

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Statistical Analysis Center Publication

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Yuma County Criminal Justice Data Profile

2014

November

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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*. To support 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 support data-driven policy and practice among municipal and county criminal justice agencies, ACJC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) has compiled criminal justice system data at the county level similar to that published in *Arizona Crime Trends*. More specifically, in this inaugural edition of the *Yuma County Criminal Justice Data Profile*, the most recent 11 years of data available on law enforcement, court, probation, and corrections activity impacting Yuma 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 Yuma County data included in this report reveals the following:

Offenses Reported to the Police

The number of violent offenses reported to the police in Yuma County declined by 30.7 percent from 2002 to 2012.

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of murders/non-negligent manslaughter in Yuma County ranged from a low of two in 2002 to a high of 29 in 2012.
- The number of forcible rapes reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies from 2002 to 2012 ranged from a low of 31 in 2008 to a high of 46 in 2007.
- From 2002 to 2012, there was a 25.5 percent increase in the number of robberies reported to the police in Yuma County. During this time the number of reported robberies ranged from a low of 55 robberies in 2002 to a high of 117 in 2006.
- From 2002 to 2011, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm was lower in Yuma County than in Arizona. In 2012, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm was higher in Yuma County than Arizona.

- The number of aggravated assaults reported to the police in Yuma County decreased by 39.3 percent from 2002 to 2012. During this time, the number of reported aggravated assaults ranged from a low of 437 aggravated assaults in 2011 to a high of 881 in 2002.
- From 2002 to 2012, firearms were used in a lower percentage of aggravated assaults in Yuma County than in the state as a whole.
- After increasing by 26.0 percent from 2002 to 2006, the number of property index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Yuma County decreased by 35.8 percent from 2006 to 2011. Overall, in 2012 the number of reported property index offenses in Yuma County was 4.6 percent higher than in 2002.
- Although there was significant year-to-year variation in the number of reported burglaries in Yuma County, from 2002 to 2012 the number of reported burglaries generally increased. In 2012, there were 35.3 percent more burglaries reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies than in 2002.
- Overall, the number of larceny-thefts reported to law enforcement in Yuma County increased by 0.3 percent from 2002 to 2012. During this time the number of larceny/thefts reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies ranged from a low of 2,508 larceny/thefts in 2009 to a high of 3,727 in 2006.
- From 2002 to 2006, the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies increased by 76.0 percent before decreasing by 73.4 percent from 2006 to 2011. In 2012, the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to Yuma County law enforcement was 34.5 percent lower than the number reported in 2002.
- From 2002 to 2012, there was significant year-to-year variation in the number of arsons reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies. During this time the number of arsons reported to law enforcement agencies in Yuma County ranged from a low of 28 arsons in 2011 to a high of 59 in 2004.

Arrests

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of Part II offenses in Yuma County decreased by 19.5 percent. During this time, the number of Part II arrests in Yuma County ranged from a low of 4,796 arrests in 2011 to a high of 8,411 arrests in 2005.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests by Yuma County law enforcement agencies for simple assault increased by 63.5 percent, from 520 arrests in 2002 to 850 arrests in 2012.

- The number of arrests for forgery and counterfeiting in Yuma County declined from 64 arrests in 2002 to 28 in 2012. During that time, the number of forgery arrests ranged from a low of 21 arrests in 2010 to a high of 94 arrests in 2004.
- From 2002 and 2012, the number of arrests for fraud in Yuma County varied ranged from a low of 46 arrests in 2011 to a high of 91 arrests in 2003.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for embezzlement in Yuma County increased ranged from a low of 12 arrests in 2010 and 2011 to a high of 32 arrests in 2008.
- The number of arrests for possession of stolen property in Yuma County increased by 33.3 percent from 24 arrests in 2002 to 32 arrests in 2012. During this time the number of arrests for stolen property ranged from a low of 22 arrests in 2003 to a high of 32 arrests in 2006 and 2012.
- The number of vandalism arrests in Yuma County ranged from a low of 286 arrests in 2011 to a high of 520 in 2007.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of weapons arrests in Yuma County decreased by 27.9 percent. During this time, the number of weapons arrests in Yuma County ranged from a low of 35 arrests in 2011 to a high of 122 arrests in 2006.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for prostitution in Yuma County ranged from a low of zero in 2004, 2005, and 2010 to a high of five in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of sex offense arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies ranged from a low of 22 arrests in 2011 to a high of 72 arrests in 2004.
- The number of arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies for the sale or manufacturing of drugs declined by 60.5 percent from 2002 to 2012. During this time, the number of arrests in Yuma County for the sale or manufacturing of drugs ranged from a low of 26 arrests in 2008 to a high of 81 in 2002.
- From 2002 to 2003, the number of arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies for possession of drugs ranged from a low of 516 arrests in 2008 to a high of 1,012 arrests in 2003.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for offenses against family or children made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies decreased by 82.6 percent from 465 arrests in 2002 to 81 arrests in 2012. During this time, the number of arrests in Yuma County for offenses against family/children ranged from a low of 55 arrests in 2011 to a high of 499 in 2003.

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of DUI arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies rose 43.5 percent from 271 arrests in 2002 to 389 arrests in 2012. During this time, the number of DUI arrests in Yuma County ranged from a low of 271 arrests in 2002 to a high of 484 arrests in 2008.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for liquor law violations in Yuma County decreased by 48 percent from 578 arrests in 2002 to 295 arrests in 2012. During this time, the number of liquor law violation arrests ranged from a low of 232 arrests in 2011 to a high of 671 in 2003.
- The number of arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies for disorderly conduct increased from 577 arrests in 2002 to 832 arrests in 2006. From 2006 to 2012, the number generally declined to 420 arrests in 2012.

Courts

- In 2012, there were 6.6 percent more cases filed in Yuma County Superior Court than in 2002. This increase occurred even though the number of cases filed in Yuma County Superior Court decreased by 14.3 percent from 2007 to 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of felony case filings in Yuma County Superior Court decreased 8.4 percent. During this time, the number of felony cases filed in Yuma County Superior Court ranged from a low of 1,273 cases filed in 2012 to a high of 1,677 in 2009.
- From 2002 to 2012, the total number of cases filed in Yuma County Justice Courts increased by 2.0 percent. During this time, of the types of cases filed in Yuma County Justice Courts, felony cases decreased by 22.7 percent, criminal traffic cases decreased by 31.1 percent, and non-traffic misdemeanor cases increased by 27.2 percent.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of cases filed in Yuma County Municipal Courts increased by 1.5 percent. During this time, of the cases filed in Yuma County Municipal Courts, criminal traffic cases increased by 4.2 percent and non-traffic misdemeanor cases decreased by 8.3 percent.

Probation

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of standard probationers under direct supervision in Yuma County increased by 6.0 percent, even with a 3.2 percent decrease in the number of standard probationers from 2007 to 2012.

- From 2002 to 2012, \$2,530,531 in restitution was collected from offenders on standard probation in Yuma County. During this same time, \$8,219,547 in total collections were received from standard probationers under supervision in Yuma County.
- From 2002 to 2012, standard probationers in Yuma County performed 332,924 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$2,630,099 of work performed.
- From 2002 to 2012 the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation in Yuma County increased by 20.1 percent. During this time, the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation in Yuma County ranged from a low of 179 in 2003 to a high of 251 in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, \$433,352 in restitution was collected from intensive probationers supervised in Yuma County. During the same time, \$2,797,690 in total collections were received from offenders on intensive probation in Yuma County.
- From 2002 to 2012, intensive probationers in Yuma County performed 457,403 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$3,613,484 of work performed.

Corrections

- From 2002 to 2012, there were 3,792 individuals released from ADC to Yuma County. During this time, the number of individuals released from ADC custody to Yuma County ranged from a low of 215 in FY2002 to a high of 426 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. *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. Due to 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 period.
- ✓ From 2000 to 2010 the number of felony case filings statewide 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 municipal and county criminal justice system agencies, ACJC's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) has created a set of county-level data profiles 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 Yuma County, the *Yuma County Criminal Justice Data Profile* cannot answer all the questions readers may have about criminal justice system activity in Yuma 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 Yuma 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 Yuma 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 Yuma County increased by 20.9 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 a 3.2 percent increase in the population of Gila County to a 96.6 percent increase in the population of Pinal County.

Table 2: Yuma County and Arizona Population, 2002-2012				
Year	Yuma County	Yuma County Population Year-to-Year % Change	Arizona Population	Arizona Population Year-to-Year % Change
2002	165,398		5,396,255	
2003	168,003	+1.6	5,510,364	+2.1
2004	172,824	+2.9	5,652,404	+2.6
2005	178,816	+3.5	5,839,077	+3.3
2006	183,848	+2.8	6,029,141	+3.3
2007	187,357	+1.9	6,167,681	+2.3
2008	191,202	+2.1	6,280,362	+1.8
2009	193,714	+1.3	6,343,154	+1.0
2010	196,509	+1.4	6,413,737	+1.1
2011	200,870	+2.2	6,482,505	+1.1
2012	200,022	-0.4	6,553,255	+1.1
% Change 2002 - 2012		+20.9	% 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, which is managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 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 Yuma County and the state as a whole comes from *Crime in Arizona*, which is the annual UCR 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 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: the resident 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 the report, 2002 to 2012 reported offense data from DPS' UCR program for Yuma County and Arizona is reviewed and discussed. Because Arizona is one of the fastest growing states in the nation, it is important to analyze both the number of crimes and the crime rates for Yuma County, the latter of which controls for changes in the county's population over time. The number of crimes and the rate of crime (in this report, # of offenses / population of the county during that year 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

The value of reporting the number of crimes and rates 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 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, 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 at the county and state level.

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.

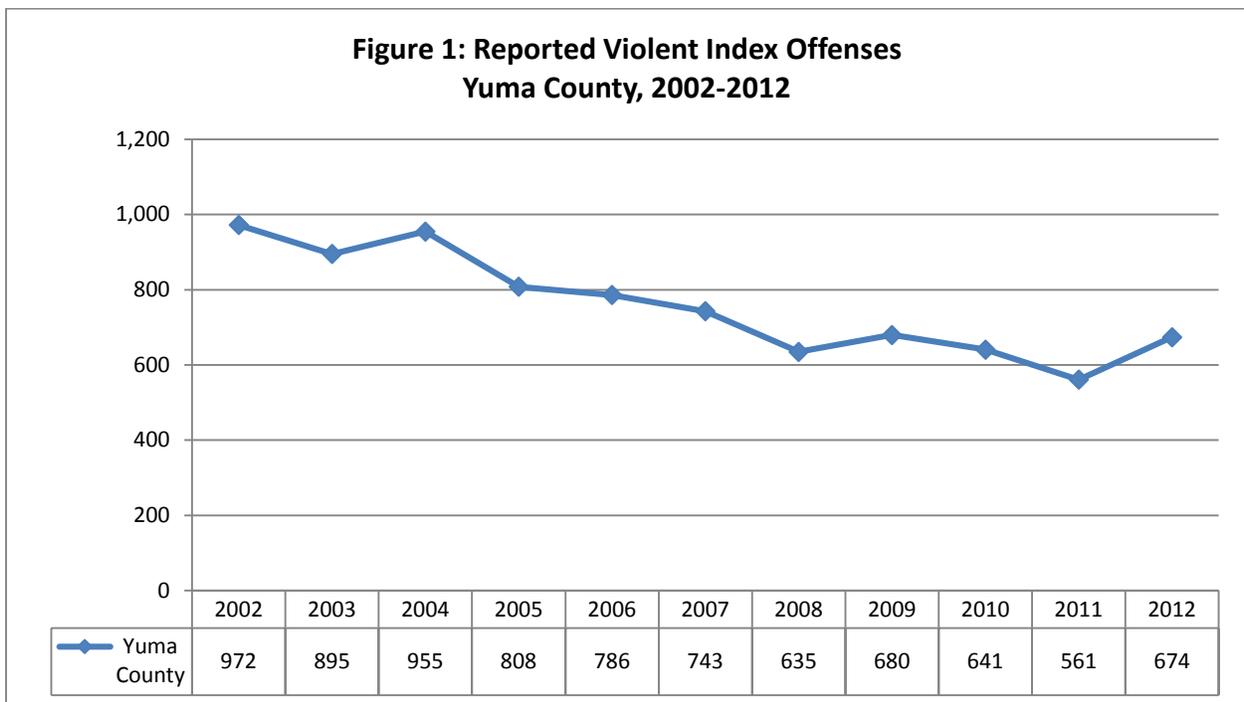
⁴ Stevenson, Phillip. 2011. "Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review." Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, Phoenix, AZ.

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 are used to calculate Part I index offense rates. In this section of the *Yuma County Criminal Justice System Data Profile*, violent and property offense counts and rates for Yuma County and Arizona are reviewed.

Violent Index Offense Counts

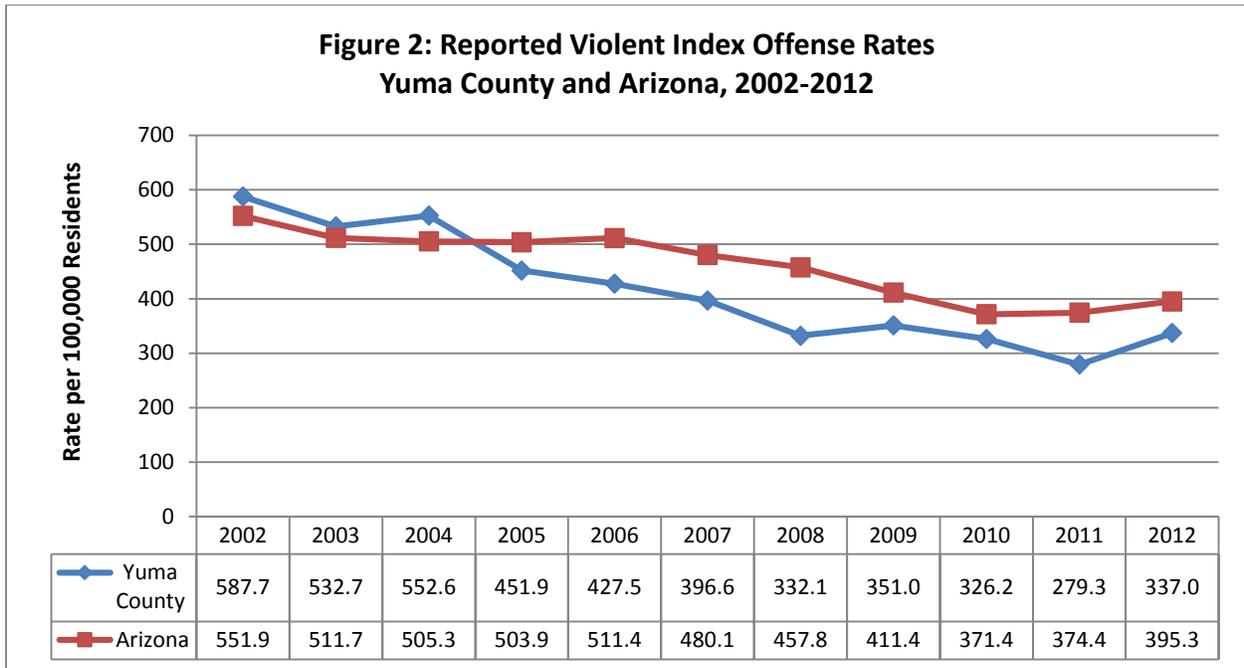
The number of violent offenses reported to the police in Yuma County declined by 30.7 percent from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 1). During the time period examined, the number of violent offenses reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies ranged from a low of 561 offenses in 2011 to a high of 972 in 2002.



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

Violent Index Offense Rates

From 2002 to 2012, the violent index offense rate in Yuma County declined by 42.7 percent (Figure 2). During this time the violent index offense rate ranged from a low of 279.3 violent index offenses per 100,000 residents in 2011 to a high of 587.7 per 100,000 in 2002. Although Yuma County's violent index offense rate was higher than the rate for the state from 2002 to 2004, since 2005 Yuma County's violent index offense rate has been lower than the rate for the state.



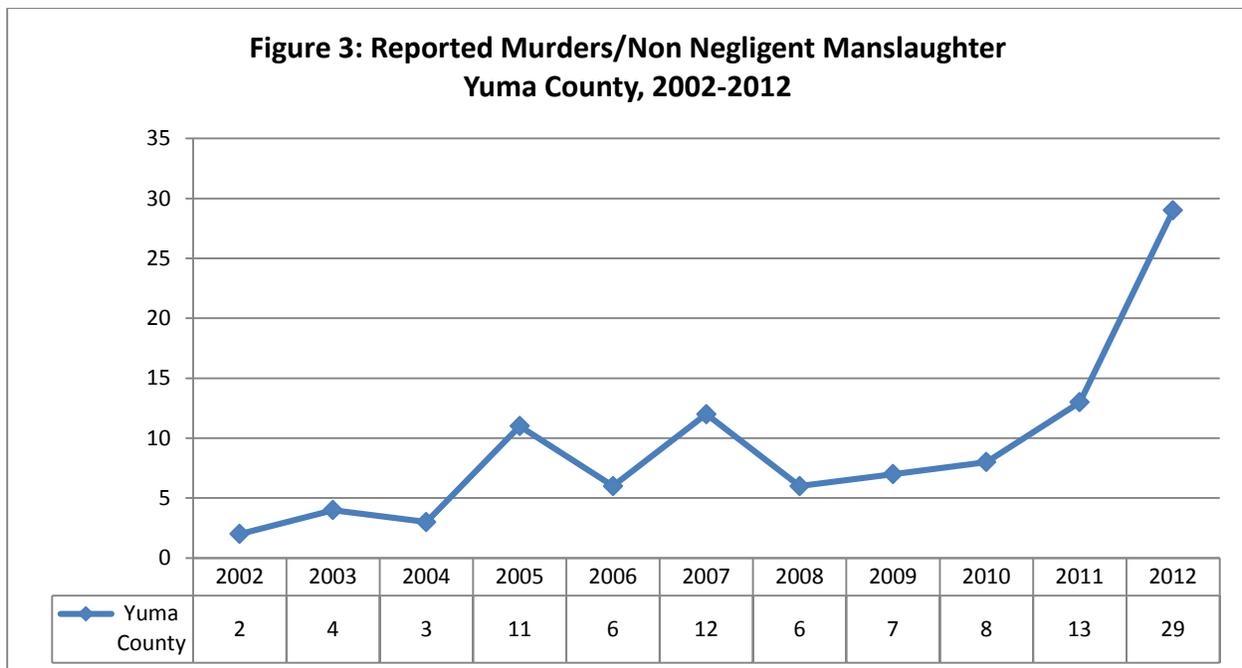
Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Violent Index Offenses

Although 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 *Yuma County Criminal Justice Profile*, the four offenses that comprise the violent index offenses (murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and their respective trends over time are reported.

Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter

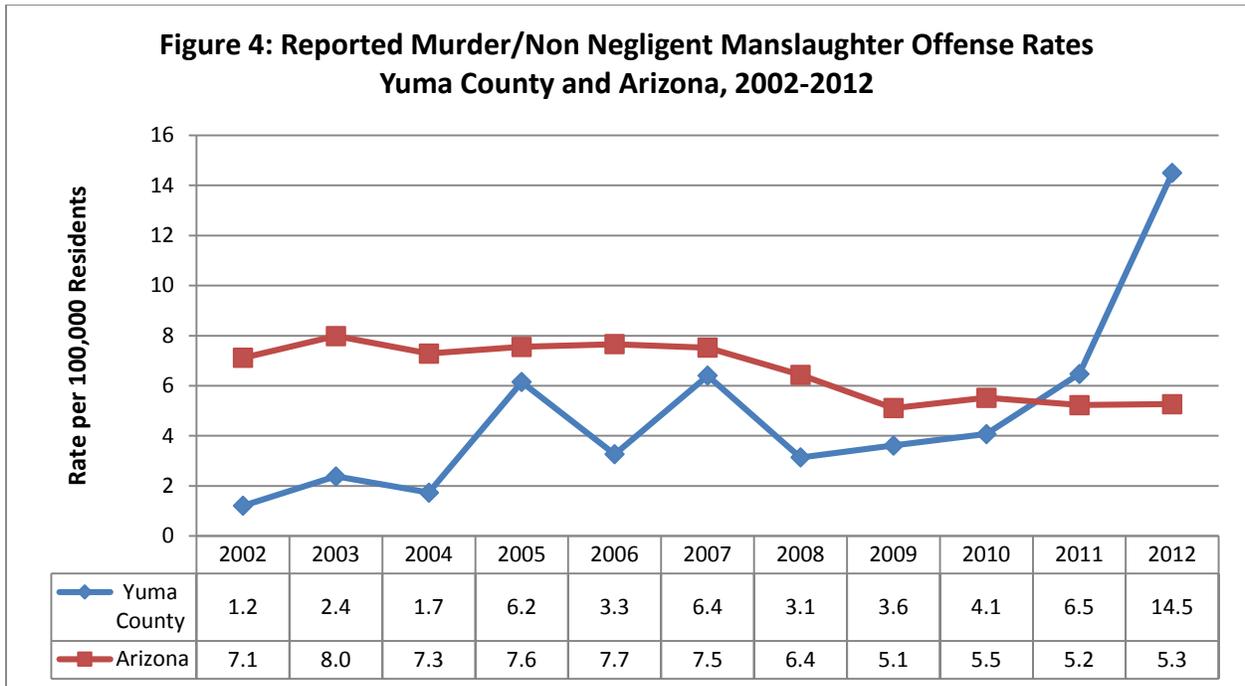
As defined by the UCR program, murder and non-negligent manslaughter is “the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.”⁵ From 2002 to 2012 the number of reported murders/non-negligent manslaughter in Yuma County ranged from a low of two in 2002 to a high of 29 in 2012 (Figure 3).



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 trend in the murder/non-negligent manslaughter rate for Yuma County generally reflects the trend in the number of reported murder/non-negligent manslaughter offenses (Figure 4). From 2002 to 2012, the Yuma County murder/non-negligent manslaughter rate ranged from a low of 1.2 murders/non-negligent manslaughters per 100,000 residents in 2002 to a high of 14.5 per 100,000 in 2012. For much of the time period examined, Yuma County's murder-non-negligent manslaughter rate was lower than Arizona's rate but since 2011, Yuma County's rate has been higher than the state rate.

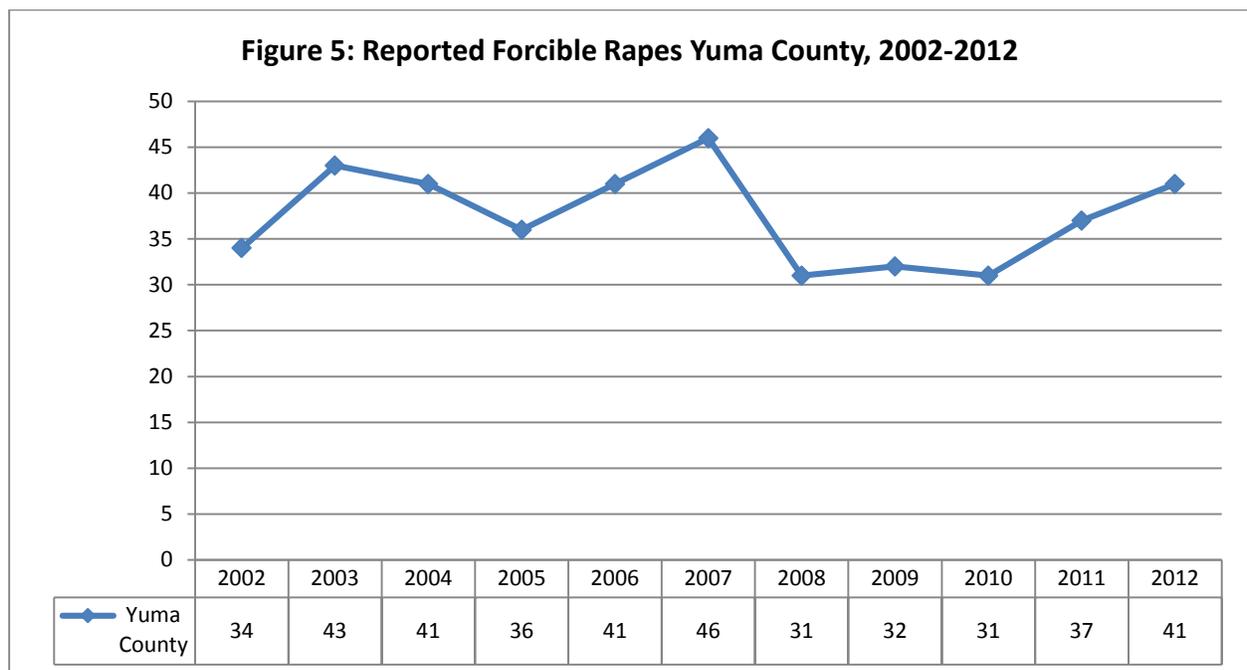


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

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 on 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.

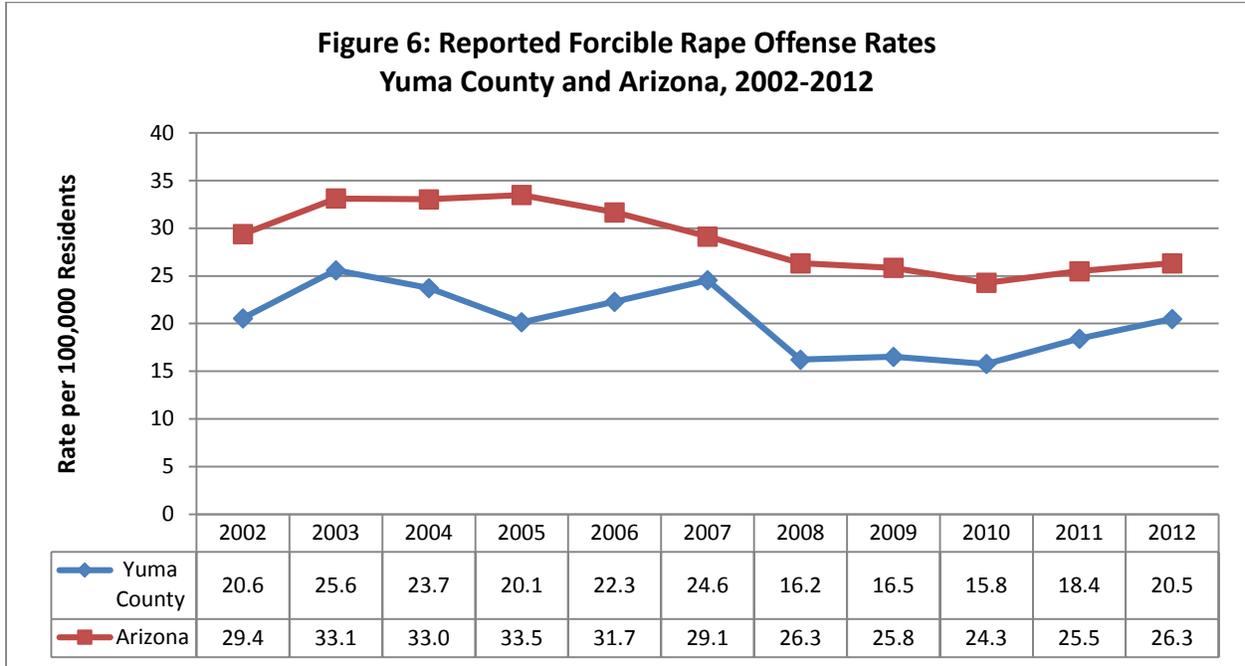
From 2002 to 2012, there was considerable year-to-year variation in the number of forcible rapes reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies (Figure 5). During this time, the number of forcible rapes reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies ranged from a low of 31 rapes in 2008 to a high of 46 in 2007.



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

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

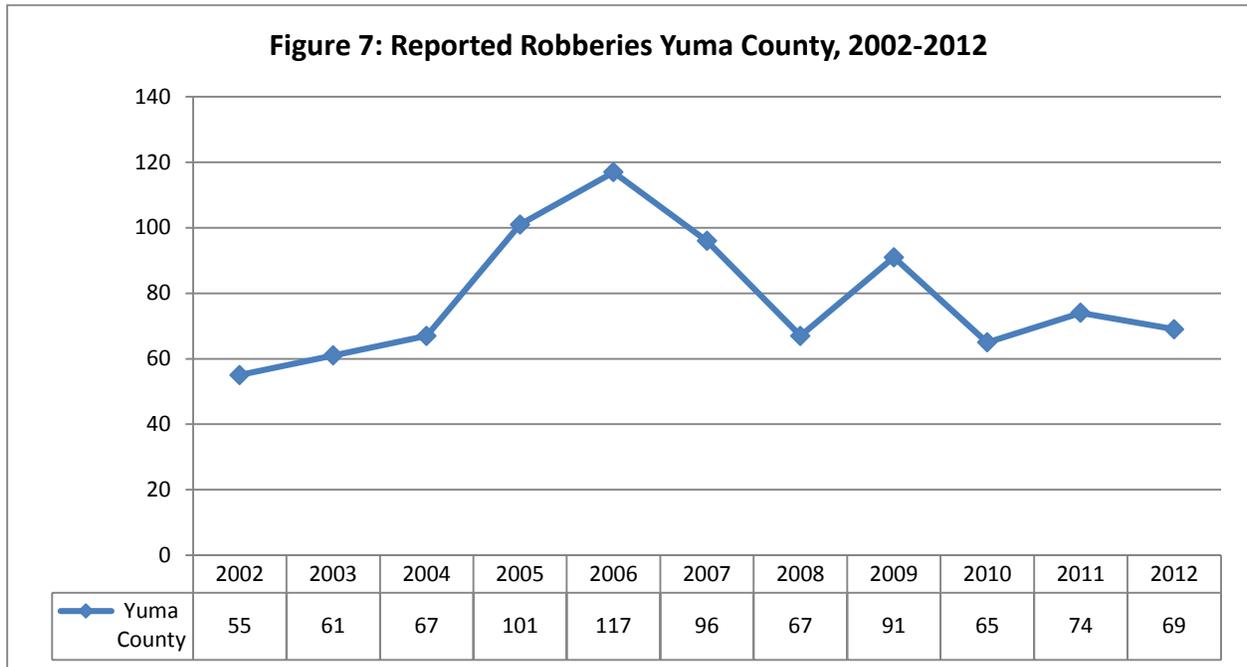
Although the Yuma County forcible rape rate in 2012 was nearly identical to the rate in 2002, during this time there was considerable year-to-year variation in Yuma County's rate of forcible rape (Figure 6). The forcible rape rates in 2002 and 2012 also illustrate the impact of population increases on crime rates. Even though there was a 20.6 percent increase in the number of reported forcible rapes from 2002 to 2012, because of an increase in the population of Yuma County during this same time, the 2002 and 2012 forcible rape rates for the county were nearly identical.



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

Robbery

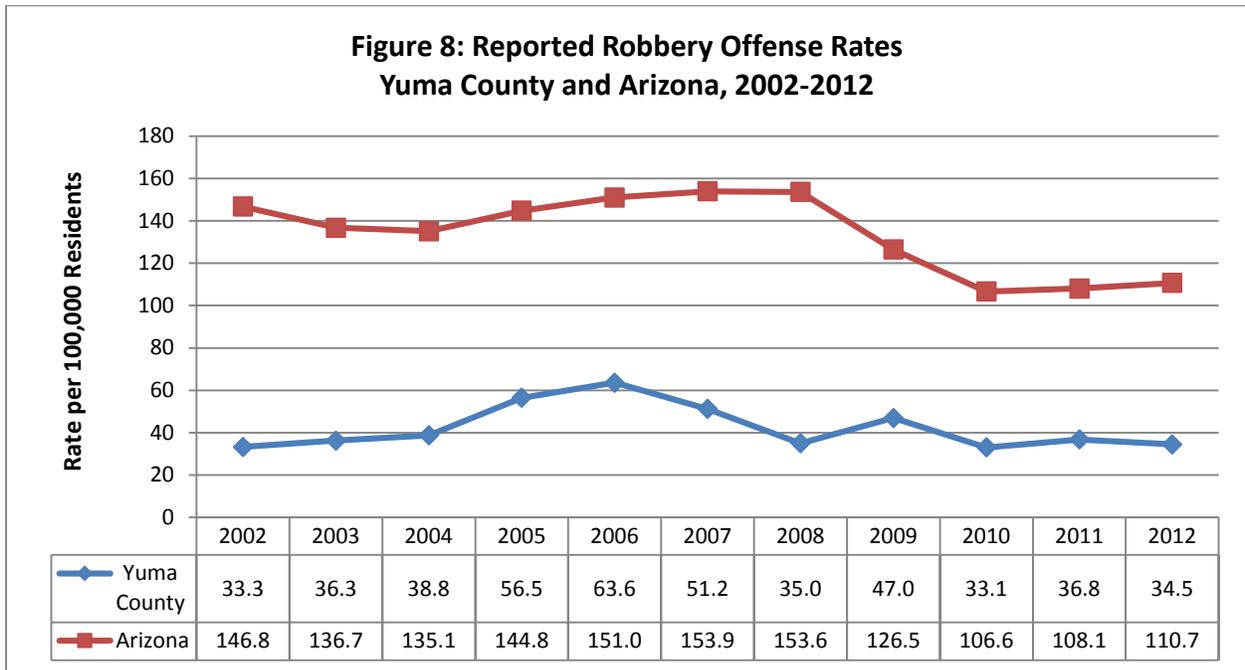
The UCR program defines robbery as “the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.”⁷ The number of robberies reported to the police in Yuma County increased by 112.7 percent from 55 robberies in 2002 to 117 in 2006 (Figure 7). From 2006 to 2012, the number of robberies generally declined by 41.0 percent. Overall, the number of robberies in 2012 was 25.5 percent higher than in 2002.



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

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

The Yuma County robbery rate began the period from 2002 to 2012 with 33.3 reported robberies per 100,000 residents in 2002 and ended with 34.5 in 2012 (Figure 8). During the time period examined, the rate rose to a high of 63.6 per 100,000 in 2006 before generally falling through 2012. During the entire period examined, the Arizona robbery rate was higher than the Yuma County robbery rate.



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.

During much of the time period examined, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm was higher in Arizona than in Yuma County (Table 3). In 2012, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm was higher in Yuma County than Arizona. During the time period examined, the percentage of robberies in Yuma County that involved a firearm ranged from a low of 27.7 percent in 2010 to a high of 50.7 percent in 2012.

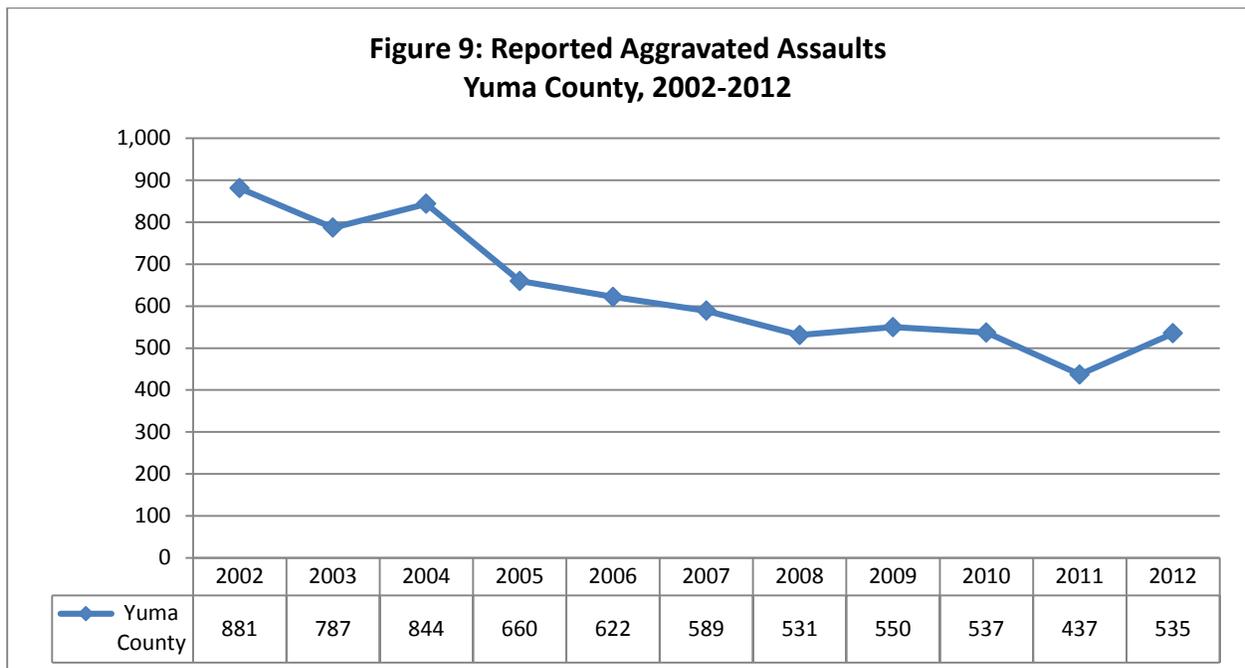
Table 3: Robberies with a Firearm Yuma County and Arizona, 2002-2012						
	Yuma County			Arizona		
	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent
2002	55	16	29.1%	7,920	3,746	47.3%
2003	61	28	45.9%	7,535	3,636	48.3%
2004	67	21	31.3%	7,638	3,861	50.5%
2005	101	37	36.6%	8,455	4,414	52.2%
2006	117	54	46.2%	9,106	4,475	49.1%
2007	96	35	36.5%	9,493	4,669	49.2%
2008	67	23	34.3%	9,648	4,985	51.7%
2009	91	28	30.8%	8,021	3,666	45.7%
2010	65	18	27.7%	6,838	3,027	44.3%
2011	74	21	28.4%	7,007	3,143	44.9%
2012	69	35	50.7%	7,253	3,069	42.3%

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

Aggravated Assault

According to the UCR program, an 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.

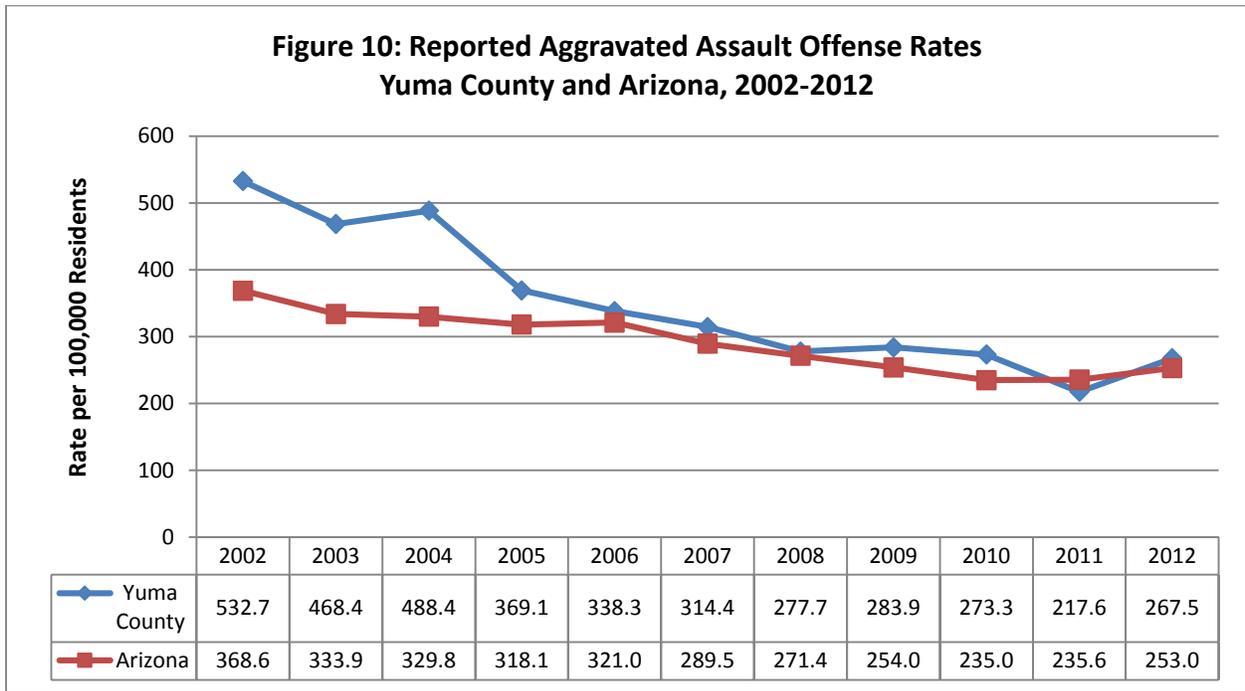
The number of aggravated assaults reported to the police in Yuma County decreased by 39.3 percent from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 9). During this period, the number of aggravated assaults in Yuma County ranged from a low of 437 in 2011 to a high of 881 in 2002.



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 Yuma County aggravated assault rate declined by 49.8 percent (Figure 10). During this time period, the Yuma County aggravated assault rate ranged from a low of 217.6 per 100,000 residents in 2011 to a high of 532.7 per 100,000 in 2002. Throughout this time period, the Yuma County aggravated assault rate was higher than Arizona's rate except for in 2011.



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

From 2002 to 2012, firearms were used in a higher percentage of aggravated assaults in Arizona than in Yuma County (Table 4). In Yuma County, the percentage of aggravated assaults involving a firearm ranged from a low of 11.9 percent in 2003 to a high of 23.4 percent in 2007.

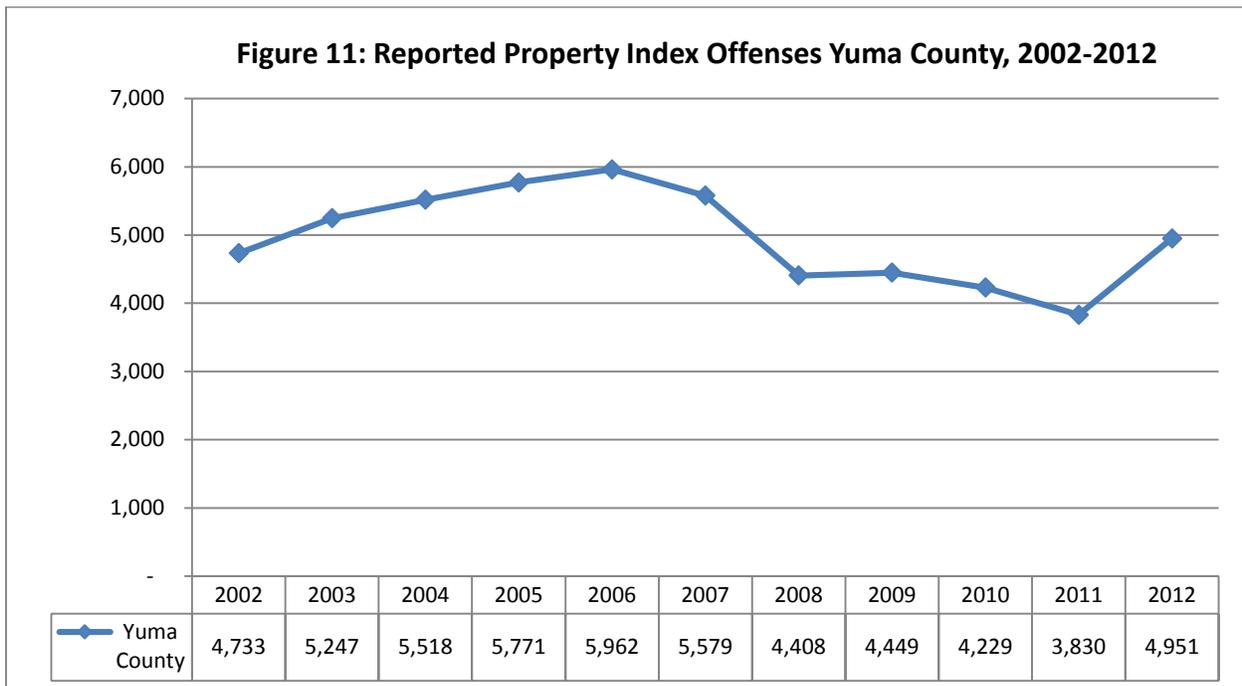
Table 4: Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm Yuma County and Arizona, 2002-2012						
	Yuma County			Arizona		
	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent
2002	881	129	14.6%	19,892	4,704	23.6%
2003	787	94	11.9%	18,398	4,951	26.9%
2004	844	142	16.8%	18,643	4,934	26.5%
2005	660	111	16.8%	18,573	5,332	28.7%
2006	622	110	17.7%	19,356	5,470	28.3%
2007	589	138	23.4%	17,858	4,922	27.6%
2008	531	104	19.6%	17,047	4,853	28.5%
2009	550	113	20.5%	16,110	3,840	23.8%
2010	537	96	17.9%	15,074	3,422	22.7%
2011	437	69	15.8%	15,272	3,531	23.1%
2012	535	93	17.4%	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.

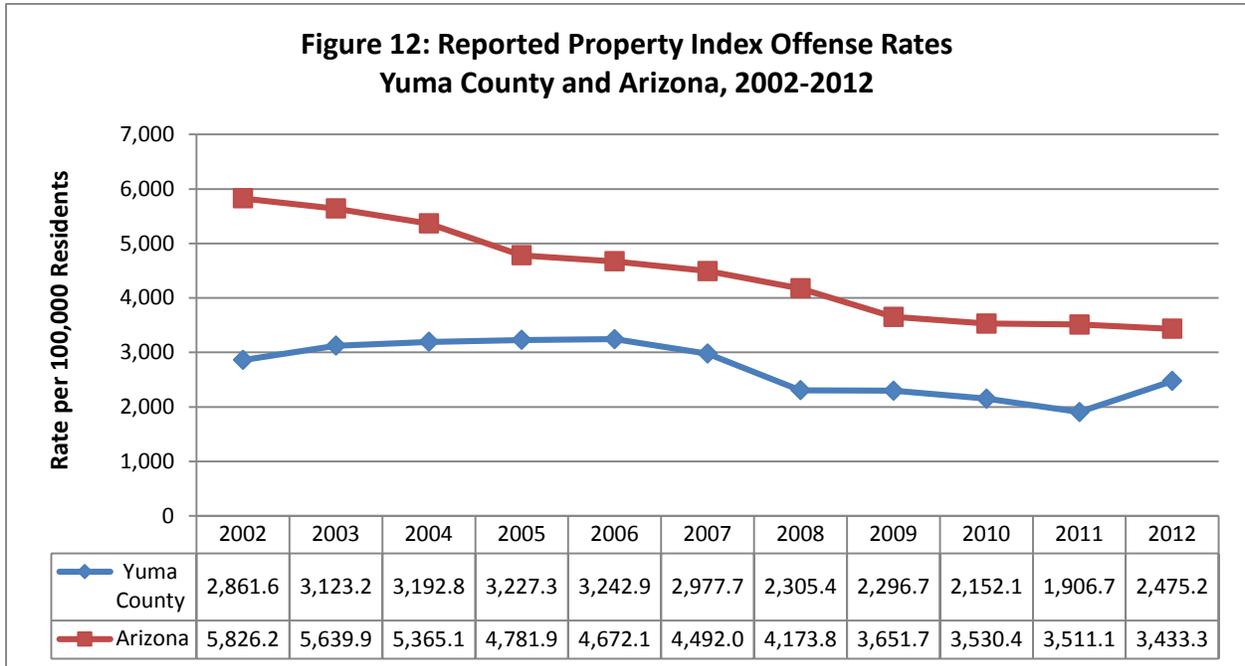
The number of property index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Yuma County increased by 26.0 percent from 2002 to 2006 (Figure 11). From 2006 to 2011 the number declined by 35.8 percent, before increasing from 2011 to 2012. Overall, the number of reported property index offenses in 2012 was 4.6 percent higher than in 2002. During this time, the number of reported property index offenses in Yuma County ranged from a low of 3,830 in 2011 to a high of 5,962 in 2006.



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

Property Index Offense Rates

During the time period examined, Yuma County's property index offense rate declined by 13.5 percent, from 2,861.6 reported offenses per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 2,475.2 per 100,000 in 2012 (Figure 12). During the entire time period examined, the Yuma County reported property index offense rate was lower than Arizona's rate.



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

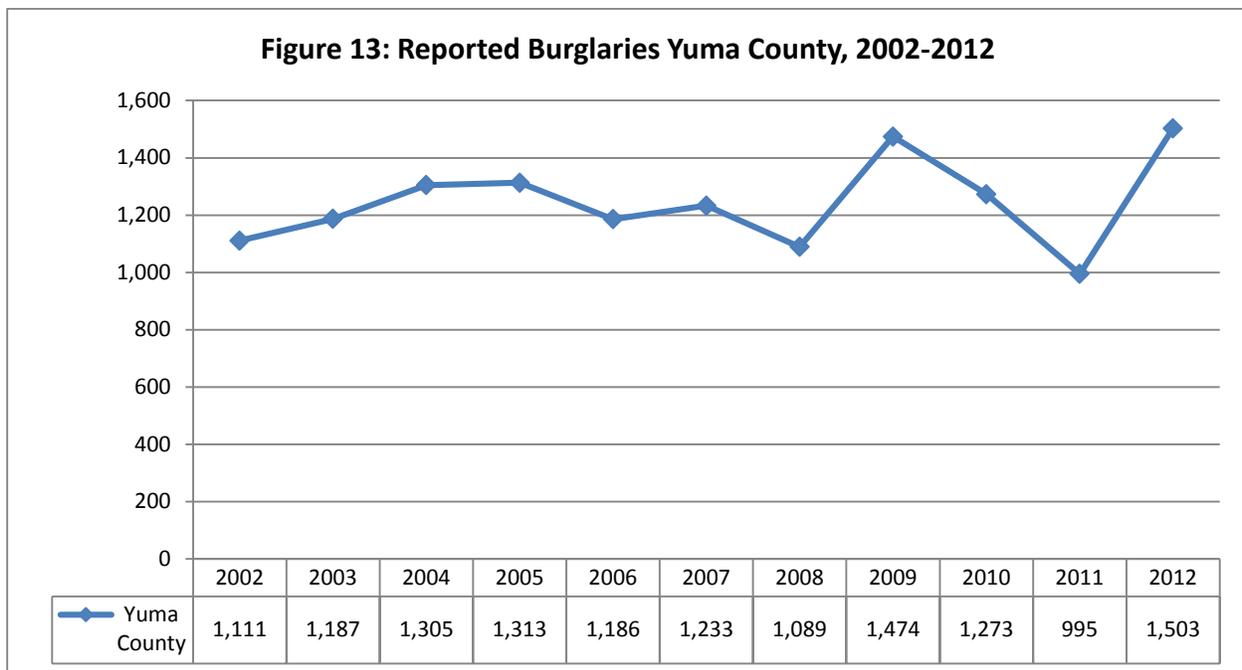
Property Crime Index Offenses

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 Yuma County law enforcement agencies. In this section of the Yuma 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

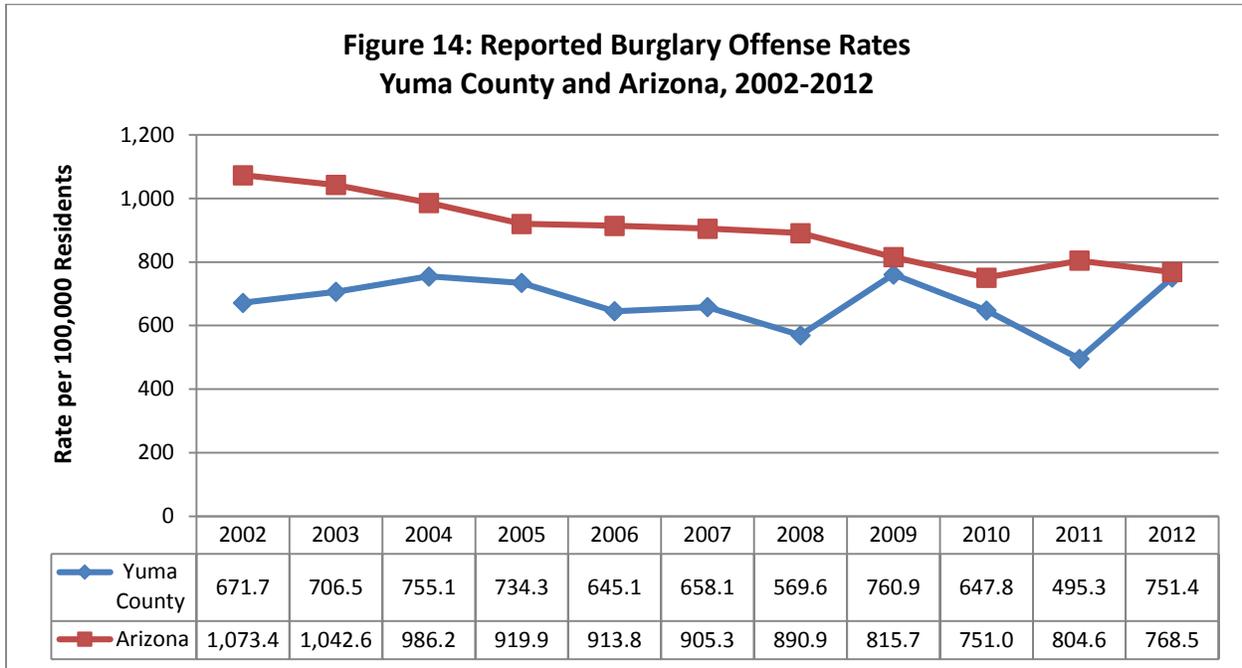
Although there was some significant year-to-year variation in the number of reported burglaries in Yuma County from 2002 to 2012, during this time the number of burglaries has generally increased (Figure 13). From 2002 to 2012, the number of burglaries in Yuma County increased by 35.3 percent from 1,111 reported burglaries in 2002 to 1,503 in 2012. During the time period examined, the number of reported burglaries in Yuma County ranged from a low of 995 burglaries in 2011 to a high of 1,503 in 2012.



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

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

From 2002 to 2007, the reported burglary offense rate in Yuma County remained relatively stable ranging from a low of 645.1 per 100,000 residents in 2007 to a high of 755.1 per 100,000 in 2004 (Figure 14). From 2008 to 2012, there was much more year-to-year variation in the Yuma County reported burglary offense rate. During this time the rate ranged from a low of 495.3 per 100,000 in 2011 to a high of 760.9 per 100,000 in 2009. During the entire time period examined, the Yuma County reported burglary offense rate was lower than the rate for the state as a whole.

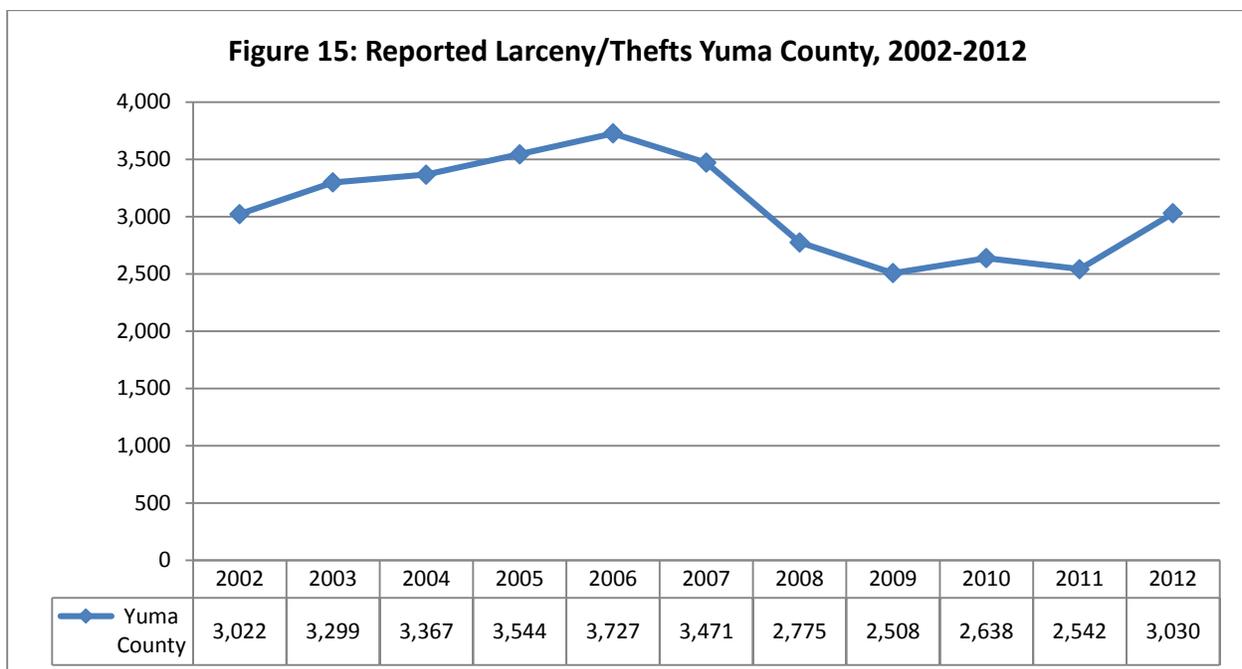


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

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.

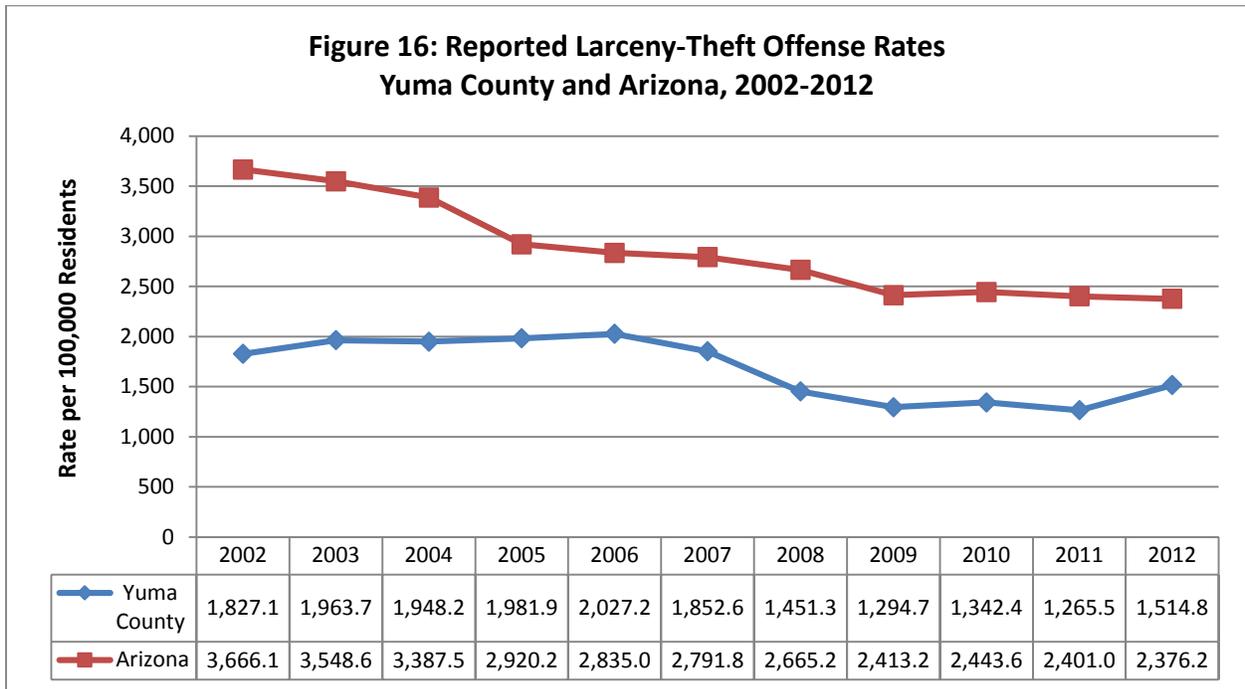
After increasing by 23.3 percent from 3,022 larceny-thefts in 2002 to 3,727 in 2006, the number of larceny-thefts reported to law enforcement in Yuma County decreased to a time period low of 2,508 larceny-thefts in 2009 (Figure 15). From 2009 to 2012, the number of reported larceny-thefts in Yuma County increased by 20.8 percent to 3,030 larceny-thefts in 2012.



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 Yuma County reported larceny-theft rate declined by 17.1 percent from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 16). From 2002 to 2012, the larceny-theft rate ranged from a low of 1,294.7 larceny-thefts per 100,000 residents in the population of Yuma County in 2009 to a high of 2,027.2 per 100,000 in 2006. During the entire time period examined, the Yuma County larceny-theft rate was lower than the rate for the state as a whole.

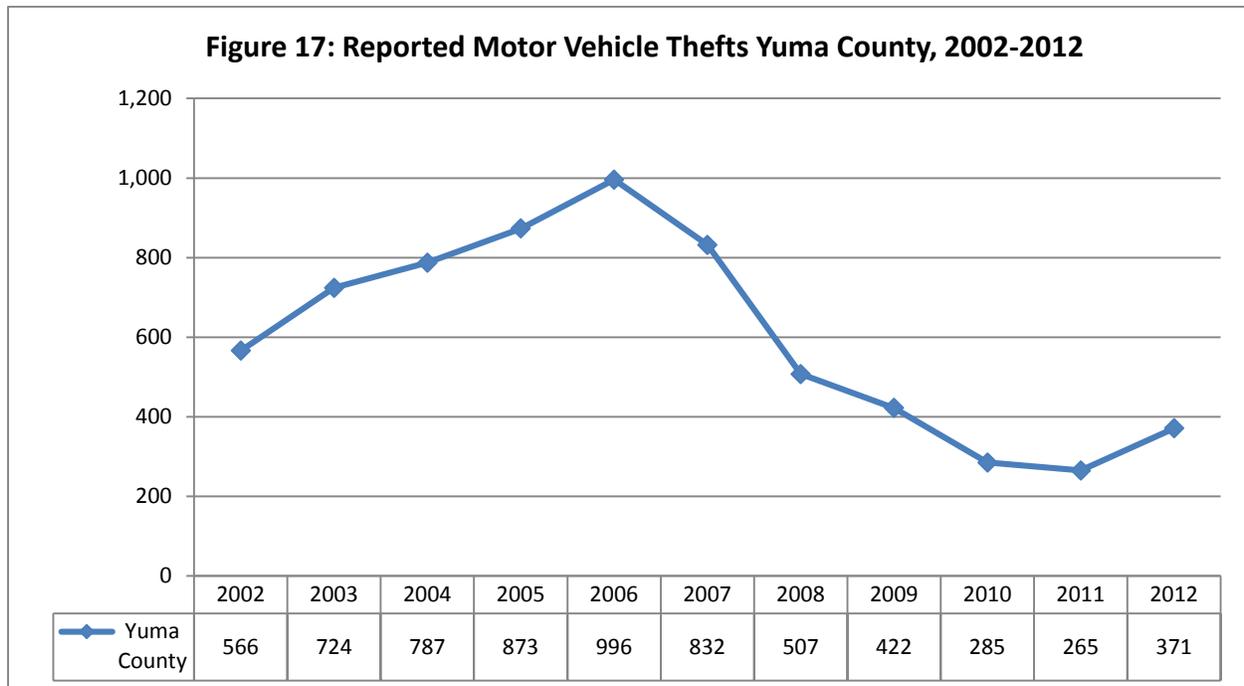


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

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.

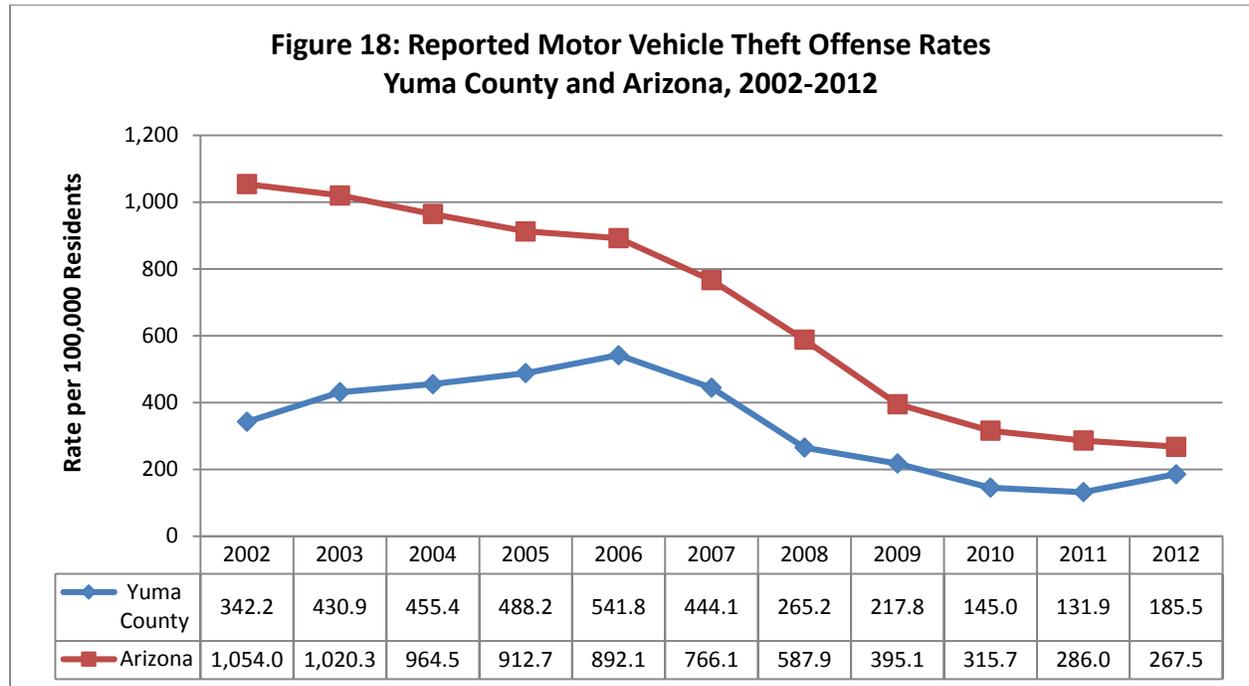
The number of motor vehicle thefts reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies increased by 76.0 percent from 566 in 2002 to 996 in 2006 (Figure 17). From 2006 to 2011 the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies declined by 73.4 percent to a time period low of 265 motor vehicle thefts in 2011. Overall, in 2012, the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies was 34.5 percent lower in 2012 than in 2002.



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

In contrast to a generally declining trend in the reported motor vehicle theft rate in statewide, from 2002 to 2006 the Yuma County motor vehicle theft rate increased by 58.3 percent from 342.2 reported motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 541.8 per 100,000 in 2006 (Figure 18). From 2006 to 2011, the Yuma County motor vehicle theft rate generally declined and ended the period 45.8 percent lower than the rate in 2002. Even with increases in the Yuma County motor vehicle theft rate from 2002 to 2006, the Yuma County motor vehicle theft rate was lower than the rate for the state as a whole during the time period examined.

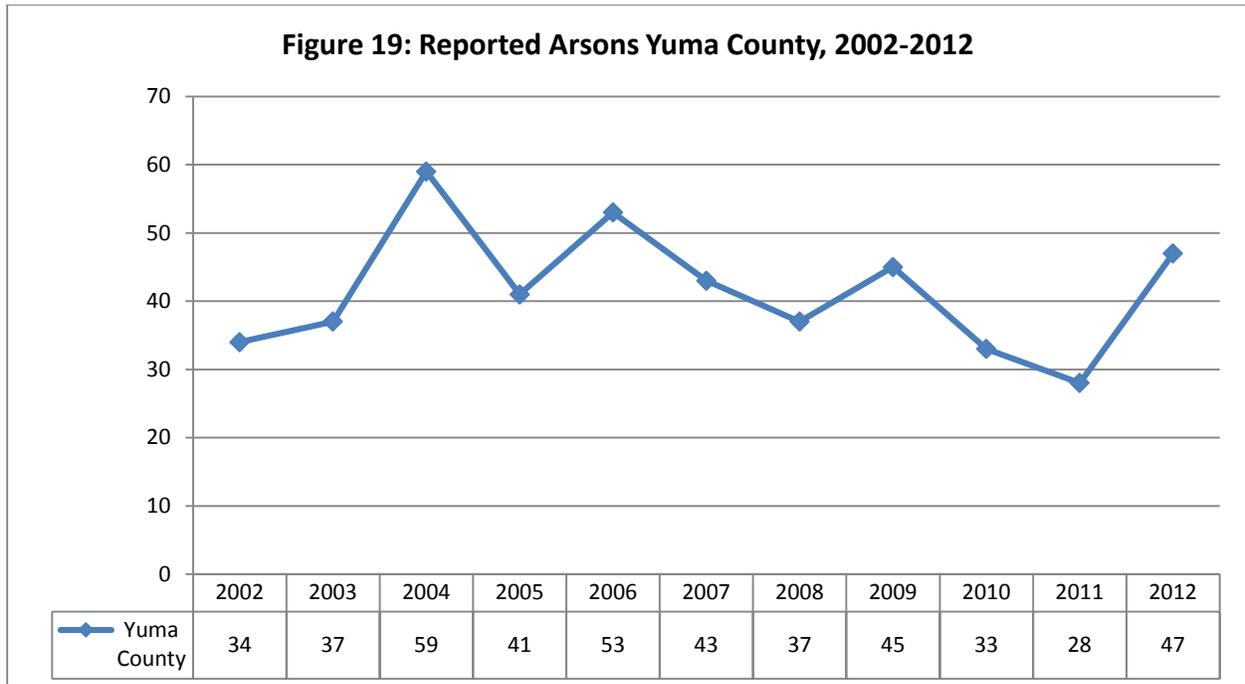


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

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

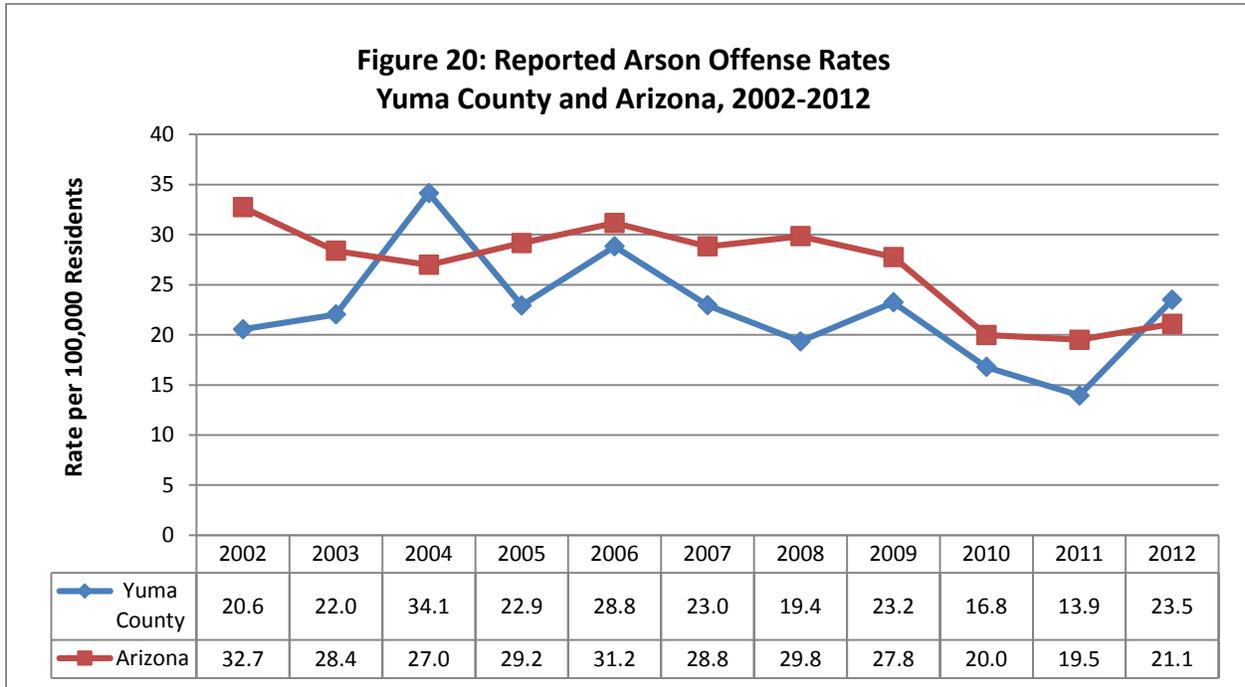
From 2002 to 2012, the number of arsons reported to law enforcement agencies in Yuma County ranged from a low of 28 in 2011 to a high of 59 in 2004 (Figure 19).



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

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

From 2002 to 2012, there was significant year-to-year variation in the reported arson rate in Yuma County (Figure 20). During this time, the Yuma County reported arson rate ranged from a low of 13.9 reported arsons per 100,000 residents in 2011 to a high of 34.1 per 100,000 in 2004. With the exception of 2004 and 2012, the Yuma County reported arson rate was lower than the rate for the state during the time period examined.



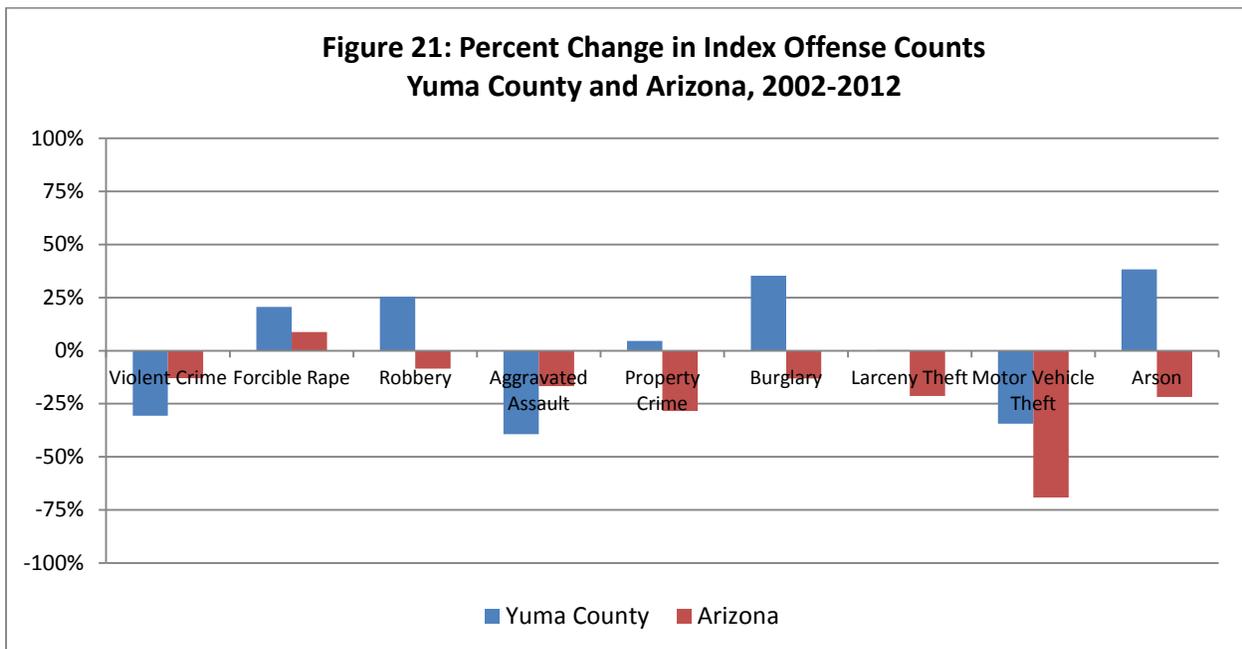
Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Summary

In states like Arizona, whose population continues to grow at a rapid pace, it is imperative that an analysis of crime and the criminal justice system's response include a consideration of both the *frequency* of crime and the *rate* of crime.

From 2002 to 2012, the number of violent index offenses reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies decreased by 30.7 percent (Figure 21). The decrease in the number of violent index offenses reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies was driven by a 39.3 percent decrease in the number of reported aggravated assaults. The number of murders, forcible rapes, and robberies each increased during the period.¹³ The largest percentage increase was in the murder category as a result of increase from two murders in 2002 to 29 in 2012.

In contrast to the decline in the number of violent index offenses reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies from 2002 to 2012, the number of property index offenses increased by 4.6 percent during the same time. Among the property index offenses, there were increases in the number of burglaries, larceny-thefts, and arsons and a decrease in the number of reported motor vehicle thefts. In contrast to the relatively small percentage increase in the number of property index offenses reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies from 2002 to 2012, the number of property index offenses reported to the law enforcement agencies statewide decreased by 28.4 percent during this same time.

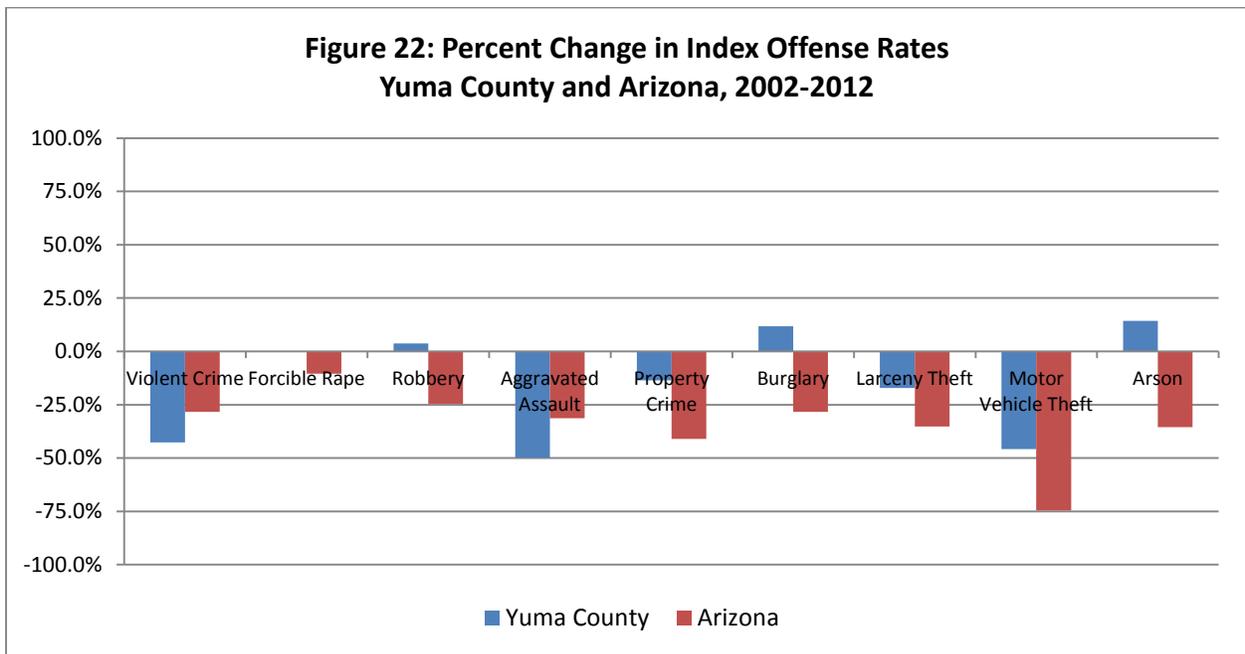


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

¹³ The percent change from 2002 to 2012 in the number of reported murders in Yuma County was not included in Figure 21 and Figure 22 because the very large percentage increase from two to 29 murders (1,350.0 percent increase) is somewhat misleading and dwarfs the percent change of the remaining index offenses.

Because of increases in the population of Yuma County from 2002 to 2012, the decline in the violent crime index offense rate was greater than the decline in the number of violent index offenses, 42.7 percent and 30.7 percent, respectively (Figure 22). Driving the decrease in Yuma County's violent index offense rate is a large percentage decrease in the Yuma County rate of reported aggravated assault. Interestingly, although the number of forcible rapes reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies increased from 2002 to 2012, because of increases in the population of Yuma County, the Yuma County forcible rape rate decreased during that same time.

Yuma County's property crime index offense rate declined by 13.5 percent from 2002 to 2012 even though the total number of property index offenses reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies increased during that same time. The Yuma County larceny-theft rate and motor vehicle theft rate both declined and the burglary rate and arson rate each increased. The largest percent change among Yuma County property index offense rates was the motor vehicle theft rate, which decreased by 45.8 percent.

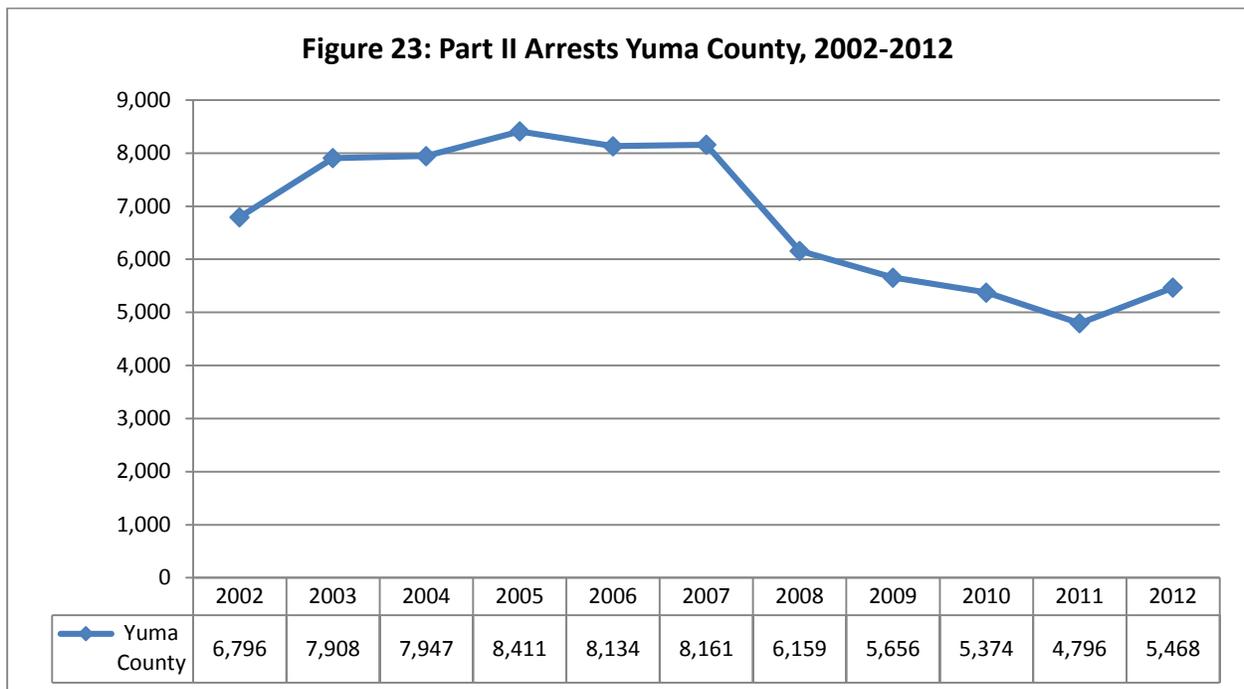


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

Part II Arrest Counts and Rates

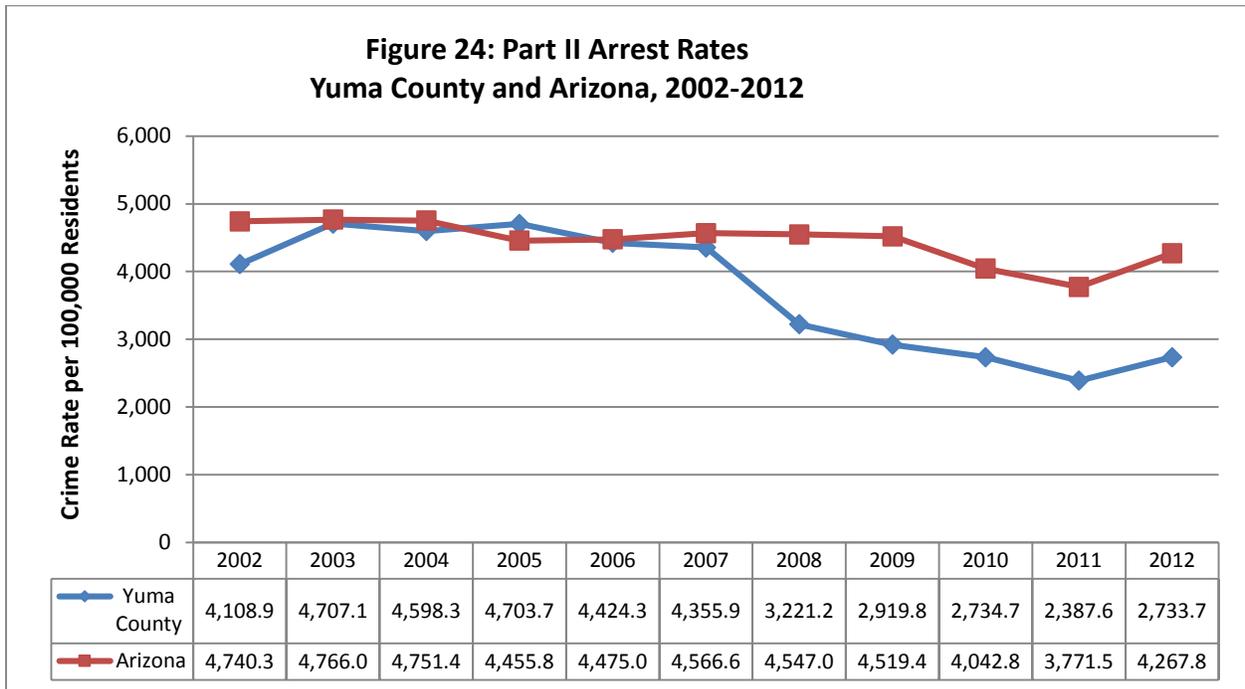
In addition to data on the eight Part I index offenses that comprise the violent and property indices, DPS also collects information from local law enforcement agencies on arrests for Part II offenses. Part II offenses are typically less serious and occur less frequently than Part I offenses and include 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 *Yuma 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 time period examined (e.g., manslaughter by negligence, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, loitering) were not analyzed separately in this report.

From 2002 to 2007, arrests in Yuma County of Part II offenses increased by 20.1 percent, from 6,796 arrests for Part II offenses in 2002 to 8,161 arrests in 2008, before decreasing to 4,796 arrests for Part II offenses in 2011 (Figure 23). Overall, the number of arrests for Part II offenses made by Yuma County law enforcement in 2012 was 19.5 percent lower than in 2002.



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

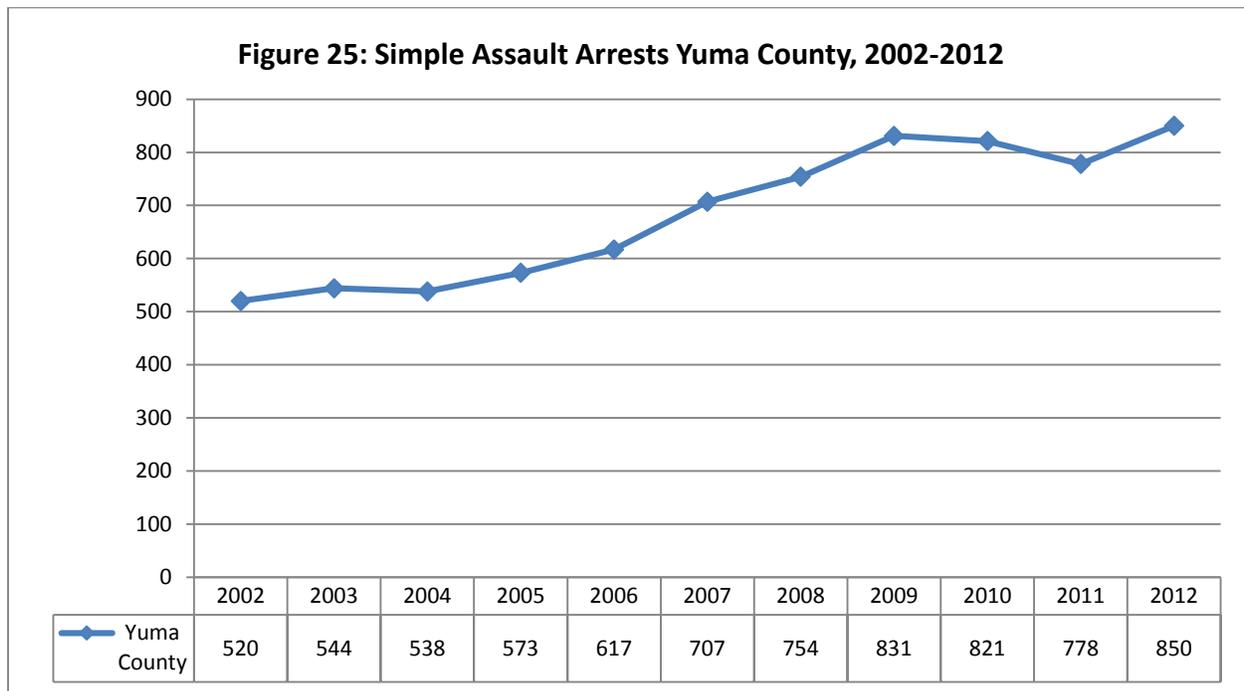
From 2002 to 2012, the Part II offense arrest rate in Yuma County declined by 33.5 percent (Figure 24). The rate remained relatively stable from 2002 to 2007 before decreasing by 37.2 percent from 2007 to 2012. Since 2007, the Part II offense arrest rate for Yuma County has been consistently lower than the Part II offense arrest rate for the state as a whole.



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

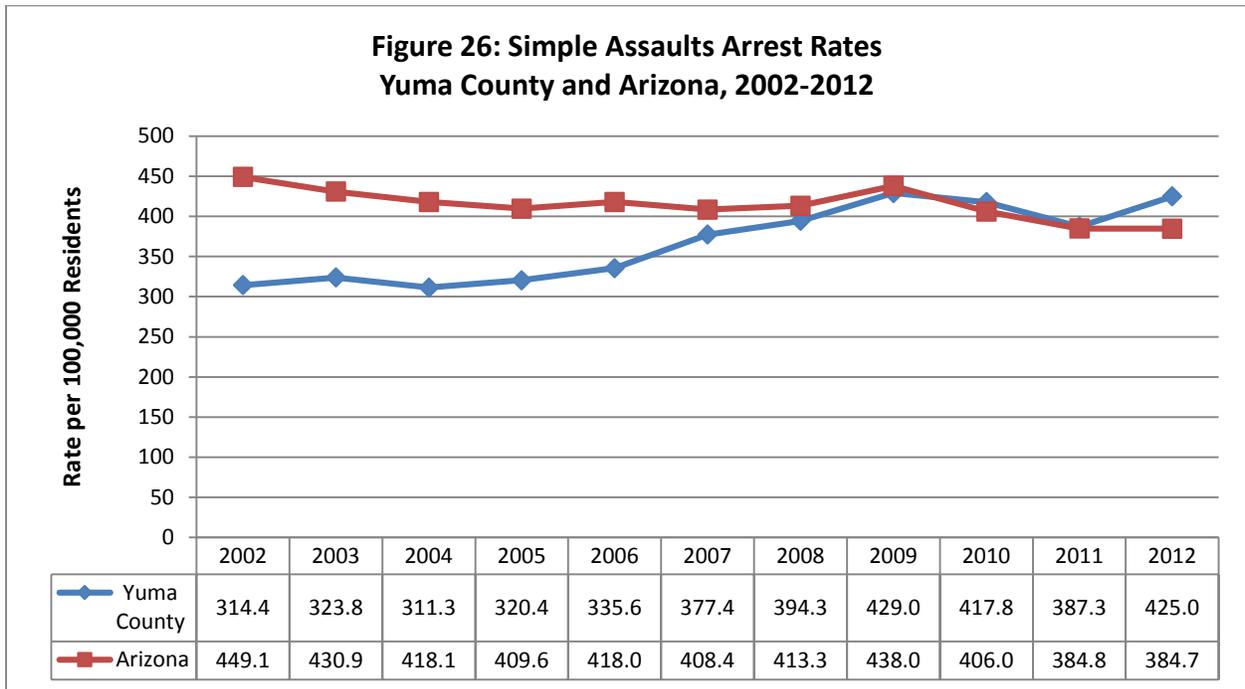
Simple Assaults

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests by Yuma County law enforcement agencies for simple assault increased by 63.5 percent, from 520 simple assault arrests in 2002 to 850 arrests in 2012 (Figure 25).



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

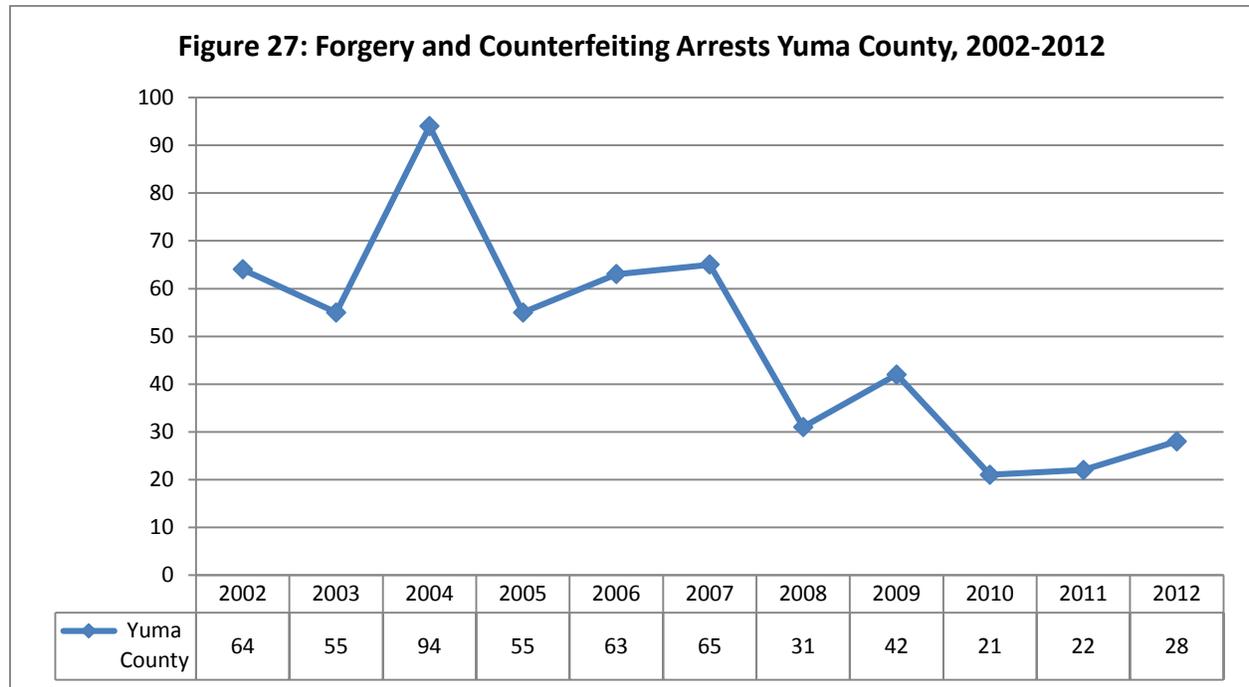
The Yuma County simple assault arrest rate increased by 35.2 percent from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 26). During this time the Yuma County simple assault arrest rate ranged from a low of 311.3 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2004 to a high of 429.0 arrests per 100,000 in 2009. Since 2010, the Yuma County simple assault arrest rate has been higher than the rate for the state as a whole.



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

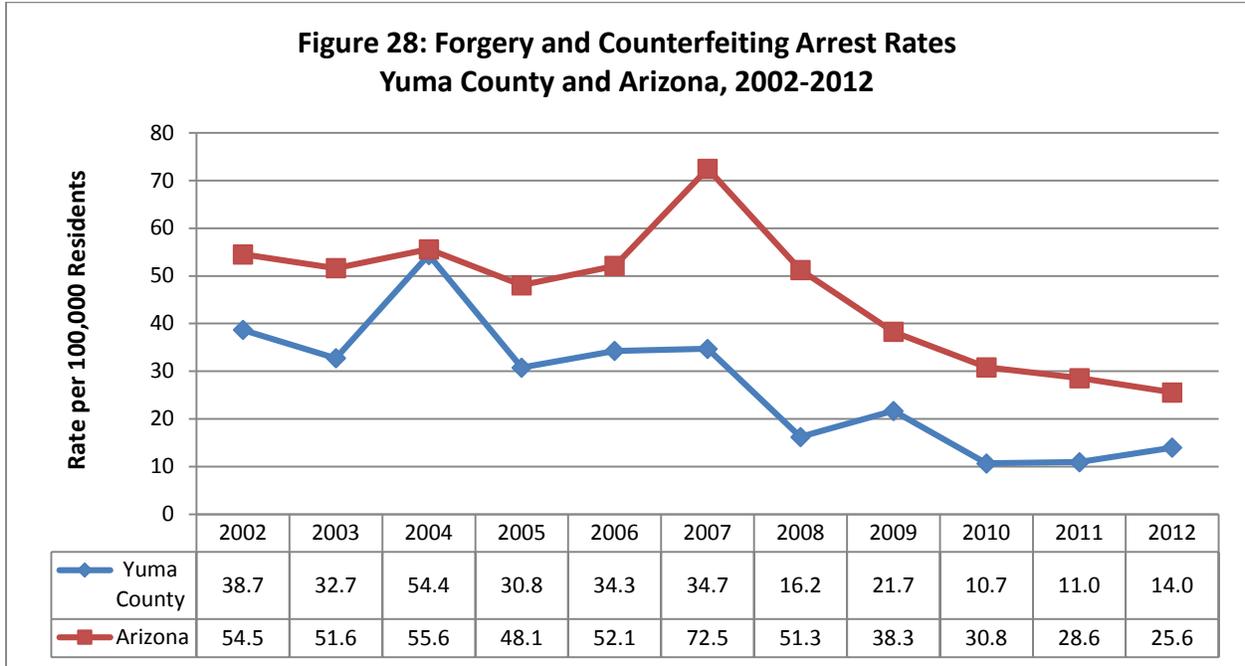
Forgery and Counterfeiting

The number of arrests for forgery and counterfeiting in Yuma County declined from 64 in 2002 to 28 in 2012 (Figure 27). During the time period examined, the number of arrests for forgery and counterfeiting in Yuma County ranged from a low of 21 in 2010 to a high of 94 in 2004.



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

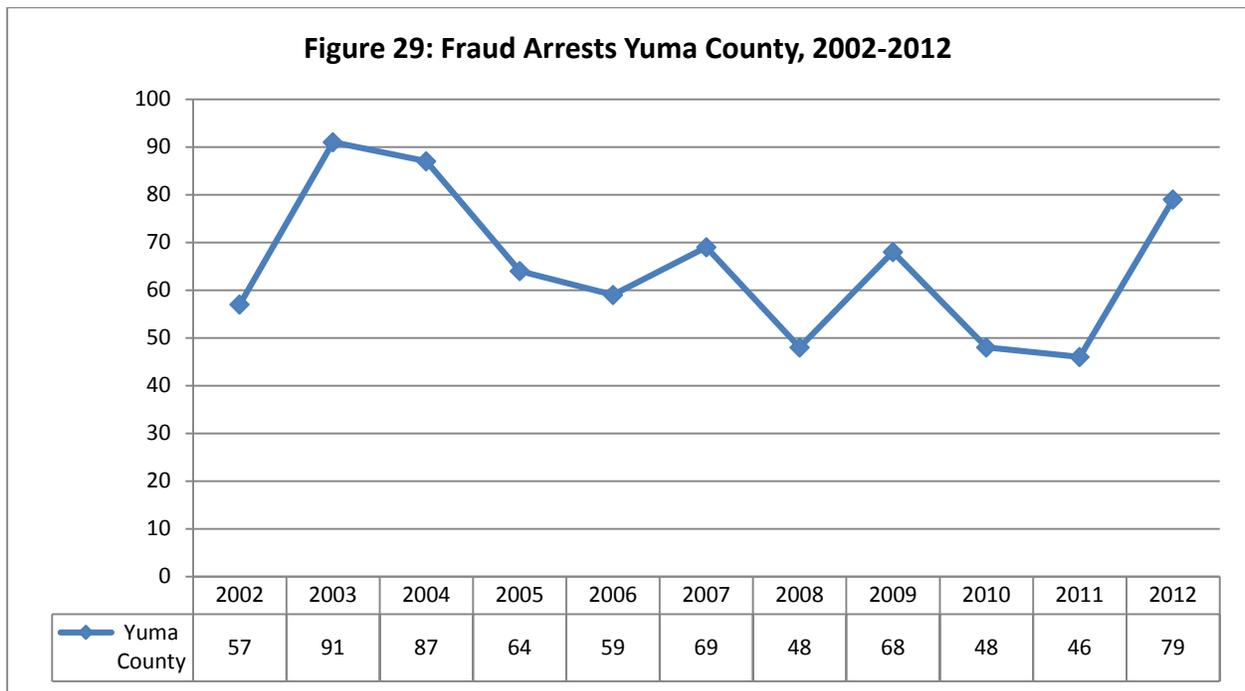
From 2002 to 2012 the forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate in Yuma County declined by 63.8 percent, from 38.7 arrests for forgery and counterfeiting per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 14.0 arrests per 100,000 in 2012 (Figure 28). During this time, the Yuma County forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate ranged from a low of 10.7 arrests per 100,000 in 2010 to a high of 54.4 arrests per 100,000 in 2004. Also during this time, the Yuma County forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate was lower than the rate for the state as a whole.



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

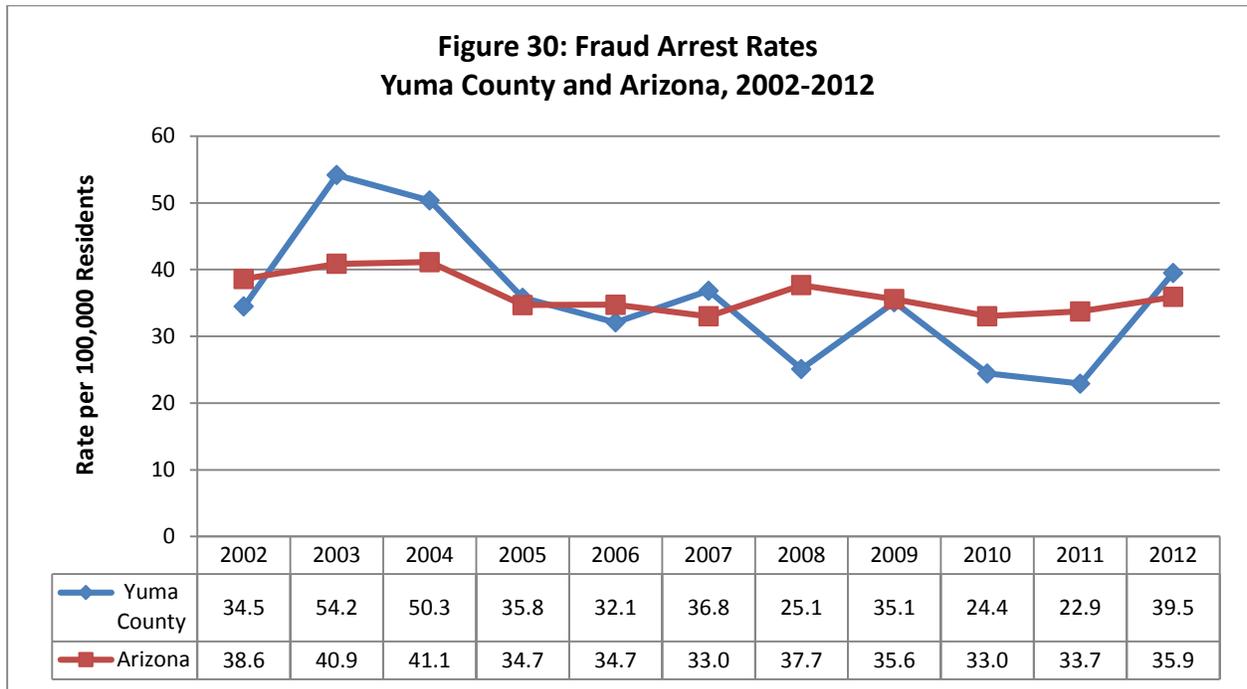
Fraud

From 2002 and 2012, there was considerable year-to-year variation in the number of arrests for fraud in Yuma County (Figure 29). During this time the number of arrests ranged from a low of 46 arrests in 2011 to a high of 91 arrests in 2003.



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

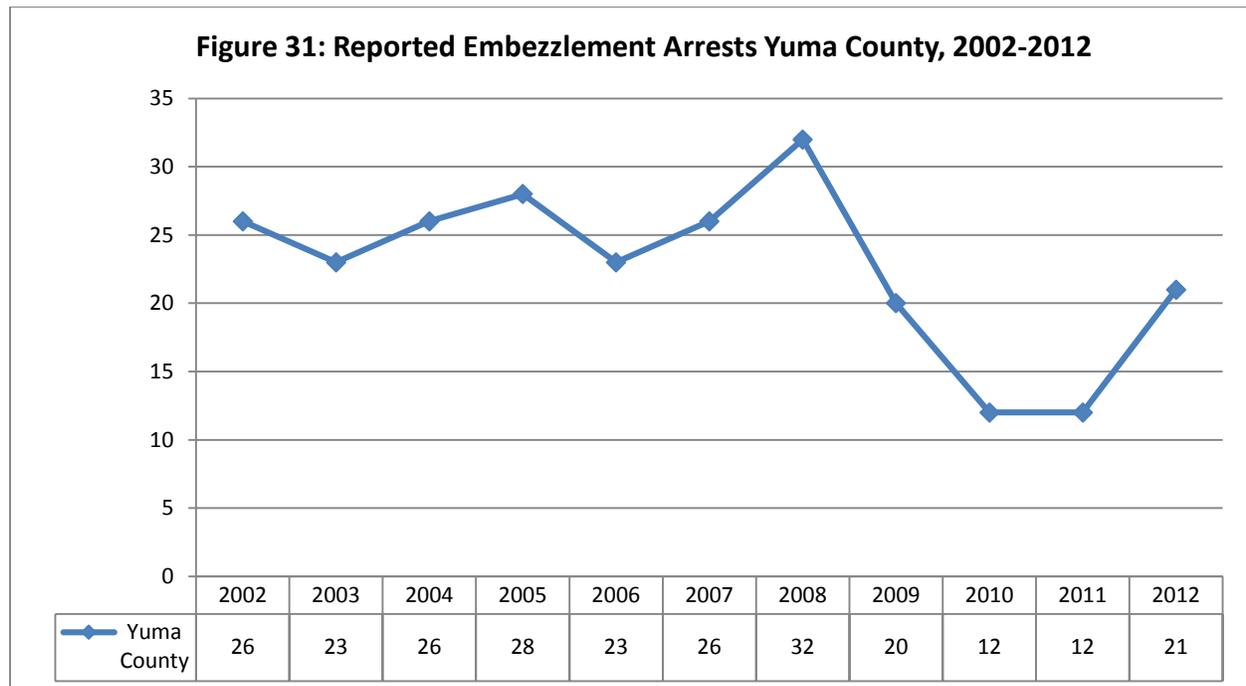
After an increase in the Yuma County fraud arrest rate from 34.5 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 54.2 arrests per 100,000 in 2003, the Yuma County fraud arrest rate generally declined from 2003 to 2011 (Figure 30). Yet, after a 72.5 percent increase in the fraud arrest rate from 2011 to 2012, the Yuma County fraud arrest rate in 2012 was 14.5 percent higher than in 2002.



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

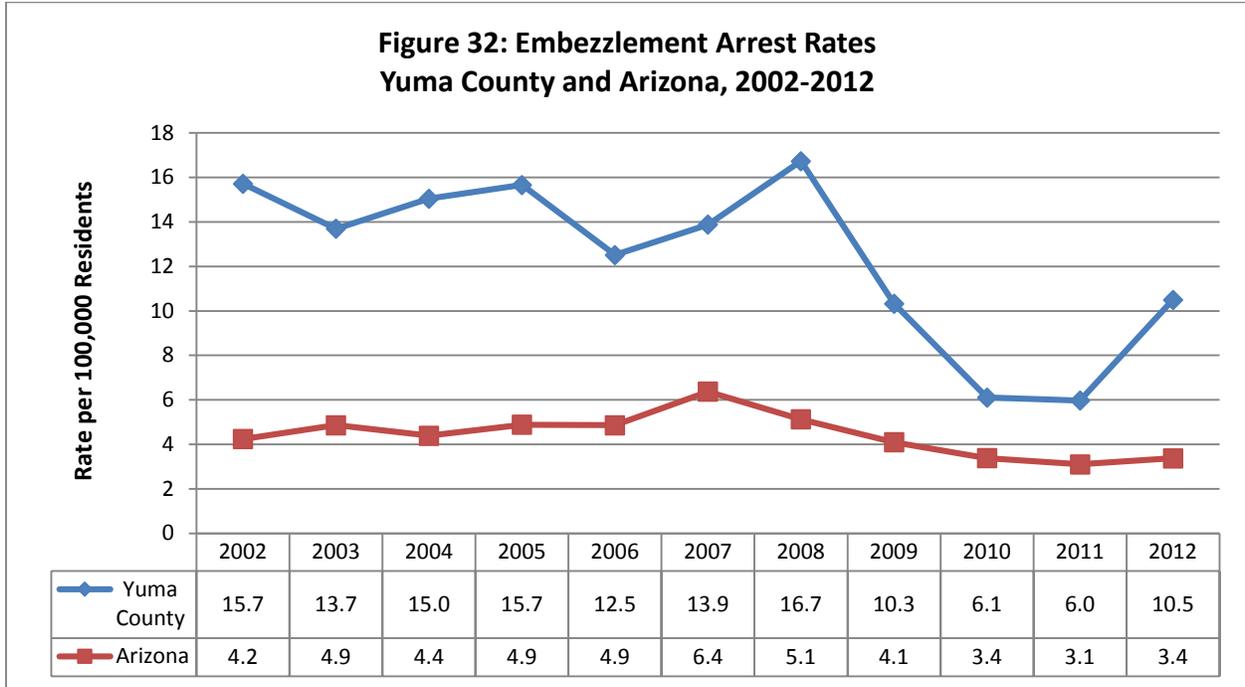
Embezzlement

The number of arrests for embezzlement in Yuma County increased by 23.1 percent from 26 arrests for embezzlement in 2002 to 32 arrests in 2008 before decreasing by 62.5 percent from 2008 to 2011 (Figure 31). Even with a large percentage increase in the number of arrests for embezzlement in Yuma County from 2011 to 2012, there were 19.2 percent fewer embezzlement arrests made in Yuma County in 2012 than in 2002.



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

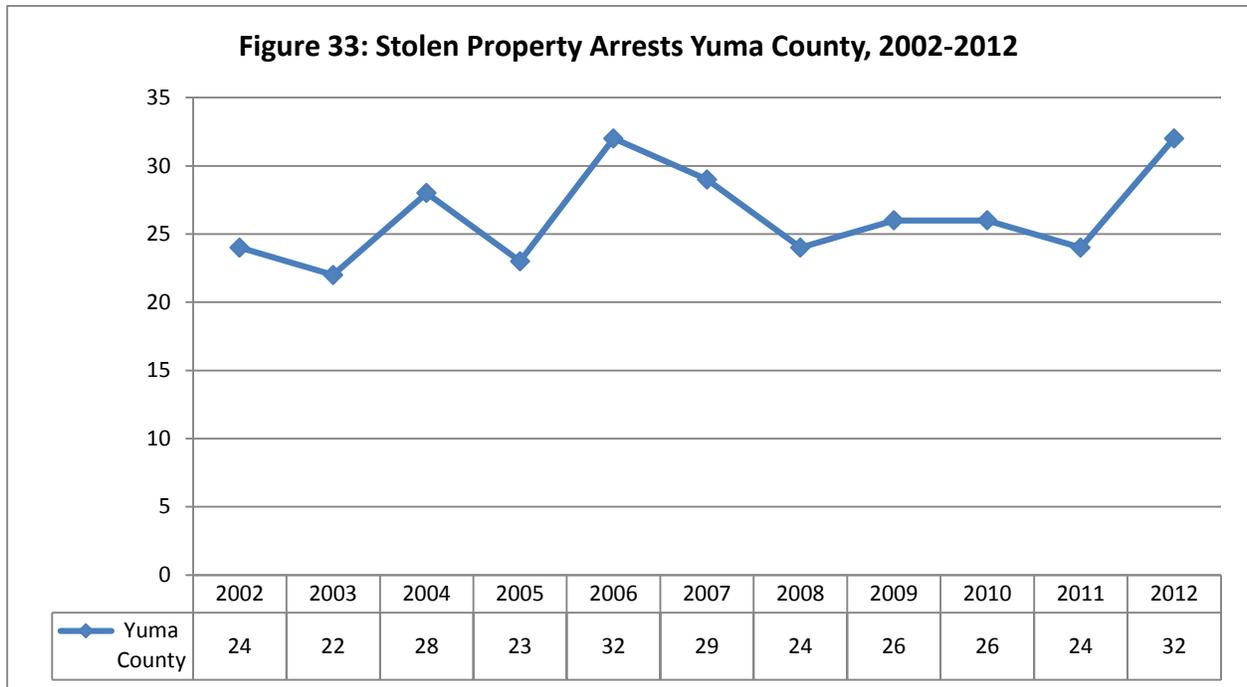
From 2002 to 2012, the Yuma County arrest rate for embezzlement declined by 33.2 percent (Figure 32). Much of the decline in the Yuma County embezzlement arrest rate occurred from 2008 to 2011 when the rate decreased by 64.1 percent. During the time period examined, the Yuma County embezzlement arrest rate ranged from a low of 6.0 arrests per 100,000 residents to a high of 16.7 arrests per 100,000 in 2008. Also during this time, the Yuma County embezzlement arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state as a whole.



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

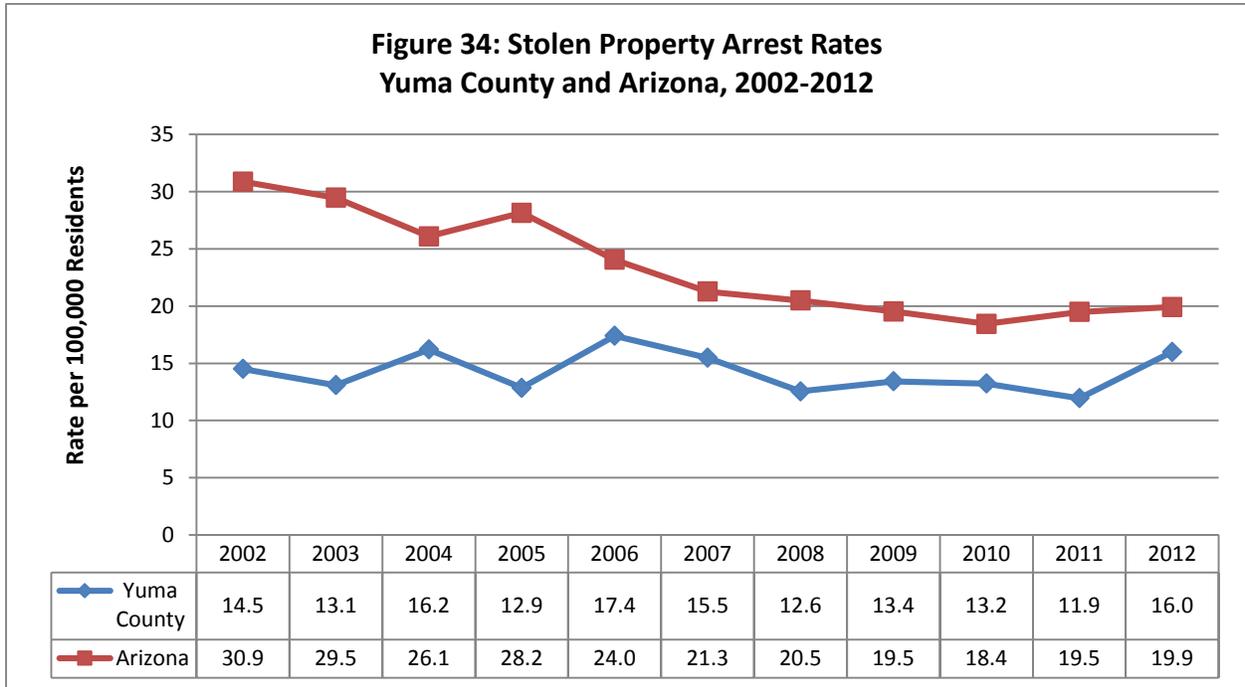
Stolen Property

The number of arrests for possession of stolen property in Yuma County increased by 33.3 percent in total from 24 arrests in 2002 to 32 in 2012 (Figure 33). During this time the number of arrests for possession of stolen property in Yuma County ranged from a low of 22 arrests in 2003 to a high of 32 arrests in 2006 and in 2012.



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

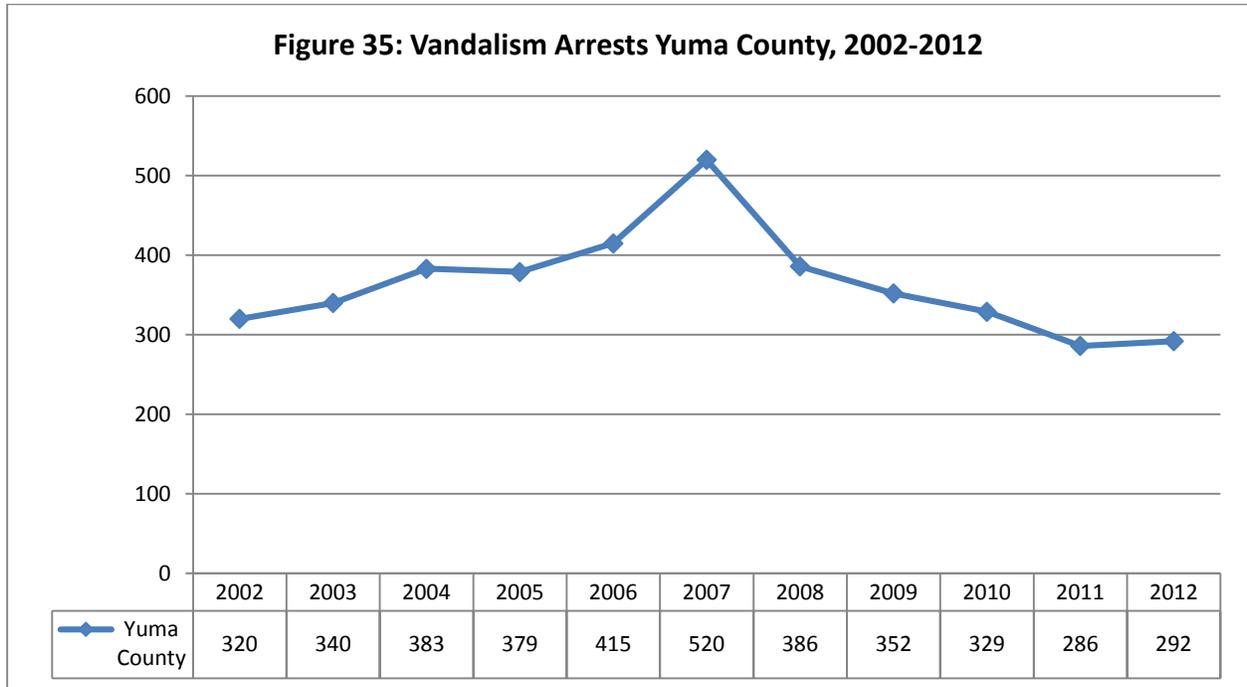
Yuma County's arrest rate for possession of stolen property remained relatively stable from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 34). During this time, Yuma County's arrest rate for possession of stolen property ranged from a low of 11.9 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2011 to a high of 17.4 arrests per 100,000 in 2006. During the entire time period, the Yuma County arrest rate for possession of stolen property was lower than the rate for the state as a whole.



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

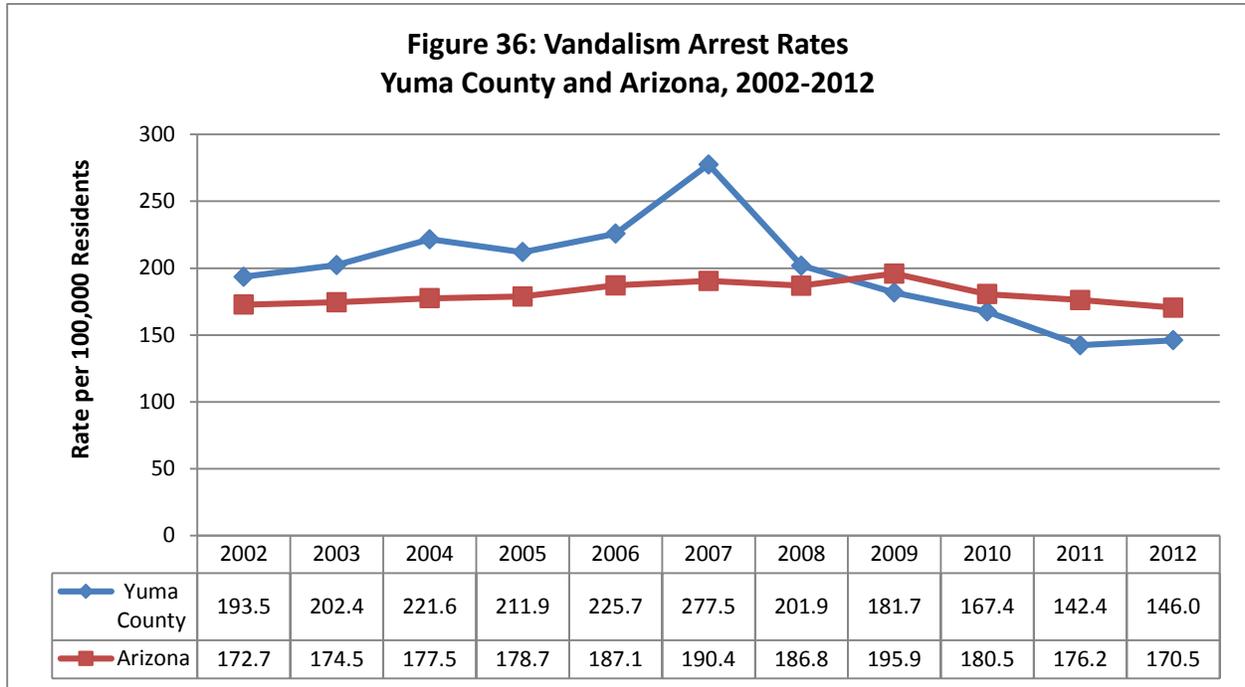
Vandalism

The number of arrests for vandalism in Yuma County increased by 62.5 percent from 320 vandalism arrests in 2002 to 520 in 2007 (Figure 35). From 2007 to 2012 the number decreased by 43.8 percent to 292 arrests in 2012. Overall, the number of vandalism arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies in 2012 was 8.8 percent less than in 2002.



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

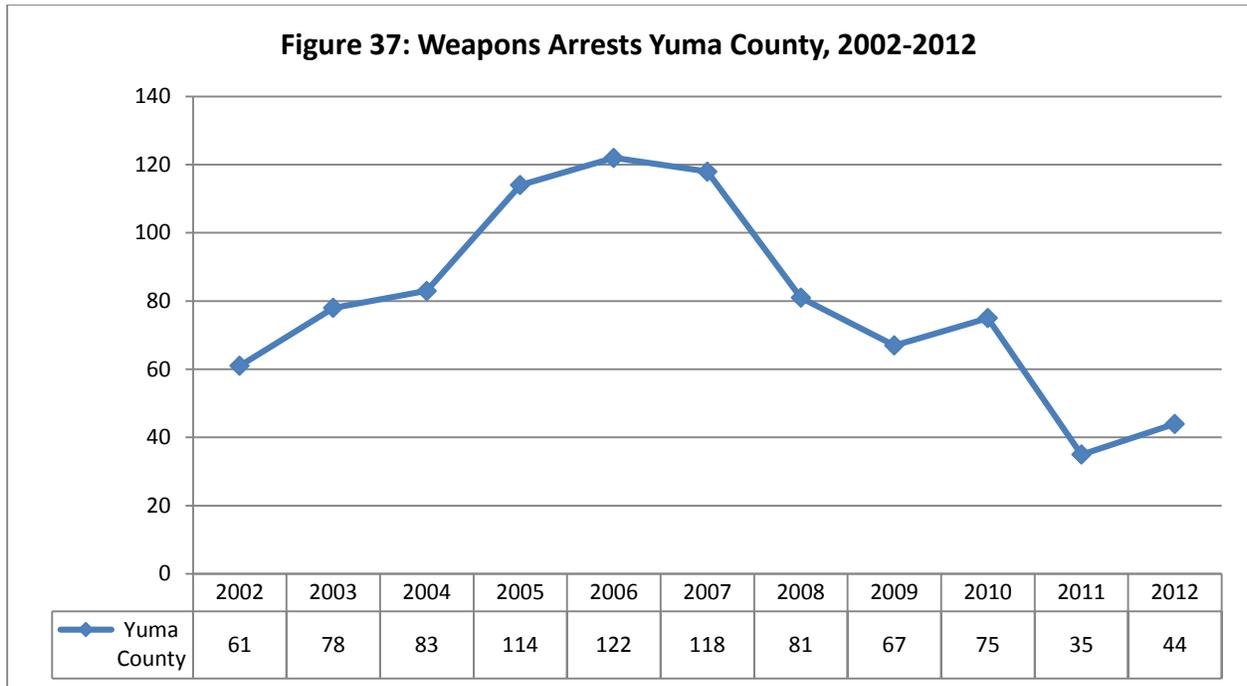
The Yuma County vandalism arrest rate increased by 43.5 percent from 2002 to 2007 before decreasing by 47.4 percent from 2007 to 2012 (Figure 36). During the time period examined, the vandalism arrest rate ranged from a low of 142.4 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2011 to a high of 277.5 arrests per 100,000 in 2007. Since 2009, the Yuma County vandalism arrest rate has been lower than the rate for the state as a whole.



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

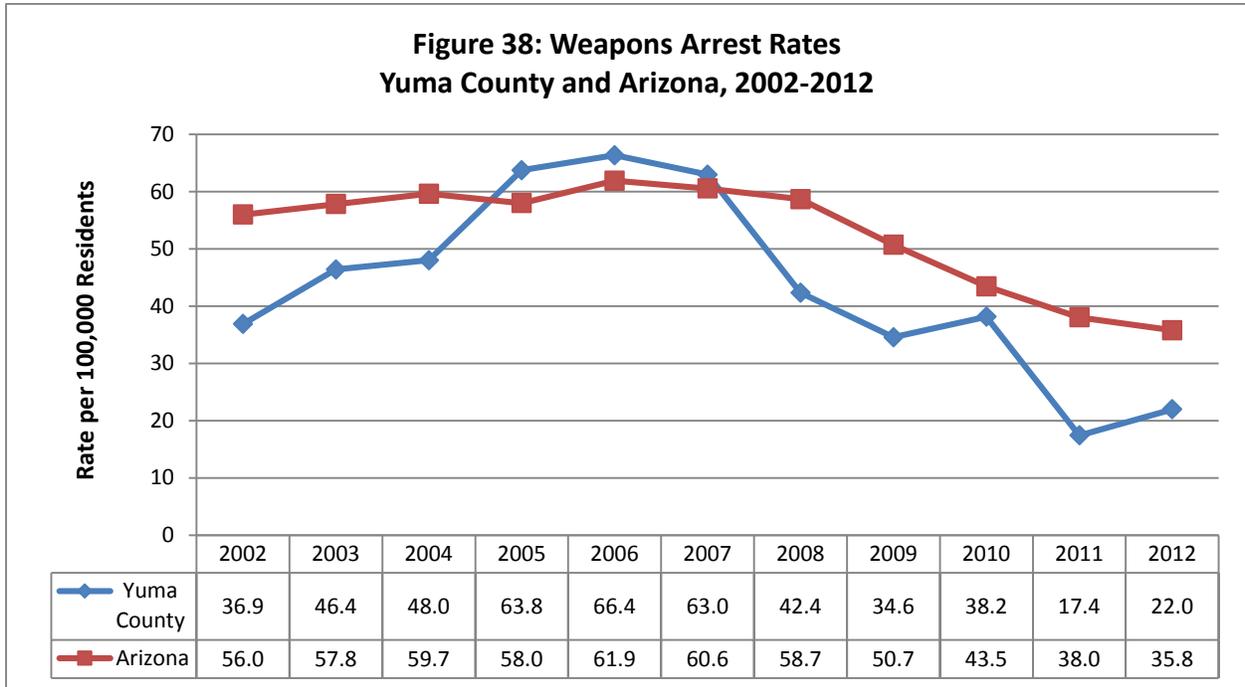
Weapons

From 2002 to 2006, the number of weapons arrests in Yuma County doubled from 61 arrests in 2002 to 122 in 2006 (Figure 37). The number of arrests then generally declined by 63.9 percent from 2006 to 2012. During the entire time period examined, the number of weapons arrests in Yuma County ranged from a low of 35 arrests in 2011 to a high of 122 in 2006. In 2012, the number of weapons arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement was 27.9 percent lower than in 2002.



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

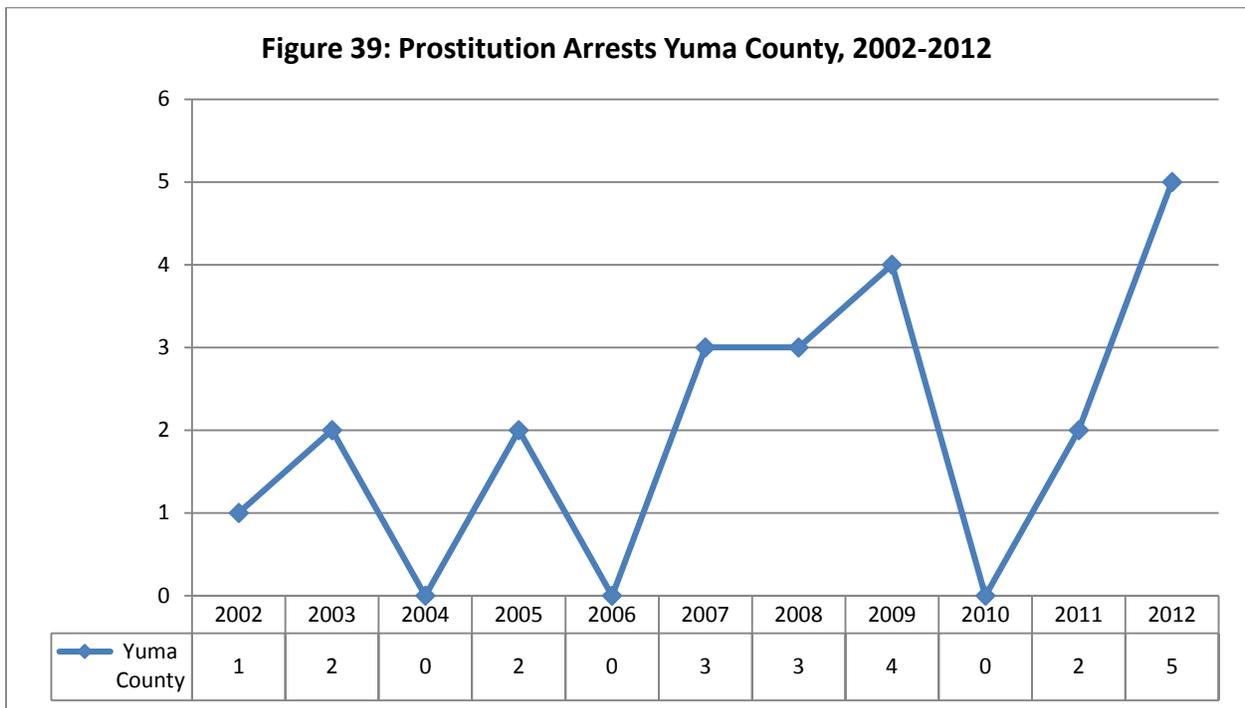
Similar to the trends in the number of weapons arrests in Yuma County, the Yuma County weapons arrest rate increased from 2002 to 2006 before generally declining through 2012 (Figure 38). During the time period examined, the Yuma County weapons arrest rate ranged from a low of 17.4 weapons arrests per 100,000 residents in 2011 to a high of 66.4 arrests per 100,000 in 2006. Except for 2005 to 2007, the Yuma County weapons arrest rate has been lower than the rate for the state as a whole.



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

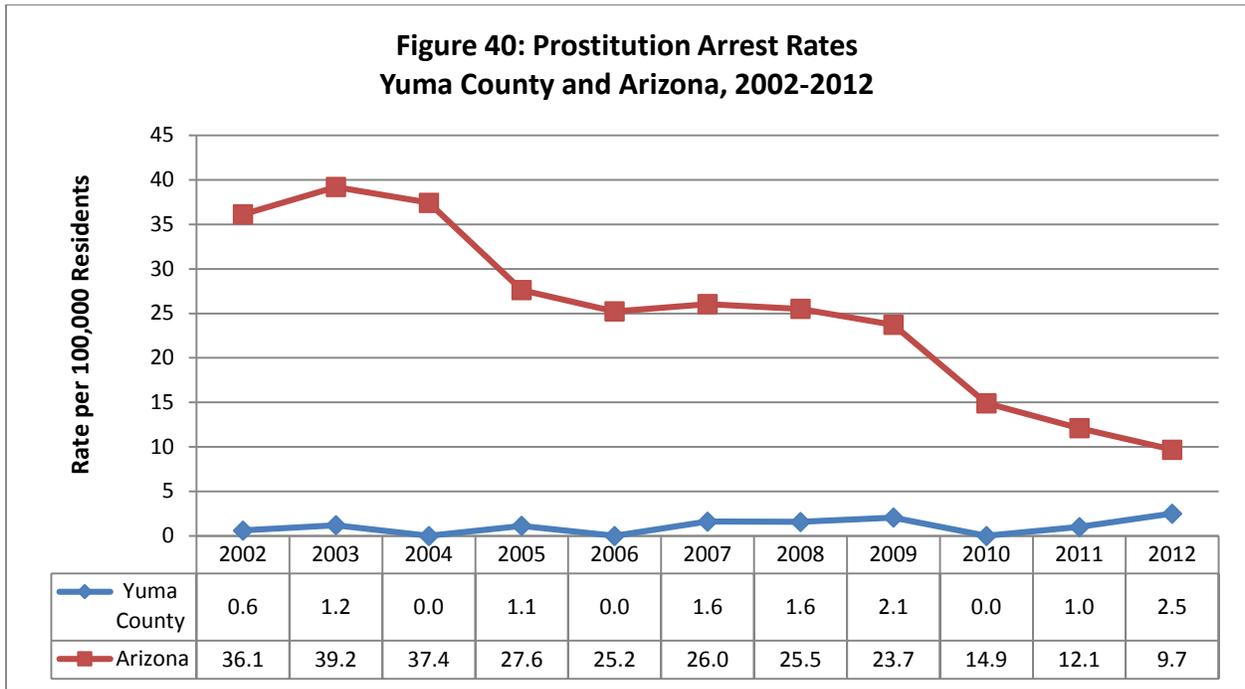
Prostitution

From 2002 to 2012, there were 22 arrest for prostitution made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies (Figure 39). During that time, the number of arrests ranged from zero to five.



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

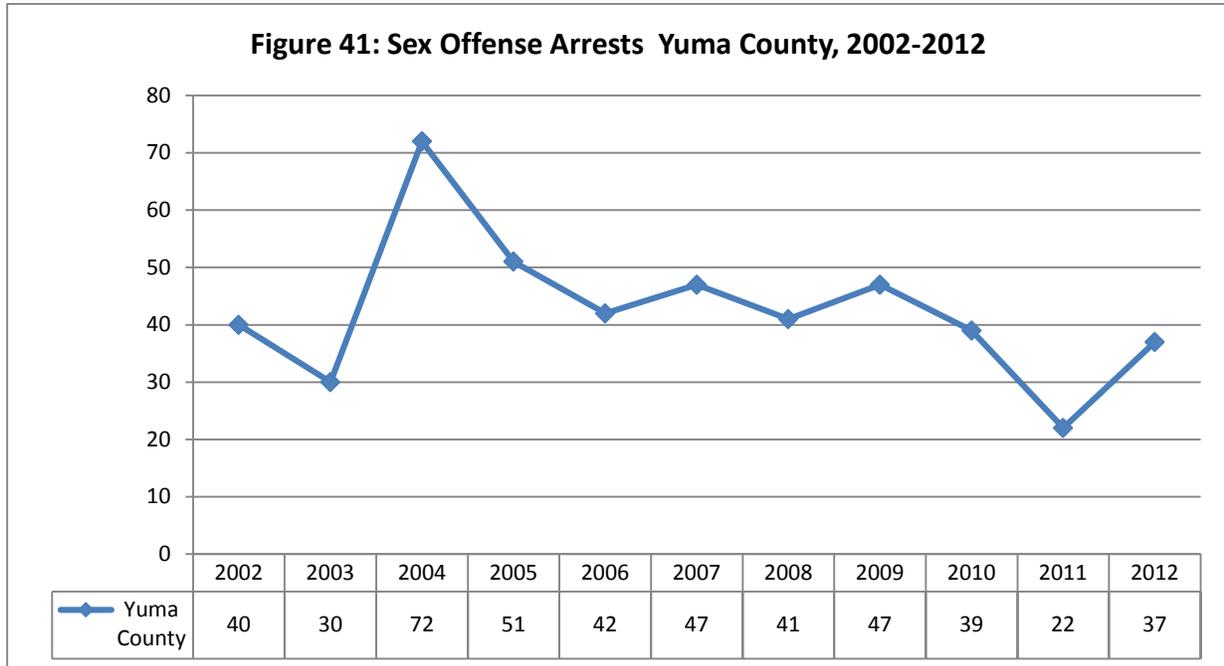
From 2002 to 2012, the Yuma County prostitution arrest rate in ranged from a low of zero to a high of 2.5 per 100,000 residents (Figure 40). Even though Arizona's prostitution arrest rate decreased significantly from 2002 to 2012, it was higher than the Yuma County prostitution arrest rate for the entire time period examined.



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

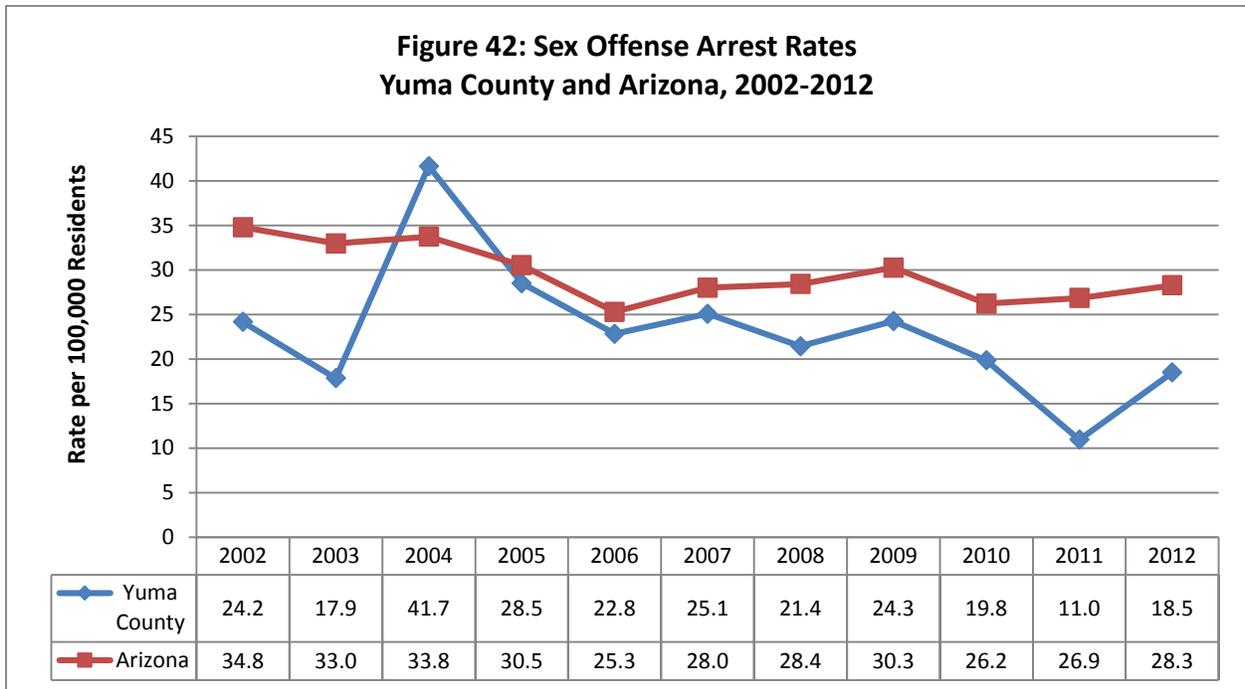
Sex Offenses

From 2003 to 2004, the number of sex offense arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies increased from 30 arrests in 2003 to 72 in 2004 (Figure 41). Since 2004, the number of sex offense arrests generally decreased to a time period low of 22 arrests in 2011, before increasing to 37 arrests in 2012.



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

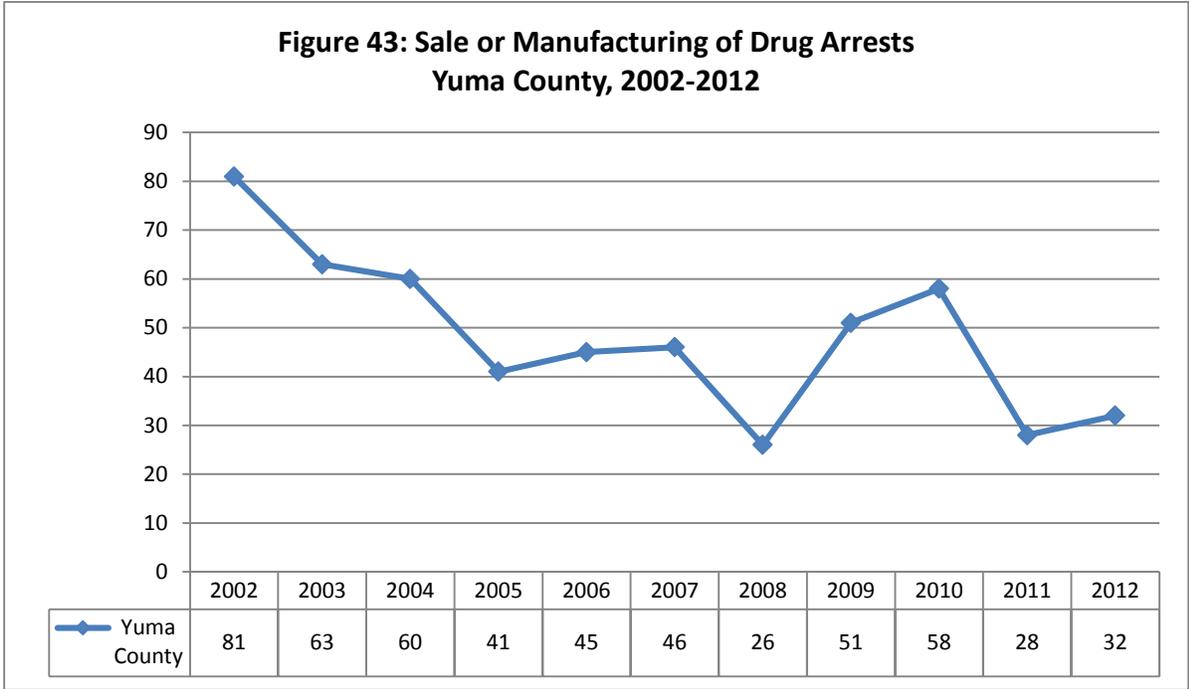
From 2002 to 2012, there was considerable year-to-year variation in Yuma County's sex offense arrest rate (Figure 42). During this time, Yuma County sex offense arrest rate ranged from a low of 11.0 arrests per 100,000 residents of the county to a high of 41.7 arrests per 100,000 in 2004. With the exception of 2004, the Yuma County sex offense arrest rate was lower than the rate for the state as during the entire time period examined.



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

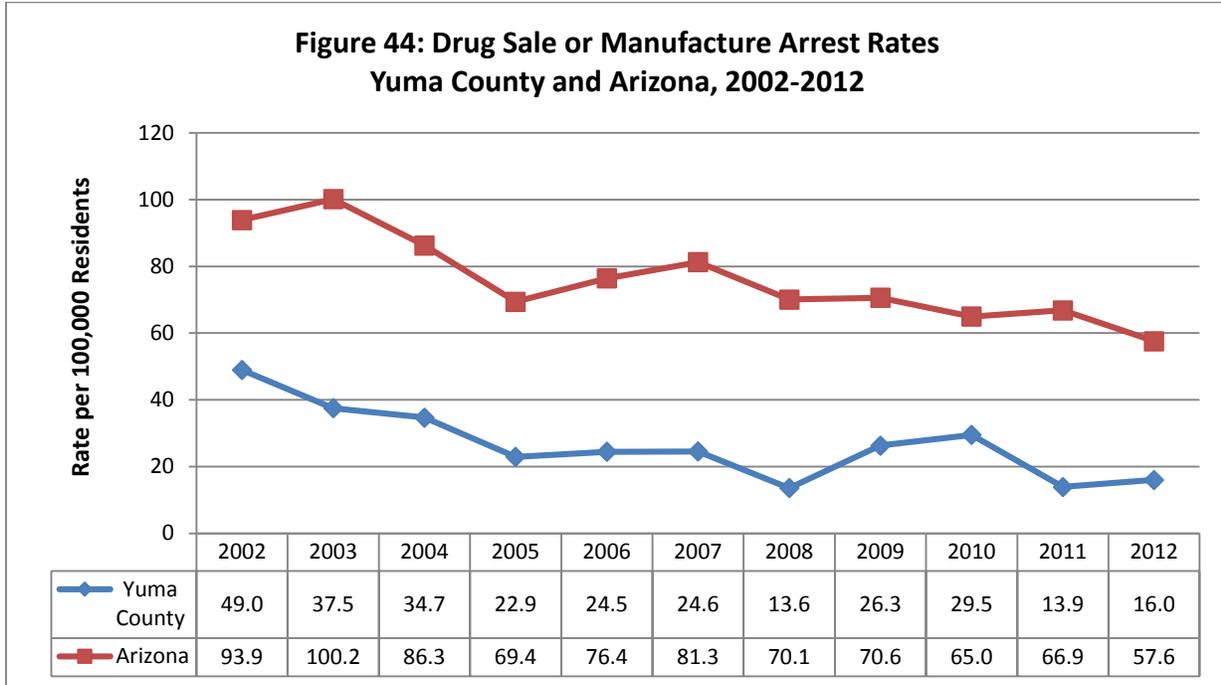
Sale or Manufacturing of Drugs

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies for the sale or manufacturing of drugs declined from 81 in 2002 to 32 in 2012 (Figure 43). During this time, the number of arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies ranged from a low of 26 in 2008 to a high of 81 in 2002.



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

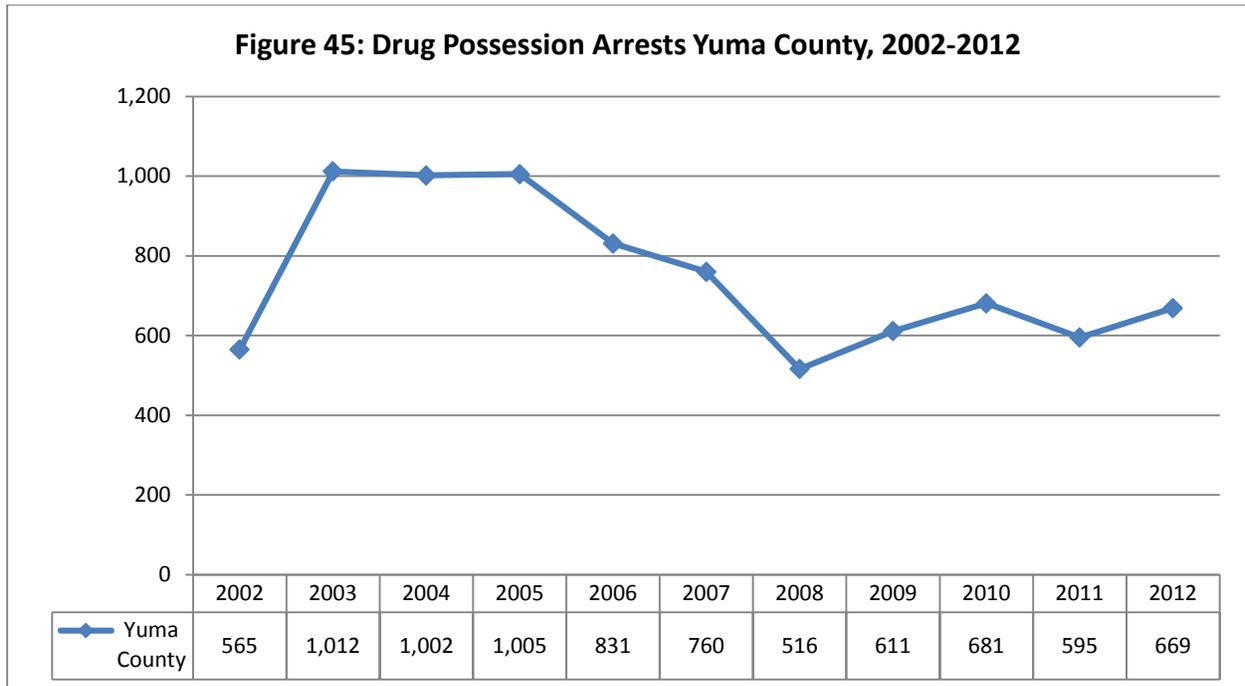
From 2002 to 2012, the drug sale or manufacture arrest rate in Yuma County declined by 67.3 percent from 49.0 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 16.0 arrests per 100,000 in 2012 (Figure 44). During this time, the Yuma County drug sale or manufacture arrest rate ranged from a low of 13.6 per 100,000 residents in 2008 to a high of 49.0 arrests per 100,000 in 2002. During the entire time period examined, Yuma County's drug sale or manufacture arrest rate was lower than the rate for the state as a whole.



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

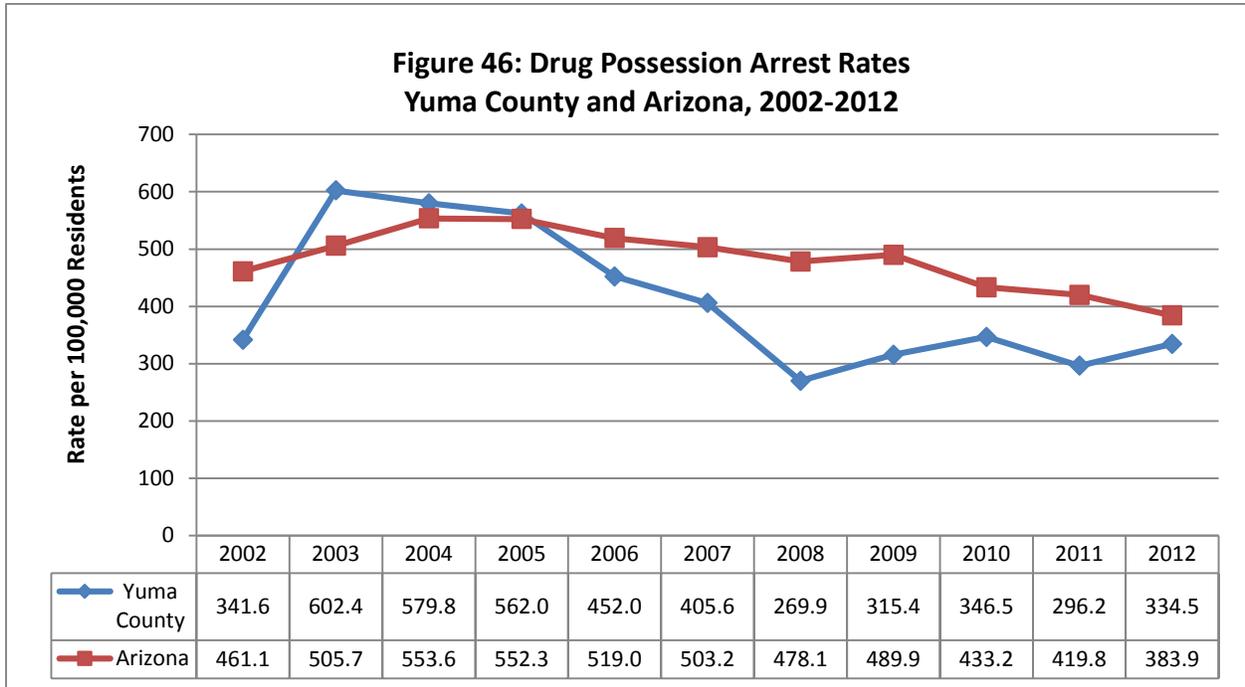
Possession of Drugs

After a large increase from 565 arrests for drug possession in 2002 to 1,012 arrests in 2003, the number of drug possession arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies decreased by 49.0 percent from 2003 to 2008 (Figure 45). From 2008 to 2012, the number of drug possession arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies has increased by 29.7 percent. During the time period examined, the number of drug possession arrests ranged from a low of 516 in 2008 to a high of 1,012 in 2003.



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

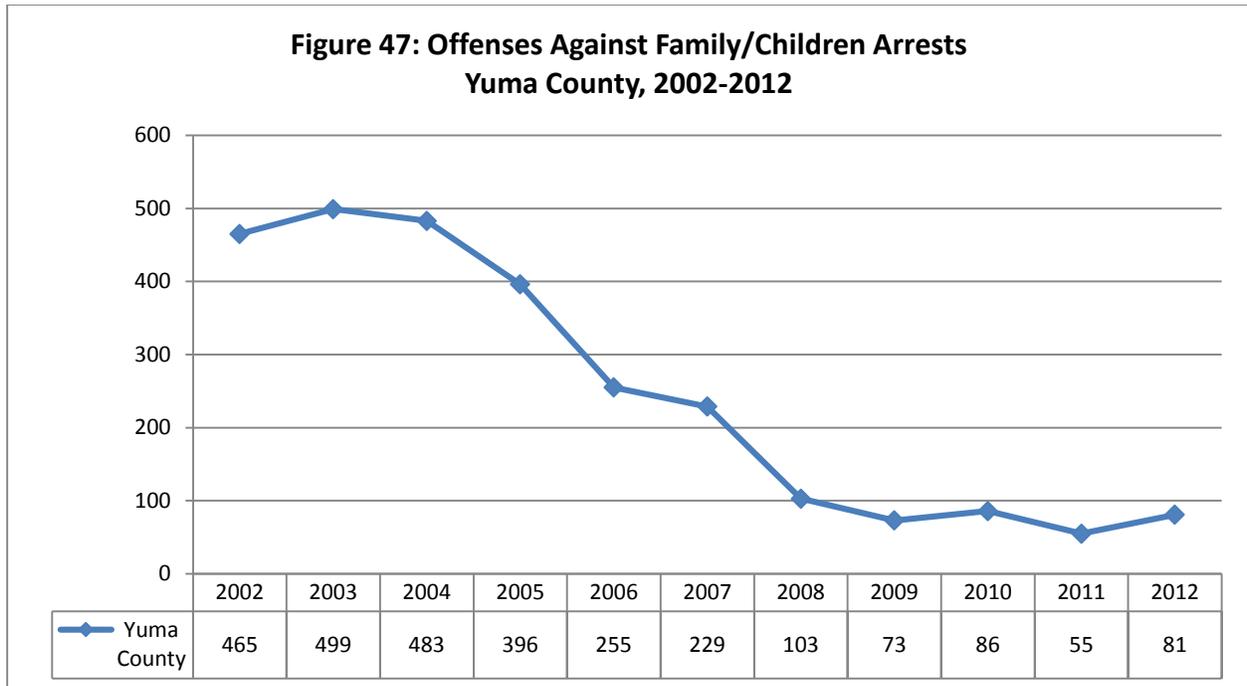
After a large increase from 2002 to 2003 in the Yuma County drug possession arrest rate, the rate generally declined through 2012 (Figure 46). During this time the Yuma County drug possession arrest rate ranged from a low of 269.9 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2008 to a high of 602.4 arrests per 100,000 in 2003. The Yuma County drug possession arrest rate was lower than the rate for the state as a whole except for in 2002 to 2005.



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

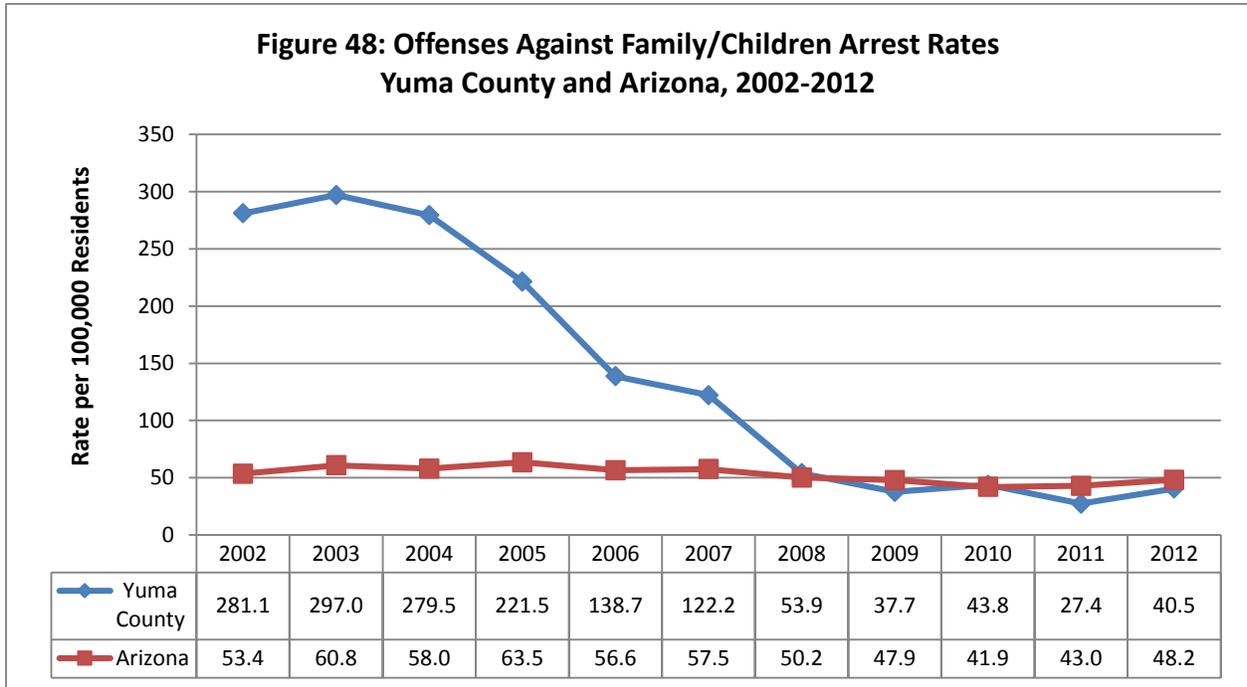
Offenses against Family/Children

After a small increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of arrests for offenses against family or children made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies, the number of arrests has generally declined through 2012 (Figure 47). During this time, the number of arrests for offenses against family/children ranged from a low of 55 in 2011 to a high of 499 in 2003. In 2012, the number of arrests for offenses against family/children in Yuma County was 82.6 percent lower than in 2002.



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

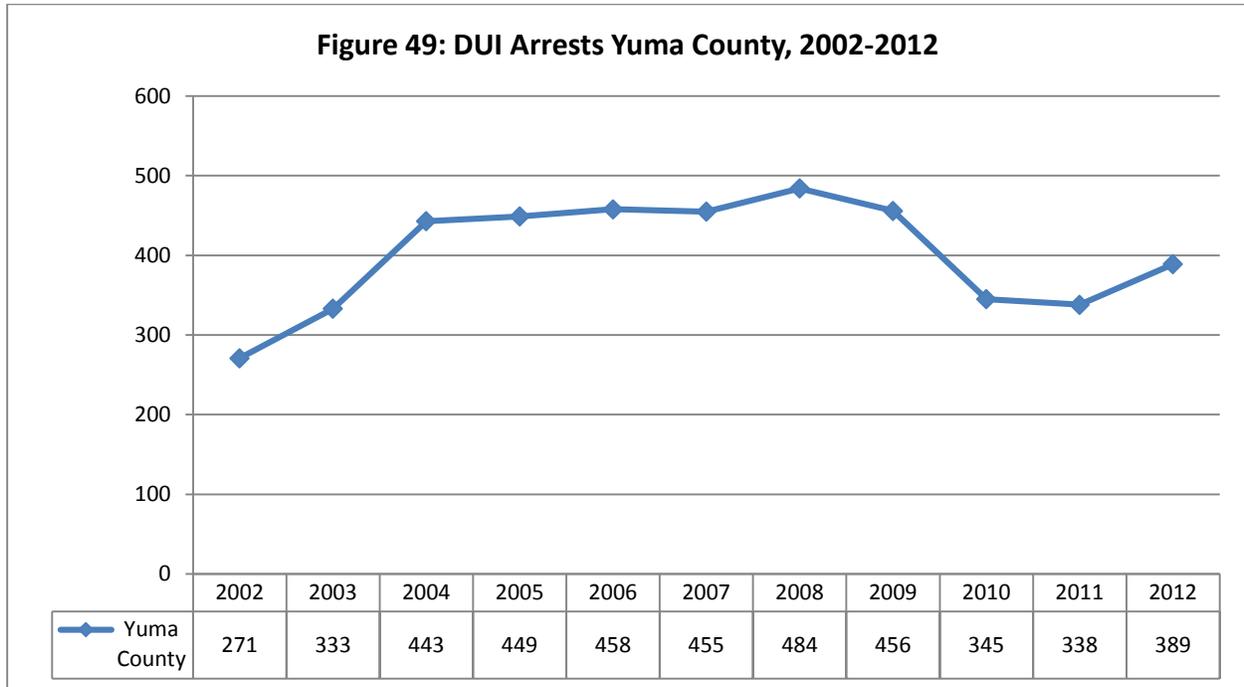
The arrest rate for offenses against family or children in Yuma County declined by 85.6 percent from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 48). During this time, the Yuma County offenses against children/family arrest rate ranged from a low of 27.4 arrests per 100,000 in 2011 to a high of 297.0 arrests in 2003. From 2002 to 2008, and again in 2010, the Yuma County offenses against family/children arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state.



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

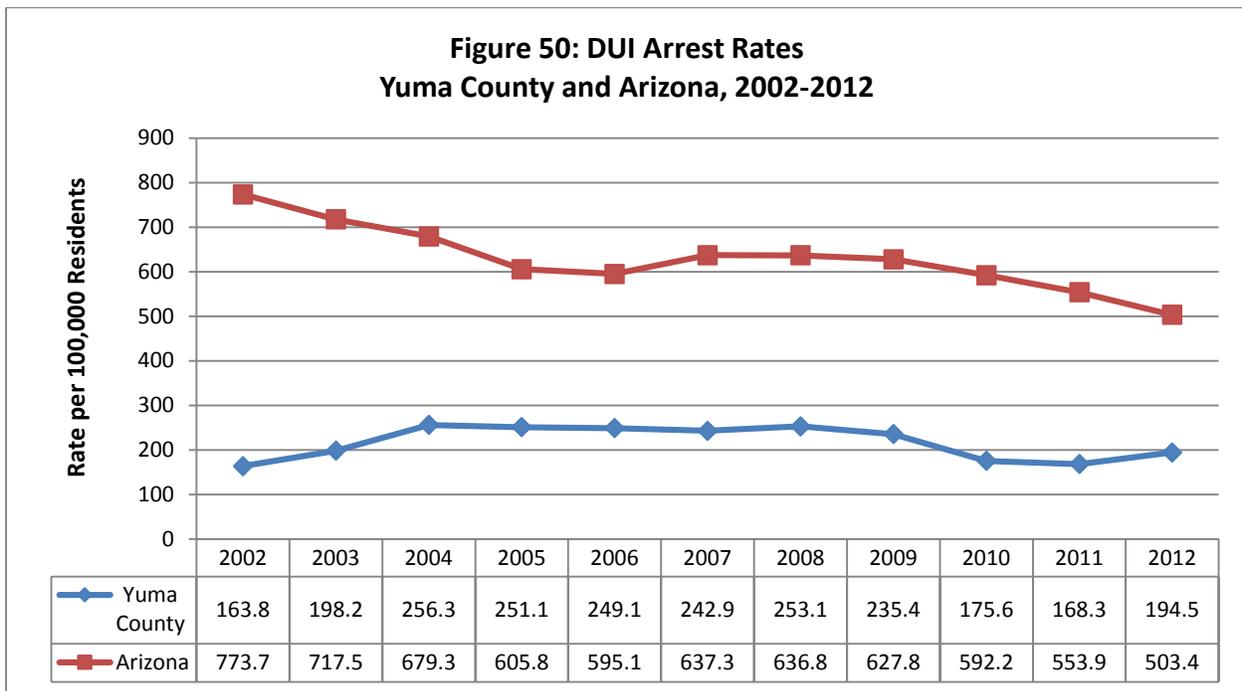
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

From 2002 to 2001, the number of arrests for DUI made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies generally increased from 271 arrests in 2002 to 484 arrests in 2008 (Figure 49). Since 2008, the number of DUI arrests has declined through 2011 before increasing again in 2012. During the time period examined, the number of DUI arrests ranged from a low of 271 in 2002 to a high of 484 in 2008.



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

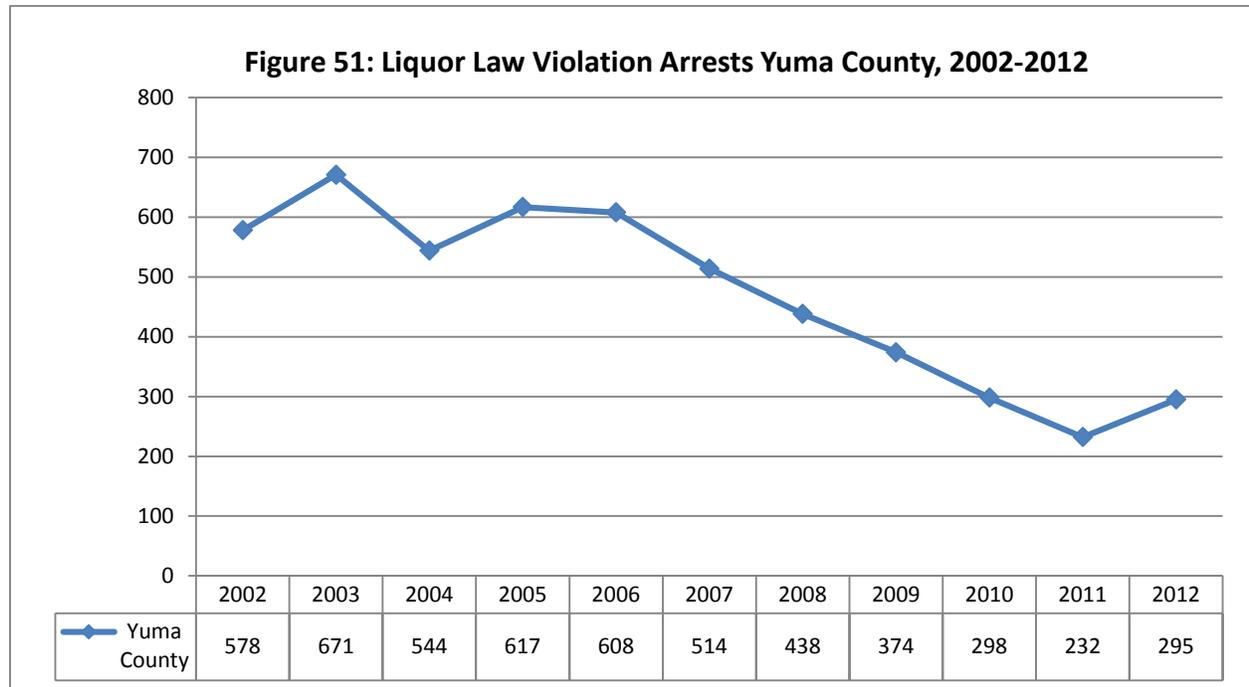
From 2002 to 2004, the DUI arrest rate in Yuma County increased by 56.5 percent from 163.8 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 256.3 per 100,000 in 2004 (Figure 50). From 2004 to 2009 the Yuma County DUI arrest rate remained relatively flat before declining to 168.3 arrests per 100,000 in 2011. During the entire time period examined, the Arizona DUI arrest rate was higher than the Yuma County rate.



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

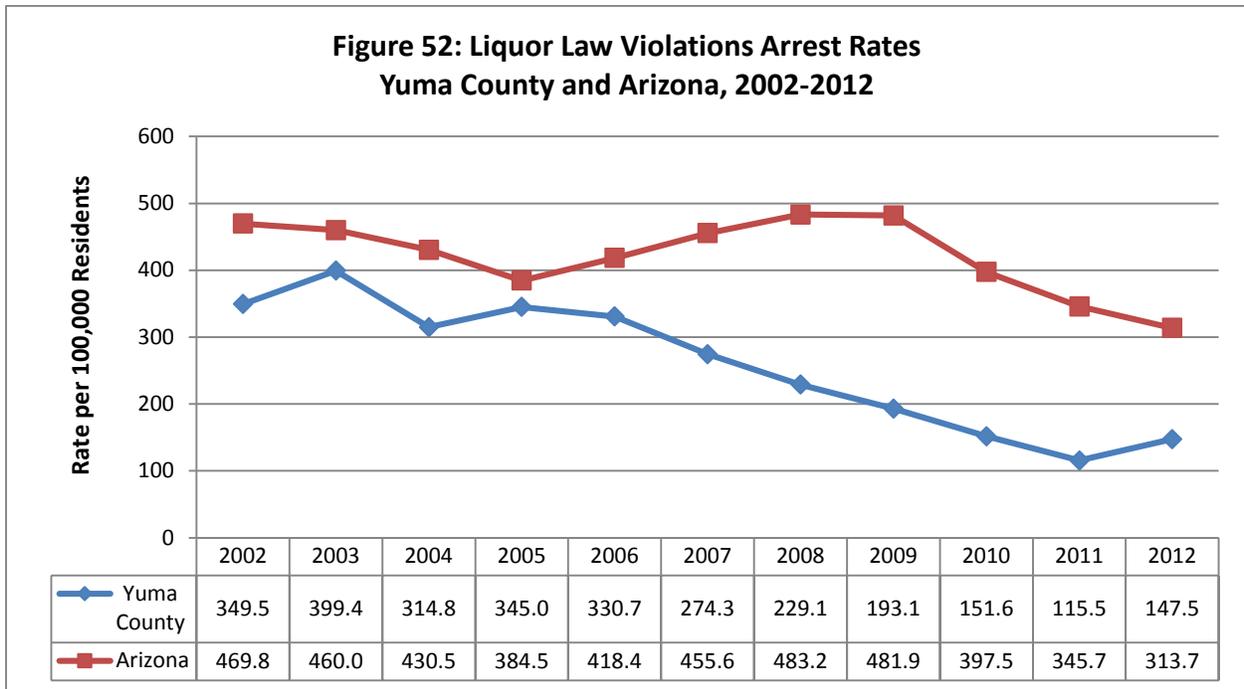
Liquor Law Violations

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for liquor law violations in Yuma County varied declined by 49.0 percent, from 578 arrests in 2002 to 295 arrests in 2012 (Figure 51). During this time, the number of liquor law violation arrests ranged from a high of 671 arrests in 2003 to a low of 232 arrests in 2011.



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

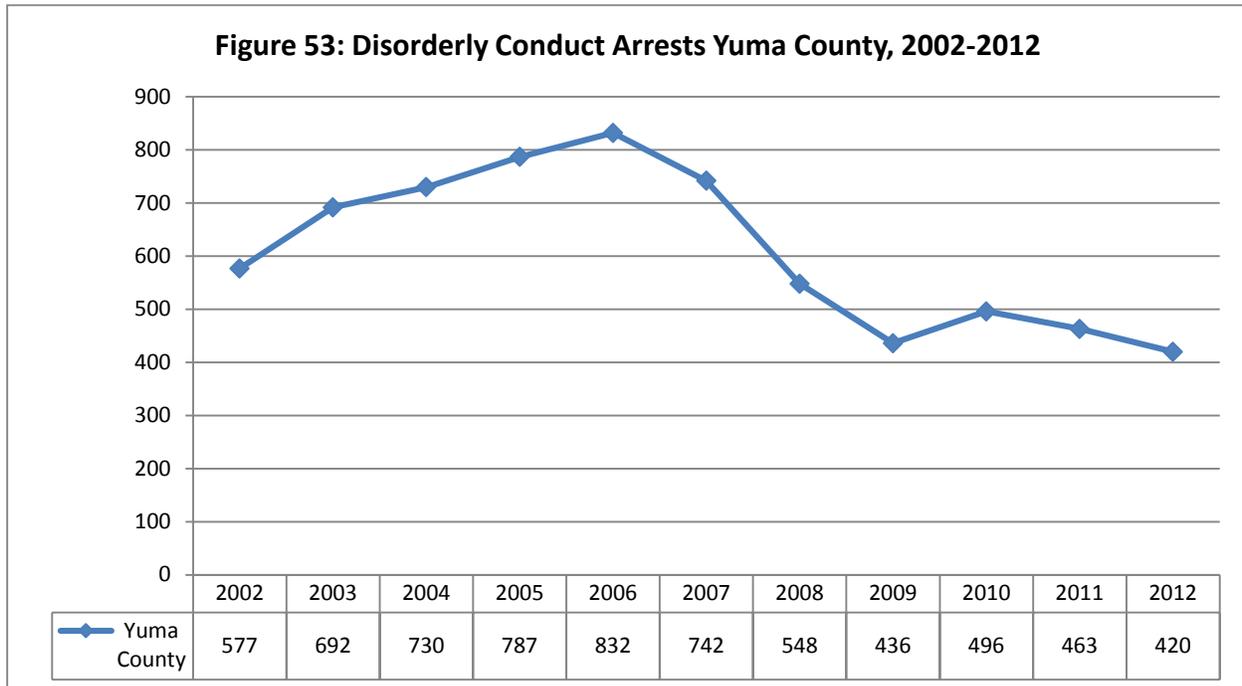
From 2002 to 2012, the Yuma County liquor law violations arrest rate declined by 57.8 percent, from 349.5 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 147.5 arrests per 100,000 in 2012 (Figure 52). During this time, the Yuma County liquor law violations arrest rate ranged from a low of 115.5 arrests per 100,000 in 2011 to a high of 399.4 arrests per 100,000 in 2003. During the entire time period examined, the Yuma County liquor law violations arrest rate remained lower than the rate for the state as a whole.



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

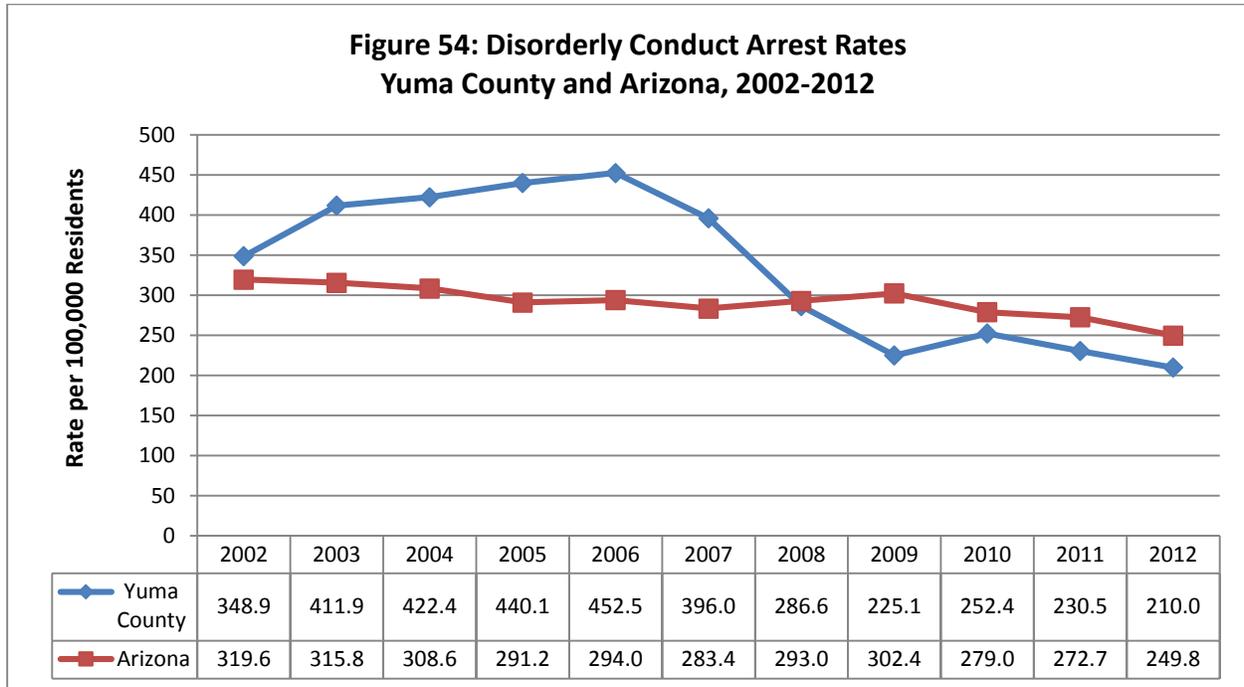
Disorderly Conduct

From 2002 to 2006, the number of arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies for disorderly conduct increased by 44.2 percent from 577 arrests in 2002 to 832 arrests in 2006 (Figure 53). From 2006 to 2012, the number of disorderly conduct arrests in Yuma County decreased by 49.5 percent from 832 arrests in 2006 to 420 arrests in 2012. During the time period examined, the number of disorderly conduct arrests made by Yuma County law enforcement agencies ranged from a low of 436 arrests in 2009 to a high of 832 arrests in 2006.



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

From 2002 to 2006, the Yuma County disorderly conduct arrest rate increased by 29.7 percent from 348.9 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2002 to 452.5 arrests per 100,000 in 2006 (Figure 54). From 2006 to 2012, the Yuma County disorderly conduct arrest rate decreased by 53.6 percent from 452.5 arrests per 100,000 in 2006 to 210.0 arrests per 100,000 in 2012. From 2002 to 2007, the Yuma County disorderly conduct arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state as a whole, but since 2008, the Yuma County rate has remained lower than the state disorderly conduct arrest rate.



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 *Yuma County Criminal Justice Data Profile*, data from the county's superior court, justice courts, and municipal courts for the years 2002 through 2012 are summarized.

Superior Court

Overall, from 2002 to 2012 the number of cases filed in Yuma County Superior Court increased by 6.6 percent, even with a 14.3 percent decline in the number of cases filed from 2007 to 2012 (Table 5). During this same time, the number of cases filed in Superior Courts statewide increased by 16.3 percent.

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
Yuma County	5,411	5,707	6,213	6,157	6,222	6,725	7,097	6,219	6,186	6,187	5,766	-14.3%	+6.6%
Arizona	181,680	192,129	204,681	205,516	208,847	211,380	223,676	243,867	243,179	13,664	211,350	0.0%	+16.3%

From 2002 to 2012, the number of felony filings in Yuma County Superior Court decreased 8.4 percent and has decreased by 19.1 percent since 2007 (Table 6). During this same time, the number of felony filings in Arizona 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
Yuma County	1,389	1,327	1,666	1,500	1,502	1,573	1,636	1,677	1,510	1,528	1,273	-19.1%	-8.4%
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 Yuma County Justice Courts increased by 2.0 percent (Table 7). During this time, criminal traffic filings decreased by 31.1 percent, non-traffic misdemeanors increased by 27.2 percent, and felony filings decreased by 22.7 percent. In contrast, total Justice Court filings statewide decreased by 10.0 percent, criminal traffic filings statewide decreased by 1.9 percent, and felony filings decreased by 46.3 percent.

Table 7: Total Justice Court Case Filings, FY2002 – FY2012¹⁴

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Yuma County	Criminal Traffic	3,467	3,850	2,831	3,114	3,708	3,537	3,761	3,155	2,477	2,390	2,388	-32.5%	-31.1%
	Non-Traffic Misd.	3,441	3,586	4,002	3,167	4,478	4,694	6,488	7,571	7,283	7,301	4,378	-6.7%	+27.2%
	Felony	1,677	1,713	1,966	1,705	1,983	2,018	1,755	1,740	1,672	1,515	1,297	-35.7%	-22.7%
	Total	20,660	22,696	22,142	21,238	26,141	26,012	29,311	29,356	26,061	25,184	21,080	-19.0%	+2.0%
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%

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 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

From 2002 to 2012, the number of cases filed in Yuma County Municipal Courts increased by 1.5 percent (Table 8). During this time, the number of cases files in Yuma County Municipal Courts ranged from a low of 23,124 cases in 2011 to a high of 28,127 cases in 2007. From 2002 to 2012 the number of criminal traffic cases filed in Yuma County Municipal Courts increased by 4.2 percent while the number of non-traffic misdemeanor cases decreased by 8.3 percent. In contrast, from 2002 to 2012 the number of cases filed in Municipal Courts statewide decreased by 7.9 percent. Of the cases filed in Municipal Courts statewide, there was a 23.0 percent decrease in criminal traffic cases filed and a 4.7 percent decrease in non-traffic misdemeanor cases filed.

Table 8: Municipal Court Case Filings, FY2002 – FY2012¹⁵

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Yuma County	Criminal Traffic	2,629	2,838	3,092	3,131	3,535	3,885	3,859	3,455	3,201	2,940	2,740	-29.5%	+4.2%
	Non-Traffic Misd.	6,091	5,843	6,081	6,051	6,621	7,404	7,232	6,114	6,362	6,230	5,587	-24.5%	-8.3%
	Total	25,047	24,939	23,200	22,741	24,774	28,127	27,537	24,295	25,763	23,124	25,424	-9.6%	+1.5%
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%

¹⁵ 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 *Yuma 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 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 Yuma County increased by 6.0 percent (Table 9). During this time, the number of standard probationers in Yuma County ranged from a low of 852 standard probationers under supervision in 2003 to a high of 1,157 in 2009. The number of standard probationers under direct supervision statewide increased 0.4 percent during the same period.

Table 9: Number of Standard Probationers Under Direct Supervision in Yuma County and Arizona, FY2002 – FY2012													
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Yuma County	918	852	863	868	910	1,005	998	1,157	1,106	1,067	973	-3.2%	+6.0%
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).

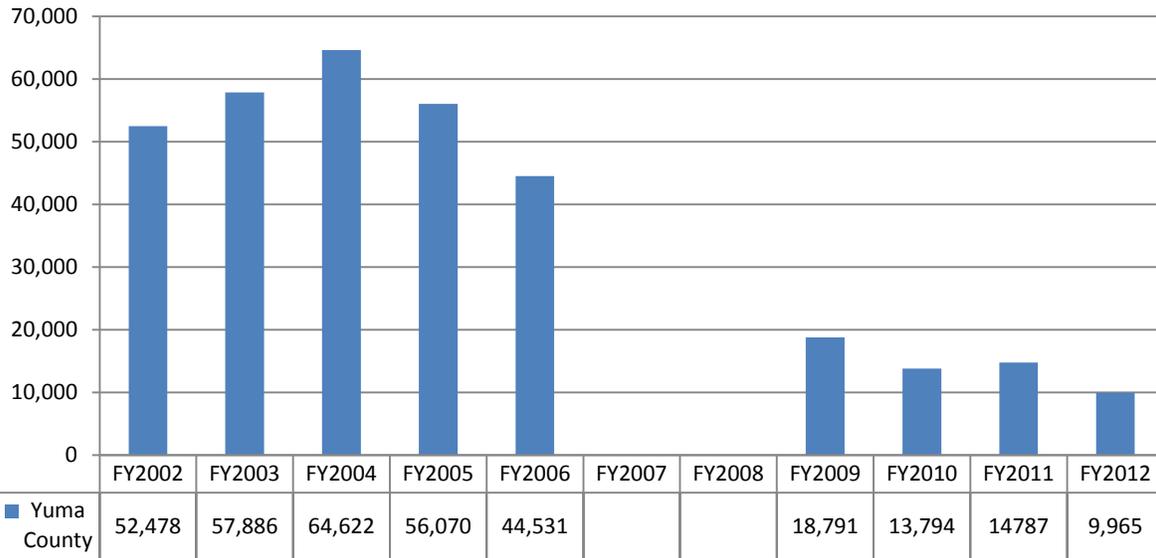
From 2002 to 2012, \$2,530,531 in restitution was collected from standard probationers in Yuma County (Table 10). During this time, the annual amount of restitution collected from offenders on standard probation in Yuma County ranged from a low of \$134,694 in 2009 to a high of \$593,674 in 2008. During the same time, more than \$8.2 million in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from offenders on standard probation in Yuma County. No amount of restitution collected from standard probationers in Yuma County were reported to the Administrative Office of the Courts in 2010, 2011, and 2012.

Table 10: Dollar Amount Collected from Standard Probationers in Yuma County, FY2002 – FY2012		
	Restitution	Total Collections*
2002	\$239,347	\$849,622
2003	\$292,205	\$933,658
2004	\$233,801	\$907,754
2005	\$267,228	\$1,014,902
2006	\$345,987	\$1,091,534
2007	\$423,595	\$1,397,329
2008	\$593,674	\$1,576,329
2009	\$134,694	\$448,419
2010	\$0	\$0
2011	\$0	\$0
2012	\$0	\$0
Total	\$2,530,531	\$8,219,547

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

From 2002 to 2012, standard probationers in Yuma County performed 332,924 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$2,630,099 of work performed by standard probationers in Yuma County (Figure 55). During this time, the number of community service hours performed by offenders on standard probation ranged from a low of 9,965 hours in FY2012 to a high of 64,622 hours in FY2004. No data was available for 2007 or 2008.

Figure 55: Community Service Hours Completed by Standard Probationers in Yuma 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 Yuma County increased 20.1 percent (Table 11). During this time, the number of offenders on intensive probation in Yuma County ranged from a low of 179 in 2003 to a high of 251 in 2012. During the same time, the number of intensive probationers statewide declined by 30.5 percent.

Table 11: Number of Intensive Probationers in Yuma County and Arizona, FY2002 – FY2012													
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
Yuma County	209	179	227	237	204	191	206	245	213	182	251	+31.4%	+20.1%
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%

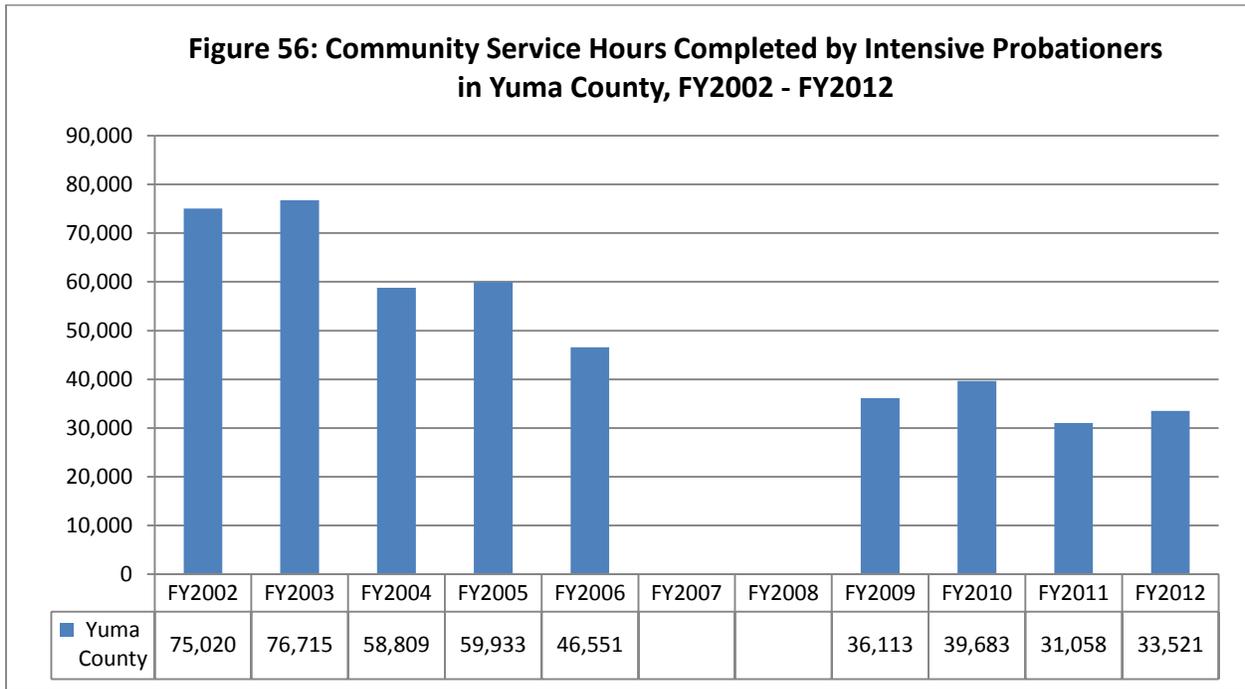
Restitution and Community Service

From 2002 to 2012, \$433,352 in restitution was collected from offenders on intensive probation in Yuma County (Table 12). During this time the amount of restitution collected ranged from a low of \$17,746 in 2012 to a high of \$73,069 in 2003. During the same time, \$2,797,691 in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from offenders on intensive probation in Yuma County.

Table 12: Dollar Amount Collected from Intensive Probationers in Yuma County, FY2002 – FY2012		
	Restitution	Total Collections*
2002	\$71,931	\$411,794
2003	\$73,069	\$356,306
2004	\$56,165	\$314,563
2005	\$39,085	\$296,807
2006	\$41,592	\$269,177
2007	\$22,457	\$251,248
2008	\$22,744	\$250,709
2009	\$32,096	\$191,608
2010	\$34,966	\$193,575
2011	\$21,501	\$126,133
2012	\$17,746	\$135,771
Total	\$433,352	\$2,797,691

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

From 2002 to 2012, intensive probationers in Yuma County performed 457,403 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$3,613,484 of work (Figure 52)¹⁶.

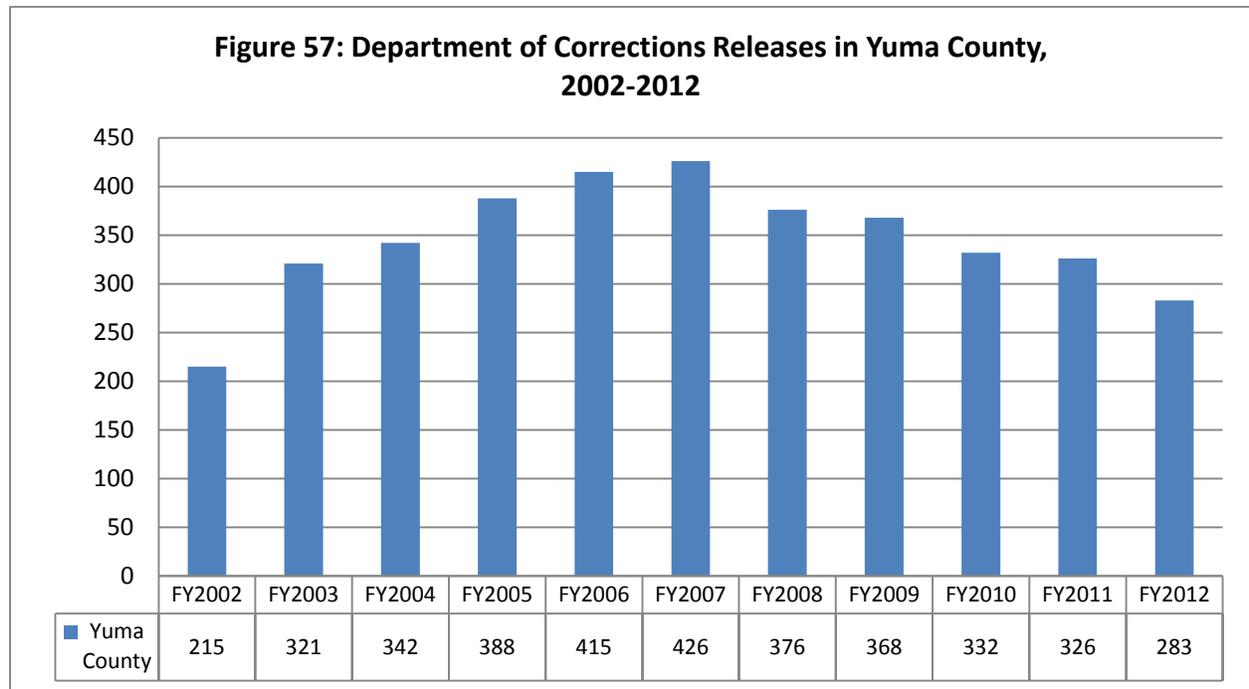


¹⁶ The AOC did not include community service hour data in its 2007 and 2009 online data report.

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.

From 2002 to 2012, there were 3,792 individuals released from ADC to Yuma County (Figure 57). The annual number of individuals released from ADC to Yuma County ranged from a low of 215 individuals in FY2002 to a high of 426 in FY2007



Conclusion

The inaugural edition of the *Yuma County Criminal Justice System Data Profile* contains data for the period 2002 to 2012 from DPS on criminal offenses reported to Yuma 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 Yuma 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).

From 2002 to 2012, the number of violent index offenses reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies decreased by 30.7 percent. This decrease was driven by a 39.3 percent decrease in aggravated assault. In contrast, the number of murders, forcible rapes, and robberies reported to Yuma County law enforcement agencies increased during the period. During the same time, the number of property index offenses reported to the police increased by 4.6 percent. Of the property index offenses, the number of burglaries, larceny-thefts, and arsons all increased. In contrast, the number of reported motor vehicle thefts declined by 34.5 percent in Yuma County from 2002 to 2012.

From 2002 to 2012 the number of cases filed in Yuma County Superior Court increased by 6.6 percent overall, even though there was a 14.3 percent decrease in the number of cases filed from 2007 to 2012. During the entire time period examined, the number of cases filed in Yuma County ranged from a low of 5,411 cases in 2002 to a high of 7,097 cases in 2008. From 2002 to 2012, the number of felony filings in Yuma County Superior Court decreased by 8.4 percent and decreased by 19.1 percent from 2007 to 2012. During the time period examined, the number of felony filings in Yuma County Superior Court ranged from a low of 1,327 filings in 2003 to a high of 1,677 filings in 2009.

From 2002 to 2012, the number of standard probationers under direct supervision in Yuma County increased by 6.0 percent. During this time, the number of offenders on standard probation in Yuma County ranged from a low of 852 standard probationers in 2003 to a high of 1,106 in 2010.

From 2002 to 2012 the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation in Yuma County increased by 20.1 percent. During this time, the number of offenders on intensive probation in Yuma County ranged from a low of 179 intensive probationers in 2003 to a high of 251 in 2012.

From 2002 to 2012, there were 3,792 individuals released from ADC to Yuma County. During this time, the number of individuals released from ADC to Yuma County ranged from a low of 215 individuals in FY2002 to a high of 426 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 Yuma County criminal justice system, the *Yuma County Criminal Justice Data Profile* provides the foundational data necessary to implement data-driven 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