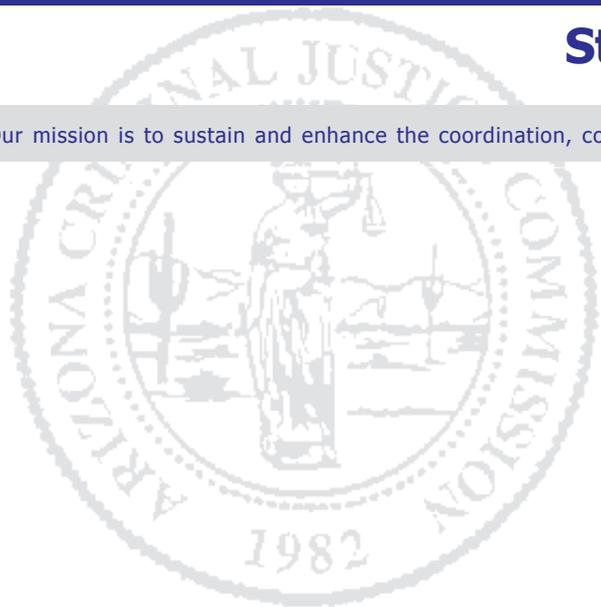


Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Statistical Analysis Center Publication

Our mission is to sustain and enhance the coordination, cohesiveness, productivity and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in Arizona



Arizona Crime Trends : A System Review

2009

January

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Executive Summary

Arizona's criminal justice system is a large and complex system with more than 480 agencies and related organizations. Challenging this system are dramatic increases in the population of our state as criminal justice agencies work to meet their mandates and keep pace with an ever changing context in which they do their work.

On a biennial basis, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission prepares for the governor a criminal justice system review report. Available resources, the size and complexity of the criminal justice system and the nature of data sources influence the scope of the issues addressed in this report. 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 an overview of crime and criminal and juvenile justice system activity in Arizona.

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

Crime

- From 1997 to 2007 the *number* of violent crimes in Arizona reported to the police increased by approximately 7.7 percent. But because of the dramatic increase in the population of Arizona, the violent crime *rate* decreased by 22.6 percent.
- The *number* of property crimes in Arizona reported to the police decreased by 6.5 percent, which when adjusted for change in state's population, resulted in a 32.8 percent decrease in the property crime *rate*.
- Arizona continues to have a higher percentage of violent crimes committed with a firearm than the nation as a whole. For example, in 2005 75.9 percent of homicides in Arizona were committed with a firearm compared to 67.9 percent nationally. In 2007, 69.6 percent of homicides in Arizona were committed with a firearm compared to 68 percent nationally.

Courts

- Statewide, from 1999 to 2007 the number of felony case filings increased by 50.3 percent, from 38,281 to 57,551.
- From state fiscal year 1999 to 2007 the number of individuals on standard probation increased by 17.2 percent.
- From 1999 to 2007, the amount of restitution collected from standard probationers increased by 37.1 percent and the total amount of restitution collected during this time was approximately \$114 million.

- From 1999 to 2007, the number of community service hours completed by standard probationers increased from 488,695 hours in 1999 to 658,845 hours in 2007. At the minimum wage in Arizona (\$6.90/hour), standard probationers performed community service work worth approximately \$4,546,031 in 2007.

Corrections

- From 1997 to 2007 the number of individuals incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections increased by 43.9 percent.
- At the end of calendar year 2007, 39.7 percent of Arizona inmates were in prison for violent offenses, 26.1 percent for property offenses, 20.1 percent for drug offenses, and 14.2 percent of other types of offenses.

Juvenile Justice System

- From FY97 to FY07, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court remained relatively stable at approximately 50,000 youth. Adjusting for the increase in Arizona's population, even though the number of referrals has remained stable, the referral rate has decreased by 31.6 percent.
- From FY97 to FY02 the number of juveniles held in detention in Arizona increased by 12.9 percent, from 12,094 to 13,660. Since FY02 there has been a steady decline in the number juveniles detained; and by FY07, the number of youth detained was nearly equivalent to the number in FY97.
- After an initial 52.1 percent increase from FY97 to FY98 in the number of juveniles transferred to adult court, from FY98 to FY05 the number of juveniles transferred to adult court decreased 54.1 percent from 1,083 in FY98 to 497 in FY05. Since FY05 the number of juveniles transferred to adult court has increased by 18.3 percent from 497 transferred in FY05 to 588 in FY07.
- From FY03 to FY07 the number of juveniles sentenced to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections has varied year-to-year by no more than nine percent.
- Although a low percentage of youth with only one prior adjudication are committed to ADJC (6.3 percent in FY07), from FY06 to FY07 there was a significant decrease in the percentage of new commitments to ADJC of youth with four or more prior adjudications and a corresponding increase in the percentage of new commitments of youth with two or three prior adjudications.

Introduction

The dramatic growth in the population of Arizona challenges Arizona's criminal justice system to keep pace. From 1997 to 2007 Arizona's population increased by nearly 40 percent, from 4.5 million to 6.3 million people. During that time frame:

- The *number* of violent crimes in Arizona reported to the police increased by approximately 7.7 percent. But because of the dramatic increase in the population of Arizona, the violent crime *rate* decreased by 22.6 percent.
- The *number* of property crimes in Arizona reported to the police decreased by 6.5 percent, which when adjusted for change in state's population, resulted in a 32.8 percent decrease in the property crime *rate*.
- Statewide, from 1999 to 2007 the number of felony case filings increased by 50.3 percent, from 38,281 to 57,551.
- From 1999 to 2007, the total number of case filings in Arizona's Justice Courts increased by 16 percent.
- From state fiscal year 1999 to 2007 the number of individuals on standard probation increased by 17.2 percent.
- From 1997 to 2007 the number of individuals incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections increased by 43.9 percent.

These trends illustrate a challenge unique to states that are experiencing dramatic population growth—as Arizona grows there is an increased burden on our criminal justice system even in light of improvements in public safety as measured by crime rates.

It is important for policymakers and practitioners to recognize the paradox of increases in the number of crimes in Arizona and simultaneous decreases in most of Arizona's crime rates. In Arizona and other states that are experiencing dramatic population growth, jurisdictions can experience improvements in public safety as measured by decreasing crime rates, while at the same time having to address an additional burden on the criminal justice system because of increases in the number of crimes that are occurring. Even when crime rates are down, increases in the number of crimes committed in a community affects a law enforcement agency's ability to police its jurisdiction, the courts ability to adjudicate alleged offenders and probation's ability to effectively supervise offenders in the community, and the correctional system's ability to house and rehabilitate incarcerated offenders.

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 nature of data sources influence the scope of the data included in this report. In this edition of *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*, up to ten years of data from law enforcement, the courts, and corrections are compiled to give the reader an overview of crime and criminal justice system activity in Arizona that touches on the three major components of the justice system. This report accomplishes two primary objectives: 1) to provide an overview of the trends in crime and criminal justice system activity; and 2) to provide the governor, criminal justice stakeholders and the citizens of Arizona with a review of the criminal justice system in Arizona as described in Arizona Revised Statute §41-2405.

Importantly, this report is not intended to be a comprehensive source where all questions about Arizona’s criminal justice system can be answered—the complexity of the criminal justice system and the decentralized nature of data sources make that goal unachievable. Instead, this report provides an overview of Arizona’s criminal justice system and the trends that are being seen in the data. It is our belief that the dialogue generated by discussion of data provides a foundation by which criminal and juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers can thoughtfully develop effective responses to the challenges of crime in Arizona.

Data Sources

A goal 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 publicly available criminal justice 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 generate and maintain relevant data. In creating this report, SAC staff obtained data from several sources (Table 1).

Table 1: Data Sources	
	Data
Administrative Office of the Courts	Annual Data Reports http://www.supreme.state.az.us/stats/
Arizona Department of Corrections	Corrections at a Glance http://www.azcorrections.gov/adcr/reports/glance.asp
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	FY2007 Annual Report http://www.azdjcc.gov/Offices/Research/Publications/FY%202007%20data%20table.pdf
Arizona Department of Public Safety	Crime in Arizona Annual Reports http://www.azdps.gov/crimereport/default.asp
Bureau of Justice Statistics	Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Surveys (The Annual Probation Survey, National Prisoner Statistics, Survey of Jails, and The Annual Parole Survey) http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/corr2.htm
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.supreme.state.az.us/jjsd/juvenilesproce/JuvProc.htm
National Crime Victimization Survey	Criminal Victimization in the United States http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm

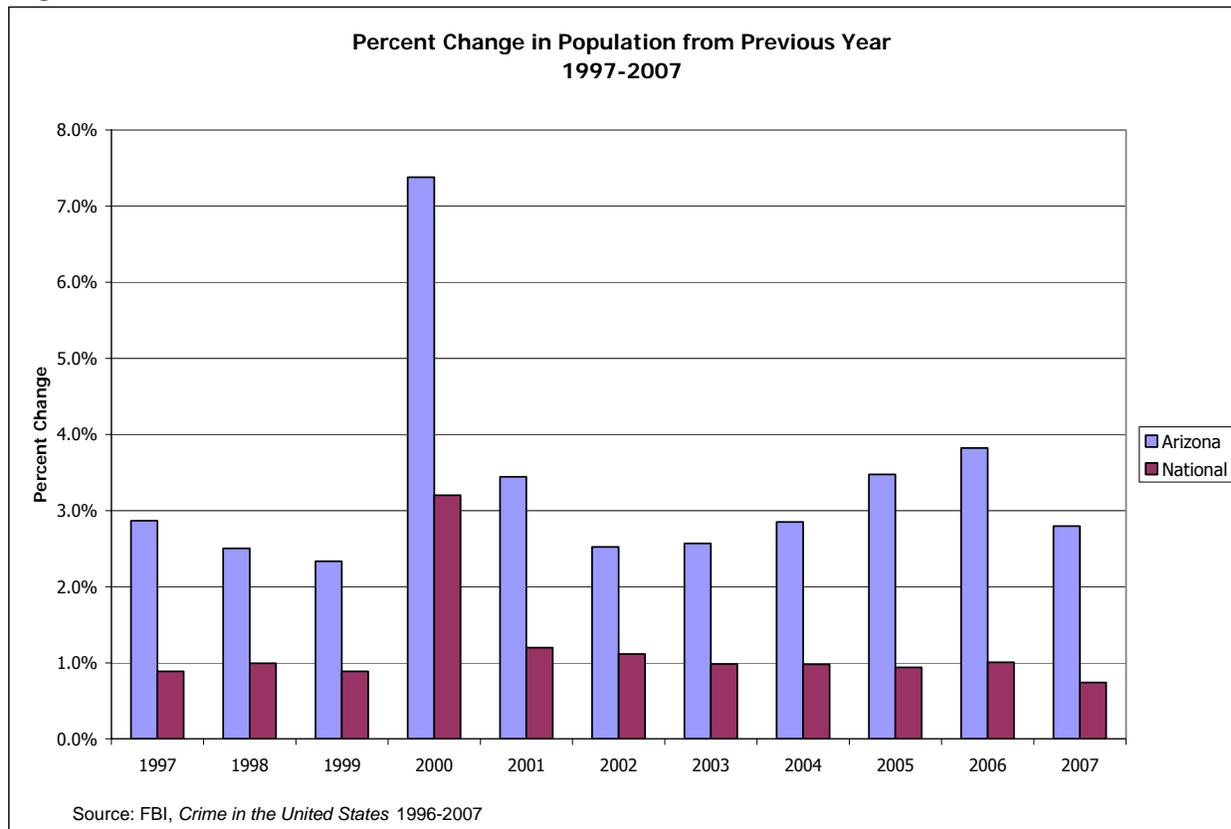
Population

From 1997 to 2007, Arizona's population grew approximately three times faster than the rest of the nation, increasing by 39.2 percent, compared to a 12.7 percent population increase for the nation. Between 2000 and 2005, Arizona was the second fastest growing state, behind Nevada¹. From 2005 to 2006 alone, Arizona's population increased by 3.6 percent. By 2006, Arizona was the fastest growing state in the nation². Table 2 displays past and current population levels and Figure 1 displays year-to-year percent change for Arizona and the United States from 1997 to 2007.

Year	Arizona Population	National Population
1997	4,555,000	267,637,000
1998	4,669,000	270,296,000
1999	4,778,000	272,691,000
2000	5,130,632	281,421,906
2001	5,307,331	284,796,887
2002	5,441,125	287,973,924
2003	5,580,811	290,809,777
2004	5,739,879	293,656,842
2005	5,939,292	296,410,404
2006	6,166,318	299,398,484
2007	6,338,755	301,621,157
% Change	39.2%	12.7%

Source: *Crime in the United States*

Figure 1



¹ Source: <http://www.census.gov/statab/ranks/rank02.html>

² Source: <http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/population/009756.html>

Law Enforcement

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) administers the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Initiated more than 70 years ago, the UCR program is a nationwide effort by law enforcement agencies across the country to voluntarily report data on a set of specific crimes that occur in their jurisdictions. The purpose of the UCR program is to provide reliable information 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.

As described earlier, crime rates and the number of crimes provide complementary but, at times, very different perspectives on crime and justice system activity in Arizona. In this section, crime index offense rates are reported and discussed, followed by the reporting and discussion of the number of index crimes from 1997 to 2007 for both Arizona and the nation. The primary value of these data is to assess change over time 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 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 to give criminal justice system policymakers, practitioners, and the general public a reliable and objective description of crime in Arizona. Additionally, because it also can be useful to understand local crime trends in the context of national trends, in the charts, tables, and discussion sections that follow, comparable national data also is provided.

It is important to note that not all crimes are reported to law enforcement. Some of the reasons crimes are not reported include: the victim considers the offense too trivial to involve law enforcement, individuals are unaware of their victimization (e.g., fraud and identity theft), and the belief that some crimes are a personal matter. For these reasons, data that is collected through victimization surveys provide a complementary perspective on crime to that which is obtained through official statistics. Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey is briefly reviewed later in this report.

Index Offense Rates

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I index offense rate is simply the sum of the violent crime rate and the property crime rate, and is used as a standardized measure of overall 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 the overall index

offense rates.³ Offense rates allow the amount of crime to be quantified and 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 report, offense rates are calculated per 100,000 residents in the population.

From 1997 to 2007, the overall index offense rate in Arizona decreased 31.9 percent, while the index offense rate for the nation as a whole decreased 24.2 percent. During that same time, the violent index offense rate decreased 22.6 percent in Arizona and 23.6 percent in the United States. Similarly, from 1997 to 2007 the property crime rate decreased 32.8 percent in Arizona and 24.3 percent nationally. Tables 3 and 4 contain the reported violent offense, property offense, and overall index offense rates for 1997 through 2007.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violent Index Offense Rate	610.8	567.5	524.7	506.5	504.4	494.4	475	463.2	469.2	473.5	466.9
Property Index Offense Rate	4,311.9	4,051.8	3,742.1	3,618.3	3,656.1	3,630.6	3,588.4	3,514.1	3,429.8	3,334.5	3,263.5
Overall Index Offense Rate	4,922.7	4,619.3	4,266.8	4,124.8	4,160.5	4,125.0	4,063.4	3,977.3	3,899.0	3,808.0	3,730.4

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Violent Index Offense Rate	623.7	577.9	551.2	531.7	540.3	554.5	513.2	504.4	513.2	501.4	482.7
Property Index Offense Rate	6,571.3	5,997.0	5,345.4	5,297.8	5,537.1	5,849.8	5,632.4	5,073.3	4,838.0	4,627.9	4,414.0
Overall Index Offense Rate	7,195.0	6,574.9	5,896.6	5,829.5	6,077.4	6,404.3	6,145.6	5,577.7	5,351.2	5,129.3	4,896.7

Even though index offense rates have declined from 1997 to 2007 in both Arizona and nation, each year Arizona had a significantly higher overall index offense rate than the nation. The difference between Arizona's and the nation's index offense rate is primarily a function of differences in the property index offense rate. From 1997 to 2007 the difference between Arizona's and the nation's violent index offense rate varied from 1.8 percent higher in 1996 to 12.2 percent higher in 2002. In contrast, the difference between Arizona's and the nation's property index offense rate ranged from a low of 38.8 percent higher in 2006 to 61.1 percent higher in 2002. Figures 2 and 3 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.

³ Because of inconsistencies in reporting arson across law enforcement agencies nationally, arson is not included in the property crime and offense statistics included in this section of the report.

Figure 2

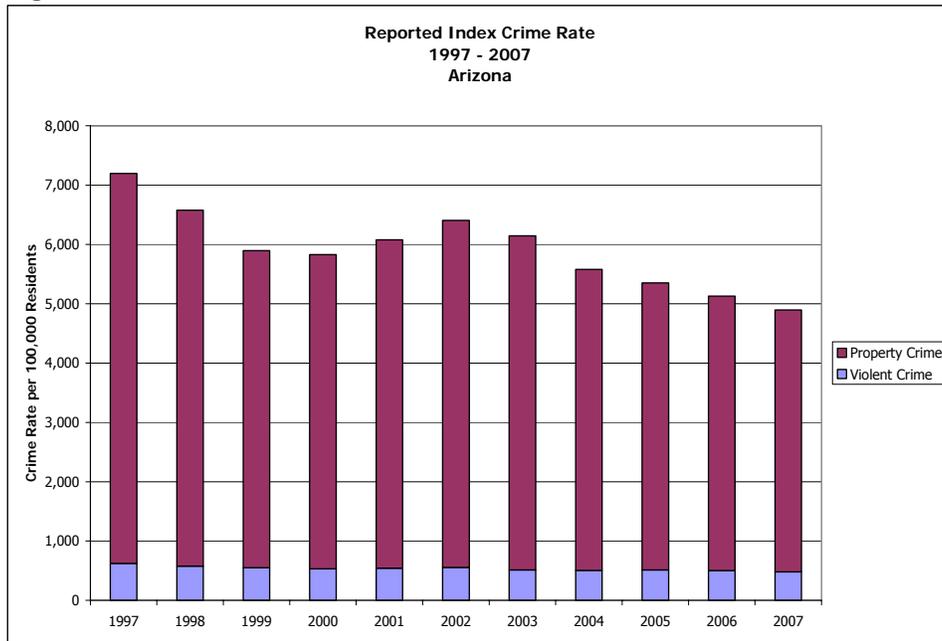
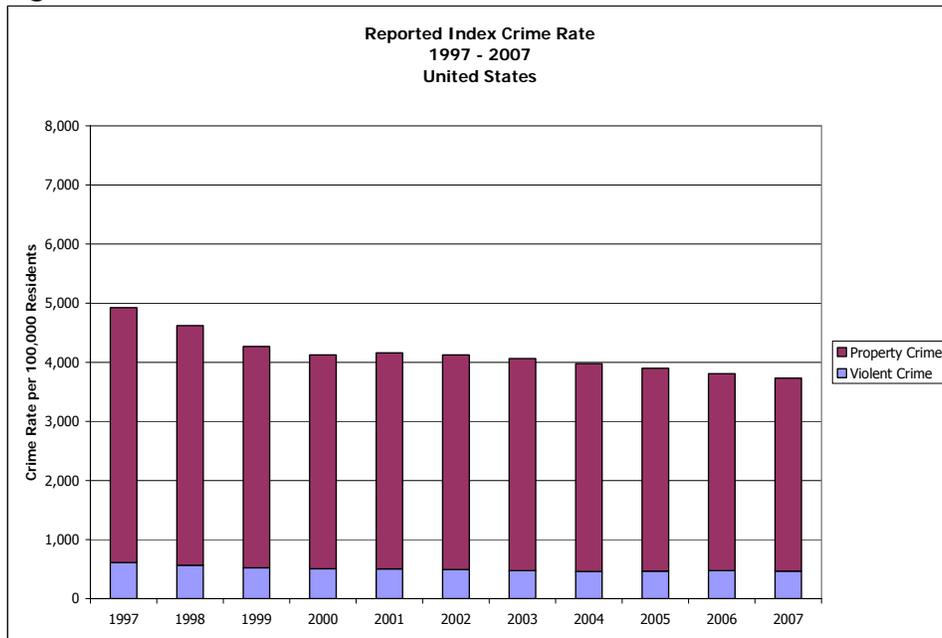


Figure 3

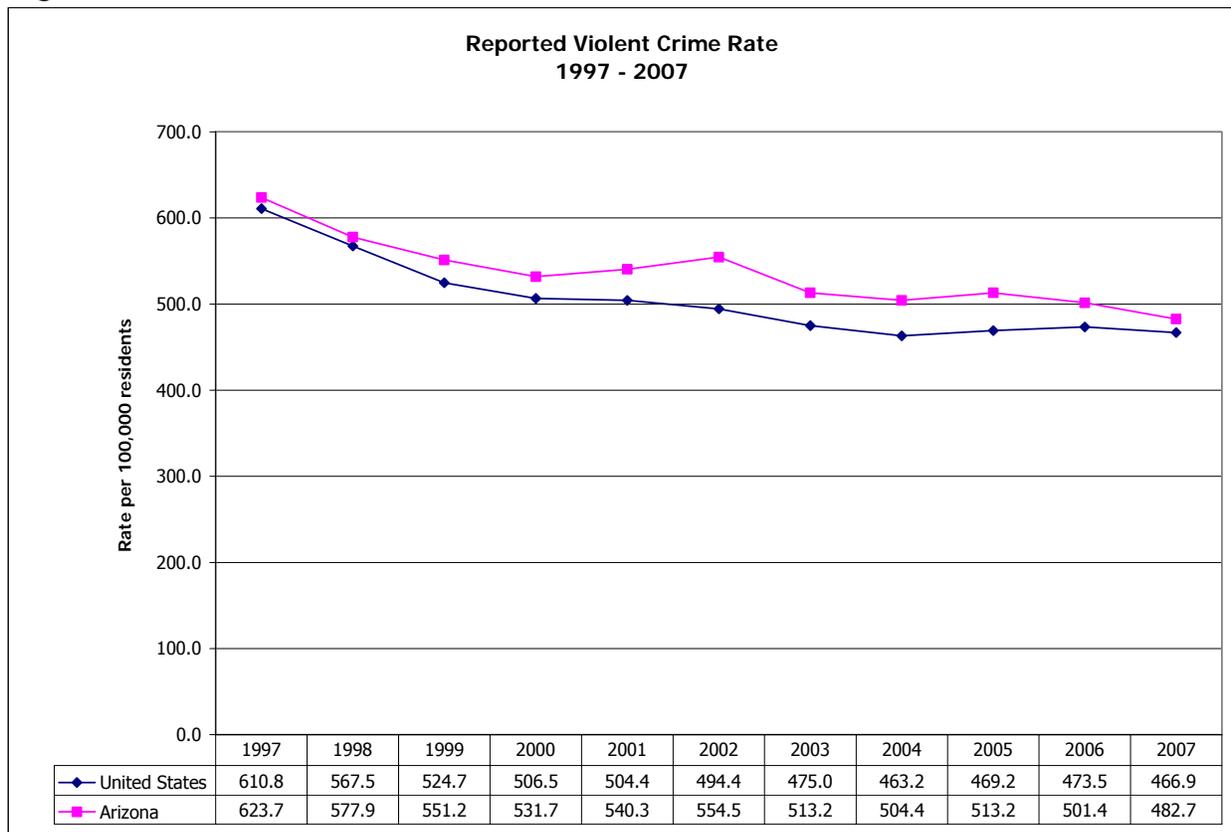


Although property and index offense rates provide a useful annual estimate of crime, which can be used to assess change over time, combining individual offenses to form an index can mask important differences within and across specific offenses. The next sections of this report look more closely at the violent and property offense indices, and each offense that is part of the indices, to better understand of how crime in Arizona has changed over time.

Violent Crime Index Offense Rates

From 1997 to 2007, both Arizona and the nation experienced significant decreases in the violent offense rate (Figure 4). Even though Arizona's violent offense rate has declined by 22.6 percent from 1997 to 2007, Arizona's violent offense rate was consistently higher than the nation's throughout this time period. It is also worth noting that since 2004, after seven consecutive years of year-to-year decreases in the violent offense rate, the violent offense rate increased slightly in 2005 and again in 2006. With the exception of 2000 to 2002, Arizona has generally experienced declining trends similar to the nation's in the violent offense rate from 1997 to 2007.

Figure 4



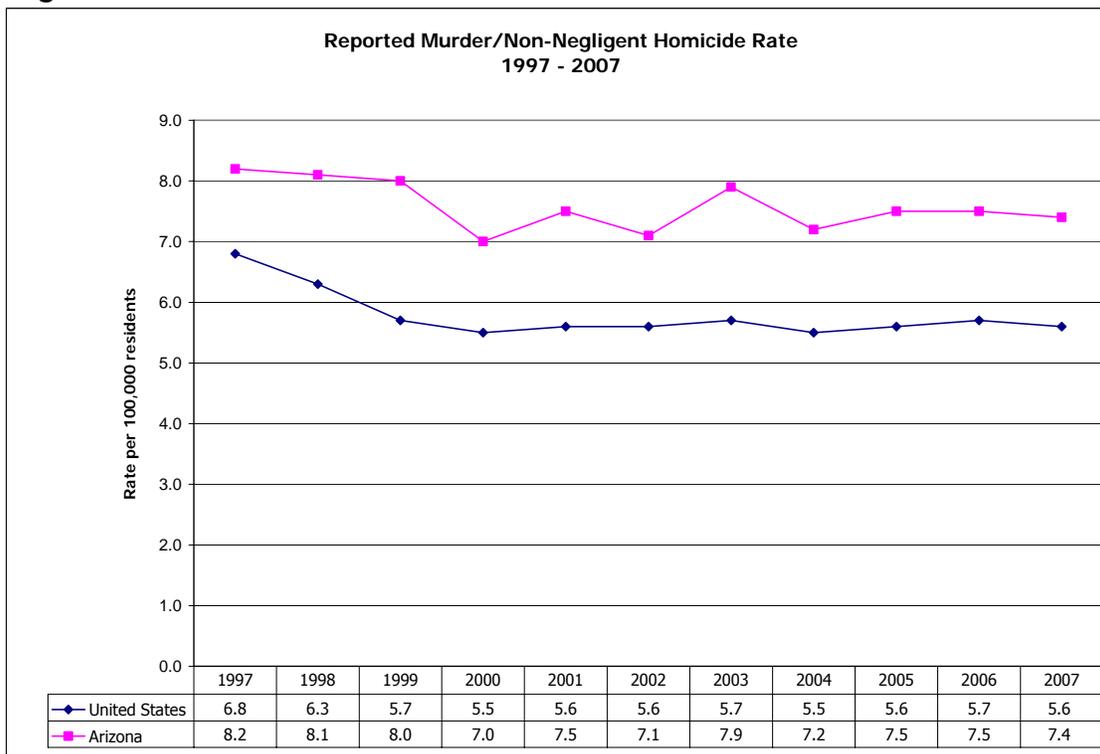
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter

As defined by the UCR program, murder and non-negligent manslaughter is "the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another."⁴ Overall, the murder rates in Arizona and the nation are significantly lower in 2007 than in 1997 (9.8 and 17.6 percent decreases, respectively), with all the decrease occurring from 1997 to 2000 (Figure 5). Since 2000, Arizona's and the nation's murder rates have remained relatively

⁴ http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html

stable, although Arizona’s year-to-year changes were subject to larger fluctuation because of the comparatively lower frequency of murder in Arizona compared to the nation as a whole (e.g., in 2007, 2.8 percent of all murders that occurred in the United States occurred in Arizona).

Figure 5



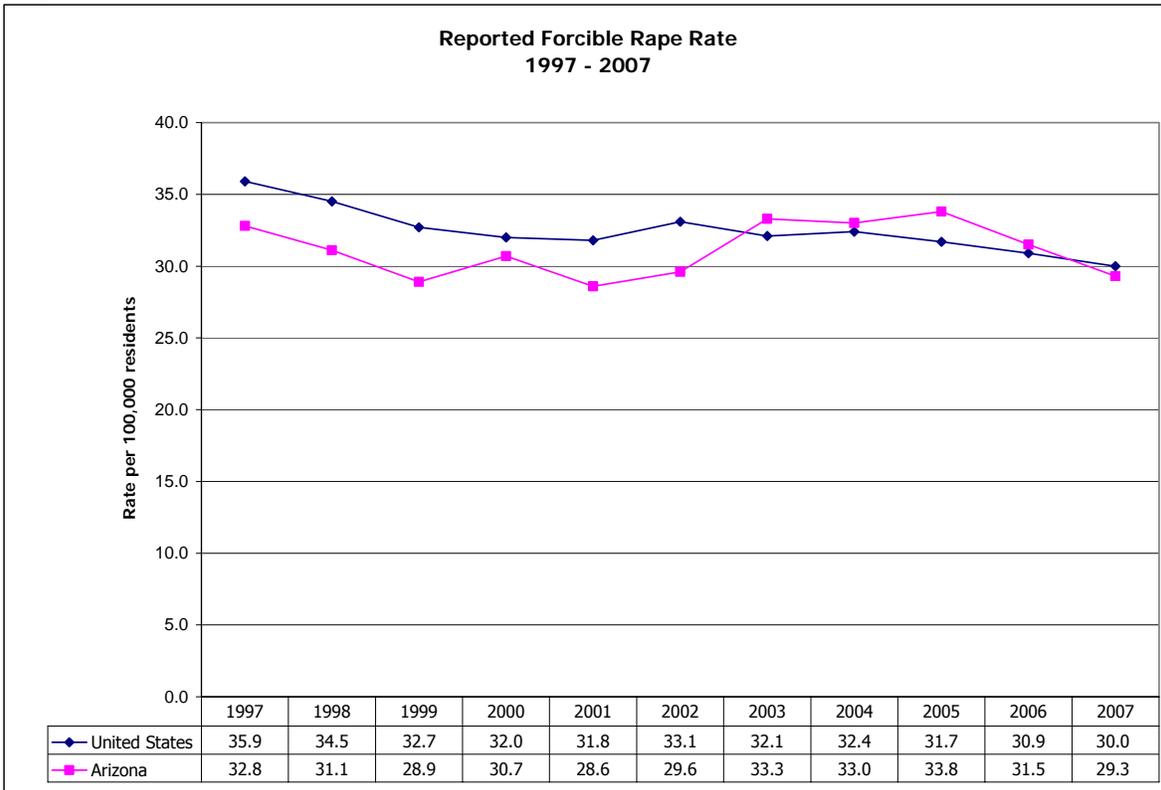
Forcible Rape

As defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting program, forcible rape is “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.”⁵ Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force also are included. However, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. Sexual attacks on males are not included in this offense category and are classified as assaults or other sexual offenses.

Nationally, the rate of reported forcible rape was 16.4 percent lower in 2007 than in 1997. During this time, the national rate decreased from year-to-year with the exception of increases from 2001 to 2002 and 2003 to 2004. In contrast, during that same time period there was considerably more year-to-year fluctuation in Arizona’s rape rate. Although the Arizona’s rate was 10.7 percent lower in 2007 compared to 1997, Arizona experienced a general increase in the rape rate from 2001 to 2005 before falling through 2007 to its lowest rate since 2001. Figure 6 shows the forcible rape rate for Arizona and the United States from 1997 to 2007.

⁵ http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/offenses/violent_crime/forcible_rape.html

Figure 6



Robbery

The Uniform Crime Reporting program defines robbery as “the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.”⁶

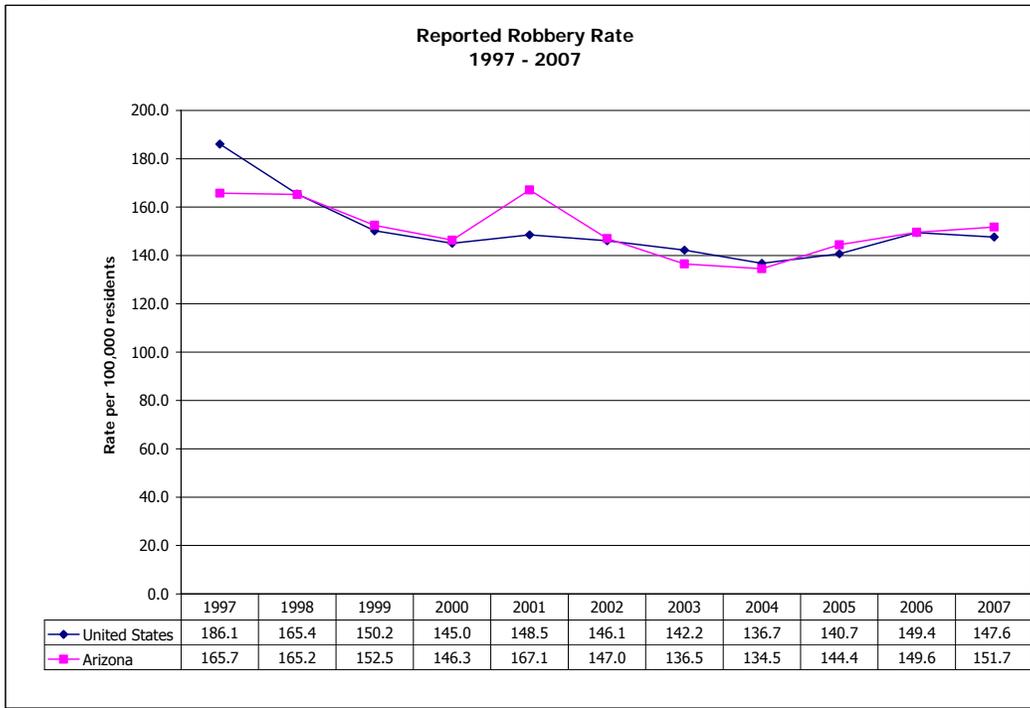
At both the national and state level, the robbery rate decreased from 1997 to 2007 (20.7 and 8.4 percent, respectively). In 1997 Arizona had a reported robbery rate that was 11 percent lower than the nation’s, but in 1998 those rates converged and have been mostly similar since. An exception to the consistency between the rate of robbery in Arizona and the nation is seen in a single year increase of approximately 14 percent in Arizona’s robbery rate from 2000 to 2001 and an equivalent decrease from 2001 to 2002. Illustrating the impact that Arizona’s major metropolitan areas have on the state’s crime rate, much of the increase in Arizona’s robbery rate from 2000 to 2001 can be explained by corresponding increases in the number of robberies that occurred during that time in Phoenix and Tucson (23 and 17.6 percent, respectively).

It is also worth noting that since 2004, both the nation and Arizona has seen general increases in the robbery rate (7.2 and 12.8 percent, respectively) reversing a general

⁶ http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/offenses/violent_crime/robbery.html

trend since the late 1990s of declining robbery rates. Figure 7 presents reported robbery rates for Arizona and the United States by year for 1997 through 2007.

Figure 7



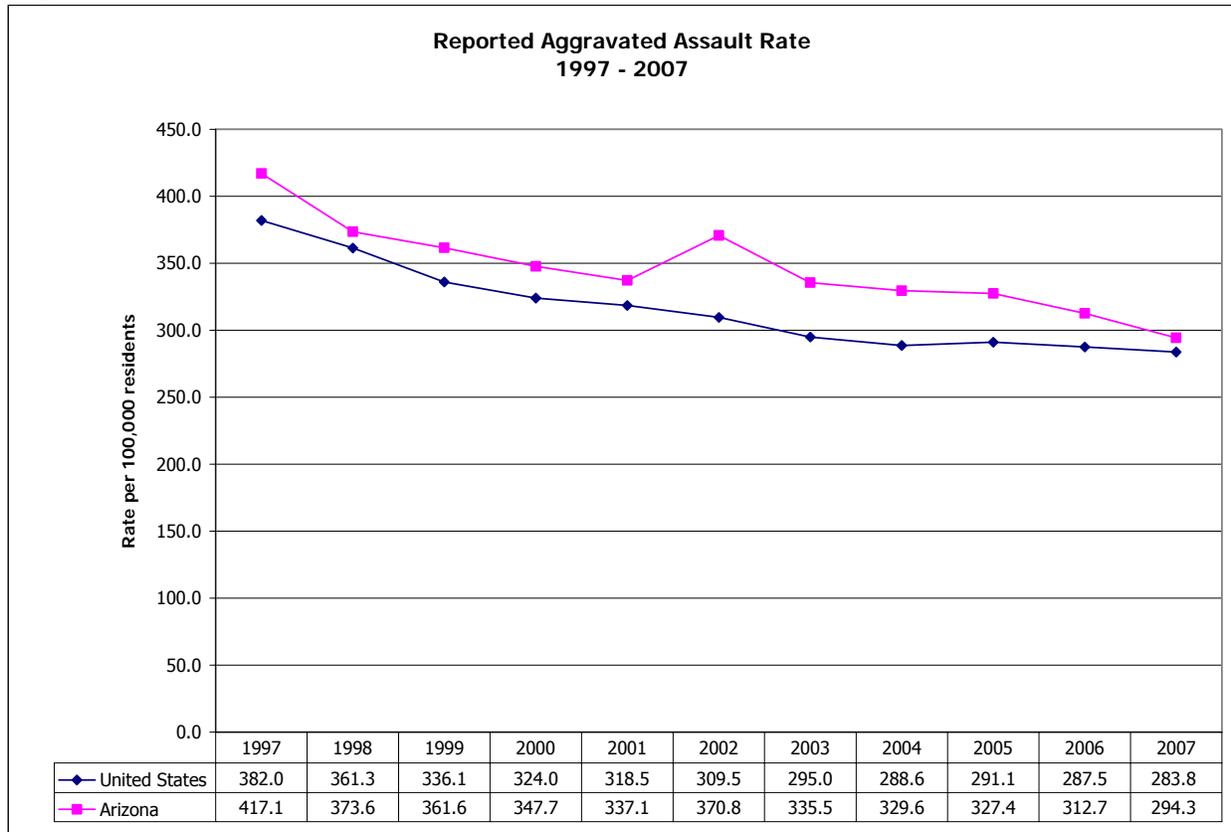
Aggravated Assault

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting program, an aggravated assault is an “unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.”⁷ Aggravated assaults are often accompanied by the use of 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 1997 to 2007, both Arizona and the United States experienced significant decreases in the rate of aggravated assault (29.4 and 25.7 percent, respectively). Throughout this time period, Arizona’s and the nation’s aggravated assault rates consistently declined, except for a one-year increase from 2001 to 2002 in Arizona. Although the aggravated assault rate nationally has leveled off over the last four years, Arizona’s rate continued its general decline. Figure 8 shows reported aggravated assault rates from 1997 to 2007 for Arizona and the United States.

⁷ http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/offenses/violent_crime/aggravated_assault.html

Figure 8



In contrast to robbery where significant increases in Arizona’s two largest cities accounted for most of the anomalous single-year increase in robberies statewide, the single-year increase in aggravated assault from 2001 to 2002 cannot be explained by large increases in aggravated assaults occurring in just a few cities. This illustrates a limitation of measuring crime at the state level—although a state crime index can be useful in describing general trends over time in crime in Arizona, it tells us little about what is behind the observed trends that are often a function of crime and criminal justice system activity at the local level.

Property Crime Index Offense Rates

In the UCR program, the 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 the offense can include the harming of individuals. However, because of variation in UCR program participation and local agency collection procedures, only limited data are available for arson.⁸ For this reason, the authors have excluded arson from the calculation of national and state property crime rates in this report.

The property index offense rate decreased significantly nationally and in Arizona from 1997 to 2007. During that time, the property offense rate decreased 32.8 percent in Arizona and 24.3 percent in the United States. Although the nation experienced a steady decline in property offense rates, within Arizona's overall decrease during this time from 2000 to 2002 the property offense rate in Arizona increased. This increase in the property index offense rate also was evident in the theft, burglary, and motor vehicle theft offense rates during this same time described later in this report. Figure 9 shows the reported property crime rate from 1997 to 2007 for Arizona and the United States.

Figure 9



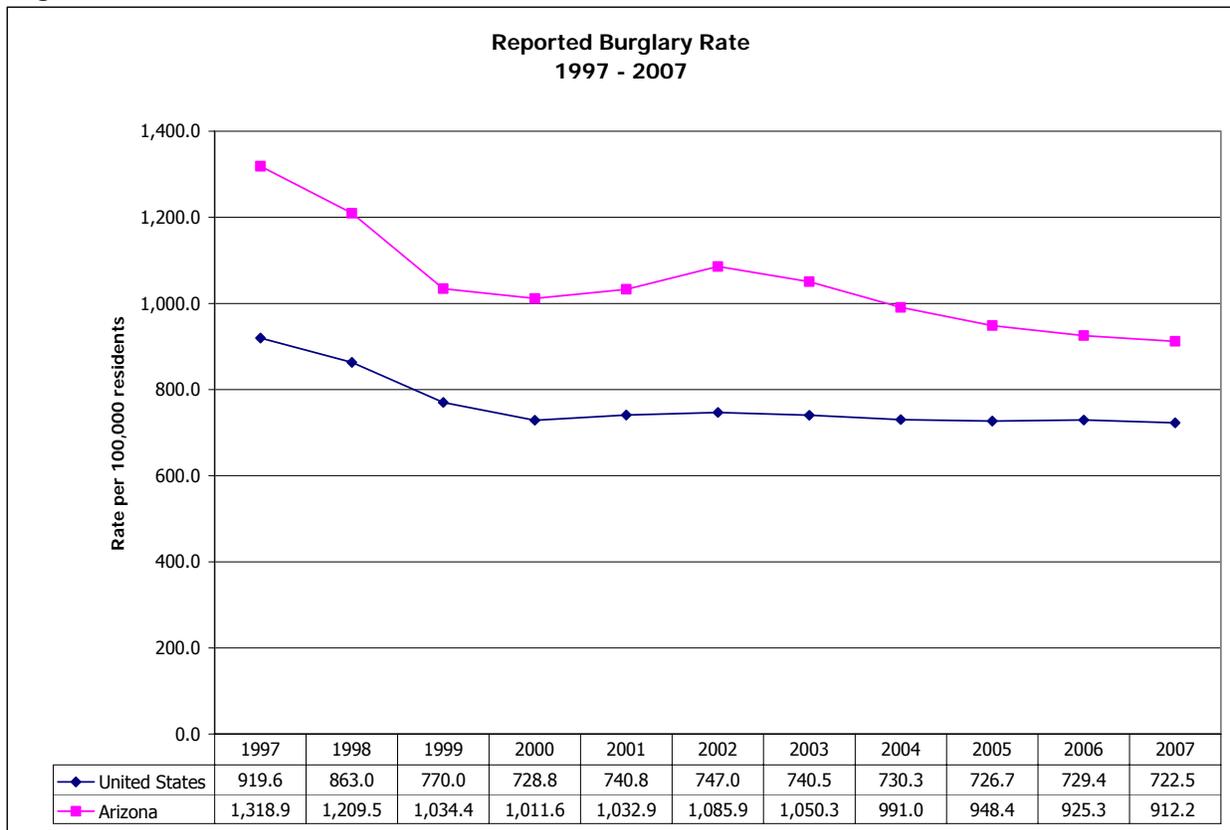
⁸ http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/offenses/property_crime/index.html

Burglary

The Uniform Crime Reporting program defines burglary “as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.”⁹ 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.

The burglary rate decreased nationally and in Arizona from 1997 to 2007 (21.4 and 30.8 percent, respectively). From 1997 to 2000, both the nation and Arizona experienced significant and constant declines in the burglary rate. During that time, the burglary rate for the nation decreased by 20.7 percent and by 23.3 percent in Arizona. Since 2000 the burglary rate for the nation has been stable, while in Arizona, after two relatively small year-to-year increases from 2000 to 2002 the burglary rate continued to decline and is currently at the lowest rate in more than a decade. Figure 10 shows the burglary rate from 1997 to 2007 for Arizona and the United States.

Figure 10



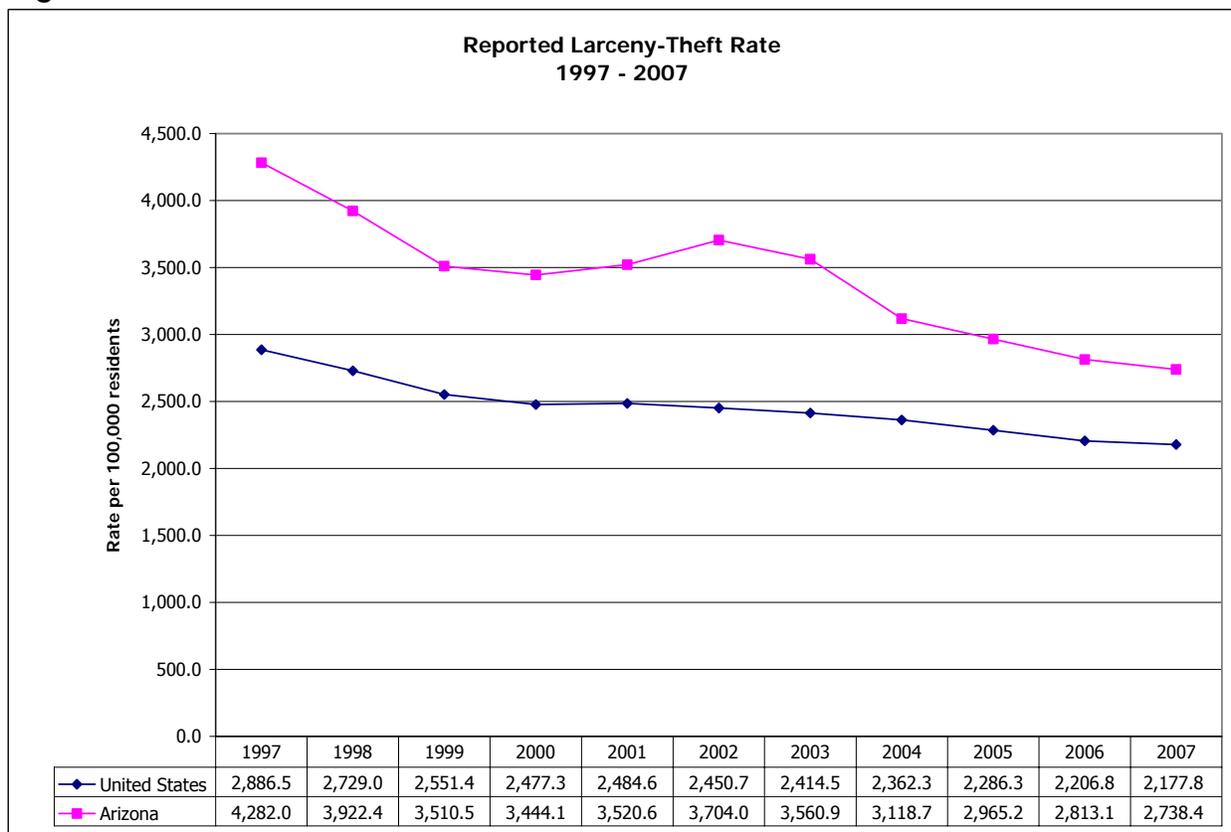
⁹ http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/offenses/property_crime/burglary.html

Larceny-Theft

Larceny-theft is “the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.”¹⁰ 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 rate decreased in the United States and in Arizona between 1997 and 2007 (24.6 percent and 36 percent, respectively). During this time the larceny/theft rate for the nation decreased consistently. In contrast, after experiencing significant decreases from 1997 to 2000, Arizona experienced an increase in the larceny/theft rate from 2000 to 2002 before the rate resumed its decline through 2007. Figure 11 shows the reported burglary rate from 1997 to 2007 for Arizona and the United States.

Figure 11



¹⁰ http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/offenses/property_crime/larceny-theft.html

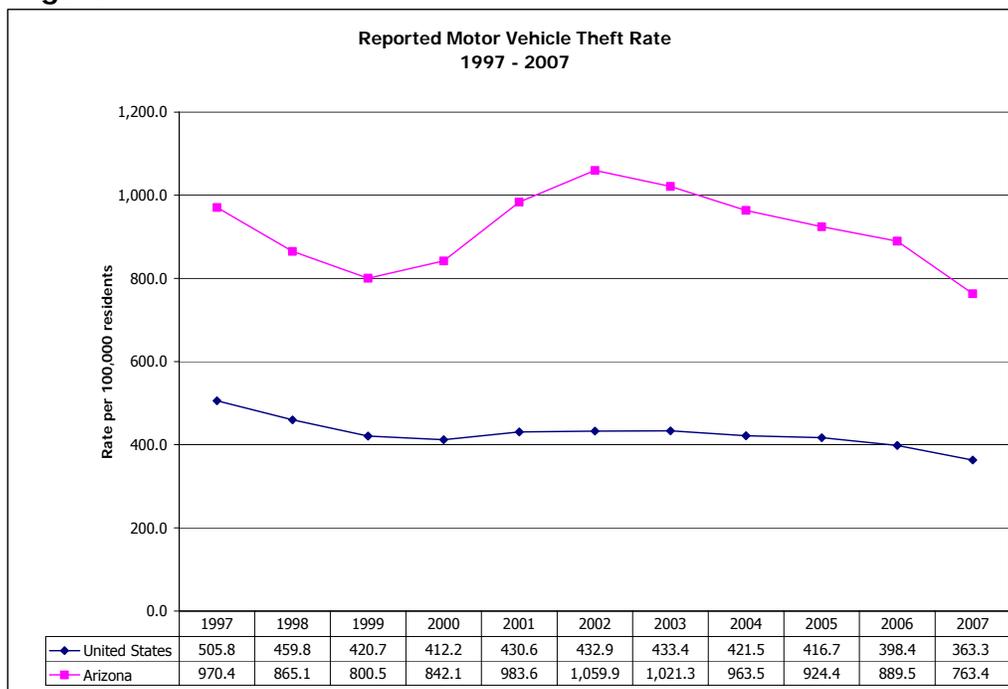
Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft is defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting program as “the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.”¹¹ The types of vehicles that are captured in this category includes 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 farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis.

Although property index offense rates in Arizona are historically higher than the nation’s, Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate is proportionally higher than any other property index offense rate. From 1997 to 2007 Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate was 90.3 percent (in 1999) to 144.8 percent (in 2002) higher than the nation’s.

Nationally, the motor vehicle theft rate decreased by 18.5 percent from 1997 to 2000 and remained relatively constant through 2006 before decreasing again in 2007. Although Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate also declined by approximately 17.6 percent from 1997 to 1999, it increased by 32.4 percent from 1999 to 2002. From 2002 to 2007, Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate decreased by approximately 28 percent to its lowest level in more than a decade. Figure 12 shows the reported motor vehicle theft rate from 1997 to 2007 for Arizona and the United States.

Figure 12



¹¹ http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/offenses/property_crime/motor_vehicle_theft.html

Index Offense Counts

Similar to many states around the country, since the late 1990s Arizona has experienced a significant decrease in crime rates. But unlike many states, at the same time that Arizona has seen a decrease in rates of crime, the state has seen an increase in the number of crimes that have occurred. Although crime rates provide for the measure of crime in a jurisdiction controlling for change in population, in jurisdictions such as Arizona that are experiencing dramatic increases in population, the number of crimes reported is a better indicator of how crime is impacting the criminal justice system. For states such as Arizona, an increase in the number of crimes increases the need for criminal justice system services, even during times when crime rates are decreasing. Although crime rates in Arizona have decreased indicating increased levels of public safety, increases in the frequency of crime signal a need for additional resources to be invested in the criminal justice system to allow agencies to effectively respond to their local crime problems. Importantly, the resources needed for Arizona's criminal justice system to keep pace with increases in the frequency of crime includes resources that, at a minimum, maintain our ability to respond to increases in the number offenders and the Arizona citizens they have victimized.

From 1997 to 2007, Arizona has experienced general reductions in the crime rates for all index offenses with the exception of forcible rape. This is consistent with national crime rates that declined significantly for all index offense rates during the same time period. Yet, Arizona's declining crime rates, particularly the violent crime rate, are not occurring because of reductions in the number of crimes but instead are a function of increases in the population of Arizona. In Arizona, the violent crime rate has declined even though the number of murders, forcible rapes, and robberies have increased (Figure 13). Nationally, from 1997 to 2007 both the violent and property crime rates and the number of violent and property crimes occurring have decreased significantly (Figure 14). This illustrates again the importance of analyzing both trends over time in the crime rate and trends over time in the number of crimes occurring in Arizona. The next section of this report describes change over time in the number of crimes that occurred in Arizona for the two crime indices and associated crime types.

Figure 13

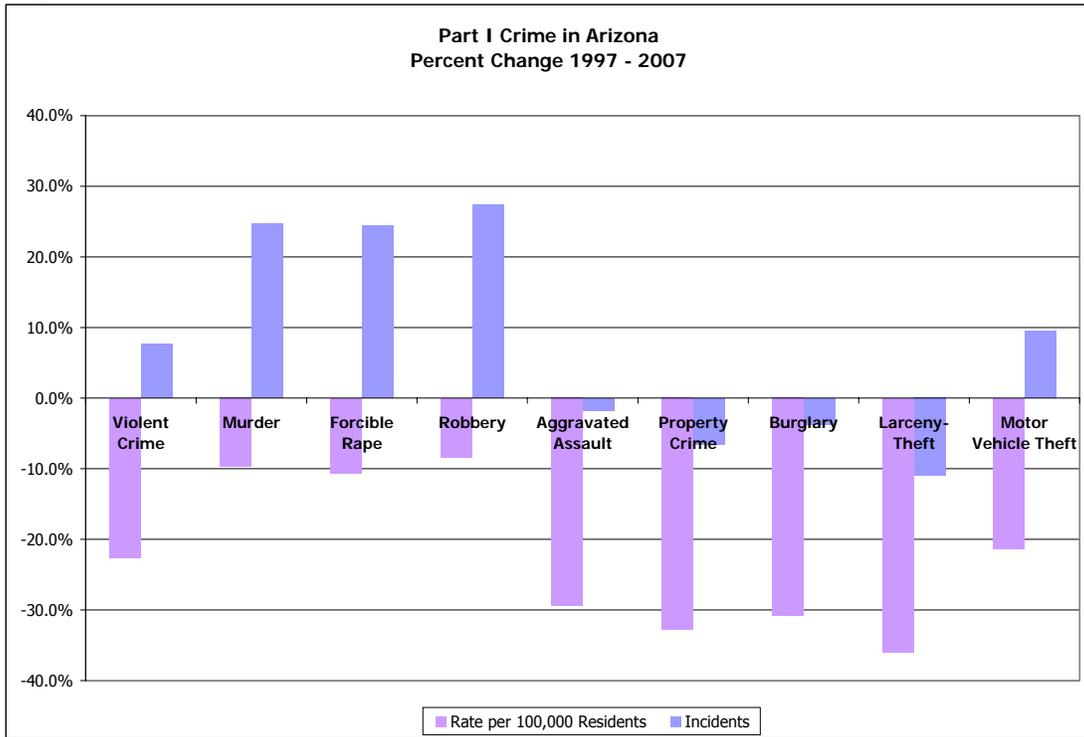
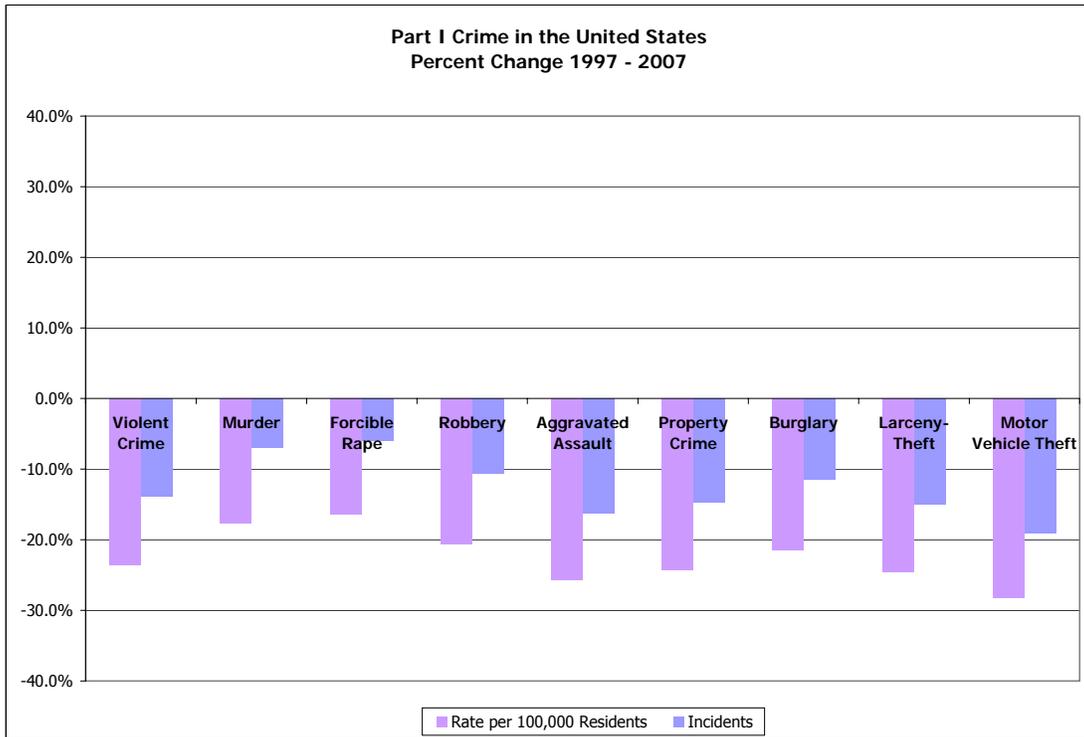


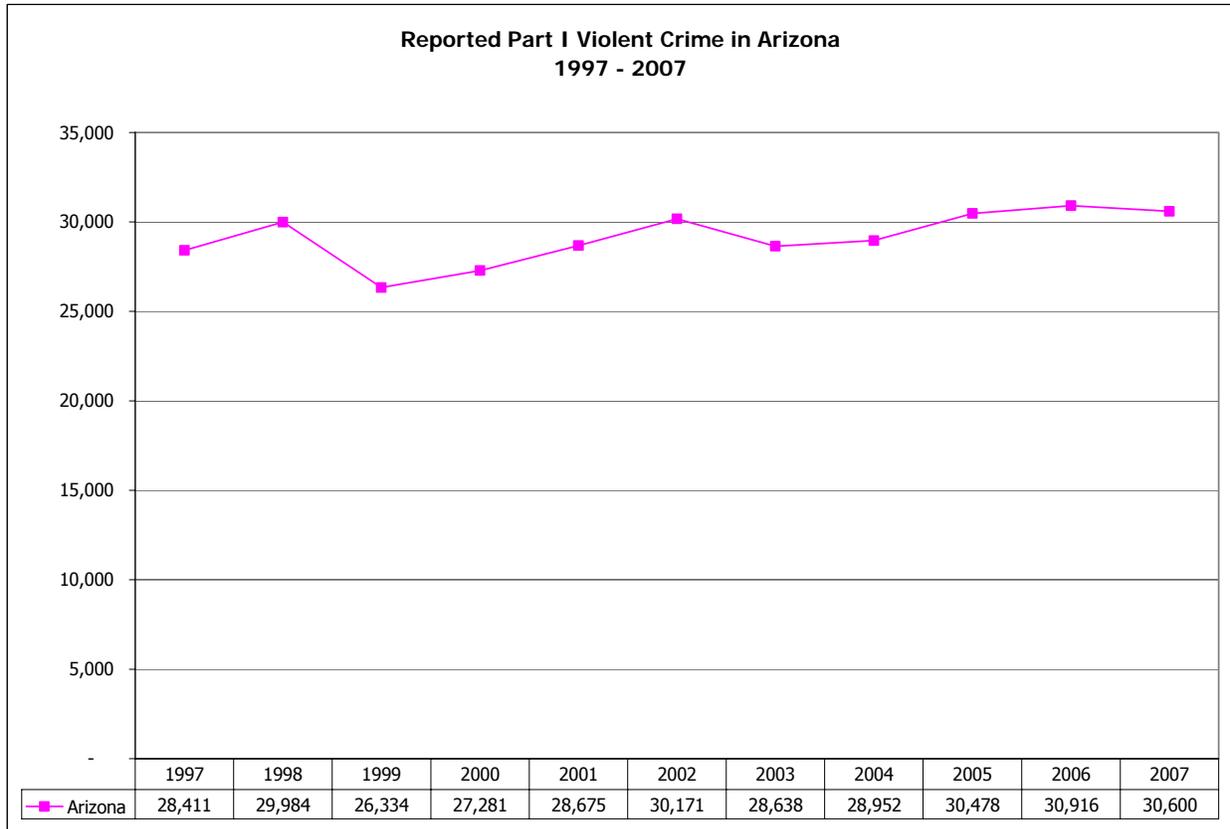
Figure 14



Violent Crime Index Offenses

From 1997 to 2007, Arizona has seen generally consistent increases in the number of violent crimes reported to police, with the exception of two year-to-year decreases from 1998 to 1999 and from 2002 to 2003 (Figure 15). Over the entire time period, the number of violent crimes increased 7.7 percent.

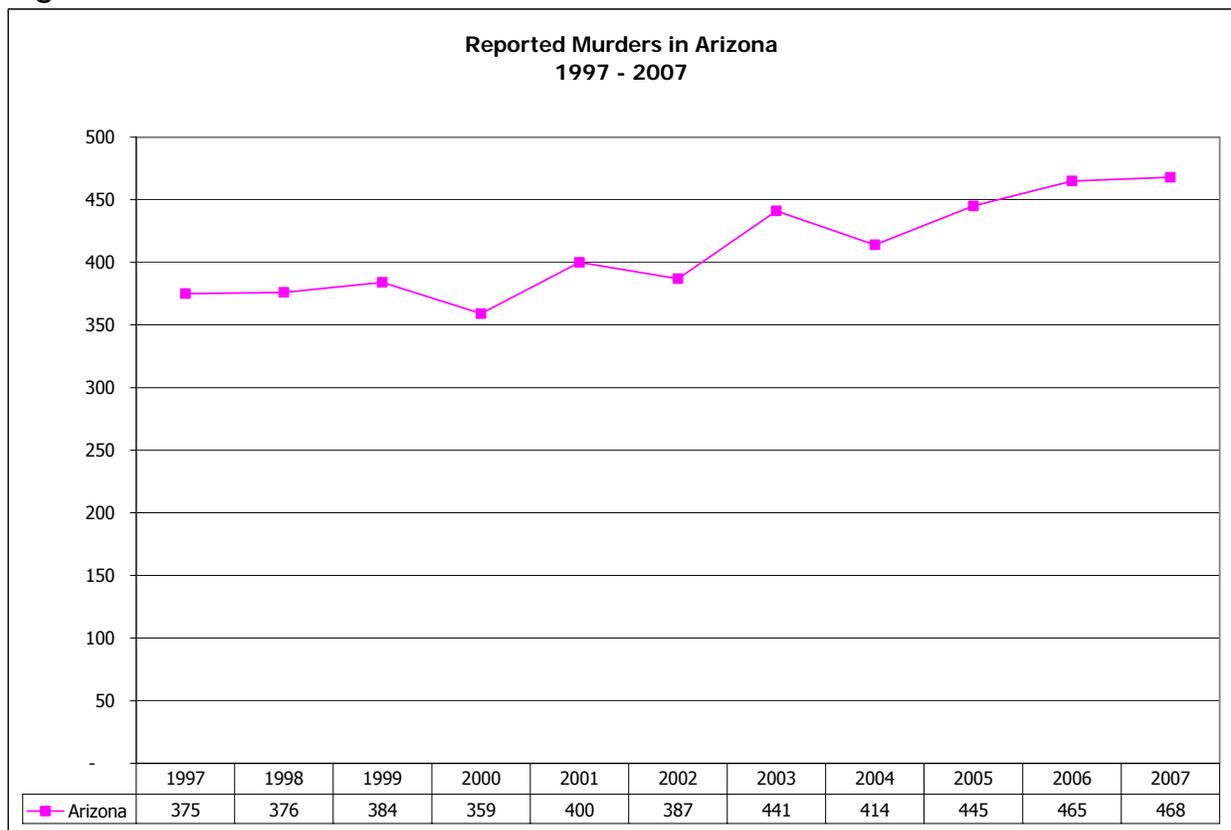
Figure 15



Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter

After holding relatively stable from 1997 to 1999, Arizona has seen a generally increasing trend in the number of murders in Arizona from 2000 to 2007 (Figure 16). The number of reported murders increased 24.8 percent in Arizona between 1997 and 2007, with all of that increase occurring since 2000.

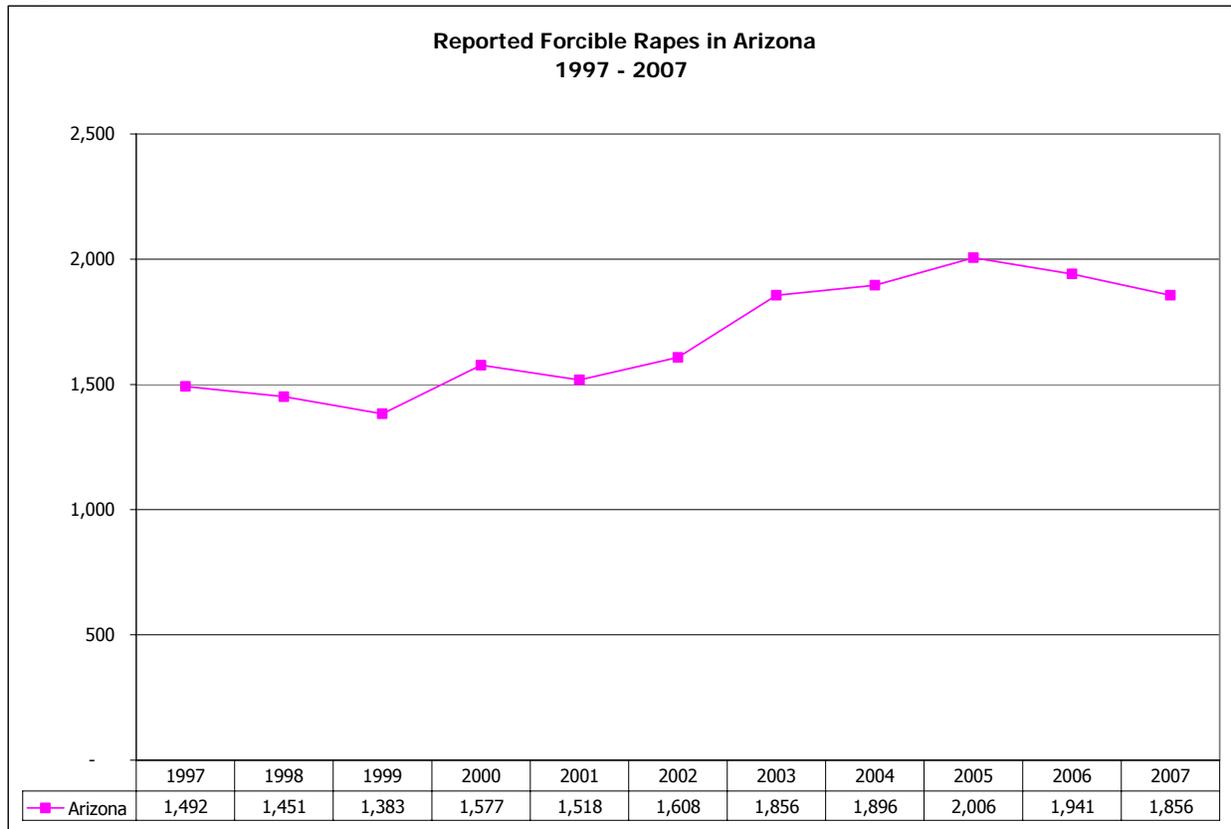
Figure 16



Forcible Rape

Although the number of forcible rapes reported to the police from 1997 to 2005 generally increased, since 2005 the numbers have declined. After a 34.5 percent increase from 1997 to 2005, since 2005 the number of forcible rapes reported to the police has declined by 7.5 percent. Over the entire time period from 1997 to 2007 the number of forcible rapes increased by 24.4 percent. Figure 17 contains information on the number of reported murders in Arizona between 1997 and 2007.

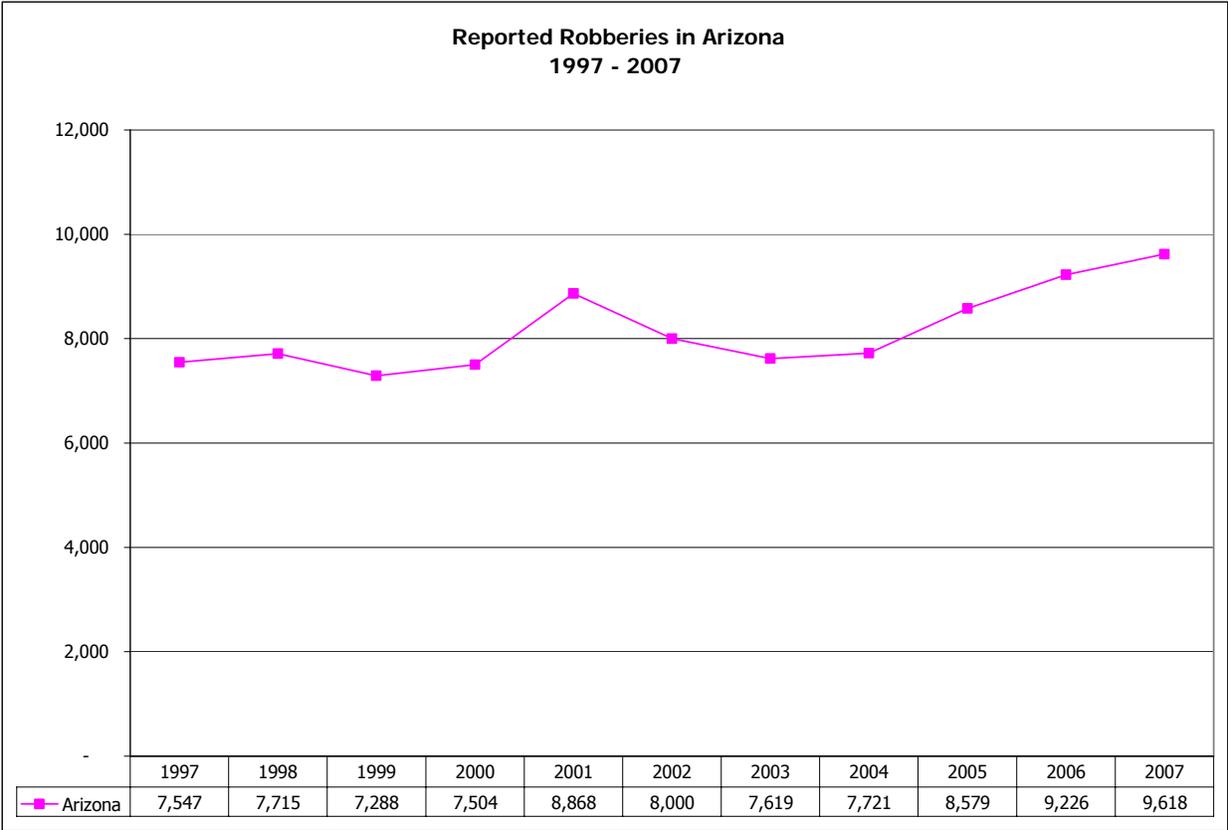
Figure 17



Robbery

From 1997 to 2007, Arizona experienced a 27.4 percent increase in the number of robberies reported to police. Within that time period there were two time periods where the number of reported robberies declined (1998 to 1999 and 2001 to 2003), but like most violent offenses, Arizona is experiencing a general increasing trend in the number of robberies. Figure 18 contains information on the number of reported robberies in Arizona between 1997 and 2007.

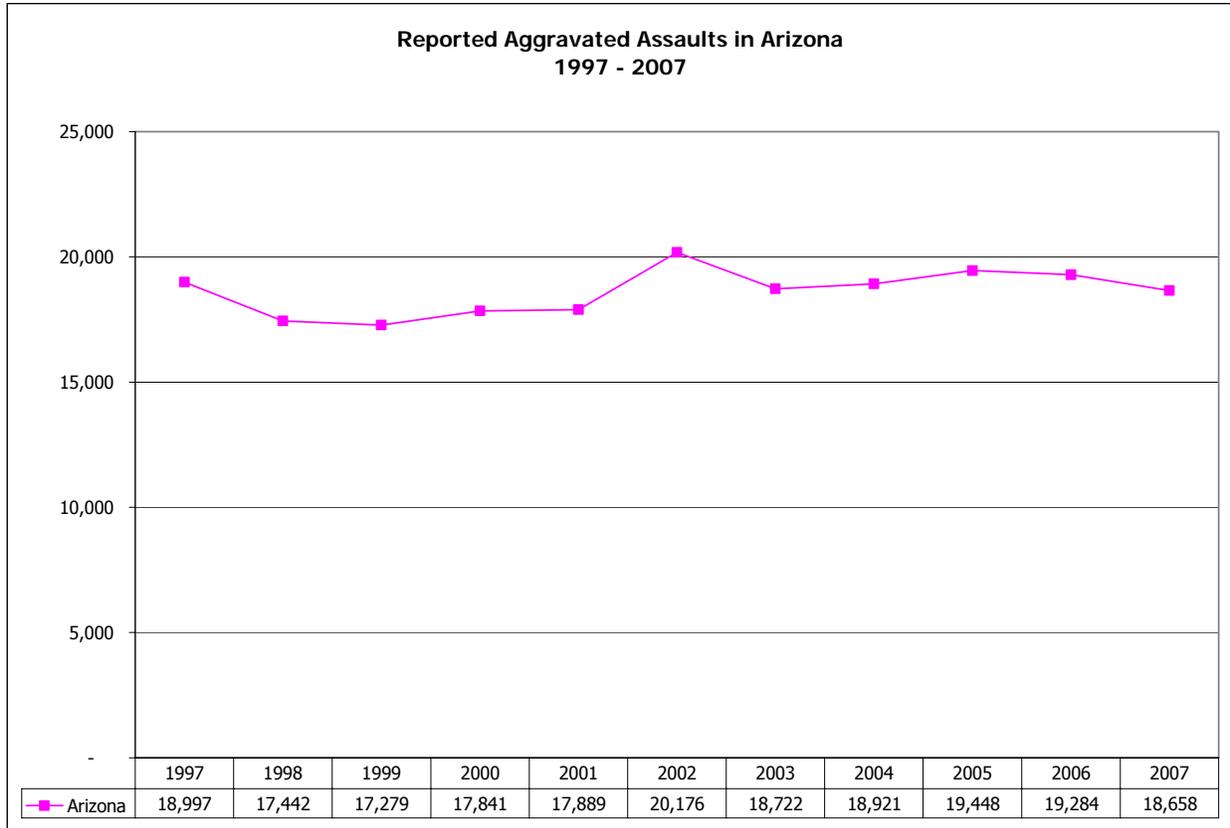
Figure 18



Aggravated Assault

From 1997 to 2007, the number of aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement remained relatively stable (Figure 19). In 2007 the number of aggravated assaults was 1.8 percent lower than in 1997. During this time, the largest year-to-year change occurred from 2001 to 2002 when the number of aggravated assaults increased 12.8 percent, which was followed by a 7.2 percent decline from 2002 to 2003.

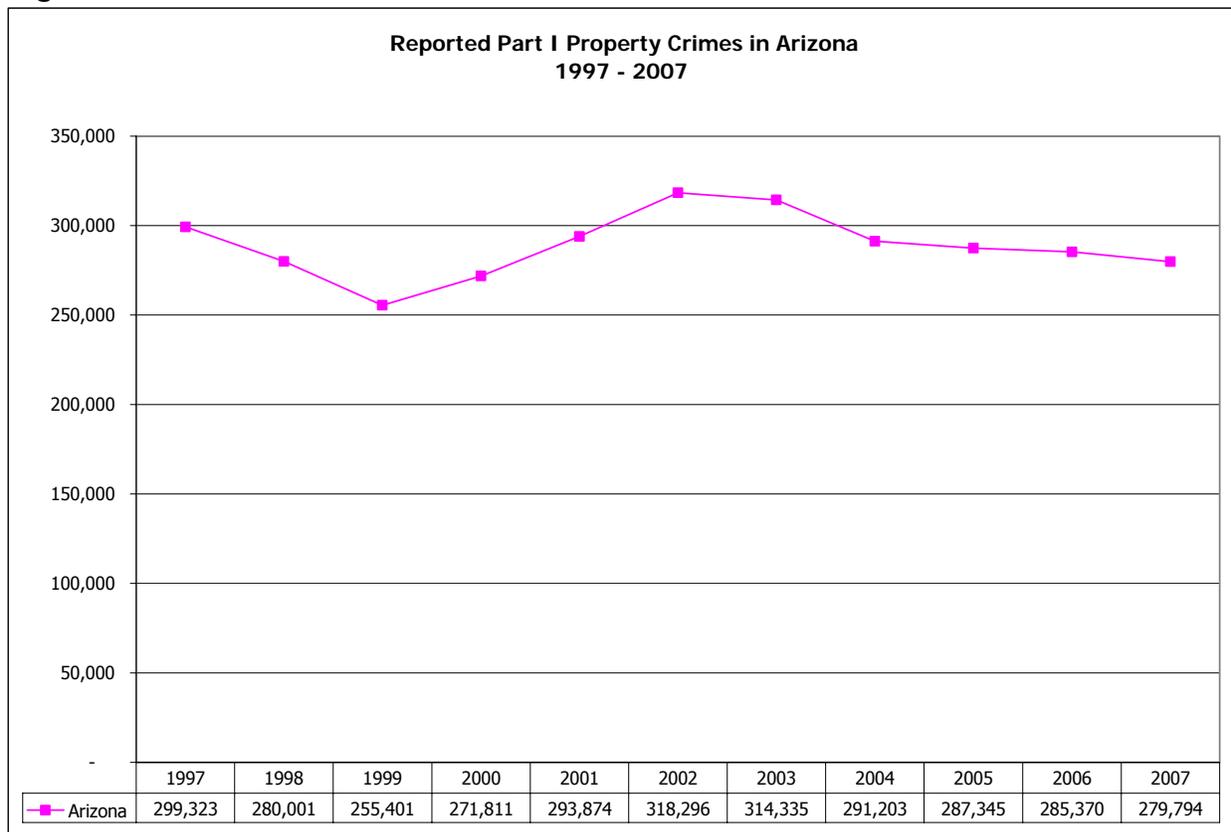
Figure 19



Property Crime Index Offenses

Although the number of property index offenses reported to the police in 2007 was 6.5 percent lower than in 1997, within that time period there were periods of both significant increase and decrease in the number of property index offenses. For example, from 1997 to 1999 and 2002 to 2006 Arizona experienced double digit percentage declines in the number of property index offenses reported to the police (14.7 and 12.1 percent, respectively). In contrast, from 1999 to 2002 Arizona experienced a 24.6 percent increase in the number of reported property index offenses. Figure 20 contains information on the number of reported property index offenses in Arizona from 1997 to 2007.

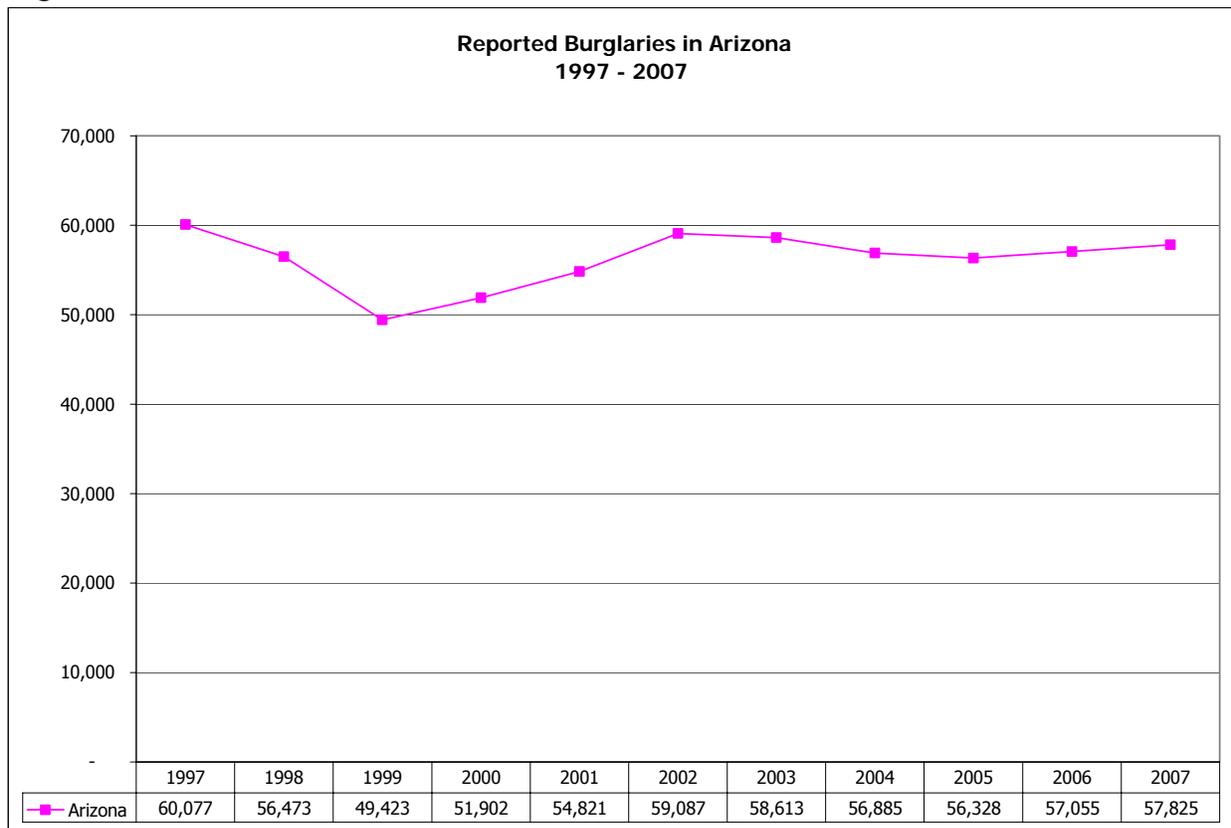
Figure 20



Burglary

From 1997 to 2007 the number of burglaries in Arizona decreased by 3.7 percent. Within that time period Arizona experienced a period of significant reduction in the number of burglaries from 1997 to 1999. During that two year period, the number of burglaries decreased by nearly 17.7 percent, which was followed by a three-year period of an equivalent overall increase in the number of burglaries. Since 2002, the number of burglaries in Arizona has remained relatively stable, varying year-to-year by less than three percent. Figure 21 contain information on the number of reported burglaries in Arizona from 1997 to 2007.

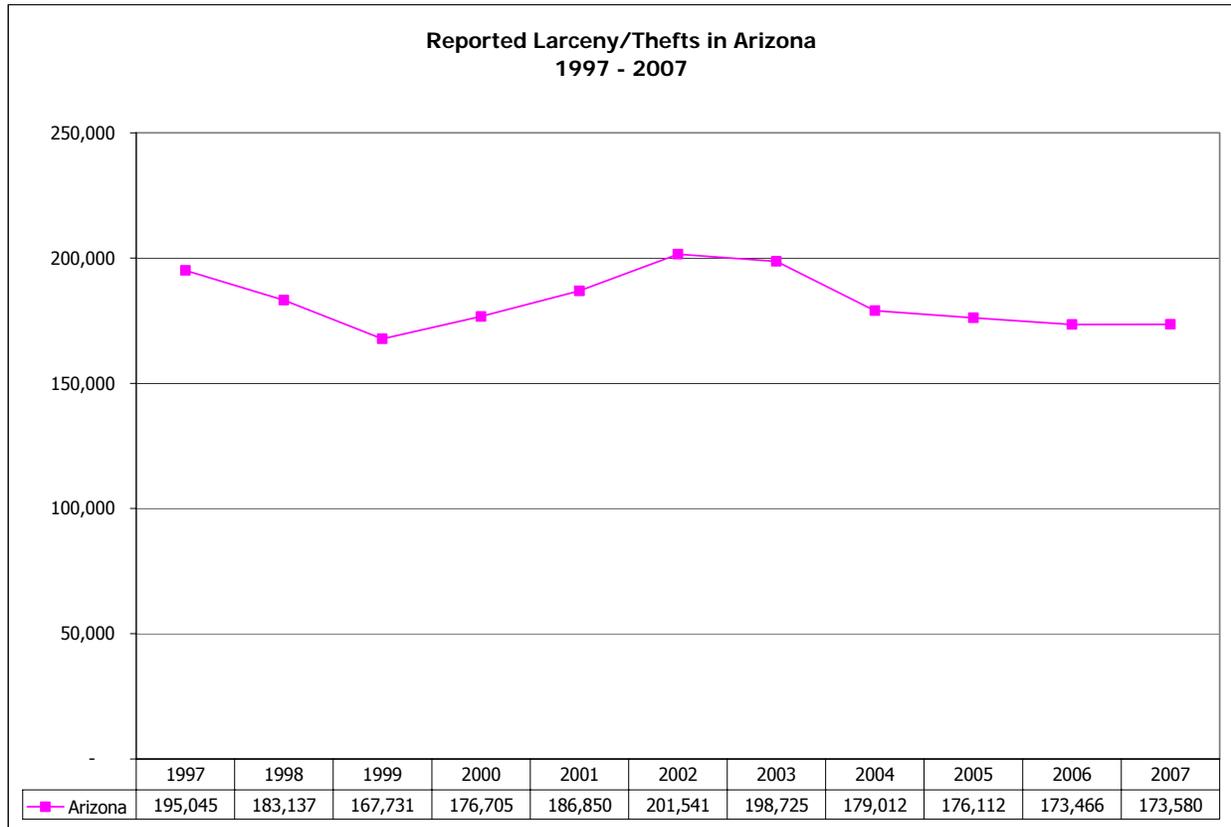
Figure 21



Larceny-Theft

From 1997 to 2007, Arizona experienced an overall decline in the number of larceny/thefts of 11 percent. During this time, there were two time periods of significant decreases in the number of larceny/thefts—1997 to 1999 when the number of larceny/thefts decreased by 14 percent, and 2002 to 2004 when the number decreased by 11.2 percent. In contrast, from 1999 to 2002 the number of larceny/thefts increased by 20.2 percent, which negated the decline achieved in the previous three years. Figure 22 contains information on the number of reported larceny/thefts in Arizona from 1997 to 2007.

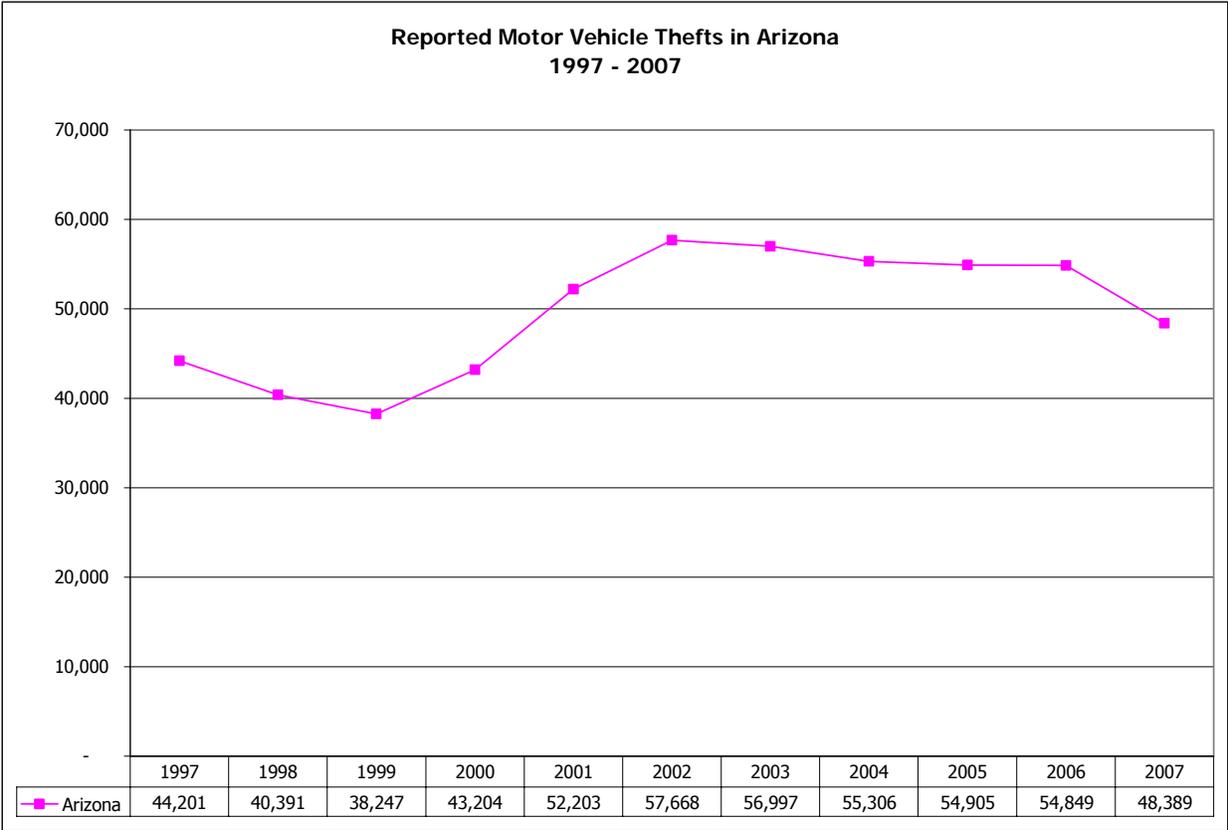
Figure 22



Motor Vehicle Theft

From 1997 to 2007, the number of reported motor vehicle thefts increased by 9.5 percent. Importantly, the overall increase during this time is a function of a 50.1 percent increase in the number of motor vehicle thefts that occurred from 1999 to 2002. Since 2002, the number of motor vehicle thefts in Arizona has decreased by 16.1 percent. Figure 23 contains information on the number of reported motor vehicle thefts in Arizona from 1997 to 2007.

Figure 23



Victimization

National Crime Victimization Survey

Although the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program provides a source of generally uniform measures of criminal offenses reported to law enforcement within a state and across all states, the UCR program does not capture those offenses that go unreported. Research has revealed that there are 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.¹²

Recognizing that official crime statistics (i.e., crime statistics collected by criminal justice system agencies describing agency activity) provide an extremely 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 current version of the survey collects information on the frequency and nature of the crimes 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).

Results from the 2006 NCVS indicate that approximately 49 percent of the violent crimes reported by survey respondents are reported to the police (Table 5). This is a slight increase in the 10 years since the 1996 survey, which estimated that 43 percent of the violent crimes described by victims were reported to law enforcement authorities.¹³ Additionally, there is significant variation in the percentage of crime reported to the police by type of offense. Motor vehicle theft is the crime with the highest percentage of victimizations reported to the police, while larceny/theft is the lowest.

Type of crime	Percent
Violent crimes	48.9%
Rape/sexual assault	41.4%
Robbery	56.9%
Aggravated assault	59.2%
Simple assault	44.3%
Personal theft	56.0%
Property crimes	37.7%
Burglary	49.6%
Motor vehicle theft	81.0%
Theft	31.7%

Although the NCVS data contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the nature and frequency of crime in the United States, the absence of Arizona-specific victimization data requires us to rely primarily on data from law enforcement, the courts

¹² Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, 2003. [Reporting Crime to the Police, 1992-2000](#)

¹³ Source: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv96.pdf>

and correctional agencies to understand trends in crime and criminal justice system activity in Arizona. Yet, NCVS data can be used to better understand, among other things, how much crime goes unreported, trends in victimization over time, and nuances 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 many crime victim service agencies. Even when crimes are not reported to law enforcement, the victims of those crimes often 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 trends over time that appear in official data. For example, if the trends over time revealed by the two measures are similar, that provides more confidence that those trends are accurate perceptions of change over time 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.¹⁴

Finally, although there has been significant progress in implementing a National Incident Based Reporting System that captures more incident-level data than the UCR program, at the time this report was written there were 31 states that are NIBRS certified. Although Arizona is NIBRS certified, in 2007 only five agencies in Arizona were NIBRS certified. These agencies served three percent of Arizona's population. The lack of detail about crime incidents that would be captured by NIBRS data if it were fully implemented is another limitation of official crime summary data that can be filled by the NCVS.

Forcible Rape¹⁵

Although there are some differences between the NCVS and the UCR program in how forcible rape is defined (see footnote), comparing the NCVS data to UCR data illustrates the effect of factors that lead some crime victims to not report their victimization. Figure 24 and Table 6 compares the number of rape victimizations captured by the NCVS to the number of rapes reported to the police according to UCR.

Figure 24 and Table 6 also illustrate the variation over time in the number of forcible rape victimizations and number of forcible rapes reported to the police. During the time

¹⁴ Felson, Richard and Paul-Phillippe Paré. 2005. "The Reporting of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault by Nonstrangers to the Police." Final Report to the United States Department of Justice. Washington, DC

¹⁵ It is important to note that 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.

period examined, the UCR data reflects much less variation over time in the frequency of rape than the NCVS data. From 1996 to 2006, the number of rapes reported to the police nationwide has been relatively consistent with no year-to-year changes greater than four percent. In contrast, after three consecutive years of increases in the number of rape victimizations, from 1999 to 2000 the number of rape victimizations decreased by approximately 31 percent and continued to decline for the next three years. Like many of the crime indicators, the rape victimization data reveals a general and significant decline in the frequency of rape since 1999, although it is worth noting that from 2005 to 2006 there was a notable increase in the number of rape victimizations reported by the NCVS.

Figure 24

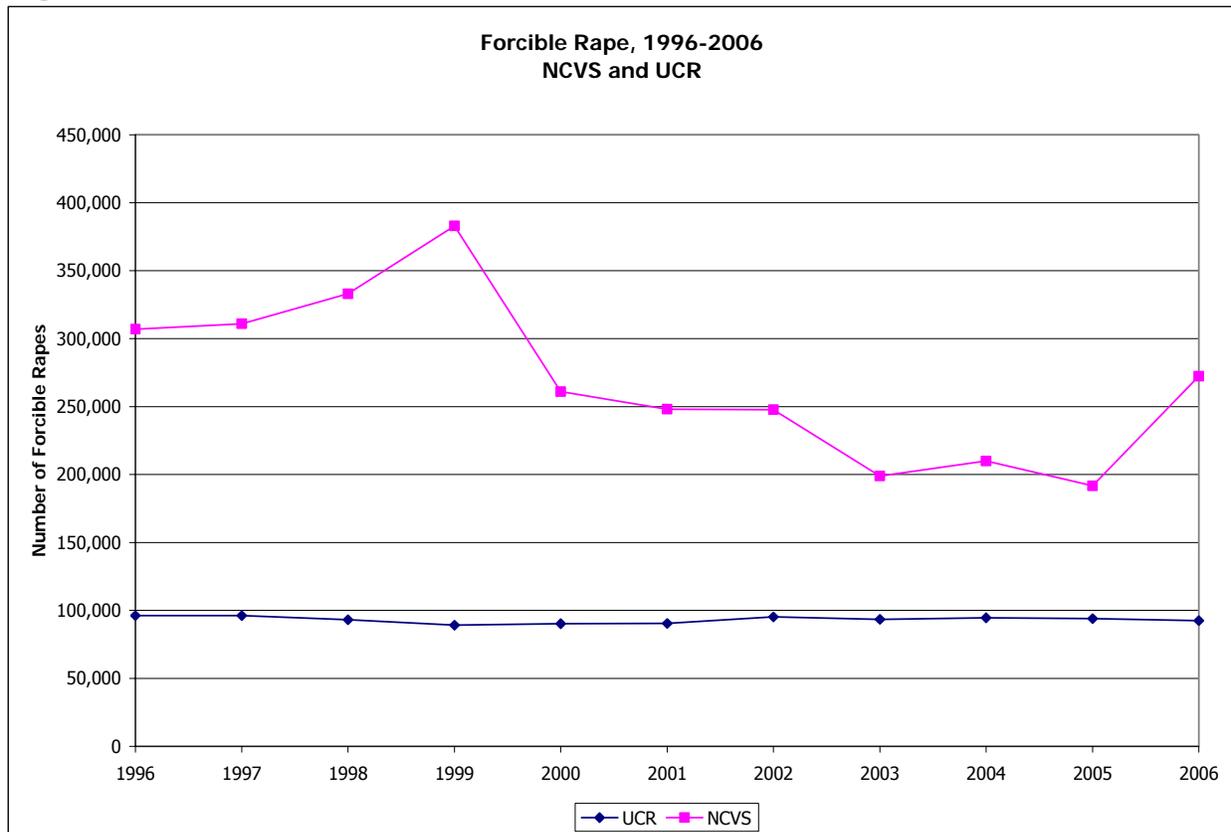
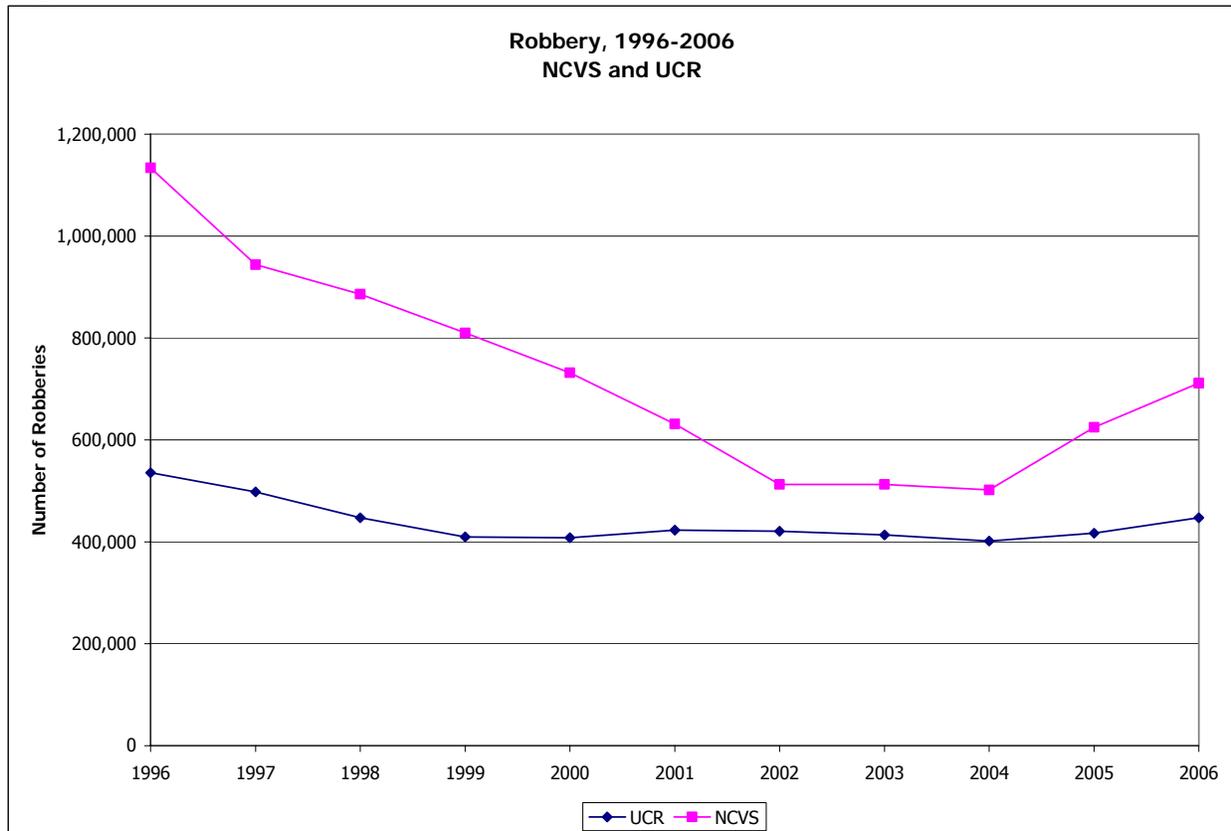


Table 6: Forcible Rape, NCVS and UCR 1996 – 2006											
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NCVS	307,000	311,000	333,000	383,000	261,000	248,000	247,730	198,850	209,880	191,670	272,350
UCR	96,252	96,122	93,144	89,107	90,178	90,491	95,235	93,433	94,635	93,934	92,455

Robbery

The NCVS and UCR data reveal similar trends in robbery. Although the magnitude of the change over time varies considerably across data sources, both data sources reveal significant declines in the frequency of robbery during the last 1990s. After a period of time where the number of robberies remained relatively constant according to both data sources, since 2004 both data sources reveal upward trends in the frequency of robbery. Figure 25 and Table 7 contain data on the frequency of robbery by source.

Figure 25



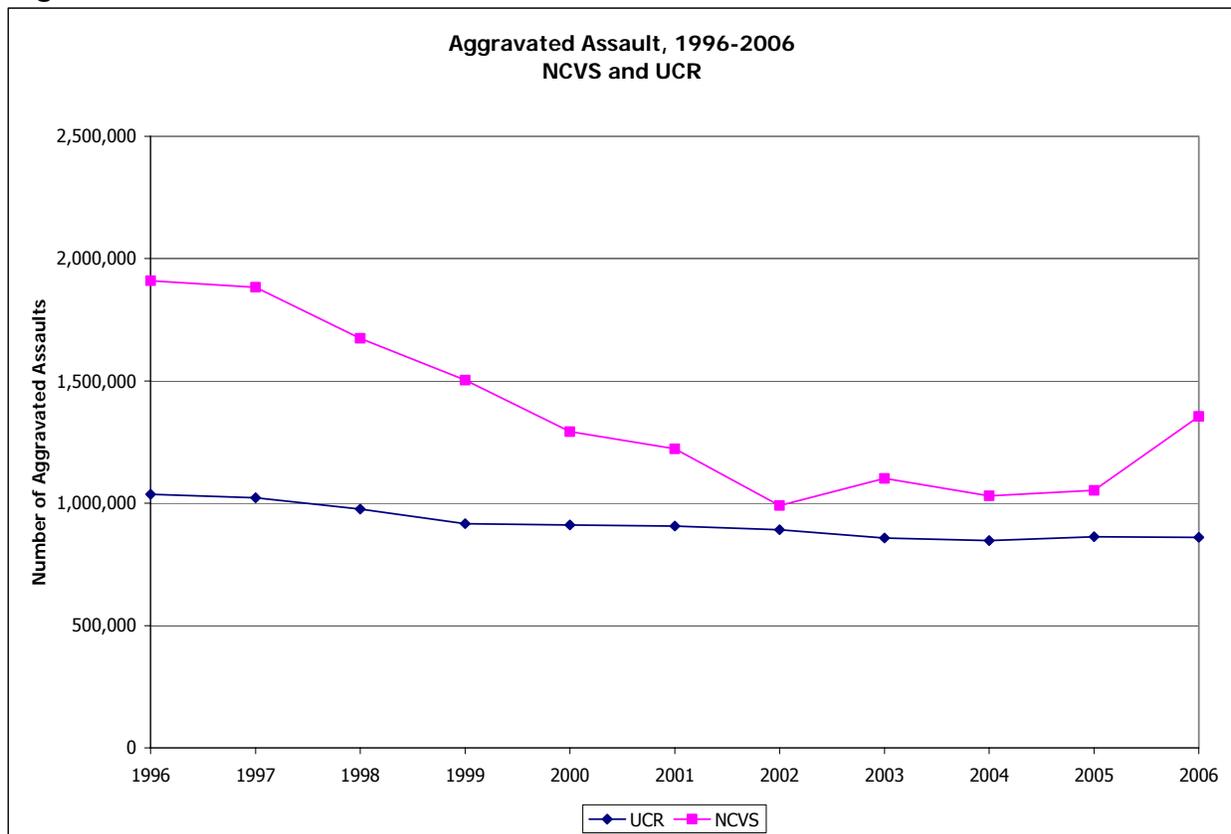
**Table 7: Robbery, NCVS and UCR
1996 - 2006**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NCVS	1,134,000	944,000	886,000	810,000	732,000	631,000	512,490	512,490	501,820	624,850	711,570
UCR	535,594	497,950	447,186	409,670	408,016	422,921	420,806	413,402	401,470	417,122	447,403

Aggravated Assault

Similar to the trends revealed in the robbery data reported above, both the NCVS and UCR data reveal generally similar trends in the frequency of aggravated assault. Although the magnitude of the change over time is different, both data sources reveal consistent year-to-year declines in the frequency of aggravated assault from 1996 to 2002. From 2002 to 2006, there is divergence in the trends across the two data sources. While the NCVS data suggests that the frequency of aggravated assault has increased since 2002, the UCR data reveals a much more stable level of aggravated assaults reported to the police. Figure 26 and Table 8 contain data on the frequency of aggravated assault by data source.

Figure 26



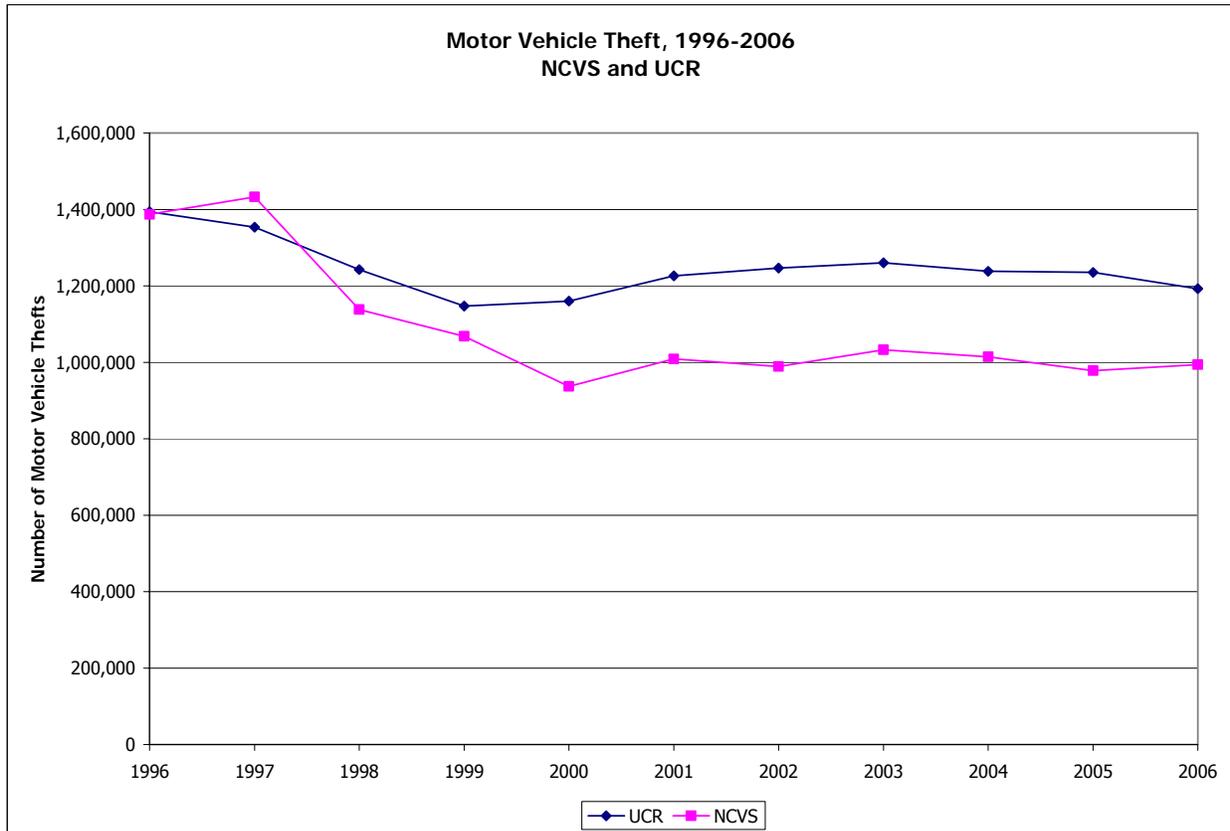
**Table 8: Aggravated Assault, NCVS and UCR
1996 - 2006**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NCVS	1,910,000	1,883,000	1,674,000	1,503,000	1,293,000	1,222,000	990,110	1,101,110	1,030,080	1,052,260	1,354,750
UCR	1,037,049	1,022,492	976,583	916,383	911,706	907,219	891,407	857,921	847,381	862,947	860,853

Motor Vehicle Theft

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 has the highest percentage of victimizations reported to police. Both data sources reveal a general decline in the frequency of motor vehicle theft from 1996 to 2000, followed by a slight overall increase from 2000 to 2003. Since 2003, both data sources reveal slight declines in the number of motor vehicle victimizations. Figure 27 and Table 9 contain data on the frequency of motor vehicle theft by data source.

Figure 27



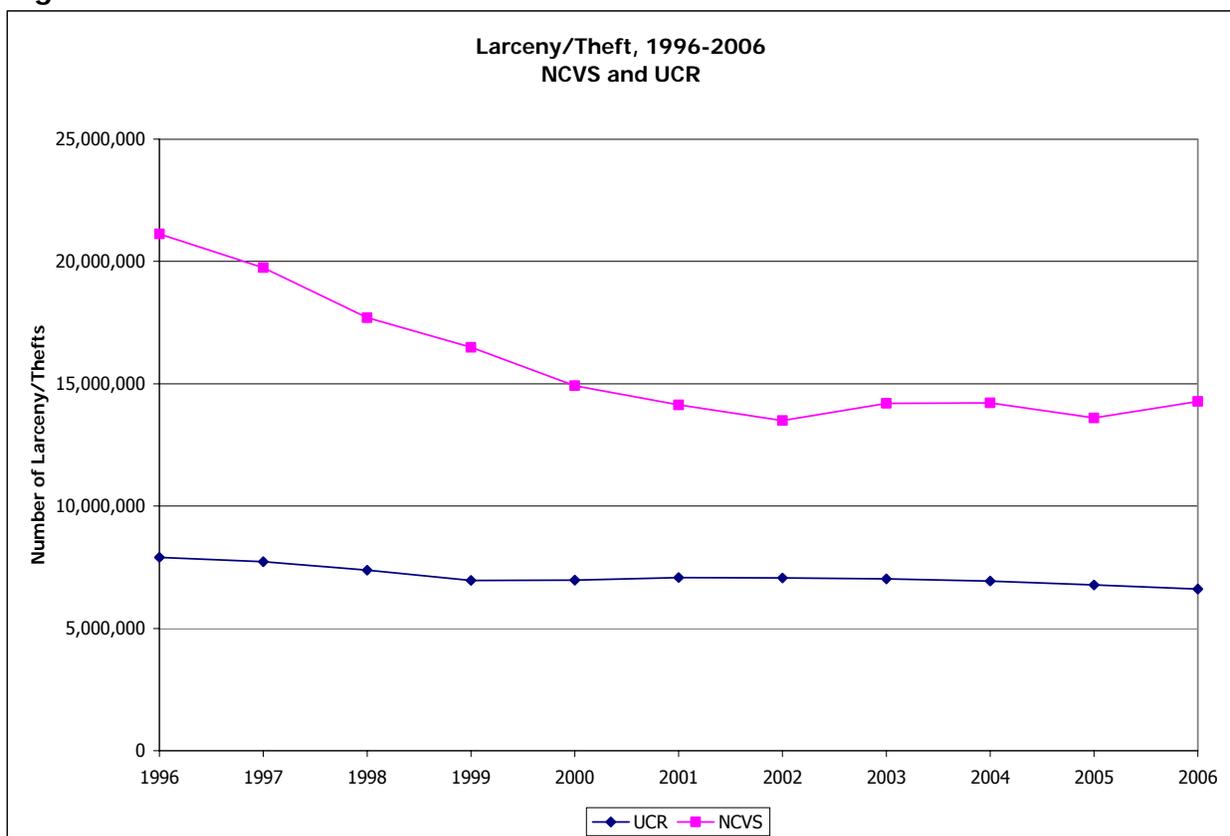
**Table 9: Motor Vehicle Theft, NCVS and UCR
1996 - 2006**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NCVS	1,387,000	1,433,000	1,138,000	1,068,000	937,000	1,009,000	988,760	1,032,470	1,014,770	978,120	993,910
UCR	1,394,238	1,353,707	1,242,781	1,147,305	1,160,002	1,226,457	1,246,646	1,260,471	1,237,851	1,235,226	1,192,809

Larceny/Theft

Although the magnitude of the change over time varies considerably across data sources, NCVS and the UCR data reveal somewhat similar trends in larceny/theft in the late 1990s. Both sources reveal significant declines in the number of larceny/thefts from 1996 to 1999, 12 percent and 22 percent, respectively. From 1999 to 2002 the NCVS data reveal a continuation of the sharp declines in the number of larceny/theft victimizations, but since 2002 the frequency of larceny/theft victimization has increased slightly. In contrast, since 1999 the decline in the number of larceny/thefts reported to the police slowed considerably but continued through 2006. Figure 28 and Table 10 contain data on the frequency of larceny/theft by data source.

Figure 28



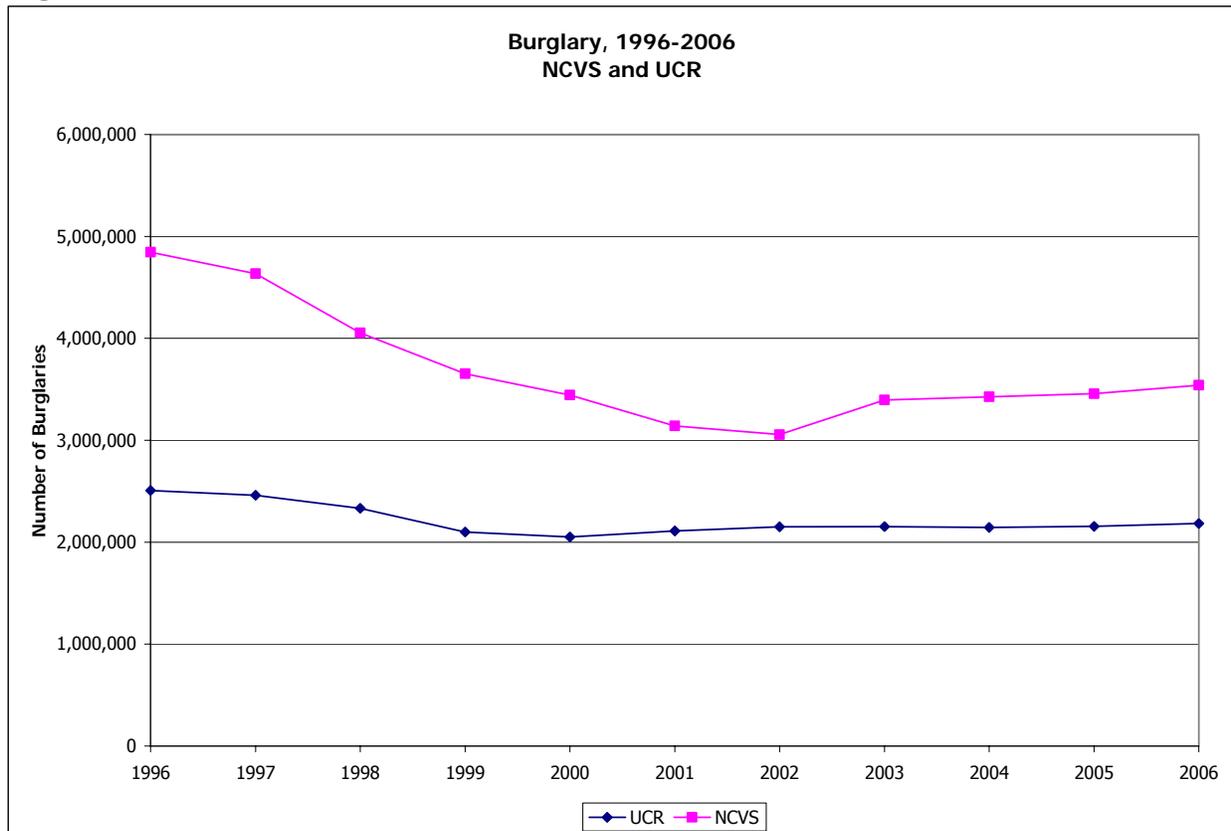
**Table 10: Larceny/Theft, NCVS and UCR
1996 - 2006**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NCVS	21,120,000	19,749,000	17,703,000	16,495,000	14,916,000	14,135,000	13,494,750	14,198,290	14,211,940	13,605,590	14,275,150
UCR	7,904,685	7,725,470	7,376,311	6,957,412	6,971,590	7,076,171	7,057,379	7,021,588	6,937,089	6,776,807	6,607,013

Burglary

The NCVS and UCR data also reveal general consistency in change over time in the frequency of burglary. Both the NCVS and UCR program reveal significant declines in the number of burglaries from 1996 to 2000, 18 percent and 29 percent, respectively. Similar to other crime-specific NCVS data, the decline in the number of burglary victimizations continues beyond that seen in the UCR data. Yet, since 2002 both data sources reveal an increasing trend in the number of burglaries. Figure 29 and Table 11 contain data on the frequency of burglary by data source.

Figure 29



**Table 11: Burglary, NCVS and UCR
1996 - 2006**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NCVS	4,845,000	4,635,000	4,054,000	3,652,000	3,444,000	3,140,000	3,055,720	3,395,620	3,427,690	3,456,220	3,539,760
UCR	2,506,400	2,461,120	2,332,735	2,099,739	2,050,992	2,109,767	2,151,252	2,153,464	2,144,446	2,154,126	2,183,746

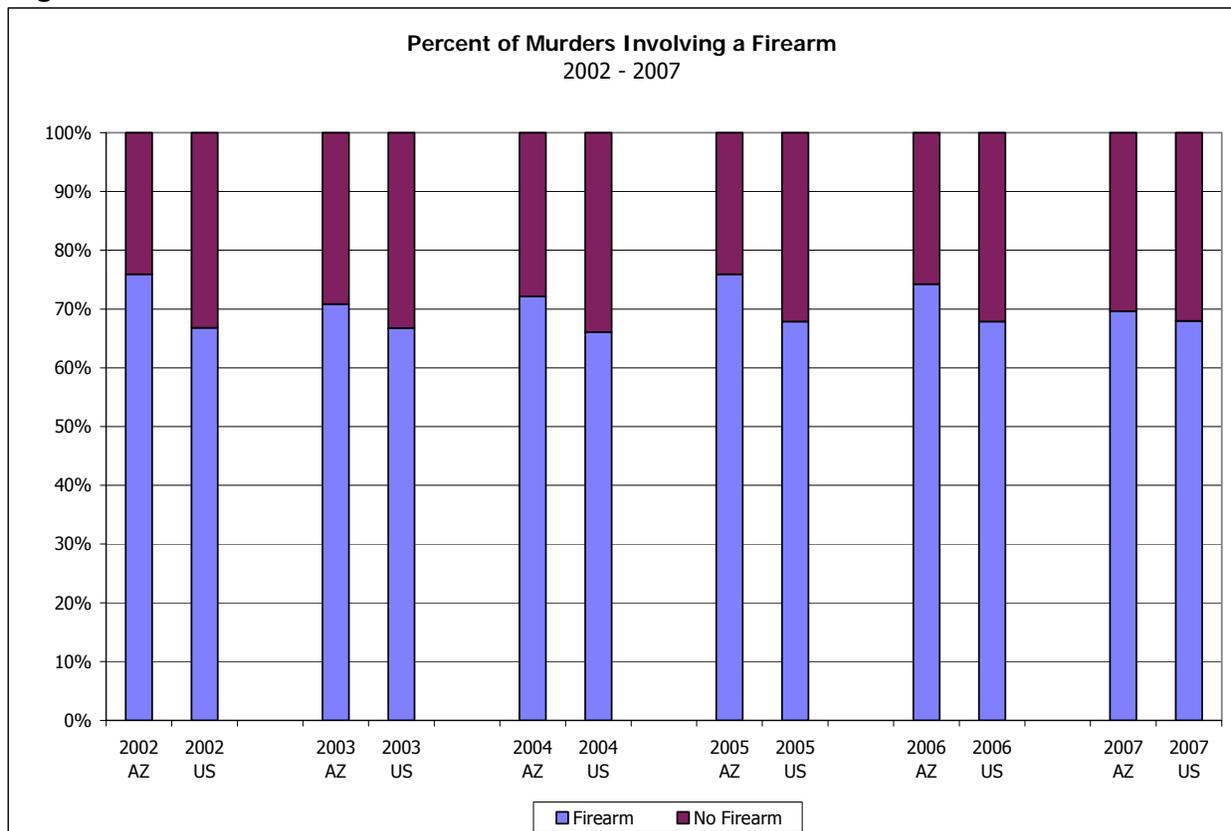
Firearm Use and Violent Crime

Arizona continues to have a higher percentage of violent crimes committed with a firearm than the nation as a whole. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program collects information on firearm use by offenders involved in homicides, robberies, and aggravated assaults. All homicides that were reported in *Crime in the United States*, but not all robberies and aggravated assaults, include the supplemental data on weapon use. Only those cases where supplemental data was provided are used for the Arizona and national totals in this section of the report.

Murder

Most homicides in Arizona and nationwide involve a firearm. Since 2002, approximately two-thirds of homicides in the United States have been committed with a firearm. In Arizona, the percentage of homicides committed with a firearm ranged from 1.6 to 9.1 percent higher. In 2007, 69.6 percent of homicides in Arizona were committed with a firearm, which was the lowest percentage in six years. Figure 30 and Table 12 compare the number and percentage of homicides involving a firearm in Arizona and the United States.

Figure 30



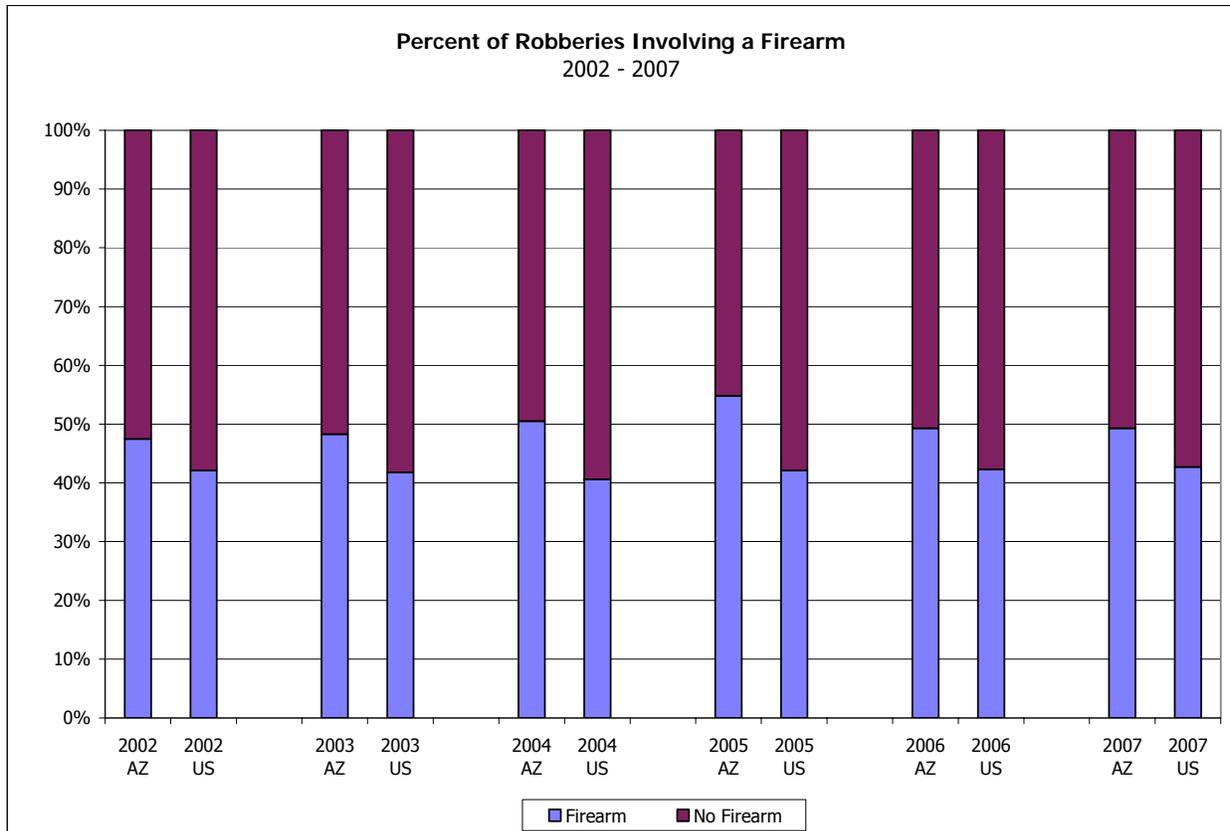
**Table 12: Murder with a Firearm, Arizona and the United States
2002 – 2007**

	Arizona			United States		
	Total Murders	Murders with a Firearm	Percent	Total Murders	Murders with a Firearm	Percent
2002	382	290	75.9%	14,263	9,528	66.8%
2003	439	311	70.8%	14,465	9,659	66.8%
2004	409	295	72.1%	14,210	9,385	66.0%
2005	440	334	75.9%	14,965	10,158	67.9%
2006	462	343	74.2%	14,990	10,177	67.9%
2007	464	323	69.6%	14,831	10,086	68.0%

Robbery

Similar to the homicide firearm data, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm is higher in Arizona than the nation. From 2002 to 2007, approximately half of all Arizona robberies involved the use of a firearm. During that time, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm in Arizona ranged from 5.4 to 12.7 higher in Arizona than nationally. Figure 31 and Table 13 compare the number and percentage of robberies involving the use of a firearm in Arizona and the United States.

Figure 31



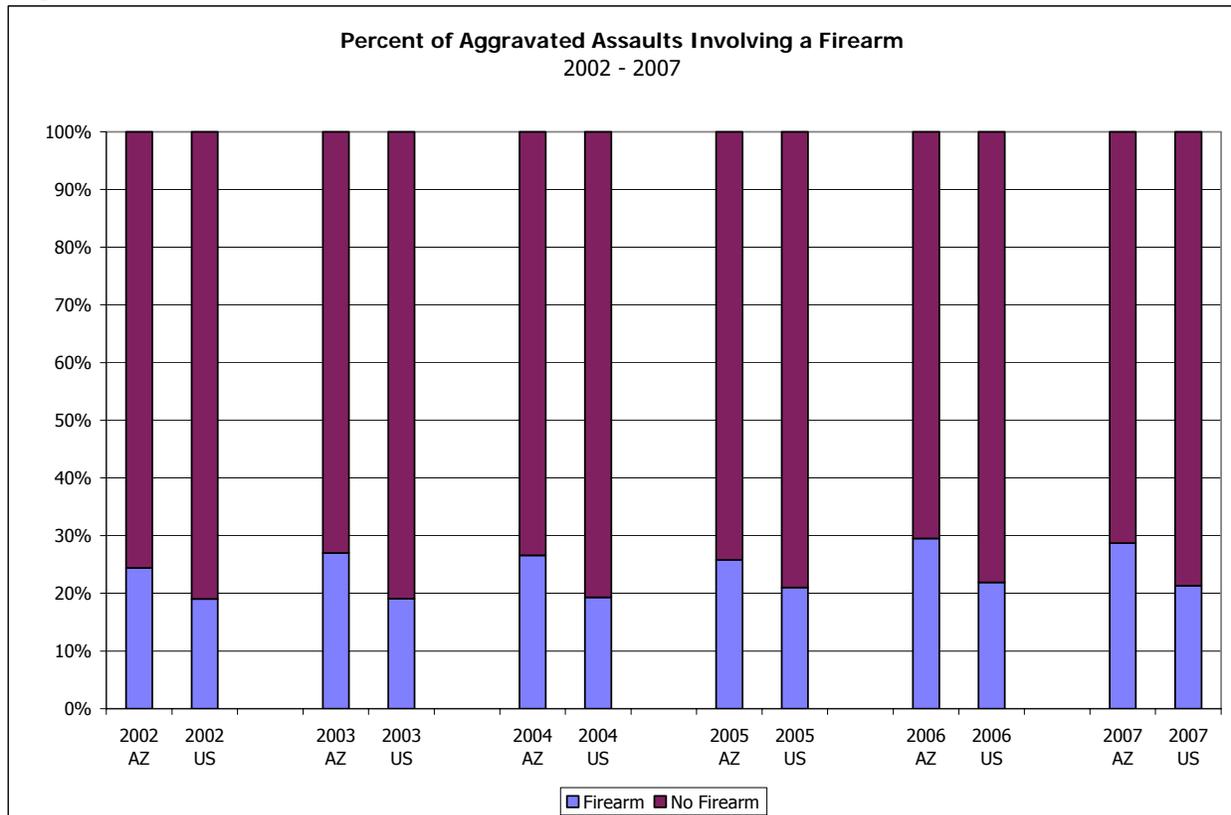
**Table 13: Robberies with a Firearm, Arizona and the United States
2002 – 2007**

	Arizona			United States		
	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent
2002	7,816	3,716	47.5%	332,005	139,657	42.1%
2003	7,490	3,616	48.3%	326,960	136,626	41.8%
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%	372,137	157,275	42.3%
2007	9,437	4,648	49.3%	365,861	156,191	42.7%

Aggravated Assault

Similar to homicide and robbery, from 2002 to 2007 firearms were used in a higher percentage of aggravated assaults in Arizona than nationally. During that time, the percentage of aggravated assaults involving a firearm in Arizona ranged from 4.8 to 7.9 percent higher than in the nation as a whole. Figure 32 and Table 14 compare the number and percentage of aggravated assaults involving a firearm in Arizona to the nation.

Figure 32



**Table 14: Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm, Arizona and the United States
2002 – 2007**

	Arizona			United States		
	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent
2002	18,857	4,604	24.4%	724,753	137,704	19.0%
2003	18,136	4,895	27.0%	701,242	133,836	19.1%
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%	720,652	153,326	21.3%

Courts and Probation¹⁶

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 some relatively significant year-to-year variability from 1999 to 2007 in the number of cases filed in Arizona's Court of Appeals, in 2007 the number of cases filed was just 6.8 percent lower than in 1999.¹⁷ The most significant year-to-year change in the number of cases filed in that time period occurred in 2005 when there was a 12 percent increase over the previous year in the number of cases filed. In contrast, since 2000 there has been a general declining trend in the number of cases filed in Arizona's Supreme Court. From 1999 to 2007 the number of cases filed in Arizona's Supreme Court declined by 12 percent. Table 15 contains data on the number of cases filed in Arizona's Court of Appeals and Supreme Court.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Court of Appeals	3,792	3,513	3,462	3,619	3,713	3,457	3,871	3,716	3,535
Supreme Court	1,319	1,402	1,248	1,224	1,190	1,170	1,164	1,256	1,161

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 \$5,000.00, 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.

¹⁶ All of 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 (AOC) and includes information from the most recent nine years of available data.

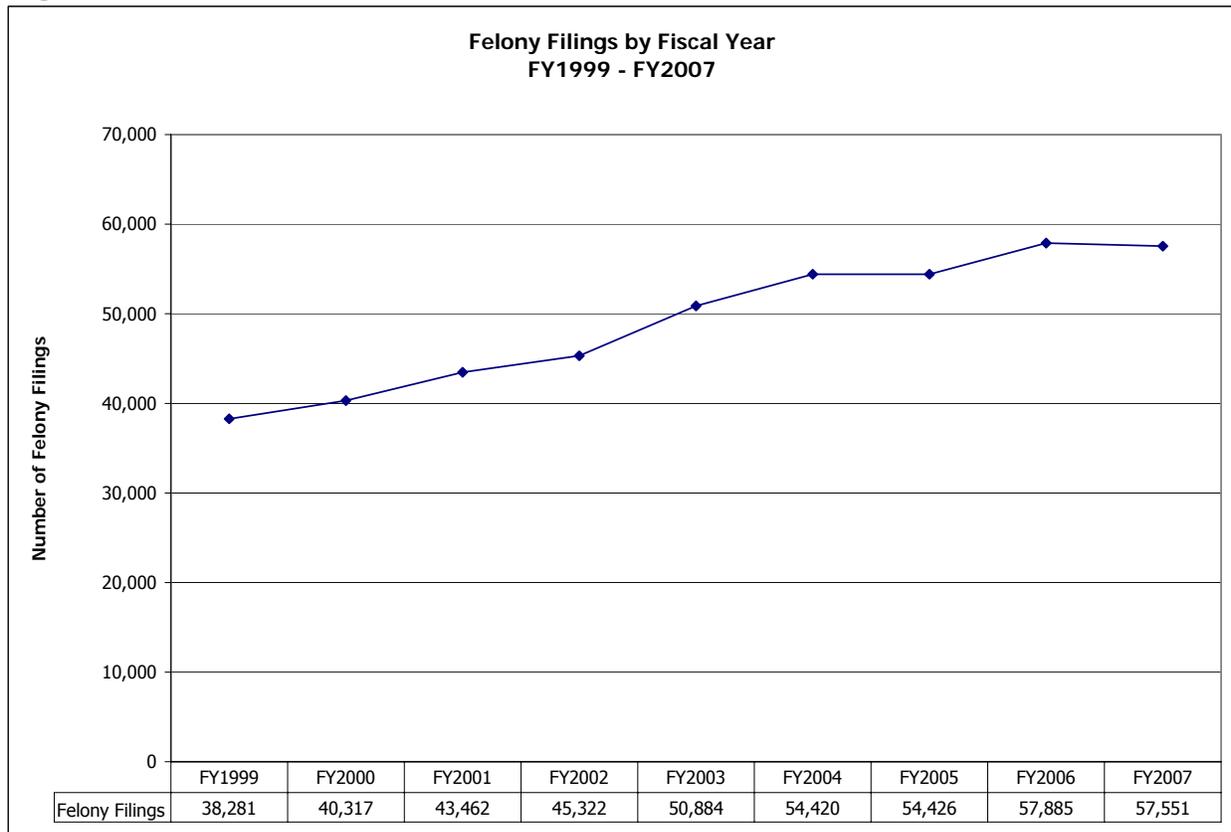
¹⁷ In this section, the data reported is based on fiscal year activity.

Statewide, from 1999 to 2007 the number of cases filed in Superior Courts increased each year. By 2007 the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Superior Courts was 21.1 percent higher than in 1999. Table 16 contains data on the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Superior Courts from 1999 to 2007.

Table 16: Total Filings In Superior Court FY1999 – FY2007								
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
174,494	177,607	178,470	181,680	192,129	204,681	205,516	208,847	211,380

Figure 33 depicts the number of felony case filings in Superior Court from 1999 to 2007. Throughout this time period, the number of felony case filings in Arizona’s Superior Courts increased every year, except for 2006 to 2007. Over the entire time period the number of felony case filings increased by 50.3 percent, from 38,281 filings in 1999 to 57,551 in 2007.

Figure 33



County Superior Court Filings

When looking at Superior Court case filings by county (Table 17) there is significant variation across counties in the number of case filings over time. From 1999 to 2007, the largest percentage increase in Superior Court case filings occurred in Pinal County where the number of filings increased by 44.2 percent. In contrast, Gila County experienced little year-to-year and overall variation in the number of case filings. All other counties experienced double-digit percentage increases in the number of Superior Court case filings.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 99-07
Apache	885	878	883	750	876	1,065	1,044	1,081	1,117	26.2%
Cochise	3,569	3,545	3,675	3,706	3,958	4,448	4,259	4,441	4,417	23.8%
Coconino	3,337	3,052	3,416	3,415	3,360	3,851	3,591	3,895	3,750	12.4%
Gila	2,216	2,551	2,098	2,267	2,353	2,358	2,338	1,976	2,210	-0.3%
Graham	1,262	1,329	1,325	1,392	1,210	1,352	1,327	1,429	1,410	11.7%
Greenlee	280	321	349	318	318	321	341	296	366	30.7%
La Paz	724	675	768	802	969	951	994	935	866	19.6%
Maricopa	108,056	111,164	111,057	113,235	121,132	128,876	127,890	130,100	132,081	22.2%
Mohave	5,496	5,570	5,581	5,645	5,282	5,113	5,901	6,319	6,497	18.2%
Navajo	2,754	3,043	3,128	2,754	2,852	3,204	2,855	3,047	3,061	11.1%
Pima	26,565	26,390	26,509	26,262	28,186	30,165	31,069	30,161	29,531	11.2%
Pinal	6,123	6,253	6,683	7,306	7,161	7,801	8,291	8,646	8,830	44.2%
Santa Cruz	1,750	1,549	1,504	1,690	1,832	1,728	1,973	2,329	2,335	33.4%
Yavapai	5,892	6,172	6,291	6,727	6,933	7,235	7,486	7,970	8,184	38.9%
Yuma	5,585	5,115	5,203	5,411	5,707	6,213	6,157	6,222	6,725	20.4%

From 1999 to 2007, the number of felony case filings in Arizona's Superior Courts increased by 50.4 percent from 38,262 to 57,551 felony case filings (Table 18). At the county level, the largest percentage increase in felony filings occurred in Yavapai County where they experienced a 131.3 percent increase from 1999 to 2007. In contrast, Gila County had a 6.9 percent decrease in the number of felony filings during that same time. From 1999 to 2007, every county experienced significant year-to-year changes in the number of criminal case filings. Although county level felony case filings overall have increased, between 1999 and 2007 every county experienced both significant year-to-year increases and decreases in the number of felony filings. During this time period all counties experienced double-digit or more percentage increases in the number of felony filings, with the exception of the decrease in Gila County described earlier and an 8.4 percent increase in the number of felony filings in Pima County.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% Change 99-07
Apache	237	248	252	218	270	360	344	340	291	22.8%
Cochise	555	662	774	879	1,001	791	827	804	737	32.8%
Coconino	915	784	982	998	1,006	1,277	1,229	1,226	1,048	14.5%
Gila	770	994	695	803	822	650	766	638	717	-6.9%
Graham	334	393	374	381	307	332	409	371	458	37.1%
Greenlee	43	72	115	92	70	88	66	80	93	116.3%
La Paz	230	268	350	420	424	480	498	426	344	49.6%
Maricopa	24,233	26,041	28,107	29,990	34,818	36,748	35,953	38,975	38,599	59.3%
Mohave	1,302	1,301	1,512	1,400	1,520	1,490	1,557	1,764	1,833	40.8%
Navajo	845	897	936	800	966	1,187	795	1,149	1,358	60.7%
Pima	4,906	4,533	4,812	4,149	4,208	4,962	5,717	5,540	5,318	8.4%
Pinal	1,067	1,140	1,305	1,553	1,685	1,688	1,937	1,984	1,798	68.5%
Santa Cruz	282	155	245	243	302	236	324	330	324	14.9%
Yavapai	1,323	1,405	1,663	2,007	2,158	2,465	2,504	2,756	3,060	131.3%
Yuma	1,220	1,315	1,340	1,389	1,327	1,666	1,500	1,502	1,573	28.9%
Total	38,262	40,208	43,462	45,332	50,884	54,420	54,426	57,885	57,551	50.4%

Justice Courts

From 1999 to 2007, the total number of case filings in Arizona's Justice Courts increased by 16 percent (Table 19). During this same time, criminal traffic case filings increased by 71.5 percent. Although there was larger year-to-year percentage changes in the number of non-traffic misdemeanor cases filed in Justice Courts, there was a 1.4 percent decline in non-traffic misdemeanor case filings from 1999 to 2007. Finally, during this same time there was a 34 percent decrease in the number of felony filings in Arizona's Justice Courts.

Fiscal Year	Criminal Traffic	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors*	Felonies	Total
1999	85,025	121,042	41,279	790,234
2000	93,359	124,451	41,540	848,713
2001	92,632	116,371	39,852	862,924
2002	98,607	121,428	39,112	876,940
2003	104,974	122,891	26,209	862,413
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

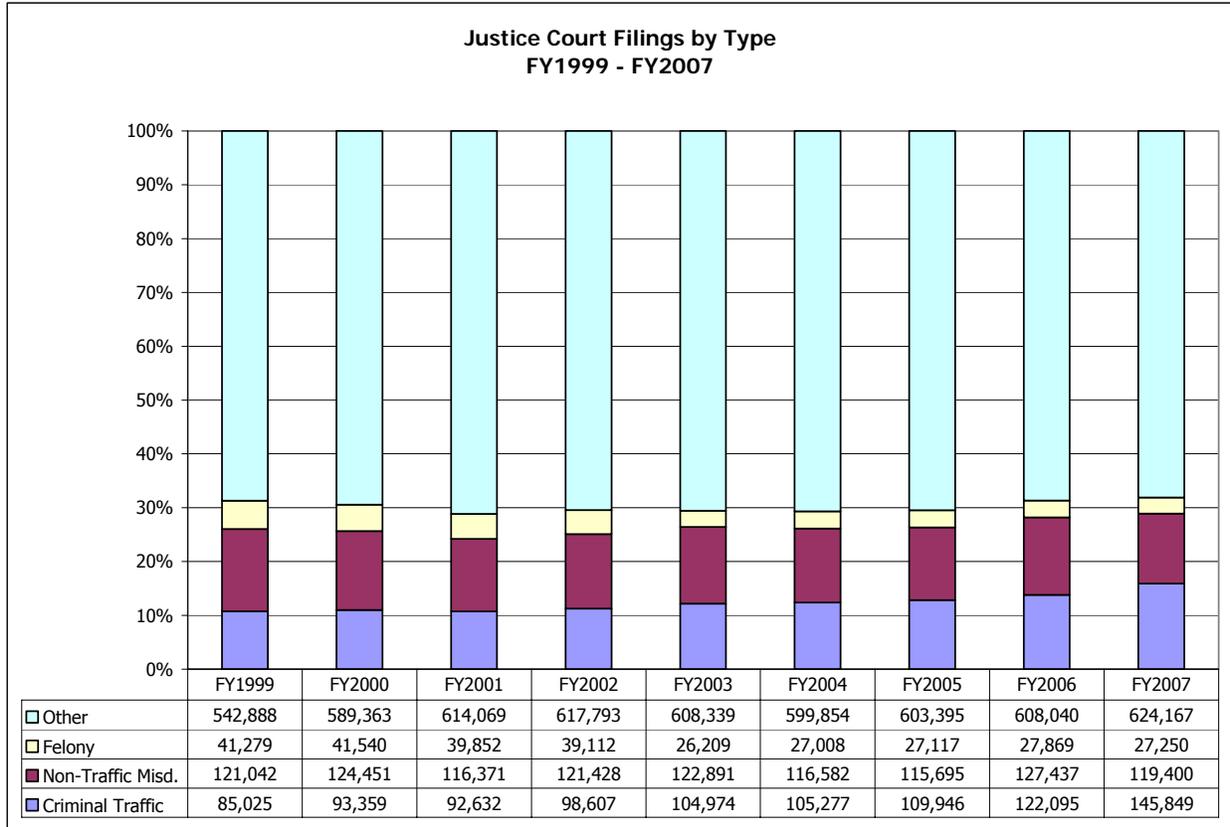
*Non-Traffic Misdemeanors include Traffic Failure to Appear filings

Figure 34 illustrates the types of cases filed in Arizona Justice Courts and the percentage of all filings that are made up of each case type. In 1999, 5.2 percent of all case filings in Arizona's Justice Courts were felony filings. By 2007, three percent of all cases filed in Justice Court were

¹⁸ 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 Justice Courts.

for a felony. 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 34



County Justice Court Filings

Although there was a 16 percent increase in the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Justice Courts from 1999 to 2007, four counties (Apache, Coconino, Gila, and Pima) experienced small percentage decreases in the number of cases filed in their Justice Courts during this time. In contrast, the largest percentage increases in the number of cases filed in county Justice Courts occurred in Graham and La Paz counties (65.9 and 56.2 percent, respectively). Not surprisingly, the largest increase in the number of cases filed occurred in Maricopa County Justice Courts. When looking at only felony filings in Justice Courts, three counties experienced an overall reduction in the number of felony case filings in Justice Courts: Coconino, Gila, and Maricopa counties. Maricopa County has virtually eliminated felony case filings in Justice Courts, which helps explain the reduction in felony 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 County¹⁹
FY1999 – FY2007

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	Criminal Traffic	1,758	1,886	1,658	1,837	2,336	2,049	1,919	2,490	2,187
	Non-Traffic Misd.	838	908	972	1,062	844	944	711	857	836
	Felony	414	509	486	439	471	716	698	590	607
	Total	10,978	9,849	9,754	9,858	9,030	9,559	8,215	10,771	9,883
Cochise	Criminal Traffic	6,816	8,484	9,677	10,366	10,827	10,069	8,680	8,744	7,937
	Non-Traffic Misd.	4,621	5,539	5,704	6,556	7,550	8,279	8,381	9,026	7,998
	Felony	1,219	1,278	1,274	1,436	1,985	1,896	2,141	1,849	1,378
	Total	42,508	48,319	51,243	51,681	51,654	46,150	43,008	46,623	44,386
Coconino	Criminal Traffic	4,609	4,700	4,667	4,687	4,749	4,873	4,929	5,641	4,981
	Non-Traffic Misd.	3,451	3,552	3,121	3,551	3,085	3,971	3,162	3,128	2,713
	Felony	2,927	2,951	3,126	3,378	2,957	2,399	1,376	1,666	1,633
	Total	27,814	31,455	32,042	31,951	29,692	28,771	24,514	28,489	27,462
Gila	Criminal Traffic	1,727	1,860	1,536	1,413	1,448	1,407	1,328	1,550	1,422
	Non-Traffic Misd.	3,340	3,586	2,611	3,248	2,604	1,957	2,255	2,657	2,360
	Felony	978	925	524	436	430	156	209	109	105
	Total	15,961	18,052	16,166	18,603	14,372	15,186	15,480	15,402	14,337
Graham	Criminal Traffic	625	639	557	637	582	575	705	519	680
	Non-Traffic Misd.	514	406	483	461	466	550	610	439	703
	Felony	382	427	362	370	323	423	497	402	610
	Total	4,749	6,242	5,953	6,748	5,968	5,819	5,610	5,688	7,878
Greenlee	Criminal Traffic	164	167	221	276	207	162	136	165	265
	Non-Traffic Misd.	402	206	369	300	274	335	221	234	275
	Felony	60	78	108	126	123	127	71	100	111
	Total	2,274	2,288	2,660	2,502	1,893	1,584	1,279	1,810	3,058
La Paz	Criminal Traffic	4,569	5,712	4,648	4,218	3,606	4,004	3,416	4,889	5,792
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,817	2,308	2,289	2,333	1,963	2,354	2,043	1,570	1,633
	Felony	531	484	655	639	571	821	870	684	614
	Total	14,879	18,194	16,516	15,557	14,791	16,945	15,864	19,066	23,236
Maricopa	Criminal Traffic	24,865	28,339	27,134	31,368	35,023	34,625	39,298	53,449	76,232
	Non-Traffic Misd.	31,824	32,841	29,681	29,534	32,566	30,367	30,969	30,401	34,468
	Felony	18,807	18,111	16,661	15,279	11	1	3	0	0
	Total	311,371	332,128	335,016	351,278	355,170	348,040	375,970	374,560	406,251
Mohave	Criminal Traffic	4,537	5,043	5,047	5,849	7,792	7,889	7,263	5,733	5,500
	Non-Traffic Misd.	6,730	7,798	7,989	8,748	8,467	9,543	9,464	9,205	8,677
	Felony	2,507	2,552	2,751	2,383	2,812	3,000	3,583	4,009	3,708
	Total	37,626	39,334	39,504	39,903	43,998	49,008	46,483	44,723	46,774
Navajo	Criminal Traffic	5,117	3,866	3,960	3,386	3,249	3,783	4,389	5,212	5,427
	Non-Traffic Misd.	6,473	5,827	5,563	5,057	5,750	5,943	6,930	6,911	6,913
	Felony	908	878	1,026	1,044	1,555	1,734	1,129	1,824	1,773
	Total	30,588	25,214	25,177	25,282	22,762	24,526	21,221	31,937	33,035
Pima	Criminal Traffic	16,160	15,963	15,427	18,047	19,346	18,709	21,744	16,737	18,009
	Non-Traffic Misd.	45,495	46,629	41,659	44,272	42,434	34,413	34,636	45,306	34,810
	Felony	8,852	8,963	8,225	8,167	8,625	9,225	9,761	9,757	9,708
	Total	192,032	200,804	199,951	208,794	200,990	189,106	186,581	185,682	178,636
Pinal	Criminal Traffic	4,849	5,376	5,691	5,489	5,015	6,369	6,016	5,561	5,630
	Non-Traffic Misd.	6,662	5,713	6,053	6,133	6,805	7,539	7,324	6,971	7,075
	Felony	1,234	1,372	1,288	1,404	2,094	1,803	2,009	1,475	1,264
	Total	33,334	43,190	47,226	42,282	40,300	44,475	46,415	43,779	44,607
Santa Cruz	Criminal Traffic	1,062	1,330	1,715	1,418	1,245	1,405	1,518	1,195	1,082
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,163	996	1,275	1,386	1,255	1,071	1,229	1,349	1,325
	Felony	317	369	460	487	445	402	471	450	516
	Total	8,066	9,613	12,528	11,212	10,954	10,496	9,906	9,430	9,831
Yavapai	Criminal Traffic	4,188	5,637	7,153	6,149	5,699	6,527	5,491	6,502	7,168
	Non-Traffic Misd.	4,163	4,934	4,875	5,346	5,242	5,314	4,593	4,905	4,920
	Felony	1,248	1,371	1,582	1,847	2,094	2,339	2,594	2,971	3,205
	Total	32,506	39,631	46,591	40,629	38,143	36,914	34,369	41,340	41,280
Yuma	Criminal Traffic	3,979	4,357	3,541	3,467	3,850	2,831	3,114	3,708	3,537
	Non-Traffic Misd.	3,549	3,208	3,727	3,441	3,586	4,002	3,167	4,478	4,694
	Felony	895	1,272	1,324	1,677	1,713	1,966	1,705	1,983	2,018
	Total	25,548	24,400	22,597	20,660	22,696	22,142	21,238	26,141	26,012

¹⁹ Ibid.

Municipal Courts

There were 1,532,792 cases filed in Arizona’s Municipal Courts in 2007, which is a 5.8 percent increase in the number of cases filed since 1999 (Table 22). From 1999 to 2007 the percentage of all Municipal Court cases filed that were criminal traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors remain virtually unchanged. The percentage of all cases filed in Arizona’s Municipal Courts that were criminal traffic cases was 11.4 percent in 1999 and 11.7 percent in 2007. Similarly, the percentage of all cases filed that were non-traffic misdemeanor cases was 15.9 percent in 1999 and 15.8 percent in 2007. The majority of cases (63% in 2007) filed in Municipal Courts are for civil traffic offenses.

Fiscal Year	Criminal Traffic	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	Total
1999	165,600	230,787	1,448,590
2000	167,981	212,518	1,420,683
2001	145,688	224,703	1,394,866
2002	157,274	219,166	1,360,306
2003	168,537	233,507	1,468,863
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

County Municipal Court Filings

Although there was a relatively small percentage increase in the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Municipal Courts statewide, there was much larger county level variation. Seven of Arizona 15 counties experienced increases in the number of Municipal Court case filings. The largest percentage increases occurred in La Paz (62.8 percent) and Yavapai (54.9 percent) counties. In contrast, the other eight Arizona counties experienced declines in the number of Municipal Court case filings. The largest percentage decreases occurred in Navajo (39.2 percent) and Cochise (35 percent) counties. Table 23 contains data on Municipal Court case filings by county and type of filing.

²⁰ 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.

Table 23: Municipal Court Case Filings by County²¹
FY1999 – FY2007

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	Criminal Traffic	212	206	216	201	261	228	196	319	329
	Non-Traffic Misd.	647	606	651	495	716	593	575	524	599
	Total	1,971	1,806	1,987	1,747	2,015	1,638	1,464	1,598	1,783
Cochise	Criminal Traffic	952	865	682	623	553	572	538	313	377
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,420	1,247	1,098	954	786	730	835	790	690
	Total	12,744	11,426	14,617	11,390	9,501	8,589	9,527	8,910	8,281
Coconino	Criminal Traffic	2,826	4,595	2,630	2,840	3,041	3,125	3,118	3,027	2,940
	Non-Traffic Misd.	10,572	15,033	10,553	11,224	10,879	10,484	9,355	9,704	9,920
	Total	33,885	38,381	27,462	26,503	26,804	27,017	26,066	25,370	24,632
Gila	Criminal Traffic	1,004	855	616	749	739	850	835	872	740
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,192	971	923	895	979	950	922	1,020	1,135
	Total	9,410	8,117	6,811	6,285	6,672	8,680	7,257	7,589	7,411
Graham	Criminal Traffic	397	455	500	385	439	460	331	347	399
	Non-Traffic Misd.	828	715	942	859	802	760	925	922	1,085
	Total	3,552	3,460	3,859	3,154	3,012	3,218	3,071	3,330	3,328
Greenlee	Criminal Traffic	54	47	80	63	77	76	58	110	65
	Non-Traffic Misd.	123	82	130	133	84	58	68	144	155
	Total	565	367	684	691	489	550	408	526	442
La Paz	Criminal Traffic	372	432	438	579	643	582	493	547	480
	Non-Traffic Misd.	375	457	419	409	427	507	437	739	555
	Total	2,876	3,121	2,926	3,132	3,700	3,293	3,657	4,277	4,682
Maricopa	Criminal Traffic	122,765	121,555	105,026	111,686	118,965	122,438	124,037	124,080	133,022
	Non-Traffic Misd.	118,285	106,788	105,606	98,648	106,599	109,525	113,818	110,544	117,185
	Total	955,462	928,174	886,627	851,718	955,006	956,475	1,003,469	986,865	1,052,739
Mohave	Criminal Traffic	4,278	5,863	3,778	3,381	3,454	4,350	5,125	4,588	3,593
	Non-Traffic Misd.	9,896	10,969	10,306	9,240	10,003	10,198	10,743	11,924	11,641
	Total	29,556	35,923	31,322	23,995	24,383	29,586	29,959	31,164	29,905
Navajo	Criminal Traffic	491	585	510	775	762	473	236	190	207
	Non-Traffic Misd.	759	871	754	1,372	1,396	683	215	181	179
	Total	8,734	9,373	8,310	9,938	7,948	6,071	4,747	5,274	5,311
Pima	Criminal Traffic	21,328	20,850	20,501	24,366	28,015	27,088	24,811	22,479	22,729
	Non-Traffic Misd.	64,700	52,919	71,733	71,832	78,641	76,410	78,672	76,603	75,590
	Total	288,517	277,836	305,213	317,367	321,294	281,845	272,299	262,843	277,015
Pinal	Criminal Traffic	3,622	4,452	3,758	3,637	4,128	4,018	3,708	4,118	4,423
	Non-Traffic Misd.	8,139	8,433	7,840	8,018	7,596	7,507	7,280	8,588	7,263
	Total	26,981	30,293	30,573	28,622	30,086	29,538	24,010	27,306	27,796
Santa Cruz	Criminal Traffic	1,312	1,319	1,135	1,229	995	1,198	1,069	971	933
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,264	1,722	1,822	1,913	1,722	1,713	1,664	1,512	1,230
	Total	16,594	15,092	13,093	14,615	15,409	17,890	20,142	16,898	12,184
Yavapai	Criminal Traffic	2,562	2,829	3,199	4,131	3,627	4,696	5,139	5,762	5,503
	Non-Traffic Misd.	6,097	6,884	7,036	7,083	7,034	7,940	6,596	7,602	7,449
	Total	31,733	35,056	37,863	36,102	37,605	41,862	40,426	45,001	49,156
Yuma	Criminal Traffic	3,425	3,073	2,619	2,629	2,838	3,092	3,131	3,535	3,885
	Non-Traffic Misd.	6,490	4,821	4,890	6,091	5,843	6,081	6,051	6,621	7,404
	Total	26,010	22,258	23,519	25,047	24,939	23,200	22,741	24,774	28,127

²¹ Ibid.

Probation

The Adult Probation Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) oversees the statewide administration of adult probation programs and services in accordance with statutory and administrative guidelines. This division 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 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 are those currently under probation supervision at the end of each fiscal year irrespective of when they were sentenced to probation.

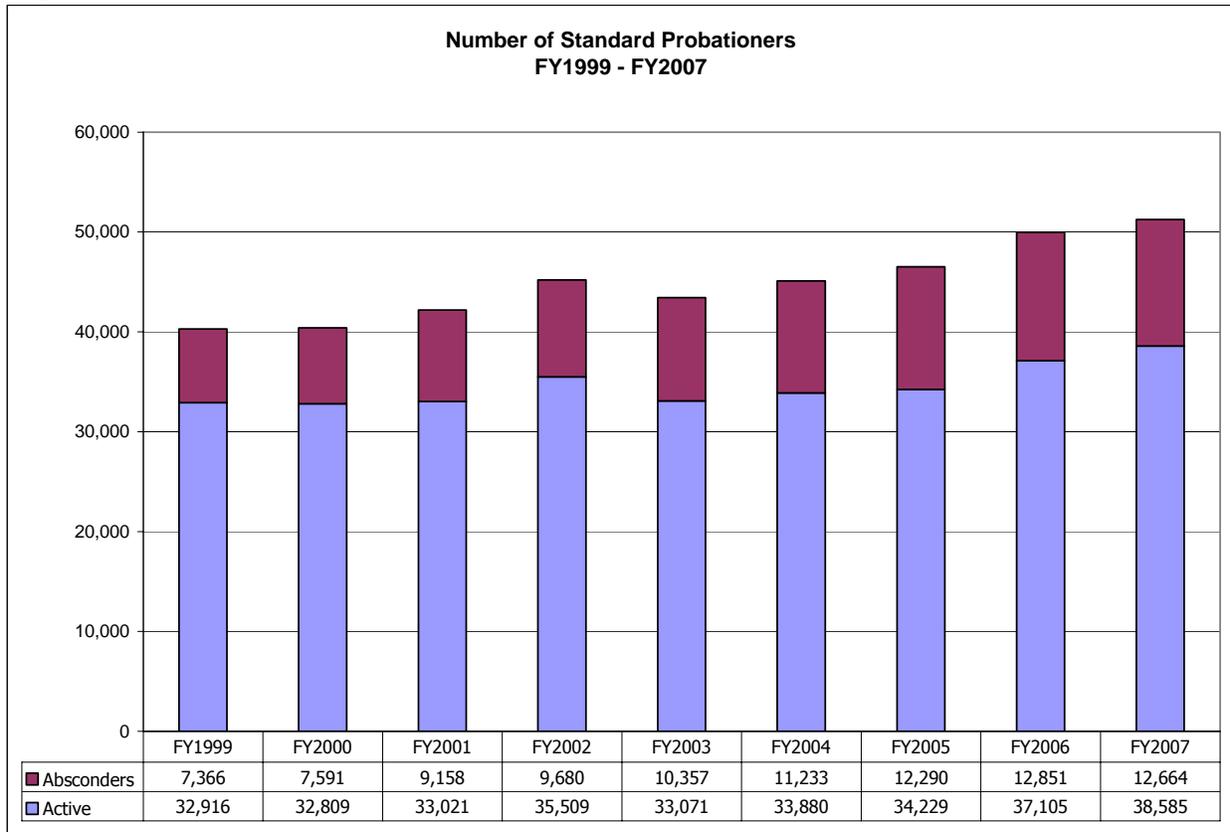
Adult Standard Probation

The purpose of standard probation supervision in Arizona is to protect the public through effective community-based supervision and enforcement of court orders and affording 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 has the authority to implement more stringent supervision requirements than are established by statute.

From 1999 to 2007, the total number of standard probationers increased by 27.2 percent. This includes both active probationers and absconders.²² As the number of offenders on standard probation has increased, so too has the percentage of probationers who are identified as absconders. In 1999, 18.3 percent of standard probationers were identified as absconders; that percentage increased to 24.7 percent by 2007. Figure 35 reports the number of standard probationers by type and year.

²² Absconders are defined by the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration, Part 6, Chapter 2, Section 6-201 as, "a probationer who has moved from the primary place of residence without permission of the probation officer and whose whereabouts are unknown." A.R.S. § 12-253(7) requires adult probation officers to file a petition to revoke probation and request the court to issue a warrant if the probationer is not located within three months. Local probation departments have the authority to file a petition to revoke sooner than three months if it is warranted by the circumstances surrounding the case.

Figure 35²³



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 done to their victims and engage in service to their communities. From 1999 to 2007, the amount of restitution collected from standard probationers increased by 37.1 percent and the total amount of restitution collected during this time was approximately \$114 million. During the same time, total collections increased by 83.9 percent. Table 24 reports the amount of restitution and total collections by year.

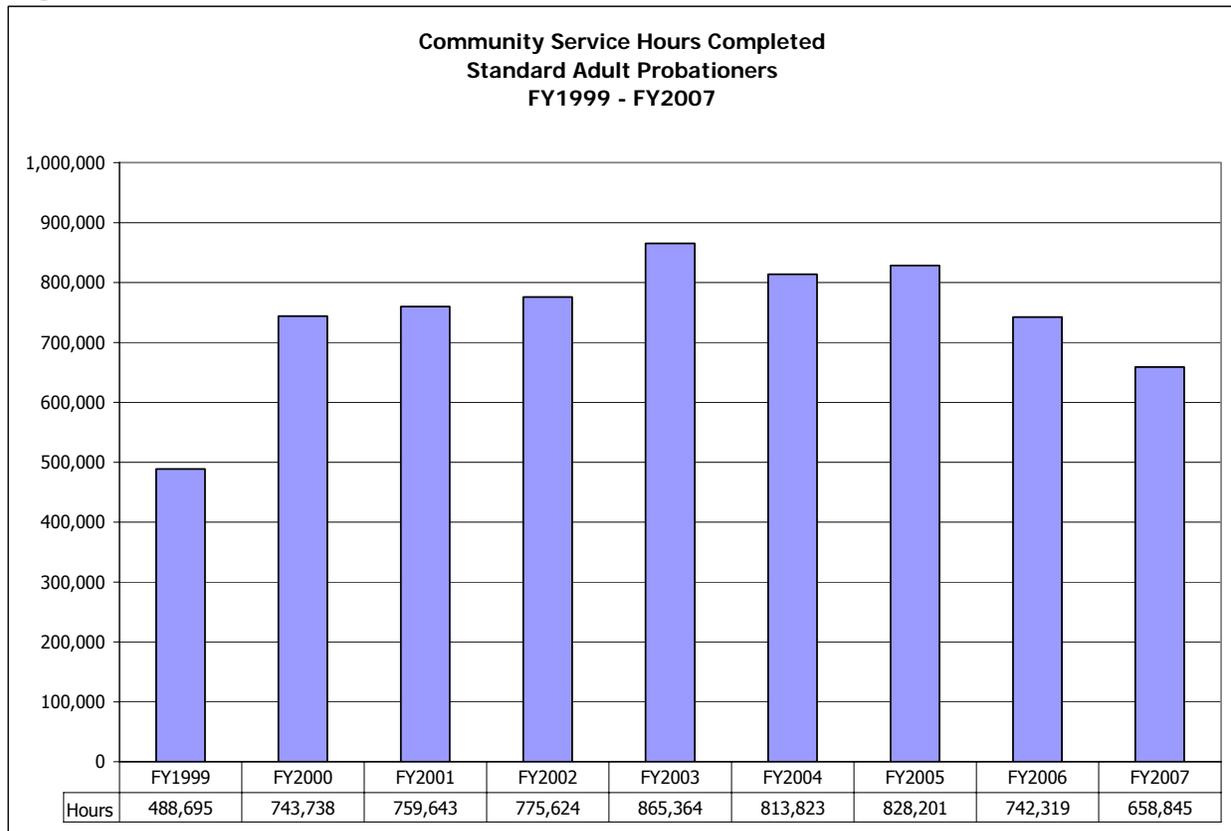
	Restitution	Total Collections*	% of Total Collections
1999	\$9,941,058	\$23,308,833	42.6%
2000	\$10,811,352	\$27,532,737	39.3%
2001	\$11,846,548	\$29,300,464	40.4%
2002	\$16,922,226	\$43,503,699	38.9%
2003	\$11,782,706	\$34,900,494	33.8%
2004	\$11,573,429	\$34,483,007	33.6%
2005	\$12,356,619	\$36,459,324	33.9%
2006	\$15,120,673	\$41,821,179	36.2%
2007	\$13,633,506	\$42,863,335	31.8%

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

²³ The AOC did not include absconder data in its 2007 online data report. This data was obtained through personal communication on January 6, 2009.

From 1999 to 2007, the number of community service hours completed by standard probationers increased 34.8 percent, from 488,695 hours in 1999 to 658,845 hours in 2007 (Figure 36). At the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$6.90/hour), in 2007 standard probationers performed community service work worth approximately \$4,546,031 to the communities in which they are living.

Figure 36²⁴



Adult Intensive Probation

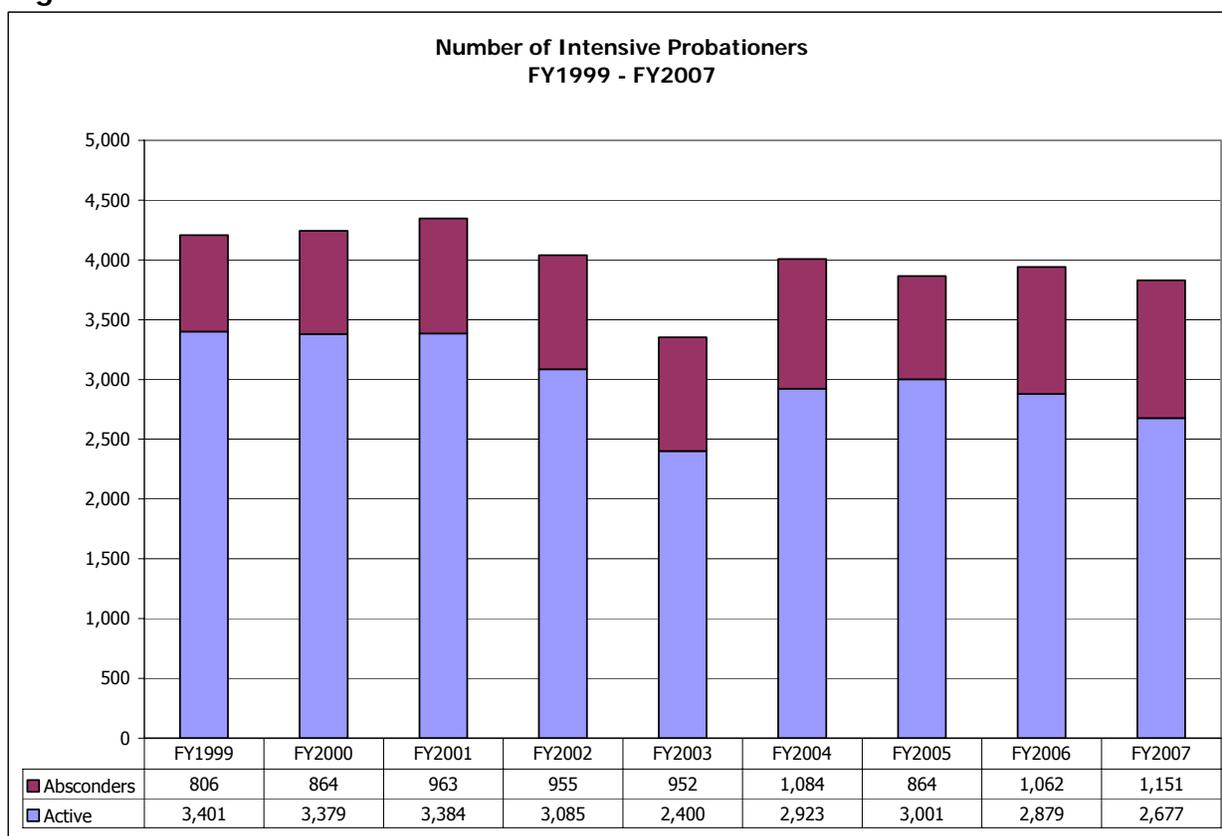
Adult Intensive Probation Supervision is a sentencing alternative that provides a higher degree of control, intervention, and surveillance than standard probation to offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections or as a result of a technical violation of standard 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

²⁴ The AOC did not include community service hour data in its 2007 online data report. This data was obtained through personal communication on January 6, 2009.

requirements of standard probationers, each probation department has the authority to establish more stringent supervision requirements than are established by statute.

Although there was variability in the direction of year-to-year changes in the total number of offenders on intensive probation, from 1999 to 2007 the total number of offenders supervised decreased by nine percent. Similarly, from 1999 to 2007 the number of active probationers on intensive supervision decreased by 8.1 percent. From 1999 to 2007 there was also significant year-to-year variation in the percentage of intensive probationers identified as absconders.²⁵ In 2007, 30.1 percent of offenders on intensive probation were identified as absconders. Figure 37 reports the number of standard probationers by type and year.

Figure 37²⁶



²⁵ For offenders on intensive probation, adult probation officers are required to file a petition to revoke probation and request the court to issue a warrant if the probationer is not located within 72 hours. Local probation departments have the authority to file a petition to revoke sooner than 72 hours if it is warranted by the circumstances surrounding the case.

²⁶ The AOC did not include absconder data in its 2007 online data report. This data was obtained through personal communication on January 6, 2009.

Restitution and Community Service

From 1999 to 2007, the amount of restitution collected from offenders on intensive probation alone decreased by 7.5 percent from \$837,425 to \$774,511. During the same time, total collections decreased by 6.1 percent. Table 42 reports the amount of restitution and total collections by year.

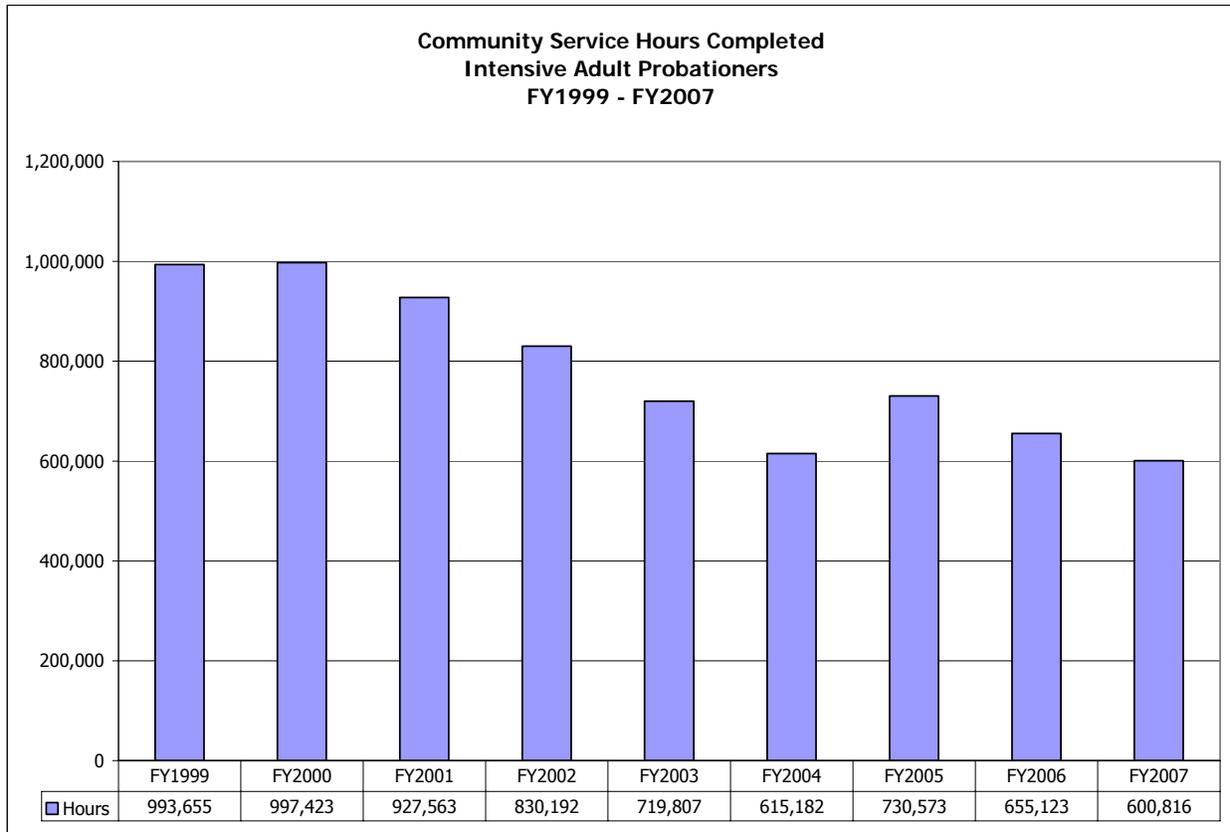
	Restitution	Total Collections*	% of Collections
1999	\$837,425	\$5,424,198	15.4%
2000	\$840,034	\$5,449,658	15.4%
2001	\$797,075	\$4,971,997	16.0%
2002	\$818,587	\$4,948,160	16.5%
2003	\$799,493	\$4,356,818	18.4%
2004	\$761,283	\$3,972,280	19.2%
2005	\$880,939	\$5,259,899	16.7%
2006	\$676,758	\$4,936,728	13.7%
2007	\$774,511	\$5,093,211	15.2%

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

From 1999 to 2007, the number of community service hours completed by offenders on standard probation decreased 39.5 percent, from 993,655 hours in 1999 to 600,816 hours in 2007 (Figure 38). It is worth noting that offenders on intensive probation, whose numbers are approximately one-tenth that of probationers on standard probation, performed nearly as many community service hours in 2007 as standard probationers. In part, this can be explained by minimum community service requirements of offenders on intensive probation of not less than 40 hours monthly for those who are not full-time students.²⁷ At the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$6.90/hour), offenders on intensive probation performed community service work worth approximately \$4,145,630 to the communities in which they were living in 2007.

²⁷ A.R.S. § 13-914(6)

Figure 38²⁸



²⁸ 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.

Department of Corrections

The Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) houses adult offenders convicted of felonies in Arizona and sentenced to state confinement. The ADC also maintains segregated prison facilities for juveniles sentenced in adult courts in Arizona. Currently, ADC is responsible for 10 large prison complexes across Arizona. The Department also runs the Arizona Correctional Release Center in Tucson for Women, and contracts for the privatization of seven prisons in Arizona and Oklahoma.

According to data from the Bureau of Justice Statistic's National Corrections Reporting Program, and more recent data from the Arizona Department of Corrections, from 1997 to 2007 the number of inmates incarcerated in Arizona at the end of each calendar year has increased by 60.7 percent. In contrast, from 1997 to 2006 (the most recent year national data is available) the number of prisoners incarcerated nationally on the last day of each year increased by 26.5 percent. During the same time period (1997 to 2006), the percentage increase in the number of Arizona prisoners (52.8 percent) was nearly twice the percentage increase in prisoners nationally. Table 43 contains information on the number of prisoners in Arizona and the United States over time.

	Arizona	United States
1997	23,484	1,242,153
1998	25,515	1,300,573
1999	25,986	1,363,701
2000	26,510	1,391,261
2001	27,710	1,406,031
2002	29,359	1,440,144
2003	31,170	1,468,601
2004	32,515	1,497,100
2005	33,565	1,527,929
2006	35,892	1,570,861
2007	37,746	--

Correctional Facility Capacity

Arizona Department of Corrections is one of 23 states that were operating at more than 100 percent of their capacity at the end of calendar year 2006.³⁰ As of December 31, 2006 ADC was running a deficit of 4,595 beds, which was 14.7 percent over capacity. By the end of calendar year 2007, the bed deficit had been reduced to 3,272 beds, which was 9.5 percent over capacity.³¹ With the exception of two months, throughout this time the number of inmates increased each month. Since the end of calendar year 2007, the number of inmates continued to increase, challenging Arizona's correctional system to keep pace.

²⁹ The 1996 – 2006 data for both Arizona and the United States was obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) National Corrections Reporting Program. The 2007 for Arizona and the United States was not available from BJS, therefore, the 2007 Arizona data was obtained from the web site of the Arizona Department of Corrections.

³⁰ "Prisoners in 2006", Bureau of Justice Statistics. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p06.pdf>

³¹ <http://www.azcorrections.gov/adcr/reports/2YearTrend.asp>

Demographic Characteristics of Inmate Population

The inmate data reported in the rest of this section of the report was retrieved from the ADC web site.³² 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

At the beginning of fiscal year 2007, 8.8 percent of Arizona inmates were female (Table 27). From July 2006 to December 2007, the percentage increased slightly to 9.2 percent. The percentage of all inmates in Arizona who are female is slightly higher than national percentage. At the end of calendar year 2006, 8.8 percent of all Arizona inmates were female compared to 7.2 percent of all state and federal prisoners.³³

Table 27: End of Month Arizona Inmate Population July 2006 – December 2007			
	Male	Female	Total
Jul-06	31,796	3,062	34,858
Aug-06	31,966	3,120	35,086
Sep-06	32,127	3,159	35,286
Oct-06	32,447	3,154	35,616
Nov-06	32,573	3,162	35,735
Dec-06	32,647	3,148	35,795
Jan-07	32,574	3,146	35,720
Feb-07	32,718	3,137	35,855
Mar-07	33,112	3,172	36,284
Apr-07	33,327	3,194	36,521
May-07	33,486	3,241	36,727
Jun-07	33,809	3,279	37,088
Jul-07	33,839	3,377	37,216
Aug-07	34,105	3,377	37,482
Sep-07	34,166	3,391	37,557
Oct-07	34,228	3,408	37,636
Nov-07	34,197	3,421	37,618
Dec-07	34,286	3,460	37,746

³² <http://www.azcorrections.gov/adc/reports.asp>

³³ "Prisoners in 2006", Bureau of Justice Statistics. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p06.pdf>

Age

On the last day of December 2007, nearly half of all Arizona inmates were between the ages of 25 – 39 and slightly more than one-fourth were between the ages of 40 – 54 (Table 28). These percentages are very similar to national figures obtained at year's end 2006. Among all prisoners in state and federal prisons nationwide, 49 percent were between the ages of 25 – 39 and 29.6 percent were between the ages 40 – 54.³⁴

<18	18 – 24	25 – 39	40 – 54	55+
0.3%	16.5%	49.4%	28.5%	5.2%

Race/Ethnicity

As of the last day of December 2007, approximately 41.7 percent of ADC inmates were Caucasian, 38.4 percent Hispanic, 13.3 percent African-American, 5.1 percent Native American and 1.5 percent Asian/Other (Table 29). Because of significant differences in reporting methods used at the state and national level for the race and ethnic composition of their respective populations, the race and ethnicity of Arizona inmates is not compared to national data.

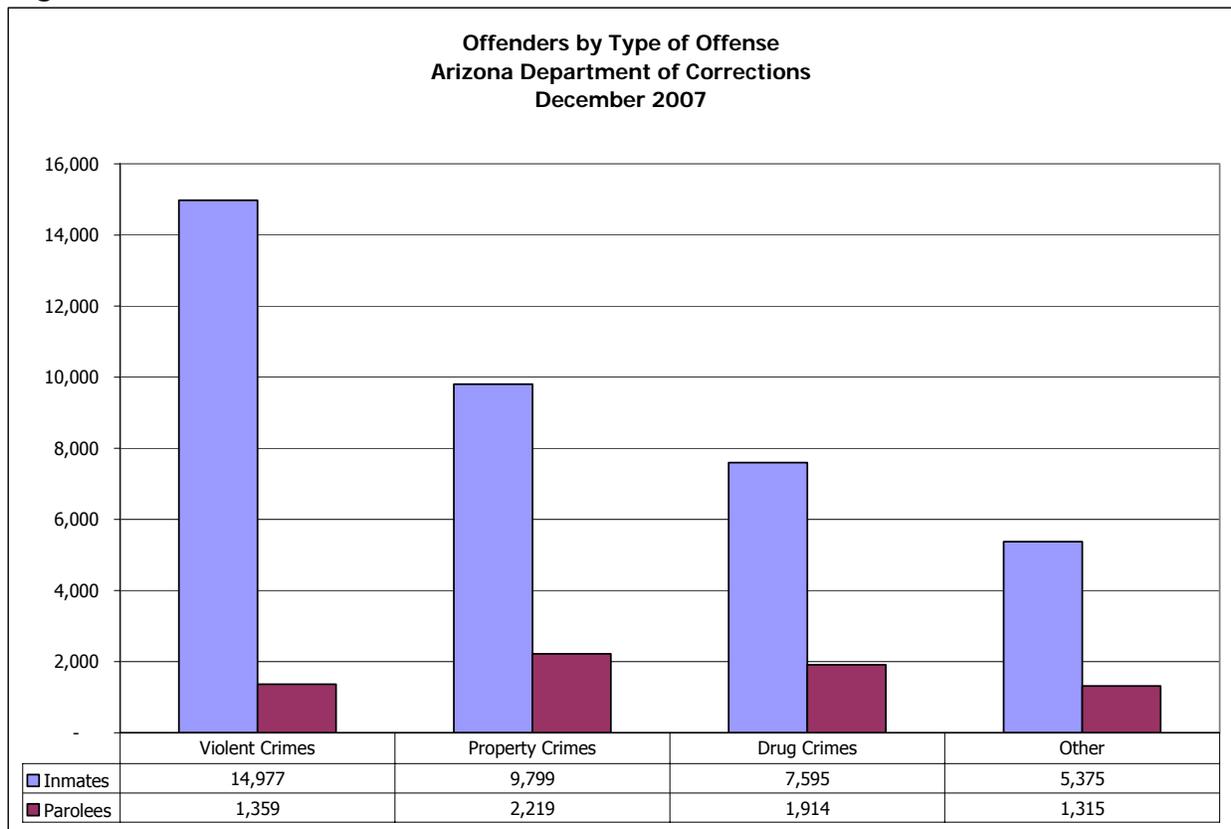
Caucasian	African American	Native American	Hispanic	Asian/Other
41.7%	13.3%	5.1%	38.4%	1.5%

³⁴ Ibid.

Offense Type

Publicly available data on ADC prisoners includes a description of the types of offenses for which inmates were sentenced to prison. Figure 39 contains data on the number of inmates and parolees by offense type in December 2007. At the end of calendar year 2007, 39.7 percent of Arizona inmates were in prison for violent offenses, 26.1 percent for property offenses, 20.1 percent for drug offenses, and 14.2 percent of other types of offenses.³⁵ Nationally in 2004, the most recent year national inmate offense data is available, 52 percent of state inmates were sentenced to prison for a violent offense, 21 percent for a property offense, 20 percent for a drug offense, and 7 percent for a public-order offense.³⁶

Figure 39



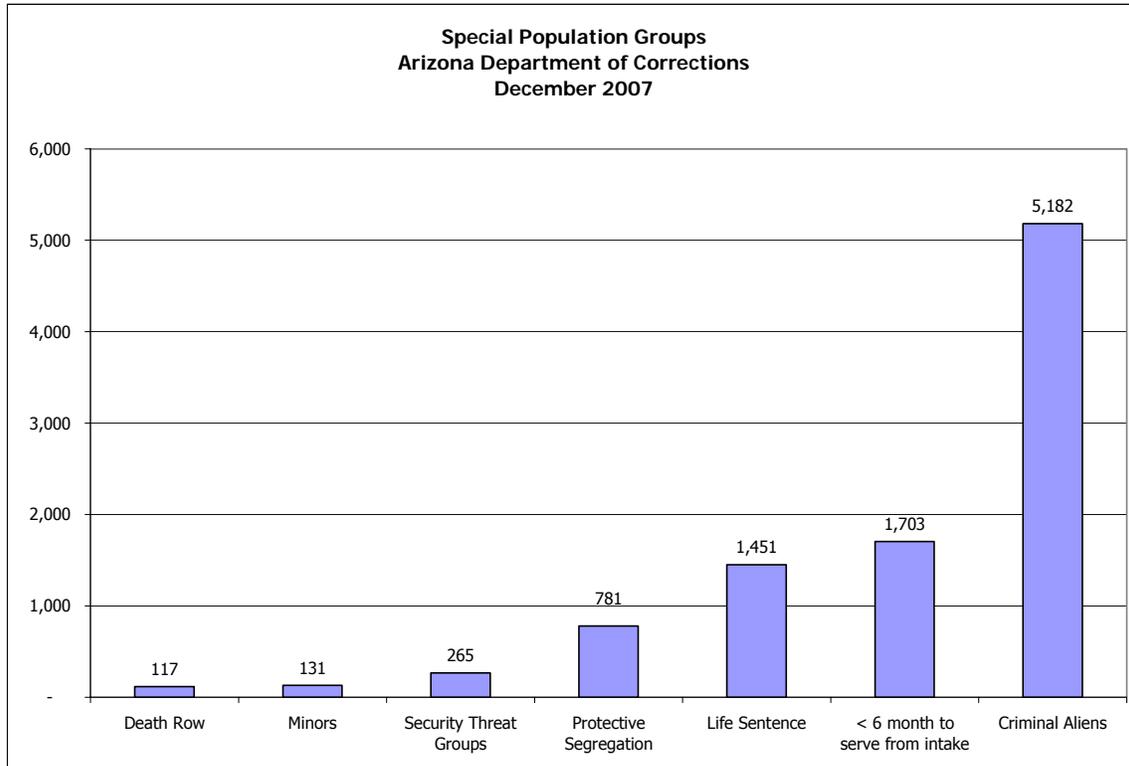
³⁵ Violent offenses include murder, assault, robbery and sex crimes. Property offenses include burglary and theft. Drug crimes include possession, sale and manufacture of drugs. Other offenses include driving under the influence and weapons offenses.

³⁶ <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/prisons.htm>

Inmate Special Populations

Figure 40 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 serving life sentences, and the number prisoners who have been identified as criminal aliens. At year's end 2007, 0.3 percent of inmates are on death row, 3.8 percent were serving a life sentence, and 13.7 percent were criminal aliens.

Figure 40



Inmate Community Service

Even though offenders incarcerated in Arizona's correctional facilities are removed from their communities, they are provided opportunities to give back to citizens of Arizona. In 2007, inmates provided nearly 2 million hours of community service in the form of community betterment activities, public sector work crews, Arizona Department of Transportation crews, and fire suppression and brush abatement service (Table 30). At the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$6.90/hour), ADC prisoners performed community service work worth approximately \$13,414,690 in 2007.

Table 30: Inmate Hours of Community Service, 2007

Community Betterment	120,801
Public Sector Work Crews	1,314,400
ADOT Crews	217,796.5
Fire Suppression/Brush-Abatement	291,160.5
Total	1,944,158

Juvenile Justice System

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

The following data are from the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System* annual reports.³⁷ As was 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 used to simply provide a general, but comprehensive overview of several measures of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice system activity.

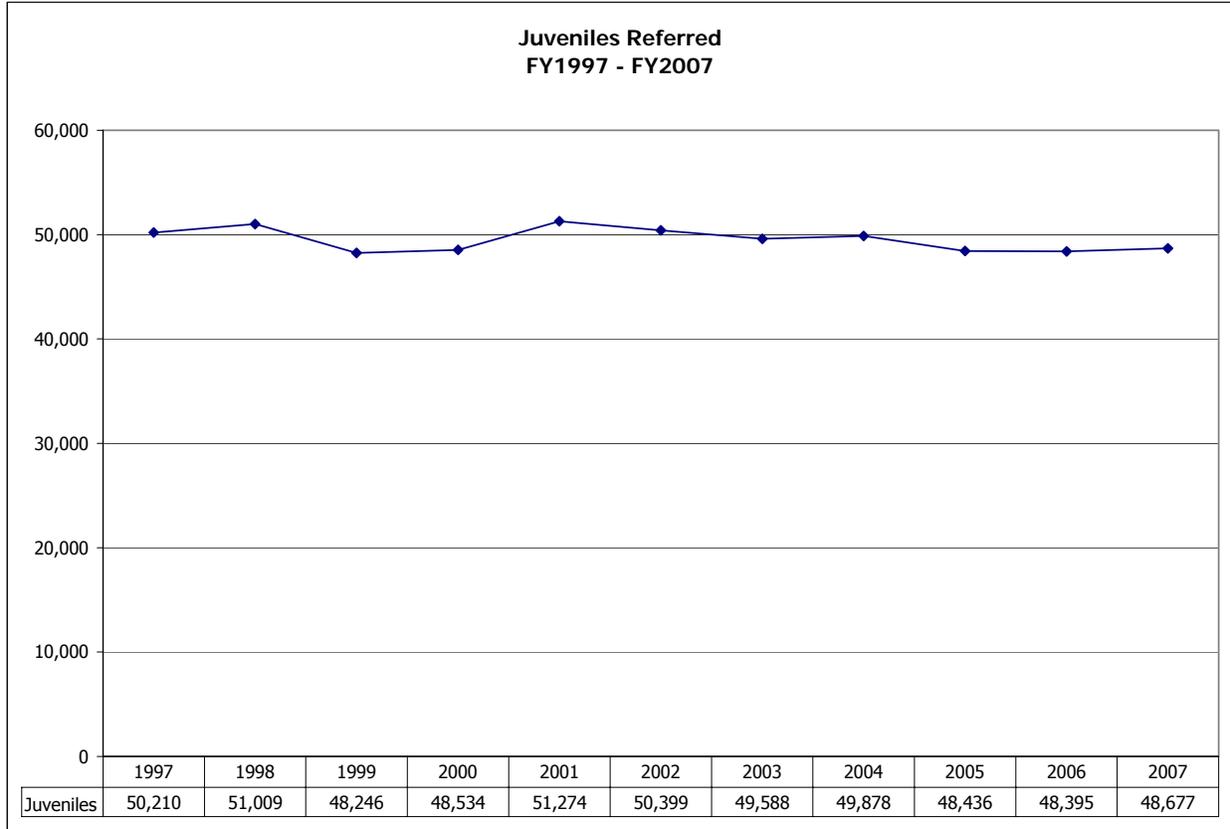
Juveniles Referred

Police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies or individuals can make a referral requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over 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. A juvenile can be referred more than once in a given year. The data that follow reflect an unduplicated count of juveniles referred within each year.

From fiscal year 1997 to fiscal year 2007, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court remained relatively stable at approximately 50,000 youth (Figure 41). During this same time, the juvenile population ages 8 – 17 was estimated to have increased from 668,233 to 946,686. Adjusting for this population increase, even though the number of referrals has remained stable, the referral rate has decreased by 31.6 percent. This again illustrates the paradox seen in Arizona justice system data that reflects reductions in crime without corresponding reductions in the burden on Arizona's criminal justice system agencies.

³⁷ <http://www.supreme.state.az.us/jjtd/juvenilesproce/JuvProc.htm>

Figure 41



When looking at the offense class for which the juvenile was referred, from 1997 to 2007 the largest percentage of juveniles was referred were misdemeanors followed by felonies (Figure 42 and Table 31). During the time period analyzed, the percentage of all referrals that were for misdemeanor offenses generally increased from 1997 to 2005, before leveling off in 2006 and 2007. The percentage of all referrals that were for felonies decreased from 1997 to 1999 and throughout the rest of the time period remained relatively stable. In 2007, 29.9 percent of all referrals to juvenile court were for a felony offense. Significantly, the third largest offense class for referrals to juvenile court was for status offenses. Status offenses are behaviors that are illegal for children, but would not be considered criminal if committed by an adult (e.g., alcohol consumption, smoking, running away from home, truancy, etc.). Generally, throughout this time period approximately one out of every six referrals to Arizona’s Juvenile Court was for a status offense.

Figure 42

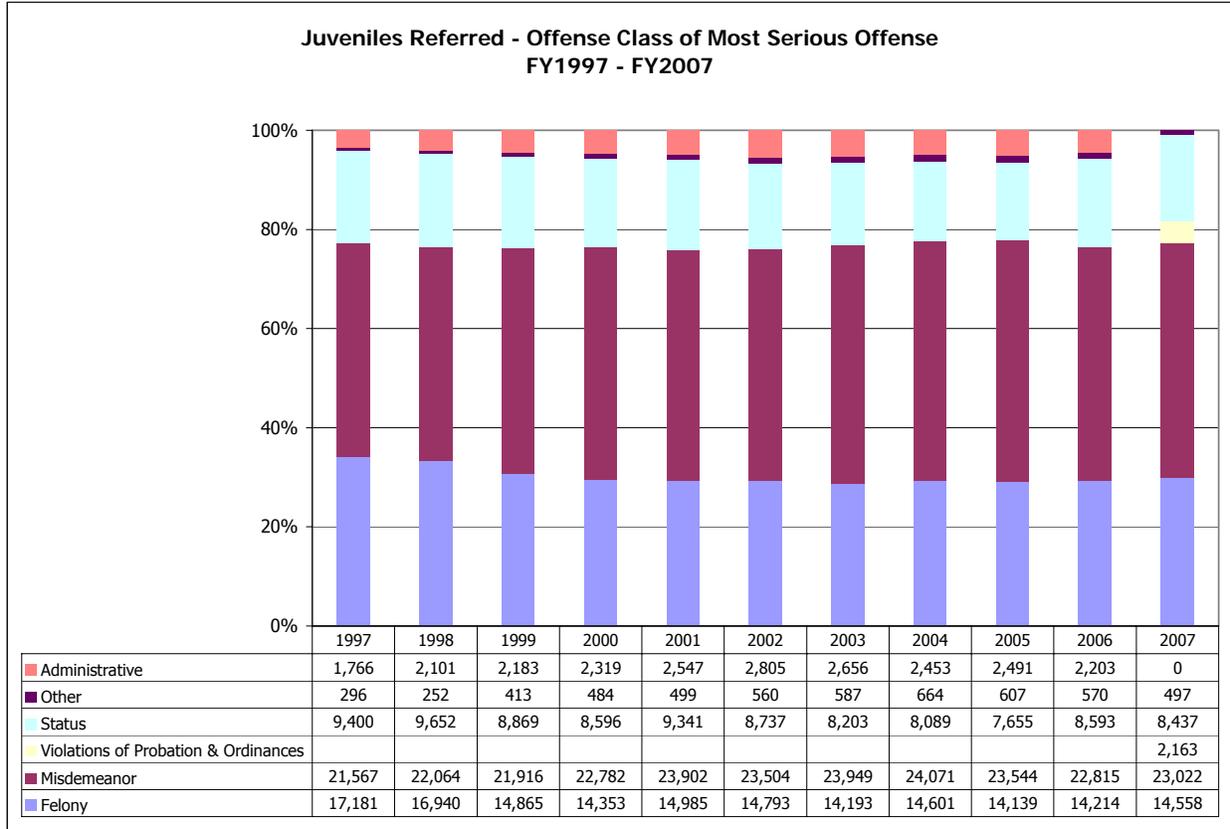


Table 31: Percent of Juveniles Referred by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	34.2	33.2	30.8	29.6	29.2	29.4	28.6	29.3	29.2	29.4	29.9
Misdemeanor	43.0	43.3	45.4	46.9	46.6	46.6	48.3	48.3	48.6	47.1	47.3
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											4.4
Status	18.7	18.9	18.4	17.7	18.2	17.3	16.5	16.2	15.8	17.8	17.3
Other	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
Administrative	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As one would expect, Maricopa County has the most referrals of all Arizona counties (Table 32) and accounts for approximately half of all referrals statewide (Table 33). Pima County refers the second highest number of youth to juvenile court, accounting for approximately one out of five referrals statewide. From 1997 to 2007, the number of youth referred to the juvenile justice system increased in five of Arizona’s 15 counties: Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yuma.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	424	419	346	365	309	276	282	272	235	230	258
Cochise	1,849	1,703	1,625	1,651	1,658	1,496	1,553	1,510	1,325	1,315	1,215
Coconino	2,166	2,195	1,896	1,873	1,829	1,790	1,753	1,633	1,568	1,499	1,318
Gila	1,072	1,050	1,058	985	851	827	923	1,027	983	924	841
Graham	486	558	484	521	513	493	437	392	389	410	462
Greenlee	172	157	103	104	103	81	84	82	72	72	98
La Paz	234	201	193	135	190	188	204	193	135	132	151
Maricopa	24,000	24,659	22,818	23,133	26,145	25,414	24,680	24,743	23,852	24,492	25,437
Mohave	1,795	1,836	1,858	1,898	2,225	2,196	2,218	2,161	2,030	1,889	1,927
Navajo	1,284	1,313	1,158	1,308	1,272	1,195	1,128	1,137	1,009	894	917
Pima	10,192	9,913	9,742	9,787	9,595	9,498	9,193	9,461	9,627	9,446	8,921
Pinal	2,074	2,149	2,035	2,056	2,222	2,121	2,325	2,265	2,308	2,003	2,171
Santa Cruz	470	500	789	764	633	699	702	741	762	715	601
Yavapai	1,872	1,821	1,886	1,844	1,849	1,893	1,737	1,645	1,669	1,794	1,713
Yuma	2,120	2,535	2,255	2,110	1,880	2,232	2,369	2,616	2,472	2,580	2,647
Total	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878	48,436	48,395	48,677

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cochise	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5
Coconino	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.7
Gila	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
Graham	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Greenlee	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
La Paz	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Maricopa	47.8	48.3	47.3	47.7	51.0	50.4	49.8	49.6	49.2	50.6	52.3
Mohave	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0
Navajo	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9
Pima	20.3	19.4	20.2	20.2	18.7	18.9	18.5	19.0	19.9	19.5	18.3
Pinal	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.5
Santa Cruz	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2
Yavapai	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.5
Yuma	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4
Total	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0						

Age

From FY97 to FY07 there has been a slight shift in the age of youth that are referred to the juvenile justice system. During this time, the percentage of all referrals made up of youth ages 8 – 14 declined. In contrast, the percentage of youth ages 15 – 17 that are referred to the juvenile justice system has increased. In FY97, 64.5 percent of all referrals were of youth ages 15 – 17. In FY07, that percentage had increased to 68.9 percent (Table 35).

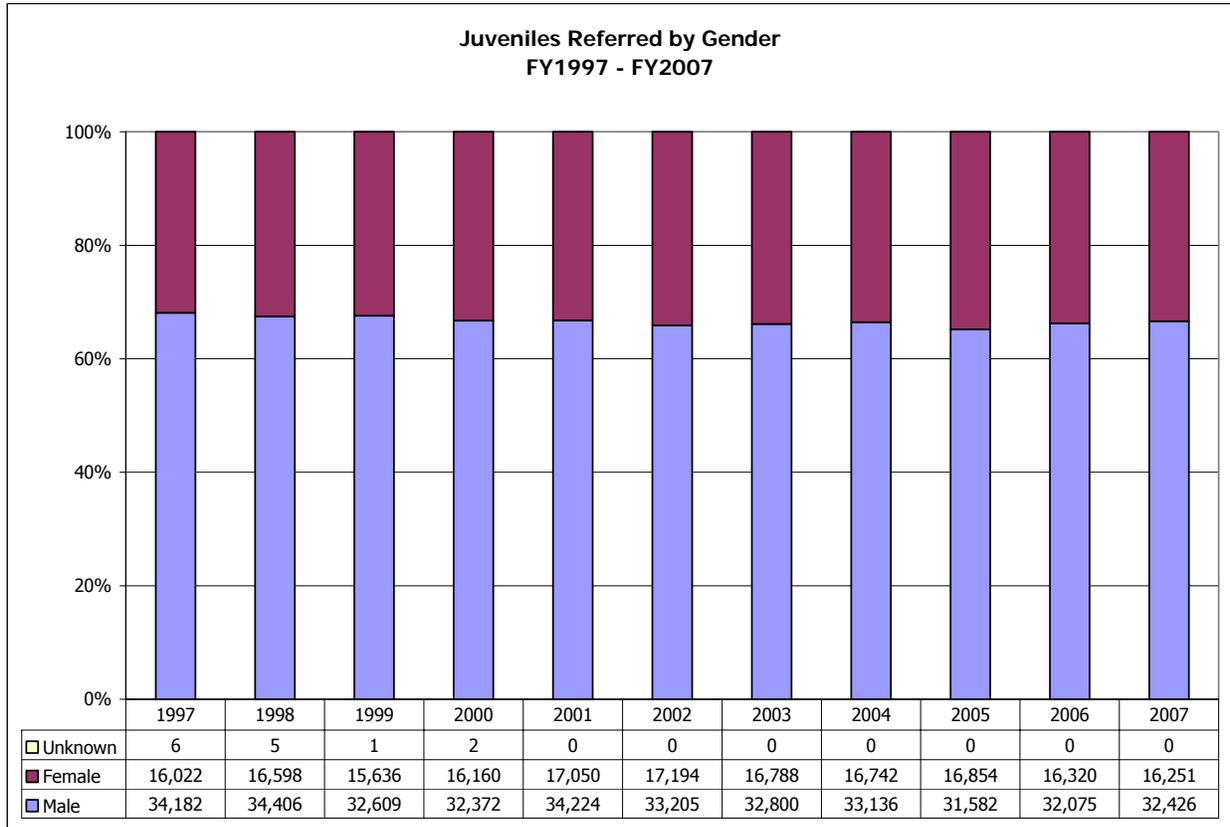
Table 34: Juveniles Referred by Age FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	241	312	264	252	284	285	270	197	198	167	194
9	423	472	455	485	561	458	459	385	328	338	311
10	732	826	787	790	838	770	734	578	513	544	481
11	1,315	1,369	1,228	1,333	1,429	1,377	1,259	1,175	1,059	1,013	960
12	2,564	2,644	2,571	2,414	2,805	2,706	2,595	2,603	2,304	2,127	2,010
13	4,705	4,844	4,651	4,596	4,997	4,876	4,734	4,709	4,530	4,279	4,043
14	7,333	7,285	6,747	7,264	7,400	7,053	6,959	7,313	7,180	7,016	6,576
15	9,600	9,455	8,968	9,038	9,602	9,321	8,938	9,301	9,235	9,531	9,566
16	10,955	11,051	10,461	10,031	10,452	10,640	10,444	10,382	10,270	10,448	11,006
17	11,850	12,100	11,533	11,797	12,422	12,362	12,607	12,596	12,258	12,394	12,976
Unknown	492	651	581	534	484	551	589	639	561	538	554
Total	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878	48,436	48,395	48,677

Table 35: Percent of Juveniles Referred by Age FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
10	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
11	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
12	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.1
13	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.4	8.8	8.3
14	14.6	14.3	14.0	15.0	14.4	14.0	14.0	14.7	14.8	14.5	13.5
15	19.1	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.7	19.1	19.7	19.7
16	21.8	21.7	21.7	20.7	20.4	21.1	21.1	20.8	21.2	21.6	22.6
17	23.6	23.7	23.9	24.3	24.2	24.5	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.6	26.7
Unknown	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1

Gender

Among youth that are referred to the juvenile justice system, males make up approximately two-thirds of referrals and females make up one-third. From FY97 to FY07 the percentage of all referrals to the juvenile justice system that were females ranged from a low of 31.9 percent in 1997 to a high of 34.8 percent in 2005 (Figure 43).

Figure 43



*Race/Ethnicity*³⁸

Each year from FY97 to FY07, the percentage of all youth referred to Arizona’s juvenile justice system that is Caucasian decreased. In FY97 Caucasian youth made up 53.4 percent of all youth referred and by FY07 that percentage had decreased to 45 percent. During this same time frame, the percentage of all referred youth that are Hispanic increased from 33.3 to 40.0 percent and the percentage referred that is African-American increased from 6.6 to 7.8 percent. The percentage of all youth referred that were of other racial/ethnic categories remained relatively stable (Table 36 and 37).

³⁸ One of the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 for states receiving federal juvenile justice funding is the monitoring and addressing of disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. For a comprehensive assessment of racial and ethnic disparity in Arizona’s juvenile justice system, see <http://www.supreme.state.az.us/courtserv/ComMinorities/docs.htm>.

**Table 36: Juveniles Referred by Race/Ethnicity
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	16,709	17,343	16,790	17,335	18,510	18,558	18,186	18,979	18,910	19,305	19,491
African American	3,321	3,291	3,149	3,070	3,298	3,179	3,224	3,502	3,505	3,669	3,787
Caucasian	26,822	26,503	24,767	24,468	25,792	25,095	24,748	23,925	22,439	22,009	21,915
Native American	2,823	3,034	2,736	2,829	2,777	2,736	2,614	2,727	2,796	2,449	2,474
Asian/Pacific Islander	249	242	239	301	288	240	238	247	232	283	300
Other	132	249	318	172	229	201	165	136	166	143	103
Unknown	154	347	247	359	380	390	413	362	388	537	607
Total	50,210	51,009	48,246	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878	48,436	48,395	48,677

**Table 37: Percent of Juveniles Referred by Race/Ethnicity
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	33.3	34.0	34.8	35.7	36.1	36.8	36.7	38.1	39.0	39.9	40.0
African American	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.8
Caucasian	53.4	52.0	51.3	50.4	50.3	49.8	49.9	48.0	46.3	45.5	45.0
Native American	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Other	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Unknown	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3

Juveniles Detained

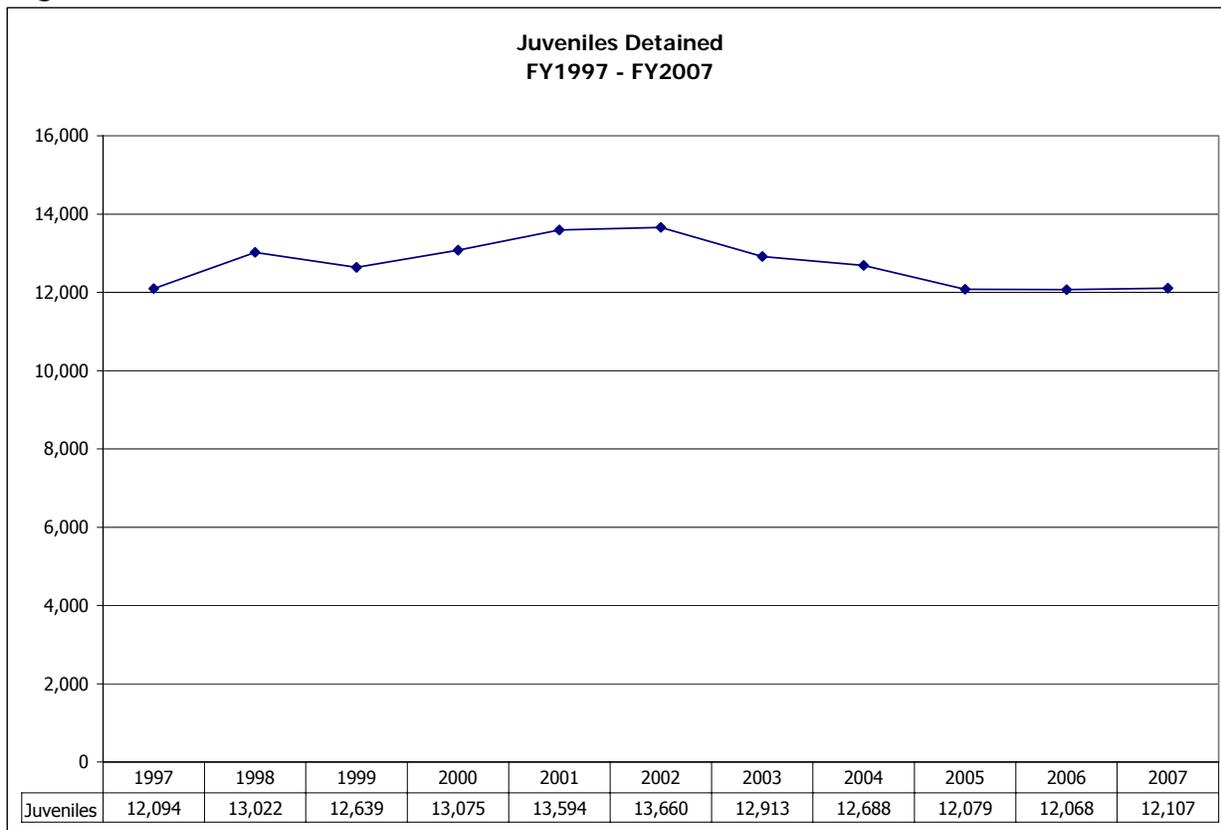
Juvenile detention in Arizona is used for the secure but temporary custody of juveniles that have been referred to the juvenile justice system. According to the Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts, a juvenile in Arizona may be detained for any of the following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

1. If there is probably 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.³⁹

Statewide, from FY97 to FY02 the number of juveniles held in detention in Arizona increased (Figure 44) by 12.9 percent, from 12,094 to 13,660. Since 2002 there has been a steady decline in the number juveniles detained. By 2007 the number of youth detained was nearly equivalent to the number of youth detained in 1997.

³⁹ *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System: FY2006*. Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division. Research and Information Unit.

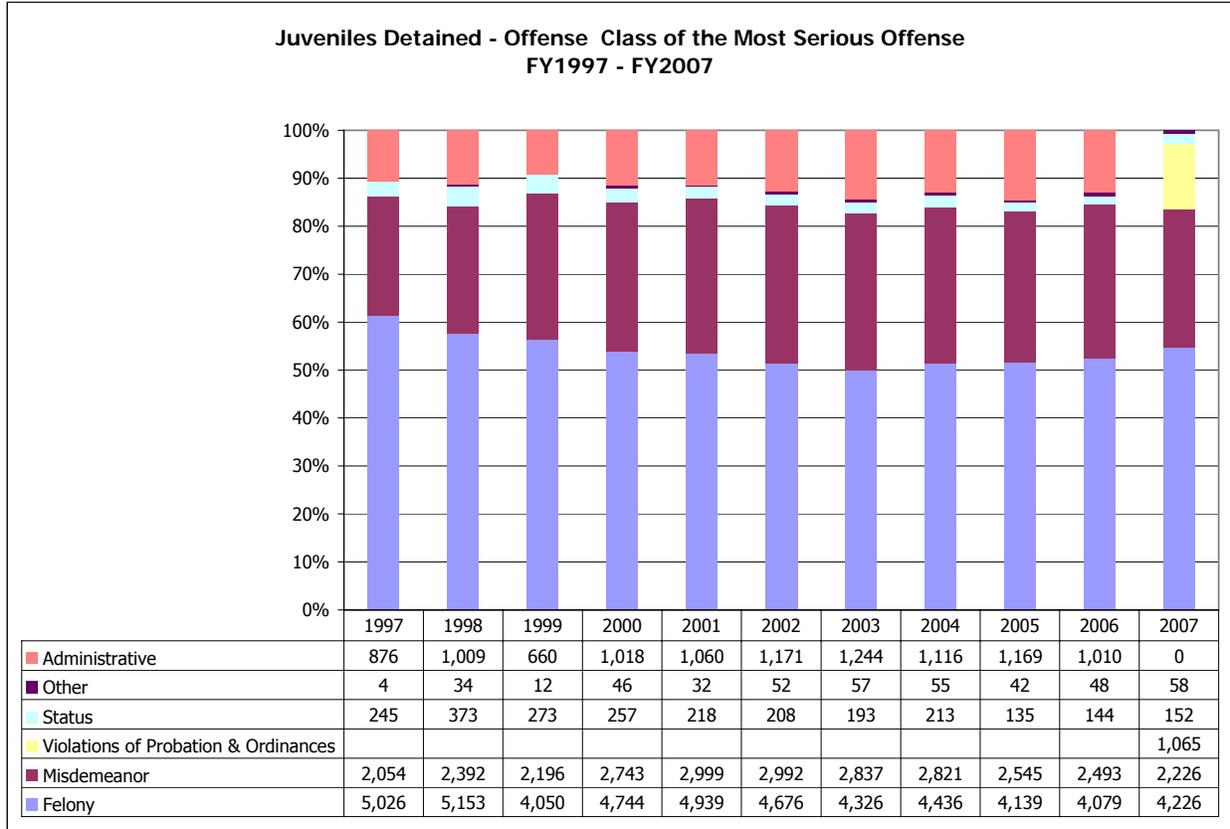
Figure 44



Importantly, not all youth detained are a result of a referral; some youth are detained during the course of the year for court holds, warrants, probation consequences, or are held for another jurisdiction. Approximately two-third of detentions is a result of a new referral to the juvenile justice system. This was the case for most years from FY97 to FY07, with the exception of FY99 when slightly more than half (55%) of youth detained were detained because of a referral.

Of those youth detained on a referral to the juvenile justice system, the majority are the result of a felony (Figure 45). From FY97 to FY07, the percentage of all detentions that were of youth charged with a felony ranged from a low of 50 percent in FY03 to 61.3 percent in FY97. Approximately one-fourth to one-third of all youth detained committed a misdemeanor as their most serious offense, and in 2007 13.8 percent of detentions were for a result of violations of probation and ordinances.

Figure 45



**Table 38: Percent of Juveniles Detained by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense,
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	61.3	57.5	56.3	53.9	53.4	51.4	50.0	51.3	51.5	52.5	54.7
Misdemeanor	25.0	26.7	30.5	31.1	32.4	32.9	32.8	32.7	31.7	32.1	28.8
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											13.8
Status	3.0	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.0
Other	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
Administrative	10.7	11.3	9.2	11.6	11.5	12.9	14.4	12.9	14.6	13.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As is expected given their number of referrals made, Maricopa County has the highest number of youth detained of all Arizona counties (Table 39) and accounts for approximately half of all youth detained statewide (Table 40). Pima County detains the second highest number of youth. From FY97 to FY07 the number of youth detained in Maricopa County decreased by 9.1 percent from 6,419 in FY97 to 5,832 in FY07. In contrast, although the number of youth detained in Pima County has been declining since FY01, the number of youth detained in FY07 was 8.6 percent higher than in FY97. From 1997 to 2007, the number of youth detained increased in eight of Arizona’s 15 counties: Gila, Graham, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	156	154	117	150	117	119	147	157	124	123	131
Cochise	402	402	385	340	354	332	367	379	304	276	259
Coconino	421	598	763	610	395	453	356	304	303	291	294
Gila	217	242	319	399	460	484	343	444	325	450	477
Graham	86	103	86	86	180	189	190	148	155	142	185
Greenlee	84	81	131	102	32	30	27	29	29	30	21
La Paz	62	58	36	24	38	34	37	51	35	35	33
Maricopa	6,419	6,890	6,310	6,503	6,648	6,577	6,186	5,973	5,568	5,633	5,823
Mohave	372	379	371	362	379	395	388	345	389	392	410
Navajo	337	296	294	352	394	343	256	199	192	169	170
Pima	1,683	1,796	1,797	1,890	2,385	2,346	2,288	2,303	2,197	2,090	1,827
Pinal	600	730	643	810	739	834	787	756	790	783	752
Santa Cruz	221	243	249	253	251	264	253	296	312	259	275
Yavapai	472	459	525	596	629	632	547	492	578	578	569
Yuma	562	591	613	598	593	628	741	812	778	817	881
Total	12,094	13,022	12,639	13,075	13,594	13,660	12,913	12,688	12,079	12,068	12,107

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Cochise	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.1
Coconino	3.5	4.6	6.0	4.7	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Gila	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.5	2.7	3.7	3.9
Graham	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5
Greenlee	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
La Paz	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Maricopa	53.1	52.9	49.9	49.7	48.9	48.2	47.9	47.1	46.1	46.7	48.1
Mohave	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.4
Navajo	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Pima	13.9	13.8	14.2	14.5	17.5	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.2	17.3	15.1
Pinal	5.0	5.6	5.1	6.2	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.2
Santa Cruz	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.3
Yavapai	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.7
Yuma	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.8	7.3
Total	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0						

Age

From FY97 to FY07 there has been little change in the age of youth that are placed in Arizona's detention centers. During this time period, there has been a very slight increase 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 41 and 42). The slight shift in a larger percentage of older youth being detained is evident in the small

increase over time in the average age of youth being detained from a low of 15.36 in FY01 to a high of 15.62 in FY07.

Table 41: Juveniles Detained by Age FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	2	9	4	6	5	7	6	7	6	3	2
9	12	29	20	35	39	22	23	21	16	16	13
10	46	70	59	64	92	59	63	40	43	44	39
11	110	136	152	158	161	170	120	113	97	125	80
12	323	340	361	418	419	404	334	356	266	268	233
13	794	849	941	949	992	983	829	835	747	688	650
14	1,580	1,671	1,578	1,803	1,836	1,781	1,572	1,548	1,516	1,459	1,339
15	2,514	2,590	2,445	2,421	2,683	2,676	2,420	2,448	2,330	2,373	2,347
16	3,088	3,309	3,173	3,151	3,227	3,379	3,226	3,158	3,047	3,005	3,193
17	3,563	3,955	3,849	4,001	4,063	4,099	4,239	4,100	3,939	4,036	4,151
Unknown	62	64	57	69	77	80	81	62	72	51	60
Total	12,094	13,022	12,639	13,075	13,594	13,660	12,913	12,688	12,079	12,068	12,107

Table 42: Percent of Juveniles Detained by Age FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
11	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7
12	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.9
13	6.6	6.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.4
14	13.1	12.8	12.5	13.8	13.5	13.0	12.2	12.2	12.6	12.1	11.1
15	20.8	19.9	19.3	18.5	19.7	19.6	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.7	19.4
16	25.5	25.4	25.1	24.1	23.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	25.2	24.9	26.4
17	29.5	30.4	30.5	30.6	29.9	30.0	32.8	32.3	32.6	33.4	34.3
Unknown	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5

Gender

Although nearly one-third of juvenile referrals from FY97 to FY07 are female, a smaller percentage, approximately one-fourth, is detained. During this time period the percentage of youth detained that are female ranged from a low of 21.9 percent in FY97 to a high of 26.0 percent in FY05 (Figure 46). Since FY05, the percentage of detentions that are female has decreased to 22.9 percent in FY07.

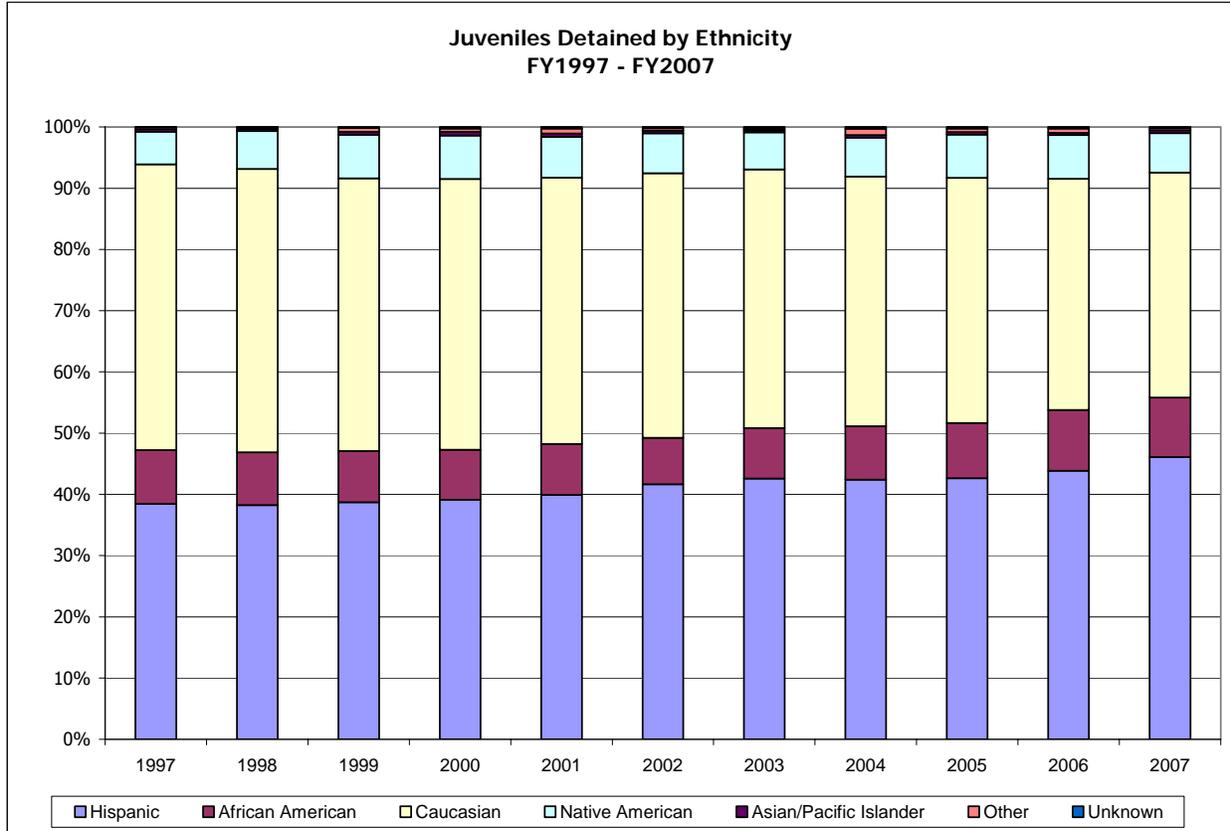
Figure 46



Race/Ethnicity

Although approximately half of youth referred to Arizona’s juvenile justice system are Caucasian, the percentage of detained youth that are Caucasian is consistently less than the percentage referred. As was noted above, the percentage of referrals of Caucasian youth ranged from 53.4 percent in FY97 to 45 percent in FY07. During this same time period, the percentage of detentions of Caucasian youth ranged from a 46.7 percent in FY97 to 36.7 percent in FY07. In contrast, the percentage of detentions that are of Hispanic, African-American, and Native American youth all increased during this time period. Figure 47 and Tables 43 and 44 contain data on the number and percentage of youth detained by race/ethnicity.

Figure 47



**Table 43: Juveniles Detained by Race/Ethnicity
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	4,652	4,980	4,893	5,119	5,427	5,692	5,497	5,381	5,153	5,293	5,581
African American	1,060	1,125	1,060	1,066	1,127	1,037	1,065	1,106	1,089	1,201	1,179
Caucasian	5,645	6,026	5,629	5,782	5,914	5,897	5,455	5,172	4,834	4,554	4,444
Native American	643	805	897	925	907	895	783	810	851	860	782
Asian/Pacific Islander	51	43	61	79	72	55	40	52	54	44	56
Other	37	39	76	72	113	54	35	132	67	87	41
Unknown	6	4	23	32	34	30	38	35	31	29	24
Total	12,094	13,022	12,639	13,075	13,594	13,660	12,913	12,688	12,079	12,068	12,107

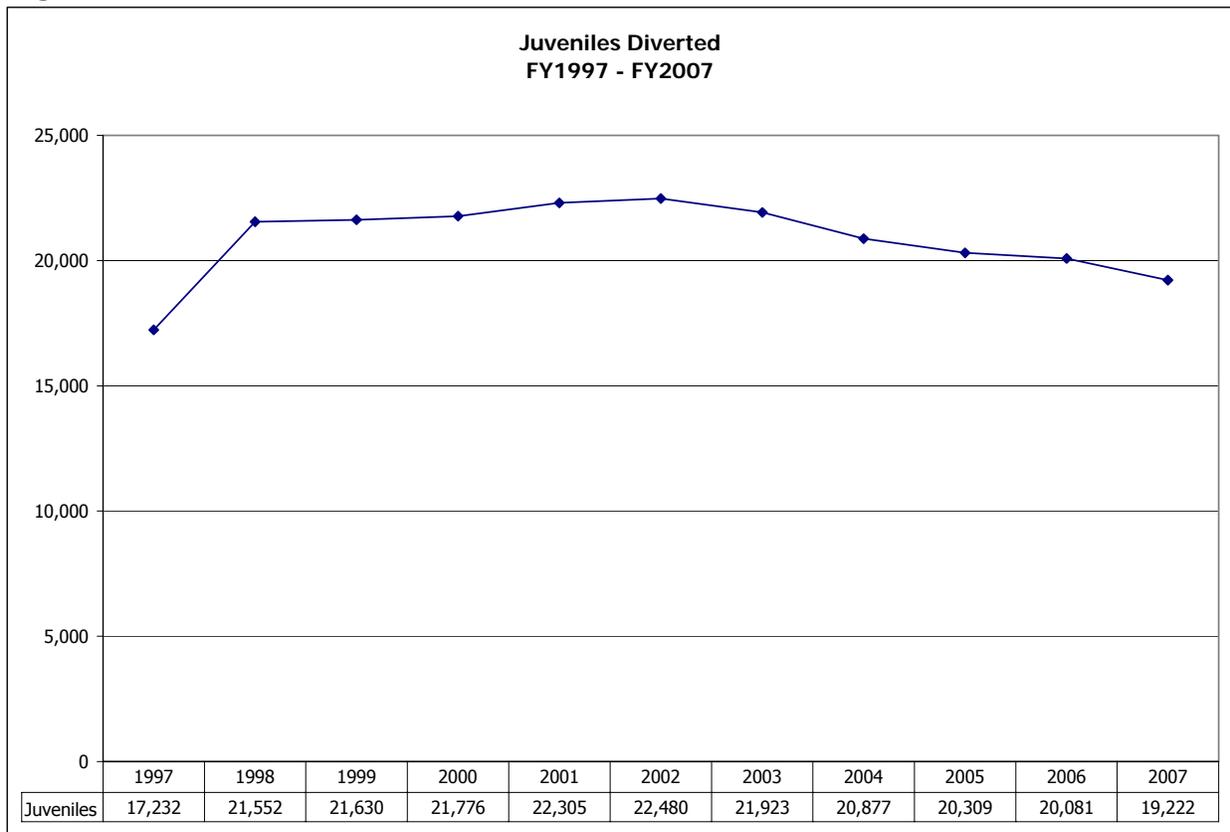
**Table 44: Percent of Juveniles Detained by Race/Ethnicity
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	38.5	38.2	38.7	39.2	39.9	41.7	42.6	42.4	42.7	43.9	46.1
African American	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.3	7.6	8.3	8.7	9.0	10.0	9.7
Caucasian	46.7	46.3	44.5	44.2	43.5	43.2	42.2	40.8	40.0	37.7	36.7
Native American	5.3	6.2	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3
Unknown	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

Juveniles Diverted

Many youth that are referred to Arizona’s juvenile justice system are given opportunities to be diverted from formal juvenile court processing. Those who are statutorily excluded from diversion 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 an adult), 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 and except as provided in A.R.S. §8-323, 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.⁴⁰

Figure 48



From FY97 to FY98, the number of juveniles who were successfully diverted from further juvenile court processing increased significantly (Figure 48). Since FY98, the number of youth successfully diverted remained relatively stable until FY02 when the

⁴⁰ A.R.S. §8-321

number of successful diversions began to decline. From FY02 to FY07 the number of successful diversions decreased by 14.5 percent.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	20.1	17.7	15.6	14.9	15.2	13.8	13.7	13.3	15.5	14.3	13.6
Misdemeanor	56.5	57.8	58.7	57.2	56.3	57.2	59.8	61.0	60.7	59.9	61.4
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											0.7
Status	21.1	22.7	23.8	26.0	27.3	27.3	24.9	24.0	22.2	24.7	24.0
Other	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Administrative	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.0

When looking at the offense class for which youth were diverted from further involvement in Arizona’s juvenile justice system, the majority of diversions were of youth charged with a misdemeanor offense. From FY97 to FY07, the percentage of diversions of misdemeanor offenders ranged from a low of 56.5 percent in FY97 to a high of 61.4 percent in FY07 (Table 45). Additionally, a significant percentage of diversions from FY97 to FY07 were also of youth charged with status or felony offenses, although the percentage of diversions of youth charged with a felony offense declined from 20.1 percent in FY97 to 13.6 percent in FY07.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	146	164	147	135	130	77	97	78	54	63	65
Cochise	936	969	931	1,017	1,043	940	974	908	850	859	794
Coconino	1,107	1,100	1,162	990	927	854	852	828	808	740	609
Gila	454	453	553	455	399	378	386	353	348	306	322
Graham	204	369	243	277	259	182	159	126	137	151	144
Greenlee	87	87	47	38	37	16	18	28	13	14	18
La Paz	74	91	113	75	111	108	120	95	71	54	64
Maricopa	5,785	9,774	9,448	9,618	10,570	11,189	10,952	10,114	9,722	9,795	10,184
Mohave	704	694	811	865	731	684	673	653	604	598	580
Navajo	308	436	337	328	303	315	283	272	265	209	150
Pima	4,699	4,345	4,713	4,923	4,891	4,741	4,655	4,765	4,916	4,628	3,882
Pinal	763	968	894	903	944	881	701	657	727	634	433
Santa Cruz	51	77	289	228	140	168	187	157	111	76	121
Yavapai	1,097	923	952	991	1,036	939	918	832	869	935	925
Yuma	817	1,102	990	933	784	1,008	948	1,011	814	1,019	931
Total	17,232	21,552	21,630	21,776	22,305	22,480	21,923	20,877	20,309	20,081	19,222

Of the 15 counties in Arizona, 12 diverted fewer youth in FY07 than in FY97 (Table 46). In most of these counties, the declines in diversions are consistent with a decline in their counties’ referrals. Only Mohave and Pinal County referred more youth to the juvenile court and both diverted fewer juveniles. Maricopa, Santa Cruz, and Yuma were

the three counties in Arizona that had more youth diverted from further involvement in the juvenile justice system in FY07 than in FY97, which may be in part a function of increases in their counties number of referrals.

Age

Generally speaking, there has been stability in the age of youth who are diverted from further involvement in the juvenile justice system (Tables 47 and 48). Although there was some very slight year-to-year variation in the percentage of youth diverted by age of the juvenile, that variation rarely exceeded a one percent change from one year to the next. When comparing the age of juveniles diverted to the age of juveniles referred, a slightly higher percentage of younger youth were diverted than those referred. For example, in FY07 38.5 percent of youth diverted were 14 years old or less; in contrast, 29.9 percent of youth referred were 14 years old or less.

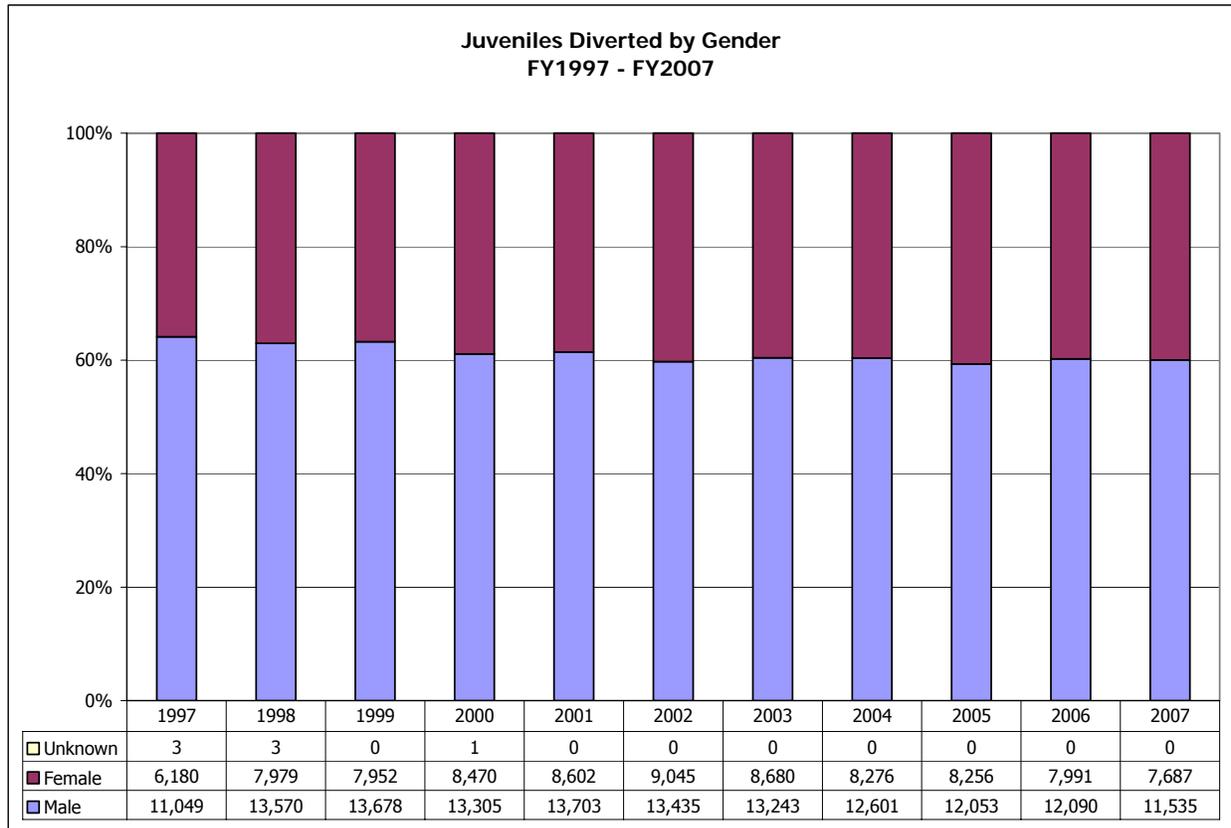
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	112	163	132	142	160	169	169	88	92	92	97
9	177	264	262	269	307	272	288	227	182	178	167
10	311	452	466	439	470	474	436	329	283	303	247
11	603	779	732	789	816	843	776	670	599	594	518
12	1,159	1,572	1,553	1,463	1,607	1,660	1,624	1,513	1,343	1,237	1,131
13	2,113	2,722	2,687	2,705	2,794	2,807	2,702	2,616	2,579	2,427	2,115
14	3,007	3,547	3,647	3,965	3,937	3,812	3,638	3,760	3,689	3,624	3,206
15	3,358	4,130	4,310	4,479	4,614	4,455	4,321	4,301	4,196	4,291	4,199
16	3,516	4,310	4,206	4,161	4,075	4,196	4,133	3,852	3,883	3,858	3,955
17	2,864	3,565	3,556	3,326	3,450	3,641	3,693	3,396	3,385	3,412	3,515
Unknown	12	48	79	38	75	151	143	125	78	65	72
Total	17,232	21,552	21,630	21,776	22,305	22,480	21,923	20,877	20,309	20,081	19,222

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	
9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
10	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3
11	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7
12	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.9
13	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.1	11.0
14	17.5	16.5	16.9	18.2	17.7	17.0	16.6	18.0	18.2	18.1	16.7
15	19.5	19.2	19.9	20.6	20.7	19.8	19.7	20.6	20.7	21.4	21.8
16	20.4	20.0	19.5	19.1	18.3	18.7	18.9	18.5	19.1	19.2	20.6
17	16.6	16.5	16.4	15.3	15.5	16.2	16.9	16.3	16.7	17.0	18.3
Unknown	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.5

Gender

Although nearly one-third of juvenile referrals from FY97 to FY07 are female, a slightly larger percentage of females, approximately four out of every ten, are diverted. During this time period the percentage of youth diverted who are female ranged from a low of 35.9 percent in FY97 to a high of 40.7 percent in FY05 (Figure 49).

Figure 49



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 FY97 to FY07 while the percentage of Caucasian youth decreased (Tables 49 and 50).

Table 49: Juveniles Diverted by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	5,255	7,122	7,371	7,589	7,901	8,197	7,775	7,761	7,737	7,896	7,460
African American	837	1,152	1,232	1,153	1,257	1,243	1,325	1,363	1,348	1,297	1,241
Caucasian	9,933	11,815	11,518	11,490	11,609	11,474	11,319	10,329	9,704	9,466	9,164
Native American Asian/Pacific Islander	998	1,147	1,145	1,074	1,054	1,093	1,023	1,044	1,095	909	852
Other	105	124	132	161	129	123	134	115	125	151	141
Other	48	101	131	75	112	108	88	67	82	57	35
Unknown	56	91	101	234	243	242	259	198	218	305	329
Total	17,232	21,552	21,630	21,776	22,305	22,480	21,923	20,877	20,309	20,081	19,222

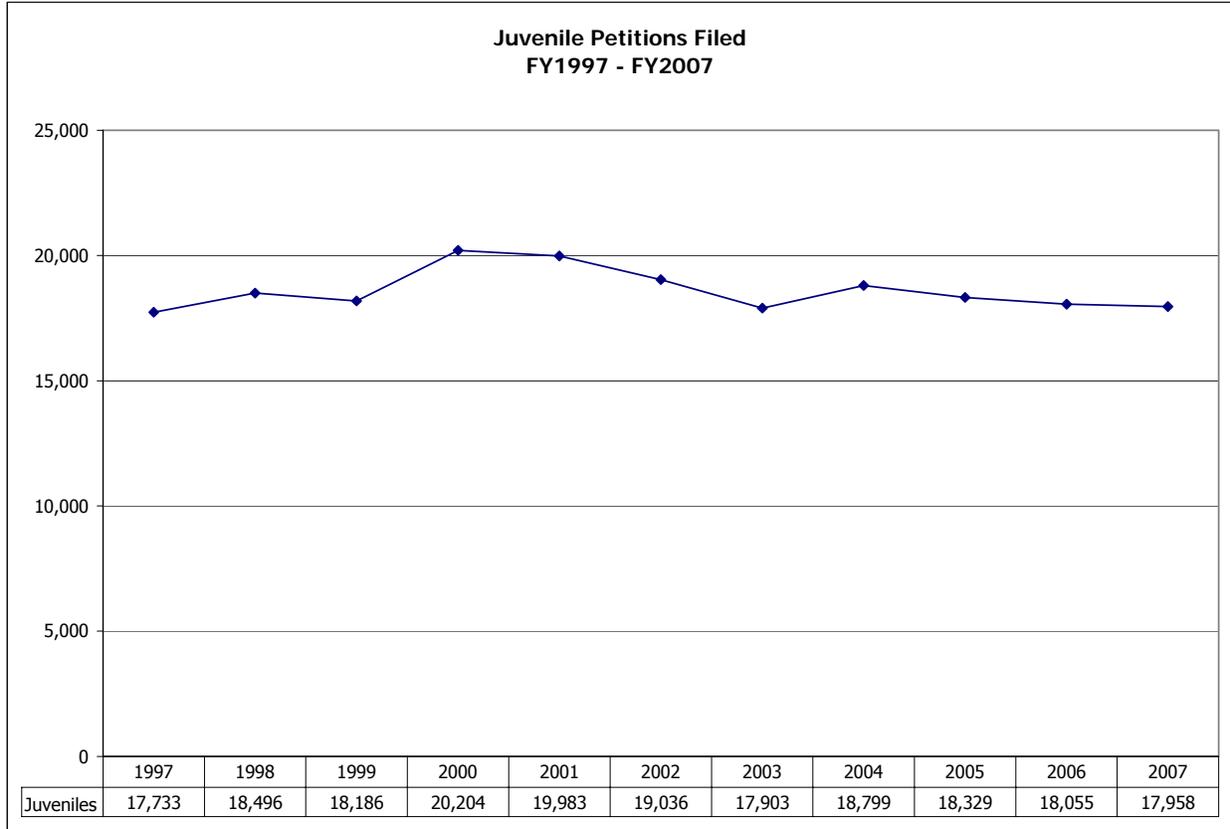
Table 50: Percent of Juveniles Diverted by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	30.5	33.1	34.1	34.9	35.4	36.5	35.5	37.2	38.1	39.3	38.8
African American	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5
Caucasian	57.6	54.8	53.3	52.8	52.1	51.0	51.6	49.5	47.8	47.1	47.7
Native American Asian/Pacific Islander	5.8	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.4
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Other	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Unknown	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7

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 offender. Petitions initiate the formal juvenile court processing of youth.

After general increases in the number of petitions filed from FY97 to FY00, the number of petitions filed since FY00 has declined slightly (Figure 50). From FY97 to FY00, the number of juvenile petitions increased 13.9 percent. From FY00 to FY07, there has been a similar decrease in the number of petitions filed, returning the number of petitions filed to approximately the same level in FY07 that was seen in FY97.

Figure 50



Although the number of petitions filed in FY07 was approximately equivalent to the number of petitions filed in FY97, an analysis of the offense class for which those petitions were filed reveals a significant shift in the types of offenses for which petitions were filed (Tables 51 and 52). The percentage of all petitions filed in FY97 of youth charged with a felony offense was 57.1 percent, but by FY07 that percentage declined to 45.3 percent of all petitions filed. Over this same time, there is a somewhat corresponding increasing shift in the percentage of petitions filed of youth charged with misdemeanor offenses, from 30.1 percent in FY97 to 38.8 percent in FY07.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	10,127	9,621	8,876	8,362	8,679	8,281	7,566	8,278	8,058	8,254	8,137
Misdemeanor	5,329	6,097	6,500	8,037	7,362	7,245	7,087	7,543	7,296	7,118	6,962
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											2,080
Status	596	692	651	1,578	1,519	927	803	755	637	616	734
Other	7	0	70	83	16	14	44	50	51	57	45
Administrative	1,673	2,086	2,089	2,144	2,407	2,569	2,403	2,173	2,287	2,010	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17,733	18,496	18,186	20,204	19,983	19,036	17,903	18,799	18,329	18,055	17,958

Table 52: Percent of Juveniles Petitions Filed by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	57.1	52.0	48.8	41.4	43.4	43.5	42.3	44.0	44.0	45.7	45.3
Misdemeanor	30.1	33.0	35.7	39.8	36.8	38.1	39.6	40.1	39.8	39.4	38.8
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											11.6
Status	3.4	3.7	3.6	7.8	7.6	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	4.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Administrative	9.4	11.3	11.5	10.6	12.1	13.5	13.4	11.6	12.5	11.1	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Change over time in the number of petitions filed by 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 number of referrals. Three counties were exceptions to these trends, Coconino, Pinal, and Yavapai. From FY97 to FY07, in Coconino and Yavapai counties the number of referrals decreased and the number of petitions filed increased (Tables 53 and 54). In contrast, in Pinal County the number of referrals increased from FY97 to FY07 and the number of petitions filed decreased.

Table 53: Juveniles Petitions Filed by County FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	166	156	124	142	156	108	112	154	144	128	126
Cochise	455	464	430	420	435	432	453	511	373	436	420
Coconino	540	604	538	536	533	641	563	597	539	554	545
Gila	386	371	374	367	334	364	344	354	295	281	356
Graham	263	277	285	266	264	276	229	233	216	234	245
Greenlee	61	68	44	49	63	44	46	45	46	46	53
La Paz	94	71	77	36	50	45	69	71	43	49	55
Maricopa	9,110	9,838	9,214	10,921	10,719	9,464	8,699	9,223	9,086	9,169	9,497
Mohave	547	621	553	568	560	560	592	662	637	651	573
Navajo	382	391	431	445	448	430	417	405	453	344	300
Pima	3,313	3,063	2,994	3,193	3,394	3,364	3,280	3,285	3,172	2,918	2,638
Pinal	892	795	949	1,106	947	1,072	979	1,004	1,077	923	857
Santa Cruz	280	296	466	515	383	371	411	474	517	496	376
Yavapai	528	597	704	716	679	758	612	616	686	670	731
Yuma	716	884	1,003	924	1,018	1,107	1,097	1,165	1,045	1,156	1,186
Total	17,733	18,496	18,186	20,204	19,983	19,036	17,903	18,799	18,329	18,055	17,958

**Table 54: Percent of Juveniles Petitions Filed by County
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Cochise	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.3
Coconino	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0
Gila	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0
Graham	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Greenlee	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
La Paz	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Maricopa	51.4	53.2	50.7	54.1	53.6	49.7	48.6	49.0	49.6	50.8	52.9
Mohave	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2
Navajo	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7
Pima	18.7	16.6	16.5	15.8	17.0	17.7	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.2	14.7
Pinal	5.0	4.3	5.2	5.5	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.1	4.8
Santa Cruz	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.1
Yavapai	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.1
Yuma	4.0	4.8	5.5	4.6	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.6

Age

As was seen in the age of youth being referred to the juvenile justice system over time, from FY97 to FY07 there has been a corresponding shift in the age of youth for which petitions are filed. During this time, the percentage of all petitions filed of youth ages 8 – 15 declined. In contrast, the percentage of youth ages 16 and 17 for which petitions were filed increased slightly; in FY97, 49.6 percent of all petitions filed were of youth ages 16 and 17. In FY07, that percentage had increased to 54.4 percent (Table 55).

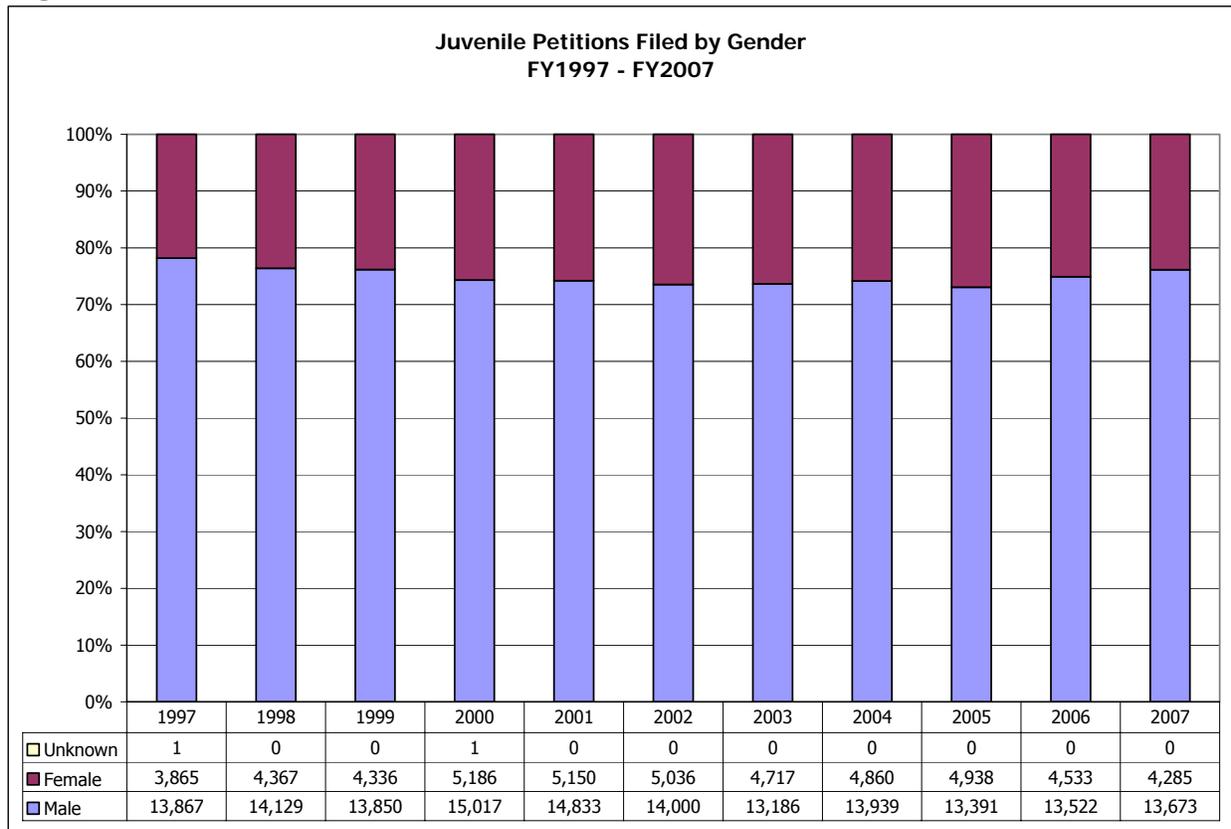
**Table 55: Percent of Juveniles Petitions Filed by Age
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
10	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
11	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4
12	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.0
13	7.9	8.3	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.8
14	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.8	14.1	13.9	13.7	14.0	14.6	13.9	13.0
15	20.7	19.8	19.7	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.7	20.3
16	25.0	24.7	24.0	22.8	22.9	24.1	24.3	23.8	24.5	24.9	26.0
17	24.6	24.6	25.0	25.4	24.6	25.1	27.5	27.4	26.8	27.6	28.4
Unknown	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Gender

Generally speaking, approximately one-fourth of all petitions filed are for females, ranging from a low of 21.8 percent in FY97 to a high of 26.9 percent in FY05 (Figure 51). From FY97 to FY07, the percentage of all petitions filed that are female ranged from a low of 21.8 in FY97 to a high of 26.9 in FY05. These percentages are considerably lower than the percentage of all referrals that are female, suggesting that a larger percentage of female youth for whom referrals are made are being successfully diverted from further involvement in the juvenile justice system than male youth.

Figure 51



Race/Ethnicity

Although approximately half of youth referred to Arizona's juvenile justice system are Caucasian, the percentage of petitions filed for Caucasian youth is consistently lower than the percentage referred. The percentage of referrals that were Caucasian ranged from 53.4 percent in FY97 to 45 percent in FY07. During this same time period, the percentage of petitions filed on Caucasian youth ranged from 48.2 percent in FY97 to 40.2 percent in FY07. In contrast, the percentage of all petitions filed that are of Hispanic and African-American youth increased during the same time period. Tables 56

and 57 contain data on the number and percentage of youth for whom petitions were filed by race/ethnicity.

Table 56: Juvenile Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	6,596	6,760	6,798	7,843	7,902	7,659	7,328	7,778	7,611	7,738	7,821
African American	1,492	1,544	1,490	1,567	1,503	1,454	1,320	1,555	1,613	1,653	1,673
Caucasian	8,544	8,988	8,697	9,381	9,184	8,662	8,111	8,168	7,707	7,410	7,225
Native American	962	1,058	1,076	1,166	1,143	1,081	966	1,112	1,210	1,077	1,049
Asian/Pacific Islander	81	67	61	107	97	77	68	82	66	76	86
Other	46	64	51	81	75	60	45	42	58	47	38
Unknown	12	15	13	59	79	43	65	62	64	54	66
Total	17,733	18,496	18,186	20,204	19,983	19,036	17,903	18,799	18,329	18,055	17,958

Table 57: Percent of Juvenile Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	37.2	36.6	37.4	38.8	39.5	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.5	42.9	43.6
African American	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.3
Caucasian	48.2	48.6	47.8	46.4	46.0	45.5	45.3	43.5	42.1	41.0	40.2
Native American	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4

Juveniles in Adult Court

Like most states around the country, there are several methods for Arizona juveniles charged with a delinquent offense to have their case transferred to adult court.

The “mandatory” transfer of a juvenile’s case to adult 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;⁴¹
6. Any felony offense committed by a chronic felony offender;⁴² or
7. Any felony offense that is properly joined to an offense listed above.⁴³

⁴¹ Other violent offense is defined by A.R.S. §13-501(G)(5a) as aggravated assault, drive-by shooting, or discharging a firearm at a structure.

⁴² Chronic felony offender is defined by A.R.S. §13-501(G)(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 an adult.

⁴³ A.R.S. §13-501(A)1-7

The “mandatory prior” transfer of a juvenile’s case to adult court occurs when the juvenile has been accused of a criminal offense and previously has been convicted of a felony offense in adult court.⁴⁴

“Discretionary” transfers give county attorneys the option of moving a juvenile’s case to adult 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
6. Any offense properly joined to any of the offenses listed above.⁴⁵

Finally, the county attorney may request that a juvenile be transferred to adult 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 adult court, the judge will order the case transferred.⁴⁶ The data that follows both summarizes the use of the transfer provisions across all types of transfers and in some cases looks at each type of transfer separately.

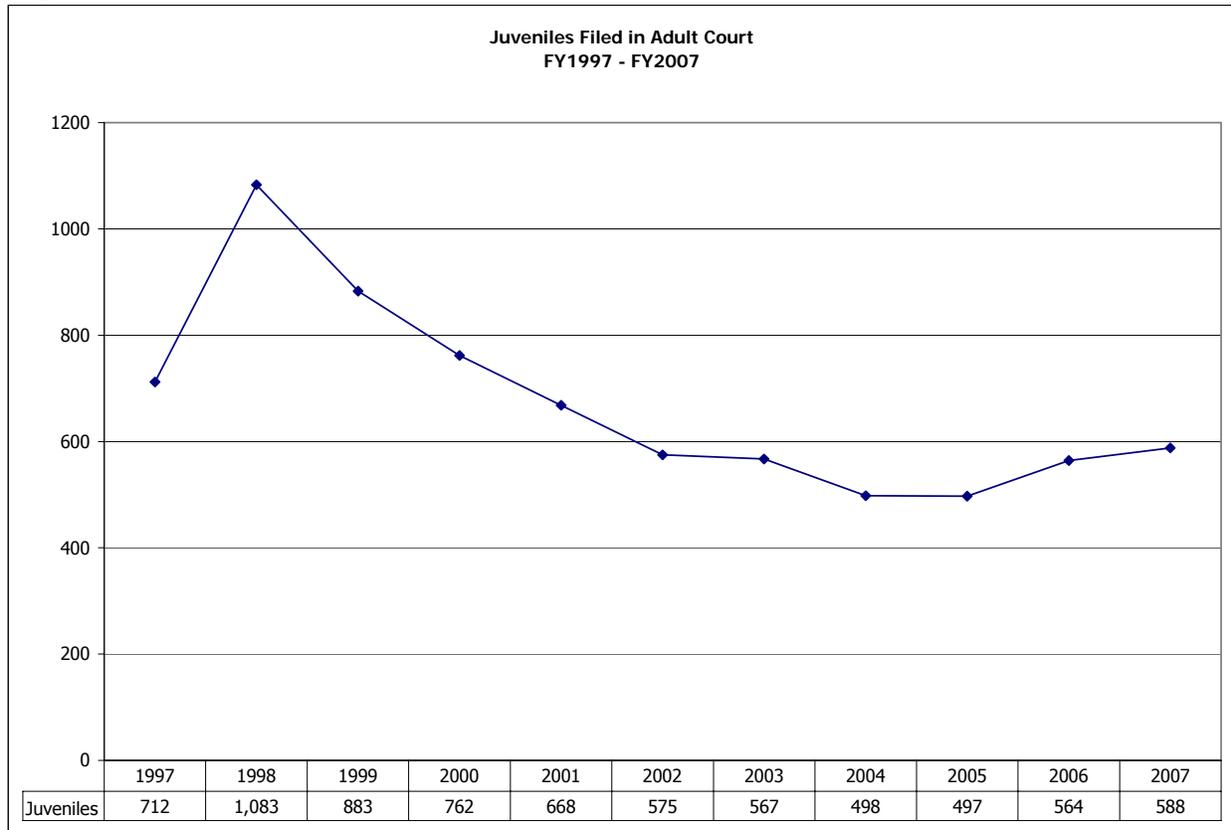
After an initial 52.1 percent increase from FY97 to FY98 in the number of juveniles transferred to adult court, from FY98 to FY05 the number of juvenile transferred to adult court decreased 54.1 percent from 1,083 juveniles in FY98 to 497 in FY05 (Figure 52). Since FY05, the number of juveniles transferred to adult court has increased by 18.3 percent from 497 juveniles transferred in FY05 to 588 in FY07.

⁴⁴ A.R.S. §13-501(C)

⁴⁵ A.R.S. §13-501(B)1-6

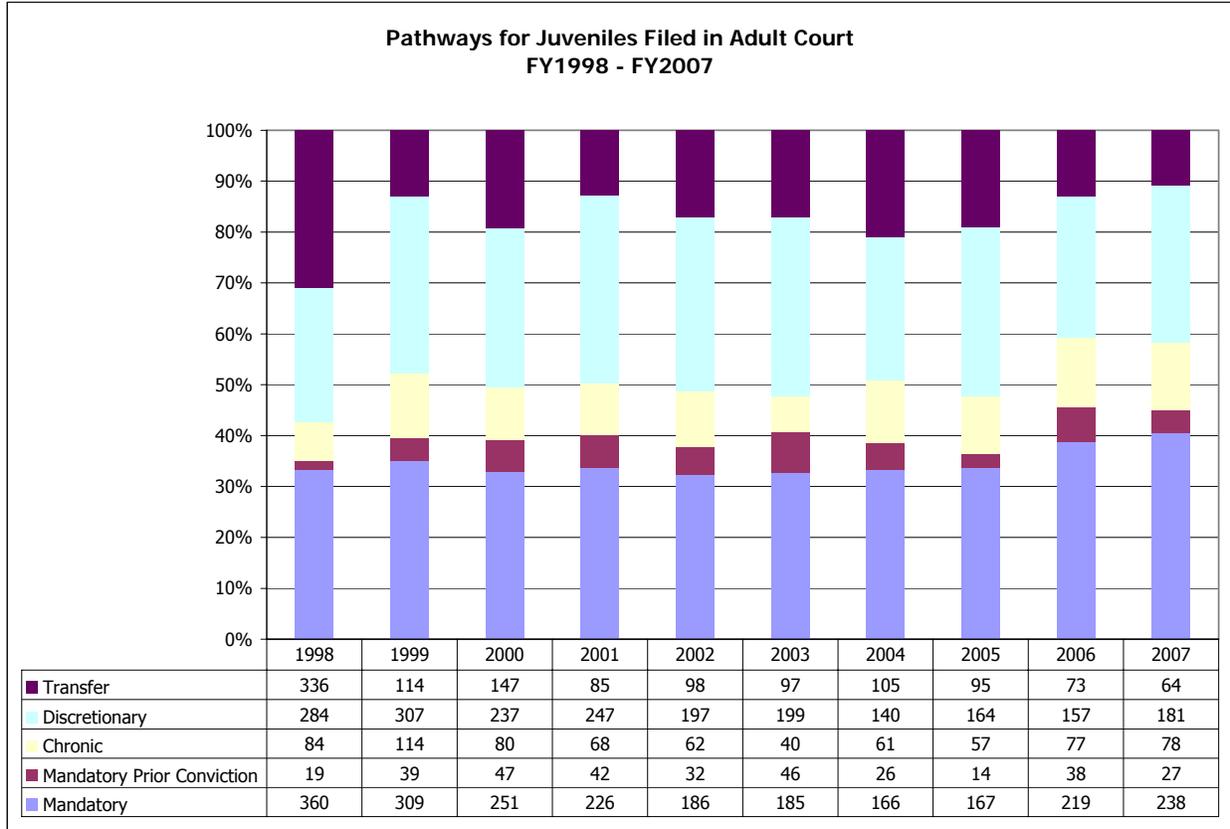
⁴⁶ A.R.S. §8-237(A-C)

Figure 52



When looking at the different types of transfers to adult court from FY98 to FY07, the two types of transfers that result in the largest percentage of youth being tried in adult court are mandatory and discretionary transfers (Figure 53). In most years, approximately one-third of all transfers are a result of a juvenile of sufficient age committing an offense that requires the case to be tried in adult court and another approximate third are transferred to adult court because of county attorneys exercising their discretion to do so within the parameters set out in statute. The increase in the total number of juveniles transferred to adult court from FY05 to FY07 is mostly explained by a 42.5 percent increase in the number of mandatory transfers to adult court.

Figure 53

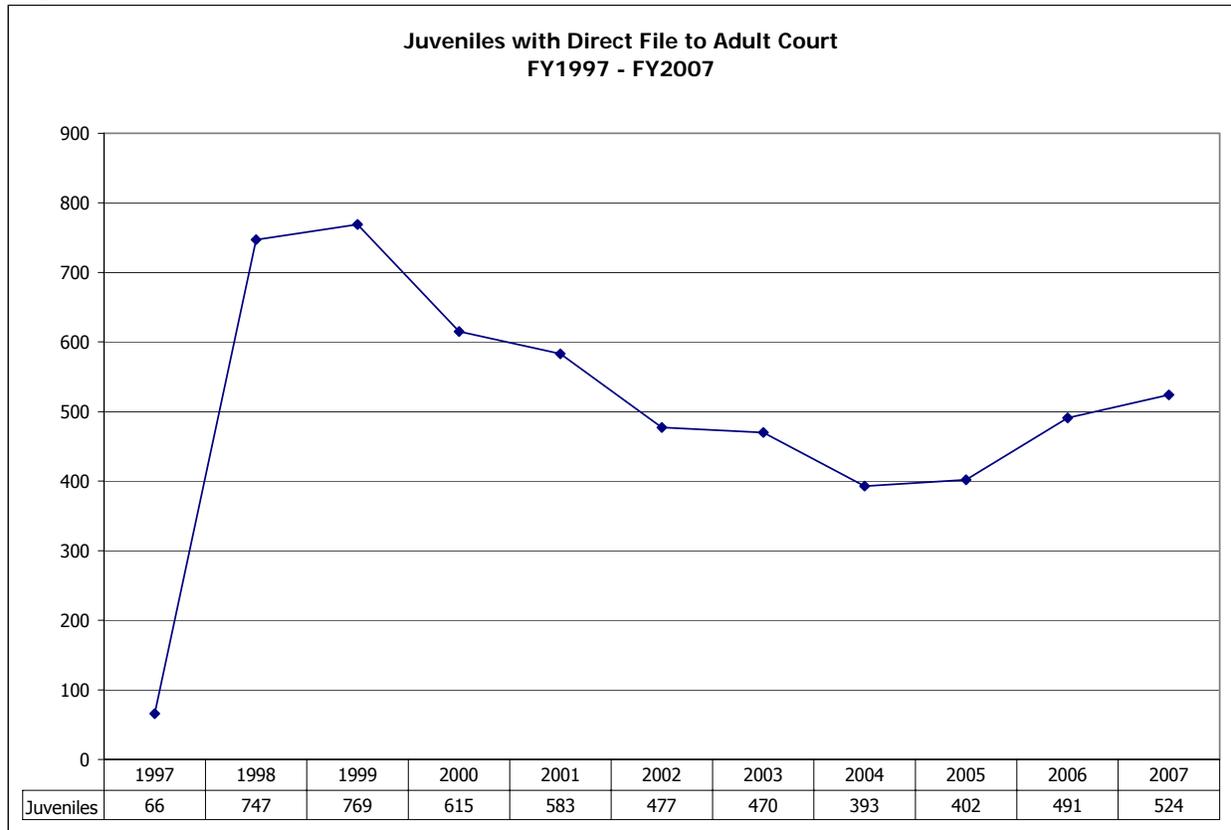


Direct Files to Adult Court

In Arizona, direct files to adult court include mandatory, mandatory prior conviction, chronic, and discretionary transfers. What these types of transfers have in common is that the 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 adult court consistent with statute.

From FY98 to FY07, direct files accounted for a low of 69 percent of all transfers to adult court in FY98 to a high of 90.1 percent in FY07. Because the majority of transfers of juveniles to adult court are direct filed, the trend over time in the number of direct files is consistent with the trend over time in the number of all transfers to adult court (Figure 54).

Figure 54



Given the concentration of the majority of the population of the state in two metropolitan areas (Maricopa and Pima counties), it not surprising that these two counties account for the vast majority of direct file transfers to adult court (Table 58). From FY97 to FY07, the percentage of all direct files to adult court that occurred in Maricopa and Pima counties ranged from 80.3 percent in FY99 to 90.9 percent in FY04 (Table 59). It is also worth noting that, although their numbers are relatively low, both Pinal and Yuma counties have seen significant percentage increases in the number of direct files of juveniles to adult court from FY05 to FY07 (100 and 183.3 percent, respectively).

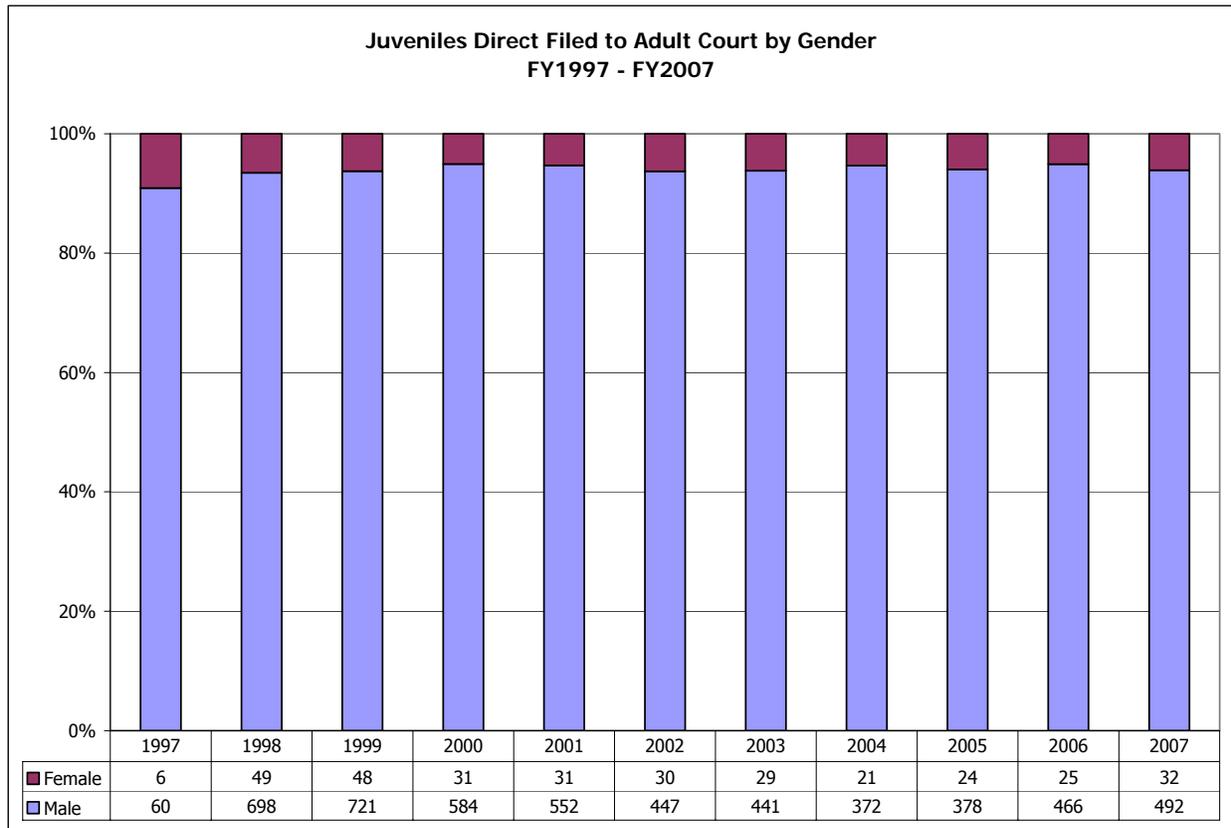
Table 58: Number of Juveniles Direct Filed to Adult Court by County FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cochise	0	15	16	7	9	4	11	2	2	4	0
Coconino	0	8	11	11	11	10	6	9	5	10	6
Gila	1	15	5	7	5	1	1	1	0	0	1
Graham	0	6	12	12	11	1	1	0	0	0	4
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
La Paz	0	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	52	470	469	393	365	296	301	258	280	334	368
Mohave	0	21	17	9	8	12	4	3	9	6	4
Navajo	0	5	15	6	8	5	4	0	2	2	1
Pima	6	143	148	117	122	112	96	99	82	100	96
Pinal	2	36	32	32	11	14	22	10	9	15	18
Santa Cruz	0	3	3	3	8	4	7	2	6	2	8
Yavapai	2	8	11	10	8	5	5	2	1	3	1
Yuma	3	13	25	6	14	13	11	6	6	15	17
Total	66	747	769	615	583	477	470	393	402	491	524

Table 59: Percent of Juveniles Direct Filed to Adult Court by County FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cochise	0.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0
Coconino	0.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.2
Gila	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Graham	0.0	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Greenlee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
La Paz	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maricopa	78.8	62.9	61.0	63.9	62.6	62.1	64.0	65.7	69.7	68.0	70.2
Mohave	0.0	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.4	2.5	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.2	0.8
Navajo	0.0	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2
Pima	9.1	19.1	19.3	19.0	20.9	23.5	20.4	25.2	20.4	20.4	18.3
Pinal	3.0	4.8	4.2	5.2	1.9	2.9	4.7	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.4
Santa Cruz	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.5
Yavapai	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2
Yuma	4.6	1.7	3.3	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.5	3.1	3.2

Gender

The vast majority of juveniles direct filed to adult court are males. From FY97 to FY07 males accounted for approximately 90 to 95 percent of all direct files to adult court (Figure 55).

Figure 55



Race/Ethnicity

With the exception of FY97, Hispanic youth made up the largest percentage of youth direct filed to adult court (Tables 60 and 61). Although Hispanic youth constituted 33 to 40 percent of youth referred to the juvenile justice system from FY97 to FY07, during that same time they comprised 35 to 61 percent of all direct files to adult court. Even though there has been significant year-to-year variation in the percentage of Hispanic youth direct filed to adult court, over time the percentage has generally increased to where almost two out of every three youth direct filed to adult court in FY07 were Hispanic.

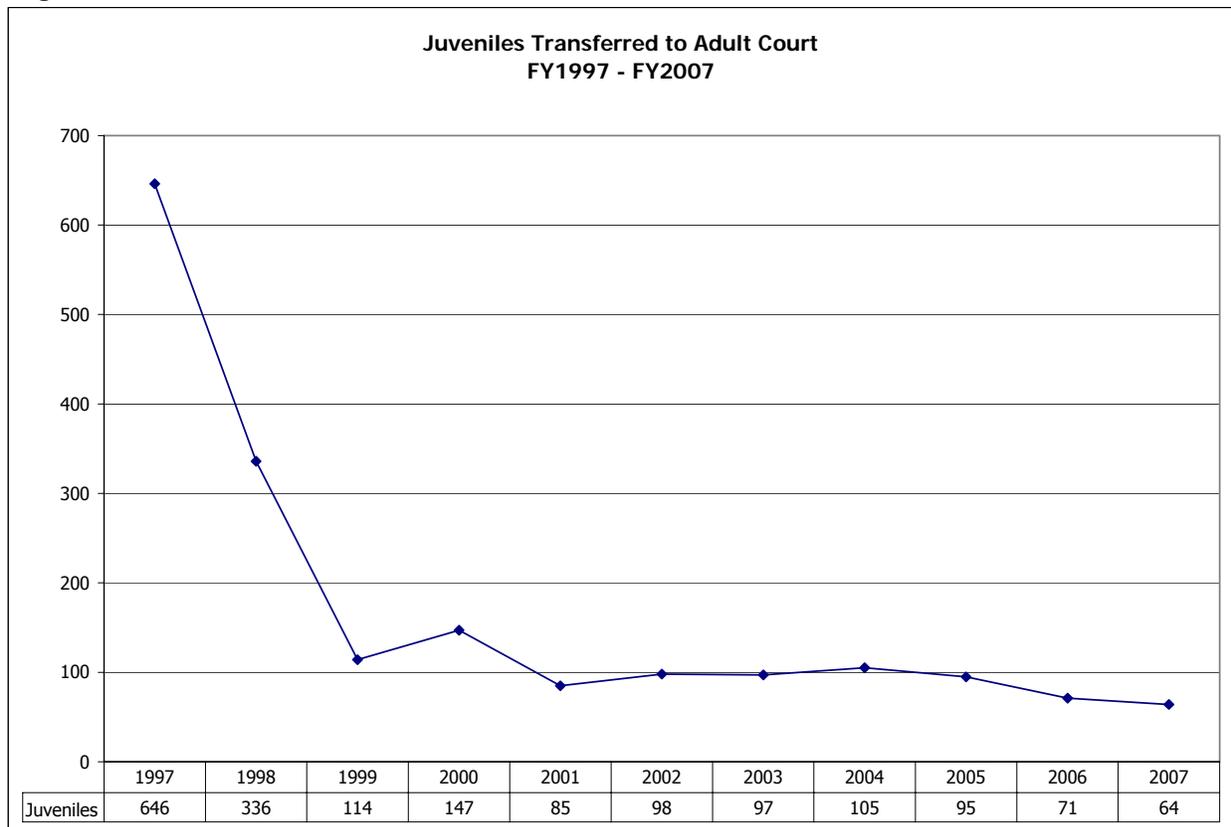
Table 60: Number of Direct Files to Adult Court by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	23	353	365	301	295	235	271	221	216	249	320
African American	24	79	95	72	61	49	53	52	60	78	74
Caucasian	16	273	275	200	188	157	121	104	101	136	107
Native American	3	35	29	31	25	27	23	15	13	21	18
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	5	4	3	5	2	0	1	6	3	2
Other	0	1	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	2	2
Unknown	0	1	0	8	5	6	1	0	5	2	1
Total	66	747	769	615	583	477	470	393	402	491	524

Table 61: Percentage of Direct Files to Adult Court by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	34.9	47.3	47.5	48.9	50.6	49.3	57.7	56.2	53.7	50.7	61.1
African American	36.4	10.6	12.4	11.7	10.5	10.3	11.3	13.2	14.9	15.9	14.1
Caucasian	24.2	36.6	35.8	32.5	32.3	32.9	25.7	26.5	25.1	27.7	20.4
Native American	4.6	4.7	3.8	5.0	4.3	5.7	4.9	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Unknown	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.2

Transfers to Adult Court

Since the late 1990s, the number of youth transferred through a process where the county attorney may request that a juvenile’s case be transferred to adult court has dropped dramatically (Figure 56). In FY97, 646 juveniles had their cases transferred to adult court in this manner and by FY99 that number had dropped to 114. This precipitous decline in the number of juveniles transferred to adult court can be explained, in part, by the introduction of direct file transfer options that took effect in July 1997. Since FY00, the number of youth transferred to adult court has declined to a low of 64 youth transferred in FY07.

Figure 56



Not surprisingly, the vast majority of youth transferred to adult court were charged with a felony offense (Tables 62 and 63). With the exception of FY03, more than 90 percent of youth transferred to adult court were charged with a felony. Interestingly, after the direct files options were introduced, there was a slight increase in the percentage of transfers of youth whose most serious charges were misdemeanors. Prior to FY00, no more than 3.8 percent of transfers to adult court were of juveniles charged with a misdemeanor. In FY00, 9 percent of youth transferred to adult court had as their most serious charge a misdemeanor. Since FY00 there has been significant year-to-year variation in the percentage of youth transferred to adult court where the most serious offense in the incident was a misdemeanor, ranging from a low of 4.8 percent in FY04 to a high of 12.4 percent in FY03.

Table 62: Number of Transfers to Adult Court by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	633	325	114	132	78	91	83	100	90	67	59
Misdemeanor	12	11	0	13	7	7	12	5	5	4	5
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											0
Status	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	646	336	114	147	85	98	97	105	95	71	64

Table 63: Percentage of Transfers to Adult Court by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	98.0	96.7	100.0	89.8	91.8	92.9	85.6	95.2	94.7	93.2	92.2
Misdemeanor	1.9	3.3	0.0	8.8	8.2	7.1	12.4	4.8	5.3	6.9	7.8
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											0.0
Status	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In most years, the two most populous counties in Arizona, Maricopa and Pima, accounted for the majority of transfers of juveniles to adult court from FY97 to FY07 (Tables 64 and 65). Every year, Maricopa County accounted for the largest percentage of transfers statewide, ranging from a low of 48.2 percent in FY01 to a high of 71.2 percent in FY06. Although Pima County is the second most populous county in Arizona, in FY02 and FY03, Gila County transferred more youth to adult court than Pima County and in FY05 and FY07, Yavapai County transferred more youth to adult court than any other county except for Maricopa.

**Table 64: Number of Transfers to Adult Court by County
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cochise	8	0	0	1	2	1	4	2	0	0	0
Coconino	6	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gila	17	4	4	7	4	15	11	3	1	1	0
Graham	7	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
La Paz	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maricopa	421	236	65	84	41	51	52	56	64	52	40
Mohave	34	9	2	8	3	2	4	4	4	1	4
Navajo	13	6	4	4	2	4	1	1	0	0	1
Pima	84	52	27	20	18	10	10	16	9	5	2
Pinal	22	4	0	6	9	2	1	5	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	3	0	0
Yavapai	9	9	4	8	2	7	4	10	11	5	9
Yuma	18	9	4	5	0	0	10	5	3	6	7
Total	646	336	114	147	85	98	97	105	95	71	64

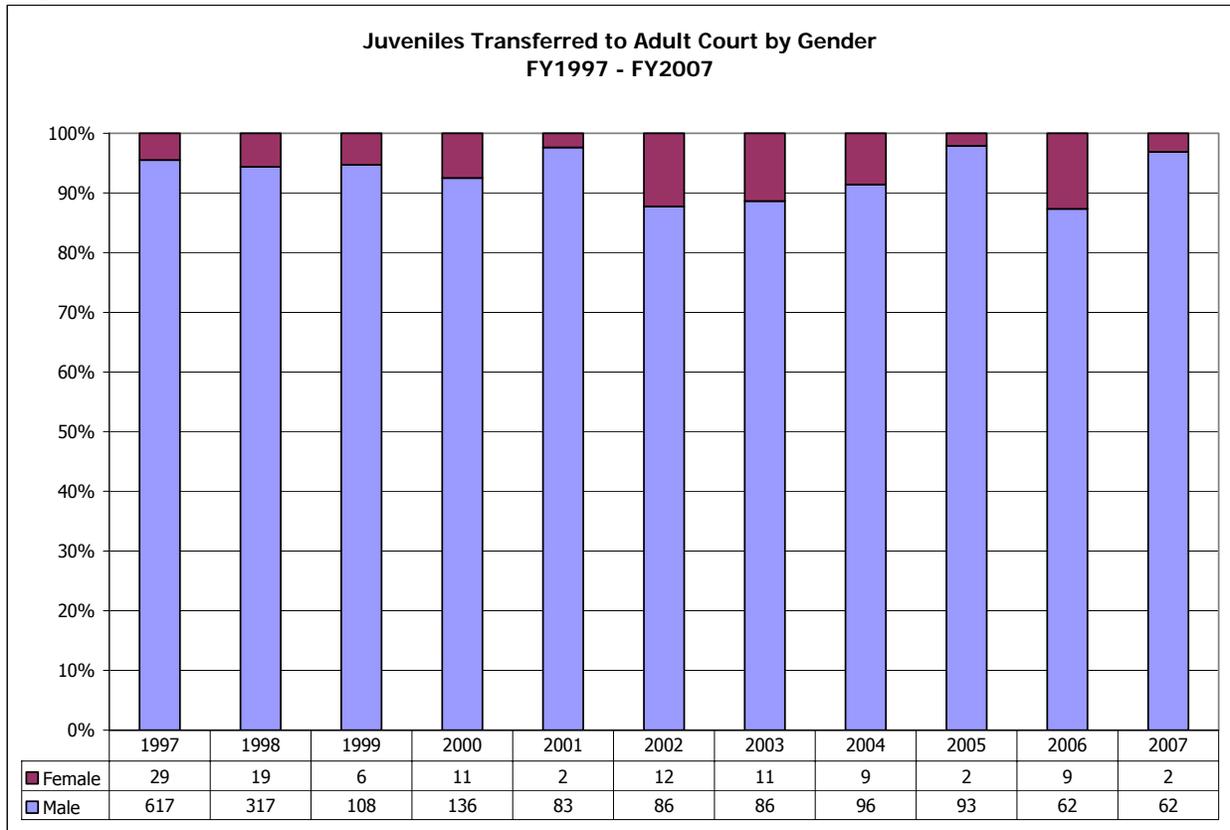
**Table 65: Percentage of Transfers to Adult Court by County
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cochise	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.4	1.0	4.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coconino	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gila	2.6	1.2	3.5	4.8	4.7	15.3	11.3	2.9	1.1	1.4	0.0
Graham	1.1	0.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Greenlee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
La Paz	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Maricopa	65.2	70.2	57.0	57.1	48.2	52.0	53.6	53.3	67.4	71.2	62.5
Mohave	5.3	2.7	1.8	5.4	3.5	2.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	1.4	6.3
Navajo	2.0	1.8	3.5	2.7	2.4	4.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Pima	13.0	15.5	23.7	13.6	21.2	10.2	10.3	15.2	9.5	6.9	3.1
Pinal	3.4	1.2	0.0	4.1	10.6	2.0	1.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Santa Cruz	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Yavapai	1.4	2.7	3.5	5.4	2.4	7.1	4.1	9.5	11.6	6.9	14.1
Yuma	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	4.8	3.2	8.2	10.9
Total	100.0	100.2	100.0	97.3	100.0						

Gender

As is the case with most juvenile justice processes, males accounted for the majority of transfers to adult court from FY97 to FY07 (Figure 57). The transfer of males to adult court ranged from a high of 97.9 percent in FY05 to a low of 87.3 percent in FY06.

Figure 57



Race/Ethnicity

With the exception of FY00, from FY97 to FY07 Hispanic youth accounted for the largest percentage of transfers to adult court (Tables 66 and 67). During this time the percentage of all youth transferred who were of Hispanic ethnicity ranged from a low of 38.1 percent in FY00 to a high of 71.2 percent in FY06. During this same time, with the exception of FY00, Caucasian youth accounted for the second largest percentage of youth transferred to adult court, ranging from a low of 21.9 percent in FY06 to a high of 48.3 in FY00.

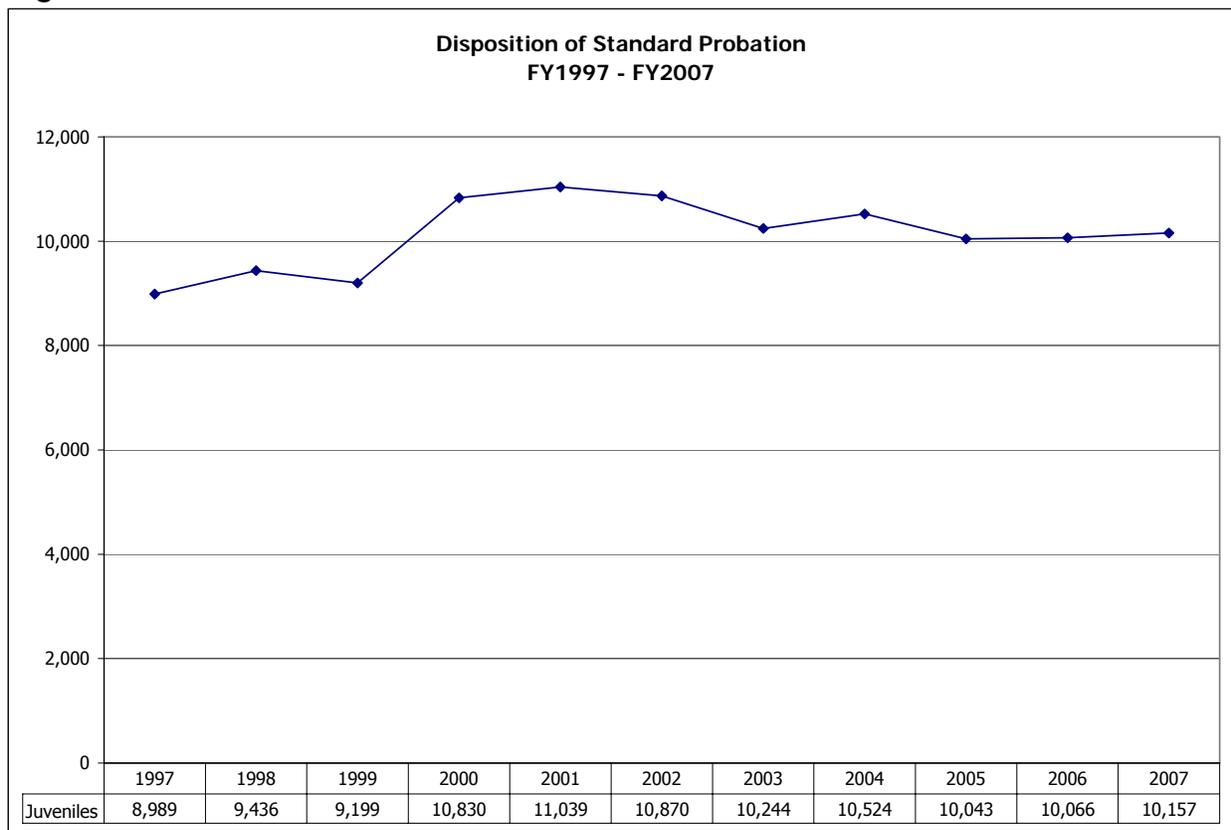
Table 66: Number of Transfers to Adult Court by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	282	158	51	56	45	47	53	63	47	50	36
African American	80	51	20	17	2	6	8	3	5	4	5
Caucasian	247	110	37	71	32	41	29	36	39	16	21
Native American	29	12	5	3	6	3	6	1	3	1	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	646	336	114	147	85	98	97	105	95	71	64

Table 67: Percentage of Transfers to Adult Court by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	43.7	47.0	44.7	38.1	52.9	48.0	54.6	60.0	49.5	71.2	56.3
African American	12.4	15.2	17.5	11.6	2.4	6.1	8.3	2.9	5.3	5.5	7.8
Caucasian	38.2	32.7	32.5	48.3	37.7	41.8	29.9	34.3	41.1	21.9	32.8
Native American	4.5	3.6	4.4	2.0	7.1	3.1	6.2	1.0	3.2	1.4	3.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Juveniles 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 those conditions 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 added conditions based on the needs of the youth and the circumstances of the case.

Figure 58



After a general increase from FY97 to FY01, from FY01 to FY05 there was a gradual and general decrease in the number of youth placed on standard probation (Figure 58). Since FY05 the number of youth placed on standard probation has remained relatively constant, with only very small increases in the number of youth placed on standard probation.

The most serious offense for which youth placed on standard probation were charged has remained relatively constant throughout the time period examined (Tables 68 and 69). From FY97 to FY07, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation for a felony offense ranged from a low of 47.1 percent in FY03 to a high of 56.9 percent in FY97. Similarly, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation who were charged with a misdemeanor offense remained relatively constant, ranging from a low of 29.2 percent in FY97 to a high of 35.8 percent in FY06.

Table 68: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	5,111	5,230	4,844	5,326	5,292	5,355	4,825	5,025	4,936	5,082	5,280
Misdemeanor	2,625	2,939	3,013	3,573	3,442	3,599	3,556	3,754	3,507	3,599	3,404
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											1,037
Status	280	243	234	695	907	506	417	373	298	249	293
Other	90	99	137	216	162	156	155	172	160	142	143
Administrative	883	925	971	1,020	1,236	1,254	1,291	1,200	1,142	994	0
Total	8,989	9,436	9,199	10,830	11,039	10,870	10,244	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157

Table 69: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	56.9	55.4	52.7	49.2	47.9	49.3	47.1	47.8	49.2	50.5	52.0
Misdemeanor	29.2	31.2	32.8	33.0	31.2	33.1	34.7	35.7	34.9	35.8	33.5
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											10.2
Status	3.1	2.6	2.5	6.4	8.2	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.9
Other	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Administrative	9.8	9.8	10.6	9.4	11.2	11.5	12.6	11.4	11.4	9.9	0.0

From FY97 to FY07 the percentage of youth placed on standard probation by county has remained relatively stable (Tables 70 and 71). As is expected, Maricopa and Pima counties accounted for the majority of youth placed on standard probation; approximately seven out of every 10 youth placed on standard probation were from Maricopa and Pima Counties.

Table 70: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by County FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	102	100	83	75	108	75	68	76	86	80	93
Cochise	173	210	149	161	170	145	178	205	127	178	191
Coconino	343	379	313	317	292	425	391	369	318	348	310
Gila	224	208	190	205	169	208	173	194	165	150	182
Graham	159	171	187	156	171	184	174	157	161	143	175
Greenlee	43	39	30	32	47	35	34	31	31	37	34
La Paz	43	46	27	27	25	23	35	44	30	29	32
Maricopa	4,789	5,187	4,933	6,088	6,355	5,895	5,575	5,690	5,452	5,553	5,605
Mohave	259	289	235	263	259	303	246	324	332	327	367
Navajo	232	242	257	322	311	305	292	202	217	174	222
Pima	1,469	1,496	1,484	1,798	1,882	1,893	1,777	1,847	1,727	1,663	1,458
Pinal	334	270	277	306	290	299	262	315	373	328	363
Santa Cruz	157	119	250	292	153	199	242	212	208	224	186
Yavapai	249	232	280	344	319	340	286	300	313	335	349
Yuma	413	448	504	444	488	541	511	558	503	497	590
Total	8,989	9,436	9,199	10,830	11,039	10,870	10,244	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157

Table 71: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by County FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Cochise	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.9
Coconino	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1
Gila	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8
Graham	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Greenlee	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
La Paz	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Maricopa	53.3	55.0	53.6	56.2	57.6	54.2	54.4	54.0	54.3	55.2	55.2
Mohave	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.6
Navajo	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2
Pima	16.3	15.9	16.1	16.6	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.2	16.5	14.4
Pinal	3.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.6
Santa Cruz	1.8	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8
Yavapai	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4
Yuma	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.8

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 comprised a larger percentage of youth placed on standard probation (Tables 72 and 73). In FY97 48.9 percent of all youth placed on standard probation were 16 or 17 years old. By FY07 the percentage of all youth placed on standard probation who were 16 or 17 years old had increased to 56.7 percent.

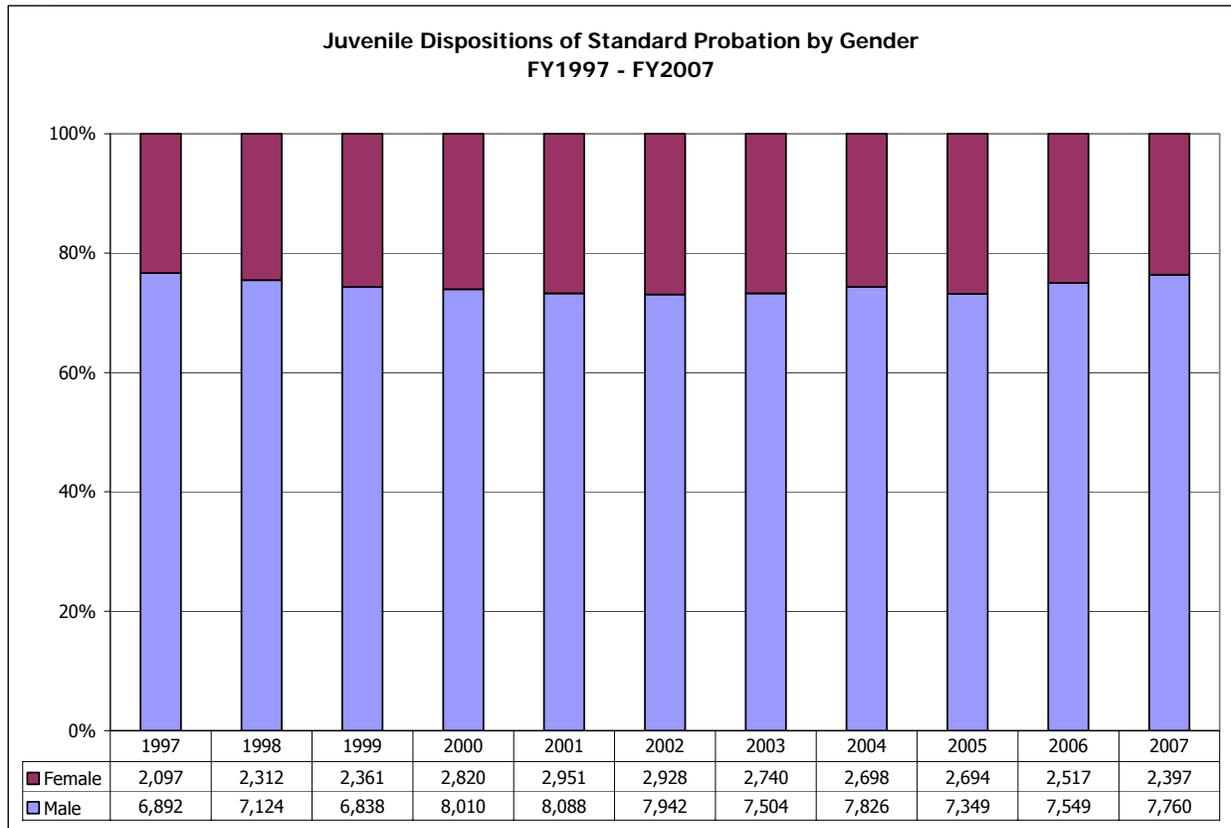
Table 72: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Age FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	3	1	2	6	0	3	3	1	0	1	3
9	18	14	21	17	22	11	9	7	8	6	6
10	66	57	54	67	67	40	42	28	23	19	22
11	143	175	126	136	142	120	109	76	63	76	92
12	343	350	335	382	417	349	327	325	256	240	197
13	775	814	757	952	977	963	848	787	704	684	635
14	1,315	1,459	1,379	1,656	1,705	1,594	1,447	1,464	1,400	1,396	1,317
15	1,929	1,935	1,920	2,295	2,427	2,308	2,032	2,228	2,121	2,146	2,114
16	2,216	2,274	2,228	2,524	2,546	2,601	2,528	2,520	2,554	2,500	2,607
17	2,171	2,342	2,370	2,783	2,724	2,868	2,885	3,073	2,891	2,984	3,144
Unknown	10	15	7	12	12	13	14	15	23	14	20
Total	8,989	9,436	9,199	10,830	11,039	10,870	10,244	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157

Table 73: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Age FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
11	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
12	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.9
13	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.3	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.3
14	14.6	15.5	15.0	15.3	15.5	14.7	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.0
15	21.5	20.5	20.9	21.2	22.0	21.2	19.8	21.2	21.1	21.3	20.8
16	24.7	24.1	24.2	23.3	23.1	23.9	24.7	24.0	25.4	24.8	25.7
17	24.2	24.8	25.8	25.7	24.7	26.4	28.2	29.2	28.8	29.6	31.0
Unknown	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2

Gender

Generally speaking, approximately one-fourth of all youth placed on standard probation are female, ranging from a low of 23.3 percent in FY97 to a high of 26.9 percent in FY02 (Figure 59).

Figure 59



Race/Ethnicity

From FY97 to FY07, Caucasian youth made up the largest percentage of youth placed on standard probation (Tables 74 and 75). Although over time, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation that are Caucasian decreased from a high of 51.9 percent in FY98 to a low of 42.8 percent in FY07. During this same time, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation that are Hispanic has increased from a low of 33.8 percent in FY98 to a high of 41.6 percent in FY07.

Table 74: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	3,147	3,190	3,231	3,924	4,174	4,202	3,991	4,221	3,953	4,185	4,220
African American	654	695	644	765	773	737	757	775	828	842	895
Caucasian	4,590	4,894	4,661	5,367	5,327	5,199	4,828	4,838	4,515	4,325	4,342
Native American	520	590	596	655	615	627	564	595	657	612	604
Asian/Pacific Islander	40	38	37	61	57	51	45	49	39	49	57
Other	32	25	27	44	44	33	35	23	29	29	17
Unknown	6	4	3	14	49	21	24	23	22	24	22
Total	8,989	9,436	9,199	10,830	11,039	10,870	10,244	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157

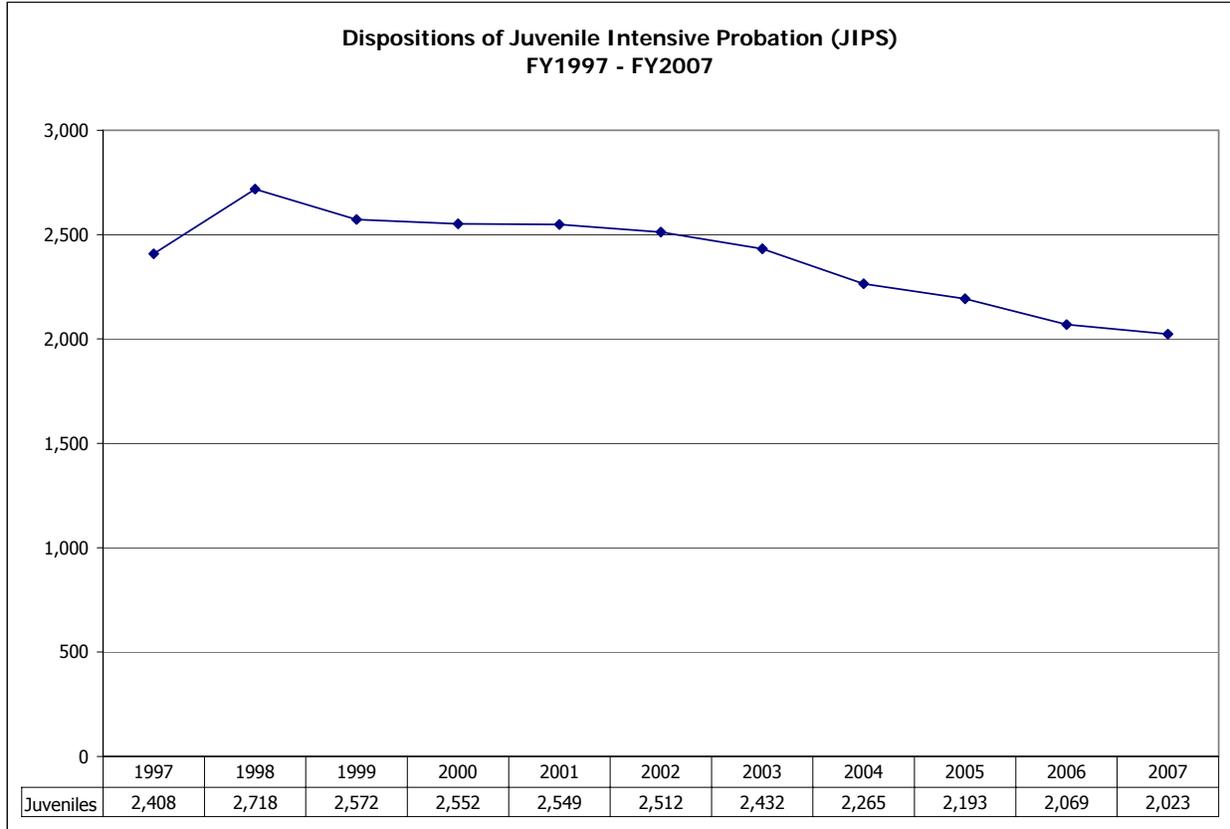
Table 75: Percentage Dispositions of Standard Probation by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	35.0	33.8	35.1	36.2	37.8	38.7	39.0	40.1	39.4	41.6	41.6
African American	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.8
Caucasian	51.1	51.9	50.7	49.6	48.3	47.8	47.1	46.0	45.0	43.0	42.8
Native American	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Unknown	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation

Some youth who are adjudicated delinquent in Arizona and remain in the community are subject to higher levels of supervision and conditions than youth placed on standard probation (i.e., intensive probation). Juveniles placed on intensive probation are those who the court believes requires a higher level of supervision and structure, but that can be provided in the community rather than in a residential treatment facility or the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. Youth on intensive probation typically are subject to an increase in the 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. Accordingly, probation officers who supervise youth on intensive probation have lower caseloads than those supervising standard probationers.

After an increase from FY97 to FY98, the number of juveniles placed on intensive probation has consistently declined through FY07 (Figure 60). Since FY98 the number of juvenile placed on intensive probation has declined by 25.6 percent from 2,718 youth in FY98 to 2,023 in FY07.

Figure 60



Similar to trends in placements to standard probation, the most serious offense for which youth were charged who were placed on intensive probation has remained relatively constant throughout the time period examined (Tables 76 and 77). From FY97 to FY07, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation for a felony offense ranged from a low of 50.0 percent in FY00 to a high of 58.7 percent in FY97. Similarly, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation who were charged with a misdemeanor offense remained relatively constant, ranging from a low of 14.5 percent in FY06 to a high of 19.8 percent in FY01. Not surprisingly, a lower percentage of youth charged with a misdemeanor offense are placed on intensive probation than are placed on standard probation.

**Table 76: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by
Offense Class of Most Serious Offense
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	1,413	1,543	1,394	1,277	1,290	1,268	1,218	1,197	1,107	1,145	1,103
Misdemeanor	416	454	465	479	505	425	447	354	367	299	310
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											600
Status	12	4	11	4	4	5	4	0	0	4	3
Other	3	4	2	10	3	10	11	10	9	7	7
Administrative	564	713	700	782	747	804	752	704	710	614	0
Total	2,408	2,718	2,572	2,552	2,549	2,512	2,432	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023

**Table 77: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by
Offense Class of Most Serious Offense
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Felony	58.7	56.8	54.2	50.0	50.6	50.5	50.1	52.9	50.5	55.3	54.5
Misdemeanor	17.3	16.7	18.1	18.8	19.8	16.9	18.4	15.6	16.7	14.5	15.3
Violations of Probation & Ordinances											29.7
Status	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Administrative	23.4	26.2	27.2	30.6	29.3	32.0	30.9	31.1	32.4	29.7	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage of youth placed on intensive probation by county has remained relatively stable in most counties from FY97 to FY07 (Tables 78 and 79). The notable exceptions to this trend are Mohave, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma counties where they have seen significant increases in the number of youth placed on intensive probation during a time when the number of youth placed on probation in the other counties has decreased. In contrast to standard probation where approximately seven out of every 10 youth placed on standard probation are from Maricopa and Pima Counties, only five out of every 10 youth placed on intensive probation are from the two most populous counties in Arizona.

**Table 78: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by County
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	17	23	14	23	18	17	22	27	18	15	15
Cochise	94	112	97	103	102	96	109	103	97	79	77
Coconino	72	71	65	57	65	72	55	70	58	51	60
Gila	36	55	67	50	43	42	44	36	34	37	35
Graham	36	31	26	33	41	31	32	37	25	35	30
Greenlee	17	17	14	12	10	19	9	7	9	7	11
La Paz	12	6	10	7	9	4	6	8	10	6	9
Maricopa	1,144	1,251	1,206	1,195	1,171	1,143	1,087	885	939	851	853
Mohave	90	141	109	122	115	109	114	105	114	119	142
Navajo	56	74	91	56	66	68	72	56	59	56	47
Pima	414	449	407	360	389	382	347	362	289	243	212
Pinal	90	110	95	123	123	126	137	135	118	125	112
Santa Cruz	25	36	39	48	40	43	38	48	42	29	42
Yavapai	86	106	108	118	127	131	125	119	117	153	133
Yuma	219	236	224	245	230	229	235	267	264	263	245
Total	2,408	2,718	2,572	2,552	2,549	2,512	2,432	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023

Table 79: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by County FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apache	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
Cochise	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.8
Coconino	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.0
Gila	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
Graham	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.5
Greenlee	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
La Paz	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Maricopa	47.5	46.0	46.9	46.8	45.9	45.5	44.7	39.1	42.8	41.1	42.2
Mohave	3.7	5.2	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.8	7.0
Navajo	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3
Pima	17.2	16.5	15.8	14.1	15.3	15.2	14.3	16.0	13.2	11.7	10.5
Pinal	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.6	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.5
Santa Cruz	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.1
Yavapai	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	7.4	6.6
Yuma	9.1	8.7	8.7	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.7	11.8	12.0	12.7	12.1

Age

As has been seen in other stages of the juvenile justice process, there has been a shift in the age of youth being placed on intensive probation (Tables 80 and 81). From FY97 to FY07, a larger percentage of youth 16 and 17 years old were placed on intensive probation. In FY97 54.2 percent of all youth placed on intensive probation were 16 or 17 years old. By FY07 the percentage of all youth placed on intensive probation who were 16 or 17 years old increased to 60.4 percent.

Table 80: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Age, FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2	3	5	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	1
11	14	14	13	9	8	13	6	6	4	6	0
12	47	56	36	45	30	32	37	38	19	14	26
13	120	176	143	174	138	120	125	120	97	84	82
14	374	343	347	379	364	341	290	292	320	284	236
15	545	629	600	555	599	545	554	502	485	456	455
16	738	769	715	687	704	745	665	662	627	593	602
17	565	723	711	694	697	710	752	640	635	630	619
Unknown	2	3	2	4	4	4	1	3	6	2	2
Total	2,408	2,718	2,572	2,552	2,549	2,512	2,432	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023

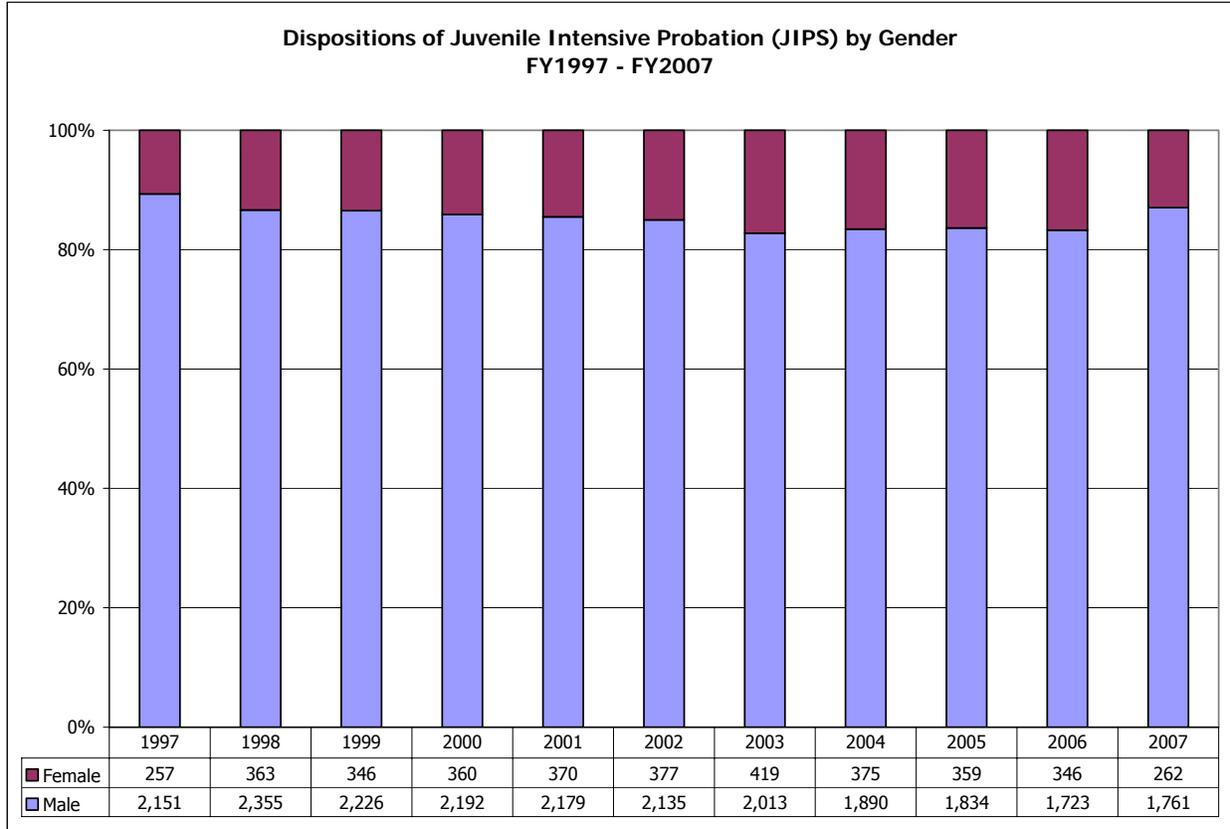
**Table 81: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Age,
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
11	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
12	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.3
13	5.0	6.5	5.6	6.8	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.1
14	15.5	12.6	13.5	14.9	14.3	13.6	11.9	12.9	14.6	13.7	11.7
15	22.6	23.1	23.3	21.8	23.5	21.7	22.8	22.2	22.1	22.0	22.5
16	30.7	28.3	27.8	26.9	27.6	29.7	27.3	29.2	28.6	28.7	29.8
17	23.5	26.6	27.6	27.2	27.3	28.3	30.9	28.3	29.0	30.5	30.6
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Gender

In contrast to standard probation where approximately one-fourth of youth placed on standard probation are female, less than 20 percent of youth placed on intensive probation are female (Figure 61). From FY97 to FY03, there was a consistent increase in the percentage of placements to intensive probation of female youth. In FY97 females comprised 10.7 percent of all intensive probationers and 17.2 percent in FY03. From FY03 to FY06 that percentage remained relatively stable, followed by a subsequent decrease from 18.2 percent in FY06 to 13.0 percent in FY07 in the percentage of all placements to intensive probation of female youth.

Figure 61



Race/Ethnicity

In contrast to the racial and ethnic composition of youth on standard probation over time, since FY02 Hispanic youth have comprised the largest percentage of all youth placed on intensive probation (Tables 82 and 83). Overall, this is a function of an overall shift in the racial and ethnic composition of youth placed on intensive probation over time. From FY97 to FY07, the percentage of youth placed on intensive probation who are Hispanic and Native American has increased (43.7 to 48.7 and 3.5 to 4.8, respectively) while the percentage for Caucasian and African-American youth has declined (43.0 to 37.7 and 9.1 to 8.3, respectively).

Table 82: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Race/Ethnicity FY1997 – FY2007											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	1,052	1,158	1,069	1,099	1,117	1,126	1,087	1,058	1,044	982	985
African American	220	240	219	182	193	195	181	174	177	181	167
Caucasian	1,035	1,208	1,156	1,154	1,126	1,057	1,047	941	856	806	763
Native American	85	96	117	104	100	117	103	82	101	89	96
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	12	7	7	9	11	5	5	6	6	7
Other	5	4	3	6	3	5	8	3	7	4	5
Unknown	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0
Total	2,408	2,718	2,572	2,552	2,549	2,512	2,432	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023

**Table 83: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Race/Ethnicity
FY1997 – FY2007**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic	43.7	42.6	41.6	43.1	43.8	44.8	44.7	46.7	47.6	47.5	48.7
African American	9.1	8.8	8.5	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.8	8.3
Caucasian	43.0	44.4	45.0	45.2	44.2	42.1	43.1	41.6	39.0	39.0	37.7
Native American	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.2	3.6	4.6	4.3	4.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

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 four secure care facilities for the custody, treatment, and education of committed juveniles: Adobe Mountain School, Black Canyon School, Catalina Mountain School, and Eagle Point School. The ADJC goal is for each juvenile to receive rehabilitative services that are appropriate to the juvenile's age, risk, needs, abilities, and committing offense. This includes education, individual and group counseling, psychological services, health care, and recreation. In addition, treatment groups and specialized housing units focus on juveniles with histories of violence, substance abuse, or sexual offenses.

The data that appears in this section are for fiscal years 2003 through 2007 and are publicly available from the ADJC web site.⁴⁷ In addition to the data included in this report, there is a wealth of information about the department and its operations available on its web site. The data that appears in this section of the report is used to provide a general overview of the number and characteristics of youth committed to ADJC over time.

Year	Number of New Commitments
FY03	752
FY04	688
FY05	696
FY06	674
FY07	734

From FY03 to FY07 the number of juveniles sentenced to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections has varied year-to-year by no more than nine percent (Table 84). After declining by 8.5 percent from FY03 to FY04, the number of new commitments remained relatively stable until FY07 when there was an 8.9 percent increase in the number of new commitments over the previous year.

Age

From FY03 to FY07, the distribution of new commitments to ADJC by age has changed little (Table 85). Approximately nine out of 10 youth committed to ADJC from FY03 to FY07 were 15 - 17 years of age.

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
≤ 13	2.0%	1.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%
14	9.4%	10.2%	9.3%	9.1%	8.3%
15	21.4%	21.7%	22.0%	20.3%	22.8%
16	32.7%	31.8%	33.8%	31.9%	31.6%
17	34.4%	34.7%	32.3%	36.4%	35.3%

⁴⁷ <http://www.azdjv.gov/Offices/Research/Publications/FY%202007%20data%20table.pdf>

Gender

From FY04 to FY06 there was an increase in the percentage of new commitments to ADJC who were female (Table 86). The increase in the percentage of new commitments that were female were driven by both an increase in the number of females committed to ADJC during this time and a similar decrease in the number of new commitments who were male (Table 87). But by FY07, the gender composition of new commitments to ADJC had returned to FY03 levels.

Table 86: Percent of New Commitments by Gender FY2003 – FY2007					
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Male	87.6%	85.2%	84.2%	83.7%	88.1%
Female	12.4%	14.8%	15.8%	16.3%	11.9%

Table 87: Number of New Commitments by Gender FY2003 – FY2007					
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Male	659	586	586	564	647
Female	93	102	110	110	87
Total	752	688	696	674	734

Race/Ethnicity

From FY03 to FY07, Hispanic youth (excluding Mexican nationals) accounted for nearly half of new commitments to ADJC, ranging from a low of 43.0 percent in FY06 to a high of 47.0 percent in FY07. Approximately one-third of new commitments to ADJC during this time period were of Caucasian youth. During this same time, the percentage of new commitments of African-American youth increased to a high of 12.8 percent in FY07.

Table 88: Percent of New Commitments by Race/Ethnicity FY2003 – FY2007					
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
Hispanic	46.8%	46.1%	44.7%	43.0%	47.0%
Caucasian	32.3%	34.7%	30.5%	35.6%	30.1%
African American	9.3%	8.6%	10.5%	10.7%	12.8%
Native American	4.5%	4.4%	6.0%	5.2%	4.8%
Mexican National	6.4%	4.5%	8.3%	4.6%	4.1%
Asian	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Other	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%

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 89). From FY03 to FY07 at least eight out 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 declined from 86.2 percent in FY03 to 78.8 percent in FY07. As the percentage of new commitments of youth with six or more prior referrals has decreased, the

percentage of new commitments of youth with three to five referrals has increased from 10.9 percent in FY03 to 18.5 percent in FY07.

Table 89: Percent of New Commitments by Number of Prior Referrals FY2003 – FY2007					
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
1 referral	1.1%	0.8%	2.4%	3.0%	1.1%
2 referrals	1.7%	1.3%	3.2%	2.1%	1.6%
3-5 referrals	10.9%	13.2%	13.9%	14.7%	18.5%
6-10 referrals	42.9%	40.9%	42.6%	39.7%	43.0%
11-15 referrals	26.7%	28.2%	24.7%	24.7%	22.1%
16 or more referrals	16.6%	15.6%	13.1%	15.9%	13.7%

Similarly, although a very low percentage of youth with only one prior adjudication are committed to ADJC (6.3 percent in FY07), from FY06 to FY07 there was a significant decrease in the percentage of new commitments to ADJC of youth with four or more prior adjudications and a corresponding increase in the percentage of new commitments of youth with two or three prior adjudications. From FY03 to FY06 approximately three-fourths of youth committed to ADJC had at least four prior delinquency adjudications in juvenile court. From FY06 to FY07 the percentage of youth newly committed to ADJC with four or more adjudications decreased from 75.1 to 54.9 percent.

Table 90: Percent of New Commitments by Number of Prior Adjudications FY2003 –FY2007					
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07
1 adjudication	4.0%	2.2%	5.6%	5.0%	6.3%
2-3 adjudications	23.0%	19.9%	20.4%	19.8%	38.8%
4-5 adjudications	35.0%	31.3%	33.0%	33.1%	34.4%
6-7 adjudications	23.1%	27.0%	23.7%	20.1%	13.8%
8 or more adjudications	14.9%	19.6%	17.2%	21.9%	6.7%

Conclusion

The dramatic growth in Arizona's population has a significant impact on the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Arizona's population growth is part of the explanation for an increase in the number of violent crimes in Arizona since 1997. At the same time that the frequency of violent crime is increasing, it is important to recognize that when adjusting for population growth both the violent crime and property crime rates in Arizona have dropped significantly since 1997. But, the paradox of lower crime rates and increases in crimes reported, particularly violent crimes, means that even though Arizonans might be safer now than they were 10 years ago, the demand on the criminal justice system has, at best, remained the same, and in most cases increased. An increase in the number of violent crime incidents means that we have more violent offenders arrested and processed and more violent crime victims impacted and requiring service. Increases in the workload of criminal justice system agencies require resources to keep pace with demand. This is the primary challenge in today's fiscal climate; in a time of dwindling state and federal criminal and juvenile justice system resources and difficult choices needing to be made, how can Arizona's system continue to provide its citizens with the fundamental right for safety and security in the communities and in their homes?

This report and the data included is intended to give readers an overview of the status of Arizona's criminal and juvenile justice system over time. These data should be part of the context in which critical policy and practical decisions are being discussed. More detailed data from the respective criminal and juvenile justice agencies should also be utilized to complement and deepen the understanding of the complexity of the system and the factors that surround crime in Arizona. Identifying and using the best data possible to inform the very 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.