national rate. Rates in 2013 were the lowest of the decade for Arizona and the nation.

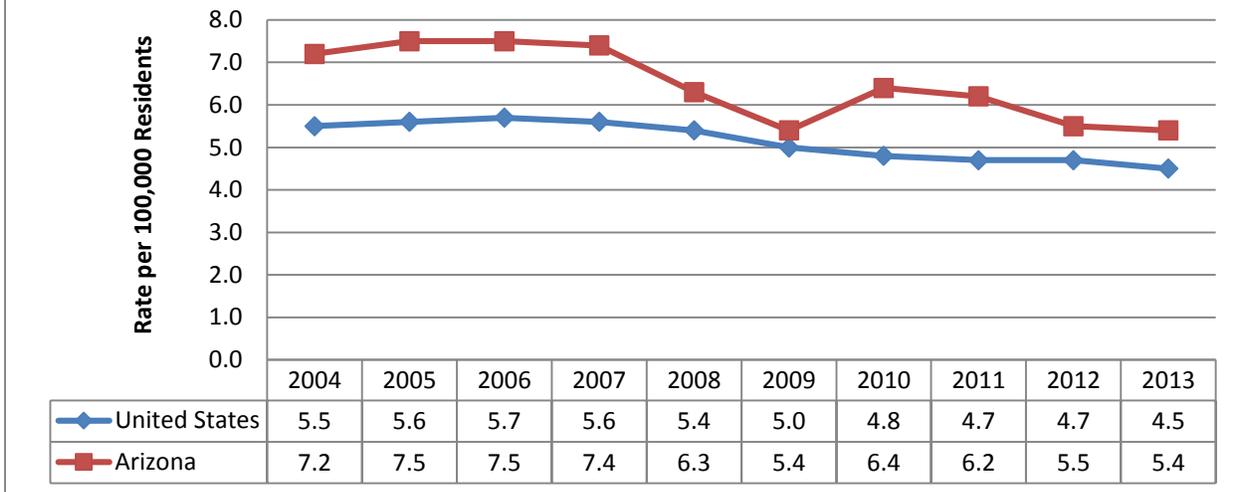


Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter Offense Rates

As defined by the UCR program, murder and non-negligent manslaughter is “the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.”⁹ Overall, the murder rate in both Arizona and the nation is substantially lower in 2013 than in 2004 (25.0 and 18.2 percent lower, respectively). Throughout the time period examined, the murder rates for Arizona were higher than the nation’s. In 2009, the difference between the nation’s murder offense rate and Arizona’s was smaller than at any other time from 2004 to 2013.

⁹ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html

**Figure 4: United States and Arizona Murder/Non-Negligent Homicide Offense Rates
2004 - 2013**



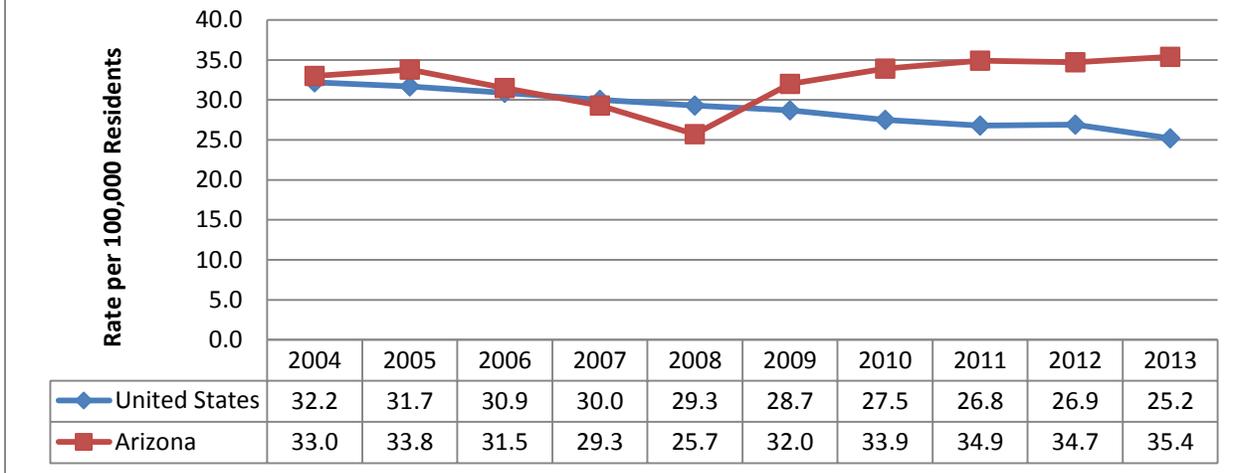
Forcible Rape Offense Rates

As defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting program, forcible rape is “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.”¹⁰ Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included. However, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. Sexual assaults on males are not included in this offense category and instead are classified as assaults or other sexual offenses not included in the UCR.¹¹ Nationally, the rate of forcible rape reported to the police was 18.2 percent lower in 2013 than in 2004. From 2004 to 2013, the nation’s rate decreased each year with the exception of a slight increase between 2011 and 2012, with 2013 marking the lowest rate in the decade. In contrast, Arizona rates of forcible rape have seen a cumulative increase of 7.3 percent over the decade, with a low point of 25.7 rapes per 100,000 residents in 2008 and ending with the decade high of 35.4 rapes per 100,000 population in 2013. Figure 5 shows the forcible rape rate for Arizona and the United States from 2004 to 2013.

¹⁰ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/forcible_rape.html

¹¹ At the time this report was written, the FBI’s Criminal Justice Information Service was scheduled to meet in the fall of 2011 to review the existing UCR definition of rape and consider recommendations for improving the measure of sexual assaults reported to the police.

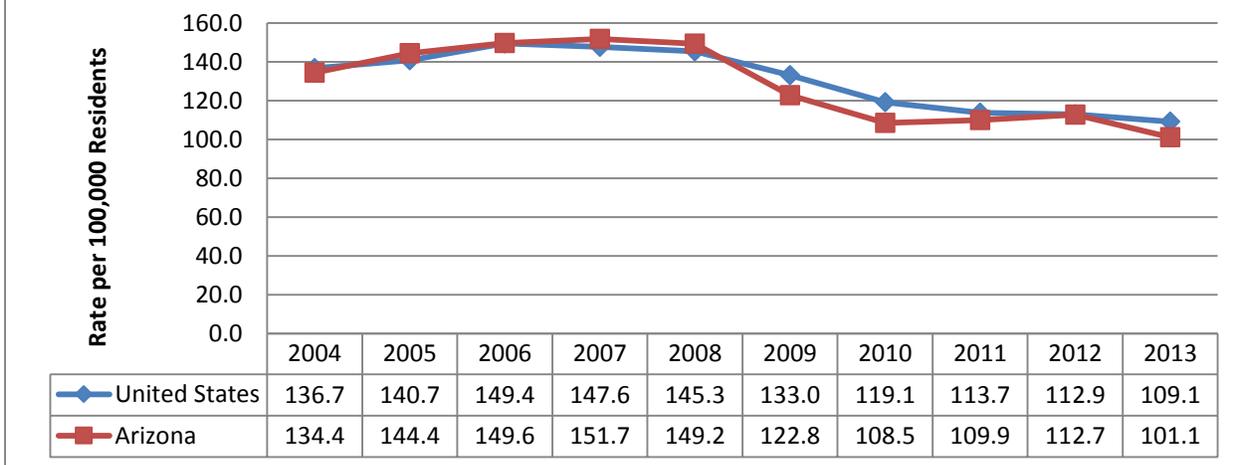
**Figure 5: United States and Arizona Forcible Rape
Offense Rates, 2004-2013**



Robbery Offense Rates

The Uniform Crime Reporting program defines robbery as “the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.”¹² In the nation as a whole and in Arizona, the robbery rate decreased from 2004 to 2013 (20.2 and 24.8 percent, respectively). From 2004 to 2008, the nation’s and Arizona’s annual robbery offense rate were very similar. Starting in 2009, Arizona rates dropped below the national rate and remained lower since that time. Decade low rates occurred in 2013 for Arizona and the nation. Figure 6 presents reported robbery rates for Arizona and the United States by year for 2004 through 2013.

**Figure 6: United States and Arizona Robbery
Offense Rates, 2004-2013**

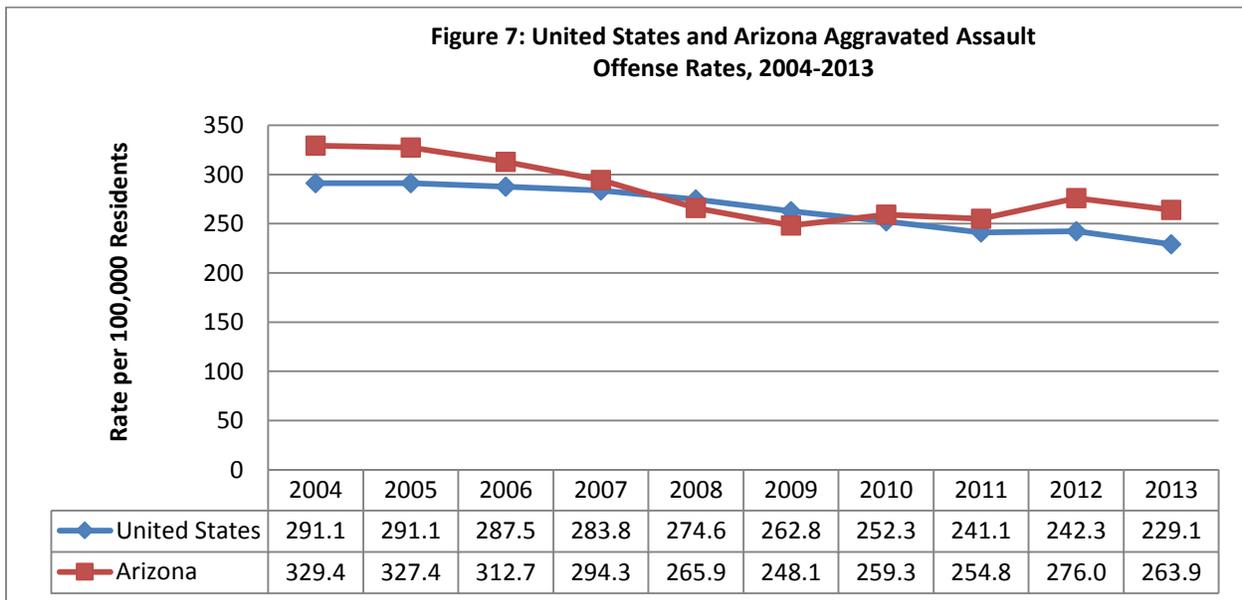


¹² http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/robbery.html

Aggravated Assault Offense Rates

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting program, an aggravated assault is an “unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.”¹³ Aggravated assaults are often committed with a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assaults that involve the display or threat to use a weapon are also included in this offense category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were successfully completed.

From 2004 to 2013, both Arizona and the United States experienced substantial decreases in the rate of aggravated assault (19.9 and 21.3 percent, respectively). Arizona rates consistently declined between 2004 and 2011, followed by an uptick in 2012 and a decrease between 2012 and 2013. National rates followed similar trends with consistent yearly decreases between 2005 and 2011, a nominal increase in 2012 and a decrease between 2012 and 2013. Arizona rates were higher than the nation for all years except 2008 and 2009. Figure 7 shows reported aggravated assault offense rates from 2004 to 2013 for Arizona and the United States.



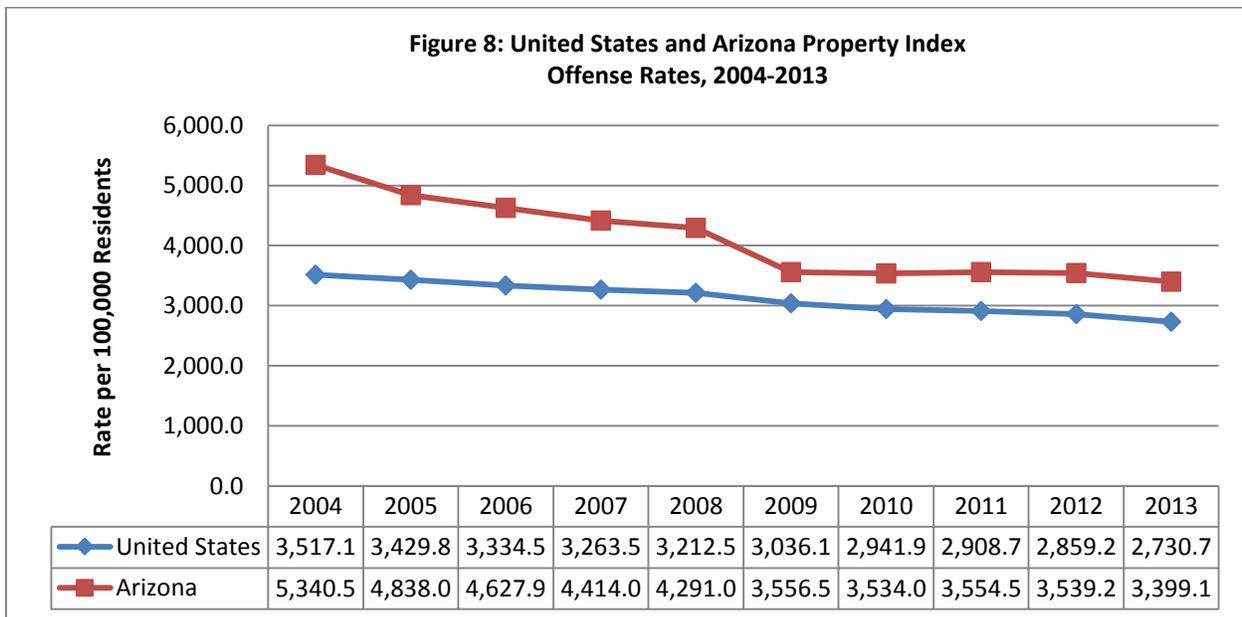
Property Crime Index Offense Rates

The UCR program’s property crime index is comprised of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These offenses capture crimes where the object of the offense is the taking of money or property, but without force or the threat of force. Arson is included in this category because it is primarily the destruction of property, even though

¹³ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/aggravated_assault.html

the offense can include the harming of individuals. However, as noted earlier in this report, because of variation in UCR program participation and local agency data collection procedures for arson, only limited data are available.¹⁴ For this reason, arson is excluded from the calculation of national and state property crime rates in this report.

From 2004 to 2013, the property index offense rate decreased significantly nationally and in Arizona. During the time period examined, the property index offense rate decreased 36.4 percent in Arizona and 22.4 percent in the United States. Consistent declines occurred at the national level for all years in the decade, and similar declines occurred every year in Arizona with the exception of a slight increase between 2010 and 2011. Decade low rates were seen in 2013 in Arizona and nationally, with Arizona remaining higher than the nation for all years. Figure 8 shows the reported property index offense rate from 2004 to 2013 for Arizona and the United States.



Burglary

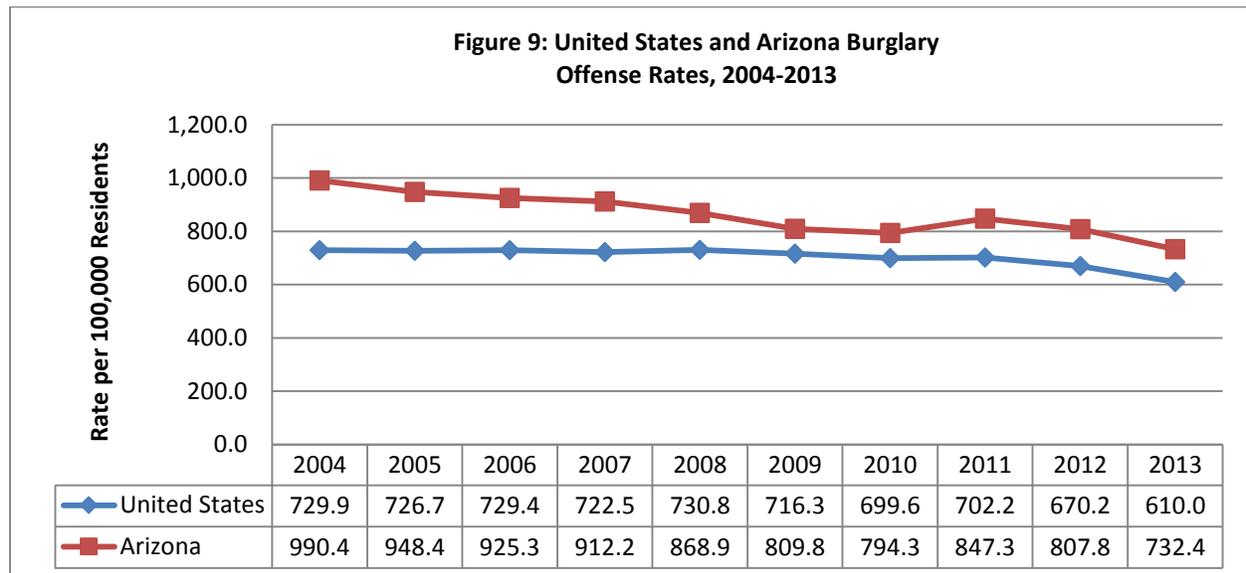
The UCR program defines burglary “as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.” Within this offense category there are three types of burglaries that are a function of how the offender entered or attempted to enter the structure: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.¹⁵

From 2004 to 2013, the burglary rates for the nation and Arizona have decreased 16.4 percent and 26.1 percent, respectively. Arizona rates consistently declined between 2004 and 2010. After an increase in 2011, Arizona burglary rates declined in both 2012 and 2013.

¹⁴ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/index.html

¹⁵ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/burglary.html

and 2013, ending with a decade low of 732.4 burglaries per 100,000 population in 2013. Although national rates had slightly more fluctuation in yearly increases and decreases across the decade, national rates remained consistently lower than Arizona rates for all years. Like Arizona, 2013 marked the lowest rate in the decade for burglaries in the United States. Figure 9 shows the reported burglary rate from 2004 to 2013 for Arizona and the United States.



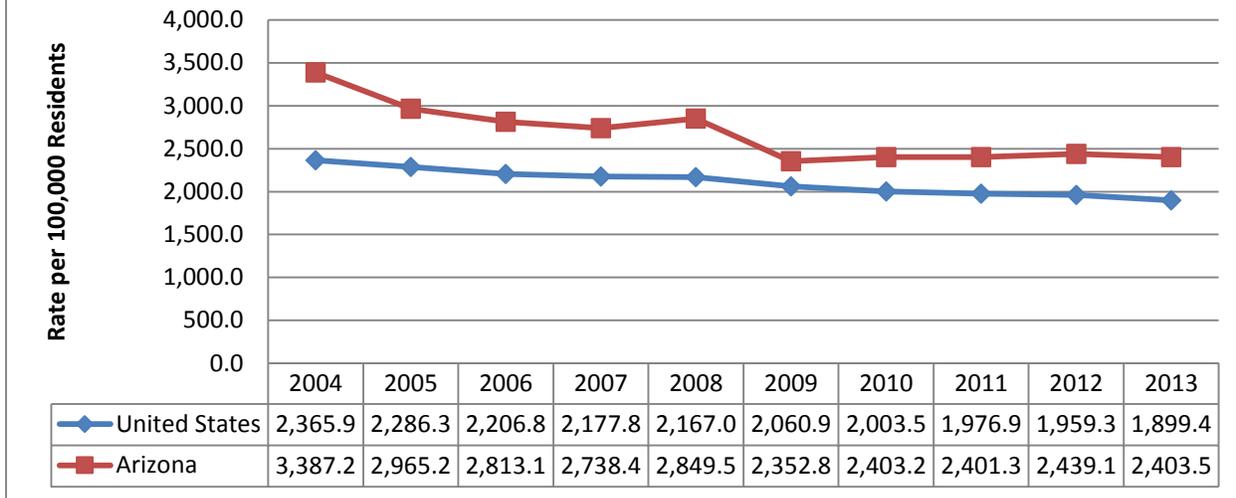
Larceny-Theft

Larceny-theft is “the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.”¹⁶ The types of thefts that are captured in this category include thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, and pocket-picking. Although attempted larcenies and thefts are included in this offense category, property taken by force and violence or fraud is not. Additionally, motor vehicle theft is not included in this category as it is its own property index offense.

The reported larceny-theft offense rate decreased significantly in the United States and in Arizona from 2004 to 2013 (19.7 percent and 29.0 percent, respectively). Throughout this time period, the nation’s larceny-theft rate decreased consistently and had a decade low in 2013. In contrast, Arizona had consistent declines in larceny-theft rates from 2004 to 2007, but thereafter, the rate systematically increased then decreased every year. Arizona rates were higher than the national rates every year, with a decade low in 2009. Figure 10 shows the reported larceny-theft rate from 2004 to 2013 for Arizona and the United States.

¹⁶ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/larceny-theft.html

**Figure 10: United States and Arizona Larceny-Theft
Offense Rates, 2004-2013**



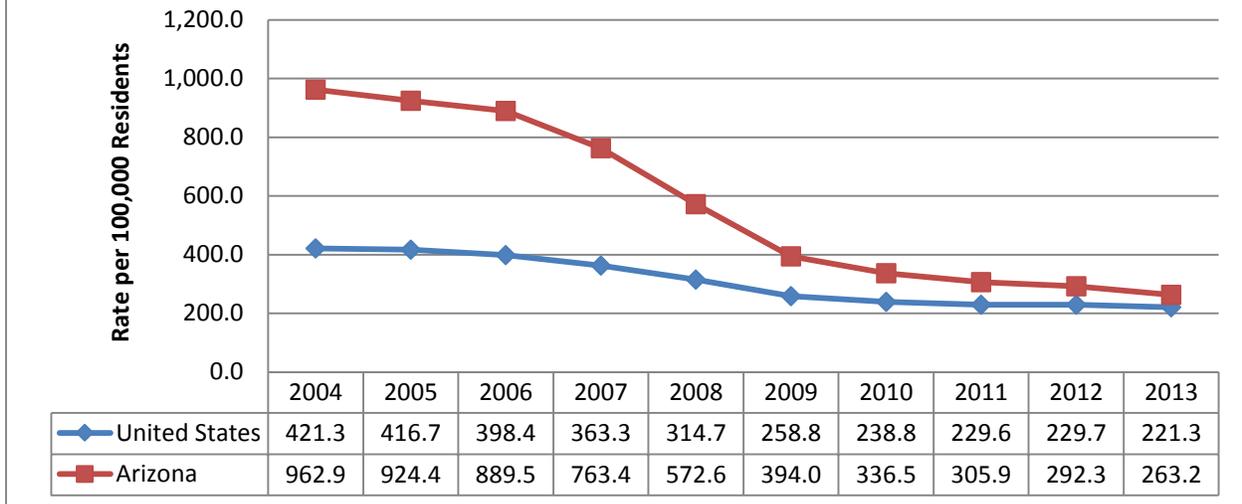
Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft is defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting program as “the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.”¹⁷ The types of motor vehicles that are included in this category are only those that operate on land including sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Not captured in this category are bulldozers, airplanes, farm equipment, construction equipment, or water craft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis.

Arizona and the nation had cumulative decreases in rates of motor vehicle theft across the decade (72.7 percent and 47.5 percent, respectively). Arizona rates were higher than the nation for all years and were notably higher than the nation between 2004 and 2008. The gap began to close in 2009, with a dramatic 59.1 percent reduction between 2004 and 2009 in Arizona rates. Arizona motor vehicle theft rates continued to consistently decline between 2010 and 2013, ending with a decade low in 2013. Figure 11 shows the reported motor vehicle theft rate from 2004 to 2013 for Arizona and the United States.

¹⁷ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/motor_vehicle_theft.html

**Figure 11: United States and Arizona Motor Vehicle Theft
Offense Rates, 2004-2013**



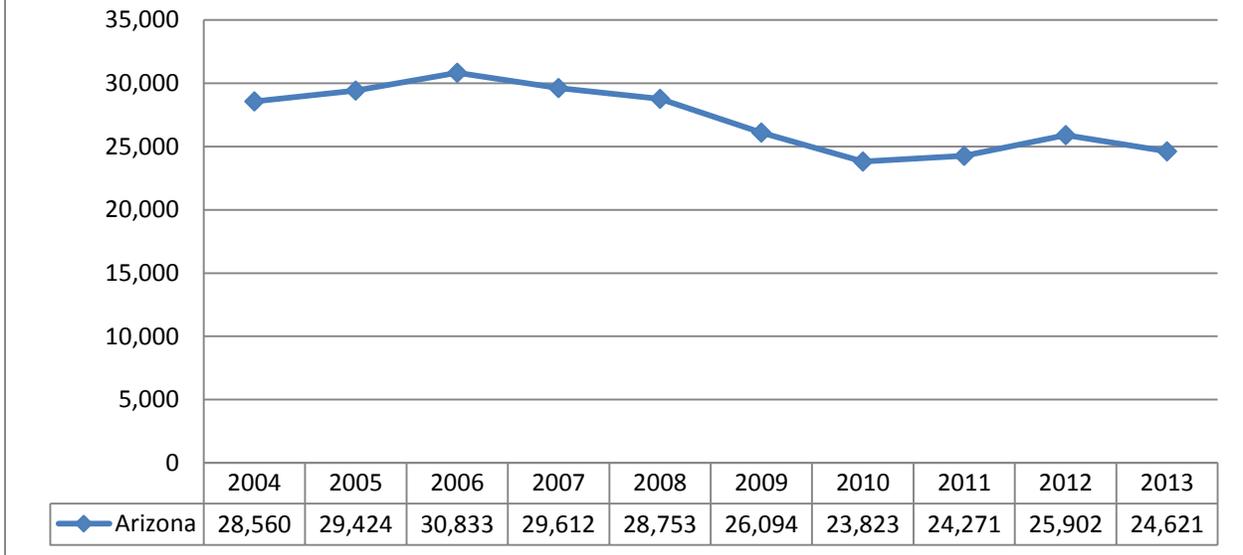
Index Offense Counts

Like many states around the country, Arizona has experienced significant declines in index offense rates since 2004. Index offense rates are useful measures of crime and public safety in a jurisdiction because they allow for reasonable comparisons to be made over time while controlling for changes in population. Yet, in states such as Arizona that continue to experience significant population increases, the number of crimes reported to the police better describes the impact of criminal victimization in a community (i.e., the number of individuals directly impacted by crime) and the impact of crime on the criminal justice system and its component agencies, than rates of crime. The section below describes change over time in the number of crimes that occurred in Arizona for the two crime indices and associated crime types. The data described in this section were tabulated from the Crime in Arizona Annual Reports published by the Arizona Department of Public Safety. Patterns in offense counts may differ slightly from the previously mentioned patterns in offense rates described in the federal UCR data.

Violent Index Offenses

After successive increases in the number of violent index offenses reported to police from 2004 to 2006, the number of violent index offenses consistently declined between 2006 and 2010 (Figure 12). In 2011, the number of violent index offenses reported to the police began to rise in Arizona, increase in 2012 and show a slight decrease in 2013.

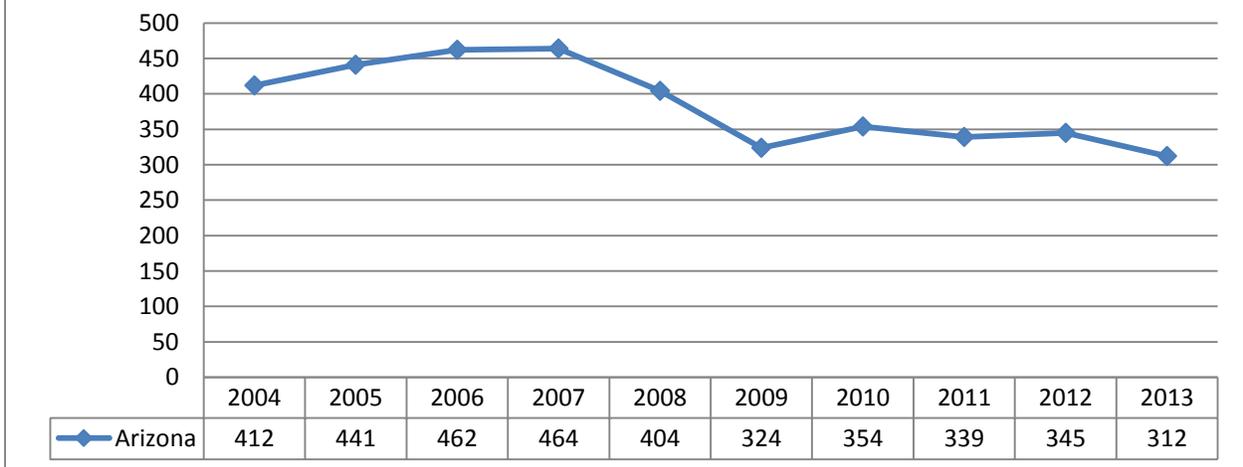
**Figure 12: Reported Violent Index Offenses in Arizona
2004-2013**



Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter

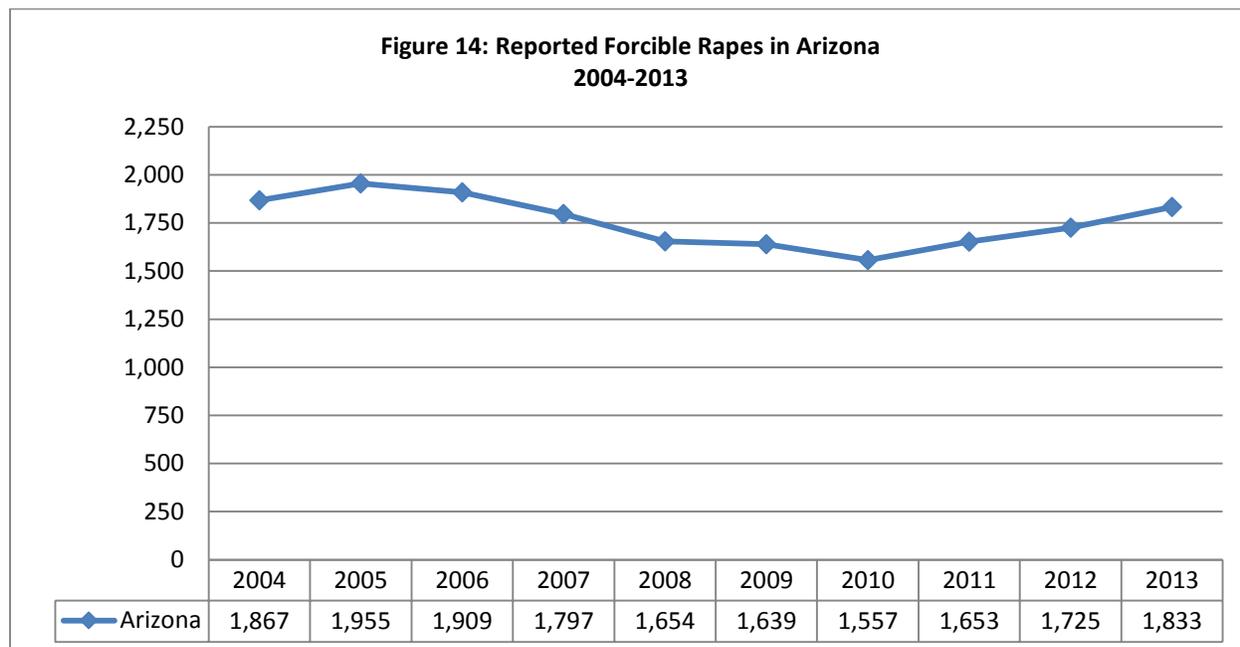
From 2004 to 2007, Arizona experienced a generally increasing trend in the number of murders in Arizona (Figure 13). From 2007 to 2009, the number of murders reported in Arizona declined 24.4 percent before increasing again by 15.5 percent from 2009 to 2010, and having a decade low in 2013.

**Figure 13: Reported Murders in Arizona
2004-2013**



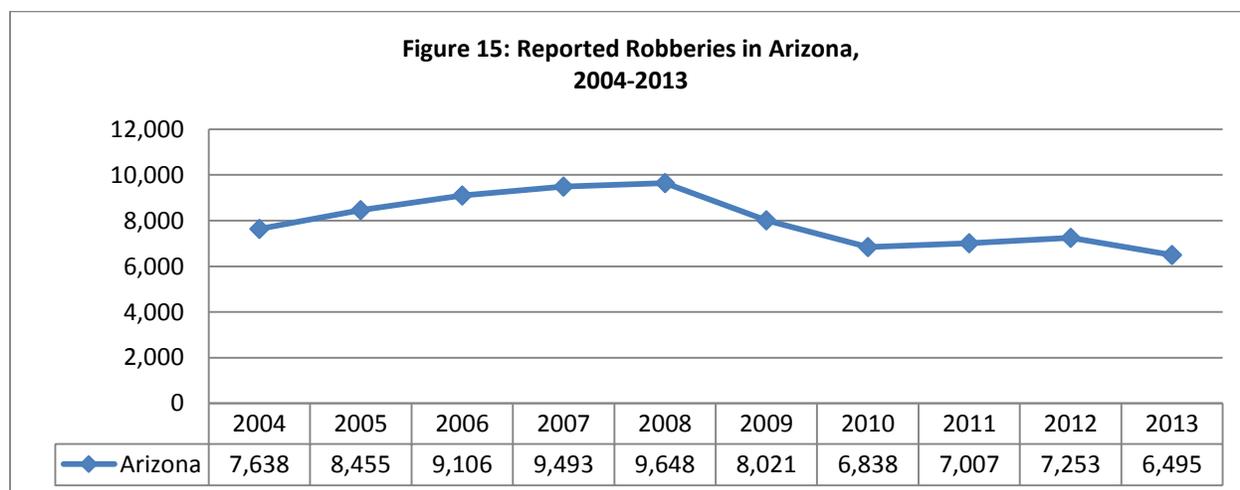
Forcible Rape

Between 2004 and 2005, the number of forcible rapes reported to the police in Arizona increased, followed by a consistent decline until 2010. The number of forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in Arizona increased again in 2011 and continued to increase yearly between 2011 and 2013 (Figure 14).



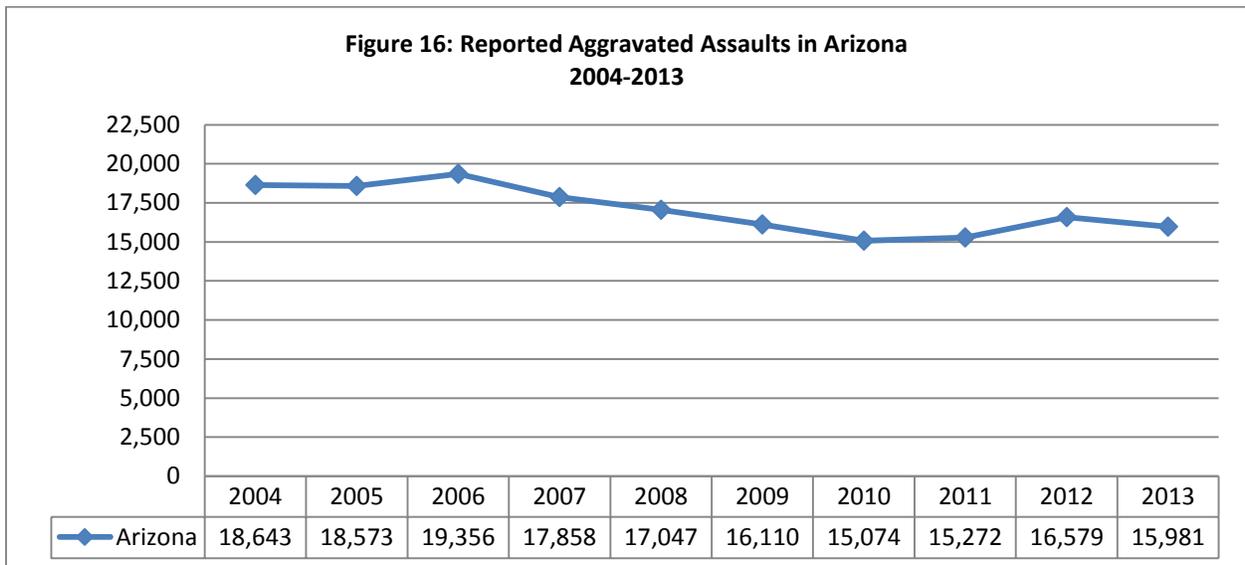
Robbery

From 2004 to 2018, Arizona experienced yearly increases in the number of robberies reported to law enforcement (Figure 15). The number of robberies decreased between 2008 and 2011, followed by an uptick in 2012 and a subsequent decline and decade low in 2013.



Aggravated Assault

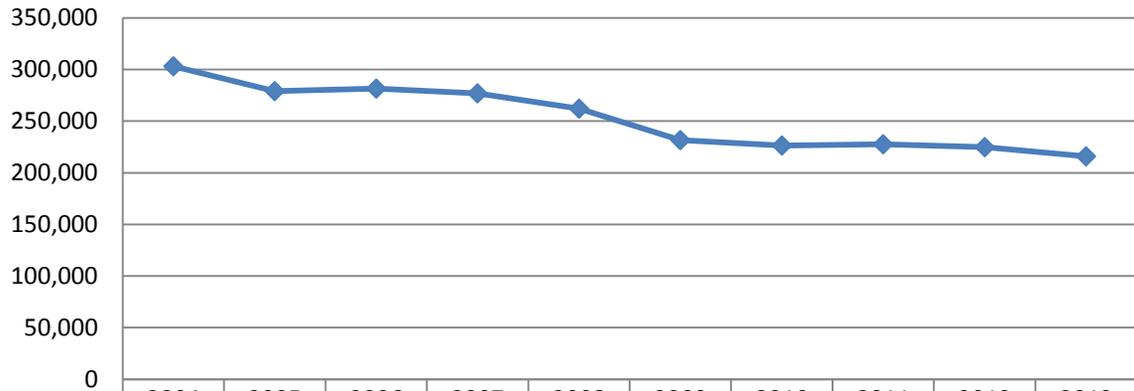
Although the number of aggravated assaults reported to police in Arizona has fluctuated throughout the decade, there has been a cumulative decrease over time, with a high in 2006 and a low in 2010. Numbers consistently fell between 2006 and 2010, with the number in 2013 falling substantially lower than the first half of the decade.



Property Index Offenses

With the exception of 2006, the number of property index offenses has fallen every year across the decade (Figure 17). The decade high occurred in 2004 and the decade low occurred in 2013. In this report, the property index offenses include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

**Figure 17: Reported Property Index Offenses in Arizona
2004-2013**

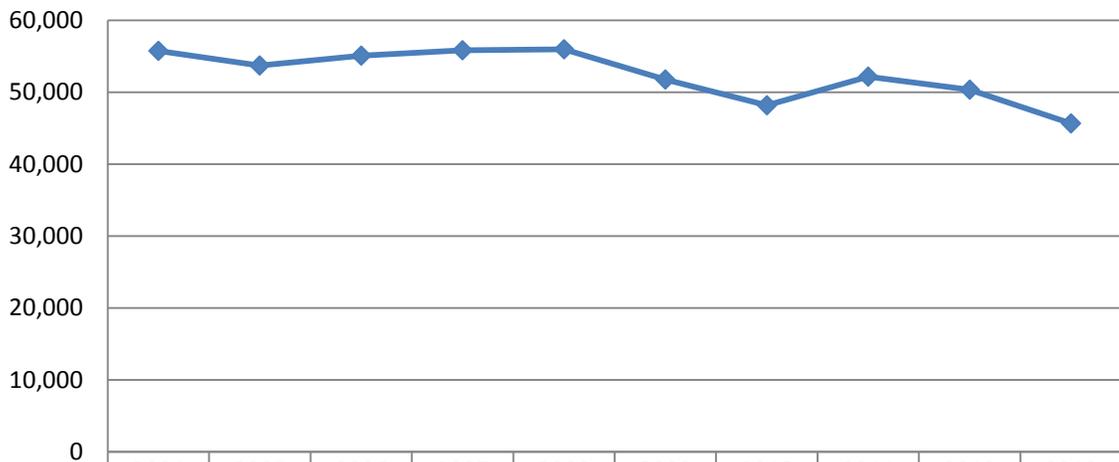


Arizona	303,259	279,216	281,686	277,051	262,130	231,633	226,429	227,604	224,996	215,772
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Burglary

The number of burglaries in Arizona has decreased cumulatively between 2004 and 2013. The majority of the decrease was seen over the second half of the decade, with sharp declines occurring between 2008 and 2010, and a decade low occurring in 2013. Figure 18 contains information on the number of reported burglaries in Arizona from 2004 to 2013.

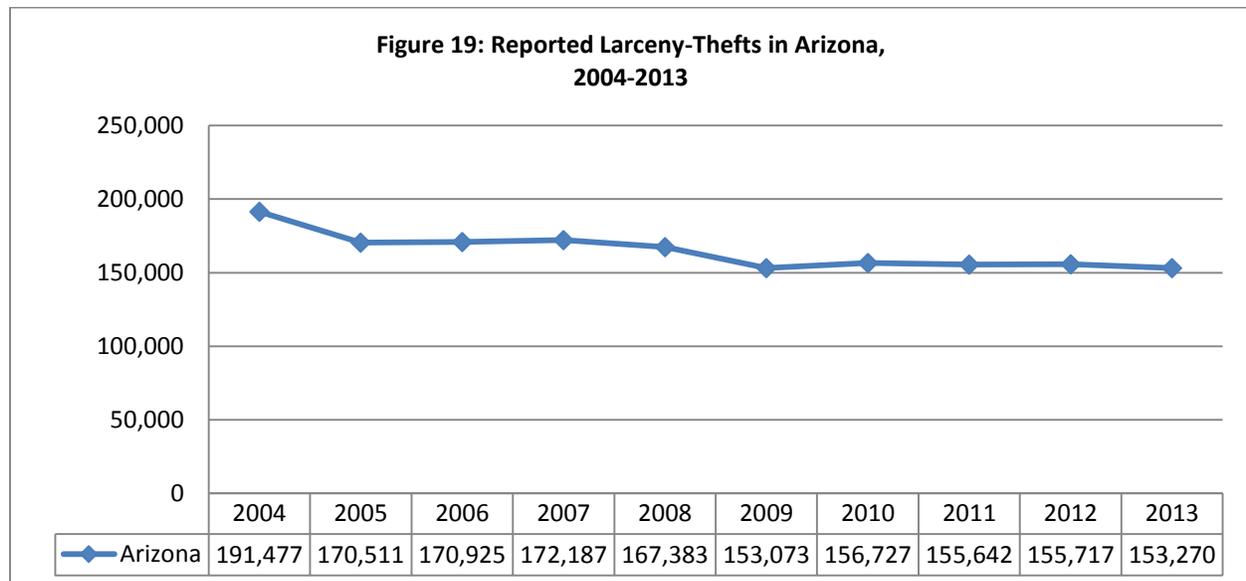
**Figure 18: Reported Burglaries in Arizona,
2004-2013**



Arizona	55,742	53,711	55,095	55,836	55,950	51,740	48,169	52,155	50,364	45,639
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Larceny-Theft

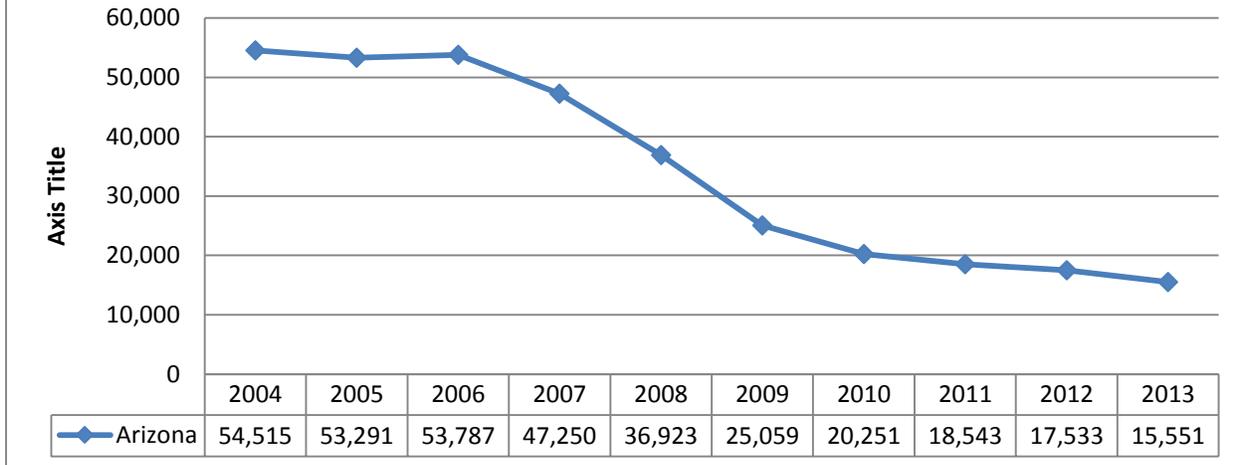
Like burglaries, the number of larceny-thefts reported to law enforcement in Arizona has cumulatively decreased over the decade. Most of this decrease occurred between 2004 and 2009. The number of larceny-thefts in Arizona increased slightly in 2010, but remained relatively stable between 2010 and 2013, and with a decade low in 2013. Figure 19 contains information on the number of reported larceny-thefts in Arizona from 2004 to 2013.



Motor Vehicle Theft

The number of motor vehicle thefts in Arizona remained relatively constant between 2004 and 2006, but took a dramatic and consistent decline between 2006 and 2010 and saw consistent yearly declines thereafter. With a decade low in 2013, there were approximately 39,000 less motor vehicle thefts at the end of the decade compared to the beginning of the decade. Figure 20 contains information on the number of reported motor vehicle thefts in Arizona from 2004 to 2013.

Figure 20: Reported Motor Vehicle Thefts in Arizona, 2004-2013



Summary

In Arizona, rates and frequencies for aggregate index offenses (i.e., overall, violent, and property crime indices) and almost all offense-specific rates (e.g., murder, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, etc.) have cumulatively declined from 2004 to 2013. An exception to this trend is found in the data on rape in Arizona that suggests that both the rate and frequency of rape is higher in 2013 than in 2004. Additionally, although rates of aggravated assault did see cumulative decreases across the decade, these rates have increased between 2009 and 2013 and merit attention.

Victimization Data

National Crime Victimization Survey

Although the UCR program data described above provides generally uniform measures of crimes reported to law enforcement within and across jurisdictions, the law enforcement-based program does not collect information on crimes that are not reported to the police. Recognizing that official crime statistics (i.e., crime statistics collected by criminal justice agencies to describe agency activity) provide a valuable yet partial view of crime in our communities, the Bureau of Justice Statistics began implementation of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in 1973. The NCVS routinely collects information on the frequency and nature of sexual assault, personal robbery, aggravated and simple assault, household burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft. Because the information is collected from individuals who have been victimized, the NCVS does not collect information on homicide or commercial crimes (e.g., store burglaries).

With the exception of 2010, results from the 2004 through 2013 NCVS indicate that less than half of the violent crimes reported by survey respondents were reported to the police (Table 5). An even lower percentage of property crimes are reported to the police—approximately 40 percent. There is also significant variation in the percentage of crime reported to the police by type of offense. Motor vehicle theft has the highest percentage of victimizations reported to the police, while larceny-theft has the lowest. Interviews with crime victims have revealed multiple reasons why a crime victim might not report their victimization to the police, including:

- The crime is a personal/private matter;
- The crime is not important enough to report;
- Fear of reprisal by the offender(s);
- The crime was reported to another official;
- The crime will not be viewed as important by the police.

Table 5: Percentage of Offenses Reported to the Police, 2004 - 2013

Crime Type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Violent crimes	49.9%	47.4%	48.9%	46.3%	47.1%	48.6%	51.0%	49.0%	44.0%	45.6%
Rape/sexual assault	35.8%	38.3%	41.4%	41.6%	41.4%	55.4%	50.0%	27.0%	28.0%	34.8%
Robbery	61.1%	52.4%	56.9%	65.6%	60.5%	68.4%	57.9%	66.0%	56.0%	68.0%
Aggravated assault	64.2%	62.4%	59.2%	57.2%	62.0%	58.2%	60.1%	67.0%	62.0%	64.3%
Simple assault	44.9%	42.3%	44.3%	40.6%	41.3%	41.9%	47.0%	43.0%	40.0%	38.5%
Property crimes	39.0%	39.6%	37.7%	37.2%	40.3%	39.4%	39.3%	37.0%	34.0%	36.1%
Burglary	53.0%	56.3%	49.6%	50.1%	56.2%	57.3%	58.8%	52.0%	55.0%	57.3%
Motor vehicle theft	84.8%	83.2%	81.0%	85.3%	79.6%	84.6%	83.4%	83.0%	79.0%	75.5%
Theft	32.3%	32.3%	31.7%	30.6%	33.6%	31.8%	31.9%	30.0%	26.0%	28.6%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey 2004 – 2013.

Although NCVS data allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the nature and frequency of crime in the United States than official statistics alone, the absence of state-specific victimization data requires Arizona criminal justice practitioners and policymakers to rely primarily on data from law enforcement, the courts and correctional agencies to understand trends in crime and criminal justice system activity in Arizona. Even without state-level victimization data, national victimization data can be used to better understand, among other things, how much crime goes unreported, trends in victimization over time, and the details of the crime incident.

Although unreported crime does not have a direct impact on criminal justice system agencies that are responsible for processing known offenders, unreported crime does have an impact on the victims and the victim service agencies. Even when crimes are not reported to law enforcement, the victims of those crimes have needs to which the crime victim service system must respond. Victimization data helps to better understand

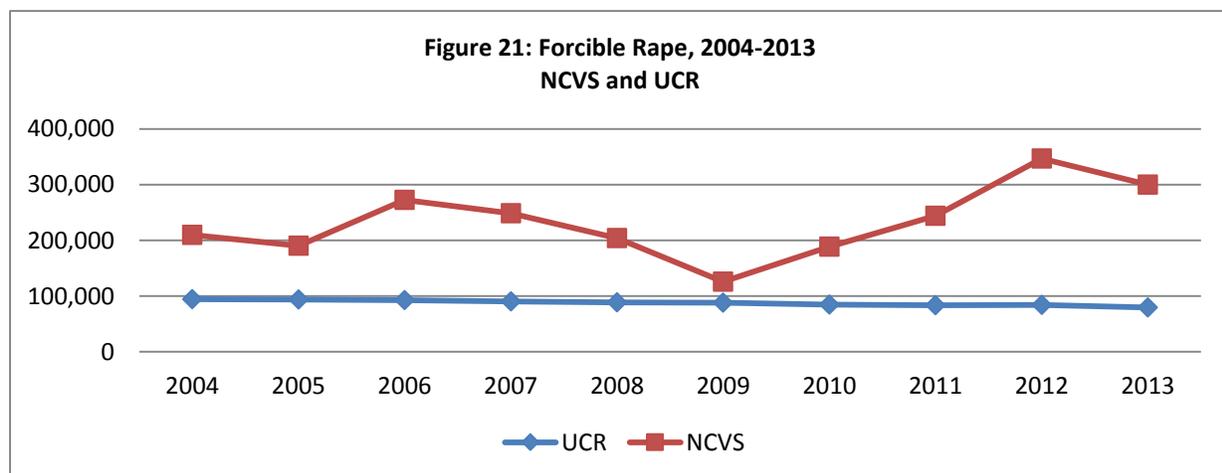
the needs of crime victims and the program capacity that is necessary to effectively serve them.

Another use of NCVS data is to confirm or disconfirm trends over time that appears in official justice system data. For example, if the trends over time revealed by official and victimization data are similar, that provides more confidence that those trends are accurate perceptions of change over time in crime and not a function of differences in reporting. This is particularly important for those crimes that are historically under-reported, including sexual assault and domestic violence.¹⁸ This section of *Crime Trends* reviews victimization and official offense data for the United States.

Forcible Rape¹⁹

Although there are some differences between the NCVS and the UCR program in how forcible rape is defined, differences between the NCVS and UCR data illustrates the effect of factors that lead some crime victims to not report their victimization. Figure 21 and Table 6 compares the number of rape victimizations identified by the NCVS to the number of rapes reported to the police overtime according to the UCR program.

During the time period examined, the UCR data reflects much less variation over time in the frequency of rape than the NCVS data. With the exception of 2012, the number of rapes reported to the police nationwide has decreased slightly each year, and reached a decade low in 2013, marking a cumulative 15.7 percent reduction since 2004. In contrast, the number of rape victimizations fluctuated between 2004 and 2008, saw a decade low in 2009 and has increased substantially since that time. With over 300,000 cases in 2013, the cumulative increase across the decade was 43.0 percent. The



¹⁸ Felson, R.B., & Paré, P. (2005). The Reporting of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault by Nonstrangers to the Police. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67, 597-610

¹⁹ The UCR data on rape does not include sexual assaults where the victim is a male. In contrast, the NCVS data includes all sexual assault victimizations regardless of the victim's gender.

greatest disparity between the NCVS and UCR data occurred in 2012 – the NCVS peak of the decade - with over four times more rapes reported by NCVS than by UCR data.

Table 6: Forcible Rape, NCVS and UCR, 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NCVS	209,880	190,590	272,350	248,300	203,830	125,910	188,380	243,800	346,830	300,170
UCR	94,635	93,934	92,455	90,427	89,000	88,097	84,767	83,425	84,376	79,770

Robbery

Similar to forcible rape, the UCR data suggest a 14 percent cumulative decline across the decade for robberies, while the NCVS suggests a substantial increase in robberies – 28.7 percent across the decade. Although NCVS rates were always consistently higher than the UCR data, the greatest disparity in the numbers occurred in 2012 – the decade high for NCVS, but the third lowest year for UCR. Figure 22 and Table 7 contain data on the frequency of robbery by data source.

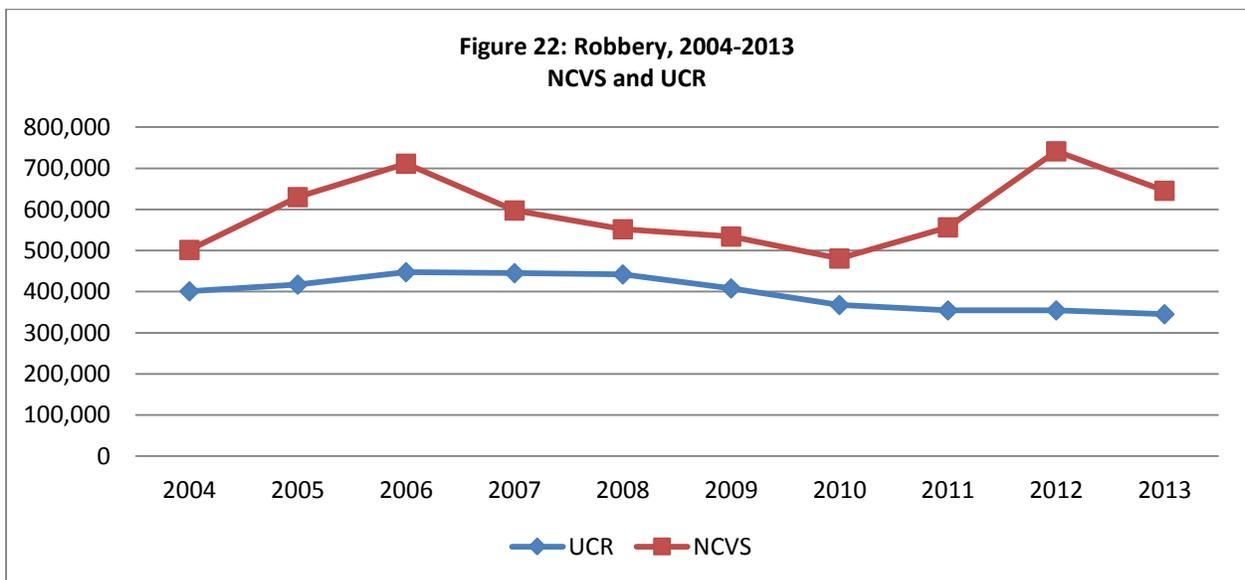


Table 7: Robbery, NCVS and UCR, 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NCVS	501,820	630,130	711,570	597,300	551,830	533,790	480,750	556,760	741,760	645,650
UCR	401,326	417,122	447,403	445,125	441,855	408,217	367,832	354,396	354,520	345,031

Aggravated Assault

Although the NCVS and UCR data began and ended the decade with NCVS having higher numbers for aggravated assault, the longitudinal trend for both sources indicated a cumulative reduction in the number of aggravated assaults across the decade (3.5 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively). While 2013 marked a decade low for the number of aggravated assaults for UCR data, the decade low for NCVS occurred in 2010, with subsequent yearly increases thereafter. Figure 23 and Table 8 contain data on the frequency of aggravated assault by data source.

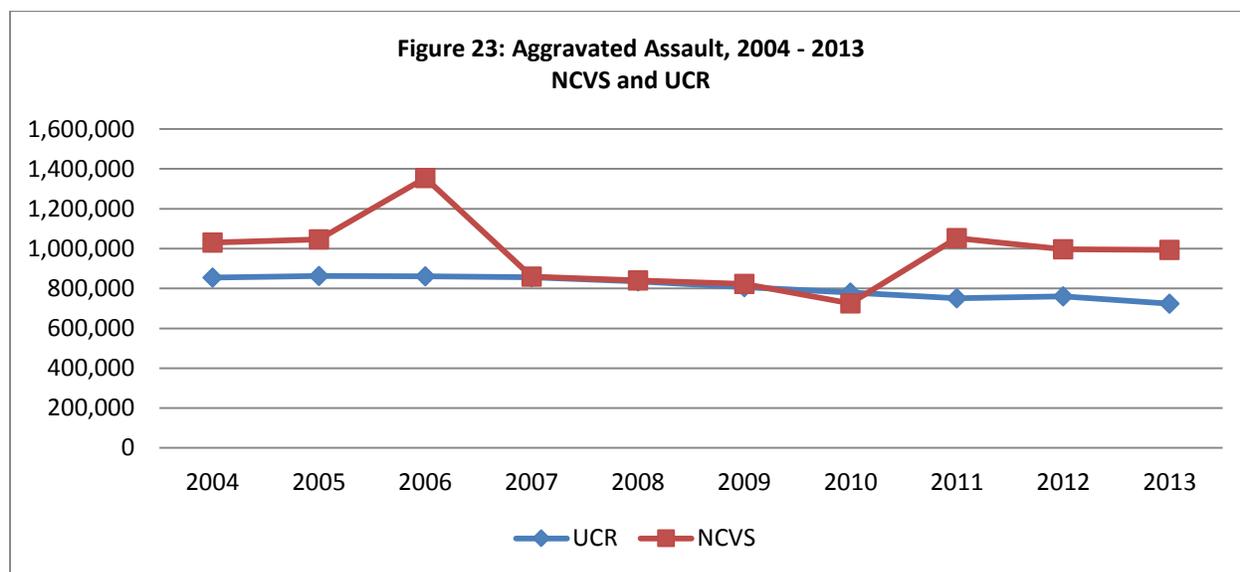


Table 8: Aggravated Assault, NCVS and UCR, 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NCVS	1,030,080	1,046,460	1,354,750	858,900	839,940	823,340	725,180	1,052,080	996,110	994,220
UCR	854,911	862,947	860,853	855,856	834,885	806,843	778,901	751,131	760,739	724,149

Motor Vehicle Theft²⁰

The NCVS and UCR data on motor vehicle theft reveal the greatest level of convergence between the two data sources. This is not surprising considering that of the crimes captured by the two data sources, motor vehicle theft is the offense that historically has the highest percentage of victimizations reported to police. Both data sources indicate a cumulative decrease in the frequency of motor vehicle theft from 2004 to 2013 (34.8 percent and 43.4 percent, respectively). While UCR data indicates that the decline

²⁰ A portion of the difference between NCVS and UCR data is likely due to definitional issues with motor vehicle theft. For example, official (i.e., UCR) data includes motor vehicle thefts and attempted motor vehicle thefts—it is unclear as to whether victimization (i.e., NCVS) data on motor vehicle theft also includes attempted motor vehicle thefts.

occurred consistently each year over the decade with 2013 marking the decade low, the NCVS data had a little more variability, with the first notable decrease occurring in 2008, a decade low in 2010 and subsequently yearly increases thereafter. Figure 24 and Table 9 contain data on the frequency of motor vehicle theft by data source.

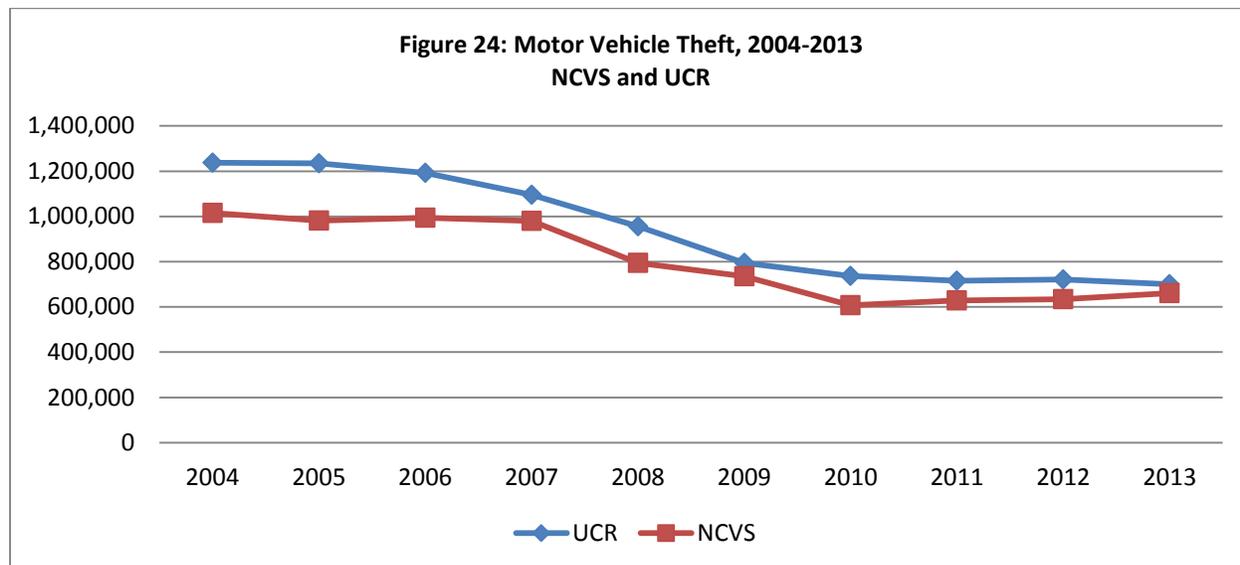


Table 9: Motor Vehicle Theft, NCVS and UCR, 2004-2013										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NCVS	1,014,770	981,910	993,910	979,600	795,160	735,770	606,990	628,070	633,740	661,250
UCR	1,237,114	1,235,226	1,192,809	1,095,769	956,846	794,616	737,142	715,373	721,053	699,594

Larceny-Theft

For all years in the decade except for 2008 to 2010, NCVS data for larceny-theft were approximately two times higher than UCR data. Both sources indicated a cumulative decrease across the decade (9.7 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively), with decade lows occurring in 2010 for NCVS data and in 2013 for UCR data. Like aggravated assaults and motor vehicle thefts, UCR data for larceny consistently decreased every year in the decade. In contrast, NCVS larceny numbers fluctuated throughout the decade with a considerable spike in numbers occurring in 2012. Figure 25 and Table 10 contain data on the frequency of larceny-theft by data source.

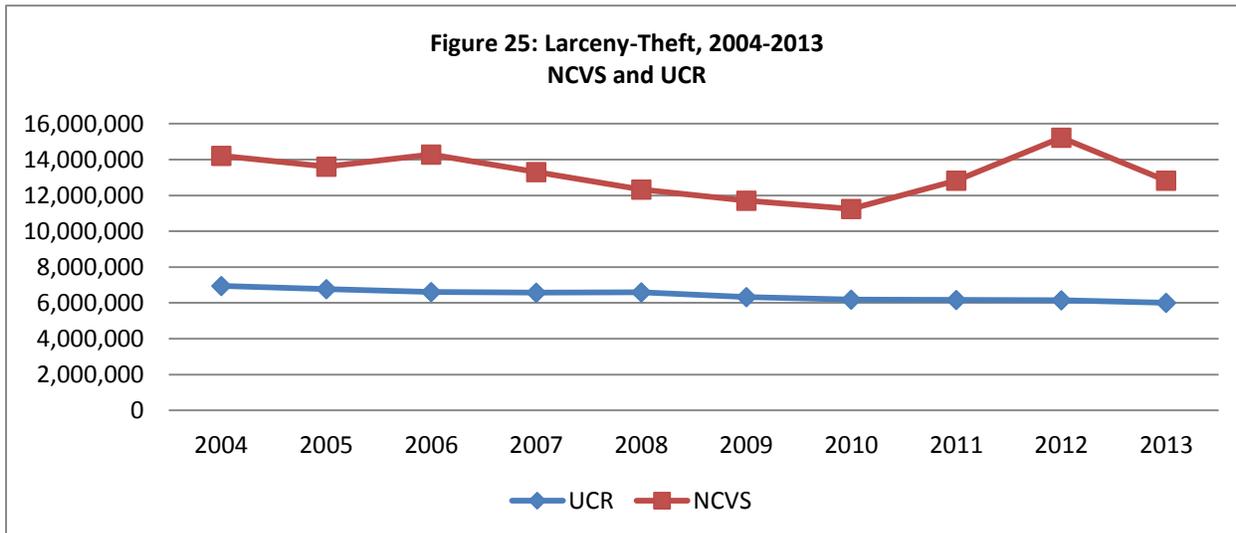


Table 10: Larceny-Theft, NCVS and UCR, 2004-2013										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NCVS	14,211,940	13,613,830	14,275,150	13,313,800	12,335,400	11,709,830	11,239,560	12,825,510	15,224,700	12,826,620
UCR	6,947,685	6,776,807	6,607,013	6,568,572	6,588,873	6,327,230	6,185,867	6,159,795	6,150,598	6,004,453

Burglary

Like larceny, robbery and forcible rate, data from the NCVS suggests a clear divergence in the number of burglary victimizations during the decade compared to UCR data. While this gap lessened between 2007 and 2010, it returned in the last three years of the decade and was most notable in 2012. While UCR data suggests a consistent yearly decline between 2008 and 2013, with a decade low in 2013, NCVS data did not follow this pattern, marking a decade high in 2012. Figure 26 and Table 11 contain data on the frequency of burglary by data source.

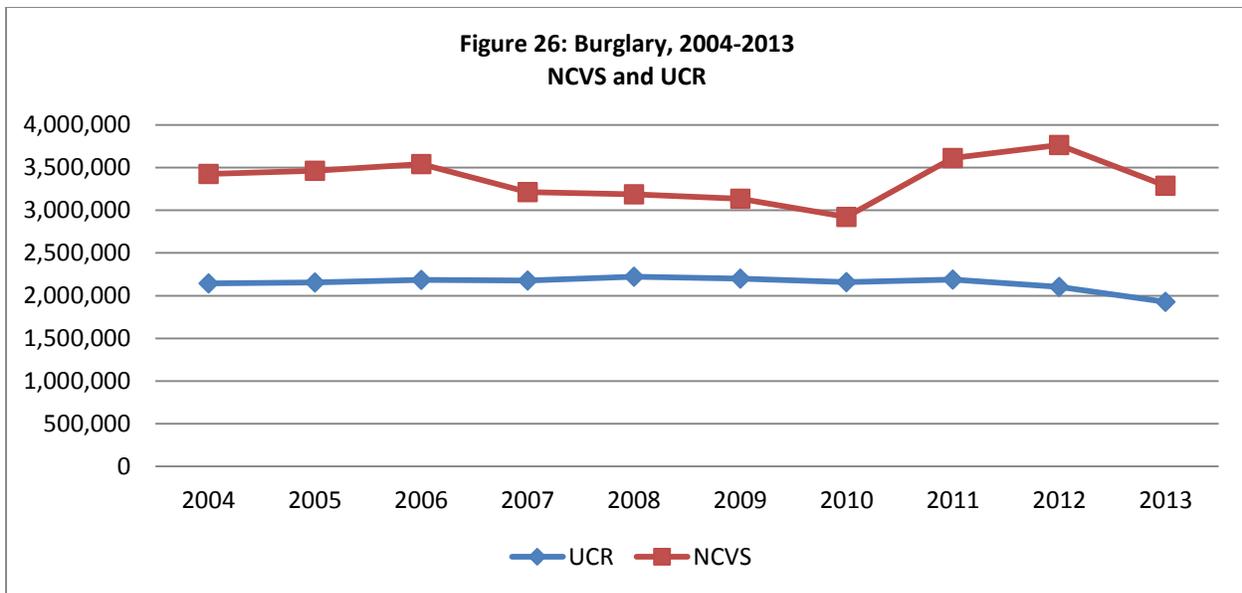


Table 11: Burglary, NCVS and UCR, 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NCVS	3,427,690	3,456,220	3,539,760	3,215,100	3,188,620	3,134,920	3,176,180	3,613,190	3,764,540	3,286,210
UCR	2,144,446	2,154,126	2,183,746	2,179,140	2,222,196	2,199,125	2,168,459	2,185,140	2,103,787	1,928,465

Firearm Use and Violent Crime

In addition to the number of index offenses reported to the police, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program also collects information on firearm use by offenders involved in homicides, robberies, and aggravated assaults.

Murder

The majority of homicides in Arizona and nationwide involve a firearm (Table 12). From 2004 to 2011, approximately two-thirds of homicides in the United States were committed with a firearm. Firearm-related homicides in the nation reached a decade high in 2012 at 69.3 percent and remained relatively constant in 2013. Although the percentage of murders committed with a firearm in Arizona began the decade higher than the national average, this trend shifted in 2009, with Arizona percentages becoming lower and remaining lower than the national average throughout the remainder of the decade. While the nation as a whole had a 4.1 percent cumulative increase in firearm-related homicides between 2004 and 2013, Arizona had an 18.1 percent reduction in that time.

Table 12: Murder with a Firearm, Arizona and the United States, 2004-2013

	Arizona			United States		
	Total Murders	Murders with a Firearm	Percent	Total Murders	Murders with a Firearm	Percent
2004	409	295	72.1%	14,121	9,326	66.0%
2005	440	334	75.9%	14,860	10,100	68.0%
2006	462	343	74.2%	14,990	10,177	67.9%
2007	464	323	69.6%	14,831	10,086	68.0%
2008	405	290	71.6%	14,180	9,484	66.9%
2009	328	197	60.1%	13,636	9,146	67.1%
2010	352	232	65.9%	12,996	8,775	67.5%
2011	339	222	65.5%	12,664	8,583	67.7%
2012	321	211	65.7%	12,765	8,855	69.3%
2013	304	184	60.5%	12,253	8,454	69.0%

Robbery

The percentage of robberies involving a firearm in the United States saw slight increases between 2004 and 2009 before subsequent yearly decreases over the next four years and ending with a decade low in 2013. The percentage of Arizona robberies involving a firearm held at approximately 50 percent between 2004 and 2008, then trended downward ending with a decade low in 2013 that was slightly lower than the national percentage (38.7 percent vs 40.0 percent, respectively). Nationally, the cumulative decrease across the decade was a nominal 1.6 percent, whereas Arizona saw a dramatic 23.3 percent cumulative decrease over the ten years. Table 13 compares the number and percentage of robberies involving the use of a firearm in Arizona and the nation as a whole.

Table 13: Robberies with a Firearm, Arizona and the United States, 2004 – 2013

	Arizona			United States		
	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent
2004	7,632	3,855	50.5%	321,299	130,554	40.6%
2005	6,675	3,655	54.8%	338,110	142,471	42.1%
2006	9,002	4,437	49.3%	372,335	157,275	42.2%
2007	9,437	4,648	49.3%	369,572	158,240	42.8%
2008	9,645	4,986	51.7%	375,484	163,163	43.5%
2009	8,060	3,671	45.5%	350,669	149,335	42.6%
2010	6,864	3,036	44.2%	308,309	127,521	41.4%
2011	7,057	3,156	44.7%	302,019	124,606	41.3%
2012	7,247	3,055	42.2%	298,211	122,174	41.0%
2013	6,544	2,535	38.7%	312,461	124,885	40.0%

Aggravated Assault

Although national percentages of aggravated assaults involving a firearm began and ended the decade lower than Arizona percentages, the national level did have an 11.9 percent cumulative increase over the decade. Arizona, in comparison, had a 12.1 percent decrease in the percentage of firearm-related aggravated assaults between 2004 and 2013, with a decade low in 2012 and holding relatively constant in 2013. Table 14 compares the number and percentage of aggravated assaults involving a firearm in Arizona to the percentage of aggravated assaults involving a firearm nationally.

Table 14: Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm, Arizona and the United States, 2004 – 2013

	Arizona			United States		
	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent
2004	18,483	4,916	26.6%	715,376	137,988	19.3%
2005	15,104	3,892	25.8%	720,762	151,118	21.0%
2006	18,155	5,353	29.5%	731,229	160,319	21.9%
2007	16,952	4,863	28.7%	729,733	155,963	21.4%
2008	16,974	4,842	28.5%	720,575	154,145	21.4%
2009	15,967	4,053	25.4%	701,961	146,773	20.9%
2010	15,337	3,618	23.6%	670,443	137,857	20.6%
2011	15,247	3,603	23.6%	652,169	138,336	21.2%
2012	16,532	4,010	24.3%	657,545	143,119	21.8%
2013	16,855	3,942	23.4%	659,363	142,324	21.6%

Courts and Probation Data²¹

Courts

The judicial system in Arizona is large and complex. It consists of a series of courts, which include appellate courts, superior courts, justice courts, and municipal courts and an array of support services, which assist the court in the processing of cases. Arizona has two appellate courts: the Court of Appeals with two divisions, which is the intermediate appellate court; and the Supreme Court, which is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the state and has administrative supervision over all the courts in Arizona. Its primary duties are to review appeals and to provide rules of procedure for all the Arizona courts.

Although there was considerable year-to-year variability from 2004 to 2013 in the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Court of Appeals, in 2013 the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Court of Appeals was 5.6 percent higher than in 2004 (Table 15).²² The decade high occurred in 2011 with 3,987 filings, but decreased the remaining two years in the decade. In contrast, since 2004 there has been a general declining

²¹ The data presented in the Courts and Probation section of this report was drawn from the web site of the Administrative Office of the Courts (<http://www.azcourts.gov/Default.aspx?alias=www.azcourts.gov/Statistics>).

²² In this section, the data reported is based on fiscal year activity.

trend in the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Supreme Court, with a decade high in 2004 and a decade low in 2011.

Table 15: Appellate Court Case Filings, FY2004 – FY2013										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Court of Appeals	3,457	3,871	3,716	3,535	3,510	3,535	3,860	3,907	3,751	3,651
Supreme Court	1,170	1,164	1,256	1,161	1,164	1,023	1,086	1,018	1,109	1,054

Superior Court

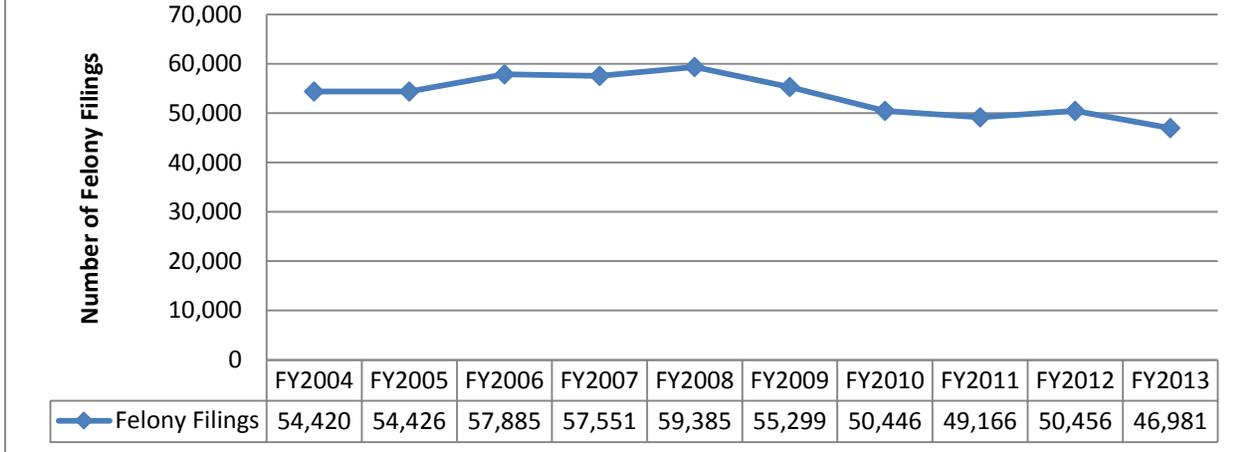
The Superior Court, which has a division in each of the 15 counties in Arizona, is the state’s only general jurisdiction court. Superior Court judges hear all types of cases except civil actions when the award is less than \$5,000, small claims, minor offenses including civil traffic violations, and violations of city codes and ordinances. In addition, the Superior Court acts as an appellate court to hear appeals from decisions made in the Justice of the Peace and Municipal Courts.

From 2004 to 2009 the number of cases filed in Superior Courts statewide increased each year, followed by consistent yearly declines each year thereafter. The decade peak occurred in 2009 and the decade low occurred in 2013, representing a cumulative 2.3 percent decrease over the ten years and a dramatic 18.0 percent reduction in the five years spanning 2009 to 2013. Table 16 contains data on the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Superior Courts from 2004 to 2013.

Table 16: Superior Court Case Filings, FY2004 – FY2013									
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
204,681	205,516	208,847	211,380	223,676	243,867	243,179	235,386	211,350	200,038

Figure 27 depicts the number of felony cases filed in Superior Courts from 2004 to 2013. Throughout this time period, the number of felony case filings in Arizona’s Superior Courts cumulatively increased between 2004 and 2008, followed by a cumulative decrease over the second half of the decade. Over the entire time period examined, the number of felony case filings increased by 13.7 percent, from 54,420 felony filings in 2004 to 62,281 felony filings in 2013.

Figure 27: Felony Filings, FY2004 - FY2013



County Superior Court Filings

When looking at Superior Court case filings by county (Table 17), most Arizona counties had cumulative decreases in the number of cases filed in Superior Court from 2004 to 2013. Greenlee, Mohave and Pinal Counties were the exception to this trend, representing cumulative increases over the decade of 2.2 percent, 25.4 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively. Of Arizona’s 15 counties, nine experienced decade highs in the number of cases filed in Superior Court during the first half of the decade (i.e., 2004-2008) and six experienced decade highs during the last five years of the decade (i.e., 2009 – 2013). Decade lows occurred for ten counties in 2013, and Greenlee, Maricopa, Mohave and Pinal Counties all had decade lows in the first three years of the decade. Apache County was the only exception, with a decade low in the year 2010. La Paz County had the greatest cumulative reduction in the number of Superior Court filings, and Mohave County had the greatest cumulative increase over the decade.

Table 17: Superior Court Case Filings by County, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 04-13	% Change 09-13
Apache	1,065	1,044	1,081	1,117	1,130	867	807	894	980	913	-14.3%	5.3%
Cochise	4,448	4,259	4,441	4,417	4,079	4,147	3,898	4,007	3,663	3,261	-26.7%	-21.4%
Coconino	3,851	3,591	3,895	3,750	3,453	3,836	3,720	3,506	3,581	3,290	-14.6%	-14.2%
Gila	2,358	2,338	1,976	2,210	2,185	2,034	1,989	2,090	1,816	1,749	-25.8%	-14.0%
Graham	1,352	1,327	1,429	1,410	1,545	1,541	1,451	1,351	1,271	1,219	-9.8%	-20.9%
Greenlee	321	341	296	366	329	331	392	339	334	328	2.2%	-0.9%
La Paz	951	994	935	866	846	718	812	691	596	593	-37.6%	-17.4%
Maricopa	128,876	127,890	130,100	132,081	141,548	160,093	160,149	155,148	134,829	128,843	0.0%	-19.5%
Mohave	5,113	5,901	6,319	6,497	5,732	6,287	7,880	7,040	6,576	6,412	25.4%	2.0%
Navajo	3,204	2,855	3,047	3,061	2,863	2,957	3,239	3,110	3,109	2,757	-14.0%	-6.8%
Pima	30,165	31,069	30,161	29,531	32,071	32,945	30,366	29,322	29,154	28,208	-6.5%	-14.4%
Pinal	7,801	8,291	8,646	8,830	10,345	11,575	12,386	12,439	10,749	8,956	14.8%	-22.6%
Santa Cruz	1,728	1,973	2,329	2,335	2,108	2,080	2,112	1,779	1,576	1,587	-8.2%	-23.7%
Yavapai*	7,235	7,486	7,970	8,184	8,345	8,237	N/A	7,483	7,350	6,804	-6.0%	-17.4%
Yuma	6,213	6,157	6,222	6,725	7,097	6,219	6,186	6,187	5,766	5,118	-17.6%	-17.7%
Total	204,681	205,516	208,847	211,380	223,676	243,867	243,179	235,386	211,350	200,038	-2.3%	-18.0%

* At the time this report was written, Yavapai County Superior Court case filing data was unavailable in FY2010.

Table 18: Superior Court Felony Case Filings by County, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change 04-13	% Change 09-13
Apache	360	344	340	291	302	232	197	210	313	257	-28.6%	10.8%
Cochise	791	827	804	737	701	719	720	860	792	618	-21.9%	-14.0%
Coconino	1,277	1,229	1,226	1,048	943	1,007	882	876	935	905	-29.1%	-10.1%
Gila	650	766	638	717	733	627	633	592	581	543	-16.5%	-13.4%
Graham	332	409	371	458	490	512	476	418	401	370	11.4%	-27.7%
Greenlee	88	66	80	93	78	100	68	63	74	82	-6.8%	-18.0%
La Paz	480	498	426	344	275	319	350	268	195	215	-55.2%	-32.6%
Maricopa	36,748	35,953	38,975	38,599	40,933	37,162	34,362	32,381	33,072	30,288	-17.6%	-18.5%
Mohave	1,490	1,557	1,764	1,833	1,527	1,399	1,246	1,437	1,508	1,599	7.3%	14.3%
Navajo	1,187	795	1,149	1,358	1,030	1,056	997	906	1,048	933	-21.4%	-11.6%
Pima	4,962	5,717	5,540	5,318	5,634	5,922	4,860	4,840	5,262	5,702	14.9%	-3.7%
Pinal	1,688	1,937	1,984	1,798	2,010	1,907	2,330	2,785	2,892	2,129	26.1%	11.6%
Santa Cruz	236	324	330	324	265	239	270	191	207	266	12.7%	11.3%
Yavapai*	2,465	2,504	2,756	3,060	2,828	2,421	N/A	1,811	1,903	1,782	-27.7%	-26.4%
Yuma	1,666	1,500	1,502	1,573	1,636	1,677	1,510	1,528	1,273	1,292	-22.4%	-23.0%
Total	54,420	54,426	57,885	57,551	59,385	55,299	50,446	49,166	50,456	46,981	-13.7%	-15.0%

* At the time this report was written, Yavapai County Superior Court case filing data was unavailable in FY2010.

Like the cumulative decreases seen in the number of cases filed in Arizona Superior Court, felony case filings between 2004 and 2013 in most Arizona counties also saw cumulative decreases (Table 18). Counties that did experience increases across the decade included Graham, Mohave, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz with respective increases of 11.4 percent, 7.3 percent, 14.9 percent, 26.1 percent and 12.7 percent. Nine Arizona counties had decade high numbers of felony filings in the first half of the decade (i.e., 2004-2008) and twelve of Arizona’s fifteen counties had decade low numbers of felony filings in the last half of the decade (i.e., 2009-2013). La Paz County had the greatest cumulative reduction in the number of felony filings over the decade, while Pinal Count had the greatest cumulative increase over the decade.

Justice Courts

From 2004 to 2013, the total number of cases filed in Arizona’s Justice Courts decreased by 10.4 percent (Table 19). During this time, criminal traffic case filings decreased by 11.2 percent. Additionally, there was a 28.4 percent decline in non-traffic misdemeanor case filings from 2004 to 2013. Finally, there was a 4.1 percent decrease in the number of felony filings in Arizona’s Justice Courts over the decade. Criminal Traffic filings in Arizona Justice Courts have seen yearly decreases since 2007, and Non-Traffic Misdemeanor filings have followed the same pattern since 2006. Felony filings in Arizona Justice Courts saw a decade high in 2006 and a decade low in 2011.

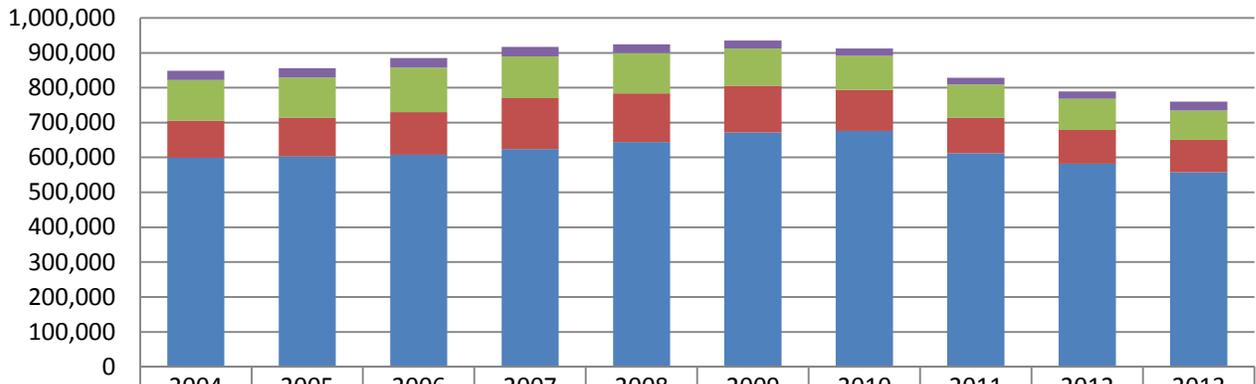
	Criminal Traffic	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors*	Felonies	Total
2004	105,277	116,582	27,008	848,721
2005	109,946	115,695	27,117	856,153
2006	122,095	127,437	27,869	885,441
2007	145,849	119,400	27,250	916,666
2008	139,367	116,382	24,149	923,915
2009	134,327	106,549	22,597	935,155
2010	117,978	97,752	20,646	912,510
2011	101,489	95,531	19,422	828,446
2012	96,692	89,803	20,998	789,300
2013	93,532	83,514	25,895	760,243

*Non-Traffic Misdemeanors include Traffic Failure to Appear filings

Figure 28 illustrates the types of cases filed in Arizona Justice Courts and the percentage of all filings that are made up of each case type. The decade started and ended with roughly the same percentage of all case filings in Arizona’s Justice Courts that were felony filings (3.2 percent vs 3.4 percent, respectively). Throughout this time period, approximately 70 percent of all cases filed in Arizona’s Justice Courts were civil

filings (e.g., civil traffic, small claims, forcible detainer, etc.) and non-criminal violations of local ordinances.

**Figure 28: Justice Court Filings by Type
FY2004 - FY2013**



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	27,008	27,117	27,869	27,250	24,149	22,597	20,646	19,422	20,998	25,859
Non-Traffic Misd.	116,582	115,695	127,437	119,400	116,382	106,549	97,752	95,531	89,803	83,514
Criminal Traffic	105,277	109,946	122,095	145,849	139,367	134,327	117,978	101,489	96,692	93,532
Other	599,854	603,395	608,040	624,167	644,017	671,682	676,134	612,004	581,807	557,338

County Justice Court Filings

Although there was an overall decrease in the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Justice Courts from 2004 to 2013, three counties (Greenlee, Navajo and Pinal) experienced small percentage increases in the number of cases filed in their Justice Courts during this time. Gila County had the largest percent decrease in the number of cases filed in Justice Courts over the decade (34.9 percent), while Navajo County had the largest percent decrease over the decade (19.1 percent). Maricopa County has virtually eliminated felony case filings in Justice Courts, which helps explain the reduction in felony case filings in Justice Courts statewide. Table 20 contains data on the number of Justice Court case filings by county and type of case.

Table 20: Justice Court Case Filings by County, FY2004 – FY2013

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	Criminal Traffic	2,049	1,919	2,490	2,187	1,955	1,826	2,111	1,858	1,530	1,173
	Non-Traffic Misd.	944	711	857	836	1,024	951	755	640	791	597
	Felony	716	698	590	607	667	553	533	454	601	550
	Total	9,559	8,215	10,771	9,883	9,302	9,125	8,758	9,316	10,338	8,072
Cochise	Criminal Traffic	10,069	8,680	8,744	7,937	7,459	7,316	6,758	5,922	5,726	5,623
	Non-Traffic Misd.	8,279	8,381	9,026	7,998	8,355	8,805	8,017	7,223	7,007	7,106
	Felony	1,896	2,141	1,849	1,378	784	865	1,143	1,114	982	856
	Total	46,150	43,008	46,623	44,386	44,573	42,286	43,485	39,827	38,403	41,600
Coconino	Criminal Traffic	4,873	4,929	5,641	4,981	4,169	3,689	3,375	3,269	3,534	3,014
	Non-Traffic Misd.	3,971	3,162	3,128	2,713	2,513	2,646	2,897	2,966	2,851	2,252
	Felony	2,399	1,376	1,666	1,633	1,272	992	917	800	1,005	966
	Total	28,771	24,514	28,489	27,462	25,601	26,992	26,246	25,740	26,368	22,139
Gila	Criminal Traffic	1,407	1,328	1,550	1,422	1,254	1,496	1,376	1,045	828	898
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,957	2,255	2,657	2,360	2,372	2,062	2,345	1,906	2,032	1,744
	Felony	156	209	109	105	86	98	79	119	85	121
	Total	15,186	15,480	15,402	14,337	12,777	16,390	16,721	13,360	10,953	9,883
Graham	Criminal Traffic	575	705	519	680	556	516	414	351	409	451
	Non-Traffic Misd.	550	610	439	703	744	723	632	484	574	547
	Felony	423	497	402	610	662	583	563	464	480	511
	Total	5,819	5,610	5,688	7,878	6,880	6,341	4,821	4,364	4,443	4,597
Greenlee	Criminal Traffic	162	136	165	265	326	197	175	119	87	107
	Non-Traffic Misd.	335	221	234	275	413	345	264	253	256	265
	Felony	127	71	100	111	86	136	149	133	106	131
	Total	1,584	1,279	1,810	3,058	3,067	2,171	2,215	1,757	1,493	1,805
La Paz	Criminal Traffic	4,004	3,416	4,889	5,792	6,857	6,010	4,866	3,470	3,780	2,979
	Non-Traffic Misd.	2,354	2,043	1,570	1,633	2,001	2,760	2,065	1,614	1,591	1,335
	Felony	821	870	684	614	402	447	399	316	251	169
	Total	16,945	15,864	19,066	23,236	24,981	22,464	18,359	14,294	15,654	14,028

Table 20 (cont.): Justice Court Case Filings by County, FY2004 – FY2013

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maricopa	Criminal Traffic	34,625	39,298	53,449	76,232	73,795	73,266	61,657	53,611	49,236	49,309
	Non-Traffic Misd.	30,367	30,969	30,401	34,468	32,021	32,024	22,909	21,332	21,833	19,211
	Felony	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	348,040	375,970	374,560	406,251	425,865	439,080	390,691	374,064	346,570	329,387
Mohave	Criminal Traffic	7,889	7,263	5,733	5,500	4,969	5,273	4,766	3,722	3,700	3,265
	Non-Traffic Misd.	9,543	9,464	9,205	8,677	8,464	7,873	8,237	7,762	6,157	5,772
	Felony	3,000	3,583	4,009	3,708	3,239	2,981	2,503	2,442	2,352	2,412
	Total	49,008	46,483	44,723	46,774	46,946	46,113	44,600	40,495	37,705	36,952
Navajo	Criminal Traffic	3,783	4,389	5,212	5,427	5,009	4,384	4,298	3,723	3,826	3,893
	Non-Traffic Misd.	5,943	6,930	6,911	6,913	7,655	6,835	9,063	8,045	7,927	8,290
	Felony	1,734	1,129	1,824	1,773	1,545	1,352	1,436	1,553	1,493	1,206
	Total	24,526	21,221	31,937	33,035	29,108	29,821	31,137	28,901	29,037	29,287
Pima	Criminal Traffic	18,709	21,744	16,737	18,009	15,342	13,679	14,032	10,938	10,431	10,176
	Non-Traffic Misd.	34,413	34,636	45,306	34,810	30,577	20,522	19,127	23,140	21,983	20,158
	Felony	9,225	9,761	9,757	9,708	9,142	8,896	7,995	7,510	9,285	14,534
	Total	189,106	186,581	185,682	178,636	160,386	154,456	194,179	157,496	152,967	154,824
Pinal	Criminal Traffic	6,369	6,016	5,561	5,630	5,716	6,028	5,091	5,569	6,107	5,830
	Non-Traffic Misd.	7,539	7,324	6,971	7,075	7,375	7,004	7,006	7,096	7,864	8,338
	Felony	1,803	2,009	1,475	1,264	1,048	1,110	932	816	715	730
	Total	44,475	46,415	43,779	44,607	54,195	54,772	49,582	48,297	49,493	48,978
Santa Cruz	Criminal Traffic	1,405	1,518	1,195	1,082	1,102	1,145	1,283	1,280	1,068	941
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,071	1,229	1,349	1,325	1,285	1,047	1,661	1,539	953	654
	Felony	402	471	450	516	461	431	374	308	365	354
	Total	10,496	9,906	9,430	9,831	10,536	11,511	11,396	9,791	9,286	8,505
Yavapai	Criminal Traffic	6,527	5,491	6,502	7,168	7,097	6,347	5,299	4,222	4,042	4,139
	Non-Traffic Misd.	5,314	4,593	4,905	4,920	5,095	5,381	5,491	4,230	3,606	3,736
	Felony	2,339	2,594	2,971	3,205	3,000	2,413	1,951	1,878	1,981	1,942
	Total	36,914	34,369	41,340	41,280	40,387	44,277	44,259	35,560	35,510	33,401
Yuma	Criminal Traffic	2,831	3,114	3,708	3,537	3,761	3,155	2,477	2,390	2,388	1,734
	Non-Traffic Misd.	4,002	3,167	4,478	4,694	6,488	7,571	7,283	7,301	4,378	3,509
	Felony	1,966	1,705	1,983	2,018	1,755	1,740	1,672	1,515	1,297	1,377
	Total	22,142	21,238	26,141	26,012	29,311	29,356	26,061	25,184	21,080	16,785

Municipal Courts

There were 1,152,168 cases filed in Arizona's Municipal Courts in 2013, representing a 20.0 percent cumulative decrease in the number of cases filed since 2004 (Table 21). From 2004 to 2013, the percentage of all cases filed in Municipal Courts that were criminal traffic decreased by 33.9 percent. Though a smaller decrease, Non-Traffic Misdemeanor filings in Arizona Municipal Courts also decreased 9.8 percent over the decade. The majority of cases (71.7 percent in 2014) filed in Municipal Courts are for civil traffic offenses.

Fiscal Year	Criminal Traffic	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	Total*
2004	173,246	234,139	1,439,452
2005	172,825	238,156	1,469,243
2006	171,258	237,418	1,451,725
2007	179,625	242,080	1,532,792
2008	178,786	243,032	1,658,230
2009	168,933	244,990	1,557,948
2010	160,073	240,481	1,436,526
2011	136,062	215,392	1,306,239
2012	121,061	208,879	1,253,047
2013	114,576	211,174	1,152,168

*Civil traffic cases and non-criminal ordinance violations (e.g., parking tickets) are also included in the total case filings column of this table. Because the purpose of this report is to describe crime trends, only criminal traffic and non-traffic misdemeanor filings are reported separately from the other case types filed in Municipal Courts.

County Municipal Court Filings

Despite overall decreases in the number of cases filed in Arizona Municipal Courts statewide between 2004 and 2013, there were four counties that had increases over the decade. Gila, Greenlee, Navajo and Yuma Counties had 131.0 percent, 22.9 percent, 86.0 percent and 15.5 percent cumulative increases, respectively. The range of cumulative decrease across the remaining twelve counties spanned 8.4 percent (i.e., Pinal County) to 56.5 percent (i.e., Santa Cruz). Table 22 contains data on Municipal Court case filings by county and type of filing.

Table 22: Municipal Court Case Filings by County, FY2004 – FY2013

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	Criminal Traffic	228	196	319	329	222	267	215	184	170	165
	Non-Traffic Misd.	593	575	524	599	494	700	599	521	482	459
	Total	1,638	1,464	1,598	1,783	1,566	1,969	1,751	1,481	1,225	1,249
Cochise	Criminal Traffic	572	538	313	377	458	145	150	147	147	70
	Non-Traffic Misd.	730	835	790	690	752	290	284	326	253	217
	Total	8,589	9,527	8,910	8,281	7,814	6,066	5,833	5,651	5,578	4,722
Coconino	Criminal Traffic	3,125	3,118	3,027	2,940	2,164	1,876	2,236	2,518	2,321	2,168
	Non-Traffic Misd.	10,484	9,355	9,704	9,920	9,449	9,811	9,514	8,429	8,821	9,177
	Total	27,017	26,066	25,370	24,632	22,928	24,456	26,716	24,313	21,865	21,344
Gila	Criminal Traffic	850	835	872	740	714	600	553	421	248	189
	Non-Traffic Misd.	950	922	1,020	1,135	1,098	1,120	1,239	918	843	733
	Total	8,680	7,257	7,589	7,411	17,592	24,931	25,458	23,139	36,128	20,051
Graham	Criminal Traffic	460	331	347	399	545	358	281	221	198	155
	Non-Traffic Misd.	760	925	922	1,085	1,236	1,011	879	1,046	945	1,157
	Total	3,218	3,071	3,330	3,328	3,419	3,106	2,701	2,333	2,295	2,418
Greenlee	Criminal Traffic	76	58	110	65	51	77	59	61	68	77
	Non-Traffic Misd.	58	68	144	155	101	120	114	109	142	132
	Total	550	408	526	442	369	406	418	415	461	676
La Paz	Criminal Traffic	582	493	547	480	475	435	341	408	278	298
	Non-Traffic Misd.	507	437	739	555	578	605	581	562	529	493
	Total	3,293	3,657	4,277	4,682	4,255	3,601	2,858	3,078	2,456	2,519
Maricopa	Criminal Traffic	122,438	124,037	124,080	133,022	133,523	127,159	120,623	102,699	91,873	88,321
	Non-Traffic Misd.	109,525	113,818	110,544	117,185	122,690	125,486	119,252	104,400	106,103	112,841
	Total	956,475	1,003,469	986,865	1,052,739	1,147,042	1,035,175	944,714	847,913	825,751	766,415

Table 22 (Cont.): Municipal Court Case Filings by County, FY2004 – FY2013

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mohave	Criminal Traffic	4,350	5,125	4,588	3,593	3,354	3,040	2,760	2,639	2,576	2,320
	Non-Traffic Misd.	10,198	10,743	11,924	11,641	9,710	8,687	9,494	8,238	8,620	7,599
	Total	29,586	29,959	31,164	29,905	25,615	23,570	22,613	21,635	21,087	18,756
Navajo	Criminal Traffic	473	236	190	207	245	192	126	115	56	94
	Non-Traffic Misd.	683	215	181	179	195	164	233	245	366	499
	Total	6,071	4,747	5,274	5,311	5,398	6,306	13,274	16,012	12,247	11,292
Pima	Criminal Traffic	27,088	24,811	22,479	22,729	22,595	21,796	21,713	17,590	14,676	12,963
	Non-Traffic Misd.	76,410	78,672	76,603	75,590	73,380	74,349	76,897	70,543	62,112	57,344
	Total	281,845	272,299	262,843	277,015	290,285	299,212	277,482	248,566	215,116	194,575
Pinal	Criminal Traffic	4,018	3,708	4,118	4,423	4,860	4,815	3,574	2,695	2,420	2,697
	Non-Traffic Misd.	7,507	7,280	8,588	7,263	7,804	8,410	7,311	6,555	7,163	8,148
	Total	29,538	24,010	27,306	27,796	33,215	34,493	29,166	27,197	26,382	27,065
Santa Cruz	Criminal Traffic	1,198	1,069	971	933	751	1,016	643	530	373	297
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,713	1,664	1,512	1,230	1,186	1,278	1,275	1,256	1,059	961
	Total	17,890	20,142	16,898	12,184	12,254	15,555	12,067	11,311	7,713	7,774
Yavapai	Criminal Traffic	4,696	5,139	5,762	5,503	4,970	3,702	3,446	2,894	2,917	2,681
	Non-Traffic Misd.	7,940	6,596	7,602	7,449	7,127	6,845	5,995	6,014	5,854	5,776
	Total	41,862	40,426	45,001	49,156	58,941	54,807	42,016	50,071	49,319	46,517
Yuma	Criminal Traffic	3,092	3,131	3,535	3,885	3,859	3,455	3,201	2,940	2,740	2,081
	Non-Traffic Misd.	6,081	6,051	6,621	7,404	7,232	6,114	6,362	6,230	5,587	5,638
	Total	23,200	22,741	24,774	28,127	27,537	24,295	25,763	23,124	25,424	26,795

Probation²³

The Adult Probation Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) oversees the statewide administration of adult probation programs and services. This division of AOC works with the courts, probation departments, and a variety of non-court agencies and organizations throughout Arizona. The information provided in this section of the report focuses on adult offenders on standard and intensive probation and reflects the number of probationers of each type on the last day of the fiscal year. It is also important to note that the numbers included in this section's tables and figures are cumulative totals; in other words, the number of probationers reported in these data are not only those sentenced to probation during that year, but also include those currently under probation supervision at the end of each fiscal year irrespective of when they were sentenced to probation.

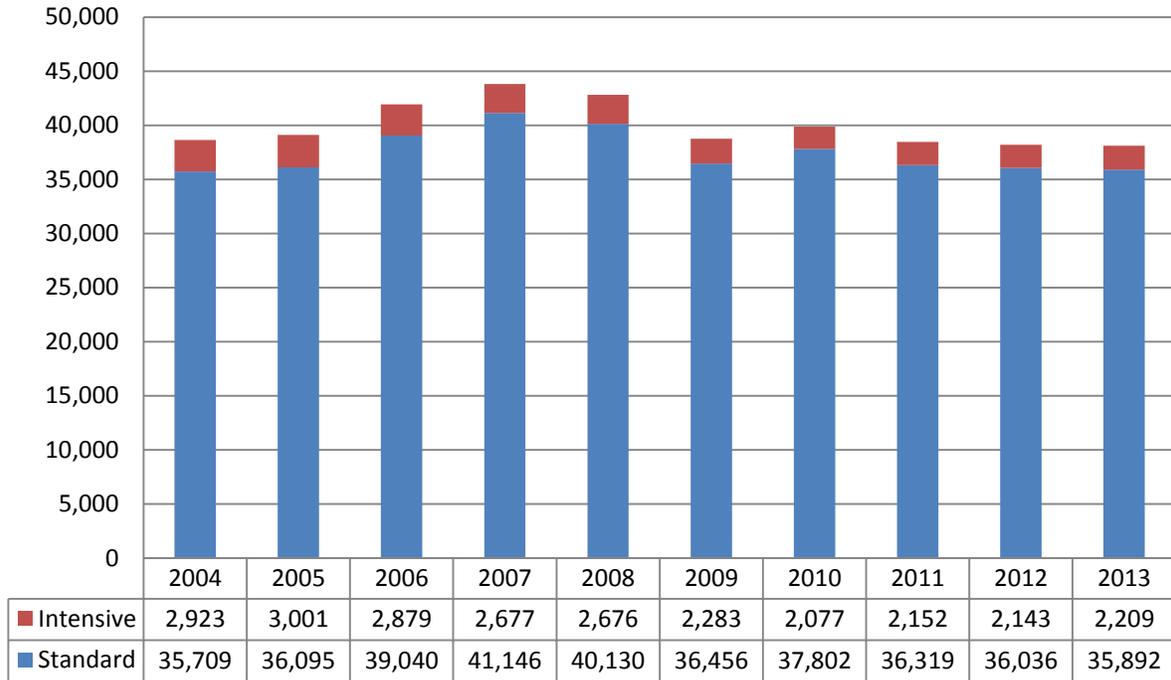
Standard and Intensive Probation

The purpose of standard probation in Arizona is to protect the public through effective community-based supervision and enforcement of court orders and to provide offenders opportunities to initiate positive changes in their lives. Standard probation is a less restrictive form of probation than intensive probation and those placed on this type of supervision are deemed to be at lower risk for re-offending. Minimum supervision requirements of standard probationers are set by A.R.S. § 12- 253(2) and vary according to supervision level (i.e., maximum, medium, and minimum). Each probation department also has the authority to implement more stringent supervision requirements than are established by statute.

The number of active standard probationers was roughly similar at the beginning and end of the decade, representing little cumulative change over the ten years (Figure 29); however, the total number of active standard probationers in Arizona did fluctuate quite a bit throughout the decade, with a decade high of 41,146 active standard probationers in 2007 and a decade low of 36,095 active standard probationers in 2005. In comparison, the number of active intensive probationers did see a cumulative decrease of 24.4 percent between 2004 and 2013, with a decade high of 3,0001 active intensive probationers in 2005 and a decade low of 2,077 active intensive probationers in 2010.

²³ This section of *Crime Trends* focuses on adults on probation. Data on juveniles sentenced to probation is included in the juvenile justice section that appears later in this report.

**Figure 29: Number of Direct Adult Probationers*
FY2004-FY2013**



* Population totals as of June 30th of each fiscal year.

Restitution and Community Service

Two of the most common conditions placed on probationers are restitution and community service. These conditions require probationers to repay the financial harm they have caused their victims (i.e., restitution) and engage in service to the communities in which they live (i.e., community service).

From 2004 to 2013, the amount of restitution collected from offenders on standard probation ranged from a low of \$11.6 million in 2004 to a high of \$15.1 million in 2006. The total amount of restitution collected over the decade was approximately \$116 million (Table 23). During the same time, more than \$410 million in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from offenders on standard probation.

Table 23: Dollar Amount Collected from Standard Probationers, FY2004 – FY2013

	Restitution	Total Collections*	% of Total Collections
2004	\$11,573,429	\$34,483,007	33.6%
2005	\$12,356,613	\$36,459,312	33.9%
2006	\$15,120,671	\$41,821,183	36.2%
2007	\$13,642,118	\$43,232,283	31.6%
2008	N/A	\$41,905,595	N/A
2009	\$12,595,395	\$45,535,884	27.7%
2010	\$12,040,921	\$40,962,524	29.4%
2011	\$13,924,495	\$41,697,225	33.4%
2012	\$12,896,046	\$41,567,631	31.0%
2013	\$12,269,957	\$42,625,295	28.8%

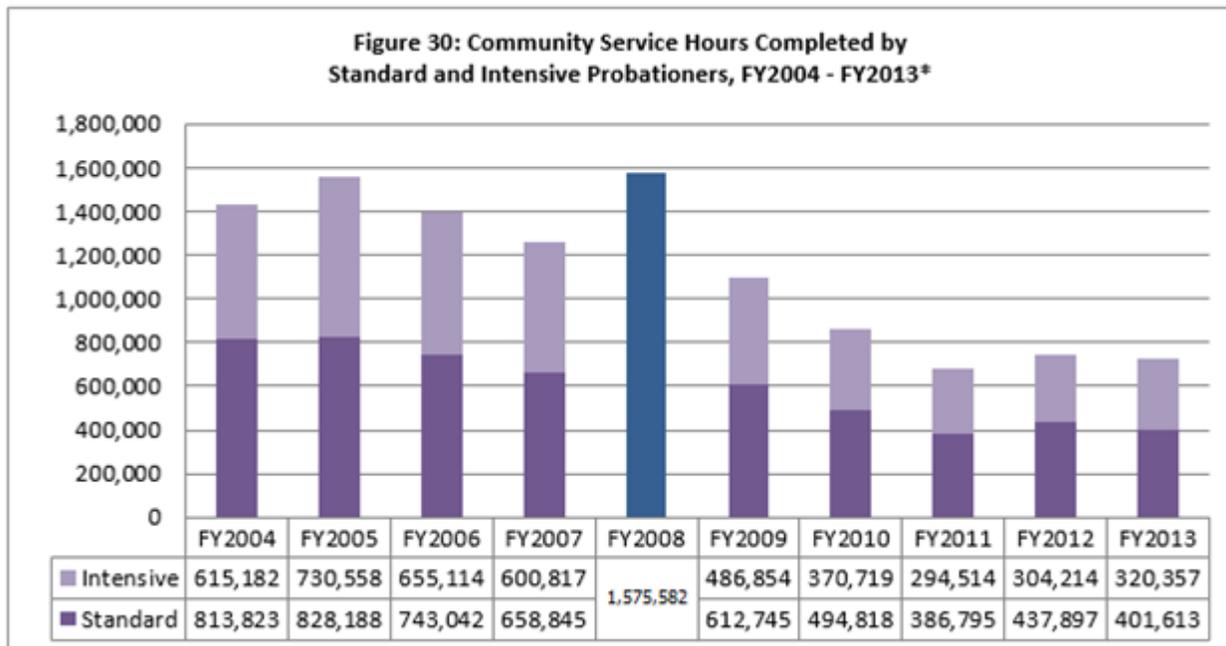
*Total collections include restitution to victims, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees paid.

From 2004 to 2013, the number of community service hours completed by standard probationers decreased 50.7 percent from 813,823 in 2004 to 401,613 in 2014. At the minimum wage in Arizona in 2013 (\$7.80/hour), standard probationers performed community service work worth approximately \$3,132,581 to the communities in which they are being supervised.

Table 24: Dollar Amount Collected from Intensive Probationers, FY2004 – FY2013

	Restitution	Total Collections*	% of Total Collections
2004	\$761,283	\$3,972,280	19.2%
2005	\$880,938	\$2,766,264	31.8%
2006	\$676,758	\$2,461,572	27.5%
2007	\$774,504	\$2,574,973	30.1%
2008	N/A	N/A	N/A
2009	\$437,688	\$3,165,046	13.8%
2010	\$363,470	\$2,059,415	17.6%
2011	\$231,130	\$1,747,611	13.2%
2012	\$245,186	\$1,808,125	13.6%
2013	\$286,156	\$1,773,550	16.1%

*Total collections include restitution to victims, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, probation fees, and taxes paid.



* The FY 2008 total is only available for combined intensive and standard probationers.

Adult Intensive Probation

Adult Intensive Probation Supervision is a sentencing alternative that provides a higher degree of control, intervention, and surveillance than standard probation to convicted offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections, or as a result of a technical violation of standard probation. This type of probation provides intensive supervision through probation officer or surveillance officer teams of two or three persons. Intensive Probation requires supervision teams to have face-to-face contact with probationers a minimum of 4-16 times per month, depending on which phase of the program the probationer is in. As is the case with the supervision requirements of standard probationers, each county's probation department has the authority to establish more stringent supervision requirements than are established by statute.

Restitution and Community Service for Adult Intensive Probation

From 2004 to 2013, the amount of restitution collected from offenders on intensive probation decreased by 62.4 percent from \$761,283 to \$286,156. During the same time, total collections from offenders on intensive probation decreased by 55.4 percent. Table 24 reports the amount of restitution and total collections by year.

During this same time, the number of community service hours completed by offenders on intensive probation decreased 47.9 percent, from 615,182 hours in 2004 to 320,357 hours in 2015 (Figure 30). It is worth noting that even though there are approximately 20 offenders on standard probation for every offender on intensive probation statewide,

intensive probationers performed close to 75 percent of the total number of community service hours performed by standard probationers. In part, this can be explained by minimum community service requirements for offenders on intensive probation of not less than 40 hours monthly for those who are not full-time students.²⁴ At the minimum wage in Arizona for 2013 (\$7.80/hour), offenders on intensive probation in FY2010 performed community service work worth approximately \$2,498,785 to the communities in which they were being supervised.²⁵

Department of Corrections Data

The Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) houses criminal offenders convicted of felonies in Arizona and sentenced to state confinement. The ADC also maintains separate sections for juveniles sentenced to prison by Arizona's criminal courts.²⁶ Currently, ADC is responsible for 10 prison complexes. Additionally, the department utilizes and monitors six private prisons in Arizona.

According to data from the Arizona Department of Corrections Planning, Budget, and Research Bureau, from 2004 to 2013 the number of inmates incarcerated in Arizona at the end of each calendar year increased by 26.0 percent, from 34,570 inmates in 2004 to 41,031 in 2013. In contrast, from 2004 to 2013, the number of prisoners incarcerated nationally on the last day of each year increased by 5.2 percent. Comparatively, the percentage increase in the number of Arizona prisoners over the decade was roughly five times the percentage increase in prisoners nationally. Table 25 contains information on the number of prisoners in Arizona and the United States.

²⁴ A.R.S. § 13-914(6)

²⁵ The AOC did not include community service hours data in its 2007 online data report. This data was obtained through personal communication on January 6, 2009. Community service hour data for 2008 was also unavailable at the time this report was published.

²⁶ According to A.R.S. § 31-124, "A person under the age of eighteen years shall not be confined in the same section of any jail or prison in which criminal prisoners are confined."

Table 25: Number of Prisoners Incarcerated in Arizona and the United States on December 31 of Each Year, 2004-2013

	Arizona	United States
2004	32,570	1,496,629
2005	33,471	1,525,924
2006	35,795	1,570,861
2007	37,746	1,598,316
2008	39,502	1,610,446
2009	40,544	1,613,740
2010	40,130	1,612,395
2011	39,949	1,598,780
2012	40,013	1,571,013
2013	41,031	1,574,741

Demographic Characteristics of Inmate Population

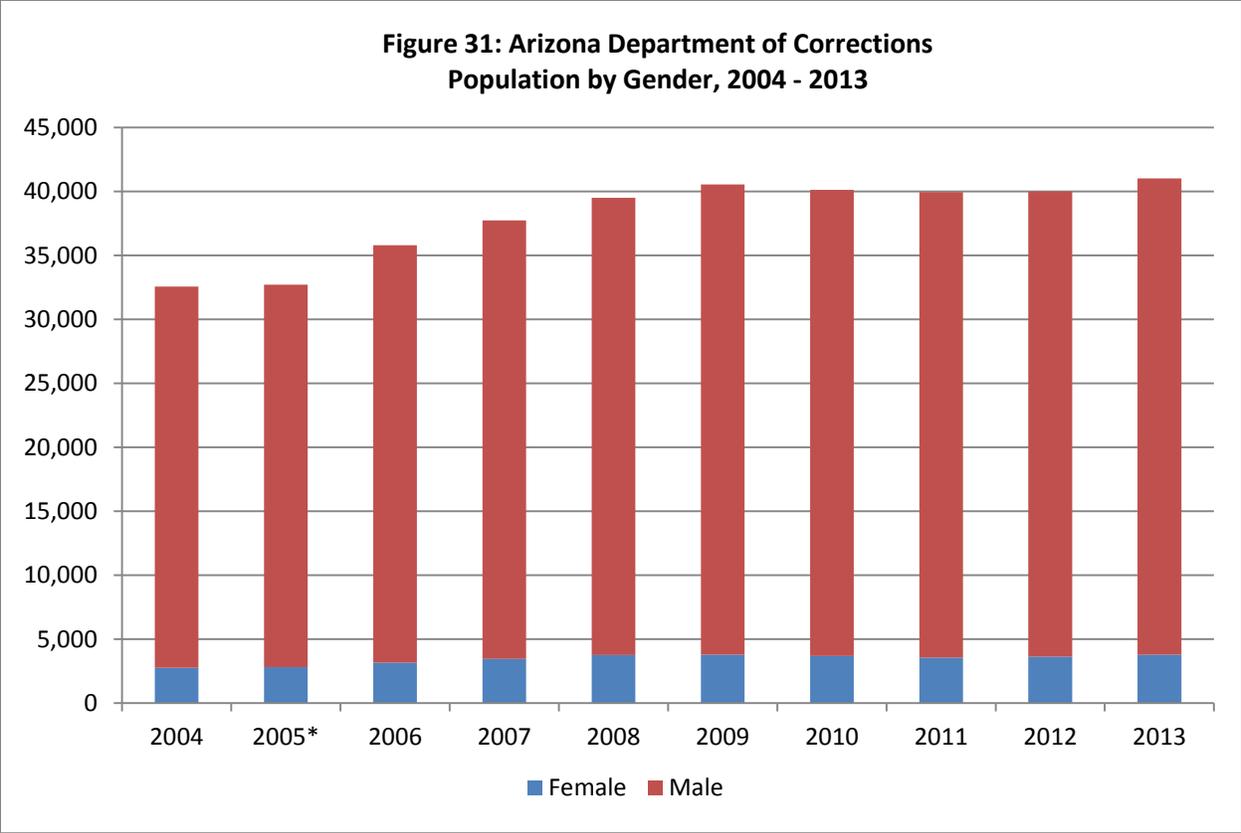
The inmate data reported in this section of the report was retrieved from the ADC web site.²⁷ The information available on ADC’s site is much more comprehensive than what is included here. The ADC information in this report is simply intended to provide readers with a general overview of the characteristics of inmates incarcerated in ADC facilities. For additional detail on prisoners in Arizona, visit the ADC web site. Finally, where the national data is available and comparable, this section includes data on the demographic characteristics of inmates in state and federal prisons in the United States.

Gender

From January 2004 to December 2013, there was very little variation in the gender distribution of the population (Figure 31). Throughout the decade, the percentage of all inmates in Arizona who are female remained near 10 percent.²⁸

²⁷ <https://corrections.az.gov/node/452>

²⁸ <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=132>



Age

On the last day of calendar year 2013, nearly half of all Arizona inmates were between the ages of 25 – 39 and close to one-third were between the ages of 40 – 54 (Table 26). The percentages by age group are very similar to the percentages in earlier versions of *Crime Trends*. There is some evidence that the incarcerated population in Arizona is getting older, as is illustrated by the percentage of all inmates that are 55 years of age or older. Since 2004, the percentage of all inmates that are 55 years of age or older increased by 62.0 percent from 5.0 percent in 2004 to 8.1 percent in 2013.

Table 26: Age of Arizona Inmates 2006 – 2013*					
	<18	18 – 24	25 – 39	40 – 54	55+
2006	0.3%	16.9%	49.7%	28.1%	5.0%
2007	0.3%	16.5%	49.4%	28.5%	5.2%
2008	0.4%	16.2%	49.6%	28.4%	5.4%
2009	0.4%	16.1%	49.3%	28.2%	6.0%
2010	0.3%	15.5%	49.1%	28.5%	6.6%
2011	0.2%	14.5%	48.8%	29.4%	7.1%
2012	0.2%	13.9%	48.6%	29.6%	7.7%
2013	0.1%	13.4%	49.1%	29.3%	8.1%

* Data captured in December of each calendar year.

Race/Ethnicity

On the last day of December 2013, approximately 40.6 percent of ADC inmates were Hispanic, 39.4 percent were Caucasian, 13.2 percent African-American, 5.0 percent Native American, and 1.8 percent Asian/Other (Table 27). Compared to the general population of Arizona, minority criminals are over-represented in Arizona's prisons. According to the 2010 census, the general population of Arizona is comprised of 29.6 Hispanic, 57.8 percent Caucasian, 3.7 percent African-American, 4.0 percent Native American, and 2.9 percent Asian/Pacific Islander.²⁹

Table 27: Race and Ethnicity of Arizona Inmates 2006 – 2013*					
	Hispanic	Caucasian	African American	Native American	Asian/ Other
2006	37.7%	42.8%	13.0%	5.1%	1.4%
2007	38.4%	41.7%	13.3%	5.1%	1.5%
2008**	38.4%	41.7%	13.3%	5.1%	1.5%
2009	41.3%	38.6%	13.4%	5.2%	1.5%
2010	41.4%	38.6%	13.2%	5.2%	1.6%
2011	40.9%	39.2%	13.4%	4.9%	1.6%
2012	40.4%	39.7%	13.2%	5.0%	1.7%
2013	40.6%	39.4%	13.2%	5.0%	1.8%

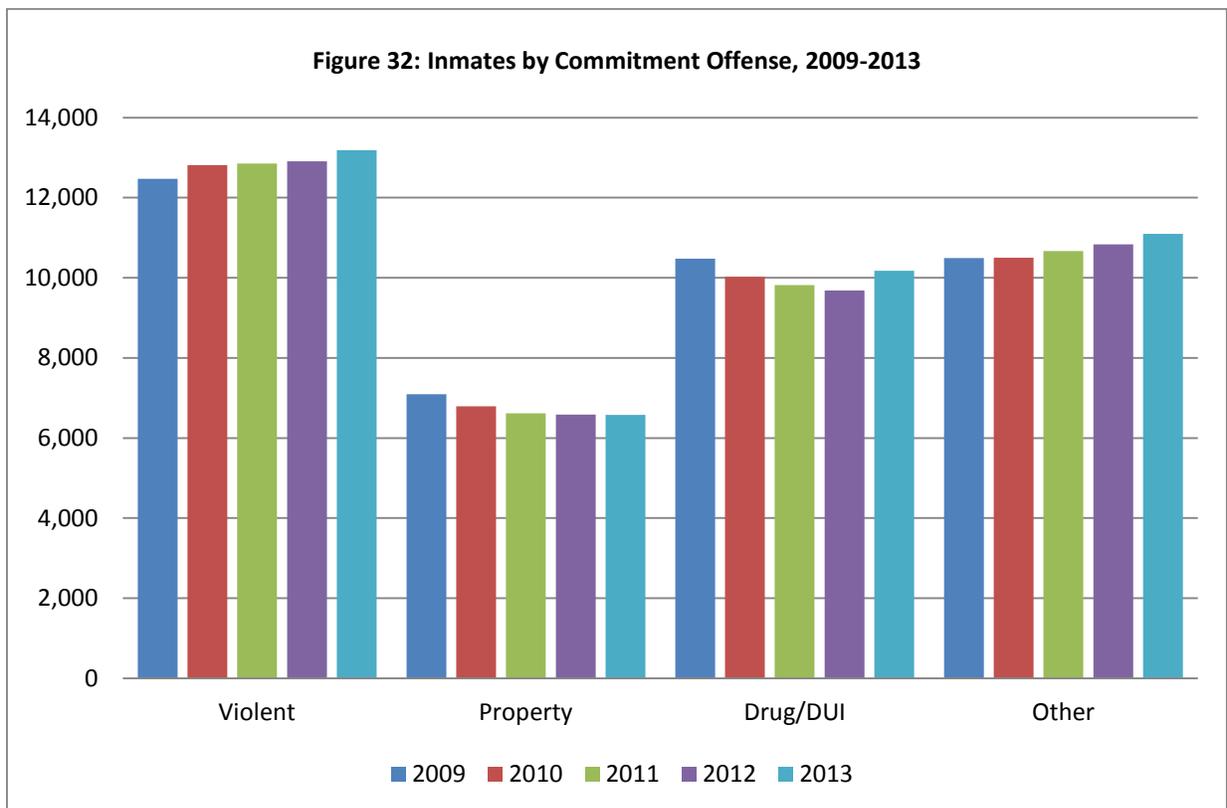
* Data captured in December of each calendar year, unless noted.

** Data provided in June 2008.

²⁹ <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

Offense Type

Publicly available data on ADC prisoners includes the types of offenses for which inmates were sentenced to prison. Figure 32 contains data on the number of inmates by commitment offense at the end of calendar years 2009 through 2013.³⁰ At the end of each calendar year, approximately one-third of inmates were committed to ADC for violent offenses that are similar to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program violent index offenses. Similarly, approximately one-fifth of inmates were sentenced to prison for offenses that make up the Uniform Crime Reporting Program property offense index. More than one-fourth of inmates were sentenced to prison for a drug offense or for driving under the influence.

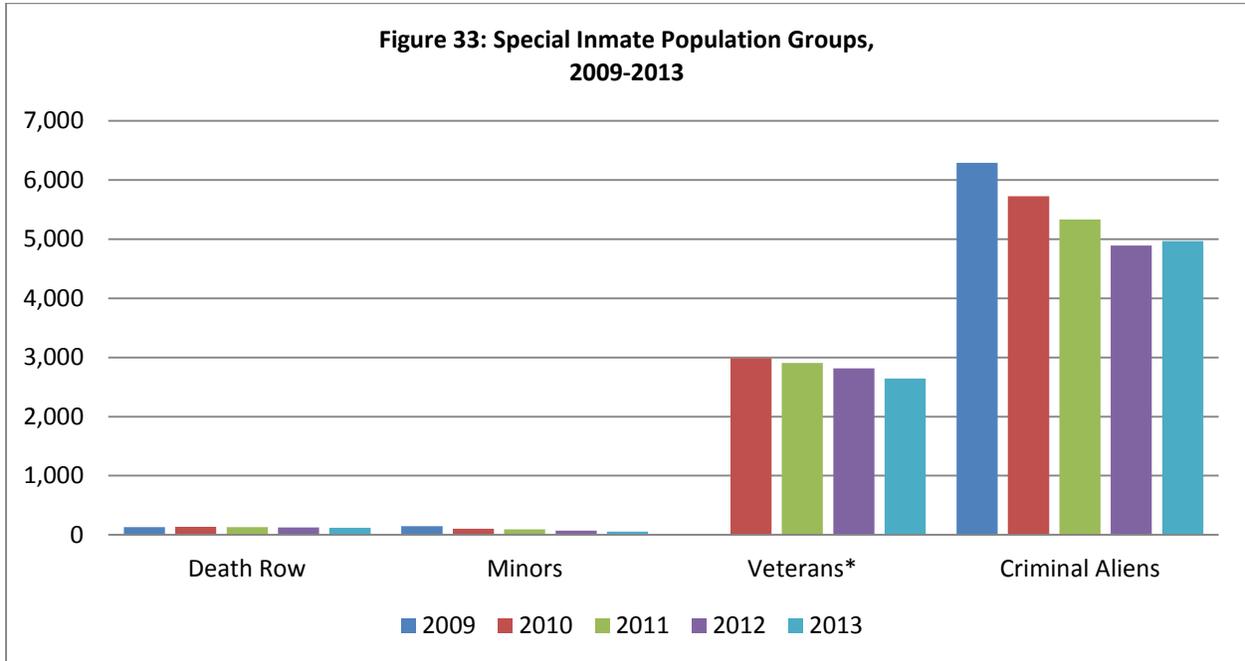


Inmate Special Populations

Figure 33 provides information on inmate populations of special interest, including but not limited to, the number of prisoners on death row, the numbers of prisoners who are minors that were tried in criminal court, military veterans, and the number prisoners

³⁰ Violent offenses include murder, manslaughter and negligent homicide, rape/sexual assault, robbery, and assault. Property offenses include burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, and arson. The 'Other' category includes offenses that are violent (e.g., domestic violence) or property offenses (e.g., criminal damage) but are not part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program crime index.

who have been identified as criminal aliens. At year's end 2013, 0.3 percent of inmates were on death row, 0.1 percent were minors, 6.4 percent were military veterans, and 12.1 percent were criminal aliens. The latter three groups all saw cumulative decreases across the five year period.



* Data collection began in June 2010.

Inmate Community Service

Even though offenders incarcerated in Arizona's correctional facilities are removed from their communities, many are provided opportunities to perform community service outside of the prison facility. In 2013, inmates provided more than 2.1 million hours of community service in the form of public sector work crews, Arizona Department of Transportation crews, and fire crews (Table 28). At the minimum wage in Arizona in 2013 (\$7.80/hour), ADC prisoners performed community service work worth approximately \$19,810,245 in 2013.

Table 28: Inmate Hours of Community Service, 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public Sector Work Crews	1,230,377	1,755,028	1,896,647	1,912,206	2,137,852
ADOT Crews	114,353	244,681	197,371	155,254	166,713
Fire Crew Hours	308,371	270,863	313,517	265,968	235,210
Total	1,653,101	2,270,572	2,407,535	2,333,428	2,539,775

Juvenile Justice System Data

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

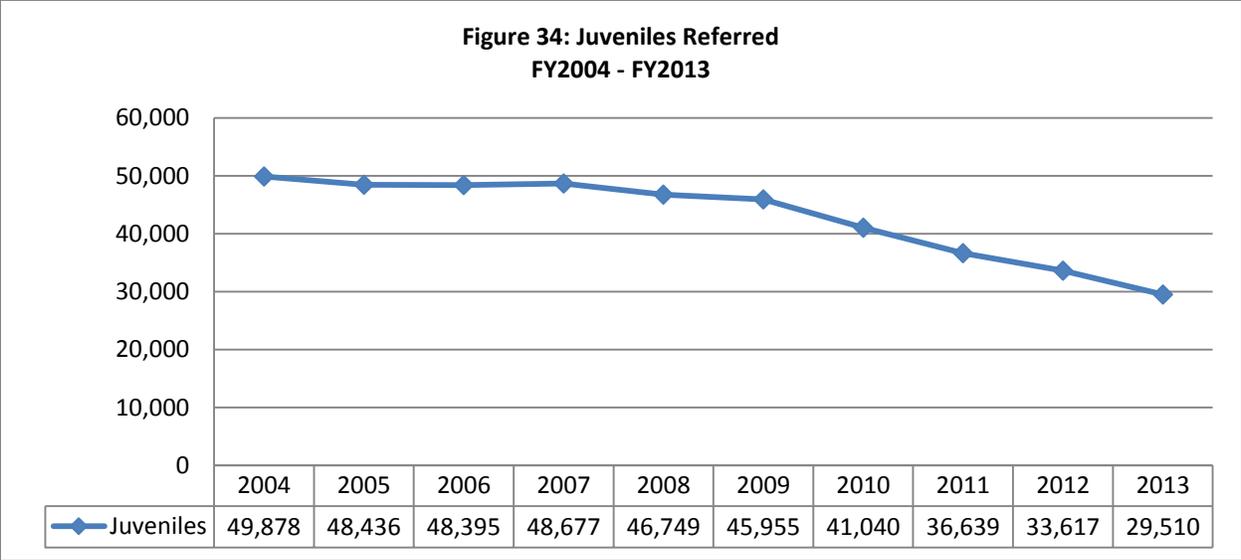
The following data are from the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System* annual reports.³¹ As is the case with data sources used in previous sections of this report, the original data source contains information above and beyond what is reported here. The data that appears in this section is simply used to provide a general, but comprehensive overview of several measures of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice system activity.

Juveniles Referred

Police, parents, school officials, and probation officers, among others, can make a referral requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over a juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper" referrals issued as citations or police reports, or "physical" referrals in which the juvenile is physically brought to Juvenile Court. The data in this section reflect an unduplicated count of juveniles referred within each year, although a juvenile can be referred to the juvenile justice system more than once in any given year.

From fiscal year 2004 to fiscal year 2007, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court remained relatively stable at approximately 49,000 youth (Figure 34). Beginning in 2007 and continuing through 2010, the number of youth referred to juvenile court decreased by 15.7 percent. This decrease in the number of youth referred to the juvenile justice system occurred at the same time Arizona was experiencing significant increases in the youth population 8 - 17 years of age. Population projections estimate that Arizona's youth population 8 - 17 increased from 752,924 in 2000 to 1,029,751 in 2010. When taking into account the increase in the juvenile population, the juvenile referral rate declined 38.2 percent from 6,446 per 100,000 juveniles 8 - 17 in 2000 to 3,985 in 2010. The number of youth referred to the juvenile court continued to steadily decline between 2010 and 2013, representing an overall cumulative decline in number of referrals across the decade of 40.8 percent.

³¹ <http://www.azcourts.gov/jjsd/Publications-Reports>

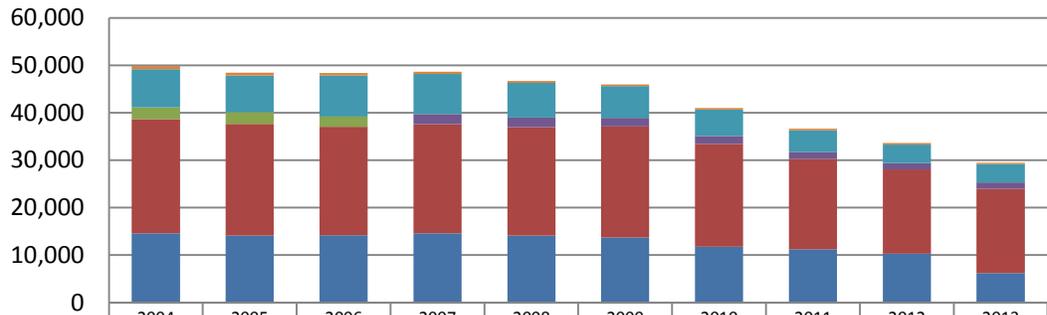


When looking at the offense class for juvenile referrals across the decade, the largest percentage of juveniles were referred for misdemeanors followed by felonies (Figure 35 and Table 29). During the time period analyzed, the percentage of all referrals that were for misdemeanor offenses increased from 48.3 percent in 2004 to 60.2 percent in 2010. In contrast, the percentage of all referrals that were for felony offenses remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2012, followed by a decade low of 21.0 percent in 2013.

The third largest offense class for referrals to juvenile court was for status offenses.³² From 2004 to 2013, the percentage of all referrals that were for status offenses decreased 18.9 percent cumulatively. The decade high occurred in 2006 at 17.8 percent and the decade low occurred in 2011 at 11.5 percent.

³² Status offenses are behaviors that are illegal for children, but would not be considered criminal if committed by a criminal (e.g., alcohol consumption, smoking, running away from home, truancy, etc.).

Figure 35: Juveniles Referred by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2004 - FY2013



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Other	664	607	570	497	425	321	332	297	303	303
Status	8,089	7,655	8,593	8,437	7,308	6,718	5,584	4,580	3,878	3,878
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				2,163	2,032	1,807	1,663	1,454	1,364	1,364
Administrative	2,453	2,491	2,203							
Misdemeanor	24,071	23,544	22,815	23,022	22,887	23,407	21,713	19,040	17,762	17,762
Felony	14,601	14,139	14,214	14,558	14,097	13,702	11,748	11,268	10,310	6,203

Table 29: Percentage of Juveniles Referred by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	29.3%	29.2%	29.4%	29.9%	30.2%	29.8%	28.6%	30.8%	30.7%	21.0%
Misdemeanor	48.3%	48.6%	47.1%	47.3%	49.0%	50.9%	52.9%	52.0%	52.8%	60.2%
Administrative	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%							
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				4.4%	4.4%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%	4.6%
Status	16.2%	15.8%	17.8%	17.3%	15.6%	14.6%	13.6%	12.5%	11.5%	13.1%
Other	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%

* Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Not surprisingly, Maricopa County referred more youth to the juvenile justice system than any other county in Arizona (Table 30) and accounted for approximately half of all referrals statewide (Table 31). Pima County referred the second highest number of youth to juvenile court, accounting for approximately one out of every five referrals statewide. Although there are significant year-to-year changes from 2004 to 2013 in the number of juveniles referred within each county, the number of youth referred to the juvenile justice system over the entire time period cumulatively decreased for all counties, and 2013 marked decade lows for all counties.

Table 30: Number of Juveniles Referred by County, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	272	235	230	258	245	196	163	158	149	166
Cochise	1,510	1,325	1,315	1,215	1,276	1,218	1,141	977	918	763
Coconino	1,633	1,568	1,499	1,318	1,240	1,274	1,000	953	961	819
Gila	1,027	983	924	841	876	691	532	535	445	392
Graham	392	389	410	462	427	385	313	338	231	253
Greenlee	82	72	72	98	72	65	82	88	79	51
La Paz	193	135	132	151	131	127	154	97	102	90
Maricopa	24,743	23,852	24,492	25,437	24,390	24,114	21,546	19,080	17,635	15,589
Mohave	2,161	2,030	1,889	1,927	1,781	1,920	1,638	1,656	1,479	1,302
Navajo	1,137	1,009	894	917	925	815	789	724	708	582
Pima	9,461	9,627	9,446	8,921	8,806	8,460	7,686	6,591	5,878	5,376
Pinal	2,265	2,308	2,003	2,171	1,982	2,127	1,851	1,741	1,683	1,244
Santa Cruz	741	762	715	601	591	623	607	441	425	354
Yavapai	1,645	1,669	1,794	1,713	1,606	1,630	1,595	1,341	1,296	1,132
Yuma	2,616	2,472	2,580	2,647	2,401	2,310	1,943	1,919	1,628	1,397
Total	49,878	48,436	48,395	48,677	46,749	45,955	41,040	36,639	33,617	29,510

Table 31: Percentage of Juveniles Referred by County, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Cochise	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%
Coconino	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%
Gila	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Graham	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%
Greenlee	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
La Paz	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Maricopa	49.6%	49.2%	50.6%	52.3%	52.2%	52.5%	52.5%	52.1%	52.5%	52.8%
Mohave	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%
Navajo	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Pima	19.0%	19.9%	19.5%	18.3%	18.8%	18.4%	18.7%	18.0%	17.5%	18.2%
Pinal	4.5%	4.8%	4.1%	4.5%	4.2%	4.6%	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	4.2%
Santa Cruz	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
Yavapai	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%	3.8%
Yuma	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%

Age

From 2004 to 2013, there was a shift in the age of youth that were referred to the juvenile justice system. During this time, the percentage of all referrals that were of youth ages 8 – 14 declined from 34.1 percent in 2004 to 29.1 percent in 2013, representing a 14.7 percent cumulative decrease (Tables 32 and 33). In contrast, the percentage of youth ages 15 – 17 that were referred to the juvenile justice system increased by 8.6 percent over the decade. In 2004, 64.8 percent of all referrals were youth ages 15 – 17. In 2013, that percentage had increased to 70.4 percent.

Table 32: Number of Juveniles Referred by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

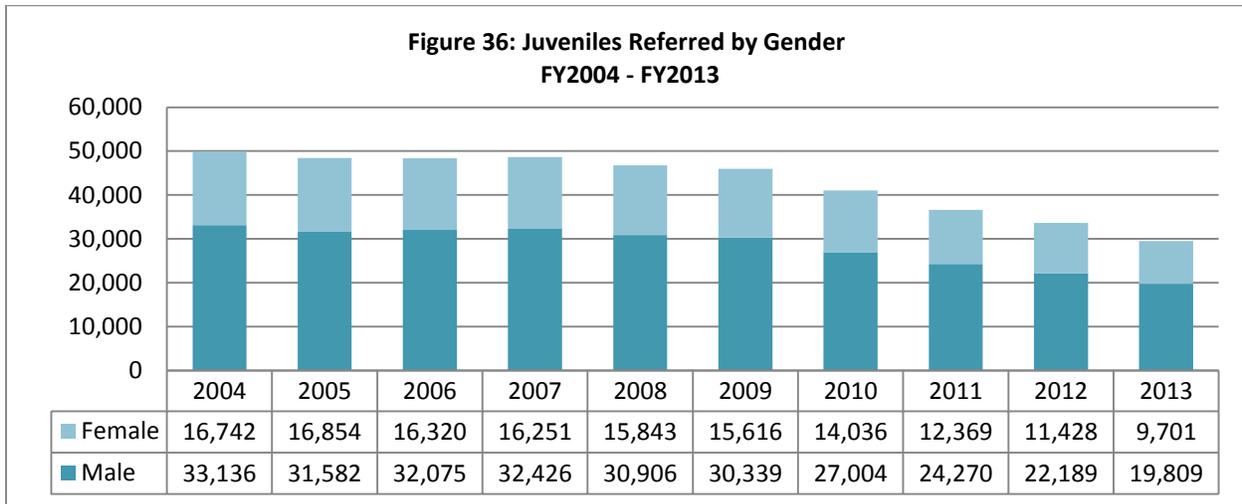
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	197	198	167	194	146	151	111	131	139	98
9	385	328	338	311	280	260	222	211	207	163
10	578	513	544	481	500	486	373	335	329	270
11	1,175	1,059	1,013	960	960	856	758	732	684	574
12	2,603	2,304	2,127	2,010	1,867	1,888	1,590	1,511	1,425	1,185
13	4,709	4,530	4,279	4,043	3,749	3,671	3,199	2,939	2,756	2,426
14	7,313	7,180	7,016	6,576	6,306	6,234	5,414	4,949	4,365	3,850
15	9,301	9,235	9,531	9,566	8,903	8,878	7,890	7,031	6,436	5,579
16	10,382	10,270	10,448	11,006	10,788	10,700	9,427	8,324	7,569	6,919
17	12,596	12,258	12,394	12,976	12,786	12,492	11,743	10,221	9,480	8,266
Unknown	639	561	538	554	464	339	313	255	227	180
Total	49,878	48,436	48,395	48,677	46,749	45,955	41,040	36,639	33,617	29,510

Table 33: Percentage of Juveniles Referred by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
9	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
10	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
11	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
12	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%
13	9.4%	9.4%	8.8%	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%	7.8%	8.0%	8.2%	8.2%
14	14.7%	14.8%	14.5%	13.5%	13.5%	13.6%	13.2%	13.5%	13.0%	13.1%
15	18.7%	19.1%	19.7%	19.7%	19.0%	19.3%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%	18.9%
16	20.8%	21.2%	21.6%	22.6%	23.1%	23.3%	23.0%	22.7%	22.5%	23.5%
17	25.3%	25.3%	25.6%	26.7%	27.4%	27.2%	28.6%	27.9%	28.2%	28.0%
Unknown	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%

Gender

Among youth that were referred to the juvenile justice system, males made up approximately two-thirds of referrals and females made up one-third. There was little variation in the gender distribution of youth referred to the juvenile justice system across the decade (Figure 36).



Race/Ethnicity

From 2004 to 2013, the percentage of all youth referred to Arizona’s juvenile justice system with a known race or ethnicity cumulatively decreased. In 2013, Caucasian and Hispanic youth made up the majority of referred youth, representing 44.7 percent and 37.1 percent of the referrals, respectively. Youth referred that were of unknown racial/ethnic categories were the only cumulative increase across the decade – a 62.7 percent increase across the ten years (Tables 34 and 35).

Table 34: Number of Juveniles Referred by Race/Ethnicity, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	18,979	18,910	19,305	19,491	18,883	18,511	16,373	14,158	12,674	10,960
African American	3,502	3,505	3,669	3,787	3,869	3,870	3,622	3,297	3,170	2,834
Caucasian	23,925	22,439	22,009	21,915	20,399	20,110	17,816	16,101	14,985	13,176
Native American	2,727	2,796	2,449	2,474	2,381	2,330	2,139	2,023	1,931	1,635
Asian/Pacific Islander	247	232	283	300	343	331	316	284	259	232
Other	136	166	143	103	166	136	121	123	104	84
Unknown	362	388	537	607	708	667	653	653	494	589
Total	49,878	48,436	48,395	48,677	46,749	45,955	41,040	36,639	33,617	29,510

Table 35: Percentage of Juveniles Referred by Race/Ethnicity, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	38.1%	39.0%	39.9%	40.0%	40.4%	40.3%	39.9%	38.6%	37.7%	37.1%
African American	7.0%	7.2%	7.6%	7.8%	8.3%	8.4%	8.8%	9.0%	9.4%	9.6%
Caucasian	48.0%	46.3%	45.5%	45.0%	43.6%	43.8%	43.4%	43.9%	44.6%	44.7%
Native American	5.5%	5.8%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%	5.7%	5.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%	2.0%

Juveniles Detained

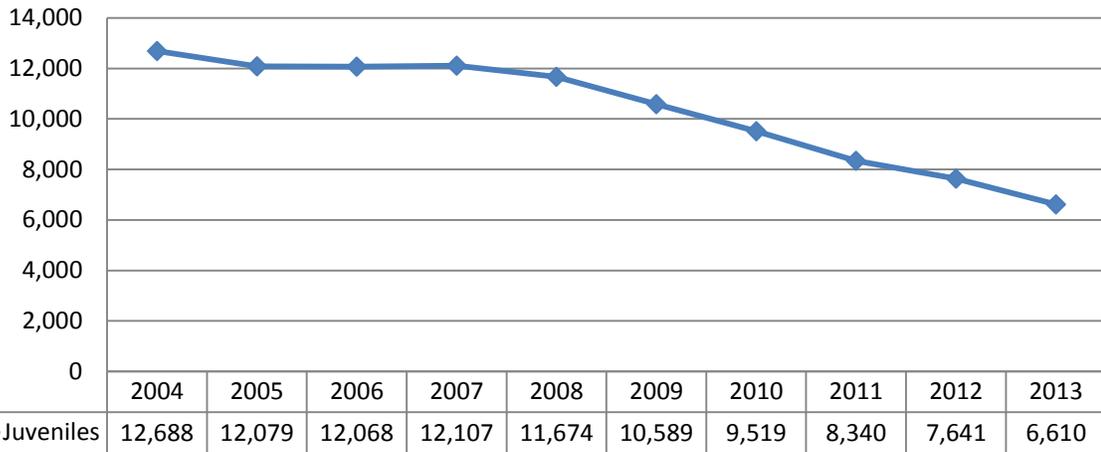
Juvenile detention in Arizona is used for secure, temporary custody of juveniles that have been referred to the juvenile justice system. According to the Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts, a juvenile in Arizona may be detained for any of the following reasons:

1. If there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the acts alleged in the petition, and there is reasonable cause to believe:
 - a. That otherwise the juvenile would not be present at any hearing;
 - b. That the juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others;
 - c. That the juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction;
 - d. That the interests of the juvenile or the public require custodial protection;
2. As a condition of probation.³³

Statewide, from 2004 to 2013 the number of juveniles held in detention in Arizona cumulatively decreased by 47.9 percent (Figure 37), from 12,688 to 6,610 youth. In particular, a marked decline occurred between 2008 and 2013.

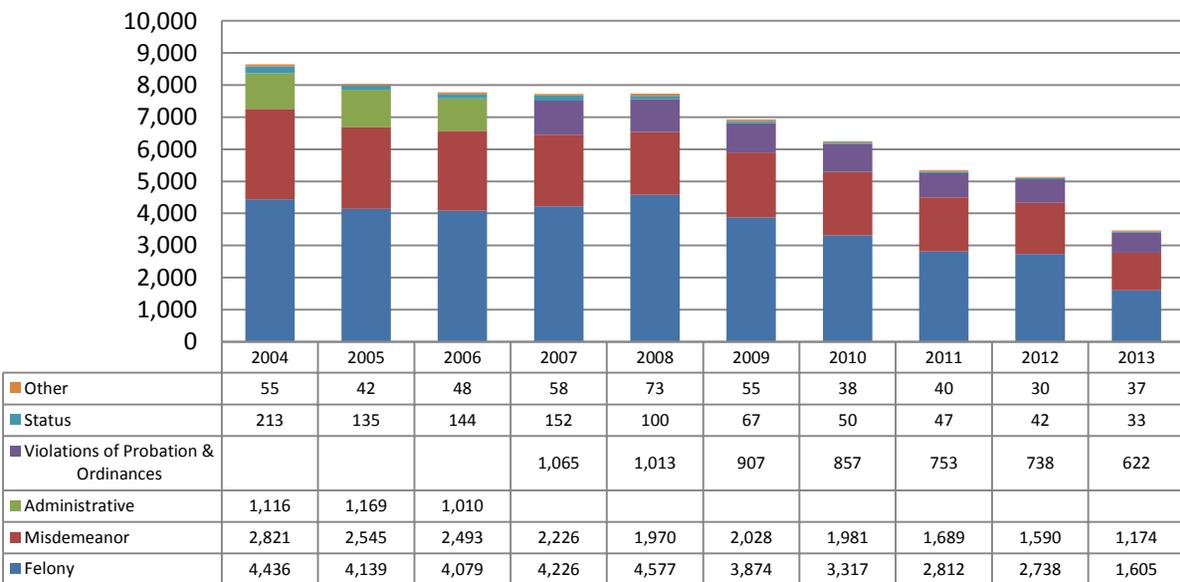
³³<http://www.azcourts.gov/jjsd/Publications-Reports>

**Figure 37: Juveniles Detained
FY2004 - FY2013**



Of the juveniles placed in detention, the majority were referred to the juvenile justice system for a felony offense (Figure 38 and Table 36). Across the decade, the percentage of all detentions that were for youth charged with a felony ranged from a high of 59.2 percent in 2008 to a low of 46.2 percent in 2013. Approximately one-third of juveniles detained were referred to the juvenile justice system for a misdemeanor, and approximately one in six youth were detained for a violation of probation or ordinances.

**Figure 38: Juveniles Detained by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense
FY2004 - FY2013**



**Table 36: Percentage of Juveniles Detained by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense
FY2004– FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	51.3%	51.5%	52.5%	54.7%	59.2%	55.9%	53.1%	52.7%	53.3%	46.2%
Misdemeanor	32.7%	31.7%	32.1%	28.8%	25.5%	29.3%	31.7%	31.6%	31.0%	33.8%
Administrative	12.9%	14.6%	13.0%							
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				13.8%	13.1%	13.1%	13.7%	14.1%	14.4%	17.9%
Status	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%
Other	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%

Not surprisingly, given the number of referrals, Maricopa County has historically detained the highest number of youth of all Arizona counties (Table 37), accounting for approximately half of all youth detained statewide (Table 38). Pima County has historically detained the second highest number of youth; however, Yuma County surpassed Pima County in 2013 and accounted for 8.5 percent of Arizona youth in detention.

Given the reduction in the number of juveniles detained from 2004 to 2013, it is not surprising that most counties have also reduced the number of juveniles detained. Of Arizona’s 15 counties, only Mohave County detained more youth in 2013 than in 2004; however that increase was marginal.

Table 37: Number of Juveniles Detained by County, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	157	124	123	131	137	112	86	82	75	63
Cochise	379	304	276	259	283	263	209	232	170	141
Coconino	304	303	291	294	295	237	210	184	186	176
Gila	444	325	450	477	457	230	138	141	122	90
Graham	148	155	142	185	182	128	113	124	103	114
Greenlee	29	29	30	21	27	22	16	28	23	20
La Paz	51	35	35	33	33	8	12	6	11	14
Maricopa	5,973	5,568	5,633	5,823	5,632	5329	4,809	4,028	3,816	3,399
Mohave	345	389	392	410	404	416	402	349	368	349
Navajo	199	192	169	170	200	237	204	171	228	182
Pima	2,303	2,197	2,090	1,827	1,483	1212	1,080	951	692	543
Pinal	756	790	783	752	811	766	800	743	666	492
Santa Cruz	296	312	259	275	281	206	173	127	138	115
Yavapai	492	578	578	569	563	574	534	449	405	349
Yuma	812	778	817	881	886	849	733	725	638	563
Total	12,688	12,079	12,068	12,107	11,674	10,589	9,519	8,340	7,641	6,610

Table 38: Percentage of Juveniles Detained by County, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Cochise	3.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%
Coconino	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.7%
Gila	3.5%	2.7%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%
Graham	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%
Greenlee	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
La Paz	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Maricopa	47.1%	46.1%	46.7%	48.1%	48.2%	50.3%	50.5%	48.3%	49.9%	51.4%
Mohave	2.7%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.8%	5.3%
Navajo	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	2.8%
Pima	18.2%	18.2%	17.3%	15.1%	12.7%	11.5%	11.4%	11.4%	9.1%	8.2%
Pinal	6.0%	6.5%	6.5%	6.2%	7.0%	7.2%	8.4%	8.9%	8.7%	7.4%
Santa Cruz	2.3%	2.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%
Yavapai	3.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%
Yuma	6.4%	6.4%	6.8%	7.3%	7.6%	8.0%	7.7%	8.7%	8.4%	8.5%

Age

From 2004 to 2013, there was little change in the age of youth that are housed in Arizona’s detention centers. During this time period, there was a small cumulative increase (7.0 percent) in the percentage of 16- and 17-year-olds in detention and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of 8-to-15-year-olds in detention (Tables 39 and 40). In 2004, 57.2 percent of all detained youth were 16 or 17 years old and in 2013, 61.2 percent 16 or 17. In contrast, 42.4 percent of all detained youth were 8 – 15 years of age in 2004, but by 2013 that percentage decreased to 38.3 percent.

Table 39: Juveniles Detained by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

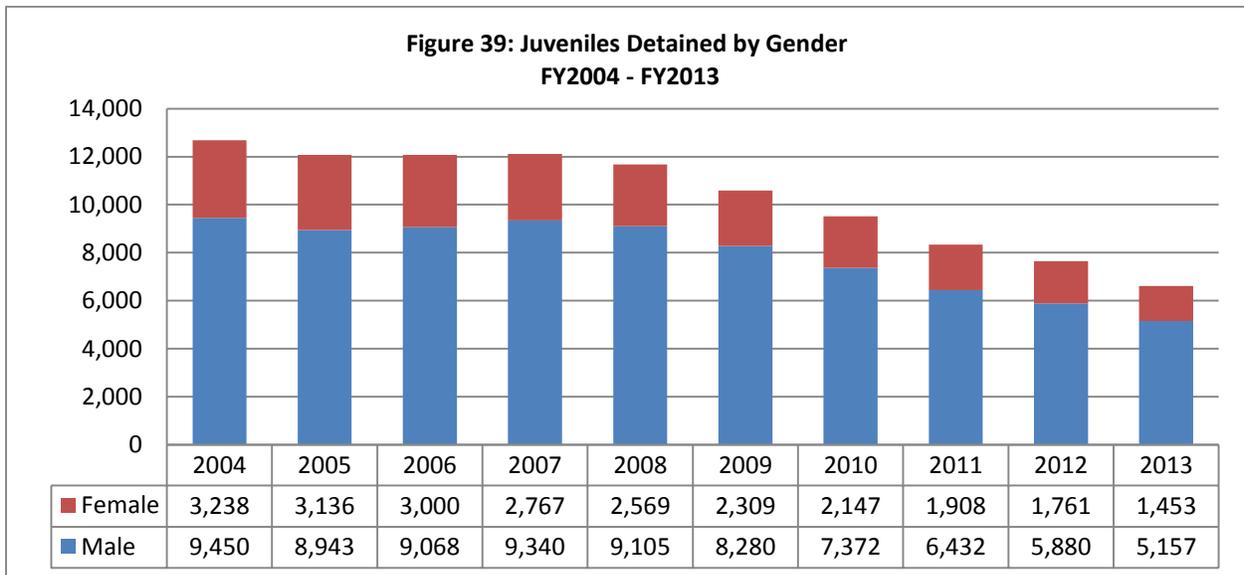
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	7	6	3	2	3	4	1	5	3	3
9	21	16	16	13	7	14	9	5	12	7
10	40	43	44	39	39	28	28	20	17	21
11	113	97	125	80	100	84	73	70	63	48
12	356	266	268	233	233	219	194	144	146	145
13	835	747	688	650	614	527	484	407	436	372
14	1,548	1,516	1,459	1,339	1,281	1,183	1,006	948	838	722
15	2,448	2,330	2,373	2,347	2,224	1,975	1,796	1,565	1,447	1,212
16	3,158	3,047	3,005	3,193	3,041	2,724	2,483	2,178	2,005	1,766
17	4,100	3,939	4,036	4,151	4,088	3,764	3,395	2,965	2,633	2,276
Unknown	62	72	51	60	44	67	50	33	41	38
Total	12,688	12,079	12,068	12,107	11,674	10,589	9,519	8,340	7,641	6,610

Table 40: Percentage of Juveniles Detained by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
9	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
10	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
11	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
12	2.8%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%
13	6.6%	6.2%	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%	5.0%	5.1%	4.9%	5.7%	5.6%
14	12.2%	12.6%	12.1%	11.1%	11.0%	11.2%	10.6%	11.4%	11.0%	10.9%
15	19.3%	19.3%	19.7%	19.4%	19.1%	18.7%	18.9%	18.8%	18.9%	18.3%
16	24.9%	25.2%	24.9%	26.4%	26.1%	25.7%	26.1%	26.1%	26.2%	26.7%
17	32.3%	32.6%	33.4%	34.3%	35.0%	35.6%	35.7%	35.6%	34.5%	34.4%
Unknown	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Gender

Although approximately one-third of juvenile referrals from 2004 to 2013 were female, a smaller percentage, approximately one-fourth, were detained. During this time period, the percentage of youth detained that were female ranged from a high of 26.0 percent in 2006 to a low of 22.0 percent in 2013 (Figure 39).



Race/Ethnicity

While the majority of youth referred to Arizona’s juvenile justice system were Caucasian, the percentage of detained Caucasian youth was consistently less than the percentage referred. As was noted above, the percentage of all referrals for Caucasian

youth ranged from 48.0 percent in 2004 to 44.7 percent in 2013. During this same time period, the percentage of detentions of Caucasian youth ranged from 40.8 percent in 2004 to 36.3 percent in 2013. In contrast, the percentage of all youth that were detained who are African-American increased during this time period, and Hispanic youth that were detained remained relatively stable. Tables 41 and 42 contain data on the number and percentage of youth detained by race/ethnicity.

Table 41: Number of Juveniles Detained by Race/Ethnicity, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	5,381	5,153	5,293	5,581	5,320	4,793	4,224	3,711	3,258	2,777
African American	1,106	1,089	1,201	1,179	1,211	1,144	1,091	933	907	887
Caucasian	5,172	4,834	4,554	4,444	4,153	3,812	3,434	3,058	2,850	2,402
Native American	810	851	860	782	780	677	644	554	555	469
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	54	44	56	56	67	49	49	35	37
Other	132	67	87	41	38	28	28	17	16	18
Unknown	35	31	29	24	116	68	49	18	20	20
Total	12,688	12,079	12,068	12,107	11,674	10,589	9,519	8,340	7,641	6,610

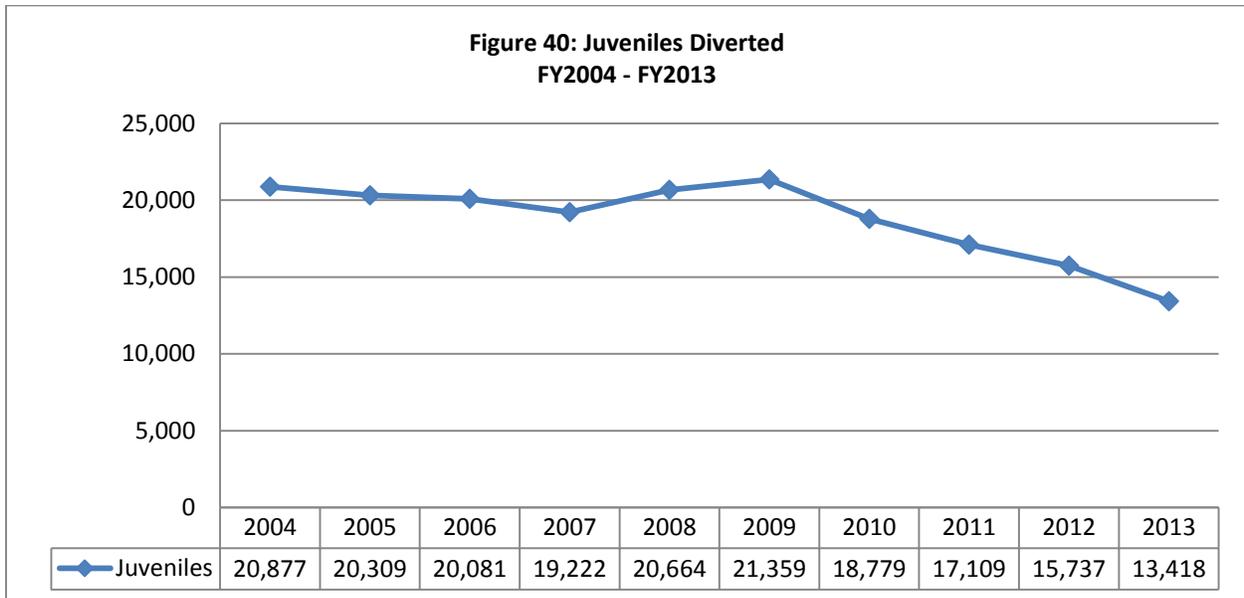
Table 42: Percentage of Juveniles Detained by Race/Ethnicity, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	42.4%	42.7%	43.9%	46.1%	45.6%	45.3%	45.6%	44.5%	42.6%	42.0%
African American	8.7%	9.0%	10.0%	9.7%	10.4%	10.8%	10.4%	11.2%	11.9%	13.4%
Caucasian	40.8%	40.0%	37.7%	36.7%	35.6%	36.0%	35.6%	36.7%	37.3%	36.3%
Native American	6.4%	7.0%	7.1%	6.5%	6.7%	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%	7.3%	7.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Other	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Unknown	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

Juveniles Diverted

Many youth that are referred to Arizona’s juvenile justice system are given opportunities for their cases to be diverted from formal juvenile court processing. Those who are statutorily excluded from diversion opportunities include youth who are chronic felony offenders (i.e., juveniles that have had two prior and separate adjudications for an offense that would be considered a felony if they were adults), violent felony offenders, and those who are alleged to have committed an offense involving driving under the influence. For those juveniles that are not statutorily excluded from participation in a diversion program, the county attorney has sole discretion whether to divert youth. In

order to be accepted into a diversion program, the youth must admit responsibility for the offense and successful completion of diversion is conditioned on the meeting of one or more consequences as described in statute.³⁴



From 2004 to 2013, the number of juveniles who were successfully diverted from further juvenile court processing cumulatively decreased by 35.7 percent (Figure 40). The first half of the decade saw a general increase in youth diversions, and 2009 marked a decade high in the number of youth diversions; however, systematic declines happened each year in the second half of the decade, with a decade low in 2013. The overall pattern of cumulative decreases across the ten years held for all 15 Arizona counties (Table 43). This is not necessarily surprising given that fewer youth were referred to the juvenile justice system in Arizona during this time period.

³⁴ A.R.S. §8-321

Table 43: Juveniles Diverted by County, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	78	54	63	65	70	63	37	36	22	32
Cochise	908	850	859	794	748	775	745	581	393	445
Coconino	828	808	740	609	571	571	412	479	434	357
Gila	353	348	306	322	310	291	260	183	176	168
Graham	126	137	151	144	132	127	110	109	65	73
Greenlee	28	13	14	18	16	11	25	22	22	10
La Paz	95	71	54	64	46	46	45	34	35	32
Maricopa	10,114	9,722	9,795	10,184	10,482	11,192	9,383	8,933	8,379	7,153
Mohave	653	604	598	580	727	885	745	737	617	432
Navajo	272	265	209	150	152	120	116	79	140	99
Pima	4,765	4,916	4,628	3,882	4,827	4,554	4,333	3,722	3,475	2,889
Pinal	657	727	634	433	544	663	588	506	503	396
Santa Cruz	157	111	76	121	176	195	213	138	157	141
Yavapai	832	869	935	925	959	933	989	821	764	653
Yuma	1,011	814	1,019	931	904	933	778	729	555	538
Total	20,877	20,309	20,081	19,222	20,664	21,359	18,779	17,109	15,737	13,418

When looking at the presenting offense class for which youth were diverted from further involvement in Arizona's juvenile justice system, the majority of diversions were for youth whose most serious offense was a misdemeanor. From 2004 to 2013, the percentage of all diversions that were for offenders whose most serious charge was a misdemeanor ranged from a low of 59.9 percent in 2006 to a high of 66.2 percent in 2012 (Table 45). Juveniles charged with a status or a felony offense also represent a significant portion of diverted youth, representing 12.9 percent and 22.9 percent of youth diversions in 2013, respectively. While youth diversions for status offenses decreased 46.4 percent across the decade, felony-related youth diversions increased 72.1 percent in the ten years.

Table 44: Percentage of Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	13.3%	15.5%	14.3%	13.6%	16.7%	16.1%	16.7%	17.6%	17.6%	22.9%
Misdemeanor	61.0%	60.7%	59.9%	61.4%	62.6%	64.5%	63.8%	65.4%	66.2%	63.5%
Administrative	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%							
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Status	24.0%	22.2%	24.7%	24.0%	19.6%	18.6%	18.5%	16.4%	16.4%	12.9%
Other	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Invalid Complaint						0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	

Age

An increasing percentage of older youth were diverted from juvenile justice system processing from 2004 to 2013 (Tables 45 and 46). For example, in 2004, 55.4 percent of youth diverted were 15 – 17 years old. By 2013, 62.9 percent of diverted youth were ages 15 – 17, representing a cumulative increase in this age demographic of 13.6 percent across the decade.

Table 45: Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

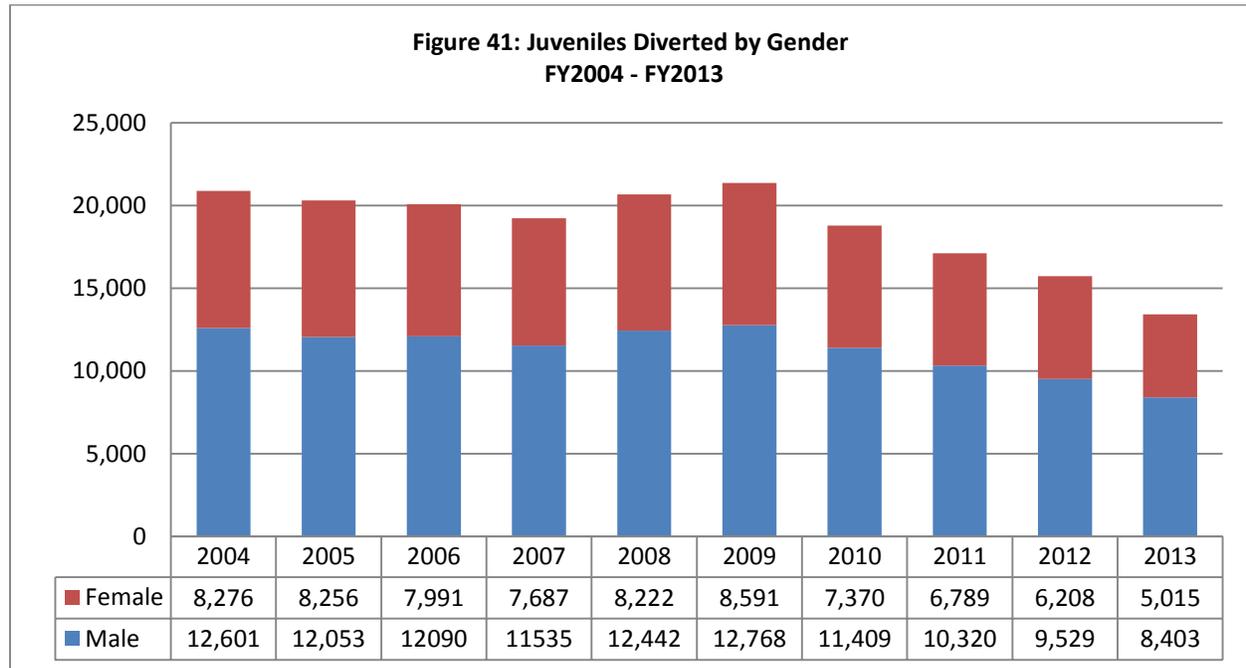
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	88	92	92	97	82	81	62	74	81	56
9	227	182	178	167	160	144	121	125	107	96
10	329	283	303	247	290	268	220	199	210	168
11	670	599	594	518	563	496	430	434	432	363
12	1,513	1,343	1,237	1,131	1,119	1,091	945	900	898	721
13	2,616	2,579	2,427	2,115	2,153	2,151	1,840	1,696	1,632	1,456
14	3,760	3,689	3,624	3,206	3,473	3,462	3,031	2,826	2,428	2,110
15	4,301	4,196	4,291	4,199	4,370	4,548	4,072	3,596	3,310	2,804
16	3,852	3,883	3,858	3,955	4,471	4,768	4,097	3,851	3,468	3,026
17	3,396	3,385	3,412	3,515	3,944	4,325	3,959	3,406	3,169	2,613
Unknown	125	78	65	72	39	25	2	2	2	5
Total	20,877	20,309	20,081	19,222	20,664	21,359	18,779	17,109	15,737	13,418

Table 46: Percentage of Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
9	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
10	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
11	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	2.7%
12	7.3%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.7%	5.4%
13	12.5%	12.7%	12.1%	11.0%	10.4%	10.1%	9.8%	9.9%	10.4%	10.9%
14	18.0%	18.2%	18.1%	16.7%	16.8%	16.2%	16.1%	16.5%	15.4%	15.7%
15	20.6%	20.7%	21.4%	21.8%	21.2%	21.3%	21.7%	21.0%	21.0%	20.9%
16	18.5%	19.1%	19.2%	20.6%	21.6%	22.3%	21.8%	22.5%	22.0%	22.6%
17	16.3%	16.7%	17.0%	18.3%	19.1%	20.3%	21.1%	19.9%	20.1%	19.5%
Unknown	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Gender

Although nearly one-third of juvenile referrals from 2004 to 2013 were female youth, a slightly larger percentage of females, approximately four out of every ten, were diverted. During this time period, the percentage of all youth diverted who were female ranged from a high of 40.7 percent in 2005 to a low of 37.4 in 2013 (Figure 41).



Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with changes over time in the number and percentage of youth referred to Arizona's juvenile justice system by race and ethnicity, the percentage of Hispanic and African-American youth diverted from further involvement in the juvenile justice system increased from 2004 to 2013, while the percentage of Caucasian and Native American youth decreased (Tables 47 and 48).

Table 47: Juveniles Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, FY2004– FY2013

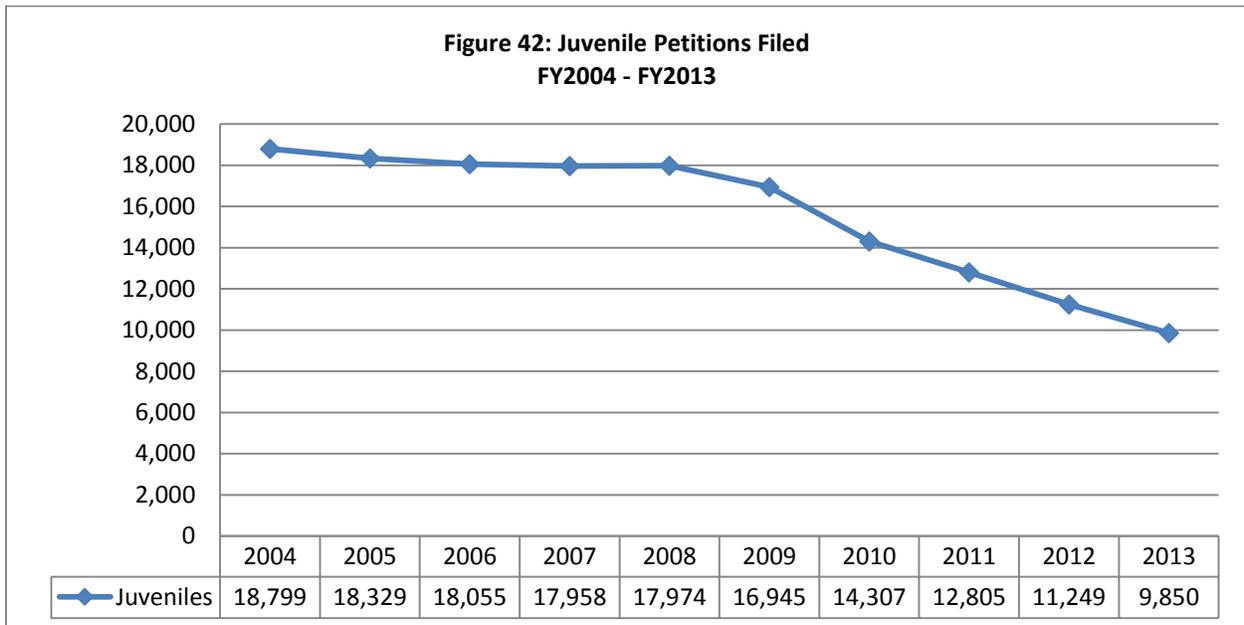
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	7,761	7,737	7,896	7,460	8,362	8,628	7,581	6,634	5,992	5,144
African American	1,363	1,348	1,297	1,241	1,565	1,619	1,414	1,324	1,308	1,203
Caucasian	10,329	9,704	9,466	9,164	9,394	9,670	8,450	7,822	7,274	6,084
Native American	1,044	1,095	909	852	812	883	788	776	738	575
Asian/Pacific Islander	115	125	151	141	176	198	172	173	161	133
Other	67	82	57	35	91	57	55	52	60	233
Unknown	198	218	305	329	264	304	319	328	204	46
Total	20,877	20,309	20,081	19,222	20,664	21,359	18,779	17,109	15,737	13,418

Table 48: Percentage of Juveniles Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	37.2%	38.1%	39.3%	38.8%	40.5%	40.4%	40.4%	38.8%	38.1%	38.3%
African American	6.5%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%	7.6%	7.6%	7.5%	7.7%	8.3%	9.0%
Caucasian	49.5%	47.8%	47.1%	47.7%	45.5%	45.3%	45.0%	45.7%	46.2%	45.3%
Native American	5.0%	5.4%	4.5%	4.4%	3.9%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%	4.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Other	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.7%
Unknown	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%	0.3%

Juvenile Petitions Filed

Juvenile petitions are filed by the county attorney’s office alleging delinquent behavior and requesting juvenile court jurisdiction over the alleged delinquent youth and initiates formal juvenile court processing. From 2004 to 2013, the number of juvenile petitions filed in Arizona has generally declined (Figure 42). More specifically, a marked decrease occurred in the second half of the decade. Overall, from 2004 to 2013, the number of juvenile petitions decreased 47.6 percent.



During the time period examined, there was relative stability in the presenting offense class for petitions filed (Tables 49 and 50). Throughout this time period, approximately 40 percent of petitions filed were for youth charged with a misdemeanor offense. Similarly, about 45 percent of petitions filed were for youth charged with a felony offense. The one exception in the stable percentages across the decade occurred with

the notable 59.0 percent cumulative decrease in the percentage of petitions filed for a status offense.

**Table 49: Juvenile Petitions Filed by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	8,278	8,058	8,254	8,137	8,064	7,530	6,390	5,784	5,249	4,471
Misdemeanor	7,543	7,296	7,118	6,962	7,176	7,075	5,831	5,214	4,307	3,837
Administrative	2,173	2,287	2,010							
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				2,080	2,006	1,913	1,807	1,627	1,483	1,338
Status	755	637	616	734	686	399	245	148	172	162
Other	50	51	57	45	42	28	34	31	38	42
Total	18,799	18,329	18,055	17,958	17,974	16,945	14,307	12,805	11,249	9,850

**Table 50: Percentage of Juvenile Petitions Filed by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense
FY2004– FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	44.0%	44.0%	45.7%	45.3%	44.9%	44.4%	44.7%	45.2%	46.7%	45.4%
Misdemeanor	40.1%	39.8%	39.4%	38.8%	39.9%	41.8%	40.8%	40.7%	38.3%	39.0%
Administrative	11.6%	12.5%	11.1%							
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				11.6%	11.2%	11.3%	12.6%	12.7%	13.2%	13.6%
Status	4.0%	3.5%	3.4%	4.1%	3.8%	2.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%

Changes over time in the number of petitions filed in each county is mostly consistent with the changes over time in the number of referrals in each county; in other words, in most counties, the direction of the change (i.e., increases or decreases) in the number of petitions filed is in the same direction as the change over time in the number of referrals (Table 51 and Table 52).

Table 51: Juvenile Petitions Filed by County, FY2004– FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	154	144	128	126	138	101	78	86	87	98
Cochise	511	373	436	420	389	329	325	339	322	214
Coconino	597	539	554	545	528	516	392	379	387	315
Gila	354	295	281	356	261	231	183	261	228	218
Graham	233	216	234	245	289	239	198	193	153	155
Greenlee	45	46	46	53	44	38	53	59	45	31
La Paz	71	43	49	55	52	31	37	26	32	32
Maricopa	9,223	9,086	9,169	9,497	9,270	8,673	7,000	6,008	4,863	4,459
Mohave	662	637	651	573	521	630	552	501	491	483
Navajo	405	453	344	300	402	492	408	372	421	324
Pima	3,285	3,172	2,918	2,638	2,758	2,435	2,125	1,905	1,677	1,463
Pinal	1,004	1,077	923	857	1,023	1,070	957	802	771	585
Santa Cruz	474	517	496	376	337	331	344	259	249	193
Yavapai	616	686	670	731	719	734	672	580	635	534
Yuma	1,165	1,045	1,156	1,186	1,243	1,095	983	1,035	888	746
Total	18,799	18,329	18,055	17,958	17,974	16,945	14,307	12,805	11,249	9,850

Table 52: Percentage of Juvenile Petitions Filed by County, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Cochise	2.7%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.9%	2.2%
Coconino	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	3.2%
Gila	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%
Graham	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%
Greenlee	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
La Paz	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Maricopa	49.0%	49.6%	50.8%	52.9%	51.6%	51.2%	48.9%	46.9%	43.2%	45.3%
Mohave	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%	4.9%
Navajo	2.2%	2.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.2%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	3.7%	3.3%
Pima	17.5%	17.3%	16.2%	14.7%	15.3%	14.4%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%
Pinal	5.3%	5.9%	5.1%	4.8%	5.7%	6.3%	6.7%	6.3%	6.9%	5.9%
Santa Cruz	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Yavapai	3.3%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	4.5%	5.6%	5.4%
Yuma	6.2%	5.7%	6.4%	6.6%	6.9%	6.5%	6.9%	8.0%	7.9%	7.6%

Age

As was seen with youth referrals to the juvenile justice system, from 2004 to 2013, there was an increase in the percentage of all petitions filed that were for older juveniles (Table 53). During the time period examined, the percentage of all petitions filed for youth ages 8 – 15 was lower in 2004 than in 2013, while the percentage of youth ages 16 and 17 for petitions filed increased. For example, in 2004 51.2 percent of all petitions filed were for youth ages 16 and 17. In 2013, that percentage had increased to 55.2 percent, representing a 7.8 percent cumulative increase across the decade.

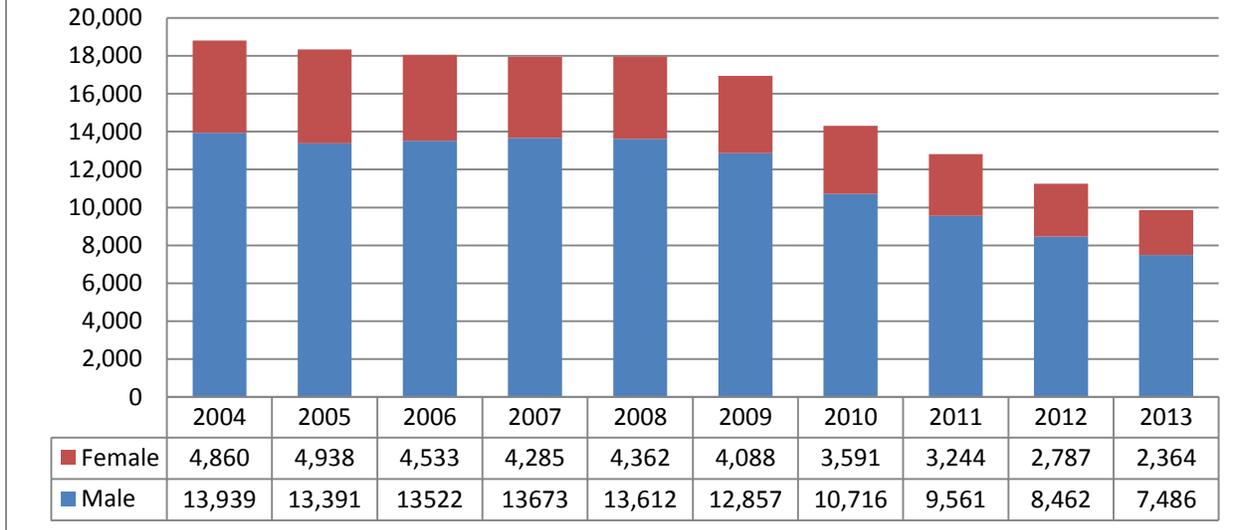
Table 53: Percentage of Juvenile Petitions Filed by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
9	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
10	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
11	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
12	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.1%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%
13	7.8%	7.8%	7.2%	6.8%	7.3%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	7.2%	7.1%
14	14.0%	14.6%	13.9%	13.0%	12.6%	12.5%	12.6%	13.5%	12.6%	12.4%
15	19.8%	20.2%	20.7%	20.3%	19.8%	19.5%	19.8%	20.1%	20.6%	19.9%
16	23.8%	24.5%	24.9%	26.0%	26.1%	25.6%	27.0%	26.5%	25.7%	26.5%
17	27.4%	26.8%	27.6%	28.4%	28.7%	30.0%	28.6%	28.0%	28.4%	28.7%
Unknown	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Gender

Generally speaking, from 2004 to 2013, approximately one-fourth of all juvenile petitions filed were of females, ranging from a low of 23.9 percent in 2007 to a high of 26.9 percent in 2005 (Figure 43). These percentages are considerably lower than the approximately one-third of all referrals that are female, suggesting that a larger percentage of female youth referred to Arizona's juvenile justice system are being successfully diverted from further involvement in the juvenile justice system than male youth.

**Figure 43: Juvenile Petitions filed by Gender
FY2004 - FY2013**



Race/Ethnicity

Similar to patterns found in the percentage of all referrals to the juvenile justice system by race and ethnicity, juvenile petitions for Caucasian youth in Arizona have cumulatively decreased across the decade, while petitions for African-American youth have increased over the ten years. Similarly, petitions for Hispanic youth in Arizona remained relatively stable over time, with a marginal cumulative decrease across the decade. In addition, while referrals of Native American youth to the juvenile justice system in Arizona did not increase over the decade, youth petitions for this demographic did increase over the ten years (Table 55).

Table 54: Juvenile Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity, FY2004– FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	7,778	7,611	7,738	7,821	7,902	7,235	6,060	5,423	4,630	3,943
African American	1,555	1,613	1,653	1,673	1,779	1,713	1,530	1,362	1,170	1,113
Caucasian	8,168	7,707	7,410	7,225	6,932	6,689	5,562	4,944	4,437	3,922
Native American	1,112	1,210	1,077	1,049	1,107	1,041	971	909	882	739
Asian/Pacific Islander	82	66	76	86	102	101	82	69	57	19
Other	42	58	47	38	54	52	35	31	28	51
Unknown	62	64	54	66	98	114	67	67	45	63
Total	18,799	18,329	18,055	17,958	17,974	16,945	14,307	12,805	11,249	9,850

Table 55: Percentage of Juvenile Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	41.4%	41.5%	42.9%	43.6%	44.0%	42.7%	42.4%	42.4%	41.2%	40.0%
African American	8.3%	8.8%	9.2%	9.3%	9.9%	10.1%	10.7%	10.6%	10.4%	11.3%
Caucasian	43.5%	42.1%	41.0%	40.2%	38.6%	39.5%	38.9%	38.6%	39.4%	39.8%
Native American	6.0%	6.6%	6.0%	5.8%	6.2%	6.1%	6.8%	7.1%	7.8%	7.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Unknown	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%

Juveniles in Criminal Court

Like most states around the country, there are several methods in Arizona for transferring a case from juvenile court to criminal court. For example, the “mandatory” transfer of a juvenile’s case to criminal court occurs if the juvenile is 15 years of age or older and is accused of any of the following offenses:

1. First degree murder;
2. Second degree murder;
3. Forcible sexual assault;
4. Armed robbery;
5. Any other violent felony offense;³⁵
6. Any felony offense committed by a chronic felony offender;³⁶ or
7. Any felony offense that is properly joined to an offense listed above.³⁷

The “mandatory prior” transfer of a juvenile’s case to criminal court occurs when the juvenile has been accused of a delinquent offense and has previously been convicted of a felony offense in criminal court.³⁸ “Discretionary” transfers give county attorneys the option of moving a juvenile’s case to criminal court if the juvenile is at least 14 years of age and is accused of any of the following offenses:

1. A class 1 felony;
2. A class 2 felony;
3. A class 3 felony in violation of any offense in A.R.S. §13-10-17, A.R.S. §13-19, or A.R.S. §13-23;
4. A class 3, 4, 5, or 6 felony involving the intentional infliction of serious physical injury, or use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or instrument.
5. Any felony offense committed by a chronic felony offender; or

³⁵ ‘Other violent felony offense’ is defined by A.R.S. §13-501(H)(4) as aggravated assault, aggravated assault involving the use of a weapon, drive-by shooting, or discharging a firearm at a structure.

³⁶ Chronic felony offender is defined by A.R.S. §13-501(H)(2) as a juvenile who has had two prior and separate adjudications and dispositions for conduct that would constitute a historical prior felony conviction if the juvenile had been tried as a criminal.

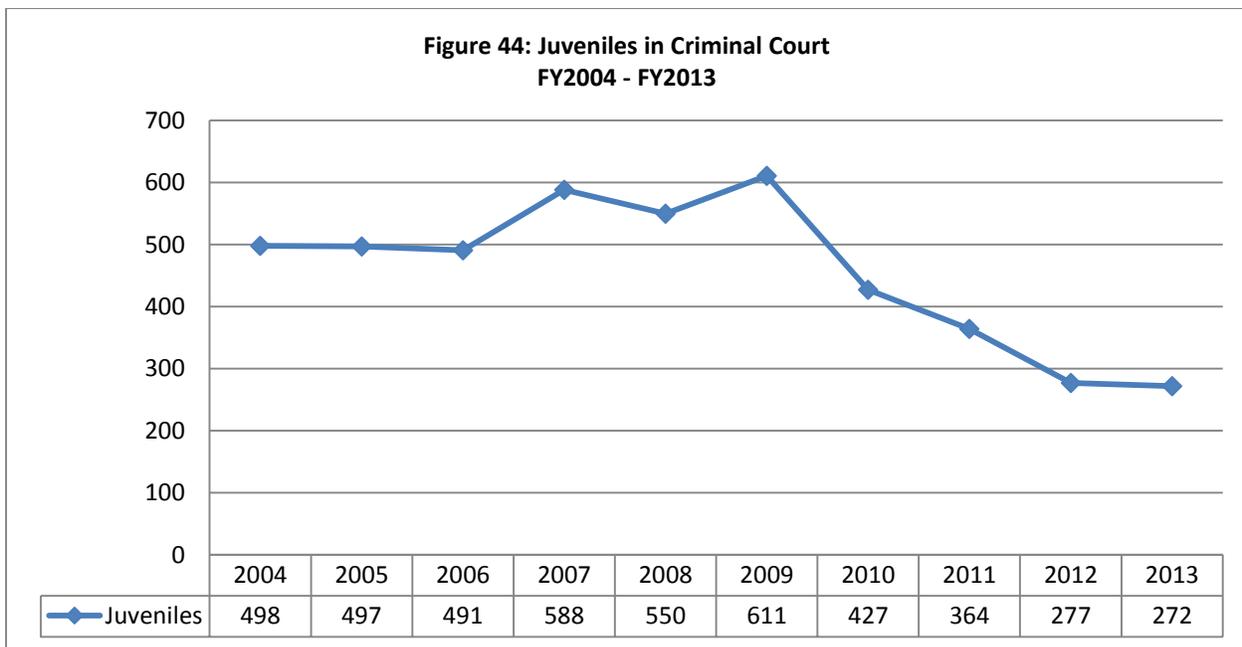
³⁷ A.R.S. §13-501(A)1-7

³⁸ A.R.S. §13-501(C)

6. Any offense properly joined to any of the offenses listed above.³⁹

Finally, the county attorney may request that a juvenile be transferred to criminal court, which results in a transfer hearing. If the judge finds by a preponderance of the evidence that probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile committed the offense and that public safety would be served best by transferring the case to criminal court, the judge will order the case transferred.⁴⁰

The number of Arizona juveniles in criminal court increased over the first half of decade, with a decade high of 611 juveniles in 2009 (Figure 44). During the second half of the decade, the number of juveniles in criminal court steadily declined in Arizona, representing a cumulative decrease of 45.4 percent across the ten years. The decade low occurred in 2013, with 272 juveniles.

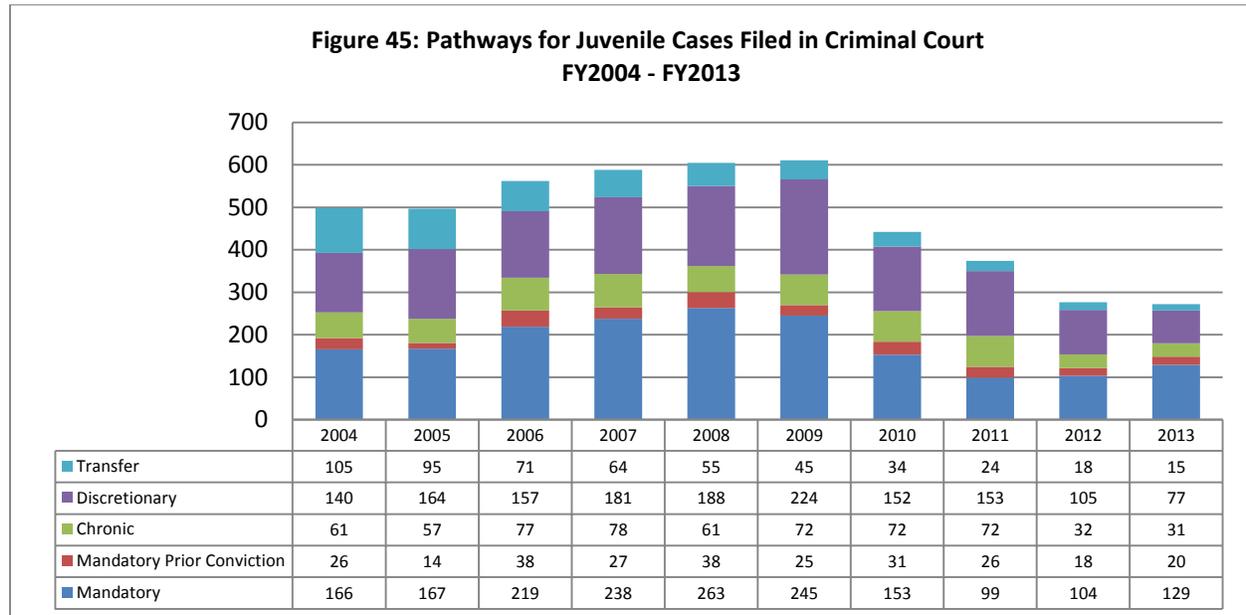


When looking at the different methods used to transfer jurisdiction of juveniles' cases to criminal court, two types result in the largest percentage of youth being tried in criminal court, mandatory and discretionary transfers (Figure 45). In most years, approximately one-third of all juvenile cases moved to criminal court are a result of a juvenile of sufficient age committing an offense that requires the case to be tried in criminal court (i.e., mandatory transfer) and another approximately one-third are moved to criminal court because of county attorneys exercising their discretion to mandate the move within the parameters set out in statute (i.e., discretionary transfer). The most significant departure from these trends was found in 2008, when 43.5 percent of all juvenile cases moved to criminal court were mandatory transfers, and in 2006 when 27.8 percent of juvenile cases moved to criminal court were discretionary transfers.

³⁹ A.R.S. §13-501(B)1-6

⁴⁰ A.R.S. §8-327(A-E)

In 2013, the number of juveniles whose cases were moved to criminal court was 45.0 percent lower than in 2004. The reduction in the number of juveniles whose cases were moved to criminal court can be primarily explained by an 86.0 percent reduction in county attorney requests for youth to be transferred to criminal court, a 45.0 percent reduction in discretionary transfers, and a 49.0 percent reduction in chronic transfers.

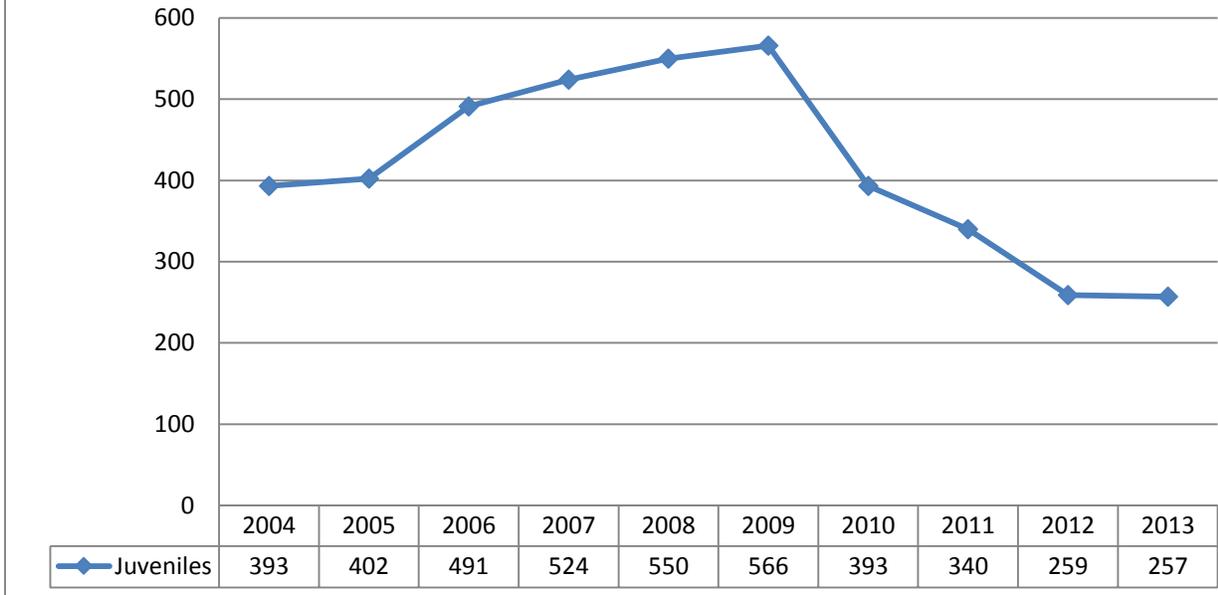


Direct Files to Criminal Court

In Arizona, direct files of juveniles to criminal court include mandatory, mandatory prior conviction, chronic, and discretionary transfers. What these types of transfers have in common is that the juvenile court has no authority to deny the transfer. Instead, the transfer decision is defined in statute and either pre-determined by the offense for which the juvenile was charged, the age of the juvenile, and in some cases the criminal history of the juvenile (i.e., chronic felony offender), or the result of the discretion given to county attorneys to have a juvenile’s case tried in criminal court.

Like other juvenile data, the number of Arizona juveniles direct filed to criminal court increased over the first half of the decade, with a peak occurring in 2009. Again, like previously mentioned juvenile data, systematic declines occurred every year in the second half of the decade, with a low of 257 Arizona juveniles direct filed to criminal court in 2013. At the beginning of the decade, direct files accounted for 78.9 percent of all juvenile transfers. By the end of the decade, this number increased to 94.9 percent, representing a 19.7 percent cumulative increase between 2004 and 2013.

**Figure 46: Juveniles Direct Filed to Criminal Court
FY2004 - FY2013**



Given the concentration of the population of Arizona in two major metropolitan areas (Phoenix and Tucson), it not surprising that the counties where these metropolitan areas are found account for the vast majority of direct file transfers to criminal court (Table 56). From 2004 to 2013, more than eight of every ten juveniles transferred to criminal court in Arizona were direct filed out of Maricopa and Pima counties (Table 57). It is worth noting that, although their numbers are relatively low, both Cochise and Yuma counties have experienced general increases in the number and percentages of juveniles with direct files to criminal court.

**Table 56: Number of Juveniles Direct Filed to Criminal Court by County
FY2004 – FY2013**

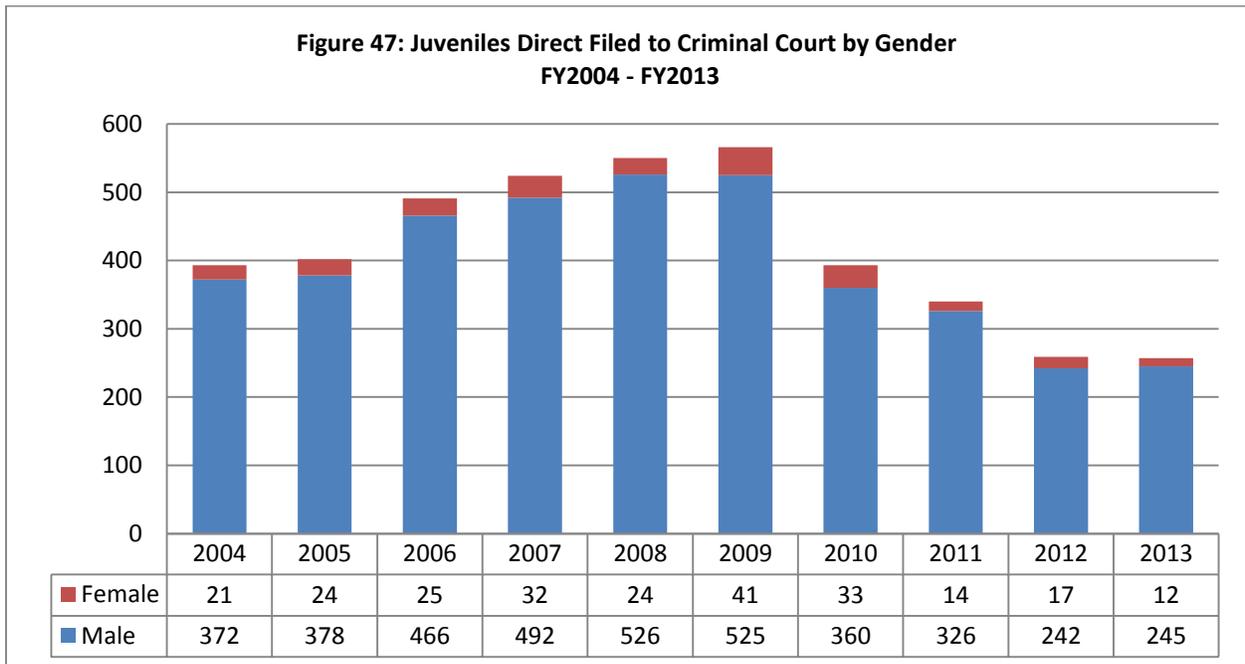
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise	2	2	4	0	4	0	3	12	3	6
Coconino	9	5	10	6	8	5	1	0	2	5
Gila	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Graham	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	1	0
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	258	280	334	368	378	393	260	219	185	198
Mohave	3	9	6	4	1	4	2	0	0	0
Navajo	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pima	99	82	100	96	104	112	75	47	41	25
Pinal	10	9	15	18	23	18	20	12	12	8
Santa Cruz	2	6	2	8	6	4	9	6	2	3
Yavapai	2	1	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Yuma	6	6	15	17	23	29	18	41	13	11
Total	393	402	491	524	550	566	393	340	259	257

**Table 57: Percentage of Juveniles Direct Filed to Criminal Court by County
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cochise	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	3.5%	1.2%	2.3%
Coconino	2.3%	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	2.0%
Gila	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Graham	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%
Greenlee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
La Paz	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maricopa	65.7%	69.7%	68.0%	70.2%	68.7%	69.4%	66.2%	64.4%	71.4%	77.0%
Mohave	0.8%	2.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Navajo	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pima	25.2%	20.4%	20.4%	18.3%	18.9%	19.8%	19.1%	13.8%	15.8%	9.7%
Pinal	2.5%	2.2%	3.1%	3.4%	4.2%	3.2%	5.1%	3.5%	4.6%	3.1%
Santa Cruz	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%	1.5%	1.1%	0.7%	2.3%	1.8%	0.8%	1.2%
Yavapai	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yuma	1.5%	1.5%	3.1%	3.2%	4.2%	5.1%	4.6%	12.1%	5.0%	4.3%

Gender

The vast majority of juveniles direct filed to criminal court are males. From 2004 to 2013, males accounted for approximately 92 to 96 percent of all direct files to criminal court (Figure 47).



Race/Ethnicity

Hispanic youth made up the largest percentage of juveniles direct filed to criminal court (Tables 58 and 59). Although Hispanic juveniles constituted a range of 37.1 to 40.3 percent of youth referred to the juvenile justice system from 2004 to 2013, during that same time they comprised 50.7 to 62.1 percent of all youth direct filed to criminal court. In contrast, while Caucasian juveniles constituted a range of 43.4 percent to 48.0 percent of youth referred to the juvenile justice system from 2004 to 2013, they comprised 17.4 percent to 26.5 percent of juveniles direct filed to criminal court. African-American juveniles saw the greatest cumulative increase in direct files to criminal court in Arizona, with a 56.0 percent increase across the decade.

**Table 58: Number of Direct Files to Criminal Court by Race/Ethnicity
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	221	216	249	320	319	334	234	211	158	145
African American	52	60	78	74	101	100	50	48	44	53
Caucasian	104	101	136	107	102	102	82	68	45	51
Native American	15	13	21	18	18	17	19	8	9	7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	6	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	0
Other	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	0
Unknown	0	5	2	1	6	9	5	1	0	1
Total	393	402	491	524	550	566	393	340	259	257

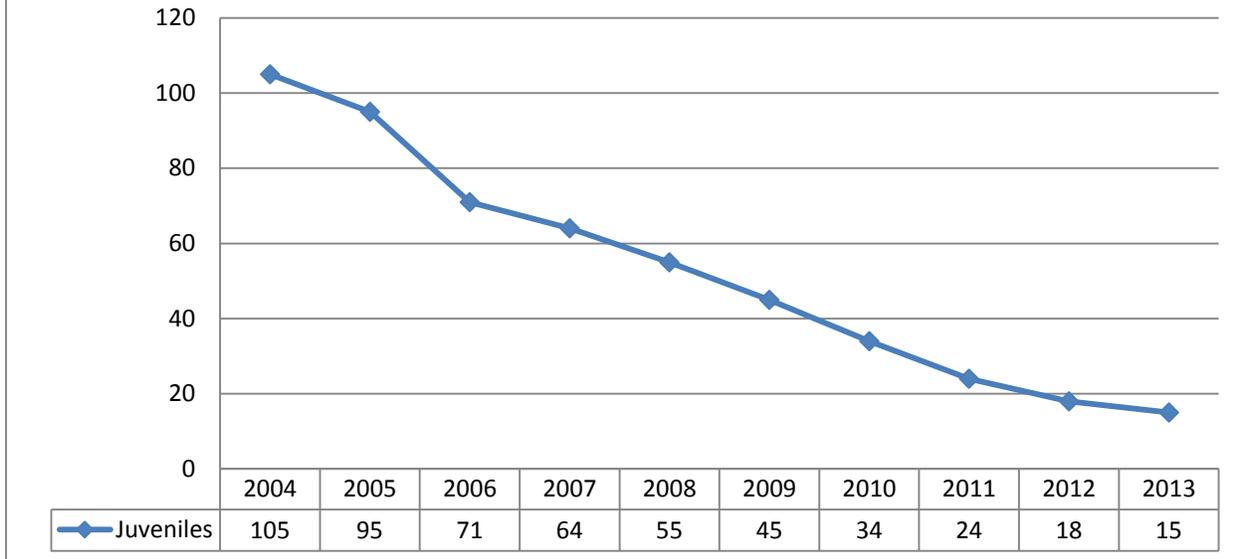
**Table 59: Percentage of Direct Files to Criminal Court by Race/Ethnicity
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	56.2%	53.7%	50.7%	61.1%	58.0%	59.0%	59.5%	62.1%	61.0%	56.4%
African American	13.2%	14.9%	15.9%	14.1%	18.4%	17.7%	12.7%	14.1%	17.0%	20.6%
Caucasian	26.5%	25.1%	27.7%	20.4%	18.6%	18.0%	20.9%	20.0%	17.4%	19.8%
Native American	3.8%	3.2%	4.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%	4.8%	2.4%	3.5%	2.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%
Unknown	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%

Transfers to Criminal Court

Since 2004, the number of youth transferred to criminal court at the request of county attorneys has dropped dramatically (Figure 48). In 2004, 105 juveniles had their cases transferred to criminal court in this manner, and by 2013, that number had dropped to 13. This precipitous decline in the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court can be explained, in part, by the introduction of direct file transfer options that took effect in July 1997.

**Figure 48: Juveniles Transferred to Criminal Court
FY2004-FY2013**



Not surprisingly, the vast majority of juveniles transferred to criminal court from 2004 to 2013 at the request of county attorneys were charged with a felony offense (Tables 60 and 61). During the time period examined, 93 percent or more of juveniles transferred to criminal court were charged with a felony offense.

**Table 60: Number of Transfers to Criminal Court by Offense Class
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	100	90	67	59	52	43	32	23	17	14
Misdemeanor	5	5	4	5	2	2	2	1	1	0
Status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	105	95	71	64	55	45	34	24	18	15

**Table 61: Percentage of Transfers to Criminal Court by Offense Class
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	95.2%	94.7%	93.2%	92.2%	94.6%	95.6%	94.1%	95.8%	94.4%	93.3%
Misdemeanor	4.8%	5.3%	6.9%	7.8%	3.6%	4.4%	5.9%	4.2%	5.6%	0.0%
Status	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Administrative	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%

From 2004 to 2013, Maricopa County accounted for the majority of transfers of juveniles to criminal court (Tables 62 and 63). During this time, Maricopa County accounted for 32.4 percent (2010) to 71.2 percent (2006) of all youth transferred to criminal court at the request of the county attorney. Although Pima County is the second most populous county in Arizona, from 2005 to 2010, Yavapai County referred more youth to criminal court than any county except for Maricopa County. With a dramatic reduction between 2011 and 2013 in Yavapai County, Pima County once again became the second highest county for youth referrals to criminal court in the last three years of the decade.

Table 62: Number of Transfers to Criminal Court by County, FY2004 – FY2013

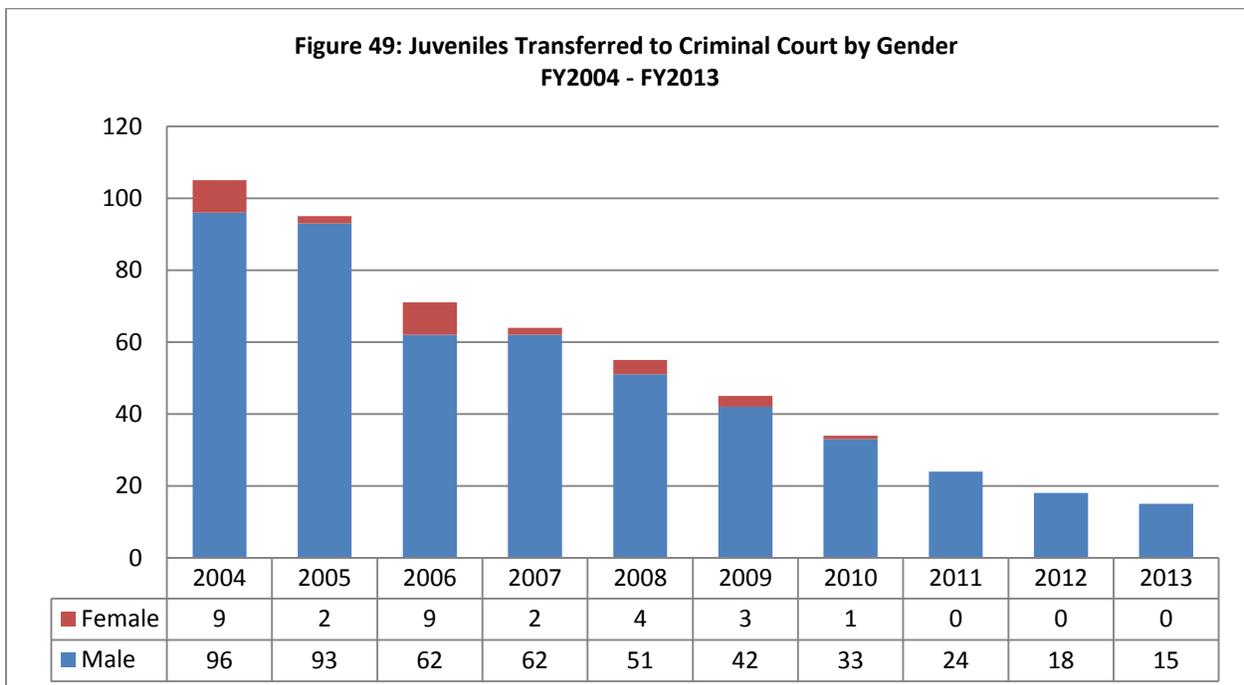
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1
Coconino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gila	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greenlee	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
La Paz	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Maricopa	56	64	52	40	27	22	11	12	7	6
Mohave	4	4	1	4	3	2	1	0	0	0
Navajo	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pima	16	9	5	2	8	2	6	3	10	4
Pinal	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yavapai	10	11	5	9	11	12	7	2	0	1
Yuma	5	3	6	7	5	4	7	3	1	2
Total	105	95	71	64	55	45	34	24	18	15

Table 63: Percentage of Transfers to Criminal Court by County, FY2004– FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cochise	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.9%	12.5%	0.0%	6.7%
Coconino	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gila	2.9%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Graham	1.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Greenlee	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
La Paz	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	2.2%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
Maricopa	53.3%	67.4%	71.2%	62.5%	49.1%	48.9%	32.4%	50.0%	38.9%	40.0%
Mohave	3.8%	4.2%	1.4%	6.3%	5.5%	4.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Navajo	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Pima	15.2%	9.5%	6.9%	3.1%	14.6%	4.4%	17.7%	12.5%	55.6%	26.7%
Pinal	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Santa Cruz	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Yavapai	9.5%	11.6%	6.9%	14.1%	20.0%	26.7%	20.6%	8.3%	0.0%	6.7%
Yuma	4.8%	3.2%	8.2%	10.9%	9.1%	8.9%	20.6%	12.5%	5.6%	13.3%

Gender

As with most stages of the juvenile justice process, males accounted for the majority of transfers to criminal court from 2004 to 2013 (Figure 49). The percentage of all youth transferred to criminal court that were male ranged from a low of 87.3 percent in 2006 to a high of 100 percent in 2011 to 2013.



Race/Ethnicity

From 2004 to 2013, Hispanic youth accounted for the largest percentage of youth transferred to criminal court each year (Tables 64 and 65). During the entire time period examined, the percentage Hispanic youth transferred to criminal court ranged from a low of 40.0 percent in 2013 to a high of 71.2 percent in 2006. During this same time, Caucasian youth accounted for the second largest percentage of youth transferred to criminal court, ranging from a low of 16.7 percent in 2012 to a high of 38.2 in 2010.

**Table 64: Number of Transfers to Criminal Court by Race/Ethnicity
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	63	47	50	36	28	21	17	12	11	6
African American	3	5	4	5	6	6	2	4	4	3
Caucasian	36	39	16	21	16	16	13	6	3	4
Native American	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	0	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	105	95	71	64	55	45	34	24	18	15

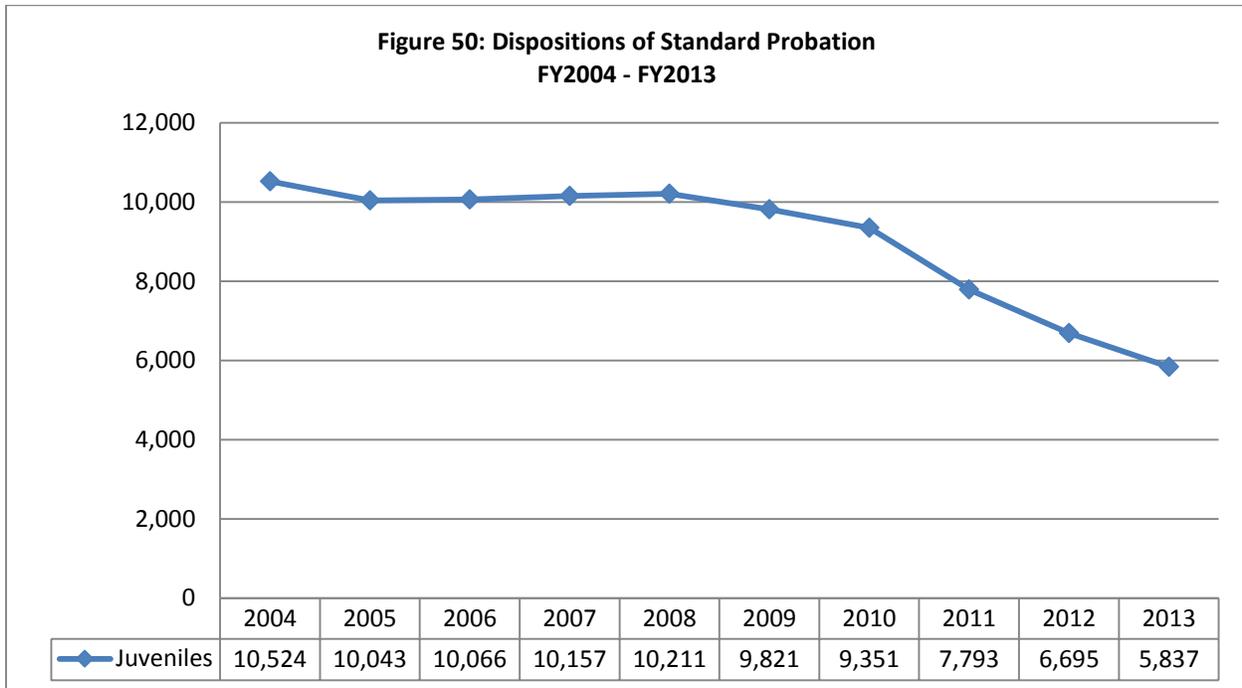
**Table 65: Percentage of Transfers to Criminal Court by Race/Ethnicity
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	60.0%	49.5%	71.2%	56.3%	50.9%	46.7%	50.0%	50.0%	61.1%	40.0%
African American	2.9%	5.3%	5.5%	7.8%	10.9%	13.3%	5.9%	16.7%	22.2%	20.0%
Caucasian	34.3%	41.1%	21.9%	32.8%	29.1%	35.6%	38.2%	25.0%	16.7%	26.7%
Native American	1.0%	3.2%	1.4%	3.1%	5.5%	4.4%	2.9%	8.3%	0.0%	13.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Placed on Standard Probation

Most youth who are adjudicated delinquent in Arizona are placed on standard probation. Juveniles who are placed on standard probation are given a set of conditions with which they must comply. Some of the conditions of probation are standard conditions that apply to all youth on probation (e.g., scheduled contacts with a probation officer and law-abiding behavior) and some are additional conditions of probation based on the needs of the youth and the circumstances of the case.

Generally speaking, from 2004 to 2013, the number of youth placed on standard probation declined (Figure 50). In 2013, the number of youth placed on standard probation was 44.5 percent lower than in 2004.



The most serious offenses that youth placed on standard probation were charged has remained relatively constant throughout the time period examined (Tables 66 and 67). From 2004 to 2013, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation for a felony offense hovered around 50 percent, with a low of 47.8 percent in 2004 to a high of 52.5 percent in 2013. Similarly, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation who were charged with a misdemeanor offense remained relatively constant, ranging from a low of 33.4 percent in 2012 to a high of 38.1 percent in 2010.

Table 66: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2004 – FY2013										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	5,025	4,936	5,082	5,280	5,345	4,863	4,596	3,875	3,552	3,065
Misdemeanor	3,754	3,507	3,599	3,404	3,563	3,633	3,561	2,977	2,239	1,990
Administrative	1,200	1,142	994							
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				1,037	928	988	986	770	752	642
Status	373	298	249	293	288	196	88	48	40	25
Other	172	160	142	143	87	141	120	123	112	115
Total	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157	10,211	9,821	9,351	7,793	6,695	5,837

Table 67: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	47.8%	49.2%	50.5%	52.0%	52.4%	49.5%	49.2%	49.7%	53.1%	52.5%
Misdemeanor	35.7%	34.9%	35.8%	33.5%	34.9%	37.0%	38.1%	38.2%	33.4%	34.1%
Administrative	11.4%	11.4%	9.9%							
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				10.2%	9.1%	10.1%	10.5%	9.9%	11.2%	11.0%
Status	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
Other	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%

From 2004 to 2013, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation by county has remained relatively stable (Tables 68 and 69). As expected, Maricopa and Pima counties accounted for the majority of youth placed on standard probation; approximately two-thirds of youth placed on standard probation were from Maricopa and Pima Counties. Although nine of Arizona’s 15 counties increased over the decade, the increases were marginal in five of the counties, with more substantial cumulative increases seen in Mohave, Navajo, Pinal and Yavapai Counties.

Table 68: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by County FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	76	86	80	93	87	62	49	50	63	68
Cochise	205	127	178	191	204	133	165	200	158	120
Coconino	369	318	348	310	307	315	219	207	246	189
Gila	194	165	150	182	150	125	125	172	143	118
Graham	157	161	143	175	198	168	131	133	105	108
Greenlee	31	31	37	34	34	30	32	42	36	28
La Paz	44	30	29	32	31	20	9	11	19	15
Maricopa	5,690	5,452	5,553	5,605	5,796	5,647	5,370	4,189	3,313	3,022
Mohave	324	332	327	367	302	252	317	283	271	311
Navajo	202	217	174	222	236	277	239	166	305	205
Pima	1,847	1,727	1,663	1,458	1,432	1,350	1,151	967	822	700
Pinal	315	373	328	363	367	429	575	474	393	334
Santa Cruz	212	208	224	186	129	146	159	125	131	76
Yavapai	300	313	335	349	344	356	330	274	282	233
Yuma	558	503	497	590	594	511	480	500	408	310
Total	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157	10,211	9,821	9,351	7,793	6,695	5,837

**Table 69: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by County
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%
Cochise	2.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.4%	1.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%
Coconino	3.5%	3.2%	3.5%	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	2.3%	2.7%	3.7%	3.2%
Gila	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%
Graham	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%
Greenlee	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
La Paz	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Maricopa	54.0%	54.3%	55.2%	55.2%	56.8%	57.5%	57.4%	53.8%	49.5%	51.8%
Mohave	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%	2.6%	3.4%	3.6%	4.1%	5.3%
Navajo	1.9%	2.2%	1.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.8%	2.6%	2.1%	4.6%	3.5%
Pima	17.6%	17.2%	16.5%	14.4%	14.0%	13.8%	12.3%	12.4%	12.3%	12.0%
Pinal	3.0%	3.7%	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	4.4%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	5.7%
Santa Cruz	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.3%
Yavapai	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	4.2%	4.0%
Yuma	5.3%	5.0%	4.9%	5.8%	5.8%	5.2%	5.1%	6.4%	6.1%	5.3%

Age

Consistent with the slight upward shift in the age of youth being referred and petitioned to the juvenile justice system, over time 16- and 17-year-olds have also comprised a larger percentage of youth placed on standard probation (Tables 70 and 71). In 2004, 53.2 percent of all youth placed on standard probation were 16 or 17 years old. By 2014, the percentage of all youth placed on standard probation who were 16 or 17 years old increased to 59.5 percent.

Table 70: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

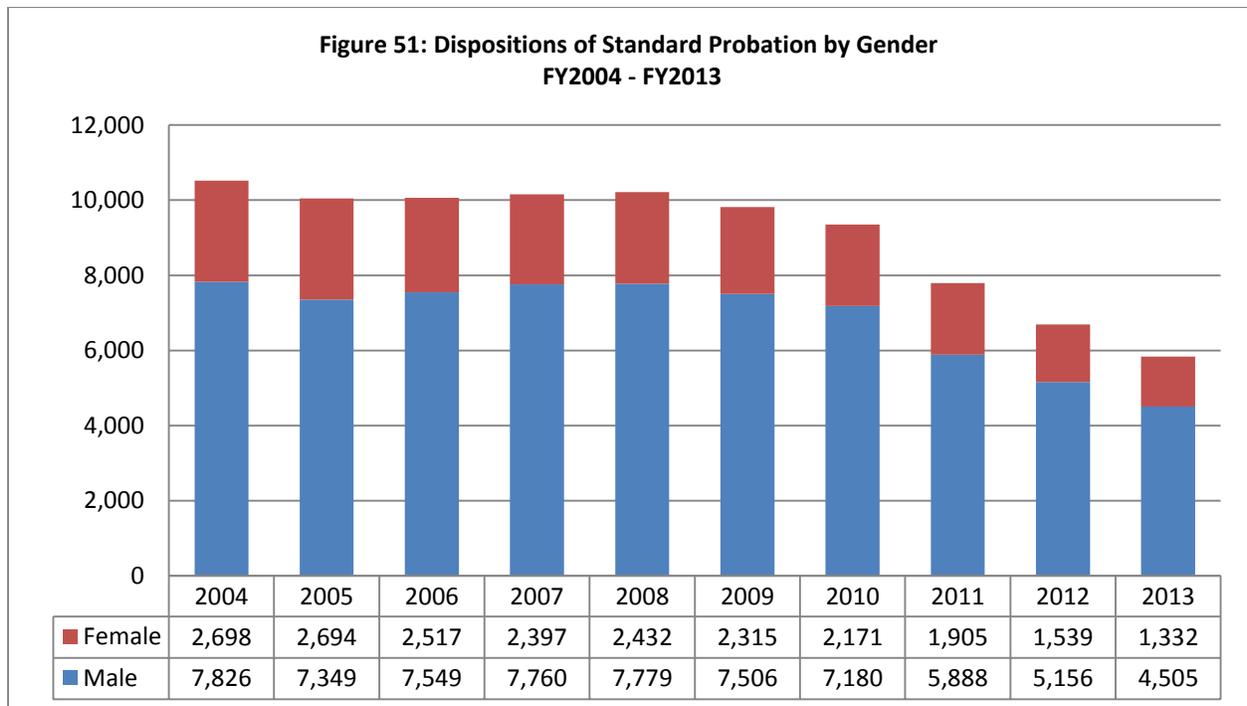
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	0
9	7	8	6	6	4	3	4	1	1	2
10	28	23	19	22	17	13	9	8	6	3
11	76	63	76	92	88	51	58	35	39	28
12	325	256	240	197	203	205	172	161	138	106
13	787	704	684	635	650	580	535	444	438	362
14	1,464	1,400	1,396	1,317	1,320	1,172	1,088	900	813	686
15	2,228	2,121	2,146	2,114	2,057	1,963	1,804	1,591	1,316	1,172
16	2,520	2,554	2,500	2,607	2,702	2,593	2,515	2,075	1,744	1,594
17	3,073	2,891	2,984	3,144	3,165	3,228	3,157	2,567	2,193	1,876
Unknown	15	23	14	20	5	12	9	11	5	8
Total	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157	10,211	9,821	9,351	7,793	6,695	5,837

Table 71: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
11	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
12	3.1%	2.6%	2.4%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%
13	7.5%	7.0%	6.8%	6.3%	6.4%	5.9%	5.7%	5.7%	6.5%	6.2%
14	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%	13.0%	12.9%	11.9%	11.6%	11.6%	12.1%	11.8%
15	21.2%	21.1%	21.3%	20.8%	20.1%	20.0%	19.3%	20.4%	19.7%	20.1%
16	24.0%	25.4%	24.8%	25.7%	26.5%	26.4%	26.9%	26.6%	26.1%	27.3%
17	29.2%	28.8%	29.6%	31.0%	31.0%	32.9%	33.8%	32.9%	32.8%	32.1%
Unknown	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Gender

Approximately one-fourth of all youth placed on standard probation are female, ranging from a low of 22.8 percent in 2013 to a high of 26.9 percent in 2005 (Figure 51).



Race/Ethnicity

From 2004 to 2007, Caucasian youth made up the largest percentage of youth placed on standard probation (Tables 72 and 73). Beginning in 2008 and continuing to 2011, Hispanic youth made up the largest percentage of youth placed on standard probation. Hispanic and Caucasian youth were comparable in 2012, and Caucasian youth ended the decade with the largest percentage of youth on standard probation.

**Table 72: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Race/Ethnicity
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	4,221	3,953	4,185	4,220	4,369	4,108	3,954	3,247	2,725	2,282
African American	775	828	842	895	896	954	982	732	630	590
Caucasian	4,838	4,515	4,325	4,342	4,181	3,992	3,705	3,169	2,724	2,415
Native American	595	657	612	604	648	605	579	547	537	484
Asian/Pacific Islander	49	39	49	57	56	58	51	52	35	36
Other	23	29	29	17	21	31	32	20	16	21
Unknown	23	22	24	22	40	73	48	26	28	9
Total	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157	10,211	9,821	9,351	7,793	6,695	5,837

**Table 73: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Race/Ethnicity
FY2004 – FY2013**

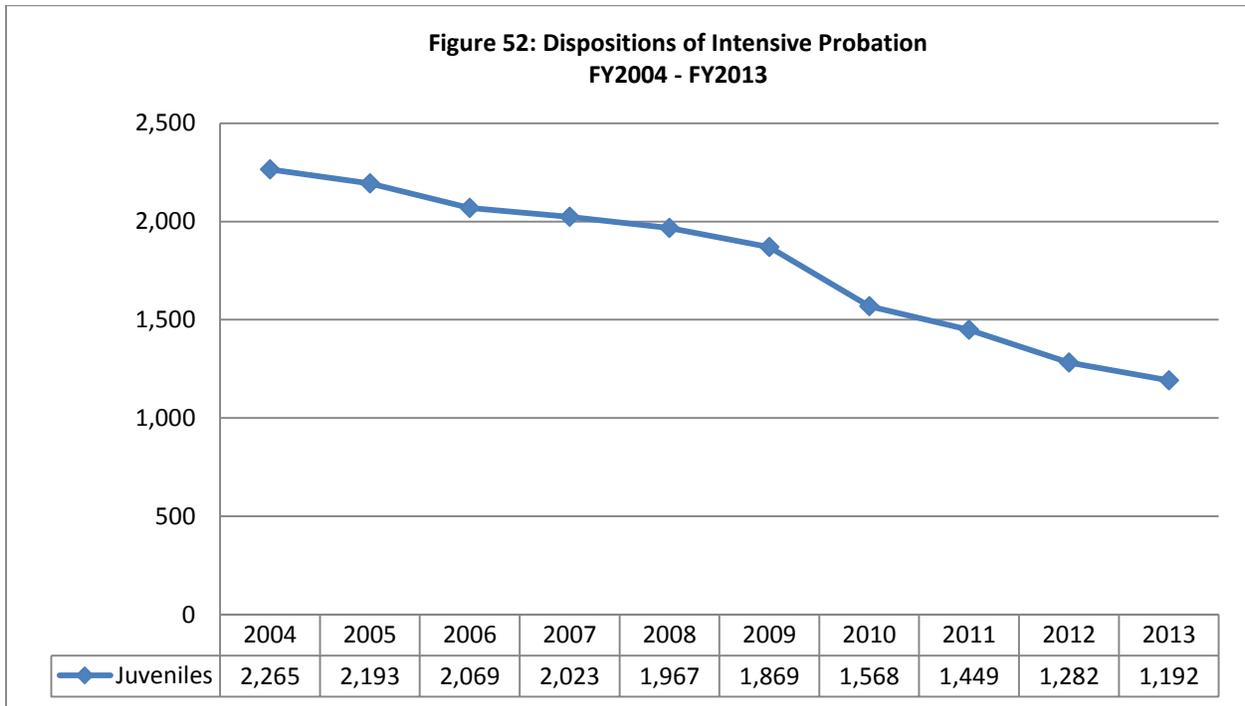
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	40.1%	39.4%	41.6%	41.6%	42.8%	41.8%	42.3%	41.7%	40.7%	39.1%
African American	7.7%	8.2%	8.4%	8.8%	8.8%	9.7%	10.5%	9.4%	9.4%	10.1%
Caucasian	46.0%	45.0%	43.0%	42.8%	41.0%	40.7%	39.6%	40.7%	40.7%	41.4%
Native American	5.7%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.4%	6.2%	6.2%	7.0%	8.0%	8.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
Unknown	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%

Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation

Many youth who are adjudicated delinquent in Arizona and remain in the community are subject to higher levels of supervision and conditions of probation than youth placed on standard probation (i.e., intensive probation). Juveniles placed on intensive probation are those who the court believes require a higher level of supervision and structure than is provided through standard probation. Youth on intensive probation typically are subject to a higher number of face-to-face contacts with probation officers, increased level of structured activity, increased restrictions on unsupervised time outside of the home, and increases in the frequency of drug testing, if applicable, than

youth on standard probation. Accordingly, probation officers who supervise youth on intensive probation have smaller caseloads than those supervising standard probationers.

From 2004 to 2013, the number of juveniles placed on intensive probation has consistently declined, representing a 47.4 percent cumulative decrease across the decade (Figure 52).



The most serious offenses that youth were charged and placed on intensive probation have remained relatively constant throughout the time period examined (Tables 74 and 75). From 2004 to 2013, the percentage of youth placed on intensive probation for a felony offense ranged from a low of 48.1 percent in 2013 to a high of 55.9 percent in 2008. Similarly, the percentage of youth placed on intensive probation for a misdemeanor offense also remained relatively constant, ranging from a low of 14.4 percent in 2008 to a high of 18.1 percent in 2010 and 2011.

Table 74: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	1,197	1,107	1,145	1,103	1,100	956	797	736	642	578
Misdemeanor	354	367	299	310	283	319	283	262	229	198
Administrative	704	710	614							
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				600	574	573	471	439	404	405
Status	0	0	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	1
Other	10	9	7	7	9	17	16	11	5	10
Total	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023	1,967	1,869	1,568	1,449	1,282	1,192

Table 75: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony	52.9%	50.5%	55.3%	54.5%	55.9%	51.2%	50.8%	50.8%	50.1%	48.5%
Misdemeanor	15.6%	16.7%	14.5%	15.3%	14.4%	17.1%	18.1%	18.1%	17.9%	16.6%
Administrative	31.1%	32.4%	29.7%							
Violations of Probation & Ordinances				29.7%	29.2%	30.7%	30.0%	30.3%	31.5%	34.0%
Status	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%

Even though the number of youth placed on intensive probation statewide has declined significantly across the decade, the majority of the decline is due to decreases in the most populated areas of Maricopa and Pima Counties (Tables 76 and 77). While Greenlee County was the only Arizona County to see a marginal increase in numbers, all other counties had a decrease when comparing the beginning of the decade to the end of the decade; however, 10 of Arizona's 15 counties did have relatively small cumulative increases in the percentage of youth placed in intensive probation over the decade.

**Table 76: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by County
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	27	18	15	15	10	6	9	6	6	4
Cochise	103	97	79	77	105	90	53	71	69	64
Coconino	70	58	51	60	55	67	58	53	48	51
Gila	36	34	37	35	48	31	25	38	25	22
Graham	37	25	35	30	29	14	21	22	17	22
Greenlee	7	9	7	11	8	13	6	8	6	8
La Paz	8	10	6	9	3	4	4	3	1	4
Maricopa	885	939	851	853	806	737	585	518	451	425
Mohave	105	114	119	142	105	96	90	69	67	70
Navajo	56	59	56	47	36	51	42	46	34	35
Pima	362	289	243	212	193	198	176	144	122	106
Pinal	135	118	125	112	124	137	115	99	84	91
Santa Cruz	48	42	29	42	39	33	26	26	24	26
Yavapai	119	117	153	133	126	119	123	94	99	86
Yuma	267	264	263	245	280	273	235	252	229	178
Total	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023	1,967	1,869	1,568	1,449	1,282	1,192

**Table 77: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by County
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Apache	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Cochise	4.6%	4.4%	3.8%	3.8%	5.3%	4.8%	3.4%	4.9%	5.4%	5.4%
Coconino	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	4.3%
Gila	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	2.4%	1.7%	1.6%	2.6%	2.0%	1.9%
Graham	1.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	0.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%
Greenlee	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
La Paz	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Maricopa	39.1%	42.8%	41.1%	42.2%	42.0%	39.4%	37.3%	35.8%	35.2%	35.7%
Mohave	4.6%	5.2%	5.8%	7.0%	5.3%	5.1%	5.7%	4.8%	5.2%	5.9%
Navajo	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%	2.7%	2.7%	3.2%	2.7%	2.9%
Pima	16.0%	13.2%	11.7%	10.5%	9.8%	10.6%	11.2%	9.9%	9.5%	8.9%
Pinal	6.0%	5.4%	6.0%	5.5%	6.3%	7.3%	7.3%	6.8%	6.6%	7.6%
Santa Cruz	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%
Yavapai	5.3%	5.3%	7.4%	6.6%	6.4%	6.4%	7.8%	6.5%	7.7%	7.2%
Yuma	11.8%	12.0%	12.7%	12.1%	14.2%	14.6%	15.0%	17.4%	17.9%	14.9%

Age

As with other stages of the juvenile justice process, a higher percentage of older youth are being placed on intensive probation in 2013 than in 2004 (Tables 78 and 79). In 2004, 57.5 percent of all youth placed on intensive probation were 16 or 17 years old. In 2013, the percentage of all youth placed on intensive probation who were 16 or 17 years old had increased to 64.7 percent.

Table 78: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

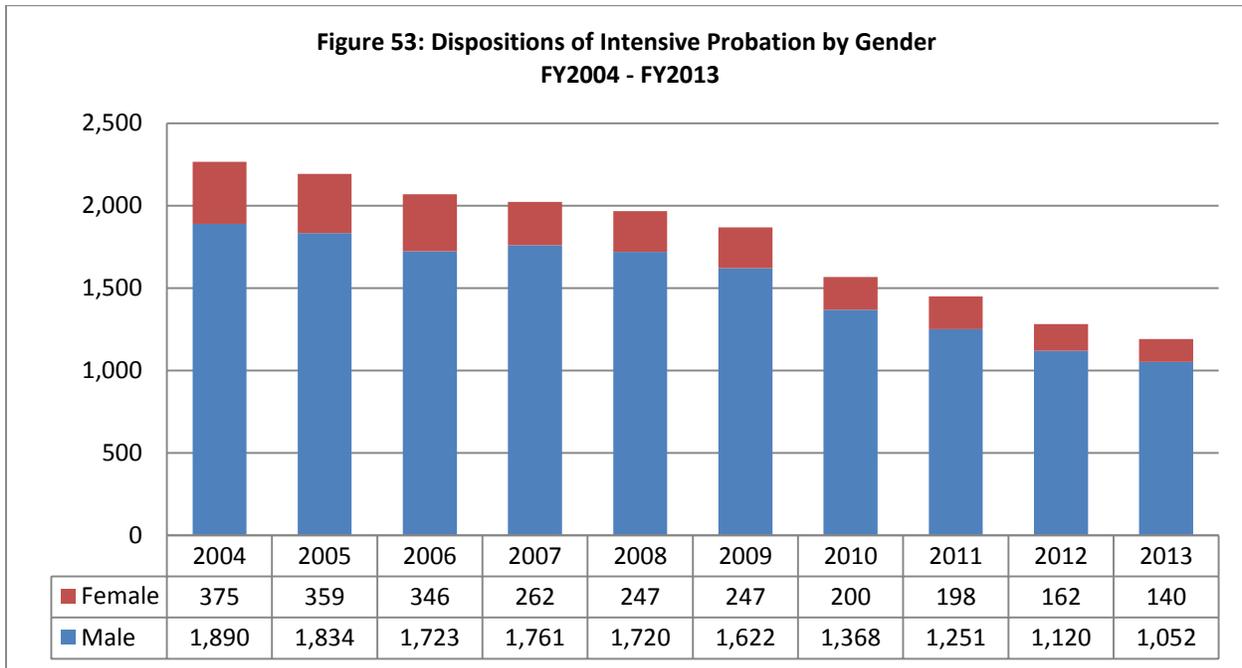
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	6	4	6	0	3	6	4	1	1	0
12	38	19	14	26	22	19	9	10	6	6
13	120	97	84	82	92	73	57	40	39	33
14	292	320	284	236	209	182	174	164	139	124
15	502	485	456	455	392	349	329	285	271	255
16	662	627	593	602	619	576	438	445	387	369
17	640	635	630	619	628	660	552	503	438	402
Unknown	3	6	2	2	1	4	4	1	1	3
Total	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023	1,967	1,869	1,568	1,449	1,282	1,192

Table 79: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Age, FY2004 – FY2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
12	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
13	5.3%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%	3.9%	3.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%
14	12.9%	14.6%	13.7%	11.7%	10.6%	9.7%	11.1%	11.3%	10.8%	10.4%
15	22.2%	22.1%	22.0%	22.5%	19.9%	18.7%	21.0%	19.7%	21.1%	21.4%
16	29.2%	28.6%	28.7%	29.8%	31.5%	30.8%	27.9%	30.7%	30.2%	31.0%
17	28.3%	29.0%	30.5%	30.6%	31.9%	35.3%	35.2%	34.7%	34.2%	33.7%
Unknown	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%

Gender

In contrast to standard probation, where approximately one-fourth of youth placed on standard probation were female, less than 20 percent of youth placed on intensive probation were female (Figure 53). Female youth comprised 16.6 percent of all intensive probationers in 2004 and 11.7 percent in 2013, representing a 29.1 percent cumulative decrease in placements to intensive probation of female youth.



Race/Ethnicity

While the majority of youth on standard probation were Caucasian for the majority of years between 2004 and 2013, Hispanic youth have comprised the largest percentage of all youth placed on intensive probation for all ten years (Tables 80 and 81). The percentage of Hispanic youth on intensive probation has remained relatively stable throughout the decade, and Hispanic youth represent close to half of all youth on intensive probation. In addition, while the percentage of Caucasian youth on intensive probation has decreased 15.3 percent across the decade, African-American youth on intensive probation increased 29.6 percent in the same timeframe.

**Table 80: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Race/Ethnicity
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	1,058	1,044	982	985	1,048	936	790	744	656	574
African American	174	177	181	167	172	187	169	152	120	119
Caucasian	941	856	806	763	661	642	524	462	426	420
Native American	82	101	89	96	72	87	77	77	72	70
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	6	6	7	9	15	3	6	5	2
Other	3	7	4	5	4	1	1	6	1	5
Unknown	2	2	1	0	1	1	4	2	2	2
Total	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023	1,967	1,869	1,568	1,449	1,282	1,192

**Table 81: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Race/Ethnicity
FY2004 – FY2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	46.7%	47.6%	47.5%	48.7%	53.3%	50.1%	50.4%	51.4%	51.2%	48.2%
African American	7.7%	8.1%	8.8%	8.3%	8.7%	10.0%	10.8%	10.5%	9.4%	10.0%
Caucasian	41.6%	39.0%	39.0%	37.7%	33.6%	34.4%	33.4%	31.9%	33.2%	35.2%
Native American	3.6%	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%	3.7%	4.7%	4.9%	5.3%	5.6%	5.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Unknown	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%

Department of Juvenile Corrections Data

The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) is responsible for housing juveniles adjudicated delinquent and committed to the department by the juvenile court. It is also responsible for juvenile parole and interstate probation and parole supervision. ADJC operates and maintains two secure care facilities for the custody, treatment, and education of committed juveniles: Adobe Mountain School and Black Canyon School. The ADJC attempts to provide each juvenile with rehabilitative services consistent with the juveniles' ages, risks, needs, abilities, and committing offenses. The range of rehabilitative services includes education, individual and group counseling, psychological services, health care, and recreation. In addition, ADJC supports treatment groups and housing units that focus on juveniles with histories of violence, substance abuse, or sexual offenses.

The data that appears in this section are for fiscal years 2004 through 2013 and are publicly available from the ADJC web site.⁴¹ These data are used to provide a general overview of the number and characteristics of youth committed to ADJC over time. In addition to the data included in this report, additional information about the department and its operations is available on its web site.

From 2004 to 2013, the number of juveniles sentenced to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections varied year-to-year, with a general increase over the first half of the decade and a general decrease over the second half of the decade (Table 82). The decade high occurred in 2008 with 746 commitments, and the decade low occurred in 2013 with 394 commitments. New commitments cumulatively decreased 42.7 percent over the decade.

Table 82: Number of New Commitments, FY 2004 – 2013									
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
688	696	674	734	746	662	535	559	446	394

Age

From 2004 to 2013, the distribution of new commitments to ADJC by age has changed little (Table 83). Approximately nine out of 10 youth committed to ADJC from 2004 to 2013 were 15 - 17 years of age.

⁴¹ <http://www.azdjcc.gov/OfficesPrograms/Research/ResearchHome.asp>

Table 83: Percentage of New Commitments by Age, FY 2004 – 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
≤ 13	1.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	2.3%	1.1%	0.9%	1.5%
14	10.2%	9.3%	9.1%	8.3%	9.1%	10.3%	8.4%	9.3%	7.4%	8.4%
15	21.7%	22.0%	20.3%	22.8%	24.1%	19.3%	21.7%	20.6%	17.3%	19.3%
16	31.8%	33.8%	31.9%	31.6%	31.2%	34.1%	32.7%	32.0%	34.5%	33.2%
17	34.7%	32.3%	36.4%	35.3%	33.0%	34.4%	35.0%	37.0%	39.9%	37.6%

Gender

From 2004 to 2006, there was an increase in the percentage of new commitments to ADJC who were female (Table 84). The increase in the percentage of new commitments that were female was driven by both an increase in the number of females committed to ADJC during this time and a decrease in the number of new commitments who were male (Table 85). In 2007, the composition of new female commitments to ADJC had decreased substantially and remained relatively stable throughout the remainder of the decade, with the exception of 2012.

Table 84: Percentage of New Commitments by Gender, FY 2004 – 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male	85.2%	84.2%	83.7%	88.1%	87.9%	89.9%	86.5%	87.5%	83.9%	88.8%
Female	14.8%	15.8%	16.3%	11.9%	12.1%	10.1%	13.5%	12.5%	16.1%	11.2%

Table 85: Number of New Commitments by Gender, FY 2004 – 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male	586	586	564	647	656	595	463	489	374	350
Female	102	110	110	87	90	67	72	70	72	44
Total	688	696	674	734	746	662	535	559	446	394

Race/Ethnicity

From 2004 to 2013, Hispanic youth (excluding Mexican nationals) accounted for nearly half of the new commitments to ADJC, ranging from a low of 43.0 percent in 2006 to a high of 51.5 percent in 2009 (Table 86). The percentage of new commitments of Caucasian youth declined 17.3 percent across the decade, while, at the same time, the percentage of new commitments of African-American youth increased 80.2 percent.

Table 86: Percentage of New Commitments by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2004 – 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hispanic	46.1%	44.7%	43.0%	47.0%	50.8%	51.1%	49.7%	47.4%	45.5%	47.2%
Caucasian	34.7%	30.5%	35.6%	30.1%	29.8%	28.1%	26.9%	28.8%	31.4%	28.7%
African American	8.6%	10.5%	10.7%	12.8%	10.5%	10.7%	14.4%	14.8%	13.9%	15.5%
Native American	4.4%	6.0%	5.2%	4.8%	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%
Mexican National	4.5%	8.3%	4.6%	4.1%	3.5%	3.9%	2.4%	3.0%	3.6%	2.0%
Asian	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%
Other	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%

Prior Contact with the Juvenile Justice System

Most youth who are committed to ADJC have had significant prior contact with the juvenile justice system (Table 87). From 2004 to 2013, approximately eight of every 10 youth committed to ADJC had at least six prior referrals to the juvenile justice system. During this time, the percentage of new commitments of youth with six or more referrals ranged from a high of 84.7 percent in 2004 to 76.1 percent in 2008.

Table 87: Percentage of New Commitments by Number of Prior Referrals FY 2004 – 2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1 referral	0.8%	2.4%	3.0%	1.1%	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	1.3%	2.0%
2 referrals	1.3%	3.2%	2.1%	1.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	4.3%
3-5 referrals	13.2%	13.9%	14.7%	18.5%	19.2%	17.4%	12.2%	12.5%	15.0%	13.5%
6-10 referrals	40.9%	42.6%	39.7%	43.0%	42.0%	44.3%	44.8%	40.4%	45.1%	40.4%
11-15 referrals	28.2%	24.7%	24.7%	22.1%	19.6%	18.7%	22.9%	25.2%	20.6%	25.1%
16 or more referrals	15.6%	13.1%	15.9%	13.7%	14.5%	13.6%	14.6%	16.5%	15.3%	14.7%

Similarly, although a very low percentage of youth with only one prior adjudication of delinquency are committed to ADJC (6.6 percent of all commitments in 2013), since 2004, there has been a 49.4 percent decrease in the percentage of new commitments to ADJC of youth with six or more prior adjudications and a corresponding 36.3 percent increase in the percentage of new commitments of youth with two to five prior adjudications (Table 88).

**Table 88: Percentage of New Commitments by Number of Prior Adjudications
FY 2004 –2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1 adjudication	2.2%	5.6%	5.0%	6.3%	7.4%	8.2%	6.4%	7.2%	3.8%	6.6%
2-3 adjudications	19.9%	20.4%	19.8%	38.8%	41.6%	41.5%	38.5%	29.2%	32.3%	37.6%
4-5 adjudications	31.3%	33.0%	33.1%	34.4%	29.9%	33.9%	36.1%	38.6%	37.3%	32.2%
6-7 adjudications	27.0%	23.7%	20.1%	13.8%	13.1%	11.1%	15.3%	16.5%	17.5%	16.2%
8 or more adjudications	19.6%	17.2%	21.9%	6.7%	8.0%	5.3%	3.7%	8.6%	9.0%	7.4%

Conclusion

An analysis of the trends in crime and criminal justice system activity reveals a number of apparent paradoxes. For example, although both the number and rate of violent index offenses reported to the police from 2004 to 2013 have decreased, the number and rate of forcible rape in Arizona has increased.

The trend mentioned above illustrates the value of disaggregating violent crime data. Although Arizona has made significant strides at reducing the frequency and rate of violent crime, an exception is seen in the data on forcible rape. Rates of murder, aggravated assault, and robbery have significantly decreased, but these trends beg the question of why similar decreases have not been seen in the data on forcible rape.

Even though Arizonans are generally safer in 2014 than in 2004, as measured by changes in the number and rate of violent and property index offenses, Arizona's population continues to grow at rates proportionally higher than the national average. In a state that is growing as Arizona is, even though crime rates are generally declining, public safety agencies may not be experiencing similar reductions in their workload. Thousands of offenders will still need to be arrested and processed through the criminal justice system and a corresponding number of residents will be victimized and in need of assistance. This illustrates the primary challenge of public safety agencies in today's fiscal climate; in a time of dwindling federal, state, and local governmental resources, the inherent challenge becomes finding an effective way for Arizona's criminal and juvenile justice systems to continue to enhance residents' safety and security in their communities and in their home.

Two responses to this challenge that can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system is to improve the information sharing practices of our public safety agencies and implement evidence-based practices that have proven to be effective at addressing public safety issues. Justice information sharing enhances collaboration among criminal justice system agencies and improves public safety professionals' access to the information needed to make critical decisions in the field. Evidence-based practice utilizes decades of research on crime and the criminal justice system to inform current prevention, enforcement, intervention, and rehabilitative strategies. Over the years, a great deal has been learned about how to prevent crime and change the behavior of offenders. Utilizing what criminal justice researchers and practitioners have learned that works can make our public safety agencies more efficient and effective.

This report and the data that is included is intended to give readers an overview of the changes in Arizona's criminal and juvenile justice systems over time. These and other data should be part of the context for critical policy and practice decisions. More detailed data from the respective criminal and juvenile justice agencies should also be utilized to better understand the complexity of the criminal and juvenile justice systems and the factors that surround crime in Arizona. Identifying and using the best data

possible to inform the difficult decisions that lie ahead can lead to well-informed discussions about the challenge of crime in Arizona. It is hoped that this report provides important information that will allow policymakers and practitioners the information they need to make the critical decisions that will impact Arizona citizens for years to come.

Appendix A

The tables below compare index offense data for Arizona from two sources, *Crime in Arizona*, the annual crime statistics report published by the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) and, *Crime in the United States*, the annual crime statistics report published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). As described earlier in this report, one explanation for the differences between the DPS and FBI data is that the FBI estimates the number of index offenses for agencies that did not report their index offense data to DPS, while DPS simply notes in their report those agencies that did not submit index offense data.

Arizona Index Offense Data, 2004-2013									
Crime in Arizona vs. Crime in the United States									
	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny - Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
2004									
Crime in Arizona	28,560	412	1,867	7,638	18,643	303,259	55,742	191,477	54,515
Crime in the U.S.	1,367,009	16,137	94,635	401,326	854,911	10,328,255	2,143,456	6,947,685	1,237,114
2005									
Crime in Arizona	29,424	441	1,955	8,455	18,573	279,216	53,711	170,511	53,291
Crime in the U.S.	1,390,695	16,692	93,934	417,122	862,947	10,166,159	2,154,126	6,776,807	1,235,226
2006									
Crime in Arizona	30,833	462	1,909	9,106	19,356	281,686	55,095	170,925	53,787
Crime in the U.S.	1,417,745	17,034	92,455	447,403	860,853	9,983,568	2,183,746	6,607,013	1,192,809
2007									
Crime in Arizona	29,612	464	1,797	9,493	17,858	277,051	55,836	172,187	47,250
Crime in the U.S.	1,408,337	16,929	90,427	445,125	855,856	9,843,481	2,179,140	6,568,572	1,095,769
2008									
Crime in Arizona	28,753	404	1,654	9,648	17,047	262,130	55,950	167,383	36,923
Crime in the U.S.	1,382,012	16,272	89,000	441,855	834,885	9,767,915	2,222,196	6,588,873	956,846
2009									
Crime in Arizona	26,094	324	1,639	8,021	16,110	231,633	51,740	153,073	25,059
Crime in the U.S.	1,318,398	15,241	88,097	408,217	806,843	9,320,971	2,199,125	6,327,230	794,616
2010									
Crime in Arizona	23,823	354	1,557	6,838	15,074	226,429	48,169	156,727	20,251
Crime in the U.S.	1,246,248	14,748	84,767	367,832	778,901	9,082,887	2,159,878	6,185,867	737,142
2011									
Crime in Arizona	24,271	339	1,653	7,007	15,272	227,604	52,155	155,642	18,543
Crime in the U.S.	1,203,564	14,612	83,425	354,396	751,131	9,063,173	2,188,005	6,159,795	715,373
2012									
Crime in Arizona	25,902	345	1,725	7,253	16,579	224,996	50,364	155,717	17,533
Crime in the U.S.	1,214,462	14,827	84,376	354,520	760,739	8,975,438	2,103,787	6,150,598	721,053
2013									
Crime in Arizona	24,621	312	1,833	6,495	15,981	215,772	45,639	153,270	15,551
Crime in the U.S.	1,163,146	14,196	79,770	345,031	724,149	8,632,512	1,928,465	6,004,453	699,594

**Arizona Index Offense Rates per 100,000 Population, 2004-2013
Crime in Arizona vs. Crime in the United States**

	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny - Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
2004									
Crime in Arizona	504.1	7.2	33.0	134.4	329.4	5,340.5	990.4	3,387.2	962.9
Crime in the U.S.	465.5	5.5	32.2	136.7	291.1	3,517.1	729.9	2,365.9	421.3
2005									
Crime in Arizona	513.2	7.5	33.8	144.4	327.4	4,838.0	948.4	2,965.2	924.4
Crime in the U.S.	469.2	5.6	31.7	140.7	291.1	3,429.8	726.7	2,286.3	416.7
2006									
Crime in Arizona	501.4	7.5	31.5	149.6	312.7	4,627.9	925.3	2,813.1	889.5
Crime in the U.S.	473.5	5.7	30.9	149.4	287.5	3,334.5	729.4	2,206.8	398.4
2007									
Crime in Arizona	482.7	7.4	29.3	151.7	294.3	4,414.0	912.2	2,738.4	763.4
Crime in the U.S.	466.9	5.6	30.0	147.6	283.8	3,263.5	722.5	2,177.8	363.3
2008									
Crime in Arizona	447.0	6.3	25.7	149.2	265.9	4,291.0	868.9	2,849.5	572.6
Crime in the U.S.	454.5	5.4	29.3	145.3	274.6	3,212.5	730.8	2,167.0	314.7
2009									
Crime in Arizona	408.3	5.4	32.0	122.8	248.1	3,556.5	809.8	2,352.8	394.0
Crime in the U.S.	429.4	5.0	28.7	133.0	262.8	3,036.1	716.3	2,060.9	258.8
2010									
Crime in Arizona	408.1	6.4	33.9	108.5	259.3	3,534.0	794.3	2,403.2	336.5
Crime in the U.S.	403.6	4.8	27.5	119.1	252.3	2,941.9	699.6	2,003.5	238.8
2011									
Crime in Arizona	405.9	6.2	34.9	109.9	254.8	3,554.5	847.3	2,401.3	305.9
Crime in the U.S.	386.3	4.7	26.8	113.7	241.1	2,908.7	702.2	1,976.9	229.6
2012									
Crime in Arizona	428.9	5.5	34.7	112.7	276.0	3,539.2	807.8	2,439.1	292.3
Crime in the U.S.	386.9	4.7	26.9	112.9	242.3	2,859.2	670.2	1,959.3	229.7
2013									
Crime in Arizona	405.8	5.4	35.4	101.1	263.9	3,399.1	732.4	2,403.5	263.2
Crime in the U.S.	367.9	4.5	25.2	109.1	229.1	2,730.7	610.0	1,899.4	221.3