

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Statistical Analysis Center Publication

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Gila County Criminal Justice Data Profile

November

2014

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Executive Summary

On a regular basis, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission publishes a criminal justice system trends report, which is titled *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*. In support of data-driven policy and practice, the report uses publicly available data to describe the activity of Arizona's criminal justice system from law enforcement agencies description of the offenses reported to their agencies to descriptive characteristics of the inmate population of the Arizona Department of Corrections.

Although the data in *Arizona Crime Trends* provides a valuable overview of crime and criminal justice activity data at the state level, it is important to recognize that much of Arizona's criminal justice system is organized and functions at the municipal and county level (e.g., local and county law enforcement, city and county attorneys, county probation, municipal courts, county superior courts, etc.). Aggregating the data to describe system activity for the state as a whole can mask important differences in crime and criminal justice system activity at the local level. To address this limitation of state-level data, ACJC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) has compiled criminal justice system data at the county level similar to that published in *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*. More specifically, in this inaugural edition of the *Gila County Criminal Justice Data Profile*, the most recent 11 years of data available on law enforcement, court, probation, and corrections activity impacting Gila County are compiled to give county-based criminal justice policymakers and practitioners an overview of crime and criminal justice system activity in their county.

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

Offenses Reported to the Police

- From 2002 to 2012 the number of violent offenses reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies has generally declined. Even with a substantial increase from 2008 to 2009 in the number of violent index offenses reported to the police in Gila County, overall, from 2002 to 2012 the number of violent index offenses reported to the police decreased by 53.4 percent.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of murders/non-negligent manslaughter reported to law enforcement agencies in Gila County varied from a low of zero murders in 2003, 2004, 2008, and 2010 to a high of two murders in 2006. During the entire time period examined, there were eight murders and non-negligent manslaughters reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies.
- There was considerable year-to-year variation in the number of forcible rapes reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies from 2002 to 2012. The number of forcible rapes reported to the police in Gila County ranged from a low of four in 2012 to a high of 17 in 2005.

- From 2002 to 2012, there was significant year-to-year variation in the number of robberies reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies. During this time, the number of robberies reported to the police ranged from a low of four in 2003 to a high of 15 in 2011.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of aggravated assaults reported to the police in Gila County generally decreased. During this time, the number of reported aggravated assaults declined by 56.0 percent from 259 in 2002 to 114 in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of property index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Gila County has generally declined. During this time, the number of property index offenses reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased by 49.4 percent.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of burglaries reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased by 56.0 percent from 573 burglaries in 2002 to 252 burglaries in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of larceny-thefts reported to law enforcement in Gila County has declined by 46.5 percent from 1,095 larceny-thefts in 2002 to 586 in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased by 49.1 percent from 108 motor vehicle thefts in 2002 to 55 in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, there was significant year-to-year variation in the number of arsons reported to law enforcement agencies in Gila County. During this time, the number of reported arsons ranged from a low of eight in 2009 to a high of 35 in 2007.

Arrests

- From 2002 to 2012, arrests in Gila County for Part II offenses decreased by 44.8 percent. From 2002 to 2009 the number of arrests ranged from a low of 2,985 in 2008 to a high of 3,927 in 2009, before decreasing by 44.9 percent from 3,972 arrests in 2009 to 2,162 arrests in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests by Gila County law enforcement agencies for simple assault decreased by 64.9 percent.
- The number of arrests for forgery and counterfeiting declined by 66.7 percent from 18 arrests in 2002 to six in 2012.

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for fraud in Gila County declined by 78.9 percent from 57 arrests in 2002 to 12 arrests in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for stolen property in Gila County increased from 10 to 16. During this time, the number of stolen property arrests ranged from a low of eight in 2007 to a high of 20 in 2010.
- Although there was significant year-to-year variation in the number of arrests for vandalism in Gila County, overall, from 2002 to 2012 the number of arrests for vandalism decreased by 50.5 percent.
- The number of weapons arrests in Gila County increased from 2002 to 2006 when it reached a high for the period of 58 arrests. The number of arrests then generally declined to a period low of 14 arrests in 2012. Overall, the number of weapons arrests in Gila County decreased from 34 in 2002 to 14 in 2012.
- The number of sex offense arrests made by Gila County law enforcement agencies varied considerably from year to year, ranging from a low of nine arrests in 2012, to a high of 42 arrests in 2004.
- From 2002 to 2009, the number of arrests for sale or manufacturing of drugs in Gila County increased more than four-fold from 22 arrests in 2002 to 97 arrests in 2009. Since 2009, the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs has generally decreased, but in 2012 there were still more than twice the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs than in 2002.
- From 2002 to 2009 the number of drug possession arrests in Gila County increased by 96.9 percent. From 2009 to 2012 the rate decreased by 54.3 percent, ending the time period examined 9.9 percent lower than in 2002.
- The number of arrests for offenses against family or children made by Gila County law enforcement agencies increased from 204 arrests in 2002 to 338 in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of DUI arrests by Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased by 45.5 percent, from 253 arrests in 2002 to 138 arrests in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for liquor law violations in Gila County declined by 81.9 percent. During the time period examined, the number of arrests in Gila County for liquor law violations ranged from a low of 58 in 2012, to a high of 320 in 2002.

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests made by Gila County law enforcement agencies for disorderly conduct decreased by 53.0 percent. During this time, the number of disorderly conduct arrests ranged from a low of 205 in 2008 to a high of 492 in 2002.

Courts

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of cases filed in Gila County Superior Court decreased by 19.9 percent.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of felony filings in Gila County Superior Court decreased 27.6 percent.
- From 2002 to 2012, the total number of cases filed in Gila County Justice Courts decreased by 41.1 percent. During this time, criminal traffic filings decreased by 41.4 percent, non-traffic misdemeanor filings decreased by 37.4 percent, and felony filings decreased by 80.5 percent.
- The number of cases filed in Gila County Municipal Courts has increased more than five-fold from 2002 to 2012. This increase is primarily a function of increases in civil filings (e.g., civil traffic, small claims, forcible detainer, etc.) and non-criminal violations of local ordinances.

Probation

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of standard probationers under direct supervision in Gila County decreased by 21.3 percent.
- From 2002 to 2012, \$806,459 in restitution was collected from offenders on standard probation in Gila County. During this time, \$4,350,459 in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from offenders on standard probation in Gila County.
- From 2002 to 2012, standard probationers in Gila County performed 104,568 hours of community service work, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$826,087.20 worth of work performed.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation in Gila County declined from 38 in 2002 to 20 in 2012. During this time, the number of offenders on intensive probationer ranged from a low of 20 in 2012, to a high of 47 in 2004 and 2008.

- From 2002 to 2012, \$105,024 in restitution was collected from offenders on intensive probation in Gila County. During this same time, \$420,768 in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from intensive probationers supervised in Gila County.
- From 2002 to 2012, offenders on intensive probation in Gila County performed 50,329 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$397,599.10 of work performed.

Corrections data

- The number of individuals released from state prison to Gila County ranged from a low of 65 individuals in FY2002 to a high of 138 in FY2007.

Introduction

Arizona's criminal justice system is a large and complex system made up of hundreds of agencies and related organizations at the state, county, and municipal level. On a regular basis, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) publishes *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*, which reviews statewide criminal and juvenile justice data on crime and delinquency, law enforcement activity, the courts, and corrections. The data in *Arizona Crime Trends* is a valuable resource for a variety of criminal justice data for the entire state. In the 2011 *Crime Trends* report, the following trends were noted.

- ✓ The number of violent index offenses reported to the police in Arizona in 2010 was 4.4 percent lower than in 2000 and 15.6 percent lower than the decade high in 2006. But because of the increase in the population of Arizona, from 2000 to 2010 the violent index offense rate decreased by 23.2 percent.
- ✓ The number of property index offenses reported to the police in Arizona decreased by 16.9 percent from 2000 to 2010, which when adjusted for change in state's population, resulted in a 33.3 percent decrease in the property index offense rate during that time period.
- ✓ Statewide, from 2000 to 2010 the number of felony case filings increased by 37.8 percent, from 40,137 to 59,385.
- ✓ From 2000 to 2010, the number of individuals on standard probation increased by 15.2 percent, from 32,809 to 37,802.
- ✓ From 2000 to 2010, the number of individuals incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections increased by 51.4 percent, from 26,510 to 40,130.

Although *Arizona Crime Trends* provides a comprehensive picture of crime and criminal justice activity at the state level, it is important to recognize that much of Arizona's criminal justice system is organized at the county level (e.g., county attorneys, county probation, and county superior courts). To support data-driven policy and practice among county criminal justice system agencies, ACJC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) has created a set of data profiles at the county level similar to that published in *Arizona Crime Trends*.

Although the data included in this profile provides some important insights into crime and criminal justice system activity in Gila County, the *Gila County Criminal Justice Data Profile* cannot answer all the questions readers may have about criminal justice system activity in Gila County. The complexity of the criminal justice system and the decentralized nature of data sources make that goal unachievable without investing significant resources into identifying, collecting, maintaining, and analyzing crime and criminal justice data obtained from all criminal justice system and partner agencies.

Instead, this profile provides an overview of the trends in Gila County’s criminal justice system activity from available data for the years 2002 to 2012. The data presented in this profile provides a foundation upon which criminal justice policymakers and practitioners can develop effective responses to the challenges of crime and criminal justice case processing in Gila County.

Criminal Justice Data Sources

One of the primary goals of the ACJC’s SAC is to serve as a central point of contact for a variety of criminal and juvenile justice system data. Because the SAC does not generate criminal justice system data of their own, developing the content for a centralized data clearinghouse relies on obtaining data from other local, state, and federal agencies that collect, maintain, and share justice system data. In creating this report, SAC staff relied on three primary sources of criminal justice data—the Arizona Department of Public Safety, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Arizona Department of Corrections (Table 1).

Table 1: Data Sources	
Source	Data
Arizona Department of Public Safety	Crime in Arizona Annual Reports
Administrative Office of the Courts	Annual Data Reports
Arizona Department of Corrections	Annual Releases

Population Data

From 2002 to 2012, the population of Gila County increased by 3.2 percent (Table 2). During this same time, the population for the state as a whole increased by 21.4 percent. All 15 of Arizona's counties experienced population increases from 2002 to 2012, ranging from the 3.2 percent increase in the population of Gila County to a 96.6 percent increase in the population of Pinal County.

Table 2: Gila County and Arizona Population, 2002-2012				
Year	Gila County	Gila County Population Year-to-Year % Change	Arizona Population	Arizona Population Year-to-Year % Change
2002	51,478		5,396,255	
2003	51,337	-0.3	5,510,364	+2.1
2004	51,423	+0.2	5,652,404	+2.6
2005	51,655	+0.5	5,839,077	+3.3
2006	52,541	+1.7	6,029,141	+3.3
2007	53,252	+1.4	6,167,681	+2.3
2008	53,437	+0.3	6,280,362	+1.8
2009	53,561	+0.2	6,343,154	+1.0
2010	53,569	0.0	6,413,737	+1.1
2011	53,144	-0.8	6,482,505	+1.1
2012	53,144	0.0	6,553,255	+1.1
% Change 2002 - 2012		+3.2	% Change 2002 - 2012	+21.4

Sources:

<http://www.census.gov/popest/intercensal/county/CO-EST00INT-01.html>

<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2011/CO-EST2011-01.html>

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/04/04013.html>

Retrieved 7/26/2013

Law Enforcement Data

The primary state source for official property and violent offense and arrest information is the Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Initiated at the federal level more than 70 years ago, the UCR program is managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and is a nationwide effort by law enforcement agencies to voluntarily report offense and arrest data from their jurisdictions on a set of specific crimes. The purpose of the UCR program is to provide reliable information that describes the nature and extent of crime for administrative, operational, and management activities. The data that is collected through the UCR program, particularly data on those crimes that form the property and violent crime indices, have become one of the most common and widely recognized social indicators of crime in the United States. The data used in this report to describe crime over time in Gila County and the state as a whole comes from *Crime in Arizona*, which is the annual UCR program report published by the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS).

It is important for users of official crime data to know that not all crimes are reported to a law enforcement agency, and subsequently, the state's UCR program. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 51.4 percent of violent crime and 60.6 percent of property crime nationally were not reported to the police in 2009.¹ In Arizona, data from the 2013 Arizona Victimization Survey found that 48.6 percent of violent crimes and 30.4 percent of property crimes experienced by residents of Arizona in 2013 were not reported to the police.² Some of the reasons given by residents of Arizona for why they did not report their victimizations to the police include: I dealt with the victimization in another way, the offense was too trivial to involve law enforcement, and there was nothing the criminal justice system could do about the victimization.³

In the law enforcement data section of this report, 2002 to 2012 reported offense data from DPS' uniform crime reporting program for Gila County and Arizona is reviewed and discussed. Because Arizona is one of the fastest growing states in the nation, it is also important to analyze both the number of crimes in a county and the crime rates for the county, which control for changes in the county's population. The number of crimes and the rate of crime (in this report, # of offenses / population X 100,000) provide complementary but, at times, very different perspectives on crime and criminal justice system activity. For example, the number of violent index offenses reported to the police in Arizona declined by 4.4 percent from 2000 to 2010, but when controlling for the increase in the population of Arizona, the crime rate declined by 23.2 percent during the same time.⁴ Throughout this report, even though the population of Gila

¹ Truman, Jennifer L. and Michael R. Rand. "Criminal Victimization, 2009." October 2010. Web. March 29, 2011.

² Stevenson, Phillip. 2013. "The 2013 Arizona Crime Victimization Survey." Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Phoenix, AZ.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Stevenson, Phillip. 2011. "Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review." Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, Phoenix, AZ.

County is well under 100,000, for consistency across county profiles, the crime rate for Gila County is calculated by the formula above which reports rates of crime per 100,000 residents in the population.

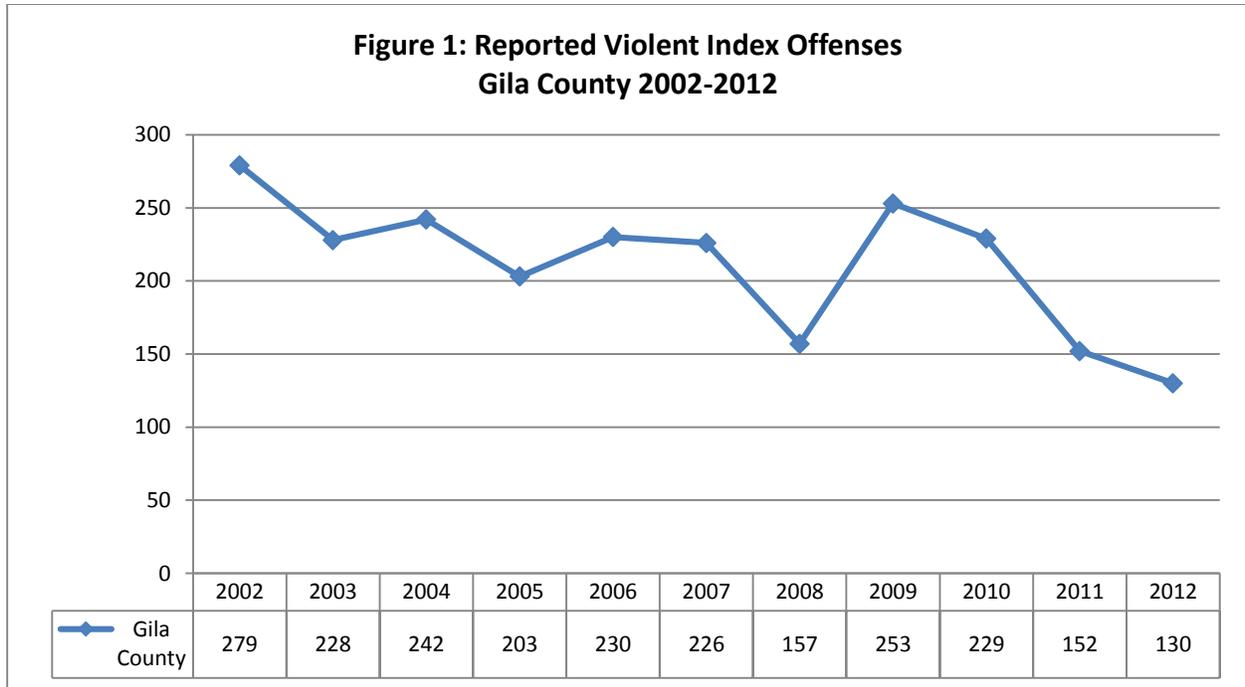
The value of reporting the number and rates of crimes over time is to assess change in crime within a jurisdiction, not to compare numbers and rates across jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction has unique crime and criminal justice issues that make comparisons across jurisdictions much less valuable than an analysis of change over time in the same 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, the profiles focus on county and statewide data that gives criminal justice system policymakers, practitioners, and the general public a reliable and objective description of crime and crime trends in Arizona.

Part I Index Offense Counts and Rates

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I index offense rate is a commonly used indicator of crime in a jurisdiction. There are four violent index offenses (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and four property index offenses (arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) that comprise the Part I violent and property indices. In this section of the Gila County Criminal Justice System Data Profile, violent and property offense counts and rates for Gila County and Arizona are reviewed.

Violent Index Offense Counts

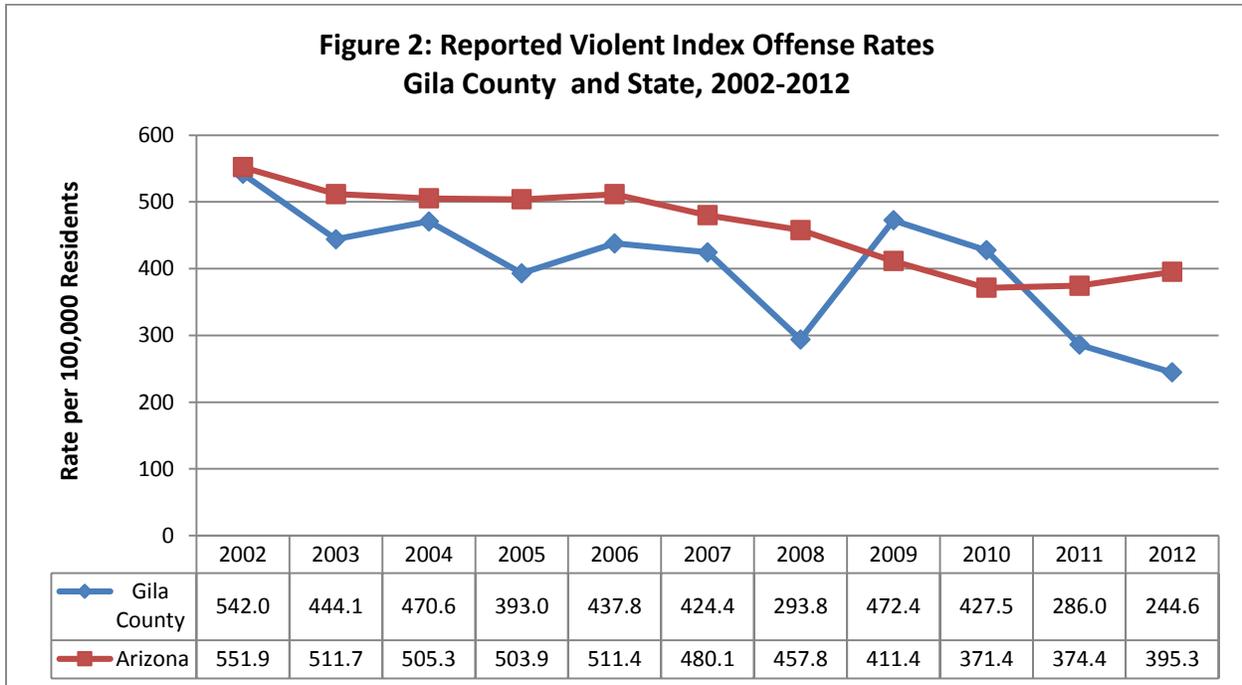
Although there was significant year-to-year variation in the number of violent index offenses reported to the police in Gila County, from 2002 to 2012 the number of violent offenses reported to the police have generally declined (Figure 1). Even with a substantial increase from 2008 to 2009 in the number of violent index offenses reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies, overall, from 2002 to 2012 the number of violent index offenses reported to the police decreased by 53.4.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Violent Index Offense Rates

Similar to the number of violent index offenses reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies, from 2002 to 2012 the violent index offense rate generally decreased (Figure 2). Even with the large increase in the violent offense rate from 2008 to 2009, overall the Gila County violent offense rate decreased 54.9 percent from 542 violent offenses per 100,000 in 2002 to 244.6 violence offenses per 100,000 in 2012. During this same time, the Gila County violent index offense rate was lower than the state violent index offense rate except for in 2009 and 2010.



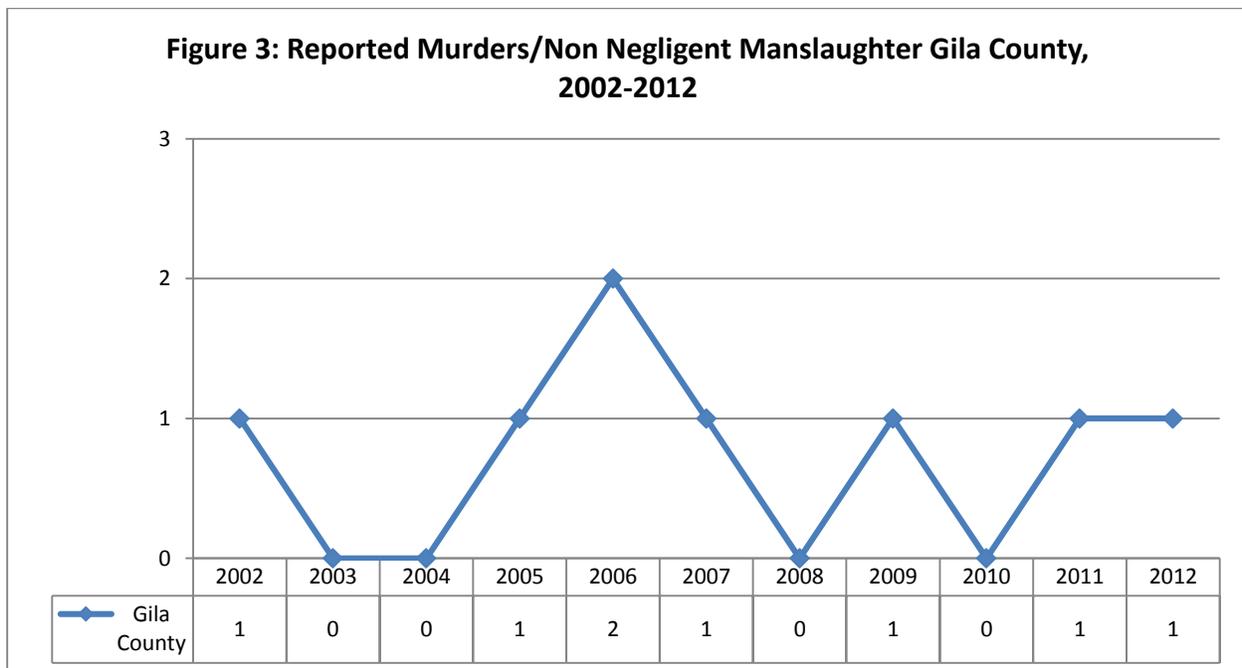
Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Violent Index Offenses

Although total violent index offense counts and rates from the UCR program are useful measures of violent crime in a community, combining multiple offenses into a single index can mask significant variation in the types of violent crime being reported to law enforcement agencies. In this section of the *Gila County Criminal Justice Data Profile*, the four offenses that comprise the violent crime index (murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and their respective trends over time are reported.

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter

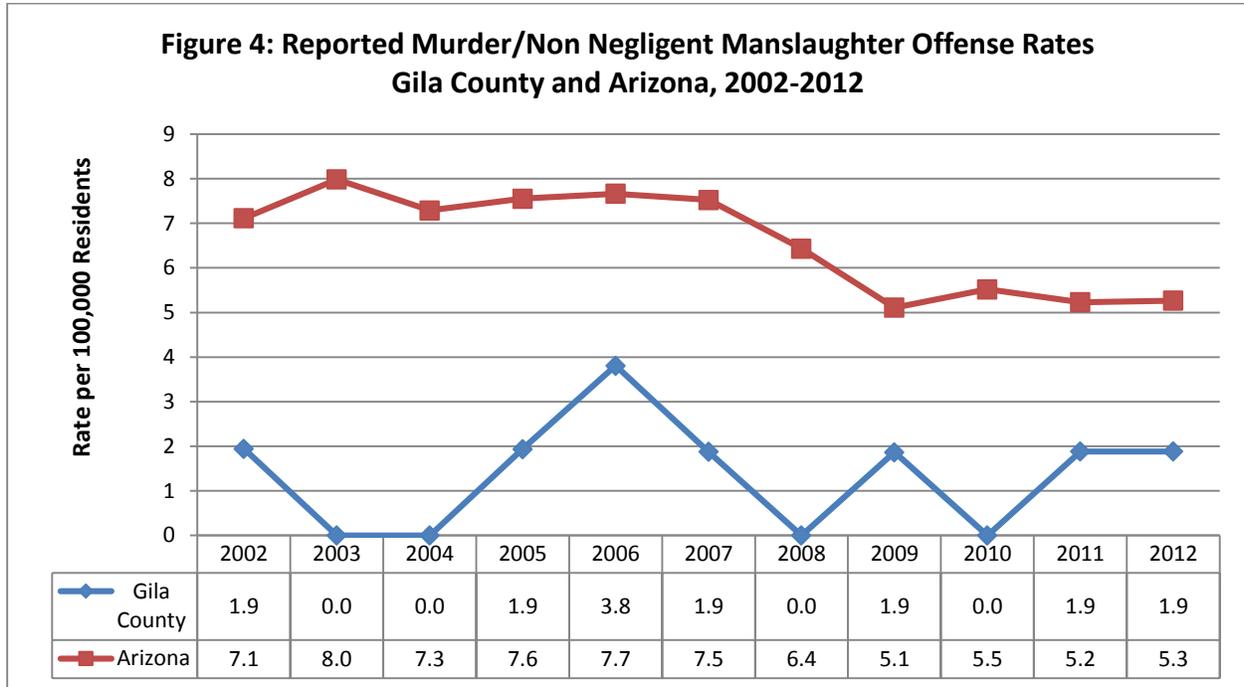
As defined by the UCR program, murder and non-negligent manslaughter is “the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.”⁵ From 2002 to 2012, the number of murders/non-negligent manslaughter varied (Figure 3) from a low of zero murders in 2003, 2004, 2008, and 2010 to a high of two murders in 2006. During the entire time period examined, there were eight murders and non-negligent manslaughters reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

⁵ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html

The murder/non-negligent manslaughter rate for Gila County varied from 0.0 murders/non-negligent manslaughter per 100,000 population to a high of 3.8 per 100,000 in 2006 (Figure 4). During the entire time period examined, Gila County's murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate was lower than the state rate.

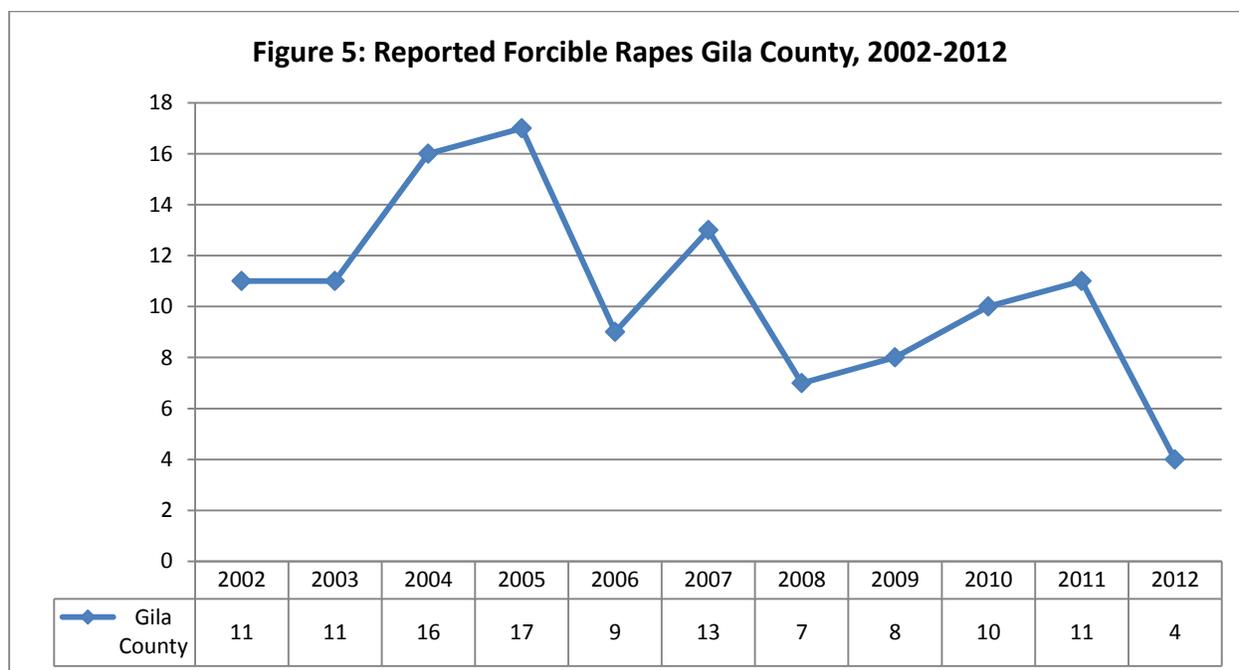


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Forcible Rape

As defined by the UCR program, forcible rape is “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.”⁶ Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included. However, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. Sexual assaults of males are not included in this offense category and instead are classified as assaults or other sexual offenses not included in any of the index offense categories.

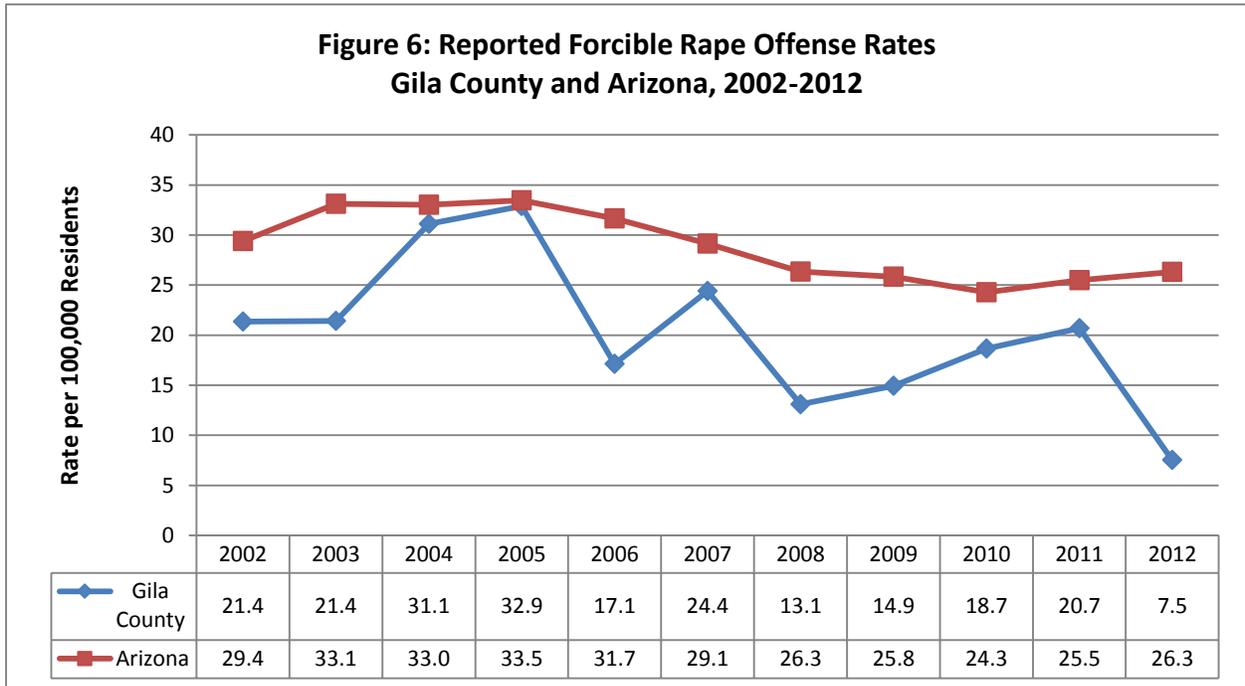
There was considerable year-to-year variation in the number of forcible rapes reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 5). The number of forcible rapes reported to the police in Gila County ranged from a high of 17 forcible rapes in 2005 to a low of four in 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

⁶ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/forcible_rape.html

Although there was significant year-to-year variation in the number of forcible rapes reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies from 2002 to 2012, the Gila County forcible rape rate generally decreased during this time (Figure 6). The reported forcible rape offense rate reached a high of 32.9 forcible rapes per 100,000 residents in 2005 before falling to 7.5 rapes per 100,000 in 2012. During the entire time period examined, the Gila County forcible rape rate was lower than the rate for the state as a whole.

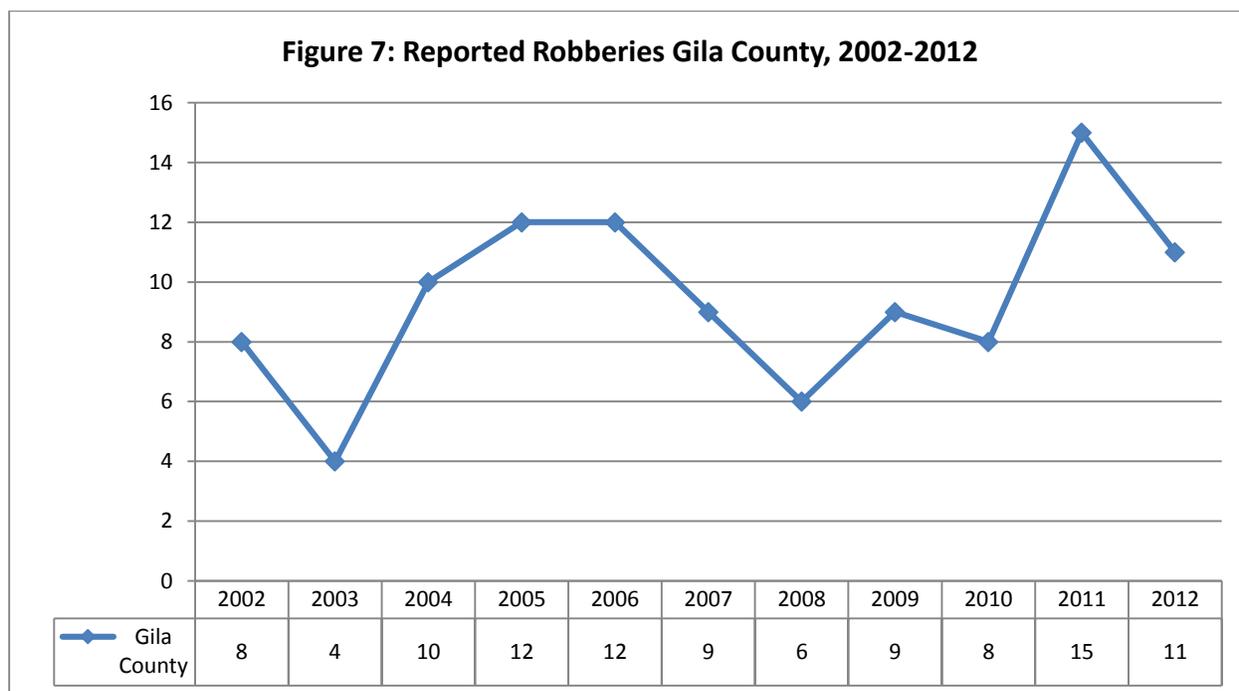


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Robbery

The UCR 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.”⁷

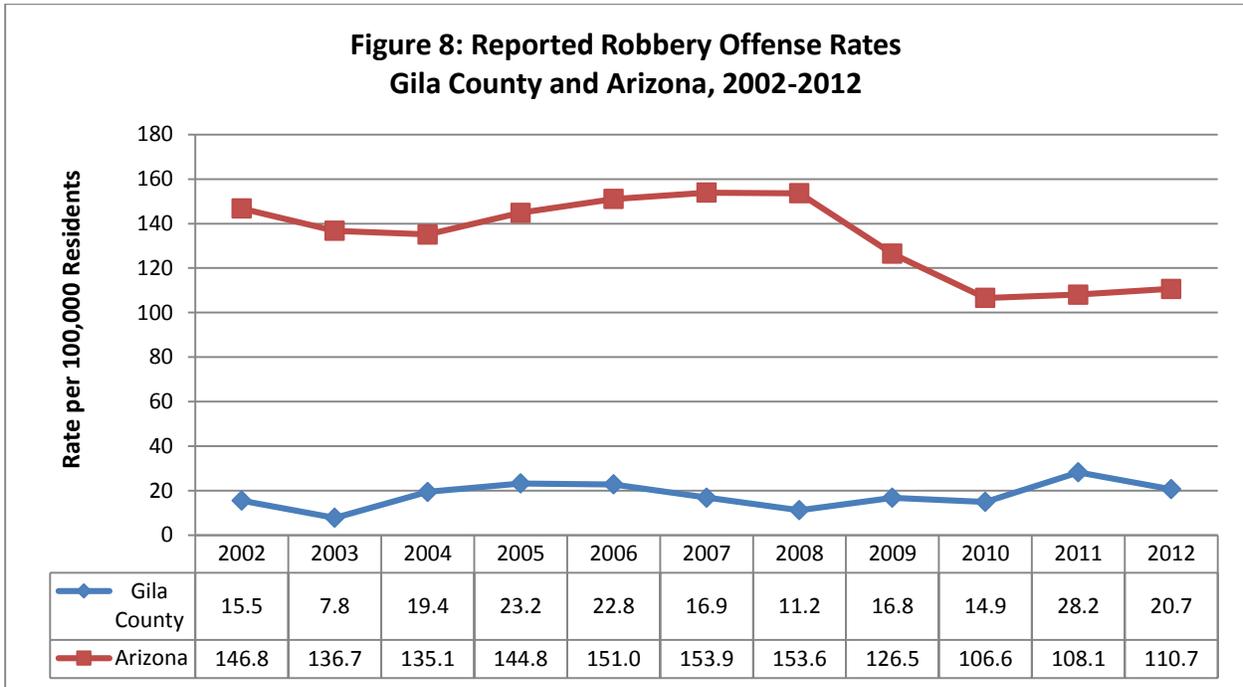
From 2002 to 2012, the number of robberies reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies experienced significant year-to-year variation (Figure 7). During the time period examined, the number of robberies reported to the police ranged from a low of four robberies in 2003 to a high of 15 in 2011.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

⁷ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/robbery.html

The Gila County robbery rate also experienced significant year-to-year variation (Figure 8). From 2002 to 2012, the Gila County robbery rate ranged from a low of 7.8 reported robberies per 100,000 residents in 2003 to a high of 28.2 per 100,000 in 2011. During this time, the Gila County robbery rate remained well below Arizona’s rate, even with a 24.6 percent decrease in the state rate from 2002 to 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

In addition to offense and arrest data, the DPS's Uniform Crime Reporting program also collects county level information on firearm use by offenders involved in robberies and aggravated assaults.

Table 3 compares the number and percentage of robberies involving the use of a firearm in Arizona and Gila County. From 2002 to 2012, the percentage of robberies with a firearm was lower in Gila County than in Arizona except for in 2006. In 2006, 66.7 percent of the robberies in Gila County included the use of a firearm compared to 49.1 percent of robberies statewide. During the entire time period examined, the percentage of robberies in Gila County involving a firearm ranged from 0.0 percent in 2003 to 66.7 percent in 2006. During this same time, the percentage of robberies statewide involving a firearm ranged from a low of 42.3 percent in 2012 to a high of 52.2 percent in 2005.

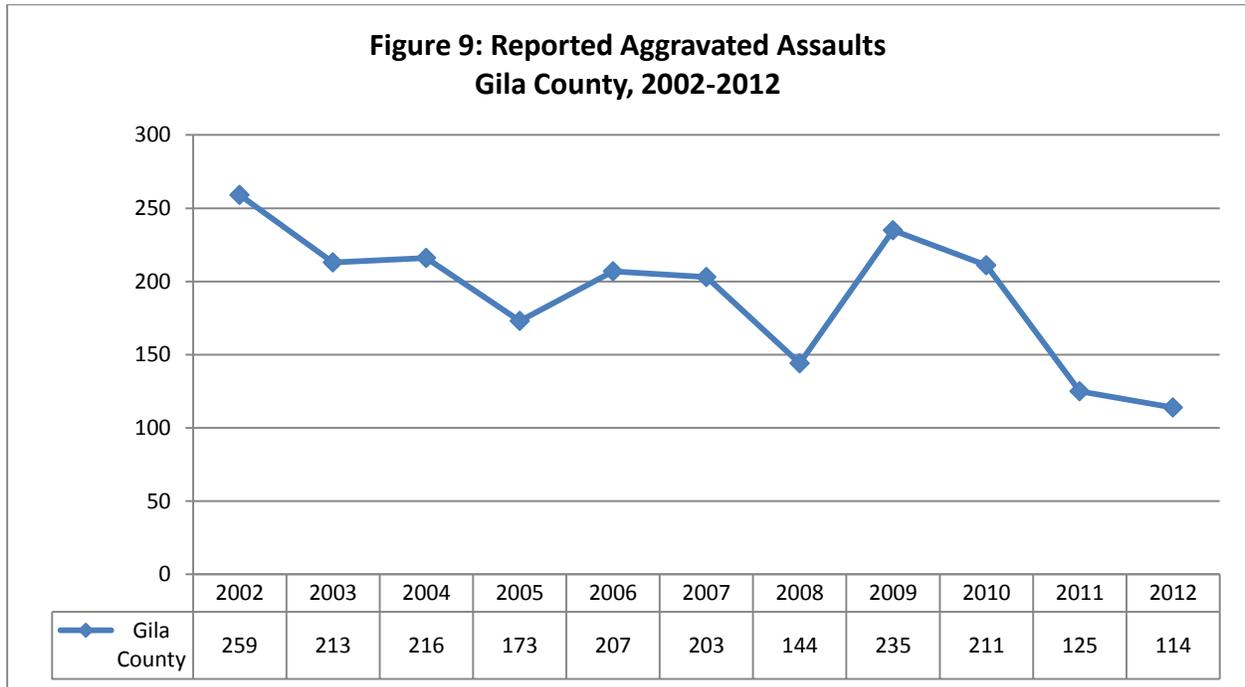
Table 3: Robberies with a Firearm Gila County and Arizona, 2002-2012						
	Gila County			Arizona		
	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent
2002	8	1	12.5%	7,920	3,746	47.3%
2003	4	0	0.0%	7,535	3,636	48.3%
2004	10	3	30.0%	7,638	3,861	50.5%
2005	12	4	33.3%	8,455	4,414	52.2%
2006	12	8	66.7%	9,106	4,475	49.1%
2007	9	1	11.1%	9,493	4,669	49.2%
2008	6	0	0.0%	9,648	4,985	51.7%
2009	9	3	33.3%	8,021	3,666	45.7%
2010	8	2	25.0%	6,838	3,027	44.3%
2011	15	5	33.3%	7,007	3,143	44.9%
2012	11	4	36.4%	7,253	3,069	42.3%

Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Aggravated Assault

According to the UCR program, aggravated assault is an “unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.”⁸ Aggravated assaults are often committed with a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assaults that involve the display or threat to use a weapon are also included in this offense category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were successfully completed.

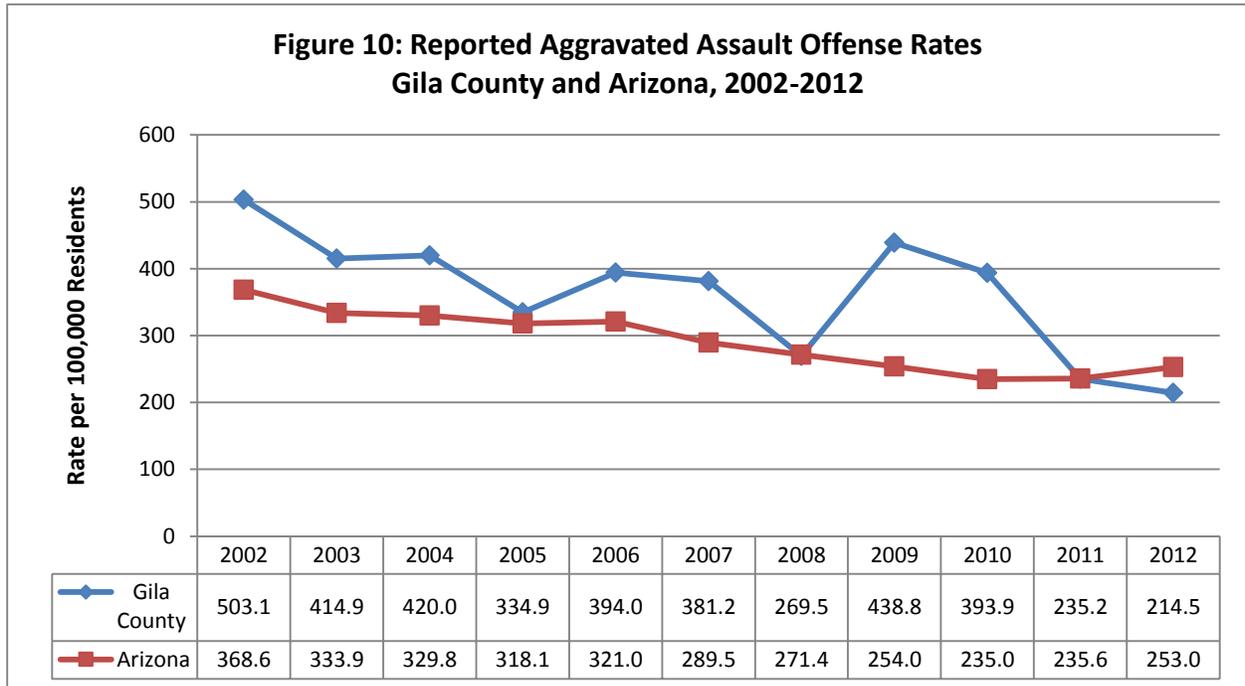
From 2002 to 2012, the number of aggravated assaults reported to the police in Gila County generally decreased (Figure 9). From 2002 to 2008 the number of aggravated assaults reported to the police in Gila County decreased by 44.4 percent. After a large single year increase in the number of reported aggravated assaults from 2008 to 2009, from 2009 to 2012 the number declined to its lowest point during the time period examined. Overall, the number of reported aggravated assaults declined by 56.0 percent from 259 reported aggravated assaults in 2002 to 114 in 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

⁸ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/aggravated_assault.html

From 2002 to 2012, the reported aggravated assault rate in Gila County generally decreased (Figure 10). Even with increases in the aggravated assault rate from 2003 to 2004, 2005 to 2006, and 2008 to 2009, the aggravated assault rate in 2012 was 57.4 percent lower than the aggravated assault rate in 2002. For most of the time period examined, the aggravated assault rate for Gila County was higher than the rate for the state.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

From 2002 to 2012, the percentage of aggravated assaults committed with a firearm statewide was greater than the percentage of aggravated assaults committed with a firearm in Gila County (Table 4). During the time period examined, the percentage of aggravated assaults in Arizona that involved a firearm was more than two times the percentage of aggravated assaults in Gila County that involved a firearm.

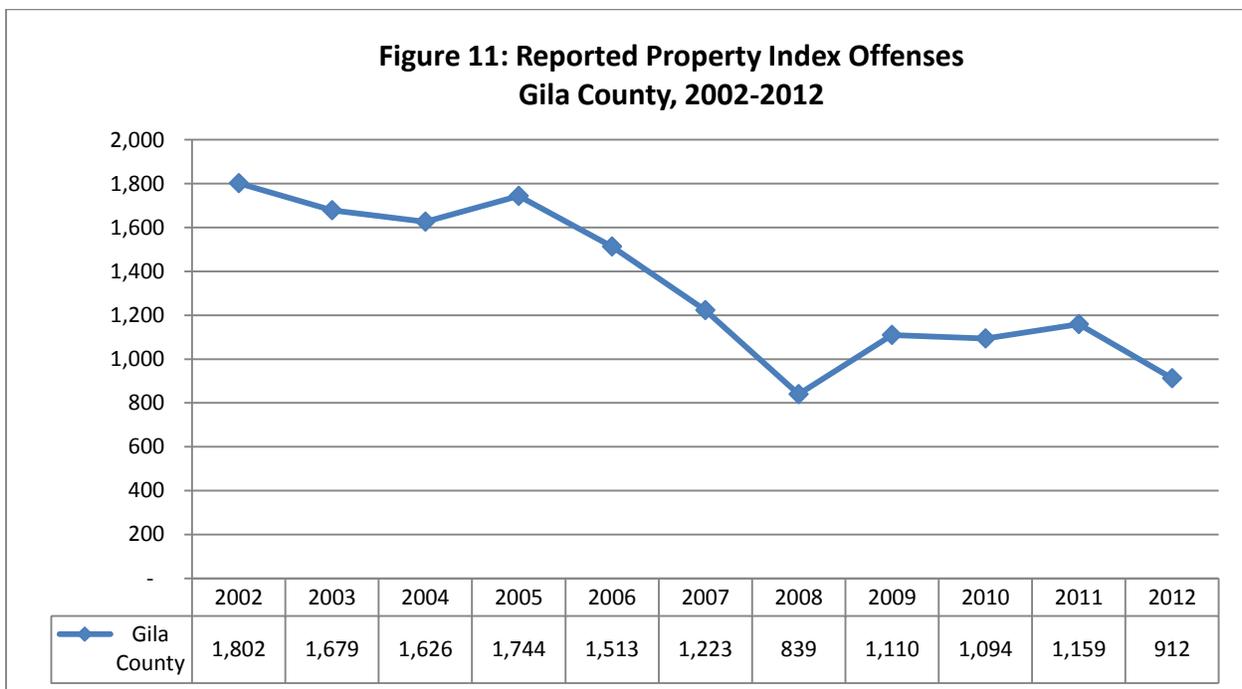
Table 4: Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm Gila County and Arizona, 2002-2012						
	Gila County			Arizona		
	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent
2002	259	18	6.9%	19,892	4,704	23.6%
2003	213	11	5.2%	18,398	4,951	26.9%
2004	216	11	5.1%	18,643	4,934	26.5%
2005	173	14	8.1%	18,573	5,332	28.7%
2006	207	20	9.7%	19,356	5,470	28.3%
2007	203	15	7.4%	17,858	4,922	27.6%
2008	144	3	2.1%	17,047	4,853	28.5%
2009	235	13	5.5%	16,110	3,840	23.8%
2010	211	14	6.6%	15,074	3,422	22.7%
2011	125	10	8.0%	15,272	3,531	23.1%
2012	114	7	6.1%	16,579	3,945	23.8%

Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Property Index Offense Counts

Property index 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.

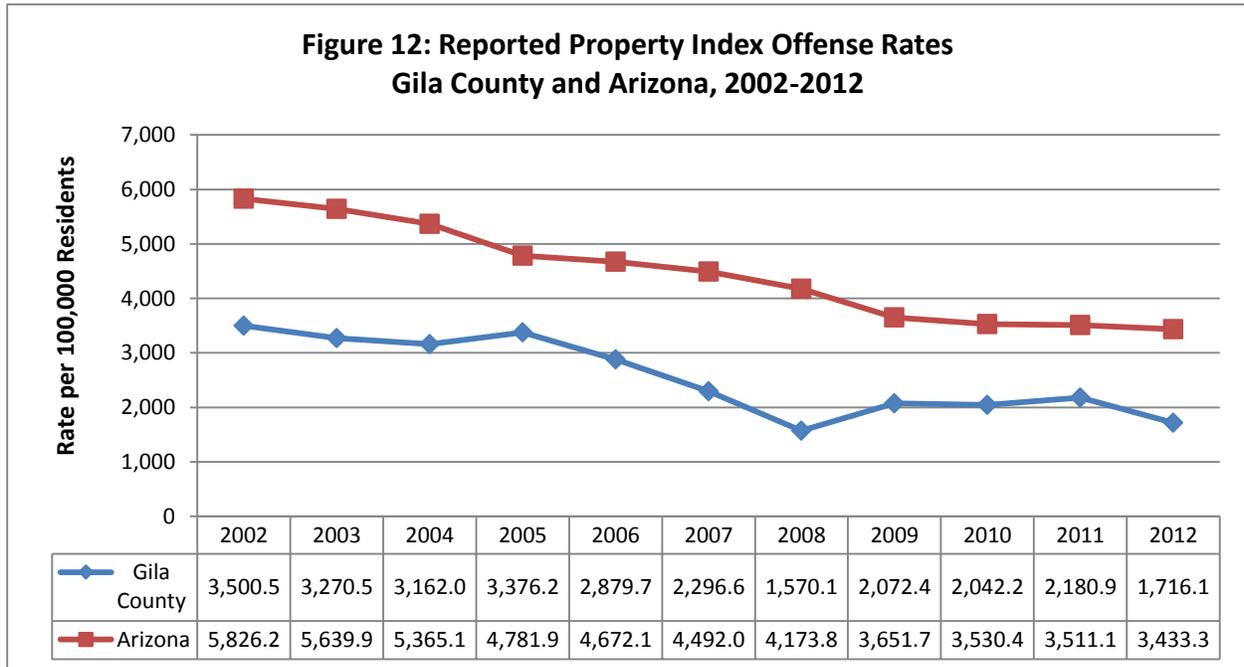
From 2002 to 2012, the number of property index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Gila County has generally declined (Figure 11). Even with increases in the number of property index offenses reported to the police from 2004 to 2005, 2008 to 2009, and 2010 to 2011, overall, from 2002 to 2012 the number of property index offenses reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased by 49.4 percent.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Property Index Offense Rates

From 2002 to 2012, Gila County’s property index offense rate declined by 41.1 percent, from 3,500.5 property index offenses per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 1,716.1 per 100,00 in 2012 (Figure 12). Throughout the time period examined, the Gila County rate was lower than the Arizona rate.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

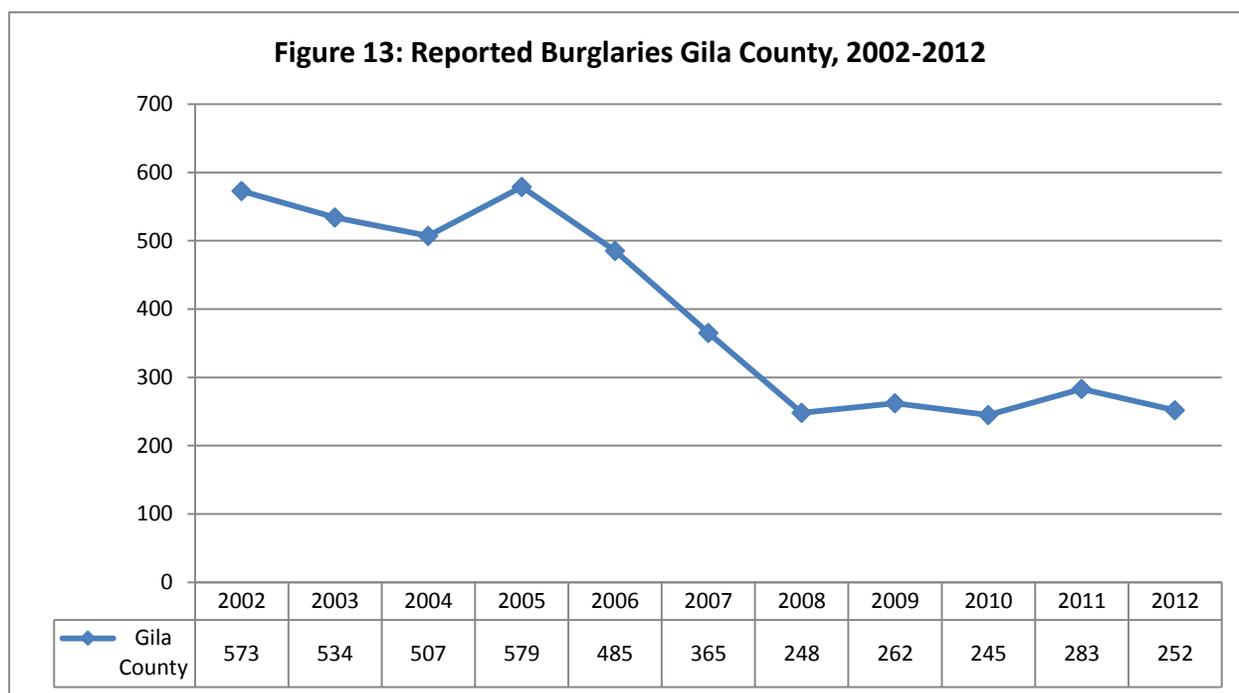
Property Crime Index Offenses

Like violent index offense counts and rates, property index offense counts and rates provide criminal justice policymakers and practitioners with objective data on specific property crimes. But also like the violent offense index, combining multiple property offenses into a single index can mask significant variation in the types of property crimes being reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies. In this section of the *Gila County Criminal Justice Data Profile*, the four offenses that comprise the property index offenses (burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) and their respective trends over time are reported.

Burglary

The UCR program defines burglary “as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.” Within this offense category there are three types of burglaries that are a function of how the offender entered or attempted to enter the structure: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.⁹

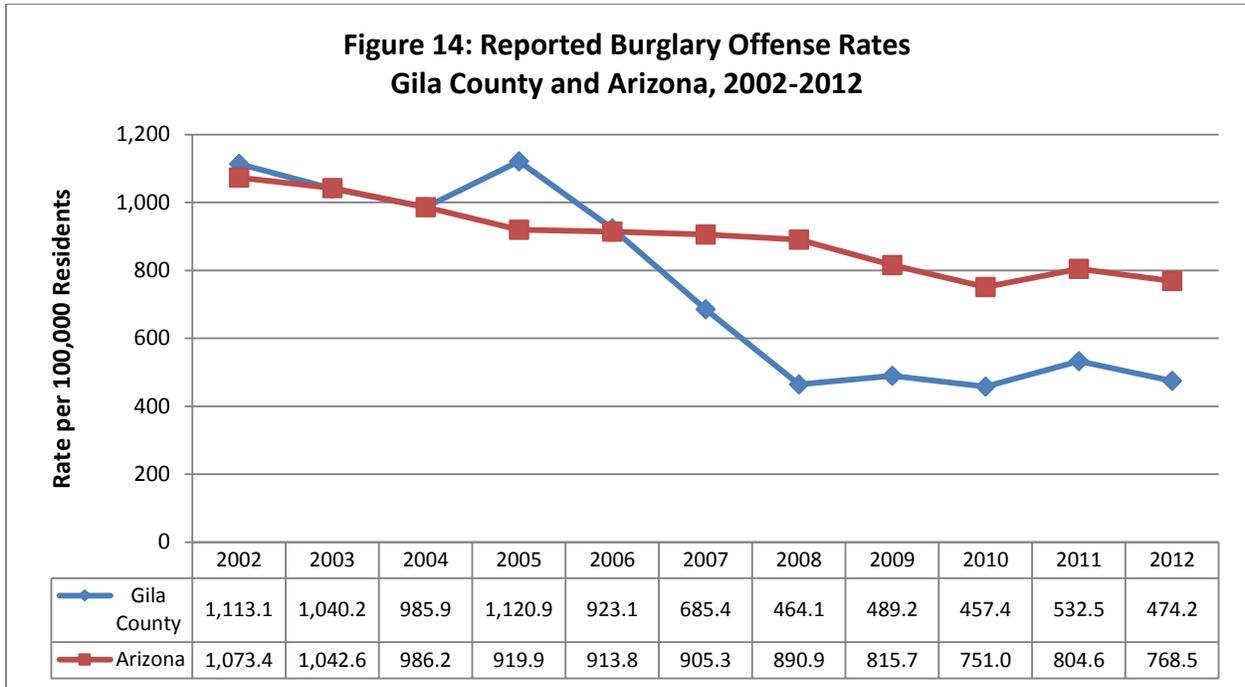
The number of burglaries reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased by 56.7 percent from 2002 to 2008, even with a one year increase in the number of burglaries from 2004 to 2005 (Figure 13). From 2008 to 2012 the number of burglaries reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies has remained relatively stable.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

⁹ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/burglary.html

The reported burglary offense rate in Gila County declined by 57.4 percent from 2002 to 2008, but remained relatively stable from 2008 to 2012 (Figure 14). From 2002 to 2006, the reported burglary rate for Gila County was at or above the burglary rate for the state as a whole. Since 2007, the Gila County reported burglary rate has remained lower than the Arizona reported burglary rate.

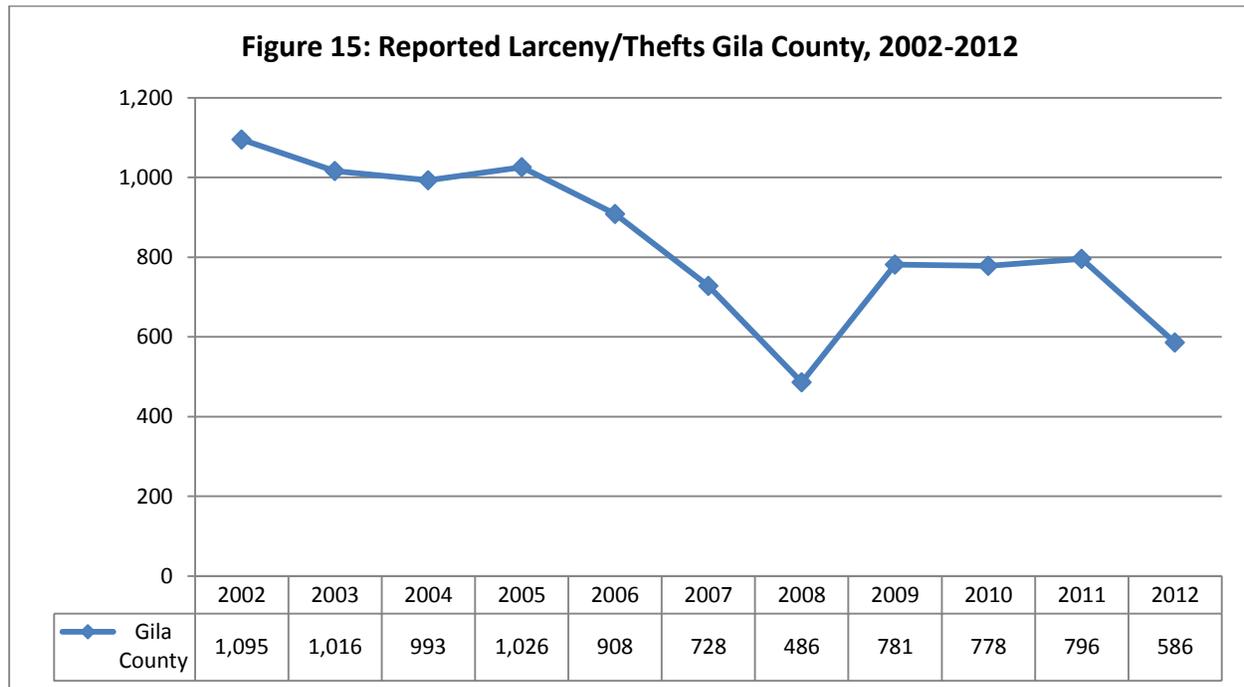


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

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.

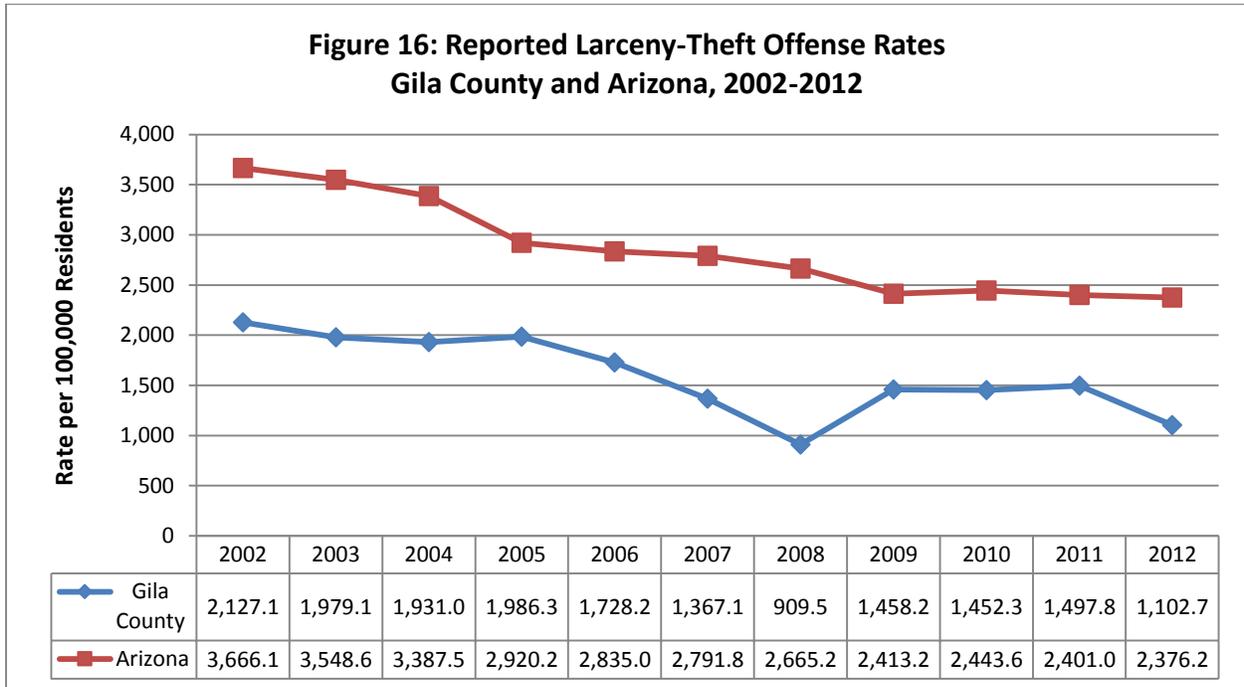
From 2002 to 2012, the number of larceny-thefts reported to law enforcement in Gila County has declined by 46.5 percent (Figure 15). From 2002 to 2008 the reported larceny-theft rate declined by 55.6 percent. Since 2008, the number of reported larceny-thefts in Gila County has increased but remained well below the number of larceny-thefts reported to the police earlier during the time period examined.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

¹⁰ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/larceny-theft.html

The rate of reported larceny-theft in Gila County generally declined from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 16). The net decline in the reported larceny-theft rate from 2002 to 2012 was 48.2 percent, even with three year-to-year increases in the larceny-theft rate. During the entire period examined, Gila County's larceny-theft rate was lower than Arizona's rate.

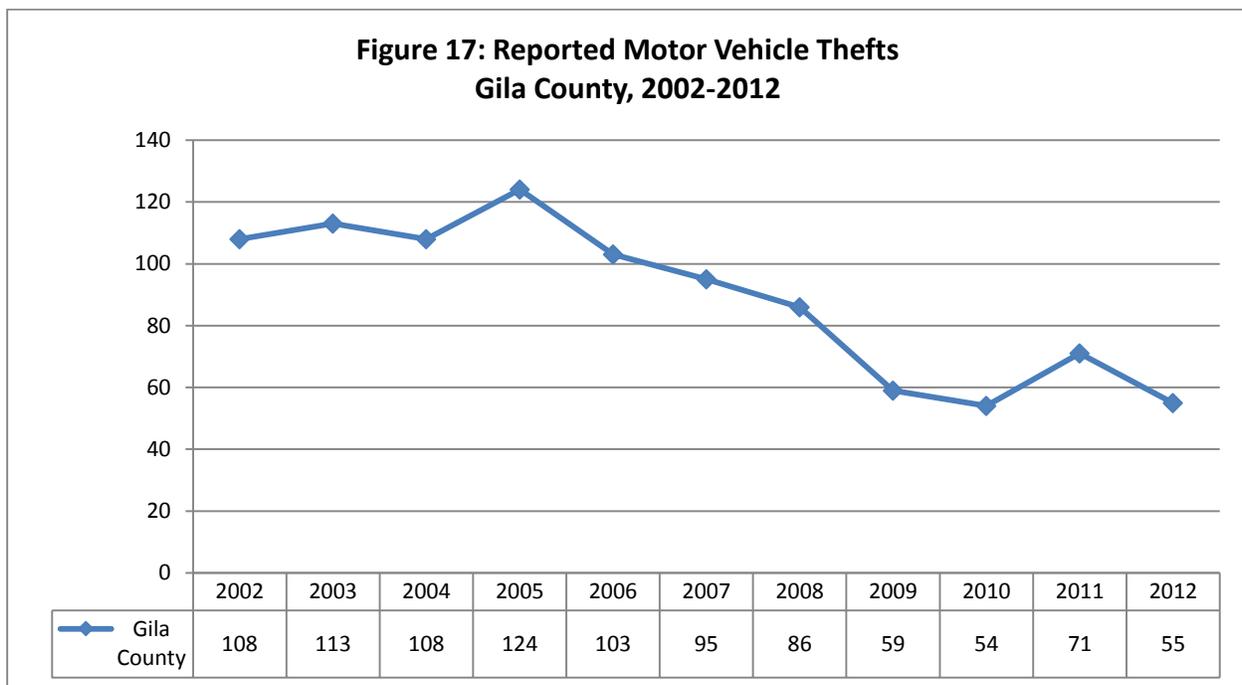


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

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 motor vehicles that are included in this category are only those that operate on land including sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Not captured in this category are bulldozers, airplanes, farm equipment, construction equipment, or watercraft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis.

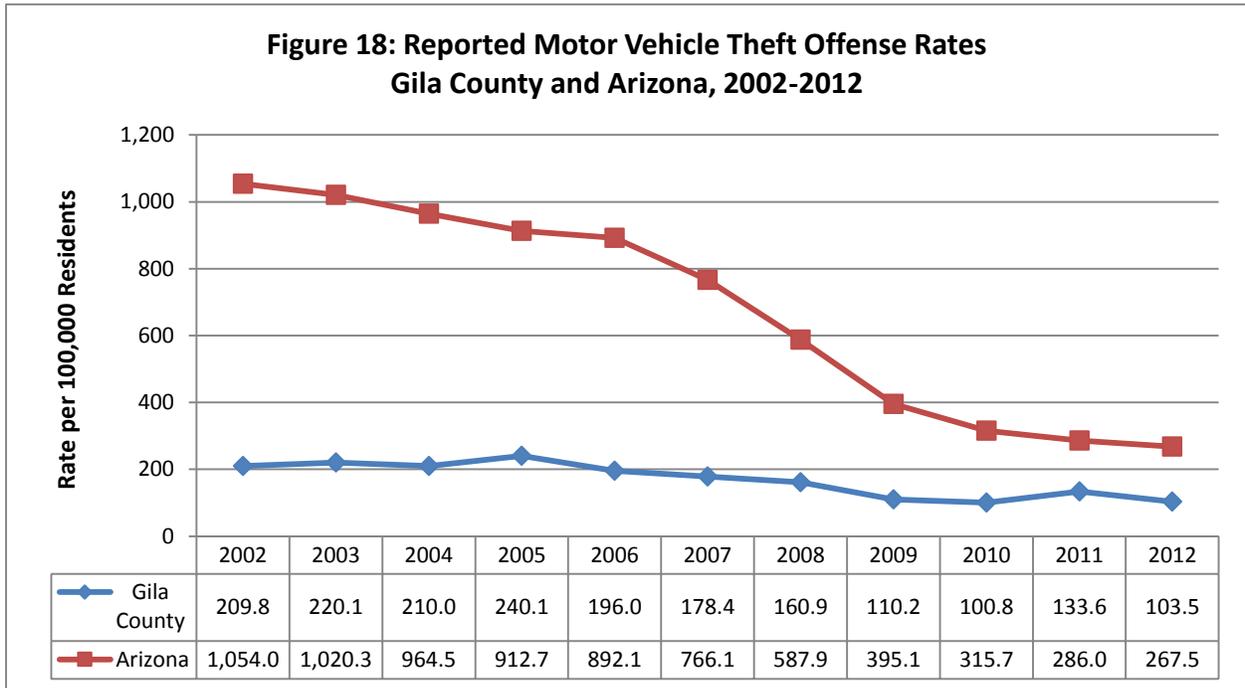
From 2002 to 2012, the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased by 49.1 percent (Figure 17). The significant decline in the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to the police was achieved even with three year-to-year increases from 2002 to 2003, 2004 to 2005, and 2010 to 2011.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

¹¹ http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/motor_vehicle_theft.html

Gila County’s motor vehicle theft rate decreased by 50.7 percent from 2002 to 2012 and remained well below the motor vehicle theft rate for the state even though the state rate decreased by 74.6 percent during the same time (Figure 18). In 2002, Gila County had 209.8 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 residents and Arizona had 1,054.0. By 2012, the rates had converged with Gila County experiencing 103.5 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 residents and Arizona having 267.5.

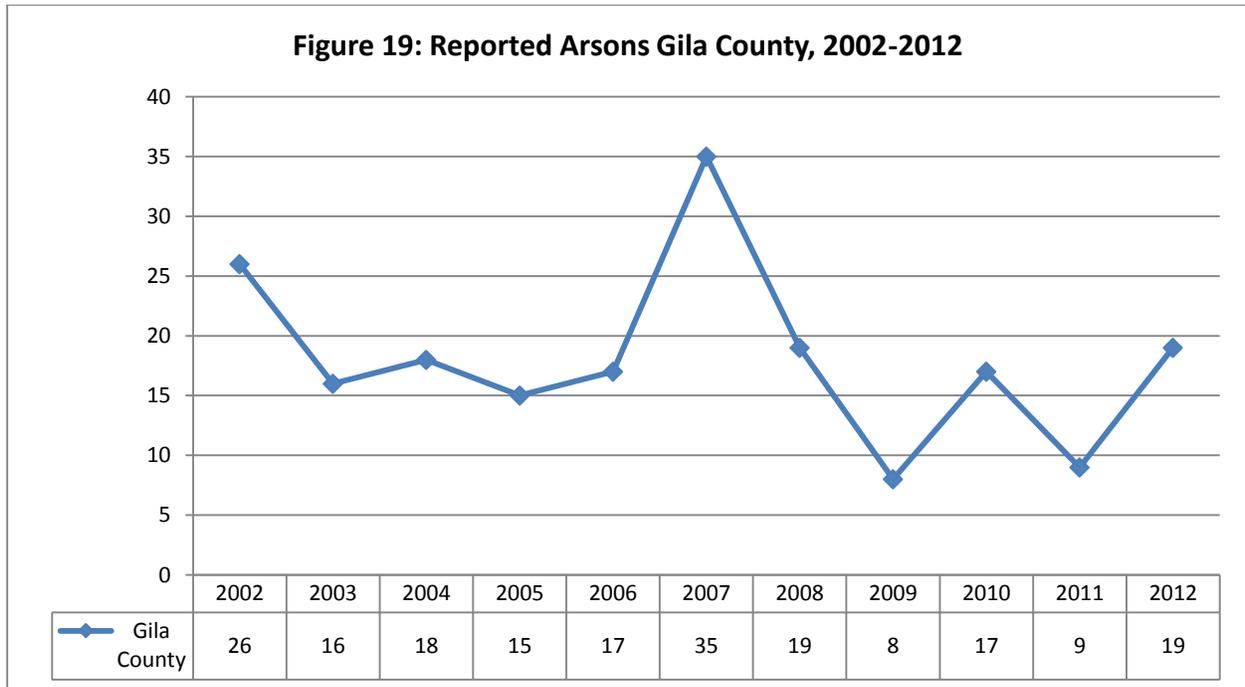


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Arson

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as, “any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.”¹²

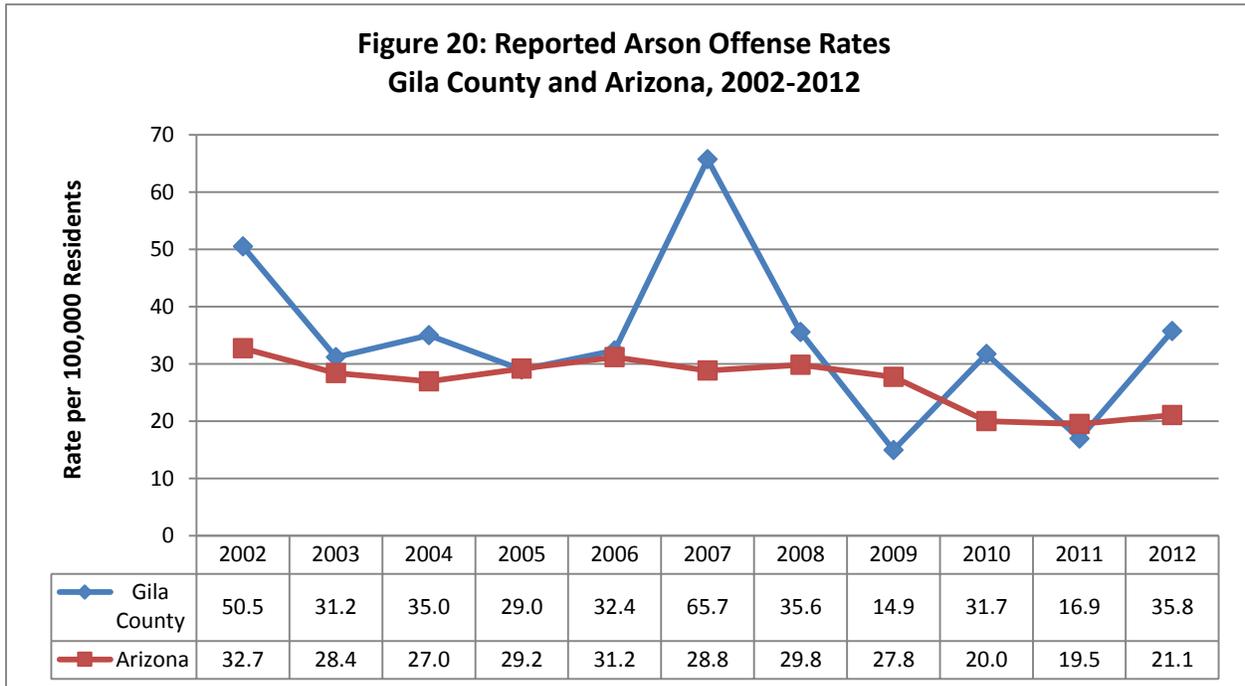
From 2002 to 2012, there was significant year-to-year variation in the number of arsons reported to law enforcement agencies in Gila County (Figure 19). During the time period examined, the number of reported arsons in Gila County ranged from a low of eight in 2009 to a high of 35 in 2007.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

¹² http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/arson.html

The reported arson rate in Gila County also experienced significant year-to-year variation from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 20). During the time period examined, the Gila County reported arson rate ranged from a low of 14.9 arsons per 100,000 residents in the population of the county, to a high of 65.7 arsons per 100,000 in 2007. The Gila County reported arson rate was higher than the Arizona rate each year except for 2005, 2009, and 2011.



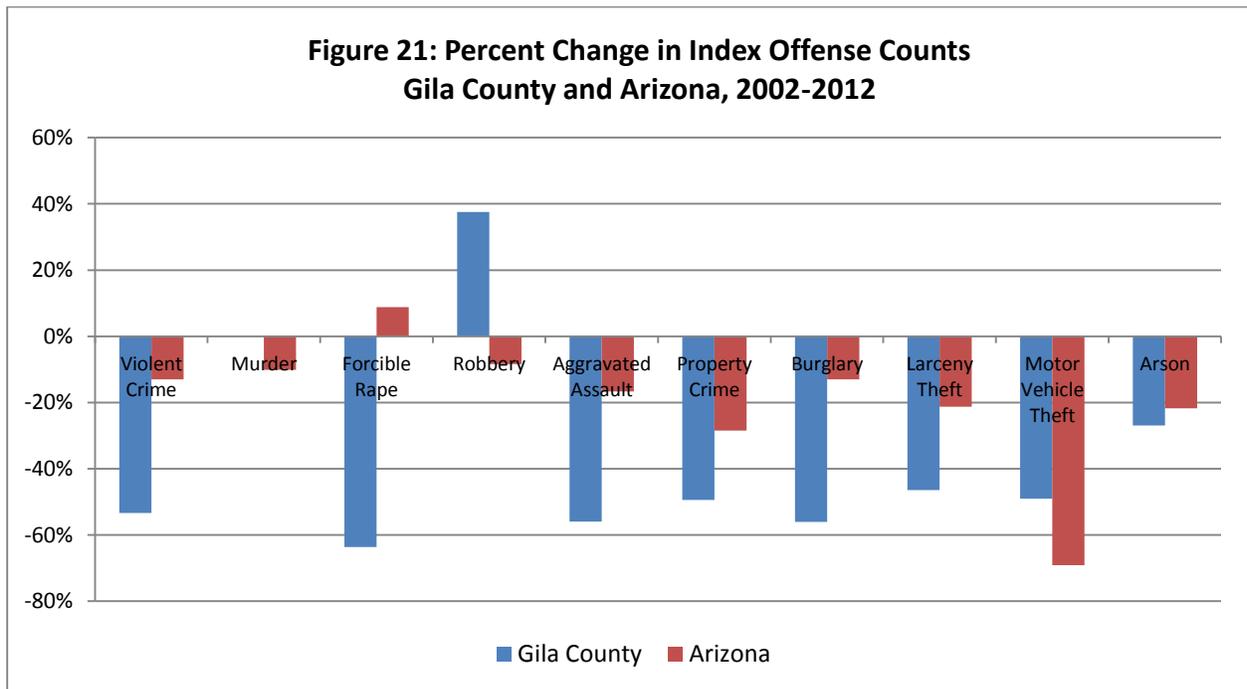
Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Summary

In states like Arizona, whose population continues to grow at a rapid pace, it is important that an analysis of crime and the criminal justice systems response includes a consideration of both the *frequency* of crime and the *rate* of crime. Although the population of Gila County is growing more slowly than the population of the state as a whole, there is still significant value in investigating change at the county level in the *frequency* of crime and in the *rate* of crime.

From 2002 to 2012, the number of violent crime index offenses reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased by 53.4 percent (Figure 21). Although the number of forcible rapes and aggravated assaults both decreased during the time period examined, the number of robberies reported to the police increased by 37.5 percent from 8 robberies in 2002 to 11 robberies in 2012.

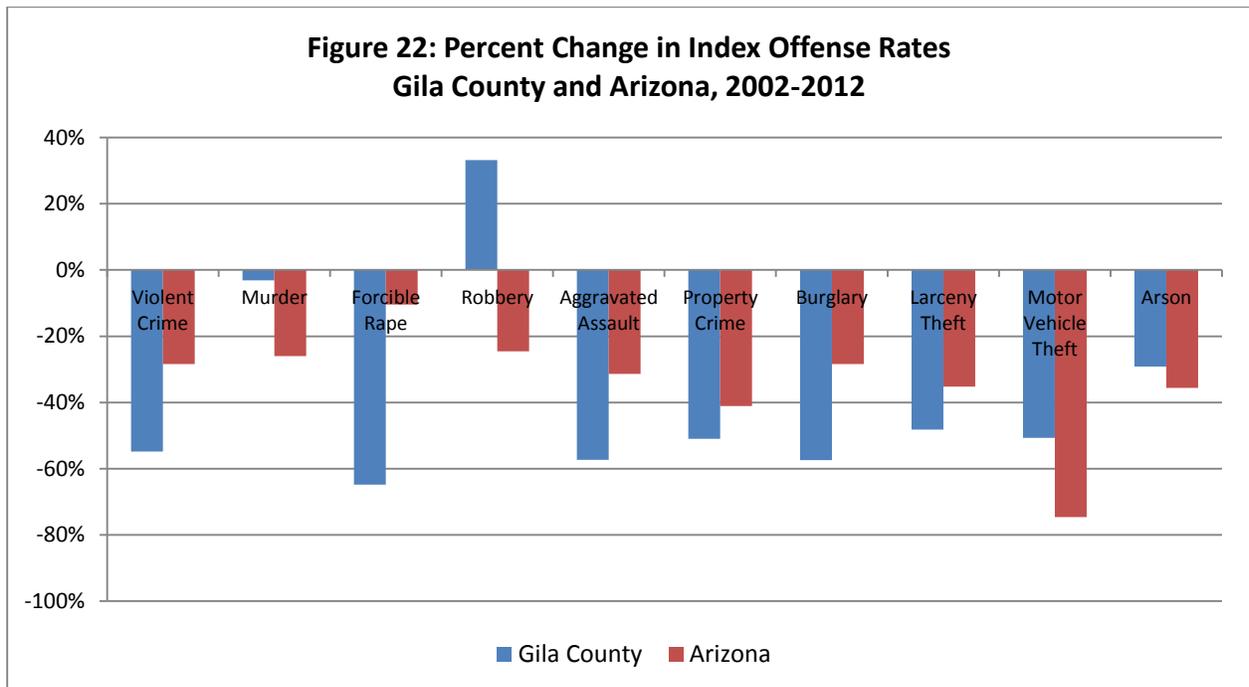
The number of property index offenses reported to the Gila County law enforcement agencies also decreased from 2002 to 2012. The number of property index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Gila County decreased by 49.4 percent from 2002 to 2012. The number of property crimes reported to the police decreased during this time for all four offense types that make up the property crime index.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

When controlling for the population of Gila County, the change over time in the rate of violent and property crime in Gila County is very similar to the change over time in the frequency of violent and property crime (Figure 22). From 2002 to 2012, the violent crime rate for Gila County decreased by 54.9 percent. Similar to the analysis of the frequency of violent crime by type of violent offense reported to law enforcement agencies in Gila County, the rate of all violent crime types reported to law enforcement agencies in Gila County decreased from 2002 to 2012 except for robbery.

From 2002 to 2012, the property index offense rate for Gila County declined by 51.0 percent overall and decreased in each of the property crime index offense types.

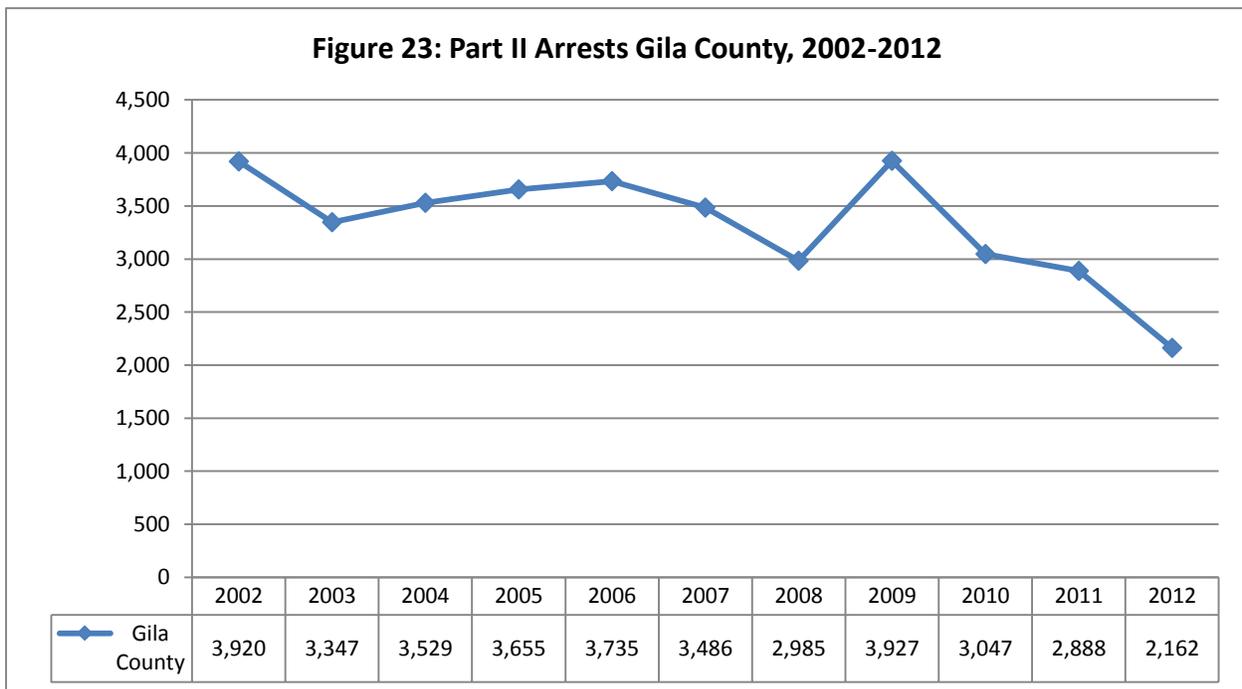


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Part II Arrest Counts and Rates

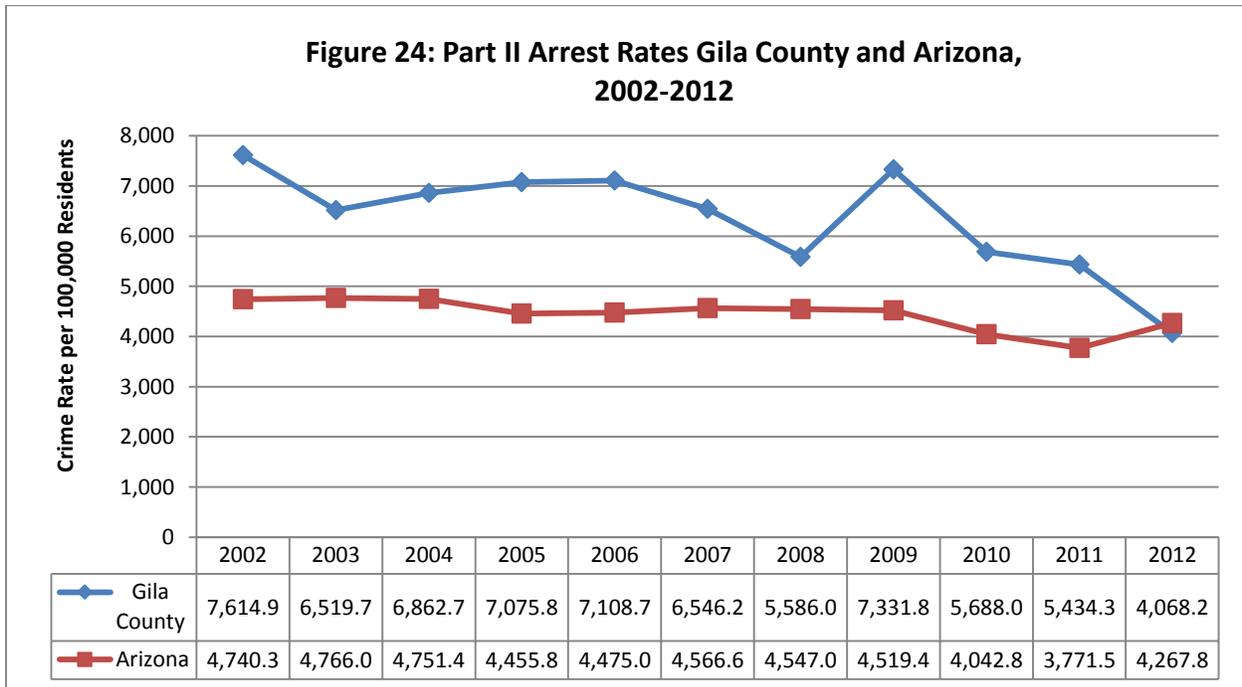
In addition to data on the eight Part I index offenses that comprise the violent and property indices, DPS also collects information from local law enforcement agencies on arrests for Part II offenses. Part II offenses are typically less serious than Part I offenses and include a range of offenses from simple assault to illegal gambling (see appendix A for a complete list of Part II offenses). In this section of the Gila County Criminal Justice Data Profile, Part II offense arrests from 2002 to 2012 are summarized. Offenses for which there were less than 10 arrests during the entire period examined (e.g., manslaughter by negligence, embezzlement, prostitution, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, loitering) were not analyzed separately in this report.

From 2002 to 2012, arrests in Gila County for Part II offenses decreased by 44.8 percent (Figure 23). From 2002 to 2009 the number of arrests ranged from a low of 2,985 in 2008 to a high of 3,927 in 2009, before decreasing by 44.9 percent from 3,972 arrests in 2009 to 2,162 arrests in 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

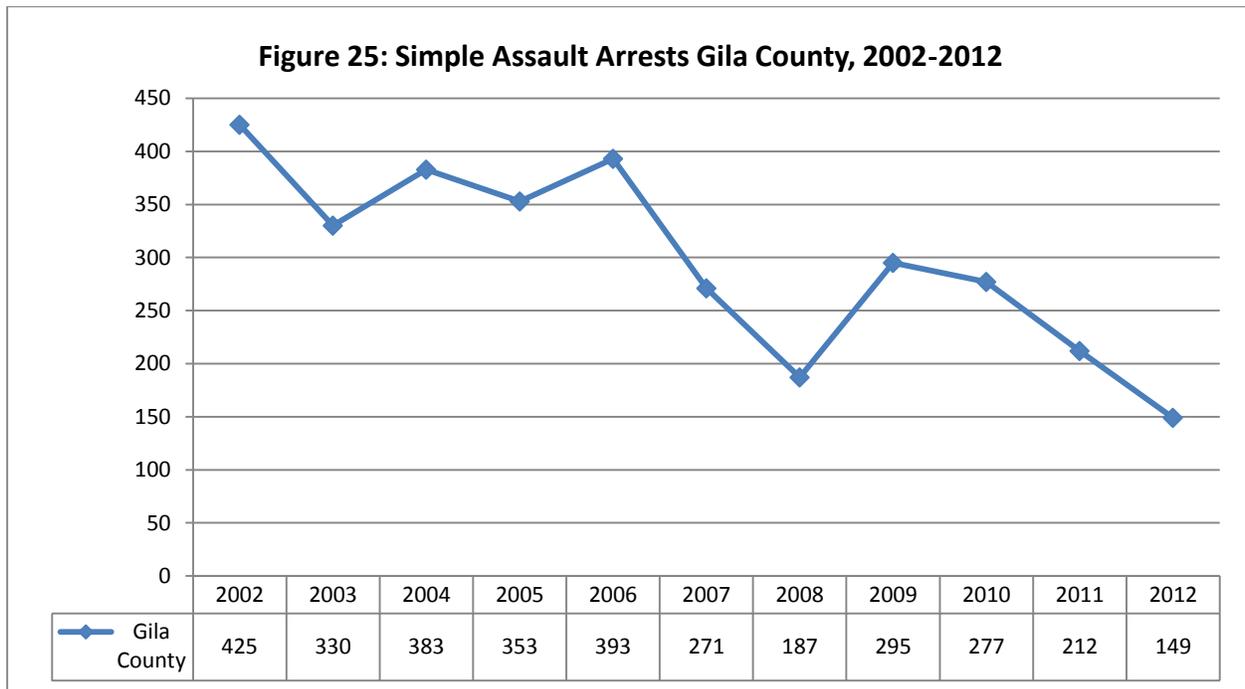
When controlling for the population of Gila County and change in the population over time, the Part II offense arrest rate generally declined from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 24). Although there were increases in the Part II offense arrest rate from 2003 to 2006 and from 2008 to 2009 during the entire time period examined, the Gila County Part II offense arrest rate decreased by 46.6 percent from 2002 to 2012. In 2012, the Gila County Part II offense arrest rate was lower than the Arizona rate for the only time during the period.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

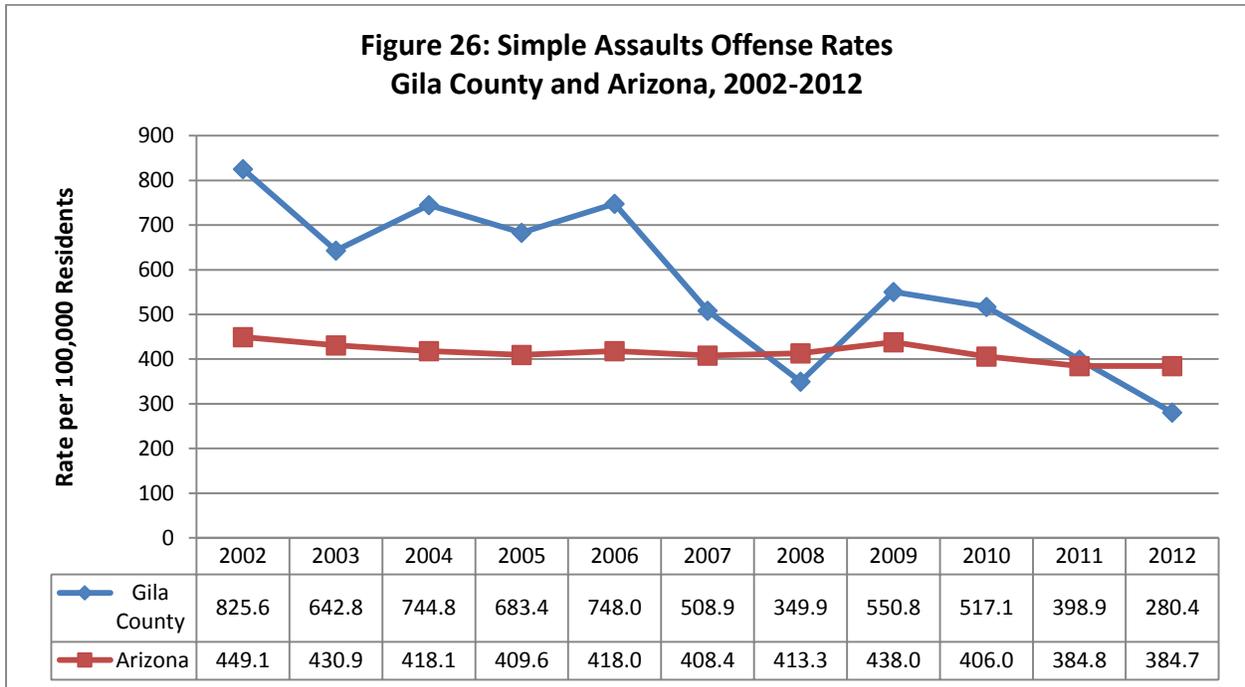
Simple Assaults

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests by Gila County law enforcement agencies for simple assault decreased by 64.9 percent (Figure 25). Even though the number of simple assault arrests increased in from 2003 to 2004, 2005 to 2006, and 2008 to 2009, overall the number of arrests for simple assault decreased from 425 arrests in 2002 to 149 in 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

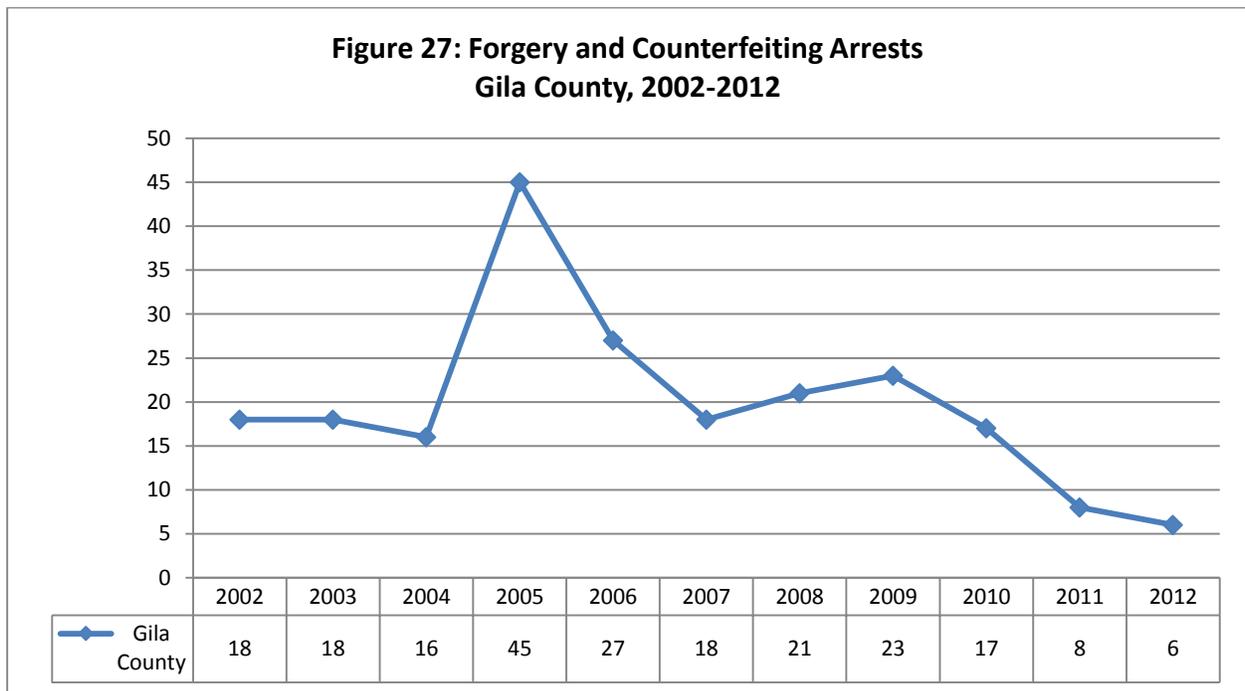
The simple assault arrest rate for Gila County declined by 66.0 percent from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 26). During the time period examined, Gila County's simple assault arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state each year except for 2008 and 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

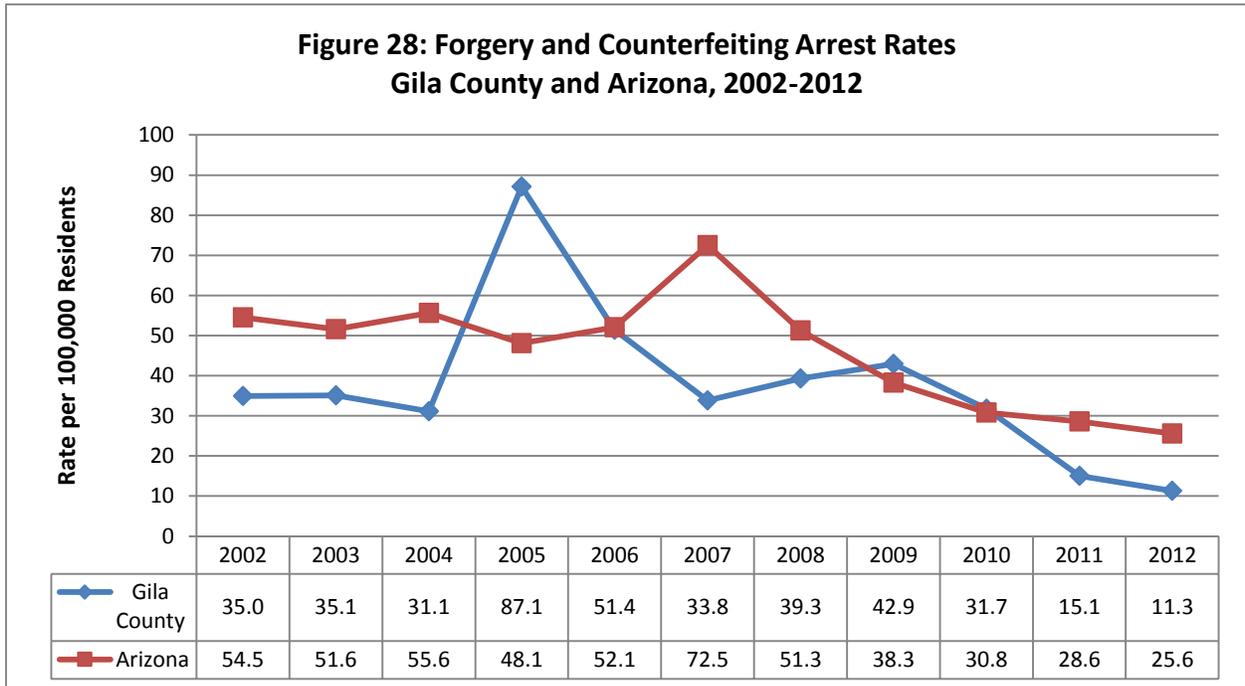
Forgery and Counterfeiting

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for forgery and counterfeiting made by Gila County law enforcement agencies declined by 66.7 percent from 18 arrests in 2002 to six arrests in 2012 (Figure 27). This decrease occurred even with a large year-to-year increase in the number of arrests from 2004 to 2005 and another increase from 2007 to 2009.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

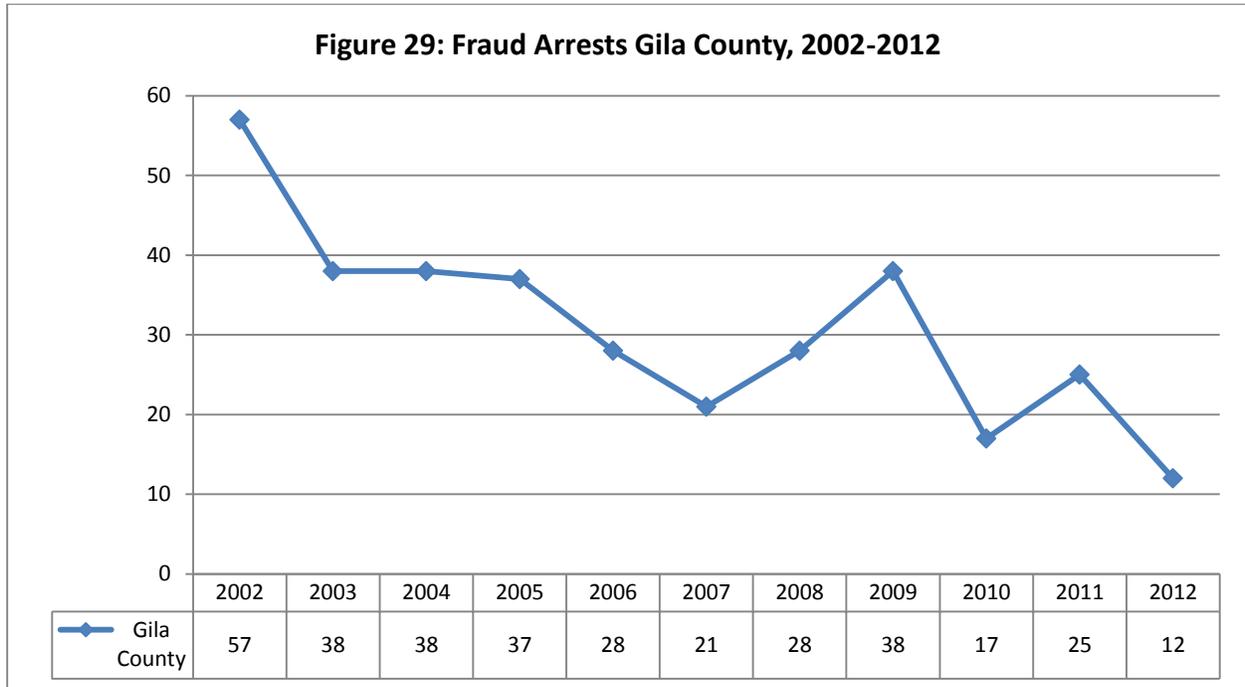
The forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate in Gila County decreased by 67.7 percent from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 28). Much like the trend in the number of arrests, the rate increased sharply from 2004 to 2005 and from 2007 to 2009. Arizona’s rate declined by 53.1 percent from 2002 to 2012. During the entire time period examined, Gila County’s forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate was lower than the state rate except for in 2005 and 2009.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

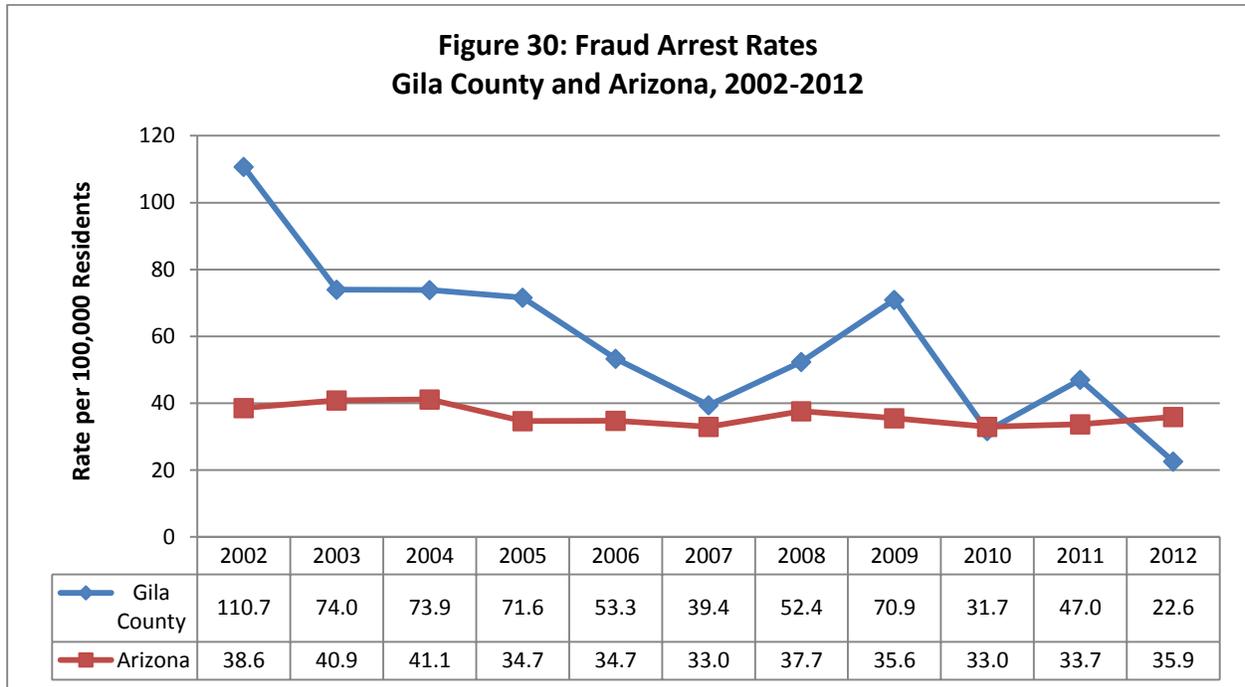
Fraud

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for fraud in Gila County declined by 78.9 percent from 57 arrests in 2002 to 12 arrests in 2012 (Figure 29). The number of fraud arrests declined each year except for 2007 to 2009 and from 2010 to 2011.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

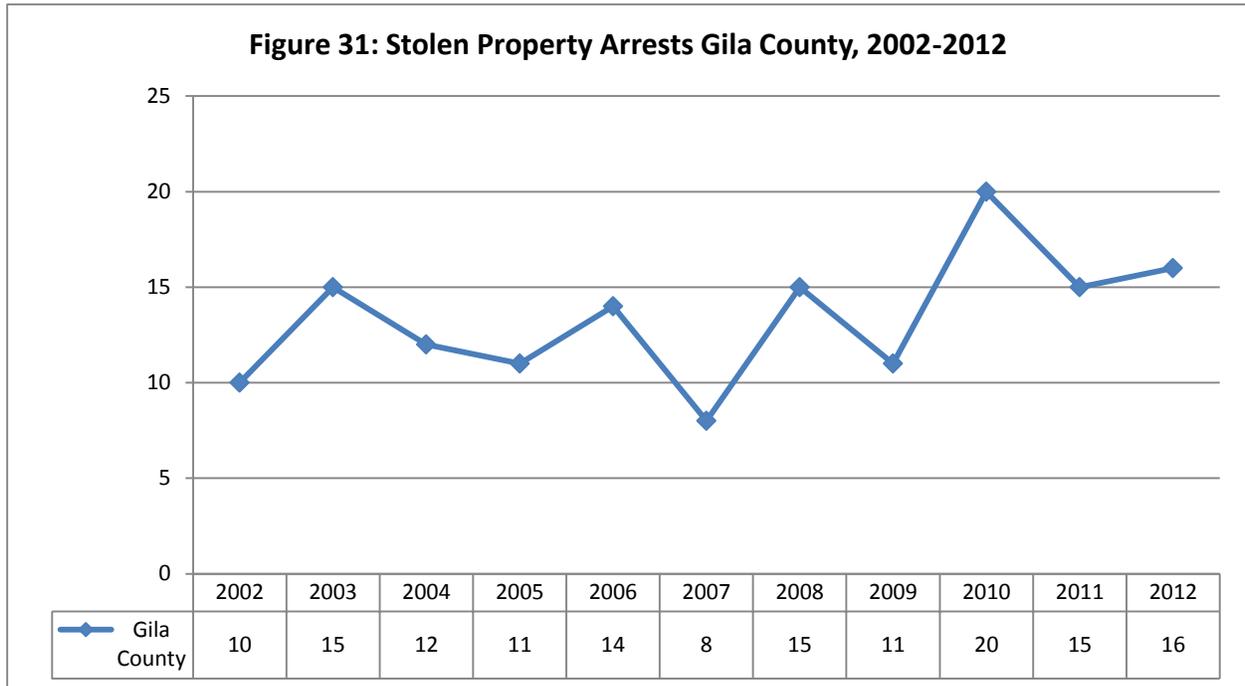
The Gila County fraud arrest rate declined by 79.6 percent from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 30). During this period the Gila County fraud arrest rate was higher than the state every year except for 2010 and 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

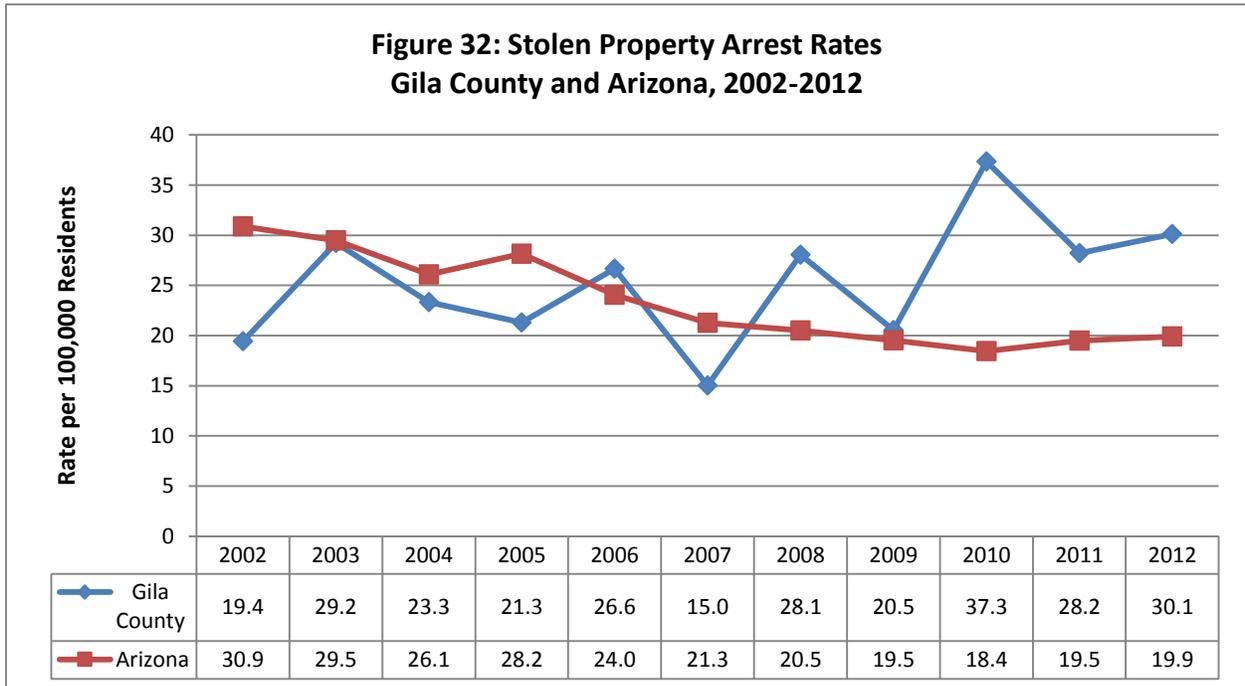
Stolen Property

There was significant year-to-year change in the number of arrests for possession of stolen property in Gila County. Overall, the number of arrests for stolen property increased from 10 to 16 from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 31). The number of stolen property arrests in Gila County ranged from a low of eight in 2007 to a high of 20 in 2010.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

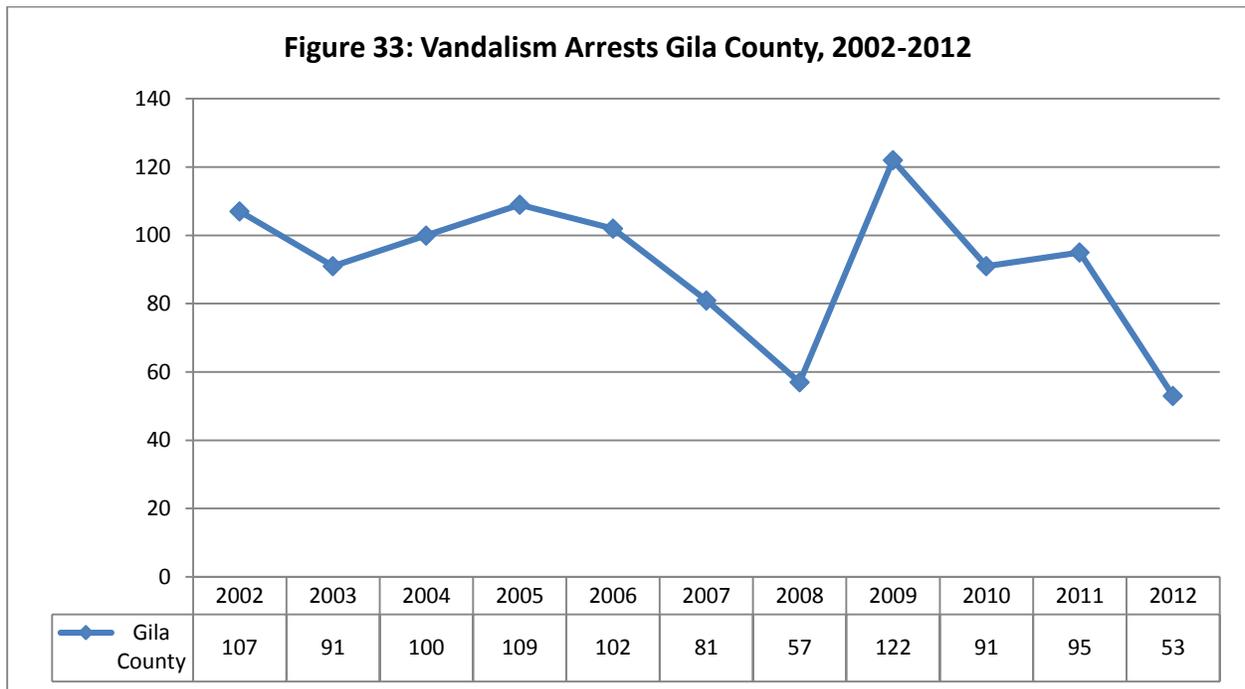
From 2002 to 2012, there was also significant variation in the Gila County stolen property arrest rate. Even with the year-to-year variation in the Gila County stolen property arrest rate, overall it increased by 55.0 percent (Figure 32). In contrast, Arizona’s rate declined by 35.5 percent during the same period. Since 2008, Gila County’s stolen property arrest rate has been greater than Arizona’s stolen property arrest rate.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

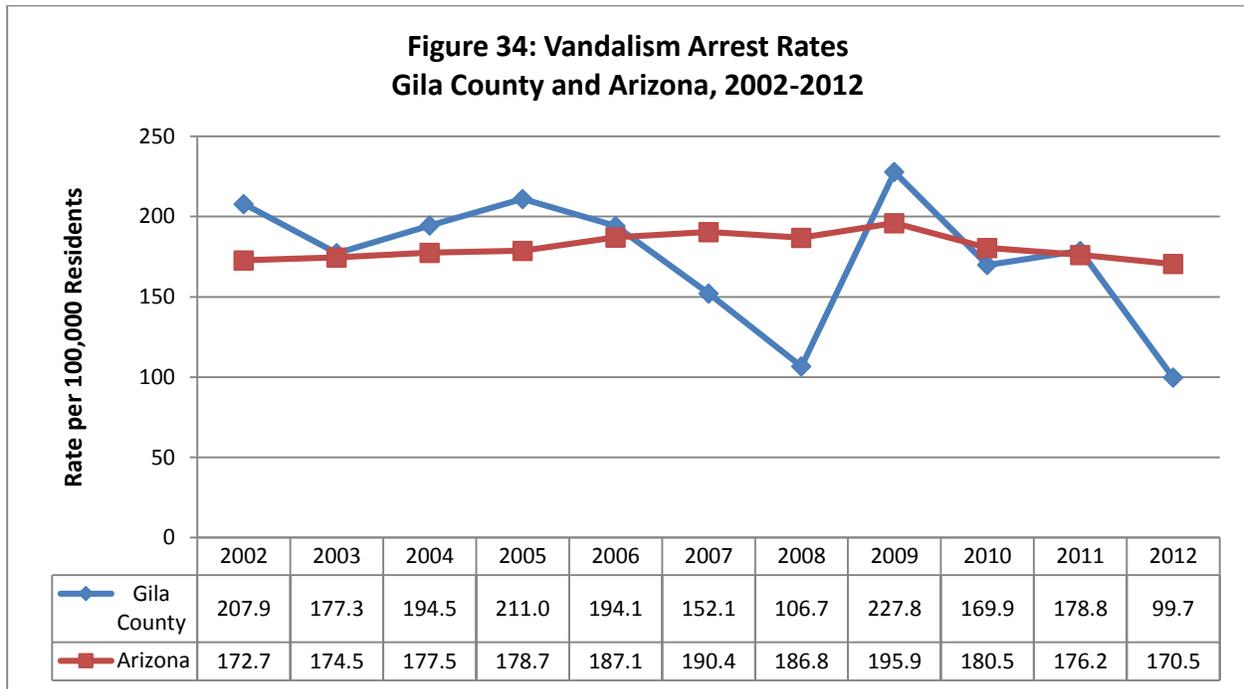
Vandalism

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for vandalism in Gila County decreased by 50.5 percent (Figure 33). The number of vandalism arrests generally declined from 2002 to 2008 when the number fell from 107 arrests in 2002 to 57 arrests in 2008. From 2008 to 2009, the number rose to 122 arrests, but then declined again ending the period in 2012 with 53 arrests.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

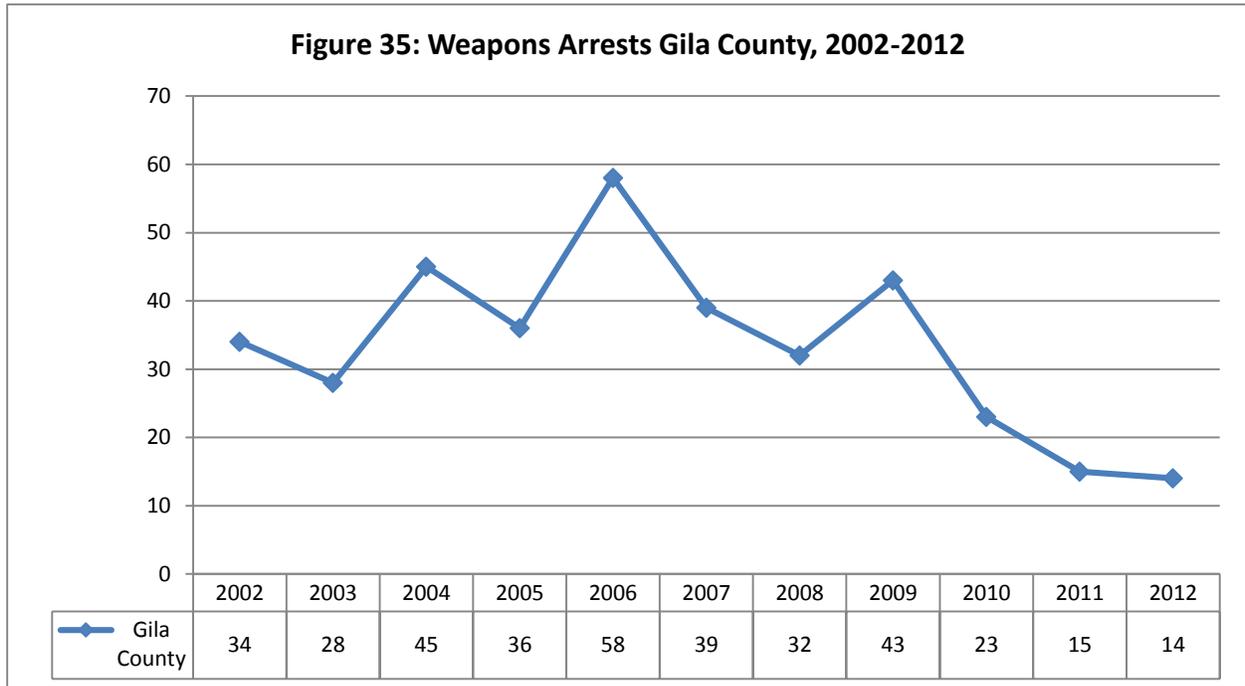
From 2002 to 2012, the arrest rate for vandalism in Gila County decreased by 52.0 percent (Figure 34). The rate declined generally from 2002 to 2008 before significantly increasing from 2008 to 2009. From 2009 to 2012, the rate decreased again to a time period low of 99.7 arrests per 100,000 residents in the population of Gila County. From 2002 to 2006, the Gila County vandalism arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state as a whole, but since 2006 Gila County's rate has dropped below the state rate except for in 2009 and 2011.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

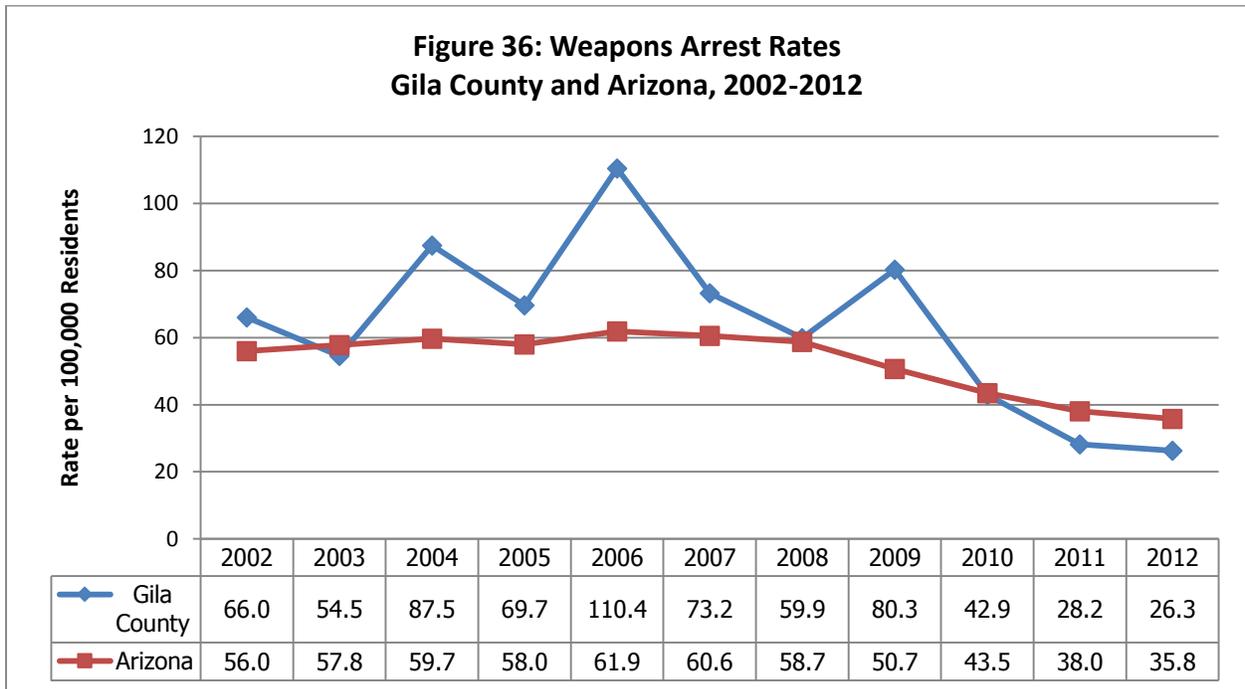
Weapons

The number of weapons arrests in Gila County decreased from 34 in 2002 to 14 in 2012 (Figure 35). The number of arrests generally increased from 2002 to 2006 when it reached a high for the period of 58 arrests. The number of arrests then generally declined to a period low of 14 arrests in 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

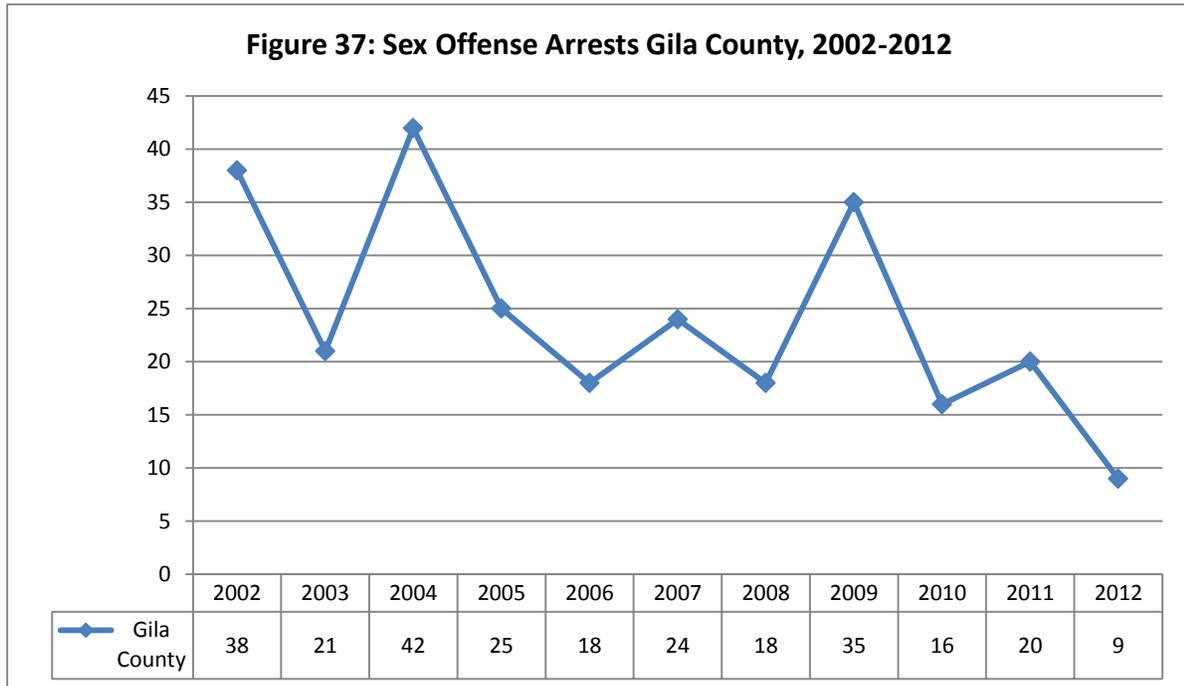
There was considering year-to-year variation from 2002 to 2012 in the Gila County weapons arrest rate (Figure 36). Even with this variation, the Gila County weapons arrest rate generally increased from 2002 to 2006 and generally decreased from 2006 to 2012. Overall, the Gila County rate declined by 60.1 percent from 66.0 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 26.3 arrests per 100,000 in 2012. During most of the time period examined, the Gila County weapons arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

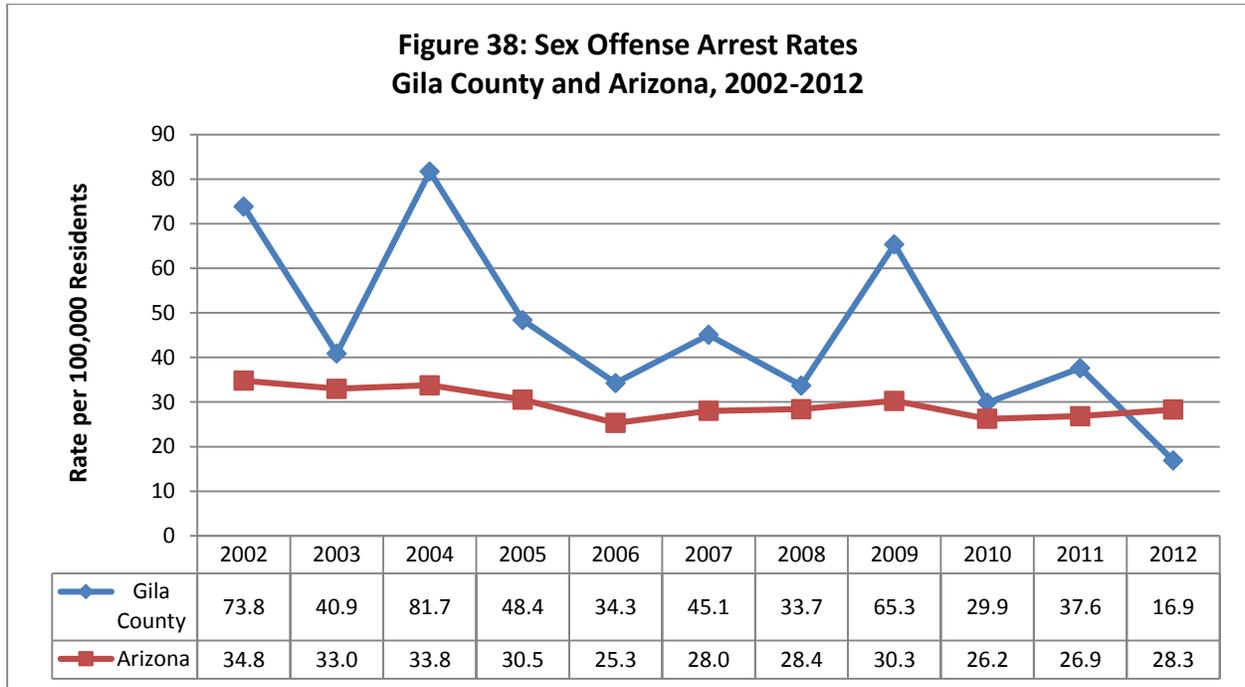
Sex Offenses

From 2002 to 2012, the number of sex offense arrests made by Gila County law enforcement agencies varied considerably (Figure 37). During this time, the number of sex offense arrests made by Gila County law enforcement ranged from a high of 42 arrests in 2004 to a low of nine arrests in 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

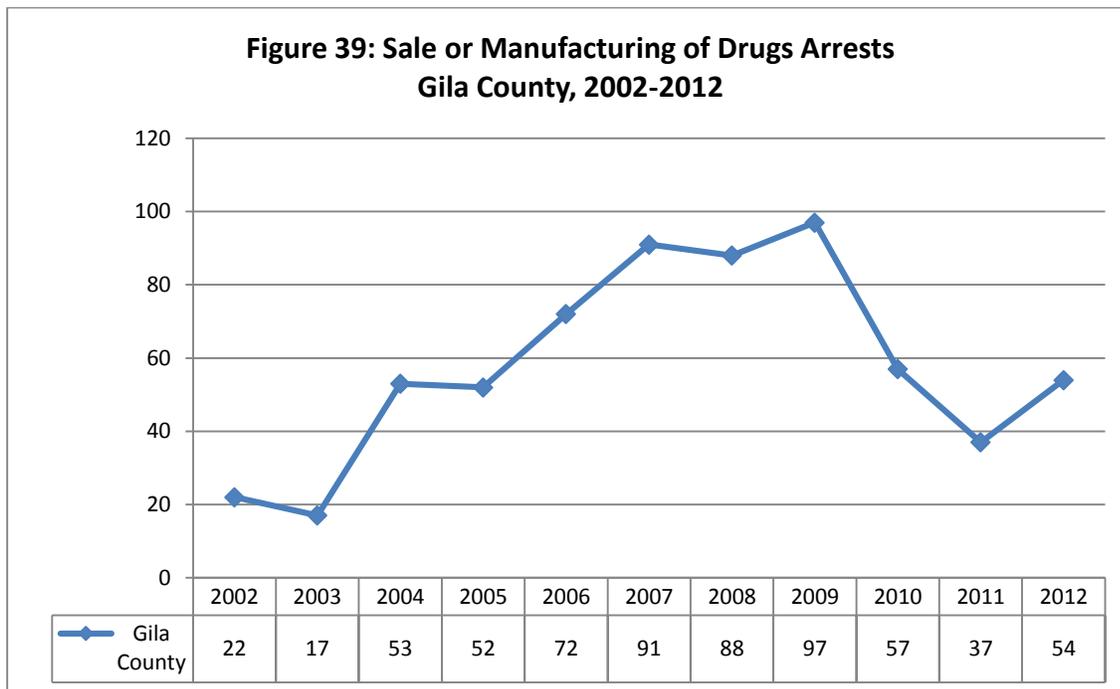
From 2002 to 2012, the Gila County sex offense arrest rate varied considerably (Figure 38). Even though the Gila County sex offense arrest rate in 2012 was 77.1 percent lower than in 2002, there was significant year-to-year variation in the sex offense arrest rate. During this time, the Gila County sex offense arrest rate was higher than the state rate each year except for in 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

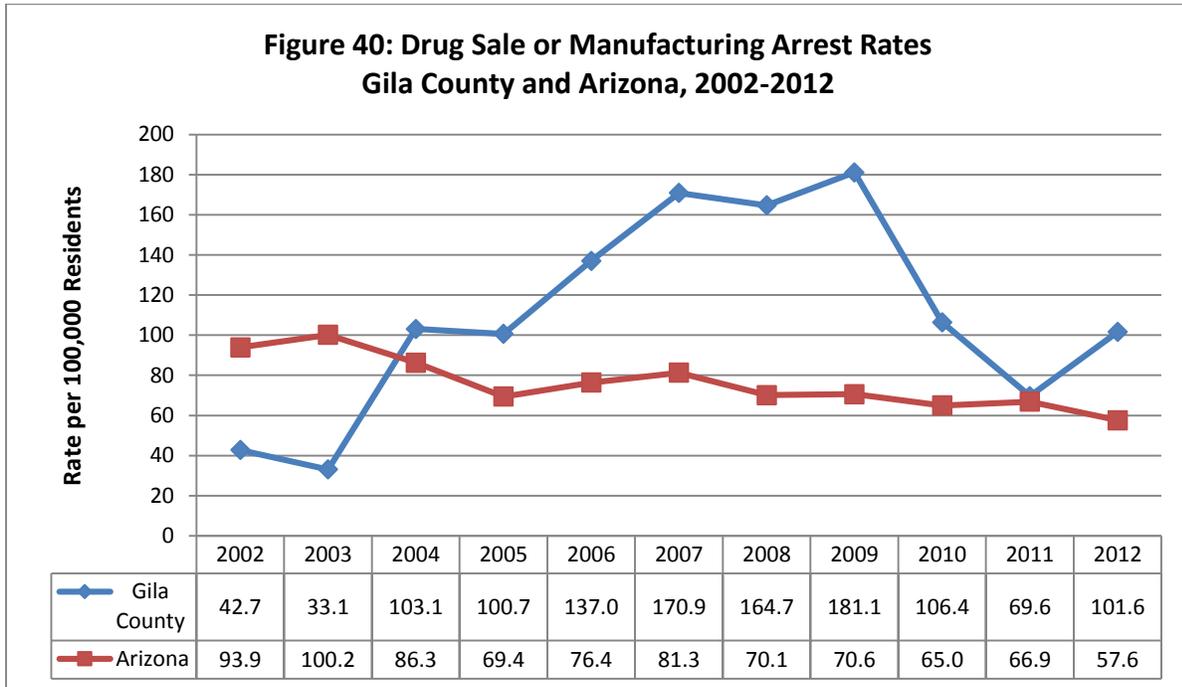
Sale or Manufacturing of Drugs

From 2002 to 2009, the number of arrests for sale or manufacturing of drugs in Gila County increased more than four-fold from 22 arrests in 2002 to 97 arrests in 2009 (Figure 39). Since 2009, the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs in Gila County has generally decreased, but in 2012 there were still more than twice the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs than in 2002.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

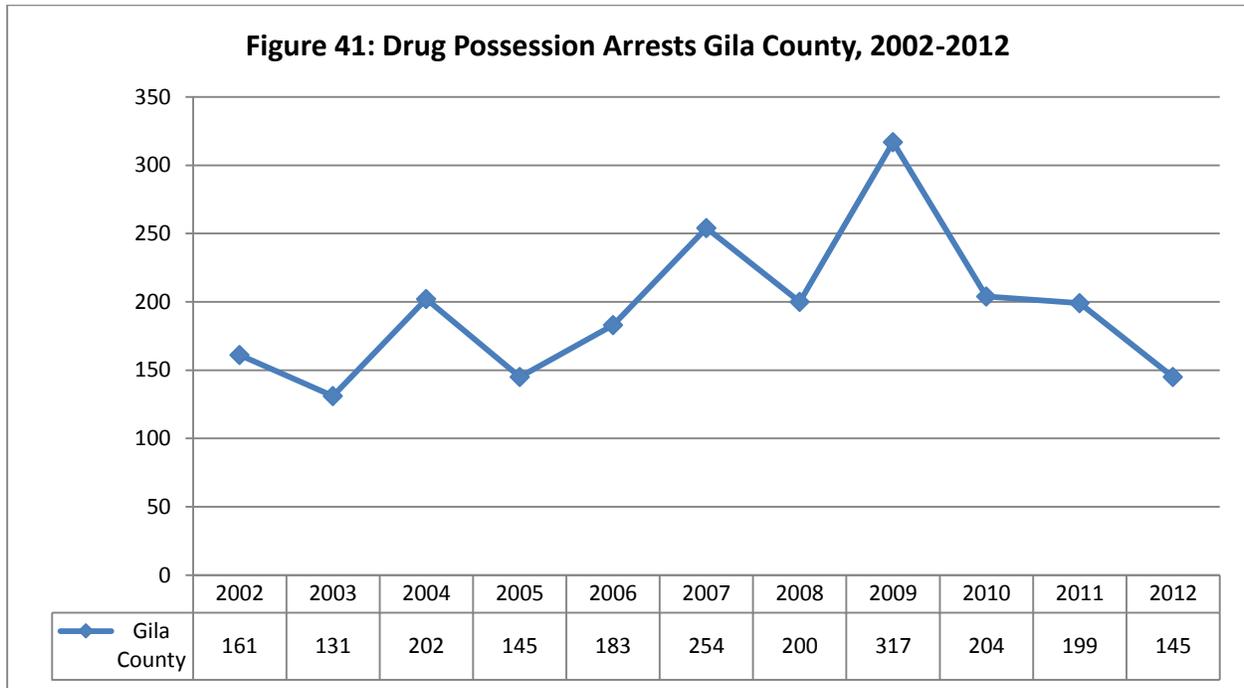
From 2002 to 2009, Gila County's drug sale or manufacture arrest rate increased by more than four times, from 42.7 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 181.1 arrests per 100,000 in 2009 (Figure 40). From 2009 to 2012 the Gila County drug sale or manufacturing arrest rate decreased by 43.9 percent. From 2004 to 2012, the Gila drug sale or manufacture arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

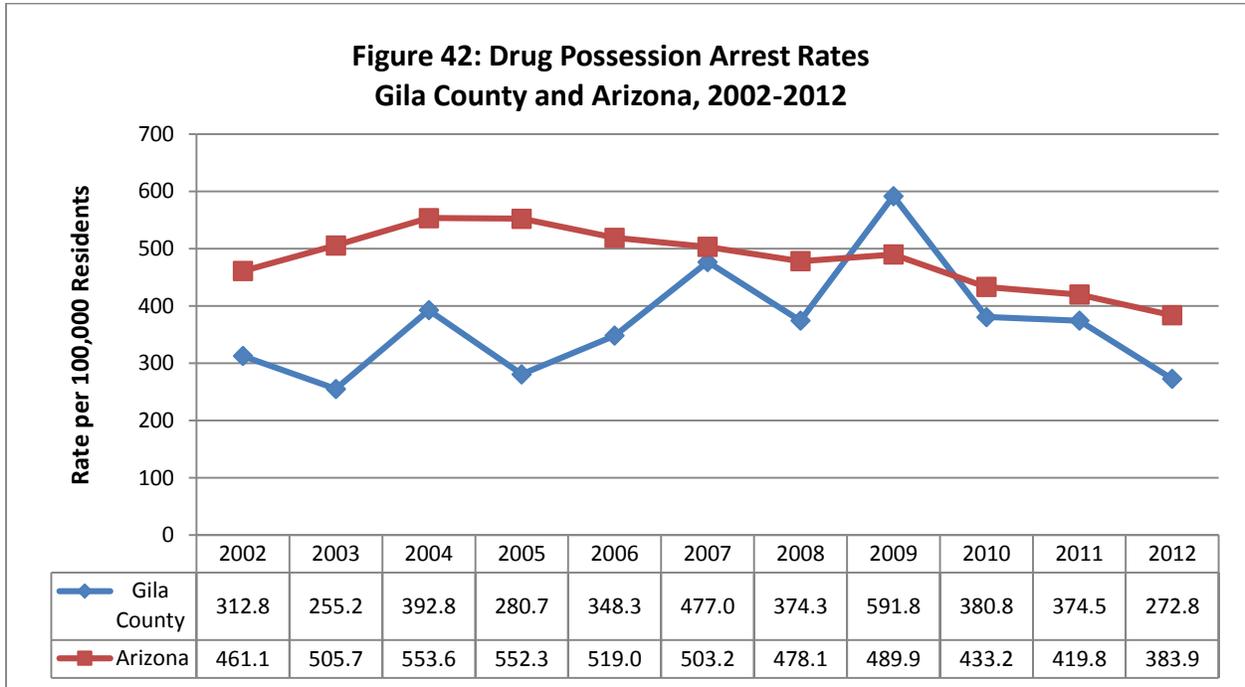
Possession of Drugs

From 2002 to 2009 the number of drug possession arrests in Gila County generally increased by 96.9 percent (Figure 41). From 2009 to 2012 the rate decreased by 54.3 percent, ending the time period examined 9.9 percent lower than in 2002.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

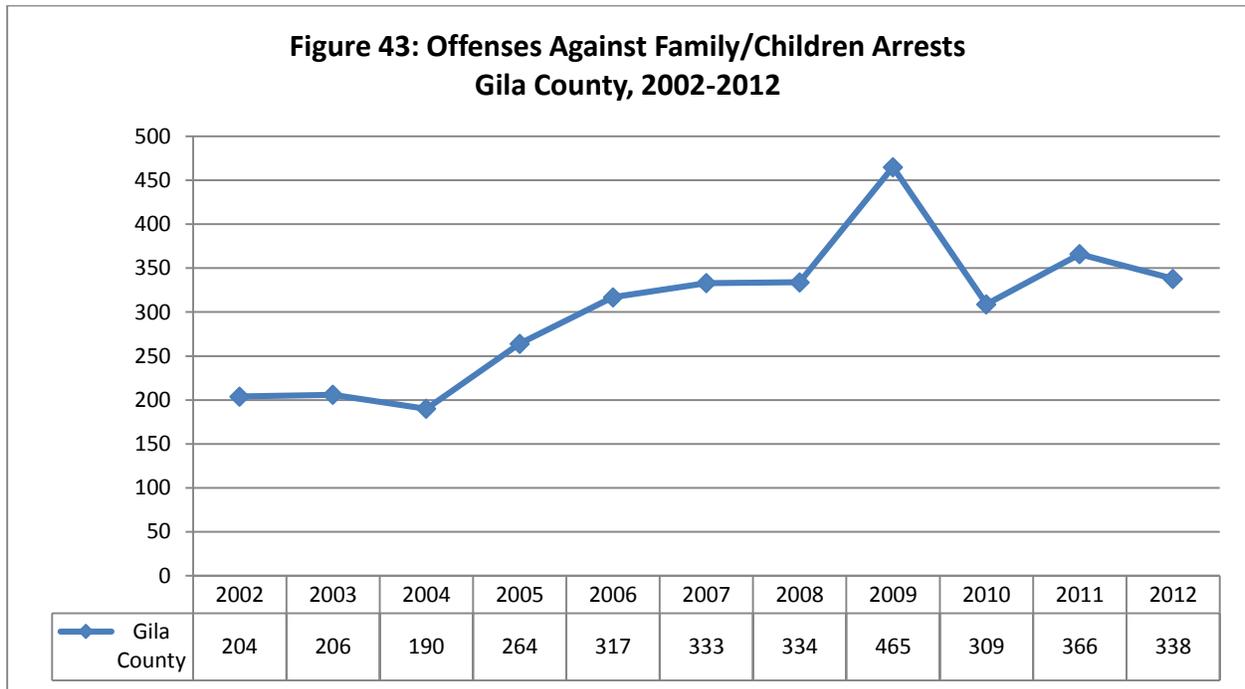
From 2002 to 2009, the drug possession arrest rate in Gila County increased by 89.2 percent (Figure 42). From 2009 to 2012 the rate declined by 53.9 percent. During the entire time period examined, Gila County’s drug possession arrest rate was lower than the state rate except for in 2009.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

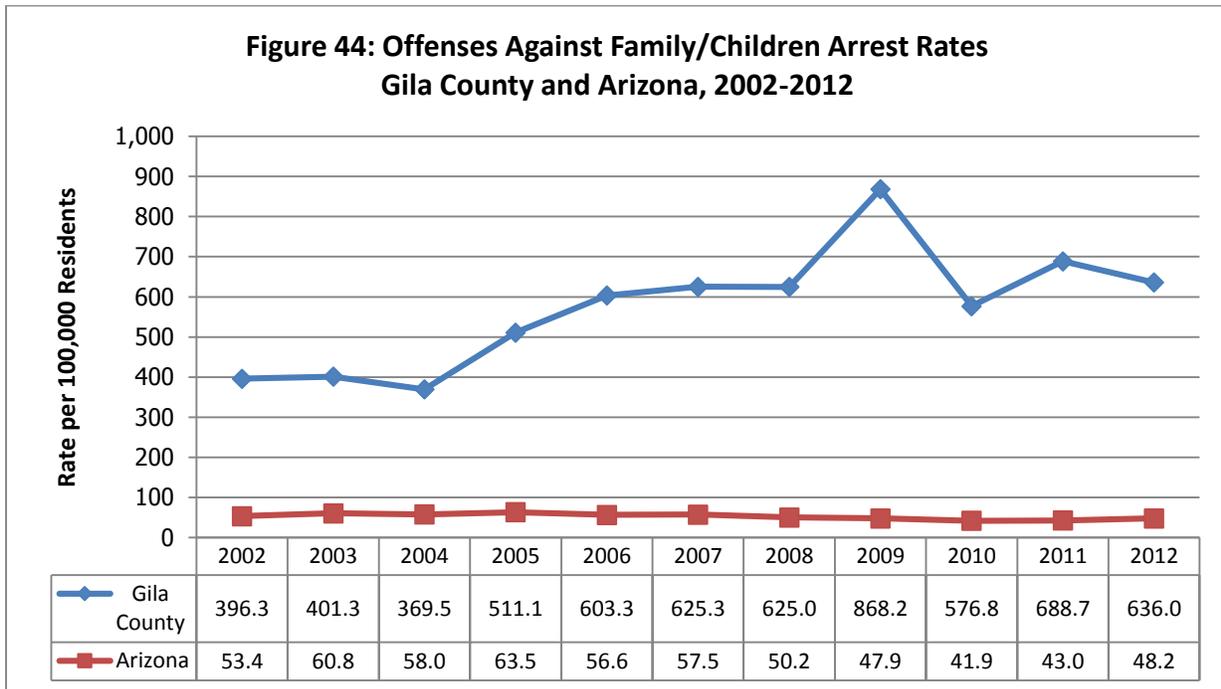
Offenses against Family/Children

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for offenses against family/children made by Gila County law enforcement agencies increased from 204 arrests in 2002 to 338 arrests in 2012 (Figure 43). During the time period examined, the number of arrests for offenses against family/children ranged from a low of 190 arrests in 2004 to 465 arrests in 2009.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

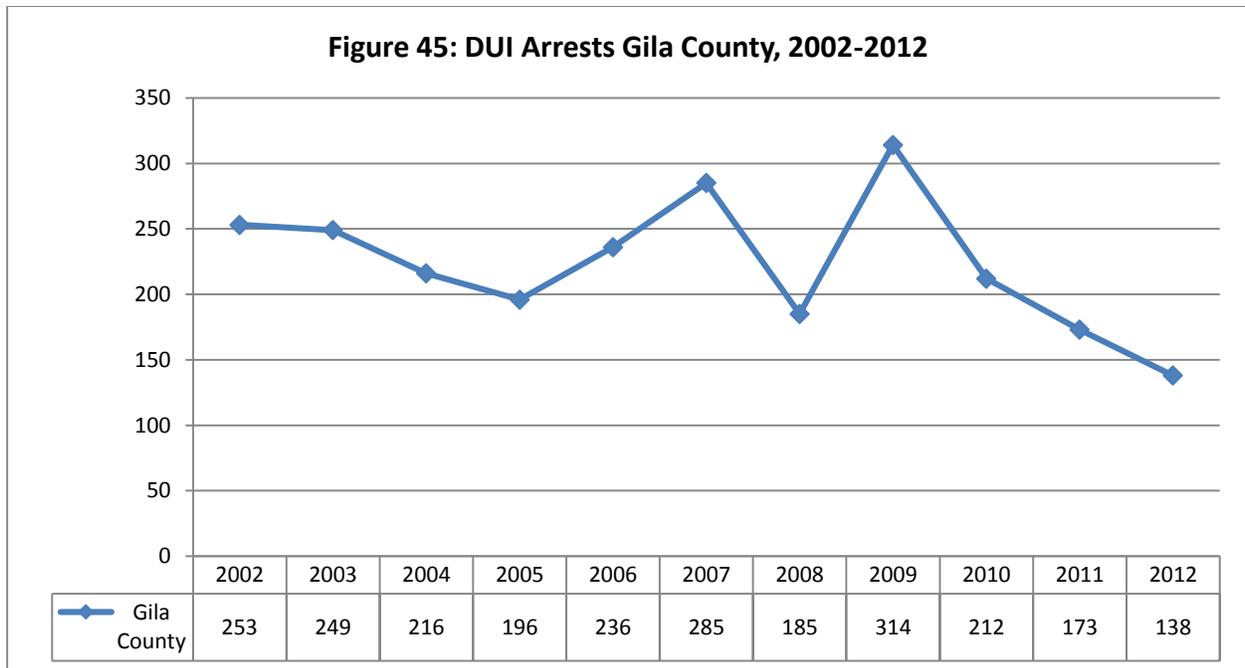
From 2002 to 2012, the Gila County offenses against family/children arrest rate increased 60.5 percent, from 396.3 arrests per 100,000 residents to 636.0 arrests per 100,000 (Figure 44). During this same time, the state offenses against children/family arrest rate decreased by 9.7 percent, from 53.4 arrests per 100,000 residents of Arizona in 2002 to 48.2 arrests per 100,000 in 2012. During the entire time period examined, Gila County's offenses against children/family arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

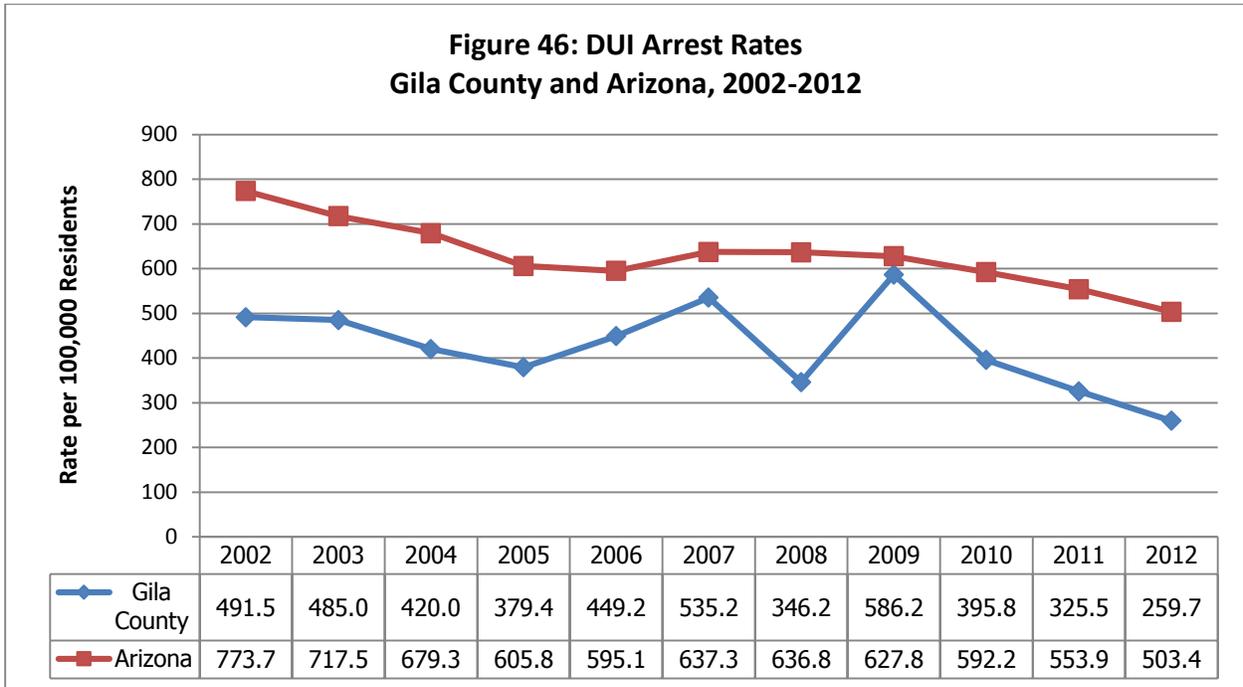
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for DUI made by Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased by 45.5 percent, from 253 arrests in 2002 to 138 arrests in 2012 (Figure 45). From 2007 to 2010, there was significant year-to-year variation in the number of DUI arrests and in 2009 a time period high of 314 DUI arrests was reached. From 2009 to 2012, the number of DUI arrests made by Gila County law enforcement agencies decreased to a time period low of 138 in 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

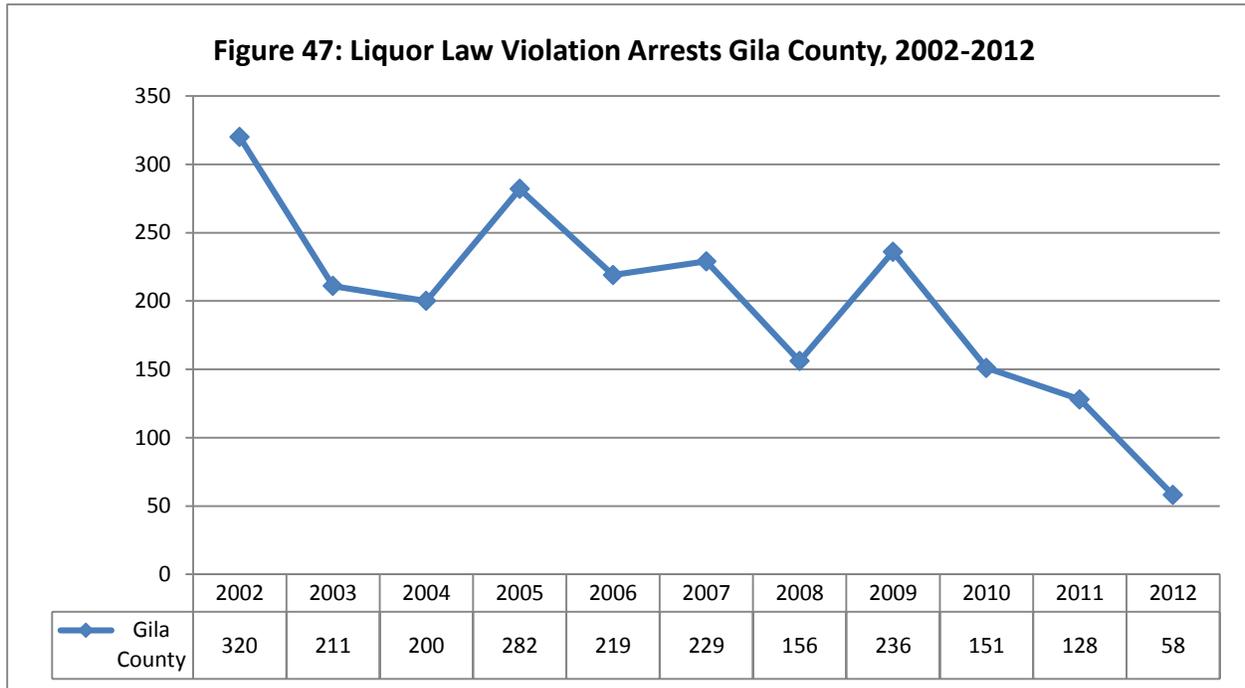
The overall trends in the DUI arrest rate for Gila County and Arizona are somewhat comparable (Figure 46). From 2002 to 2012, the Gila County's DUI arrest rate decreased by 47.2 percent while the rate for the state decreased 34.9 percent during the same time. During the entire time period examined, Gila County's DUI arrest rate was lower than the rate for the state.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

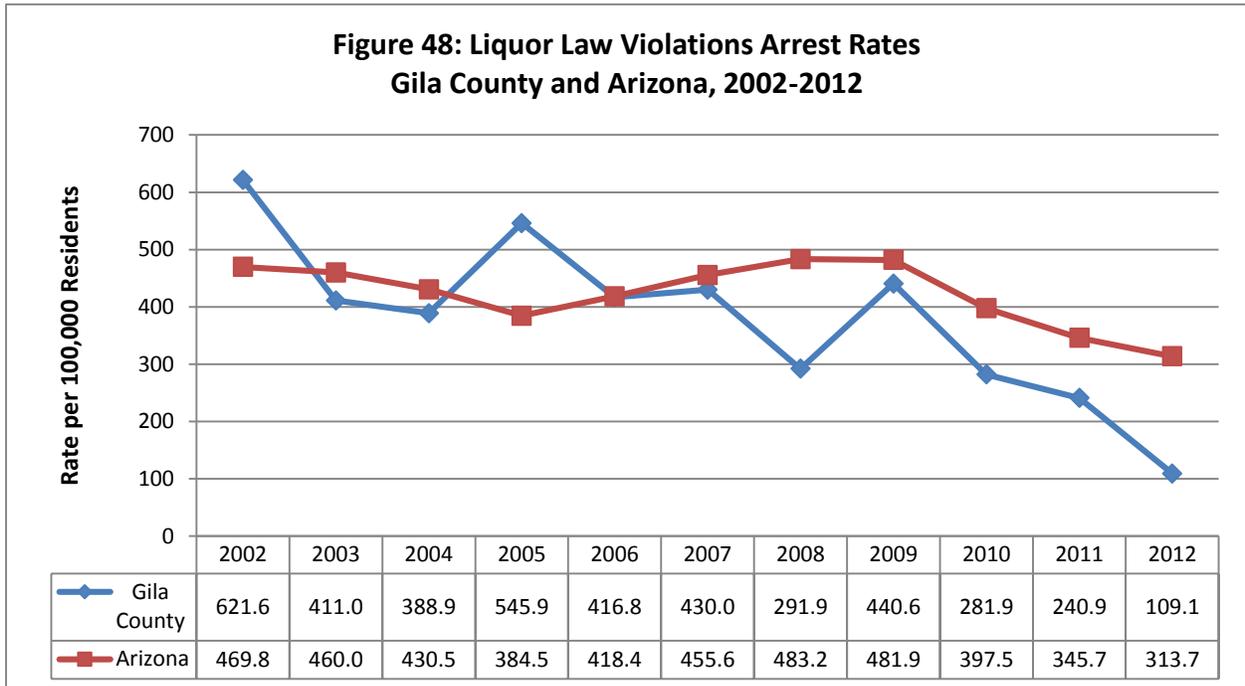
Liquor Law Violations

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests in Gila County for liquor law violations declined by 81.9 percent (Figure 47). During the time period examined, the number of arrests in Gila County for liquor law violations ranged from a high of 320 arrests in 2002 to a low of 58 arrests in 2012.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

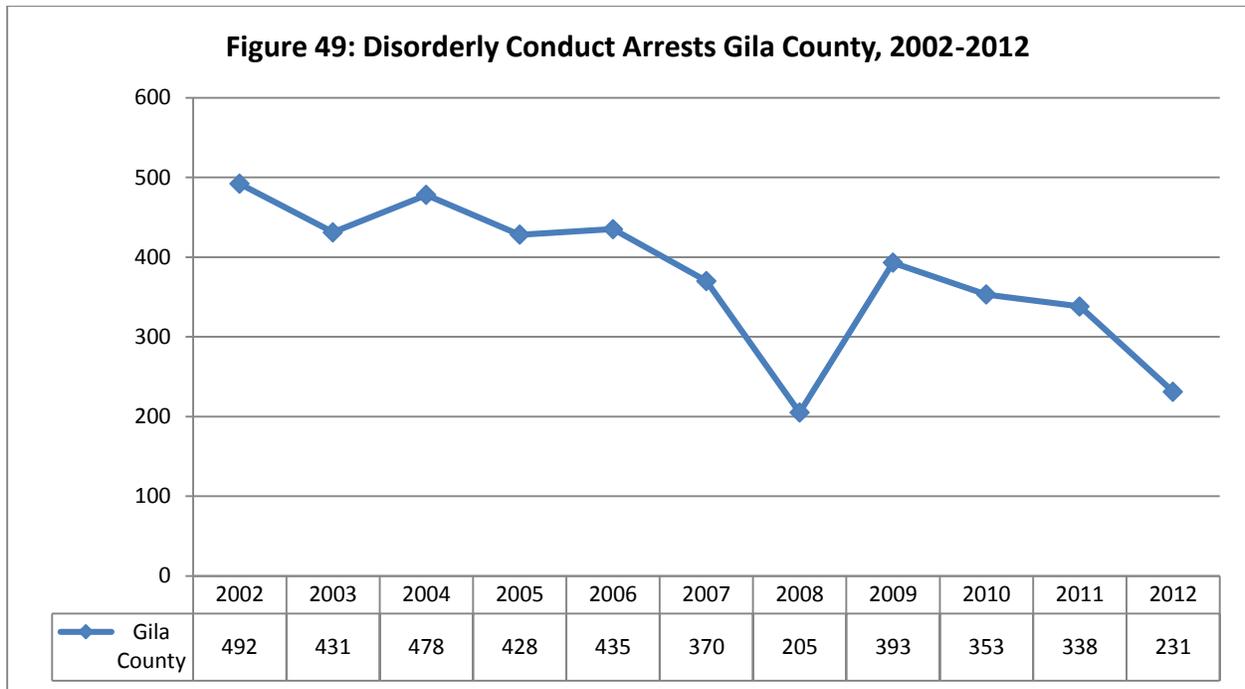
Similar to the decrease in the number of arrests for liquor law violations, the Gila County liquor law violation arrest rate decreased by 82.4 percent from 621.6 arrests per 100,000 residents of the county in 2002 to 109.1 arrests per 100,000 in 2012 (Figure 48). Although Gila County’s liquor law violation arrest rate was higher than the state rate at the beginning of the time period examined, from 2007 to 2012, the Gila County rate was lower than the rate for the state.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

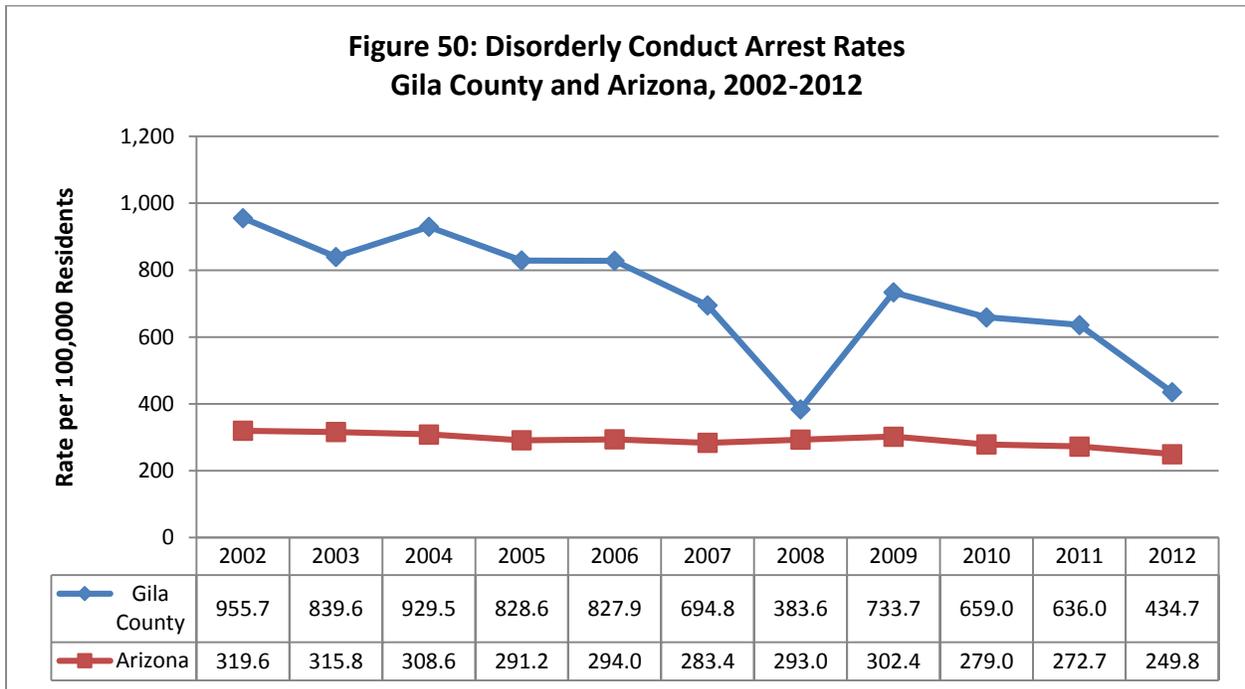
Disorderly Conduct

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests made by Gila County law enforcement agencies for disorderly conduct decreased by 53.0 percent (Figure 49). The number of disorderly conduct arrests ranged from a high of 492 in 2002 to a low of 205 in 2008.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

With the exception of two year-to-year increases from 2003 to 2004 and 2008 to 2009, the Gila County disorderly conduct arrest rate consistently decreased from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 50). During the time period examined, the Gila County disorderly conduct arrest rate fell 54.5 percent, from 955.7 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 434.7 arrests per 100,000 in 2012. Even with the large decrease in the Gila County disorderly conduct rate, Gila County's rate was higher than the rate for the state during the entire time period examined.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Court and Probation Data

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. In this section of the Gila County criminal justice profile, data from the county's superior court, justice court, and municipal courts for the years 2002 through 2012 are summarized.

Superior Court

From 2002 to 2012, the number of cases filed in Gila County Superior Court decreased by 19.9 percent (Table 5). In contrast, the number of cases filed in Superior Courts statewide increased by 16.3 percent during the same time.

Table 5: Total Filings in Superior Court, FY2002 – FY2012													
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Gila County	2,267	2,353	2,358	2,338	1,976	2,210	2,185	2,034	1,989	2,090	1,816	-17.8%	-19.9%
Arizona	181,680	192,129	204,681	205,516	208,847	211,380	223,676	243,867	243,179	235,386	211,350	0.0%	+16.3%

From 2002 to 2012, the number of felony filings in Gila County Superior Court decreased 27.6 percent (Table 6). In contrast, during this time the number of felony filings in Superior Courts statewide has increased by 11.3 percent.

Table 6: Total Felony Filings in Superior Court, FY2002 – FY2012													
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Gila County	803	822	650	766	638	717	733	627	633	592	581	-19.0%	-27.6%
Arizona	45,332	50,884	54,420	54,426	57,885	57,551	59,385	55,299	50,446	49,166	50,456	-12.3%	+11.3%

Justice Courts

From 2002 to 2012, the total number of cases filed in Gila County Justice Courts decreased by 41.1 percent (Table 7). During this time, criminal traffic filings in Gila County Justice Courts decreased by 41.4 percent, non-traffic misdemeanors decreased by 37.4 percent, and felony filings decreased by 80.5 percent. In contrast, from 2002 to 2012 total filings in Arizona's Justice Courts decreased by 10.0 percent, with criminal traffic filings decreasing by 1.9 percent, non-traffic misdemeanors by 26.0 percent, and felony filings by 46.3 percent during the same time.

Table 7: Total Justice Court Case Filings, FY2002 – FY2012¹³

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Gila County	Criminal Traffic	1,413	1,448	1,407	1,328	1,550	1,422	1,254	1,496	1,376	1,045	828	-41.8%	-41.4%
	Non-Traffic Misd.	3,248	2,604	1,957	2,255	2,657	2,360	2,372	2,062	2,345	1,906	2,032	-13.9%	-37.4%
	Felony	436	430	156	209	109	105	86	98	79	119	85	-19.0%	-80.5%
	Total	18,603	14,372	15,186	15,480	15,402	14,337	12,777	16,390	16,721	13,360	10,953	-23.6%	-41.1%
Arizona	Criminal Traffic	98,607	104,974	105,277	109,946	122,095	145,849	139,367	134,327	117,978	101,489	96,692	-33.7%	-1.9%
	Non-Traffic Misd.	121,428	122,891	116,582	115,695	127,437	119,400	116,382	106,549	97,752	95,531	89,803	-24.8%	-26.0%
	Felony	39,112	26,209	27,008	27,117	27,869	27,250	24,149	22,597	20,646	19,422	20,998	-22.9%	-46.3%
	Total	876,940	862,413	848,721	856,153	885,441	916,666	923,992	935,155	912,510	828,446	789,300	-13.9%	-10.0%

¹³ 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.

Municipal Courts

The number of cases filed in Gila County Municipal Courts has increased more than five-fold from 2002 to 2012 (Table 8). This large increase is primarily a function of increases in civil filings (e.g., civil traffic, small claims, forcible detainer, etc.) and non-criminal violations of local ordinances. In contrast, the number of criminal traffic and non-traffic misdemeanor cases filed in Gila County Municipal Courts decreased from 2002 to 2012 by 66.9 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively. The number of cases filed in Municipal Courts statewide decreased by 7.9 percent from 2002 to 2012, with criminal traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors decreasing by 23.0 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, during this same time.

Table 8: Municipal Court Case Filings, FY2002 – FY2012¹⁴

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Gila County	Criminal Traffic	749	739	850	835	872	740	714	600	553	421	248	-66.5%	-66.9%
	Non-Traffic Misd.	895	979	950	922	1,020	1,135	1,098	1,120	1,239	918	843	-25.7%	-5.8%
	Total	6,285	6,672	8,680	7,257	7,589	7,411	17,592	24,931	24,458	21,800	36,128	+387.5%	+474.8%
Arizona	Criminal Traffic	157,274	168,537	173,246	172,825	171,258	179,625	178,786	168,933	160,073	136,062	121,061	-32.6%	-23.0%
	Non-Traffic Misd.	219,166	233,507	234,139	238,156	237,418	242,080	243,032	244,990	240,481	215,392	208,879	-13.7%	-4.7%
	Total	1,360,306	1,468,863	1,439,452	1,469,243	1,451,725	1,532,792	1,658,230	1,557,948	1,436,526	1,306,239	1,253,047	-18.3%	-7.9%

¹⁴ 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 the 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 Court.

Probation

The information provided in this section of the Gila County Criminal Justice Data Profile focuses on adult offenders on standard and intensive probation and reflects the number of probationers on the last day of the fiscal year. It is also important to note that the numbers included in this section's tables and figures are cumulative totals; in other words, the number of probationers reported in these data are not only those sentenced to probation during that year, but also include those currently under probation supervision at the end of each fiscal year irrespective of when they were sentenced to probation.

Adult Standard Probation

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

From 2002 to 2012, the number of standard probationers under direct supervision in Gila County decreased by 21.3 percent (Table 9). In contrast, the number of standard probationers under direct supervision statewide increased 0.4 percent.

Table 9: Number of Standard Probationers Under Direct Supervision in Gila County and Arizona, FY2002 – FY2012													
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Gila County	567	539	528	550	494	464	424	494	458	444	446	-3.9%	-21.3%
Arizona	35,509	33,071	33,880	34,229	37,105	38,585	37,035	36,120	37,802	35,947	35,666	-7.6%	+0.4%

Restitution and Community Service

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

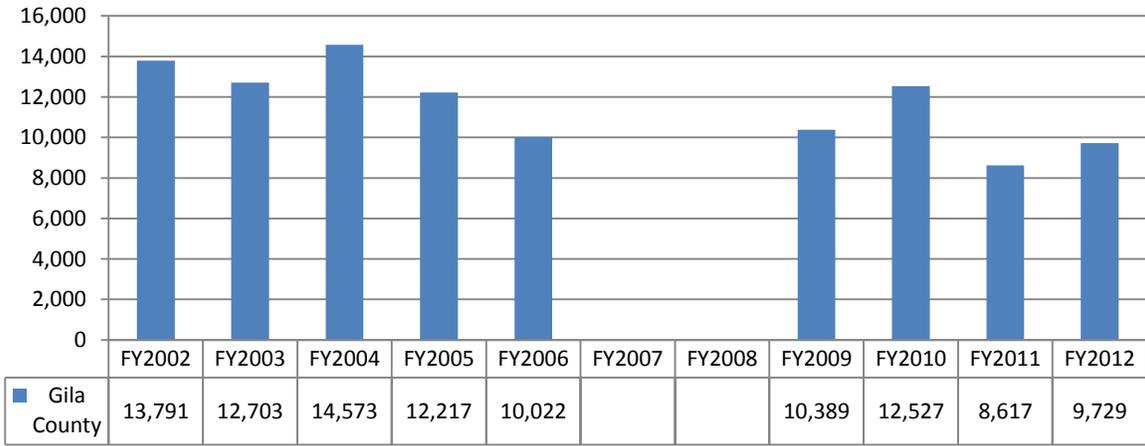
From 2002 to 2012, \$806,459 in restitution was collected from offenders on standard probation in Gila County (Table 10). In the years in which restitution data was published by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the amount of restitution collected from standard probationers in Gila County ranged from a low of \$56,487 in 2010 to a high of \$106,105 in 2003. During the same time, \$4,350,459 in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from offenders on standard probation in Gila County. In 2011 and 2012, no restitution was reported as being collected from standard probationers in Gila County.

Table 10: Dollar Amount Collected from Standard Probationers in Gila County, FY2002 – FY2012		
	Restitution	Total Collections*
2002	\$102,874	\$608,533
2003	\$106,105	\$574,962
2004	\$93,649	\$512,524
2005	\$80,778	\$446,525
2006	\$89,268	\$461,634
2007	\$82,922	\$458,055
2008	\$93,694	\$439,757
2009	\$100,682	\$571,216
2010	\$56,487	\$277,253
2011	\$0	\$0
2012	\$0	\$0
Total	\$806,459	\$4,350,459

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

From 2002 to 2012, the number of community service hours performed by standard probationers in Gila County ranged from a low of 8,617 hours in FY2010 to a high of 14,573 hours in FY2004. Overall, standard probationers in Gila County performed 104,568 hours of community service from 2002 to 2012, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$826,087.20 worth of work performed. Community service hour data was not available for 2007 and 2008.

Figure 51: Community Service Hours Completed by Standard Probationers in Gila County, FY2002 - FY2012



Adult Intensive Probation

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

From 2002 to 2012, the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation in Gila County generally declined (Table 11). During this time, the number of adult intensive probationers ranged from a low of 20 in 2012, to a high of 47 in 2004 and 2008. The number of intensive probationers statewide declined by 30.5 percent during the same time.

Table 11: Number of Intensive Probationers in Gila County and Arizona, FY2002 – FY2012													
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Gila County	38	37	47	42	33	41	47	25	31	28	20	-51.2%	-47.4%
Arizona	3,085	2,400	2,923	3,011	2,879	2,677	2,496	2,283	2,077	2,152	2,143	-19.9%	-30.5%

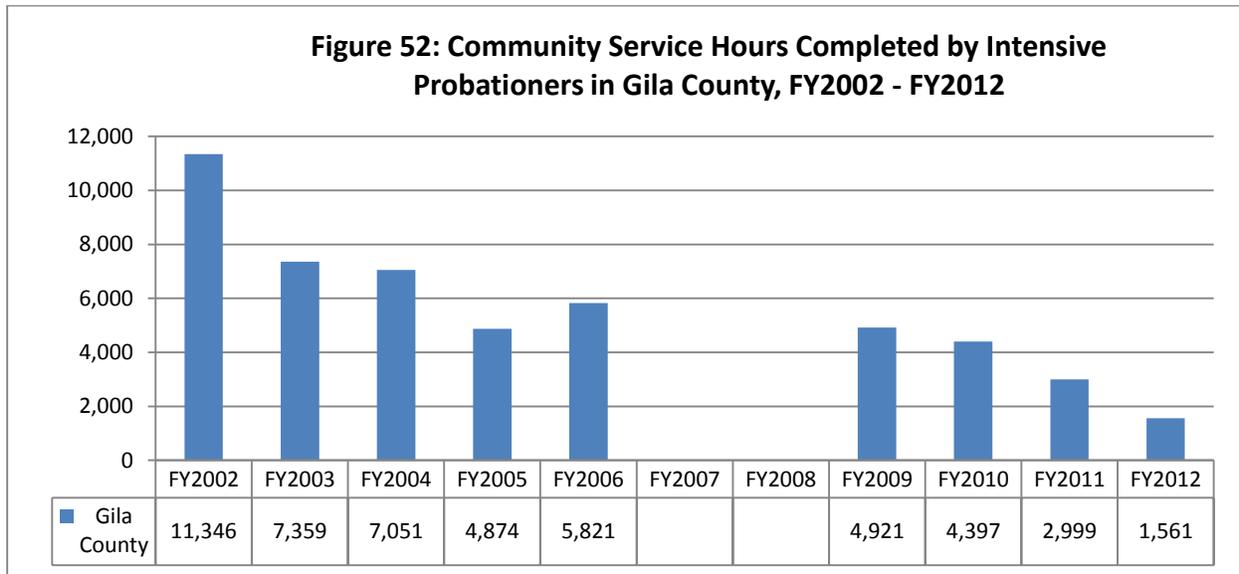
Restitution and Community Service

From 2002 to 2012, \$105,024 in restitution was collected from offenders on intensive probation in Gila County, ranging from a low of \$2,220 collected in 2010 to a high of \$16,777 in 2009 (Table 12). During this same time, \$420,768 in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from intensive probationers supervised in Gila County. No collections data for Gila County probationers was available for 2011 and 2012.

Table 12: Dollar Amount Collected from Intensive Probationers in Gila County, FY2002 – FY2012		
	Restitution	Total Collections*
2002	\$11,496	\$64,048
2003	\$7,566	\$39,283
2004	\$27,735	\$53,606
2005	\$3,938	\$23,628
2006	\$10,625	\$43,249
2007	\$15,253	\$60,433
2008	\$9,414	\$63,486
2009	\$16,777	\$56,696
2010	\$2,220	\$16,339
2011	\$0	\$0
2012	\$0	\$0
Total	\$105,024	\$420,768

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

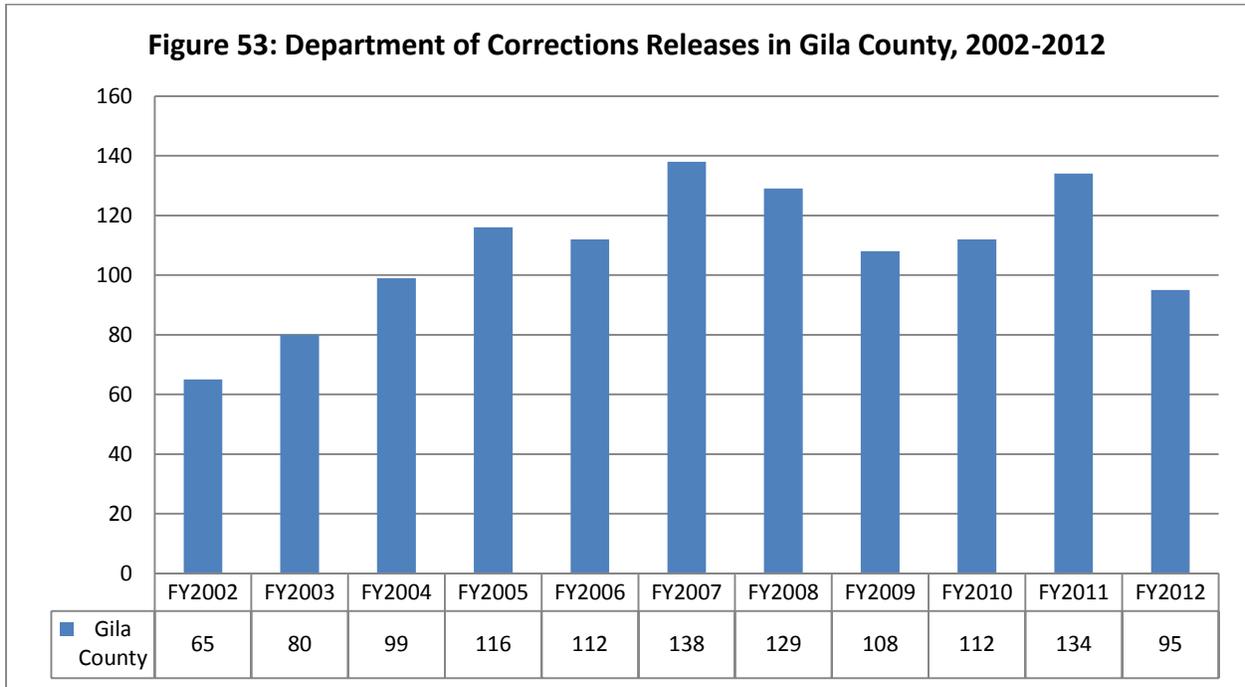
From 2002 to 2012, the number of community service hours completed by convicted offenders on intensive probation in Gila County ranged from a low of 1,561 hours in 2012, to a high of 11,346 hours in 2002 (Figure 52). Overall, from 2002 to 2012 intensive probationers in Gila County performed 50,329 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$397,599.10 of work performed. No community service hour data was available for 2007 and 2008.¹⁵



¹⁵ The AOC did not include community service hour data in its 2007 and 2008 online data report.

Corrections Data

The Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) houses criminal offenders convicted of felonies in Arizona and sentenced to state confinement. The ADC also maintains separate sections for juveniles sentenced to prison by Arizona’s criminal courts. Currently, ADC is responsible for 10 prison complexes across Arizona. Additionally, the department utilizes and monitors six private prisons in Arizona. The number of individuals released from state prison to Gila County ranged from a low of 65 individuals in FY2002 to a high of 138 in FY2007 (Figure 53).



Conclusion

This inaugural edition of the *Gila County Criminal Justice System Data Profile* contains data for the period 2002 to 2012 from DPS on crimes reported to Gila County law enforcement agencies and arrests made by those agencies, data from the AOC on court and probation activity, and ADC data on inmates released to Gila County. Creating county criminal justice data profiles recognizes that much of the criminal justice system's response to crime occurs at the county level (e.g., county attorneys, county probation, and county superior courts).

The findings in this report reveal that the number of violent and property index offenses reported to local law enforcement in Gila County decreased between 2002 and 2012. The number of each violent and property crime type that make up the indices also decreased from 2002 to 2012, with the exception of robbery, which increased from eight reported robberies in 2002 to 11 in 2012.

This report also examines changes in Gila County courts and probation data over the last decade. The number of cases filed in Gila County Superior Court decreased by 19.9 percent from 2002 to 2012, while the number of felony cases filed in Gila County Superior Court during this time decreased by 27.6 percent. At the same time the number of cases filed in Gila County Superior Court was decreasing, statewide the number of cases filed in Superior Courts statewide increased by 16.3 percent and the number of felony cases filed decreased by 11.3 percent. This time period also saw the total number of cases filed in Gila County Justice Courts decrease by 41.1 percent but the number of cases filed in Municipal Courts in Gila County increase five-fold.

From 2002 to 2012, the number of individuals who are on standard or intensive probation in Gila County decreased by 21.3 percent and 47.4 percent, respectively. In contrast, the number of individuals on standard probation statewide increased by 0.4 percent, while the number of individuals on intensive probation statewide decreased by 30.5 percent.

The number of individuals released from ADC facilities to Gila County increased from 65 individuals in FY2002 to 95 in FY2012. Overall, the number of individuals released from an ADC facility to Gila County ranged from a low of 65 in FY2002 to a high of 138 in FY2007.

Having data on the activities of the criminal justice system at the county level can help county and municipal agencies better understand the short and long term trends in crime and the criminal justice system's response and inform policy and practice in their jurisdiction. Although it is impossible to include every piece of data relevant to the work of the Gila County criminal justice system, The *Gila County Criminal Justice Data Profile* provides the foundational data necessary to implement data-driven strategic planning, decision making, and evidence-based practice.

Appendix A- Part II Offenses

Other assaults (simple) — Assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting — The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud. Attempts are included.

Fraud — The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses. Confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are included.

Embezzlement — The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing — Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc. Attempts are included.

Vandalism — To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Attempts are included.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. — The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice — The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit, including attempts.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) — Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations — The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics —manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling — To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

Offenses against the family and children — Unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses. Attempts are included.

Driving under the influence — Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Liquor laws — The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness — To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Excludes driving under the influence.

Disorderly conduct — Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Vagrancy — The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

All other offenses — All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations.

Suspicion — Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18) — Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

Runaways (persons under age 18) — Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes