

# Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

## Statistical Analysis Center Publication

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



## *Cochise County Criminal Justice Data Profile*

November

# 2014

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## Executive Summary

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

Although the data in *Arizona Crime Trends* provides a valuable overview of crime and criminal justice activity data at the state level, it is important to recognize that much of Arizona's criminal justice system activity is conducted 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: A System Review*. More specifically, in this inaugural edition of the *Cochise County Criminal Justice Data Profile*, the most recent 11 years of data available on law enforcement, court, probation, and corrections activity impacting Cochise 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 Cochise County data included in this report reveals the following:

### Offenses Reported to the Police

- After an increase in the number of violent index offenses reported to police from 2002 to 2004, the number of violent offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Cochise County fell from 2004 to 2008. Since 2008, the number of violent offenses reported to the police have generally increased again, ending the period 7.4 percent higher than in 2002, but 17.6 percent lower than the decade high in 2004. During the entire time period examined, the Cochise County violent crime rate was higher than the violent crime rate for the state as a whole.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of murders/non-negligent manslaughters varied from a high of seven murders/non-negligent manslaughters in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2010, to a low of one in 2006.

- From 2002 to 2003, the number of forcible rapes reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies more than doubled from 19 in 2002 to 48 in 2003. From 2003 to 2009, the number of forcible rapes reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies decreased to 33 in 2009. From 2009 to 2012, the number of forcible rapes reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies has increased to 40 forcible rapes reported to Cochise County law enforcement in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2005, the number of robberies reported to law enforcement in Cochise County increased by 58.3 percent from 36 robberies in 2002 to 57 robberies in 2005. After a decrease in the number of reported robberies from 2005 to 2006, the number of robberies reported to the police increased by 27.3 percent from 2006 to 2009. In 2012, there were 44.4 percent more robberies reported to police in Cochise County than in 2002.
- From 2002 to 2004 the number of aggravated assaults reported to the police in Cochise County increased from 654 in 2002 to a period high of 825 in 2004. From 2004 to 2008, the number of aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement agencies in Cochise County decreased to a period low of 571 before increasing again to 744 aggravated assaults in 2011.
- The percentage of aggravated assaults involving a firearm in Cochise County was lower than the state as a whole during the entire time period examined and the percentage of robberies involving a firearm in Cochise County was lower than that state as a whole except for 2010.
- After a 25.2 percent increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of property index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Cochise County, the number of property offenses remained relatively stable from 2003 to 2007. From 2007 to 2011, the number of property offenses reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies decreased by 29.5 percent. In contrast to the Cochise County violent crime rate, the Cochise County property crime rate was lower than the state rate during the entire time period examined.
- After reaching a time period high of 1,130 reported burglaries in 2007, the number of burglaries reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies decreased by 36.9 percent.
- After 24.6 percent increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of larceny/thefts reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies, the number of reported larceny/thefts generally decreased through 2010. In 2012 there were almost the same number of larceny/thefts reported to Cochise County law enforcement than in 2002.

- From 2007 to 2011, the number of reported motor vehicle thefts in Cochise County fell 58.0 percent and in 2012 there were 47.9 percent fewer motor vehicle thefts reported to Cochise County law enforcement than in 2002.
- There was significant year-to-year variation in the number of arsons reported to law enforcement agencies in Cochise County. During the time period examined, the number of reported arsons in Cochise County ranged from a low of 21 in 2002 to a high of 52 in 2007.

## **Arrests**

- In 2012, there were 18.4 percent fewer arrests for Part II offenses in Cochise County than there were in 2002.
- From 2002 to 2012 the number of arrests by Cochise County law enforcement agencies for simple assault decreased. After a time period high of 695 arrests for simple assault in 2002, the number of arrests for simple assault decreased 39.3 percent by 2012.
- After an increase of more than 50.0 percent from 2002 to 2004 in the number of arrests for forgery and counterfeiting in Cochise County, the number of arrests has generally declined and in 2012 was 31.0 percent lower than in 2002.
- After increasing 30.6 percent from 2002 to 2004, the number of arrests for fraud in Cochise County generally decreased. In 2012, the number of arrests for fraud was 52.1 percent lower than the time period high in 2004 and 37.5 percent lower than the number of arrests for fraud in 2002.
- The number of arrests for possession of stolen property in 2012 was 86.5 percent lower than in 2004 when local law enforcement made the most arrests for possession of stolen property in the time period examined and 69.7 percent lower than the number of arrests for possession of stolen property in 2002.
- After remaining relatively flat from 2002 to 2006, the number of arrests for vandalism in Cochise County increased 69.1 percent from 2006 to 2007. From 2007 to 2012, there was some year-to-year variability, but a general decline. In 2012, there were 47.3 percent fewer arrests than the time period high in 2007 and 18.3 percent fewer arrests than in 2002.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of weapons arrests in Cochise County varied from a low of 35 in 2010 to a high of 64 in 2005.
- After a 23.1 percent increase in the number of sex offense arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies from 2002 to 2005, the number of sex offense arrests declined by 53.1 percent from 2005 to 2009 to its lowest level

during the time period examined. From 2009 to 2012 the number of sex offense arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies increased again to a level that is nearly equivalent to the number of sex offense arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies in 2002.

- After a small increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies, there was a 44.8 percent decrease in the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs from 2003 to 2004. From 2004 to 2008, the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs remained relatively stable. From 2008 to 2010, the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs more than doubled from 73 arrests in 2008 to 164 arrests in 2010. In 2012, the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs was 34.4 percent higher than in 2002.
- From 2002 to 2004, the number of arrests for offenses against family or children made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies more than doubled from 177 arrests in 2002 to 365 in 2004. From 2004 to 2009 the number of arrests for offenses against family or children generally decreased by 39.2 percent from 365 incidents in 2004 to 222 incidents in 2009. In 2012, the number of arrests for offenses against family or children was 87.6 percent higher than in 2002.
- After reaching a high of 785 DUI arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies in 2003, the number of DUI arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies has decreased by 56.6 percent to 341 arrests in 2012.
- From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies for disorderly conduct decreased by 44.7 percent.

## **Courts**

- After a two year increase in the number of cases filed in Cochise County Superior Court from 2002 to 2004 the number of cases filed remained relatively stable through 2009. From 2009 to 2012, the number of cases generally declined to the point that the number of cases filed in 2012 was lower than at any other time during the time period examined.
- Even though the number of felony cases filed in Cochise County Superior Court from 2007 to 2012 has increased by 7.5 percent, the number of felony cases filed in 2012 is 9.9 percent lower than in 2002.
- From 2002 to 2012, the total number of cases filed in Cochise County Justice Courts decreased by 25.7 percent. Most of the decline was seen in the number of

criminal traffic case filings and felony case filings, which decreased by 44.8 and 31.6 percent, respectively, from 2002 to 2012.

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of cases filed in Cochise County Municipal Courts has decreased by 51.0 percent.

## **Probation**

- From 2002 to 2012, the number of standard probationers under direct supervision in Cochise County increased by 11.0 percent.
- From 2002 to 2012, offenders on standard probation in Cochise County paid \$794,782 in restitution to crime victims and \$2,474,440 in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines, surcharges, and probation fees.
- From 2002 to 2012, standard probationers in Cochise County performed 58,961 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$465,791.90 of work performed by standard probationers in Cochise County.
- From 2002 to 2003, the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation in Cochise County increased from 105 to 124. From 2003 to 2009, the number declined to a time period low of 79. Although the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation in 2012 was nearly equivalent to the number on intensive probation in 2002, the number has increased by 14.3 percent since 2007.
- From 2002 to 2012, offenders on intensive probation in Cochise County paid \$223,819 in restitution to crime victims and \$868,535 in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines, surcharges, and probation fees.
- From 2002 to 2012, standard probationers in Cochise County performed 150,198 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$1,186,564.20 of work performed by standard probationers in Cochise County.

## **Corrections**

- From 2002 to 2012, there were 1,877 individuals released from ADC to Cochise County.

## 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, probation, and corrections. The data in *Arizona Crime Trends* is a valuable resource for a variety of criminal justice data. In the 2011 *Crime Trends* report, the following trends were noted.

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

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

Although the data included in this profile provides some important insights into crime and criminal justice system activity in Cochise County, the *Cochise County Criminal Justice Data Profile* cannot answer all the questions readers may have about crime and criminal justice system activity in Cochise 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 crime and criminal justice system trends in Cochise County from available data for the years 2000 to 2012. The data 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 Cochise 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 criminal 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).

<b>Table 1: Data Sources</b>	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Data</b>
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 Cochise County increased by 10.2 percent (Table 2). During this same time, the population for the state as a whole increased by 21.4 percent. All 15 of Arizona's counties experienced population increases from 2002 to 2012, ranging from a 3.2 percent increase in the population of Gila County to a 96.6 percent increase in the population of Pinal County.

<b>Table 2: Cochise County and Arizona Population, 2002-2012</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Cochise County</b>	<b>Cochise County Population Year-to-Year % Change</b>	<b>Arizona Population</b>	<b>Arizona Population Year-to-Year % Change</b>
<b>2002</b>	119,847		5,396,255	
<b>2003</b>	120,638	+0.7	5,510,364	+2.1
<b>2004</b>	123,234	+2.2	5,652,404	+2.6
<b>2005</b>	125,786	+2.1	5,839,077	+3.3
<b>2006</b>	127,241	+1.2	6,029,141	+3.3
<b>2007</b>	128,206	+0.8	6,167,681	+2.3
<b>2008</b>	129,023	+0.6	6,280,362	+1.8
<b>2009</b>	130,081	+0.8	6,343,154	+1.0
<b>2010</b>	131,789	+1.3	6,413,737	+1.1
<b>2011</b>	133,289	+1.1	6,482,505	+1.1
<b>2012</b>	132,088	-0.9	6,553,255	+1.1
<b>% Change 2002 - 2012</b>		+10.2%	<b>% Change 2002 - 2012</b>	+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 source for official property and violent offense and arrest information in Arizona 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 Part I violent and property 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 trends over time in

Cochise County and the state as a whole comes from *Crime in Arizona*, which is the annual UCR program report published by the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS).

It is important for users of official crime data to know that not all crimes are reported to a law enforcement agency, and subsequently, the state's UCR program. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 51.4 percent of violent crime and 60.6 percent of property crime nationally were not reported to the police in 2009.<sup>1</sup> In Arizona, data from the 2013 Arizona Victimization Survey found that 48.6 percent of violent crimes and 30.4 percent of property crimes experienced by residents of Arizona in 2013 were not reported to the police.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

In the law enforcement data section of the report, 2002 to 2012 reported offense data from DPS' uniform crime reporting program for Coconino 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 in a county and the crime rates for the county, which controls for changes in the county's population. The number of crimes and the rate of crime (in this report, # of offenses / population X 100,000) provide complementary but, at times, very different perspectives on crime and criminal justice system activity. For example, the number of violent index offenses reported to the police in Arizona declined by 4.4 percent from 2000 to 2010, but when controlling for the increase in the population of Arizona, the crime rate declined by 23.2 percent during the same time.<sup>4</sup> Throughout this report, the crime rate for Coconino County is calculated by the following formula: the number of crimes / the population of the county during that year x 100,000.

The value of reporting the number of crimes and crime 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 system issues that make comparisons across jurisdictions much less valuable than an analysis of change over time within a jurisdiction. Because it is beyond the scope of this report and the resources available to provide an analysis of crime trends for every city and town in Arizona, the data profiles focus on county and statewide data that gives criminal justice

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

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

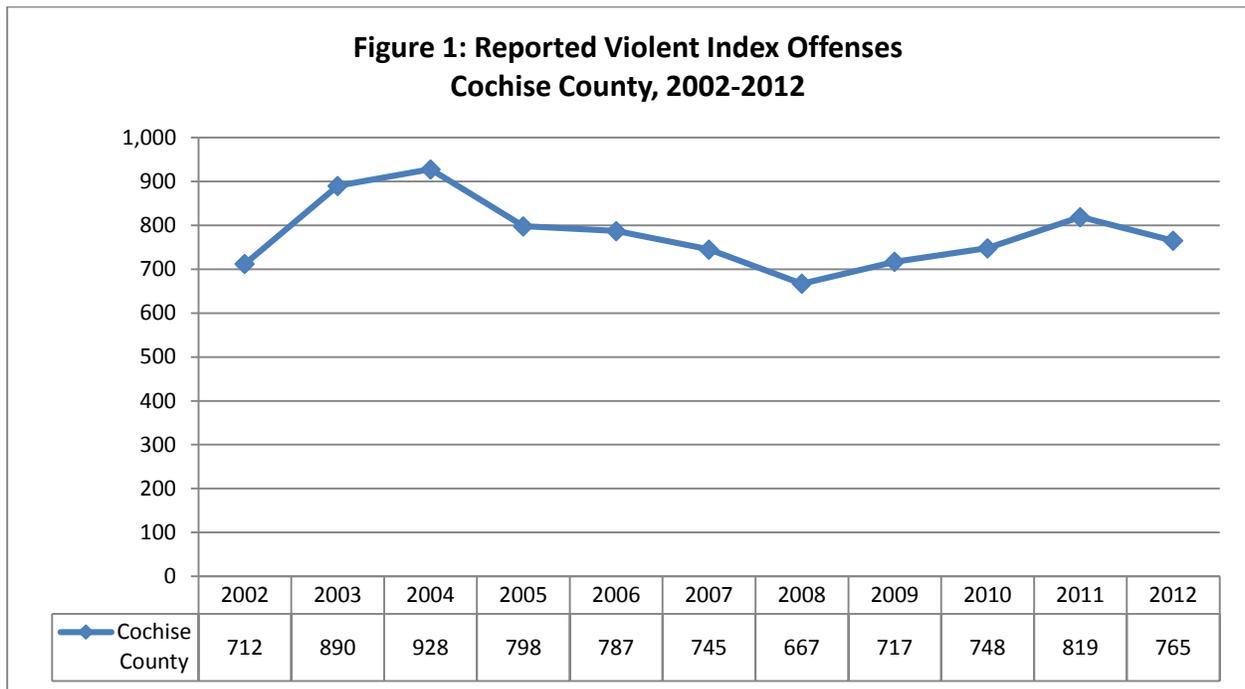
system policymakers, practitioners, and the general public a reliable and objective description of crime and crime trends in Arizona and its 15 counties.

## 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 Cochise County Criminal Justice System Data Profile, violent and property offense counts and rates for Cochise County and Arizona are presented and discussed.

### Violent Index Offense Counts

After increases in the number of violent index offenses reported to police from 2002 to 2004, the number of violent offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Cochise County fell from 2004 to 2008. Since 2008, the number of violent offenses reported to the police have generally increased again, ending the period 7.4 percent higher than in 2002, but 17.6 percent lower than the decade high in 2004 (Figure 1).

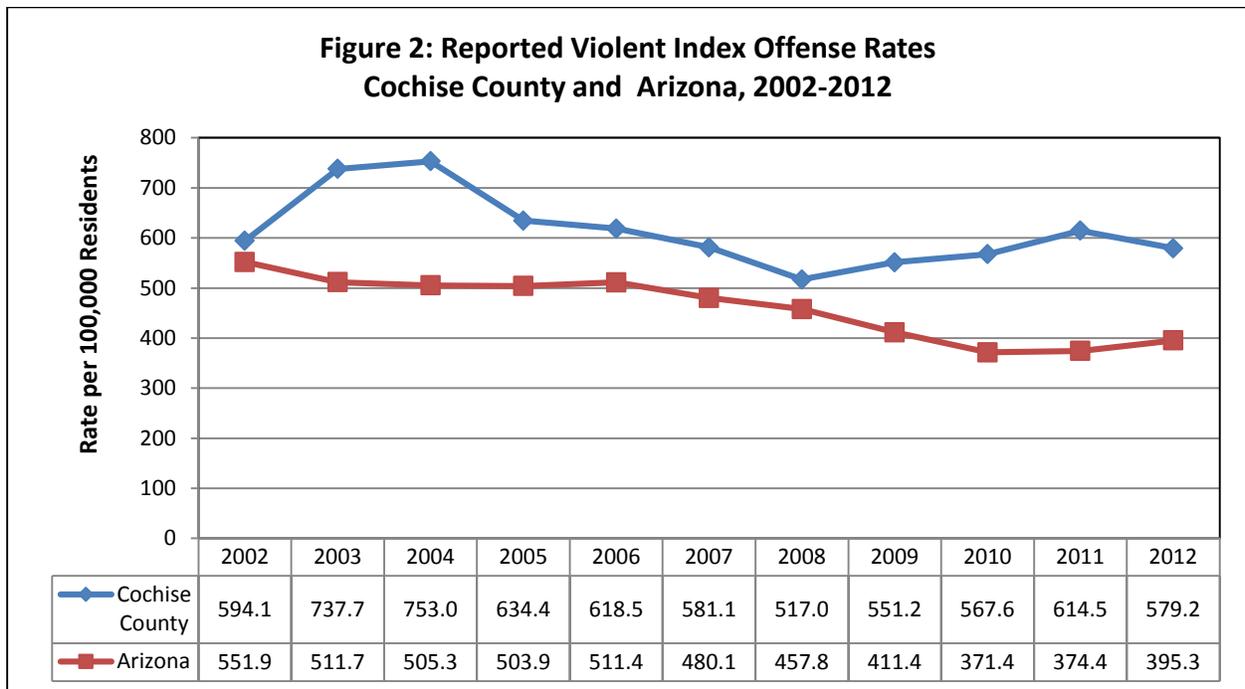


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

## Violent Index Offense Rates

From 2002 to 2004, the Cochise County violent index offense rate increased 26.8 percent (Figure 2). After a 31.3 percent decrease in the violent index offense rate from 2004 to 2008, the violent index offense rate generally increased from 2008 to 2012 ending the decade 2.5 percent higher than in 2002, but 23.1 percent lower than the decade high in 2004.

During the entire time period examined, the Cochise County violent index offense rates were higher than the violence index offense rate for the state. In 2002, the violent offense rate in Cochise County was 7.6 percent higher than the Arizona rate. In 2012, the violent index offense rate in Cochise County was 46.5 percent higher than the state rate.



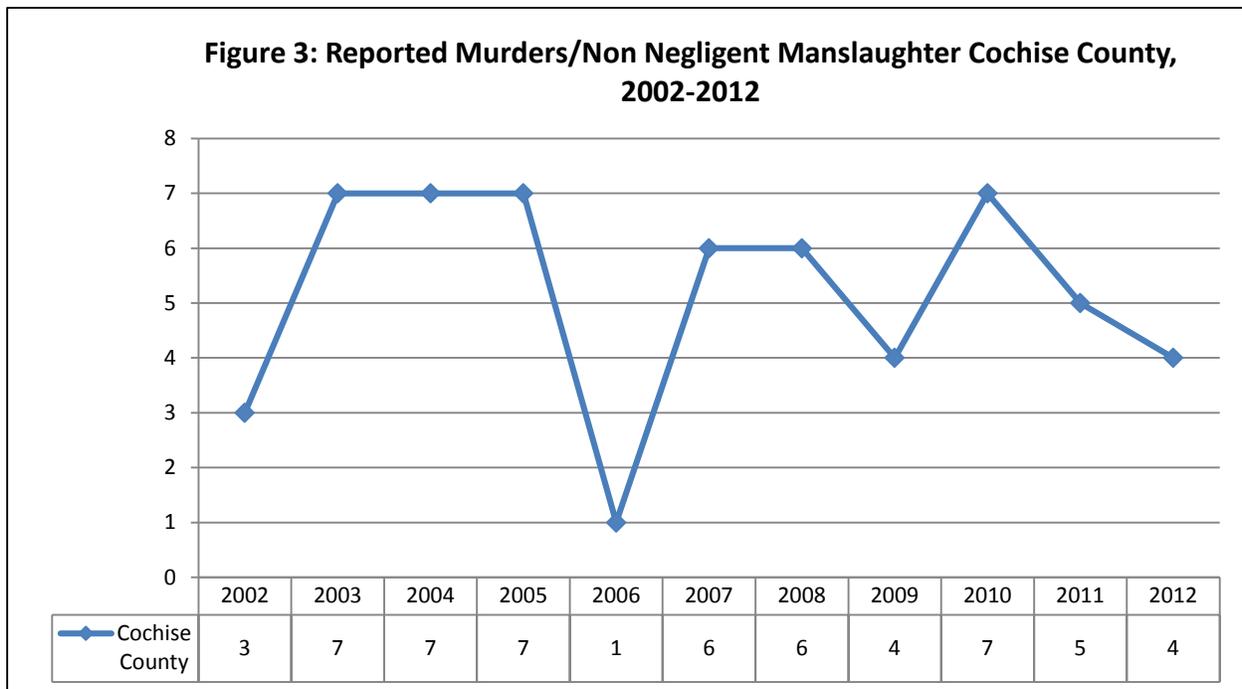
Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

## 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 *Cochise County Criminal Justice Data 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 presented and discussed.

### *Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter*

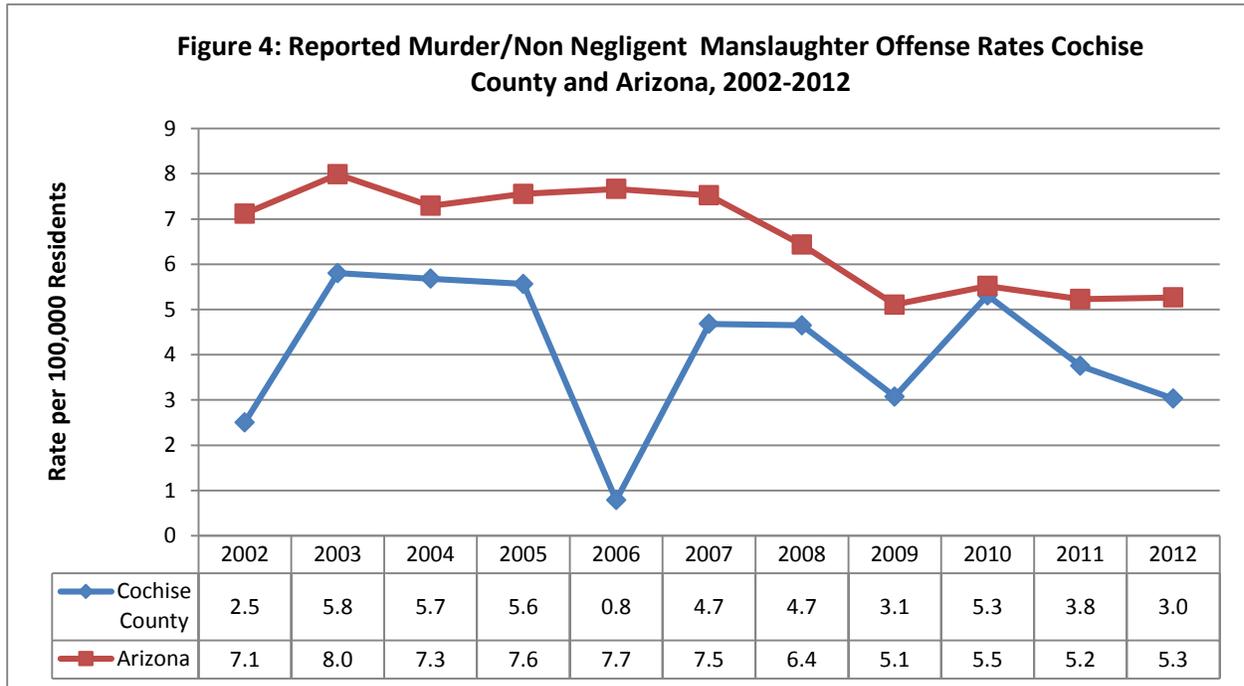
As defined by the UCR program, murder and non-negligent manslaughter is “the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.”<sup>5</sup> From 2002 to 2012, the number of murders/non-negligent manslaughters varied considerably from a high of seven murders/non-negligent manslaughters in 2003 – 2005 and 2010, to a low of one in 2006 (Figure 3).



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

<sup>5</sup> [http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent\\_crime/murder\\_homicide.html](http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html)

The murder/non-negligent manslaughter rate for Cochise County also varied considerably from 2002 to 2012. During this time, the rate of murder/non-negligent manslaughter in Cochise County ranged from a low of 0.8 murders/non-negligent manslaughter per 100,000 residents in 2006 to a high of 5.8 per 100,000 in 2003 (Figure 4). The murder/non-negligent manslaughter rate in Cochise County was lower than the rate for Arizona throughout the time period examined.

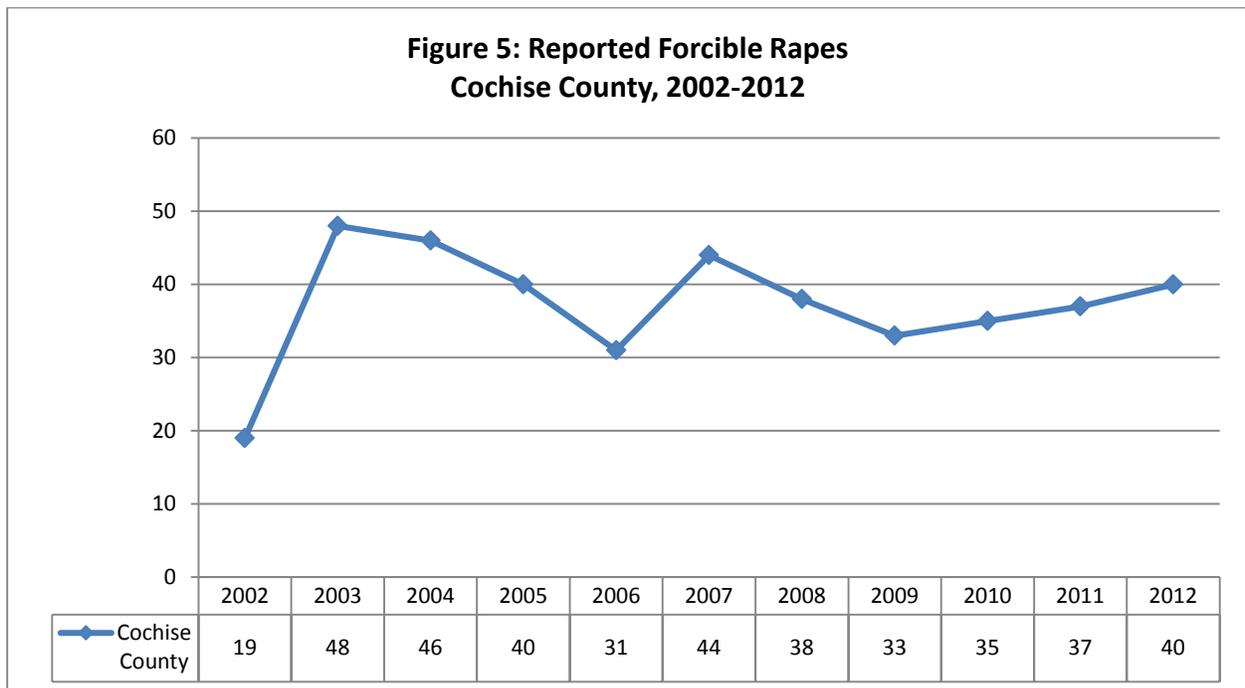


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

## Forcible Rape

As defined by the UCR program, forcible rape is “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.”<sup>6</sup> 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 and instead are classified as assaults or other sexual offenses.

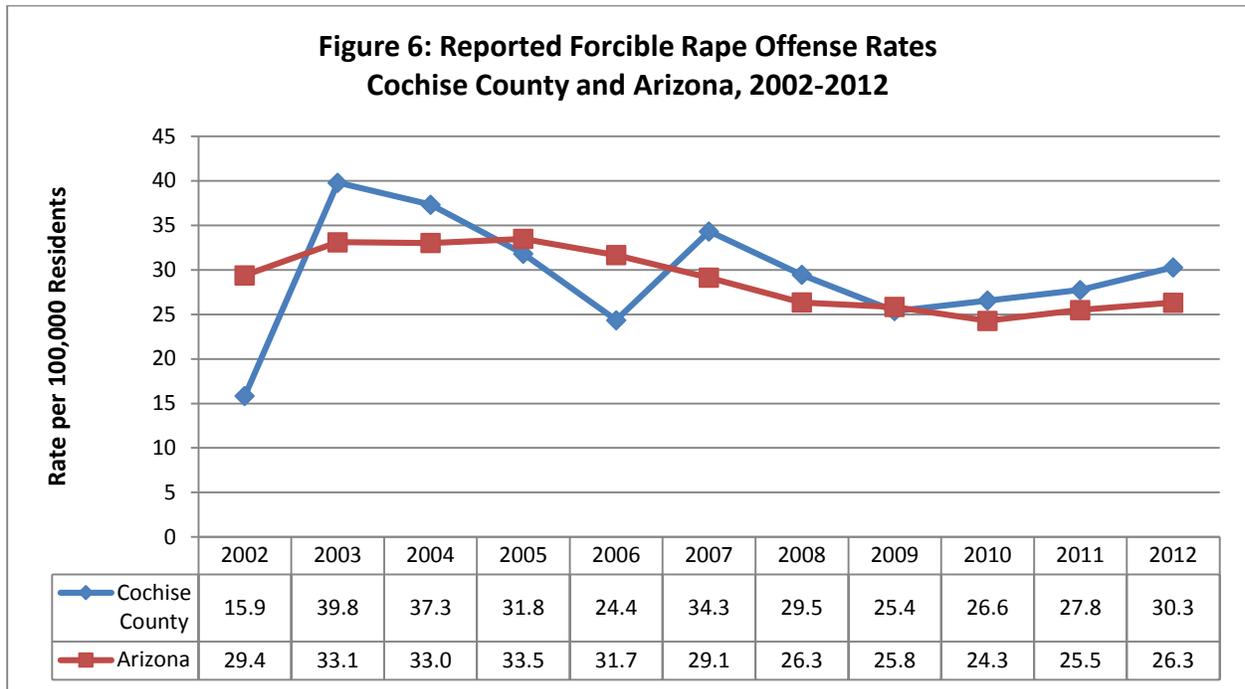
From 2002 to 2003, the number of forcible rapes reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies more than doubled from 19 in 2002 to 48 in 2003 (Figure 5). From 2003 to 2009, the number of forcible rapes reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies generally declined from 48 in 2003 to 33 in 2009. From 2009 to 2012, the number of forcible rapes reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies increased to 40 forcible rapes reported to Cochise County law enforcement in 2012.



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

<sup>6</sup> [http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent\\_crime/forcible\\_rape.html](http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/forcible_rape.html)

When controlling for population and its change over time, the trends in the rate of forcible rape in Cochise County mimic the trends in the number of forcible rapes reported to law enforcement agencies in the county (Figure 6). During the time period examined, the forcible rape rate for Cochise County ranged from a low of 15.9 rapes per 100,000 in the population in 2002 to a high of 39.8 rapes per 100,000 in 2003. During the time period examined, Cochise County's forcible rape rate was higher than the Arizona rate in seven years of the eleven years examined.

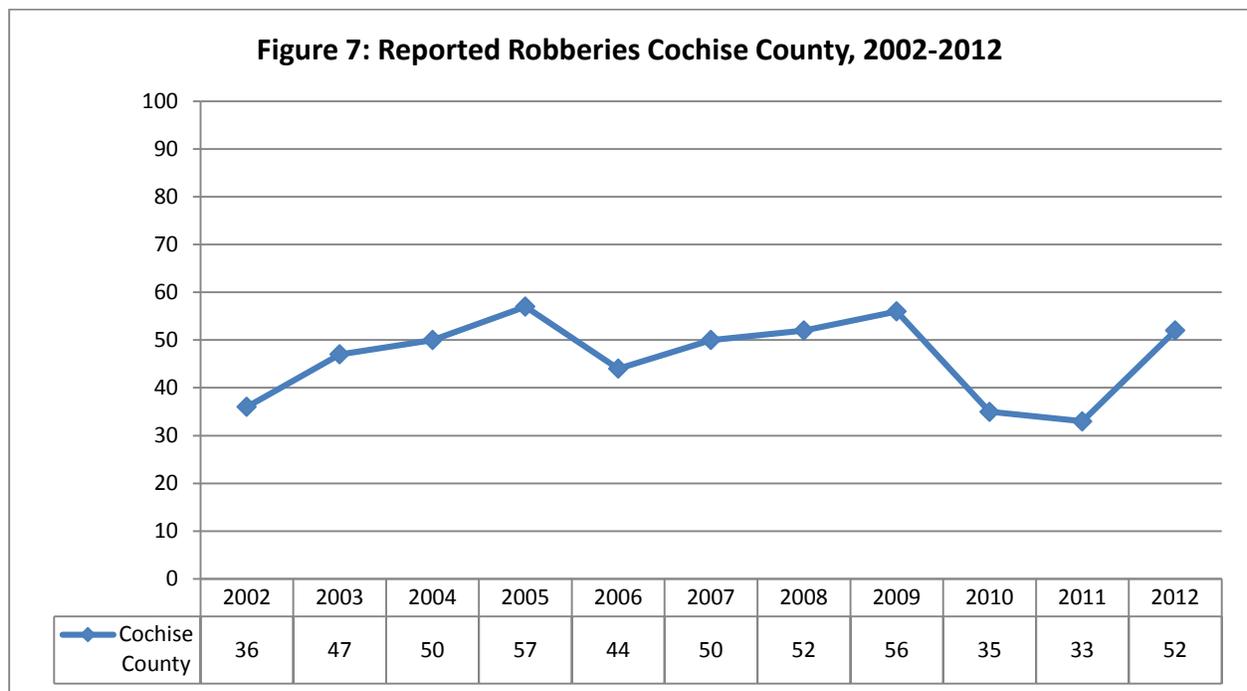


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

## 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.”<sup>7</sup>

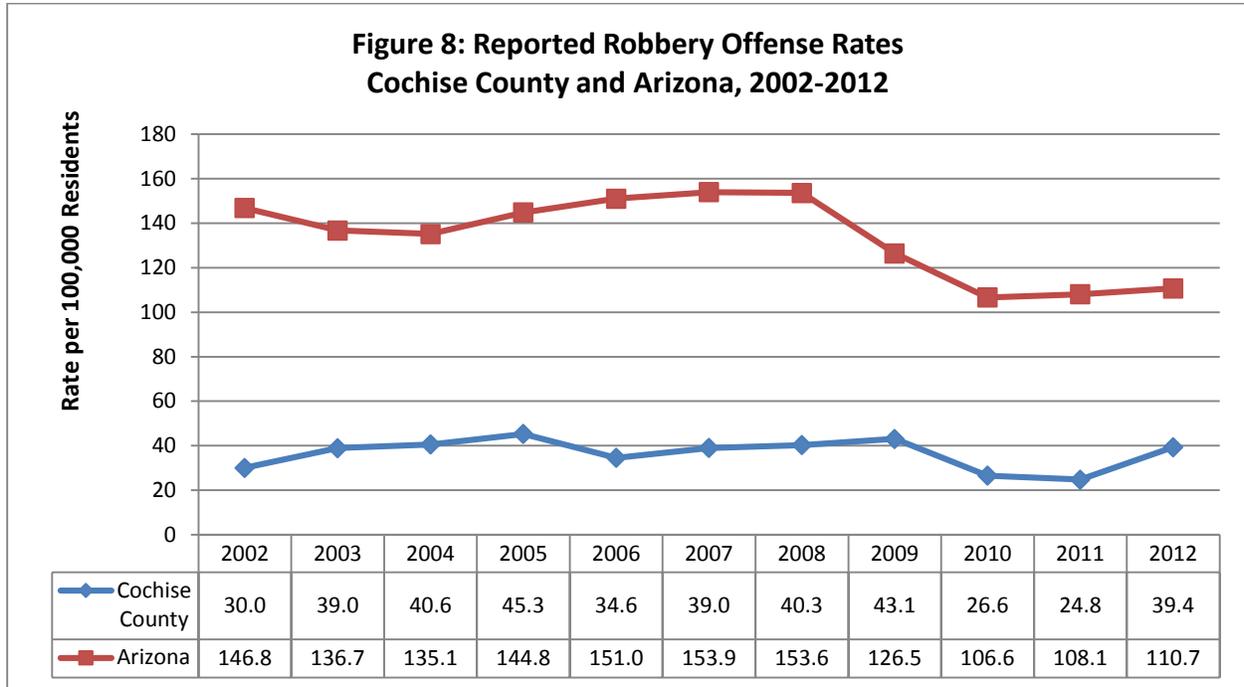
From 2002 to 2005, the number of robberies reported to law enforcement in Cochise County increased by 58.3 percent from 36 robberies in 2002 to 57 robberies in 2005 (Figure 7). After a small decrease in the number of reported robberies from 2005 to 2006, the number of robberies reported to the police increased from 2006 to 2009 by 27.3 percent. Overall, although there was considerable year-to-year variation during the time period examined, there were 44.4 percent more robberies reported to local law enforcement in Cochise County in 2012 than in 2002.



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

<sup>7</sup> [http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent\\_crime/robbery.html](http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/robbery.html)

The Cochise County robbery rate remained relatively stable from 2002 to 2012 (Figure 8), ranging from a low of 24.8 robberies per 100,000 in the population in 2011 to a high of 45.3 robberies per 100,000 in 2005. During the entire time period examined, the robbery rate for Cochise County was considerably lower than the rate for the state.



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

### *Robberies with a Firearm*

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.

From 2002 to 2012, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm was higher statewide than in Cochise County, with the exception of 2010 (Table 3). In all other years, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm in Arizona ranged from 4.5 to 25.2 percentage points higher than in Cochise County. Throughout the period the average percent of robberies that involved a firearm in Cochise County was 35.0.

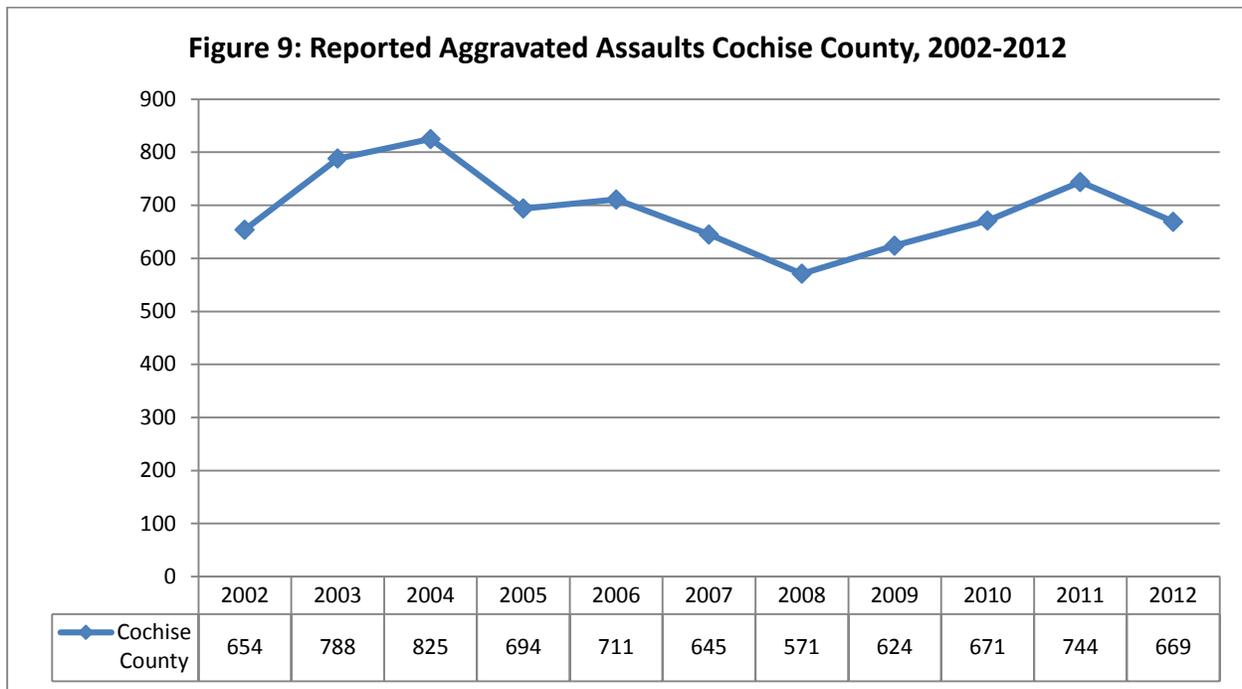
<b>Table 3: Robberies with a Firearm Cochise County and Arizona, 2002-2012</b>						
	<b>Cochise County</b>			<b>Arizona</b>		
	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent
<b>2002</b>	36	9	25.0%	7,920	3,746	47.3%
<b>2003</b>	47	11	23.4%	7,535	3,636	48.3%
<b>2004</b>	50	23	46.0%	7,638	3,861	50.5%
<b>2005</b>	57	26	45.6%	8,455	4,414	52.2%
<b>2006</b>	44	17	38.6%	9,106	4,475	49.1%
<b>2007</b>	50	12	24.0%	9,493	4,669	49.2%
<b>2008</b>	52	14	26.9%	9,648	4,985	51.7%
<b>2009</b>	56	19	33.9%	8,021	3,666	45.7%
<b>2010</b>	35	17	48.6%	6,838	3,027	44.3%
<b>2011</b>	33	12	36.4%	7,007	3,143	44.9%
<b>2012</b>	52	19	36.5%	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.”<sup>8</sup> Aggravated assaults are often committed with a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assaults that involve the display or threat to use a weapon are also included in this offense category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were successfully completed.

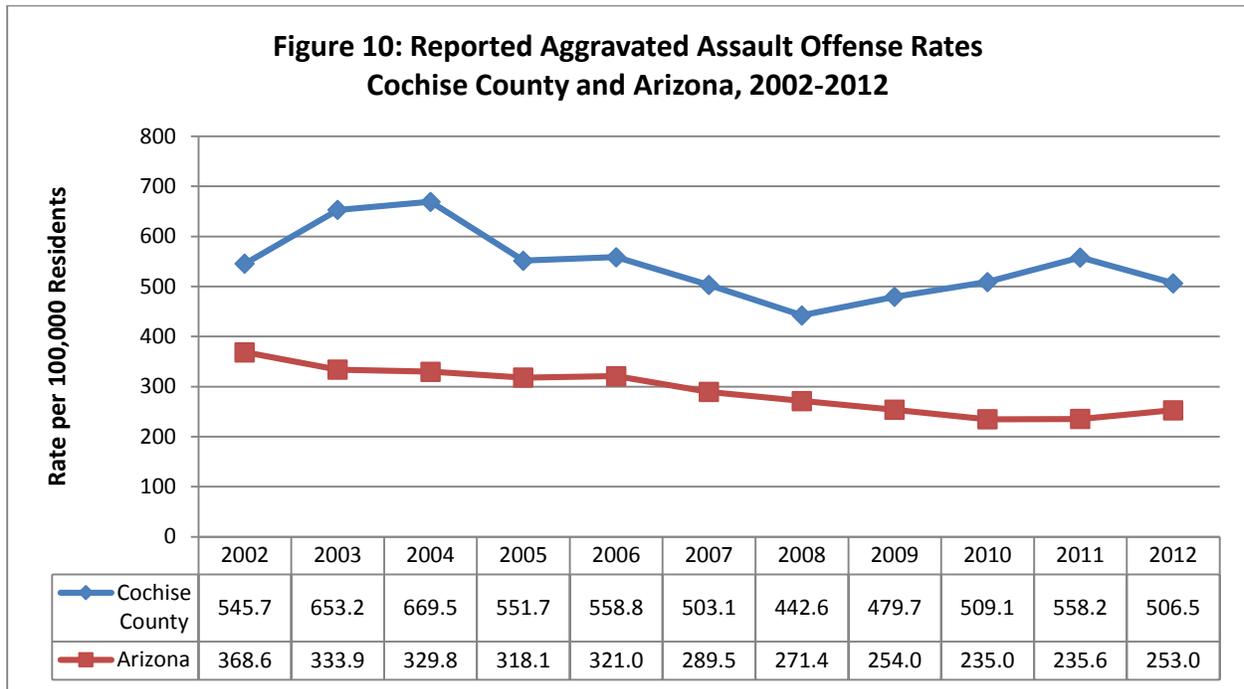
From 2002 to 2004, the number of aggravated assaults reported to the police in Cochise County increased from 654 in 2002 to a period high of 825 in 2004 (Figure 9). From 2004 to 2008, the number of aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement agencies in Cochise County decreased to a period low of 571 in 2008 before increasing again to 744 aggravated assaults in 2011.



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

<sup>8</sup> [http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent\\_crime/aggravated\\_assault.html](http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/aggravated_assault.html)

When controlling for population and population change over time, after an increase in the Cochise County aggravated assault rate from 2002 to 2004, the rate decreased by 33.9 percent from 2004 to 2008 (Figure 10). From 2008 to 2011, the Cochise County aggravated assault rate increased by 26.1 percent to 558.2 assaults per 100,000 persons in the population of the county. During the entire time period examined, the aggravated assault rate for Cochise County was higher than the rate for the state as a whole.



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 Cochise County (Table 4). During that time, the percent of aggravated assaults involving a firearm statewide ranged from 17.4 to 23.1 percent points higher than in Cochise County.

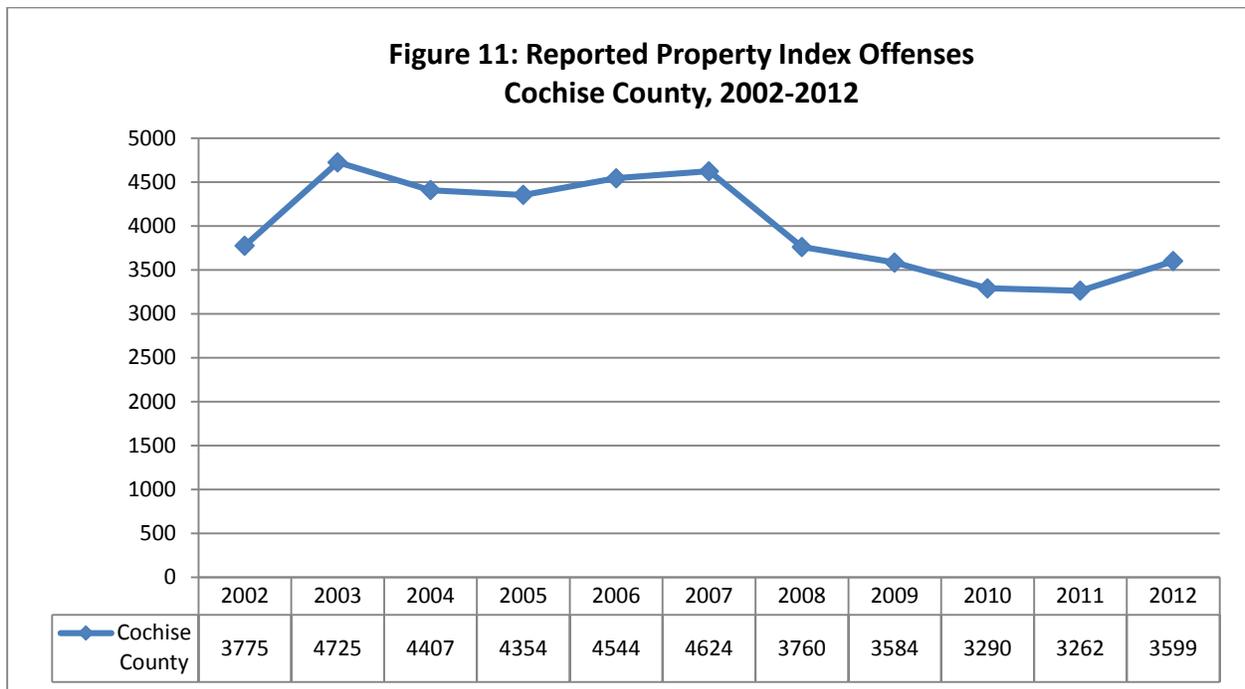
<b>Table 4: Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm Cochise County and Arizona, 2002-2012</b>						
	<b>Cochise County</b>			<b>Arizona</b>		
	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent
<b>2002</b>	654	41	6.3%	19,892	4,704	23.6%
<b>2003</b>	788	45	5.7%	18,398	4,951	26.9%
<b>2004</b>	825	72	8.7%	18,643	4,934	26.5%
<b>2005</b>	694	49	7.1%	18,573	5,332	28.7%
<b>2006</b>	711	37	5.2%	19,356	5,470	28.3%
<b>2007</b>	645	64	9.9%	17,858	4,922	27.6%
<b>2008</b>	571	33	5.8%	17,047	4,853	28.5%
<b>2009</b>	624	31	5.0%	16,110	3,840	23.8%
<b>2010</b>	671	34	5.1%	15,074	3,422	22.7%
<b>2011</b>	741	33	4.5%	15,074	3,422	22.7%
<b>2012</b>	669	32	4.8%	16,579	3,945	23.8%

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

## Property Index Offense Counts

Property index offenses are 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.

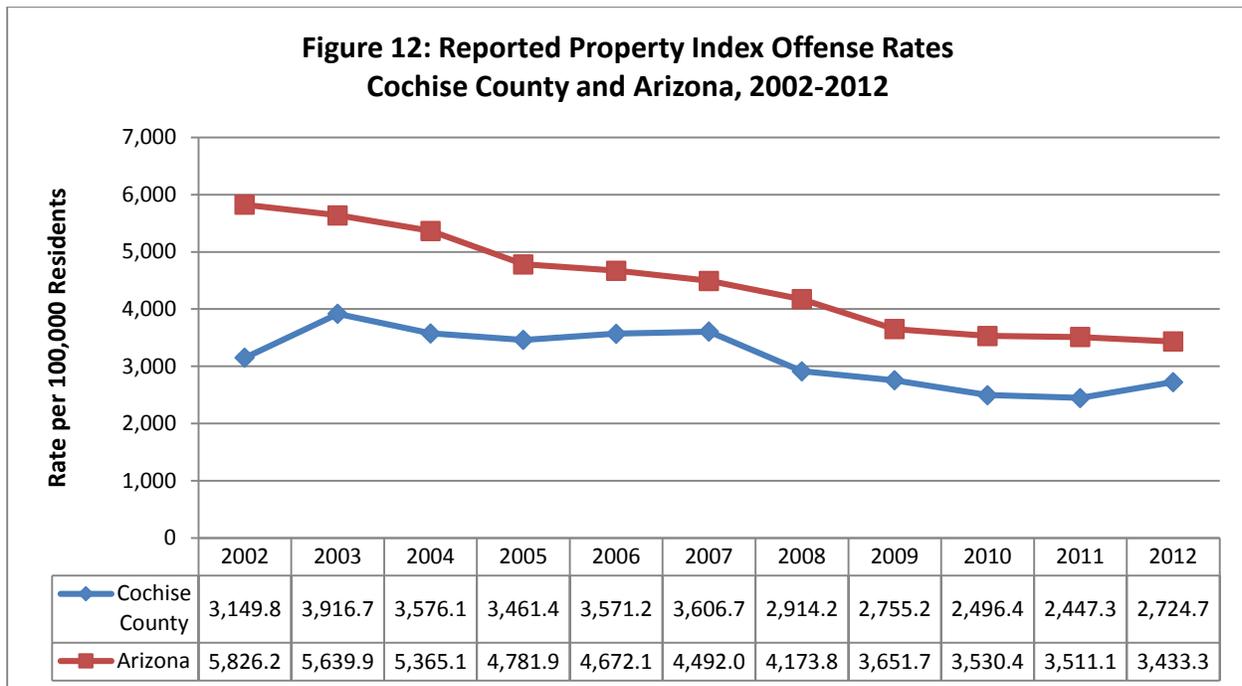
After a 25.2 percent increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of property index offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in Cochise County, the number of property offenses remained relatively stable from 2003 to 2007 (Figure 11). From 2007 to 2011, the number of property offenses reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies decreased by 29.5 percent.



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

## Property Index Offense Rates

After a 24.3 percent increase in the Cochise County property index offense rate from 2002 to 2003, the property index offense rate generally declined throughout most of the time period examined (Figure 12). Even with a small increase in the property index offense rate from 2011 to 2012, the 2012 rate was 13.5 percent lower than in 2002. In contrast to the data on Cochise County violent index offense rates, throughout the period examined, Cochise County's property index offense rate was lower than the rate for the state.



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

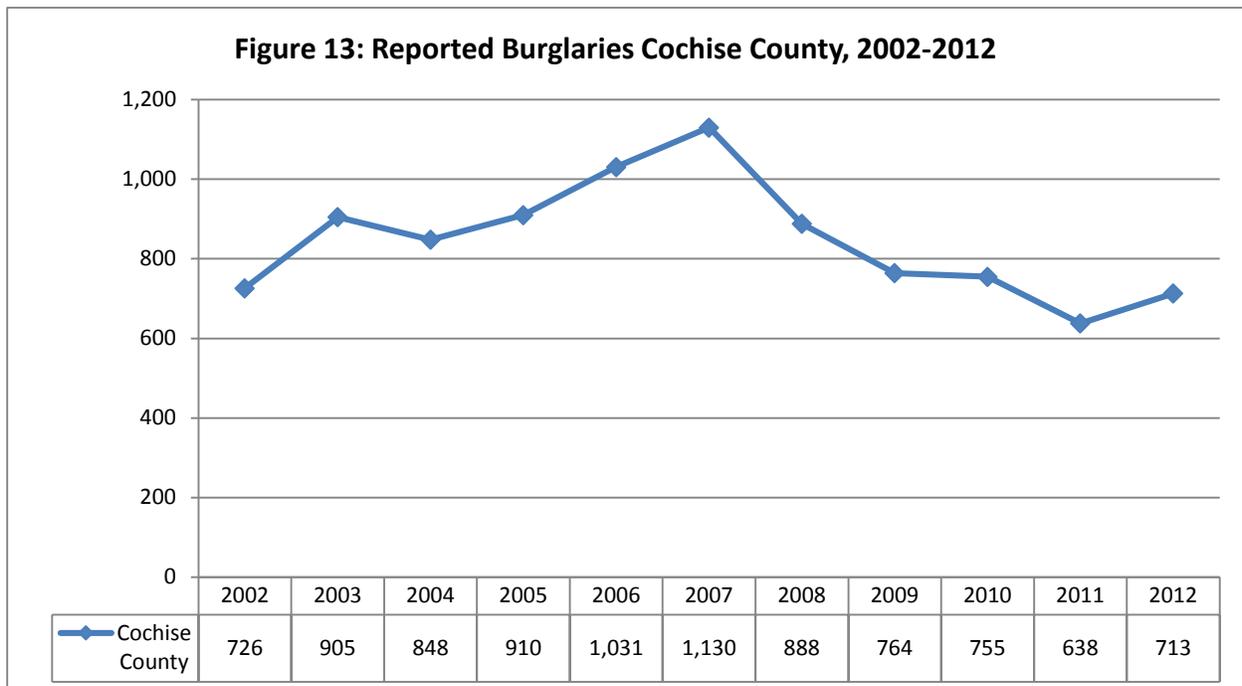
## Property Crime Index Offenses

Like violent index offense counts and rates, property index offense counts and rates provide criminal justice policymakers and practitioners with objective data on a set of specific property crimes. But 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 Cochise County law enforcement agencies. In this section of the *Cochise 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.<sup>9</sup>

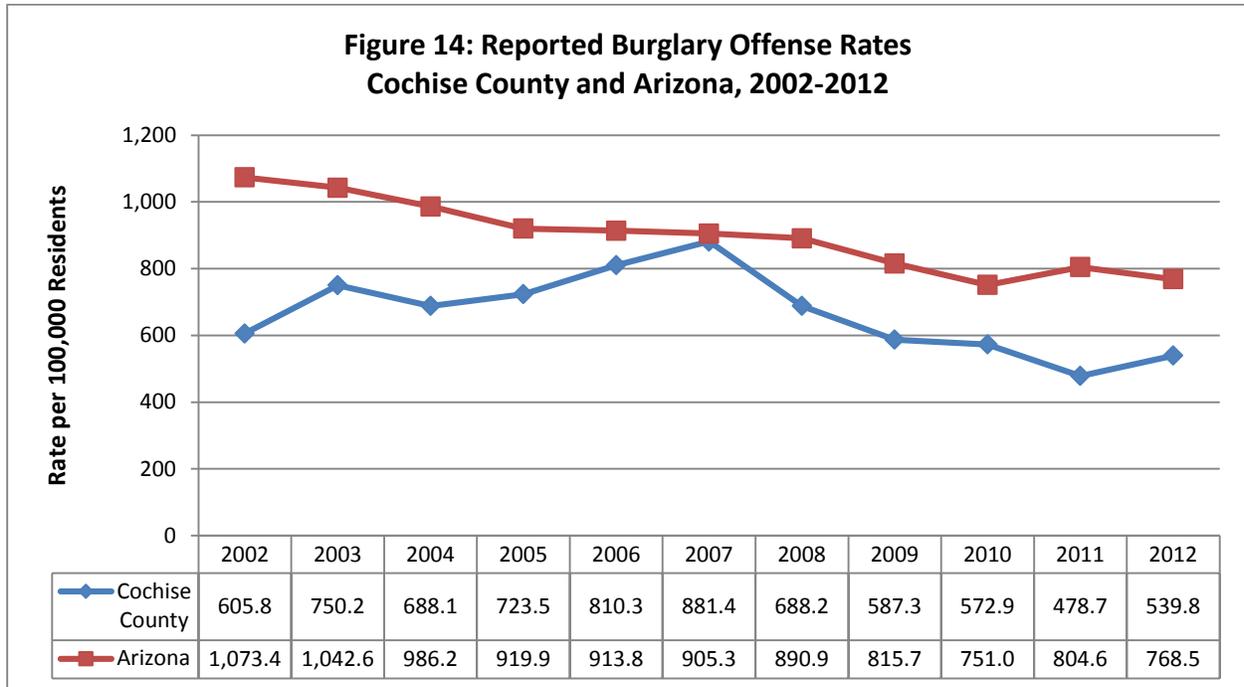
From 2002 to 2007, the number of burglaries reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies generally increased and in 2007 the number of reported burglaries was 55.6 percent higher than in 2002 (Figure 13). From 2007 to 2012, the number of burglaries reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies decreased by 36.9 percent.



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

<sup>9</sup> [http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property\\_crime/burglary.html](http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/burglary.html)

The trend in the reported burglary offense rate in Cochise County reflects the trend in the number of burglary offenses reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies (Figure 14). From 2002 to 2007, the reported burglary offense rate increased by 45.5 percent from 605.8 burglaries per 100,000 in the population of the county in 2002 to 881.4 burglaries per 100,000 in 2007. From 2007 to 2011 the Cochise County burglary rate decreased by 45.7 percent. In 2012, the reported burglary offense rate in Cochise County was 10.9 percent lower than in 2002. During the entire time period examined, the reported burglary offense rate for Cochise County remained lower than the burglary rate for the state.

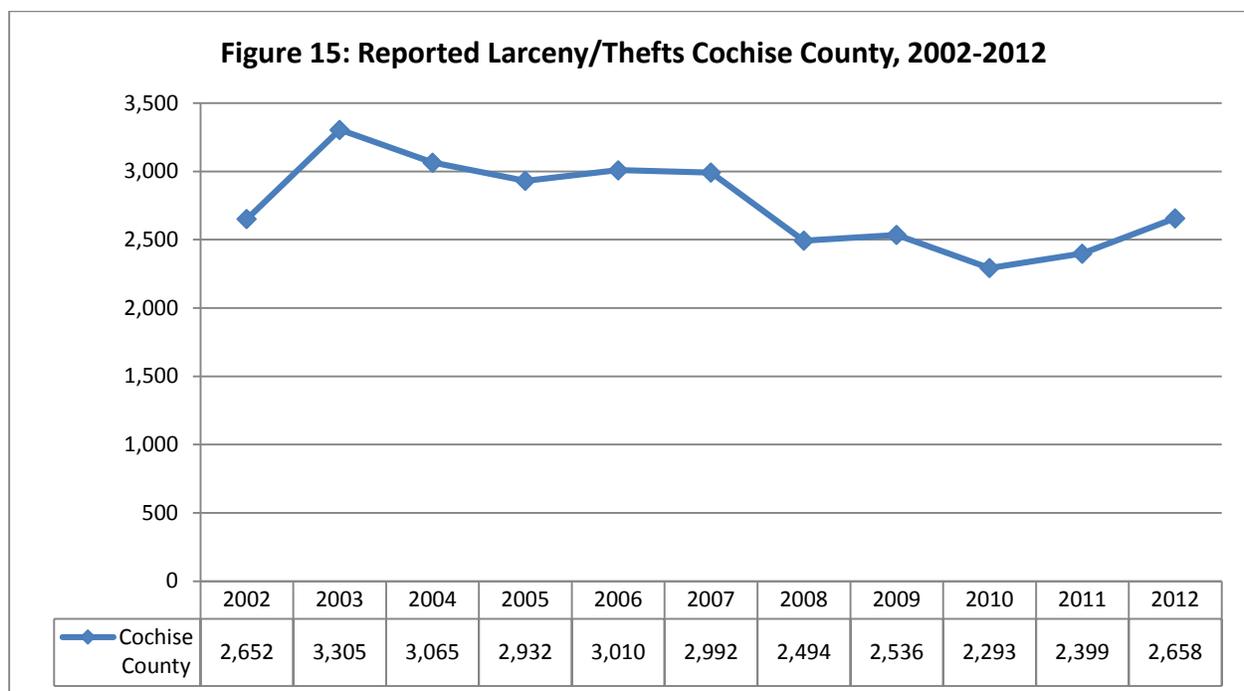


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

## Larceny-Theft

Larceny-theft is “the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.”<sup>10</sup> 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.

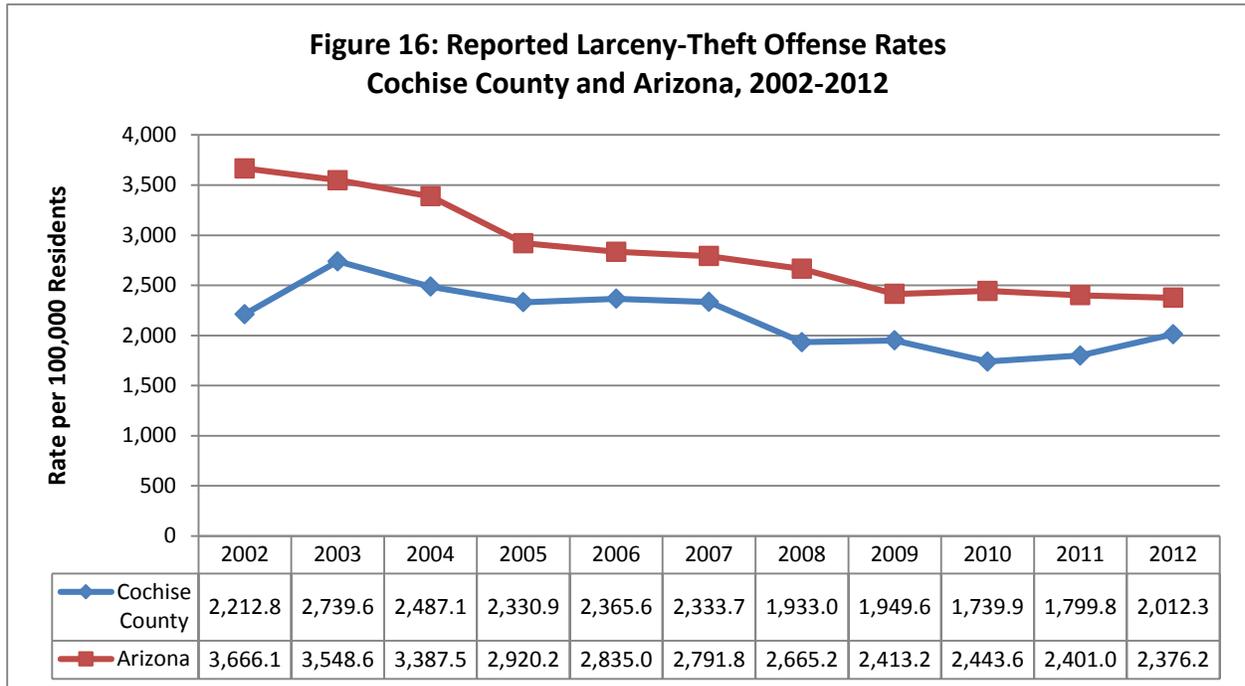
After 24.6 percent increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of larceny/thefts reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies, the number of reported larceny/thefts generally decreased through 2010 (Figure 15). From 2010 to 2012, the number of larceny-thefts reported to law enforcement in Cochise County increased by 15.9 percent. Even with some year-to-year variation from 2002 to 2012, the number of larceny/thefts reported to Cochise County law enforcement in 2012 was nearly equal to the number in 2002.



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

<sup>10</sup> [http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property\\_crime/larceny-theft.html](http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/larceny-theft.html)

Throughout most of the time period examined, the rate of reported larceny/theft in Cochise County generally declined (Figure 16). After an increase in the reported larceny/theft rate from 2002 to 2003, the rate decreased by 36.5 percent from 2003 to 2010. From 2010 to 2012, the Cochise County larceny/theft rate increased, but remained 9.1 percent lower than in 2002. Finally, throughout the time period examined, the reported larceny/theft rate in Cochise County was lower than the rate for the state.

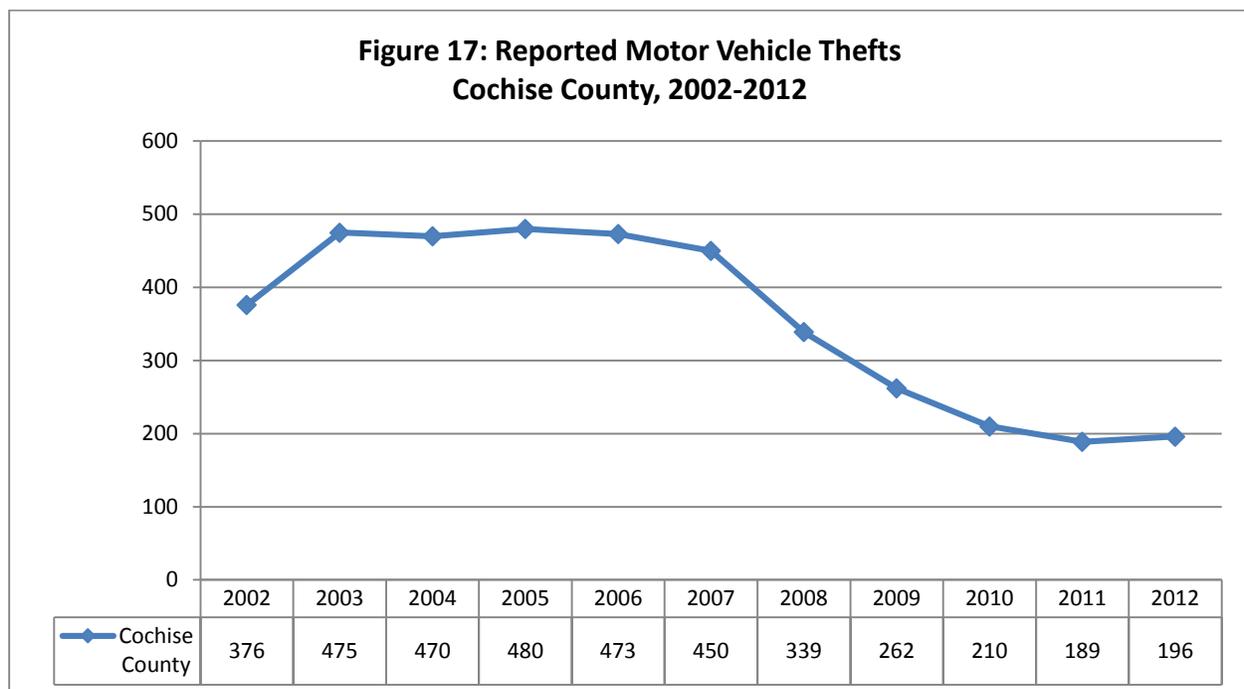


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

## Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor vehicle theft is defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting program as “the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.”<sup>11</sup> The types of motor vehicles that are included in this category are only those that operate on land including sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles. Not captured in this category are bulldozers, airplanes, farm equipment, construction equipment, or water craft such as motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis.

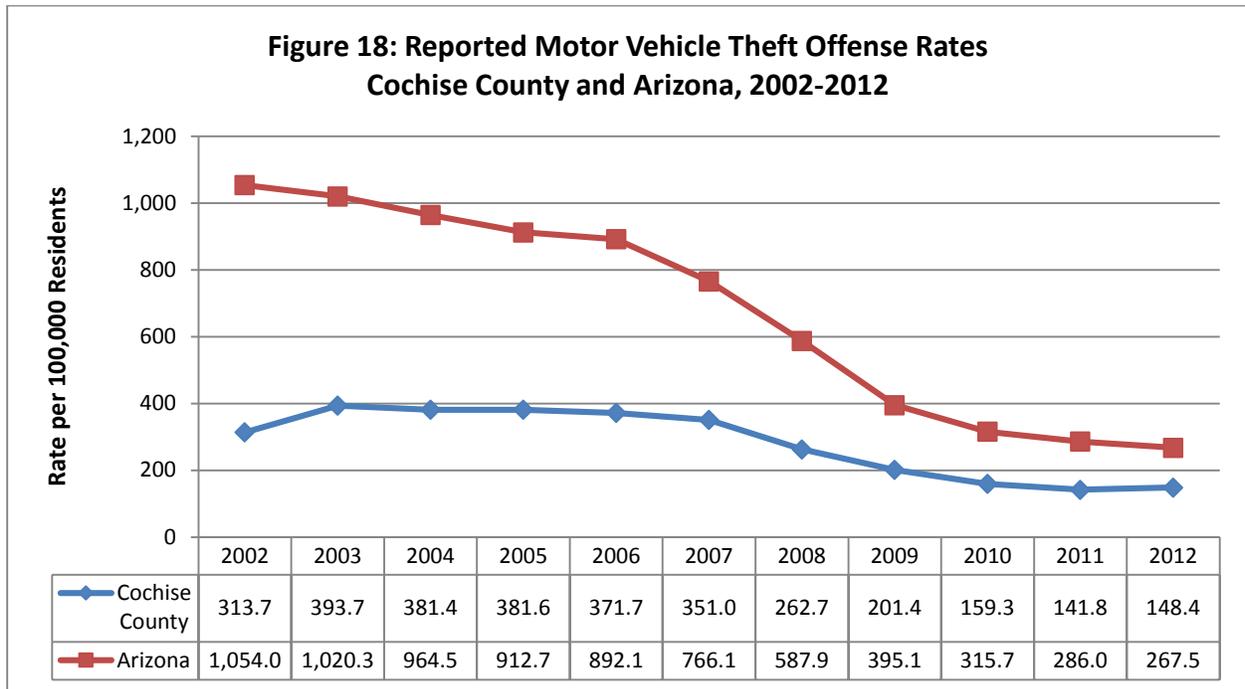
After a 26.3 percent increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies, from 2003 to 2007 the number of reported motor vehicle thefts in Cochise County remained relatively stable (Figure 17). From 2007 to 2011 the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies decreased by 58.0 percent from 450 in 2007 to 189 in 2011. Even with a small increase in the number of reported motor vehicle thefts in Cochise County from 2011 to 2012, the number of reported motor vehicle thefts in 2012 was 47.9 percent lower than in 2002.



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

<sup>11</sup> [http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property\\_crime/motor\\_vehicle\\_theft.html](http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/motor_vehicle_theft.html)

Cochise County, like much of Arizona, has significantly reduced their motor vehicle theft rate (Figure 18). When controlling for the population of the county, even with two year-to-year increases in the reported motor vehicle theft rate, in 2012 the reported motor vehicle theft rate in Cochise County was 52.7 percent lower than in 2002. Even with large decreases in the motor vehicle theft rate for the state, the motor vehicle theft rate for Cochise County was lower than the rate for the state for the entire time period examined.

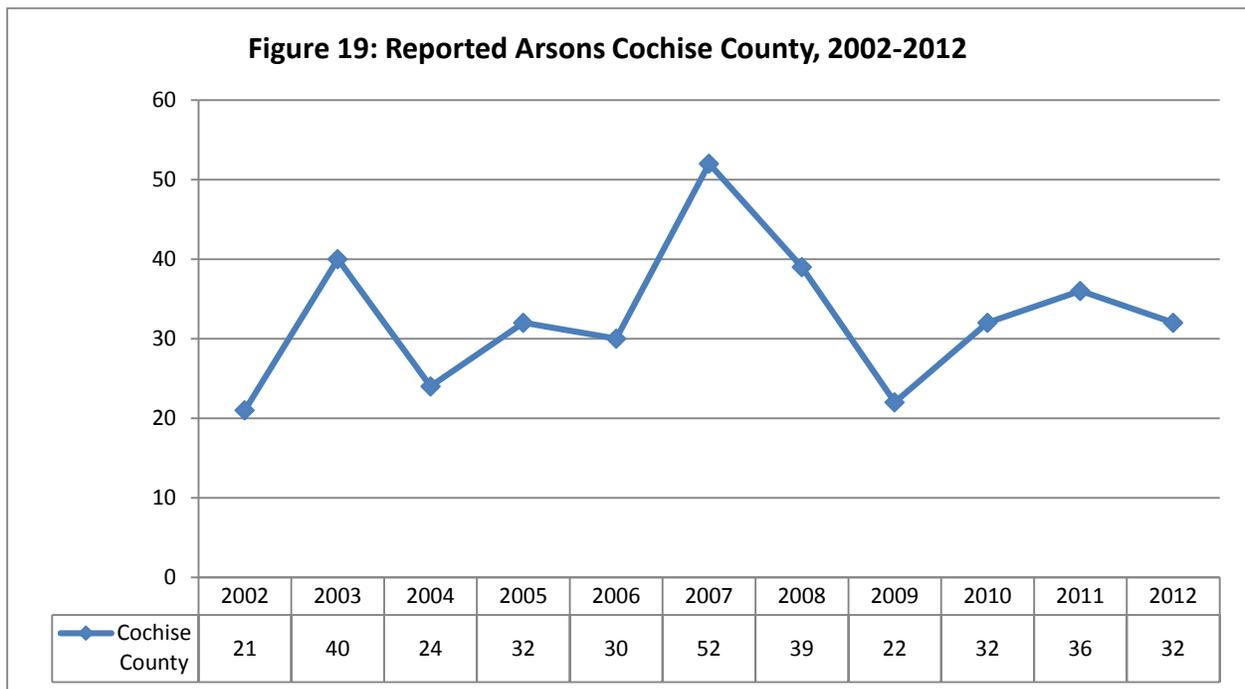


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

## 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."<sup>12</sup>

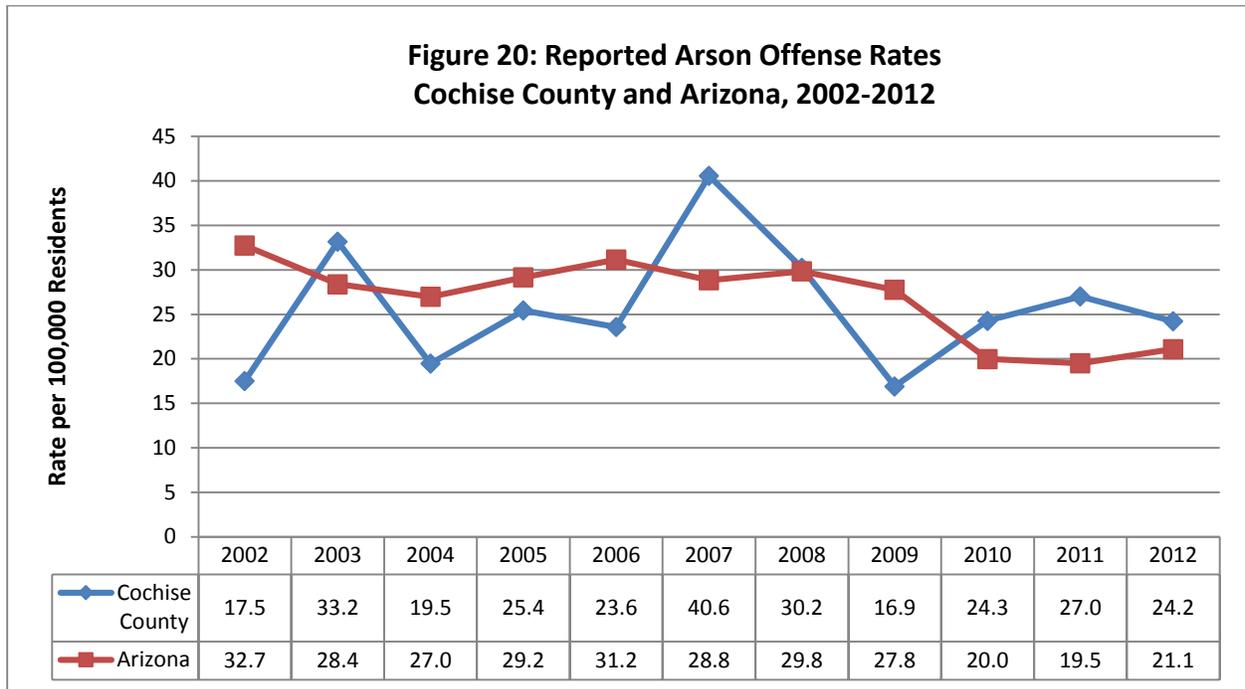
There was significant year-to-year variation in the number of arsons reported to law enforcement agencies in Cochise County (Figure 19). During the time period examined, the number of reported arsons in Cochise County ranged from a low of 21 in 2002 to a high of 52 in 2007.



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

<sup>12</sup> [http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property\\_crime/arson.html](http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/arson.html)

After adjusting for population and population change in Cochise County, there is still considerable year-to-year variation in the county's arson rate (Figure 20). In 2012, the reported arson rate for Cochise County was 38.3 percent higher than in 2002 and 14.9 percent higher than the state rate. In contrast, the 2012 reported arson rate for the state was 35.6 percent lower than the state rate in 2002. During the time period examined, the arson rate for Cochise County exceeded the state rate in 2003, 2007, and from 2010 to 2012.



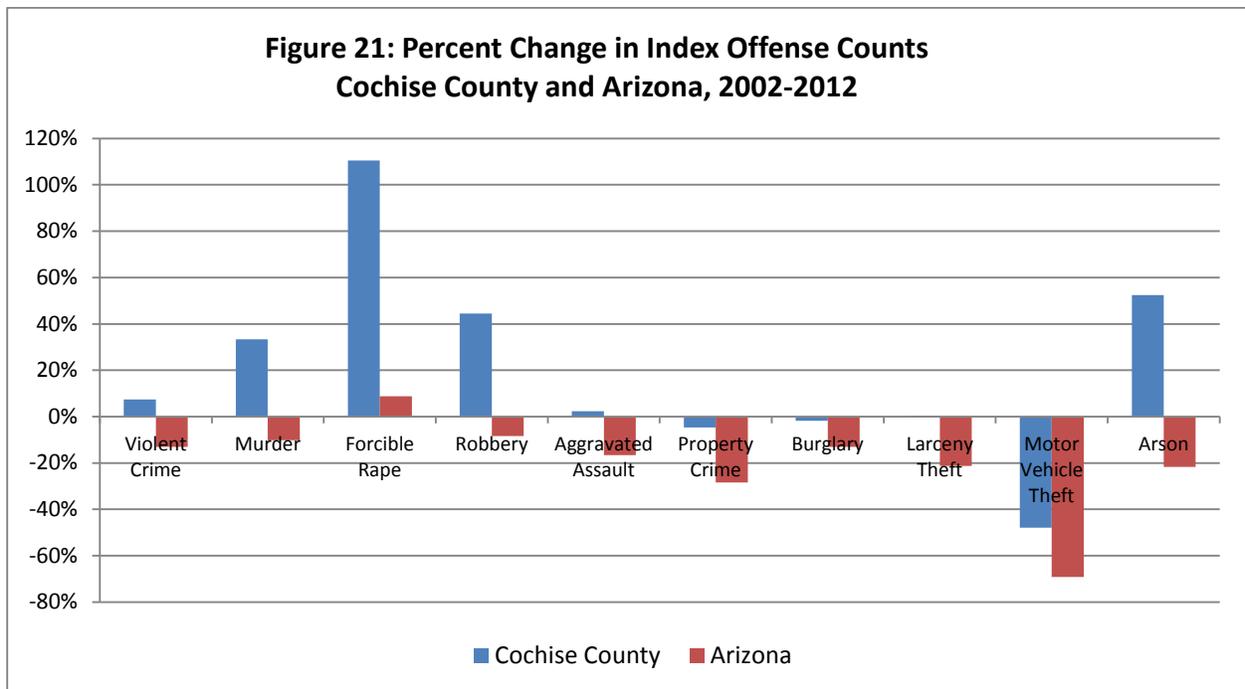
Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

*Summary*

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

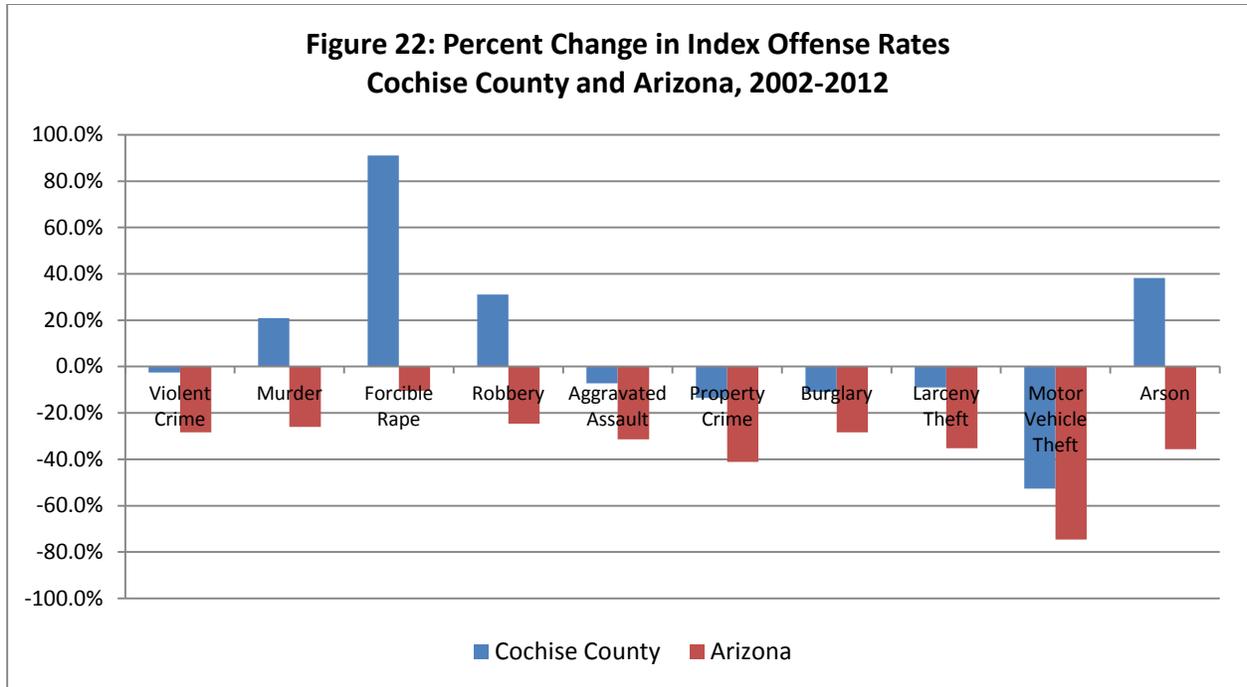
In 2012 the number of violent crime index offenses reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies was 7.4 percent higher than in 2002 (Figure 21). In contrast, the number of property crime index offenses reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies in 2012 was 4.7 percent lower than in 2002.

Within the violent crime index offense category the number of murders reported to Cochise County law enforcement in 2012 was 33.3 percent higher than in 2002, the number of rapes in 2012 was 110.5 percent than in 2002, the number of robberies in 2012 was 44.4 percent higher than in 2002, and the number of aggravated assaults in 2012 was 2.3 percent higher than in 2002. Within the property index offense category, in 2012 there were fewer burglaries and motor vehicle thefts than in 2002, but the number of larceny/thefts and arsons reported to Cochise County law enforcement was higher in 2012 than in 2002.



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

When controlling for changes in the population of Cochise County over time, the violent crime rate illustrates the value of investigating both the frequency of crime and the rate of crime. In 2012, there were 7.4 percent more violent index offenses reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies than were reported in 2002. But when controlling for change in the county's population, in 2012 the violent index offense rate was 2.5 percent lower than in 2002 (Figure 22). Even though the violent index offense rate is lower in 2012 than it was in 2002, Cochise County's criminal justice system is investigating and processing more violent index offenses.

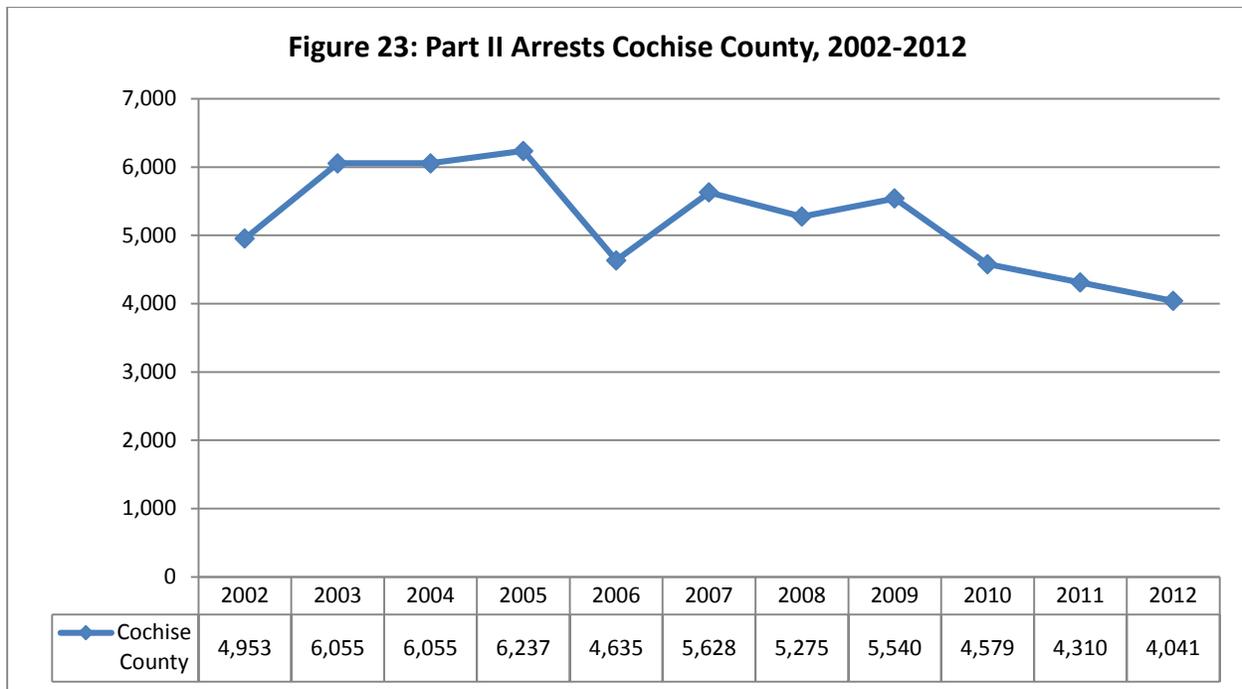


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona, 2002-2012

## Part II Arrest Counts and Rates

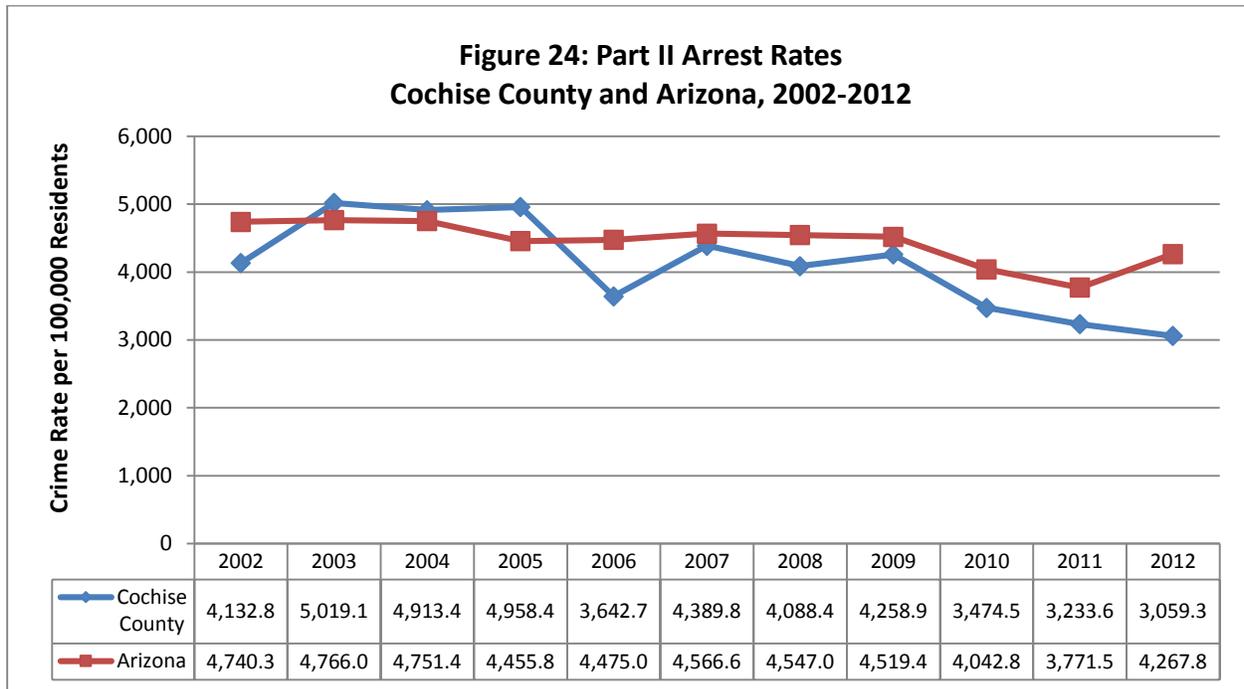
In addition to data on the eight Part I index offenses reported to the police that comprise the violent and property indices, DPS also collects information from local law enforcement agencies on arrests for Part II offenses. Part II offenses are typically less serious and occur less frequently than Part 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 *Cochise County Criminal Justice Data Profile*, trends in arrests for Part II offenses from 2002 to 2012 are presented and discussed. Offenses for which there were less than 10 arrests during the entire time period examined (e.g., manslaughter by negligence, embezzlement, prostitution, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, loitering) were not included in this report.

From 2002 to 2005, arrests in Cochise County for Part II offenses increased by 25.9 percent from 4,953 arrests in 2002 to 6,237 in 2005. (Figure 23). In contrast, from 2005 to 2012 the number of arrests in Cochise County for Part II offenses decreased by 35.2 percent. In 2012, there were 18.4 percent fewer arrests for Part II offenses in Cochise County than there were in 2002.



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

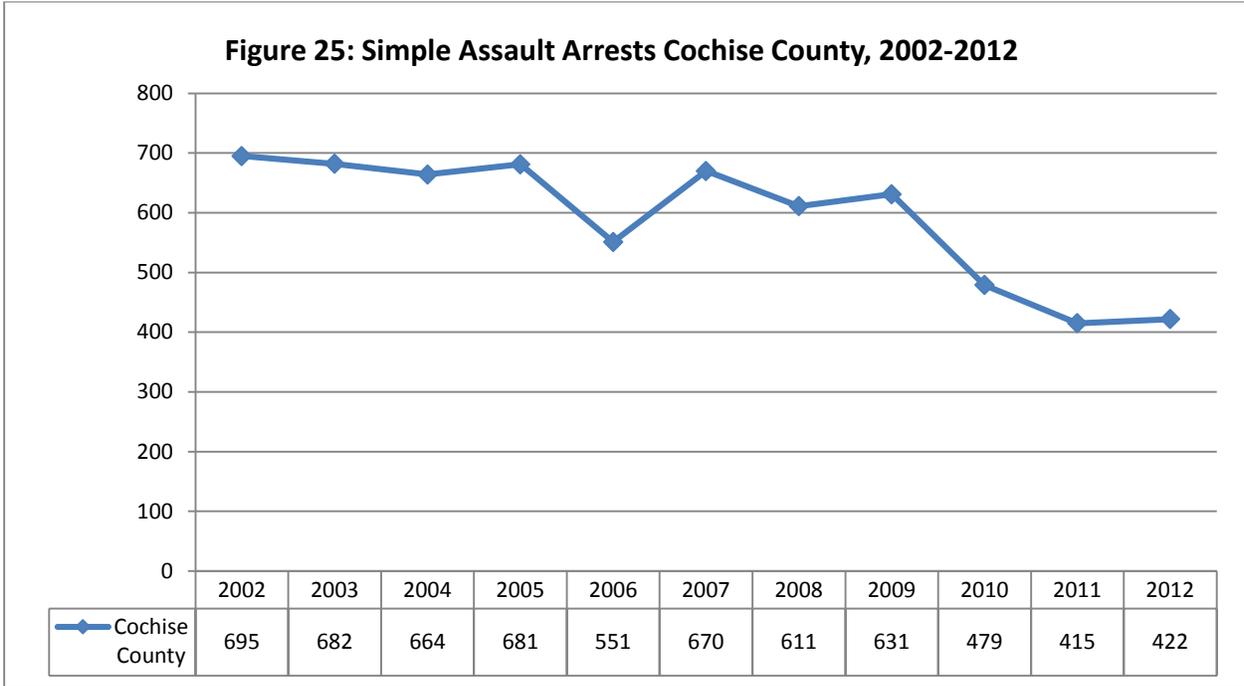
When controlling for change in the population of Cochise County over time, from 2002 to 2012 the Part II offense arrest rate generally declined (Figure 24). Even though there were four year-to-year increases during the time period examined, in 2012 the Cochise County Part II offense arrest rate was 26.0 percent lower than the 2002 Part II offense arrests rate. Except for 2003 to 2005, the Cochise County Part II offense arrest rate was lower than the state Part II offense arrest rate during the time period examined.



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

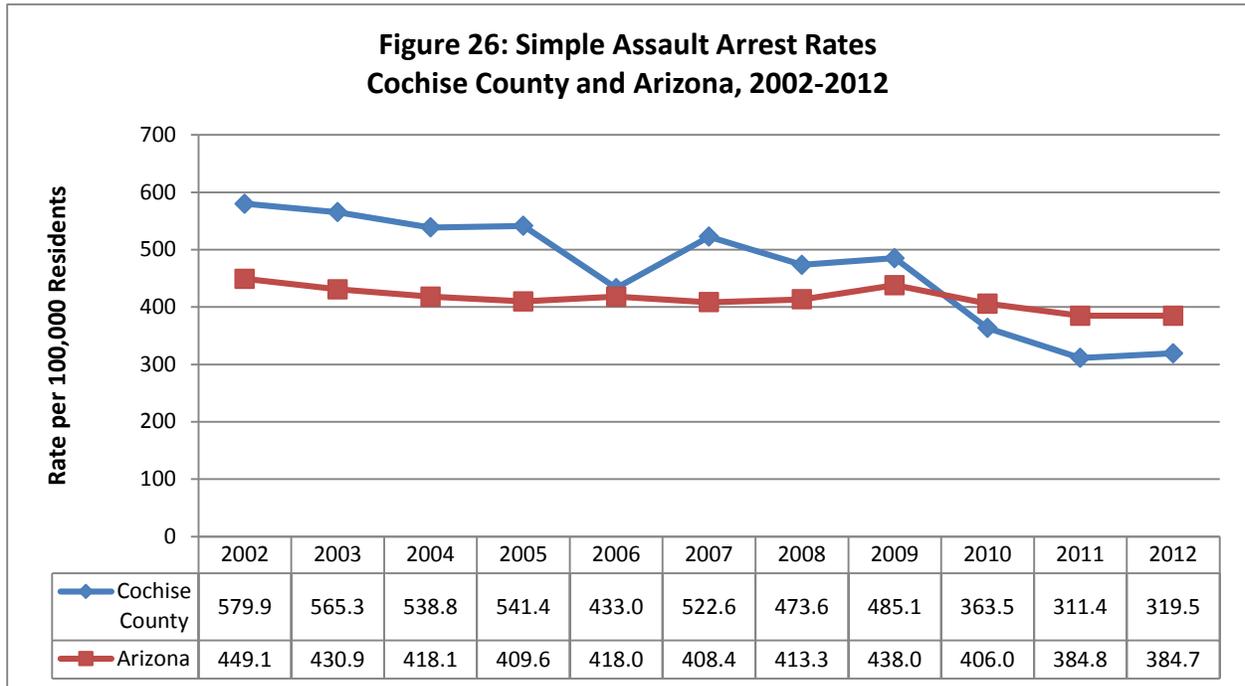
*Simple Assaults*

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests by Cochise County law enforcement agencies for simple assault generally decreased (Figure 25). After a decade high of 695 arrests for simple assault in 2002, the number of arrests for simple assault decreased 39.3 percent by 2012.



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

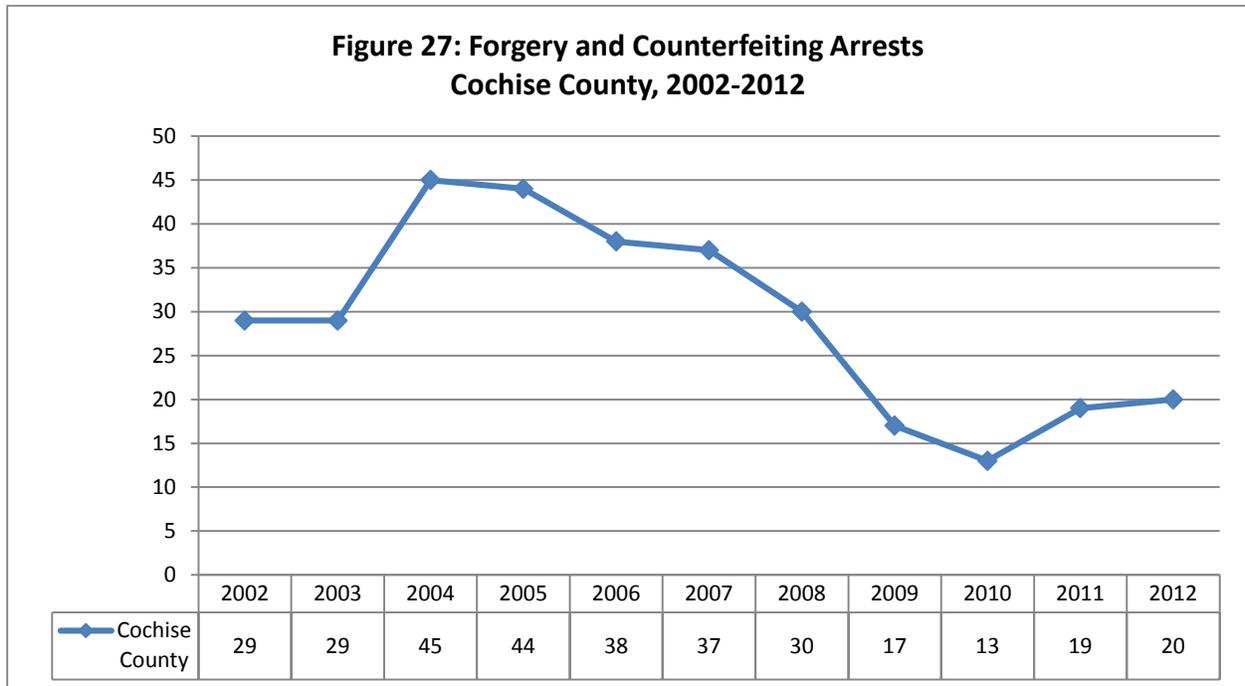
Similar to the trend in the number of arrests in Cochise County for simple assault, the arrest rate for simple assault has generally declined throughout the decade (Figure 26). Except for year-to-year increases in the simple assault arrest rate in 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2012 the simple assault arrest rate consistently decreased ending the period examined 44.9 percent lower than in 2002. From 2010 to 2012 the simple assault arrest rate in Cochise County was lower than the state simple assault arrest rate.



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

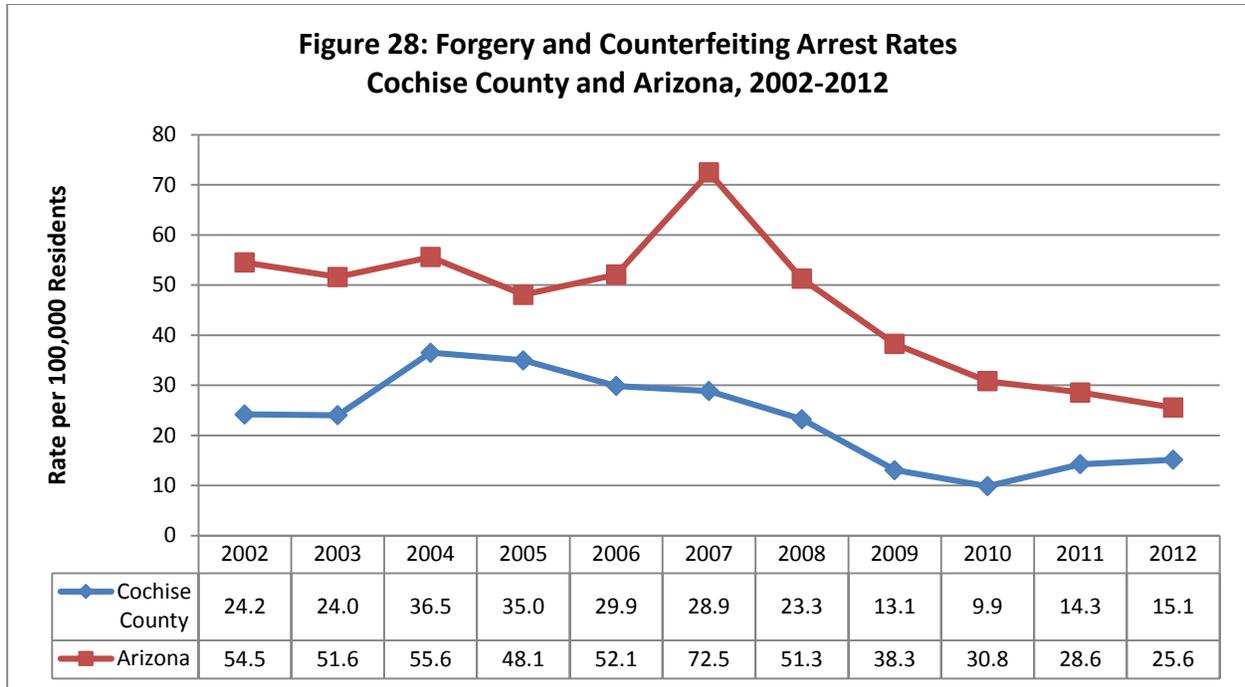
### *Forgery and Counterfeiting*

From 2002 to 2004, the number of arrests for forgery and counterfeiting in Cochise County increased by more than 50.0 percent from 29 arrests in 2002 to 44 arrests in 2005 (Figure 27). From 2004 to 2010, the number of arrests for forgery and counterfeiting decreased by 71.1 percent before increasing from 2010 to 2012. Even with the increase in the number of arrests from 2010 to 2012, there were 31.0 percent fewer arrests for forgery and counterfeiting than in 2002.



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

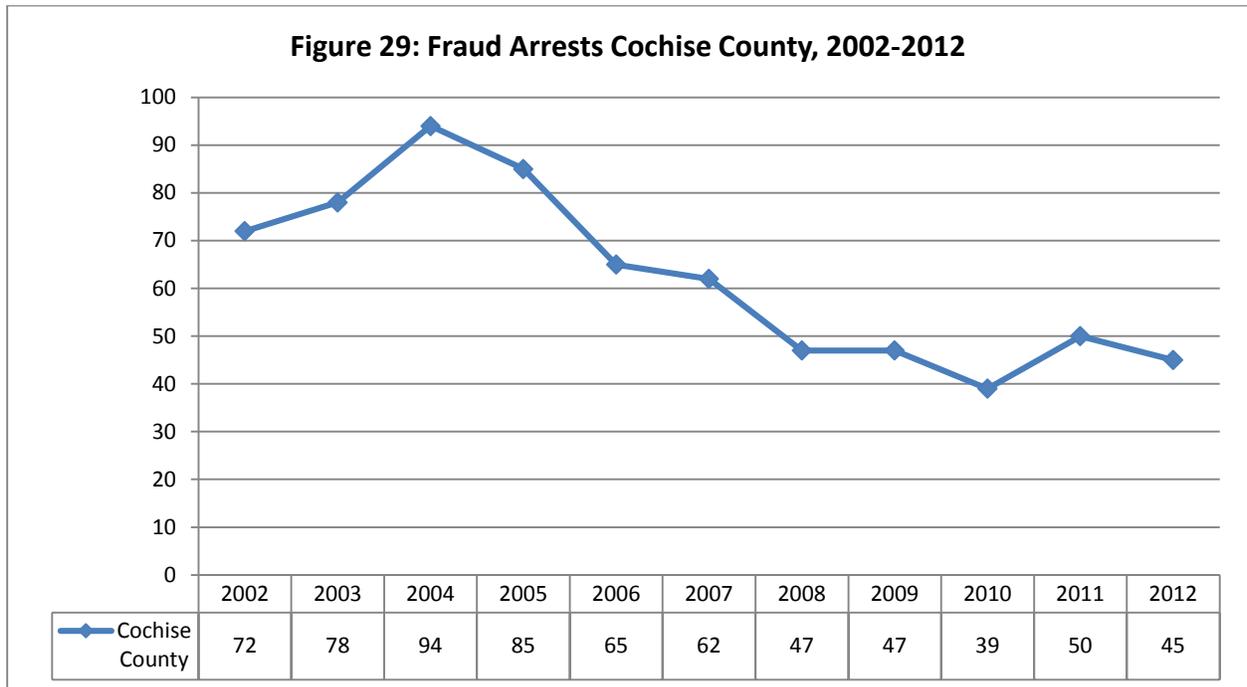
When adjusting for population and population change over time, from 2002 to 2004 the forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate in Cochise County increased by 50.9 percent (Figure 28). That increase was followed by relatively consistent decreases in the forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate from 2004 to 2010. Even though the forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate increased from 2010 to 2012, the Cochise County forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate in 2012 was 37.4 percent lower than in 2002. Throughout the time period examined the forgery and counterfeiting arrest rate for Cochise County remained lower than the rate for the state.



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

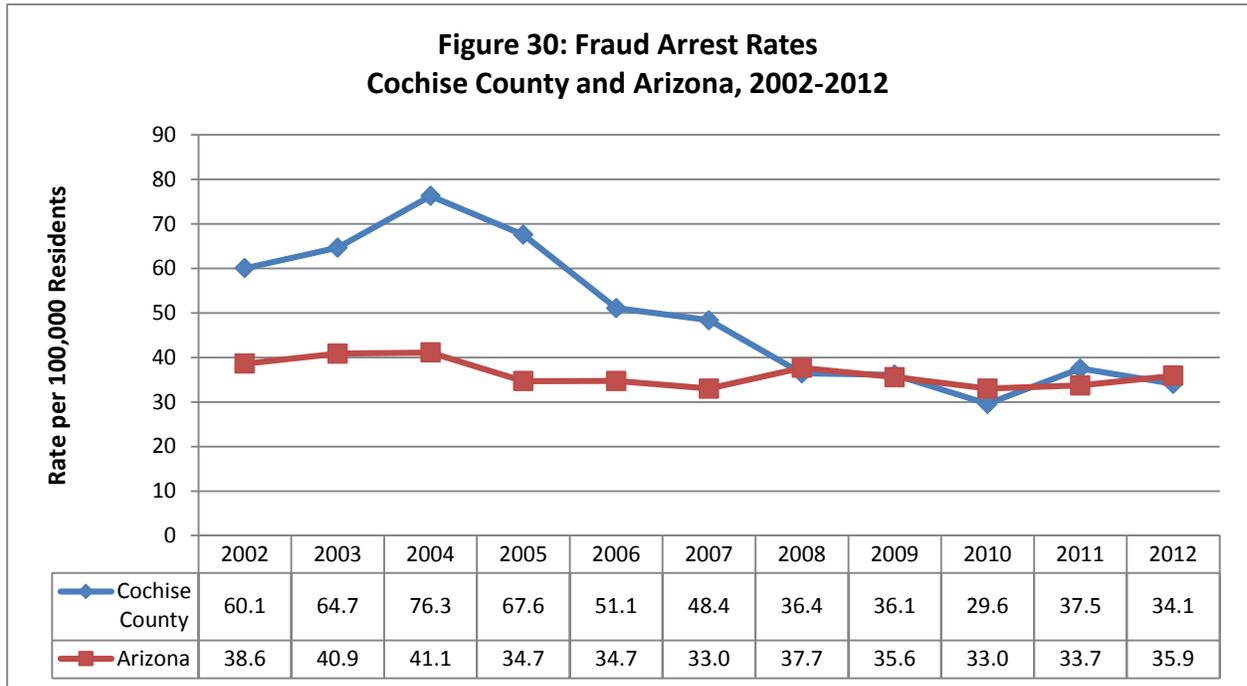
## Fraud

After increasing 30.6 percent from 2002 to 2004, the number of arrests by Cochise County law enforcement agencies for fraud decreased by 58.5 percent from 2004 to 2010 (Figure 29). By 2012, the number of arrests for fraud was 52.1 percent lower than the decade high in 2004 and 37.5 percent lower than the number of arrests for fraud in 2002.



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

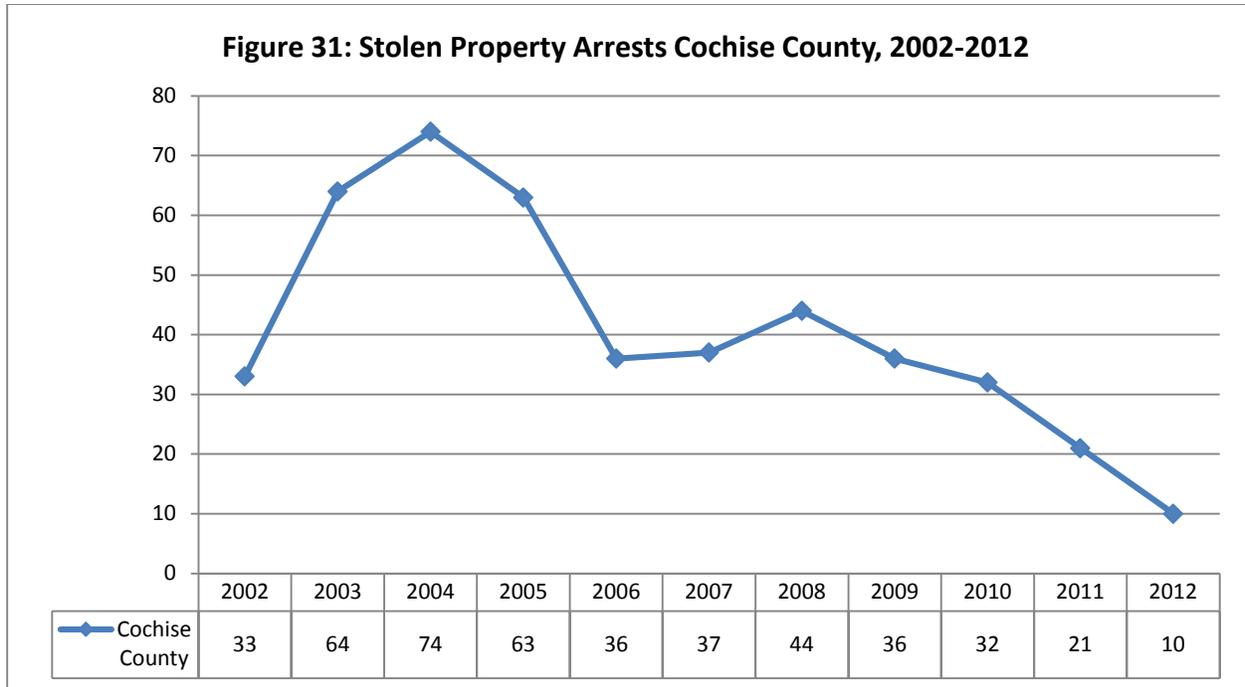
After a 27.0 percent increase in the Cochise County fraud arrest rate from 2002 to 2004, the rate decreased 61.2 percent from 2004 to 2010. In 2012, the Cochise County fraud arrest rate was 55.3 percent lower than the high reached in 2004 and 43.3 percent lower than in 2002. From 2002 to 2007, the Cochise County fraud arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state as a whole. From 2008 to 2012, the fraud arrest rates for Cochise County and the state were nearly equivalent.



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

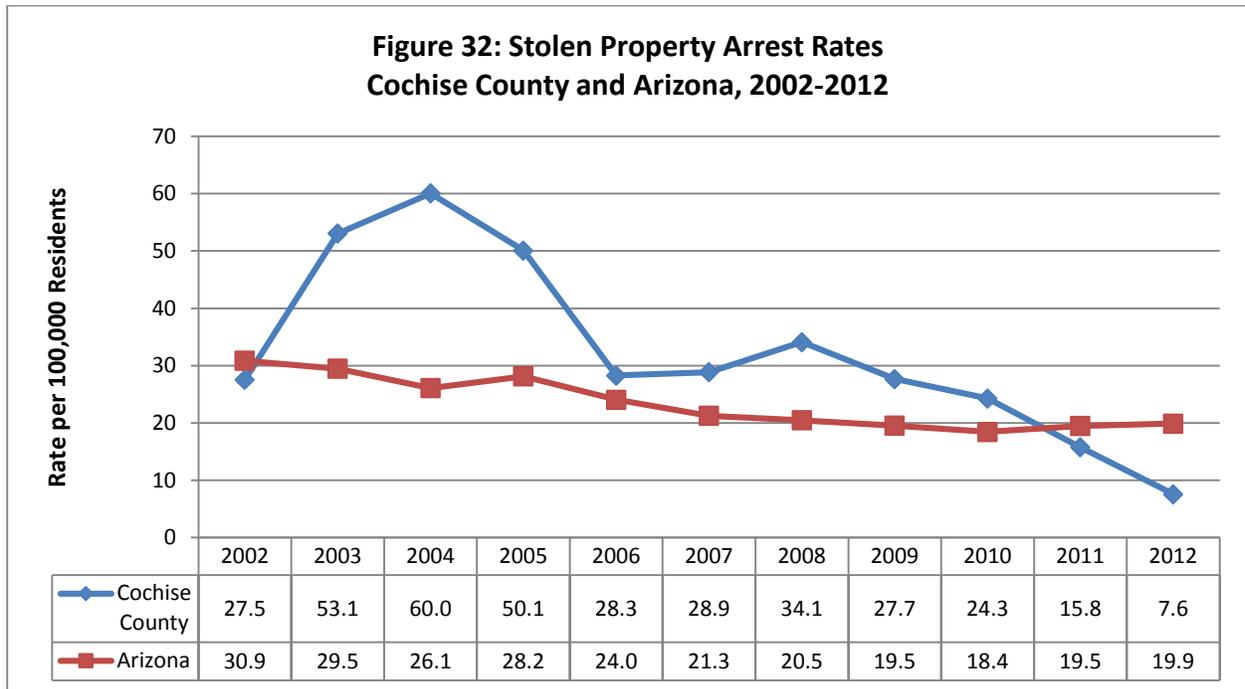
## Stolen Property

In 2012, Cochise County law enforcement agencies arrested the fewest number of individuals for possession of stolen property in 10 years (Figure 31). The number of arrests for possession of stolen property in 2012 was 86.5 percent lower than in 2004 when local law enforcement made the most arrests for possession of stolen property during the time period examined and 69.7 percent lower than the number of arrests in 2002.



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

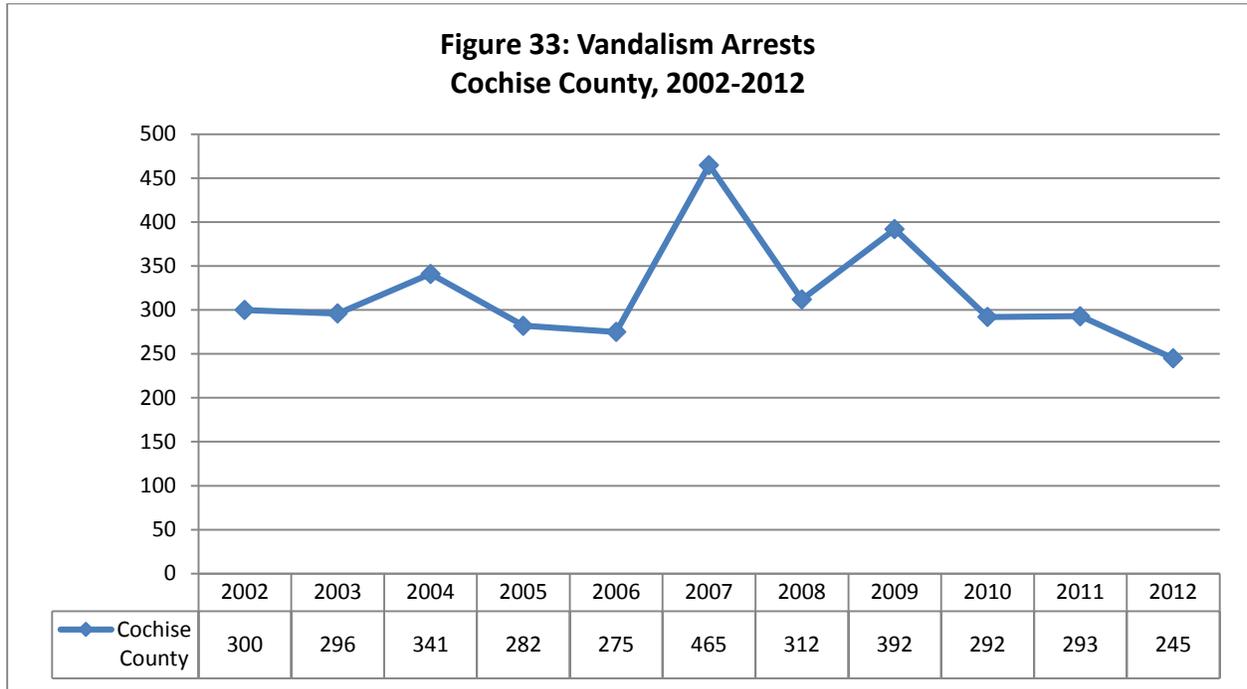
When controlling for the population of Cochise County and change over time in the county's population, after a two-year increase in the stolen property arrest rate from 2002 to 2004, the arrest rate generally declined from 2004 to 2012 (Figure 32). In 2012, the Cochise County possession of stolen property arrest rate was 72.5 percent lower than in 2002 and 87.4 percent lower than the period high in 2004. During the time period examined, Cochise County's arrest rate for possession of stolen property was higher than the arrest rate for the state except for 2002 and 2011 to 2012.



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

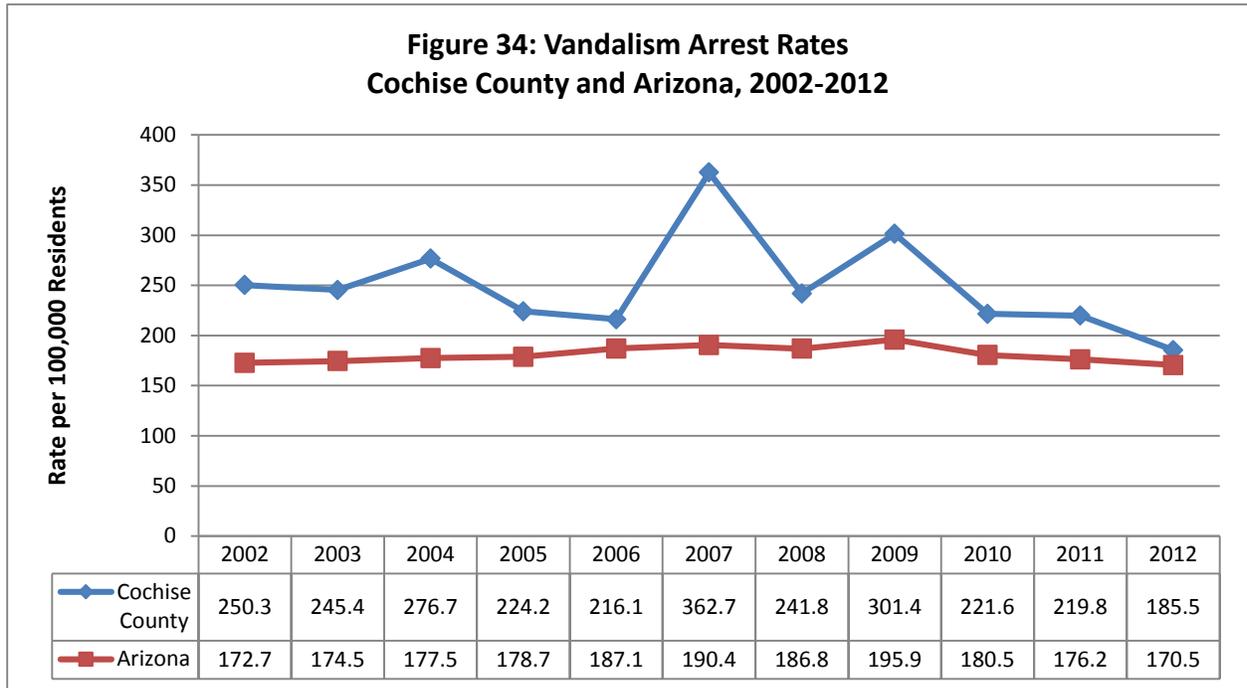
## Vandalism

After remaining relatively flat from 2002 to 2006, the number of arrests for vandalism in Cochise County increased 69.1 percent from 2006 to 2007 (Figure 33). From 2007 to 2012, there was some year-to-year variability, but a general decline. In 2012 there were 47.3 percent fewer arrests than the time period high in 2007 and 18.3 percent fewer arrests than in 2002.



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

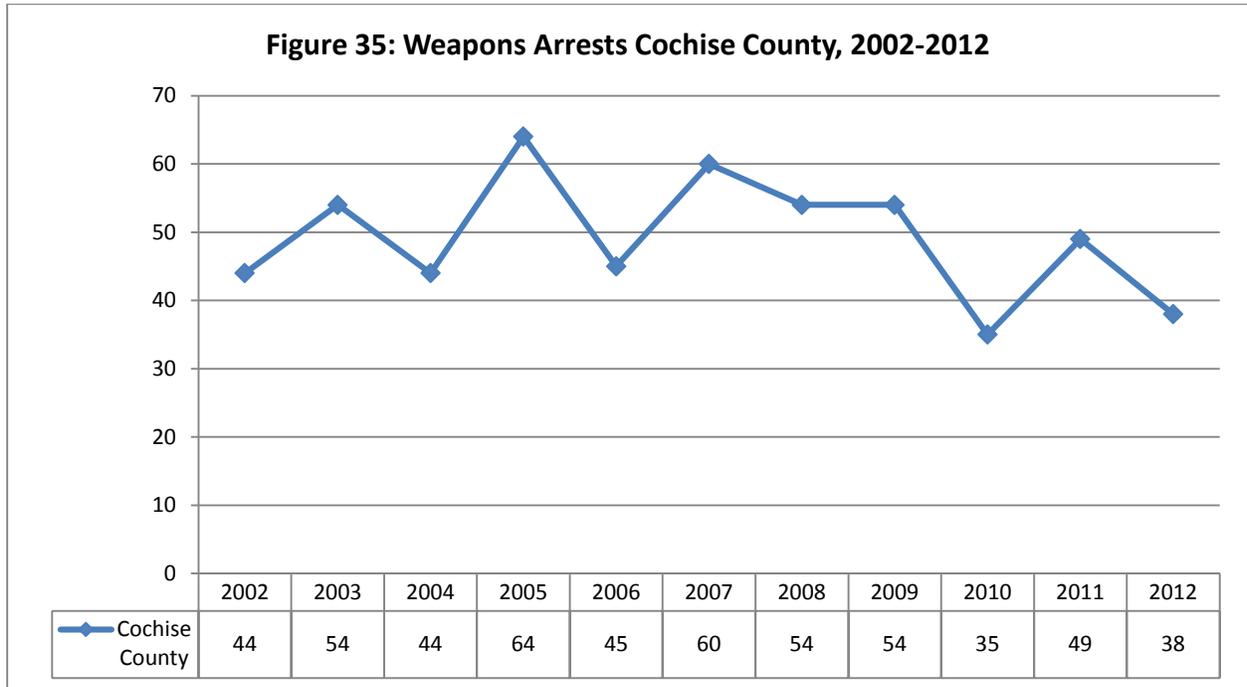
When controlling for the population of Cochise County and change in population over time, the Cochise County vandalism arrest rate mimics the trend in the number of vandalism arrests (Figure 34). In 2012, the vandalism arrest rate for Cochise County was 48.9 percent lower than the time period high in 2007 and 25.9 percent lower than in 2002. During the entire time period examined, the Cochise County vandalism arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state as whole.



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

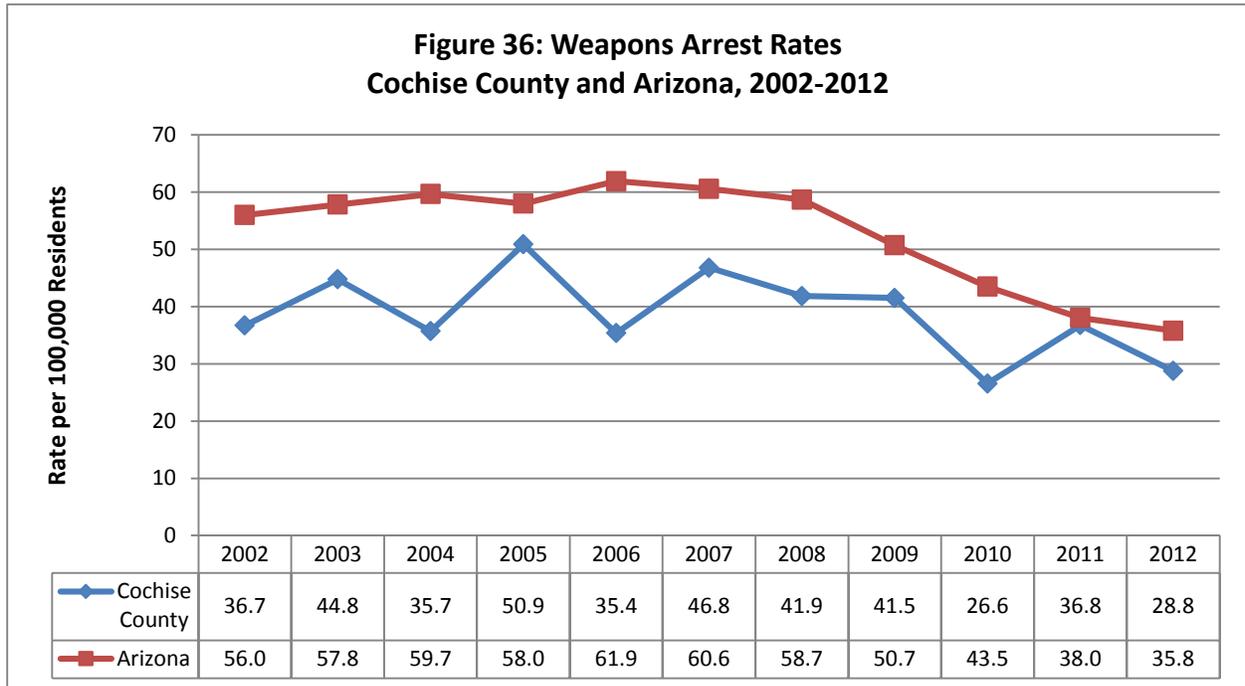
## Weapons

From 2002 to 2012, the number of weapons arrests in Cochise County varied from a low of 35 in 2010 to a high of 64 in 2005 (Figure 35). The period ended with 13.6 fewer arrests in 2012 than in 2002.



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

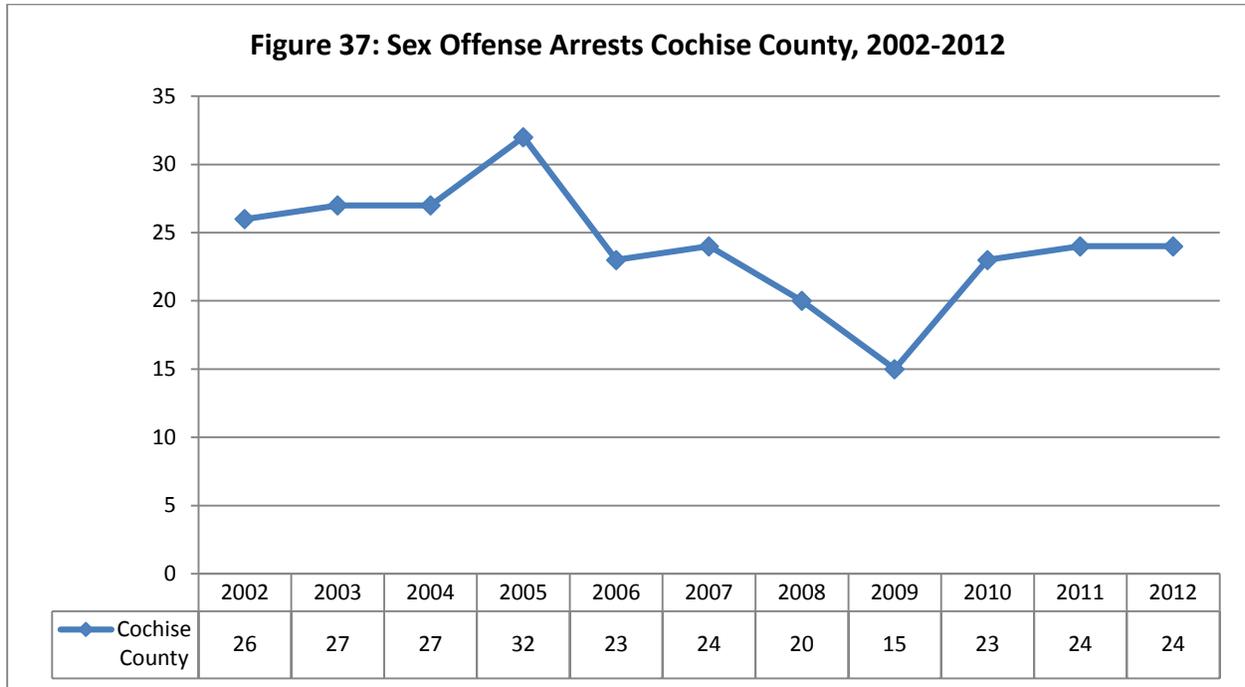
The weapons arrest rate for Cochise County experienced significant year-to-year variability similar to the number of weapons arrests in Cochise County (Figure 36). In 2012, the Cochise County weapons arrest rate was 43.5 percent lower than the period high in and 21.6 percent lower than in the rate in 2002. During the entire time period examined, the Cochise County weapons arrest rate was lower than the rate for the states as a whole.



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

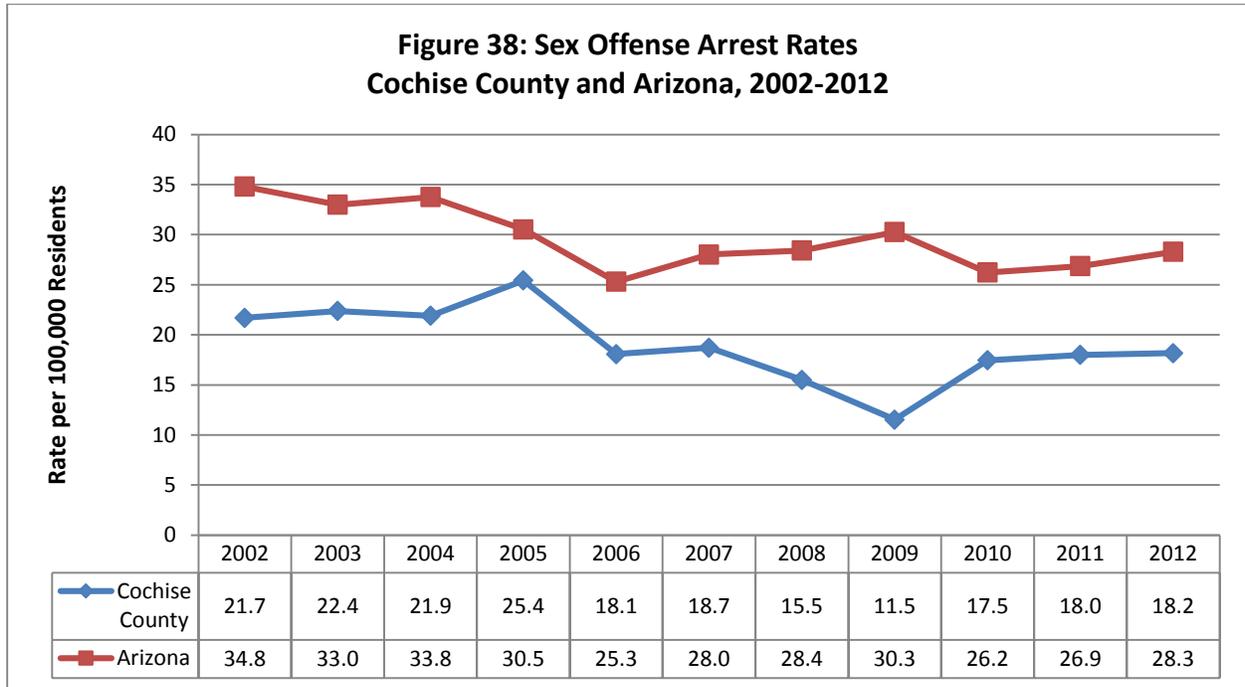
*Sex Offenses*

After a 23.1 percent increase in the number of sex offense arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies from 2002 to 2005, the number of sex offense arrests declined by 53.1 percent from 2005 to 2009 to its lowest level during the time period examined (Figure 37). From 2009 to 2012 the number of sex offense arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies increased by 60.0 percent to a level that is nearly equivalent to the number of sex offense arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies in 2002.



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

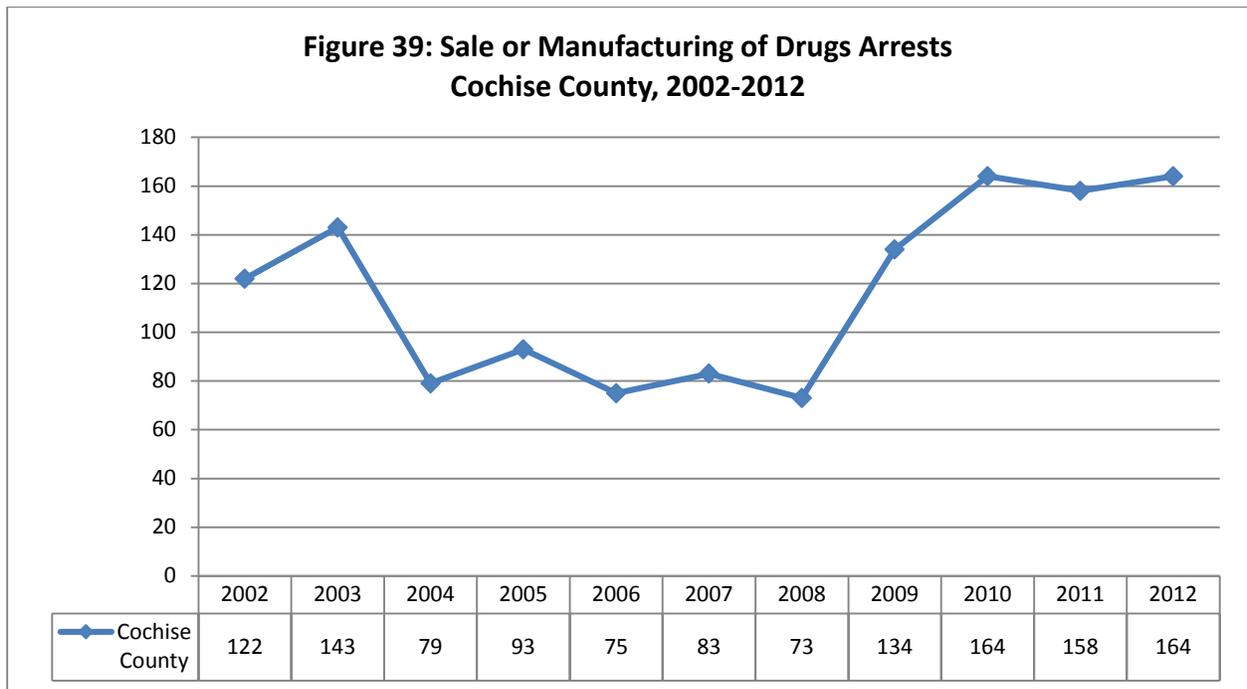
After reaching a period high of 25.4 sex offense arrests per 100,000 residents in 2005, the Cochise County sex offense arrest rate fell 54.7 percent to 11.6 sex offense arrests per 100,000 in 2009 (Figure 38). Even with a significant increase in the Cochise County sex offense arrest rate from 2002 to 2005, the county's sex offense arrest rate remained lower than the state rate for the entire time period examined.



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

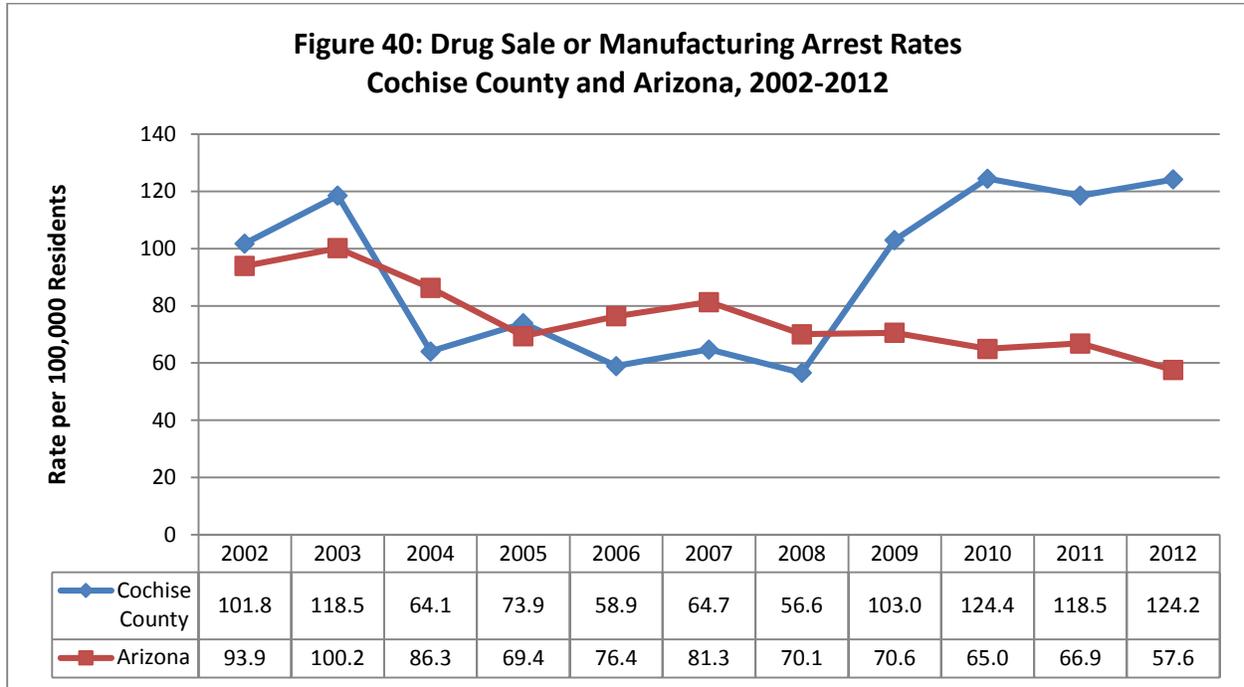
*Sale or Manufacturing of Drugs*

After a small increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies, there was a 44.8 percent decrease in the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs from 2003 to 2004 (Figure 39). From 2004 to 2008 the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs remained relatively stable. From 2008 to 2010 the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs more than doubled from 73 arrests in 2008 to 164 arrests in 2010. In 2012, the number of arrests for the sale or manufacturing of drugs was 34.4 percent higher than in 2002.



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

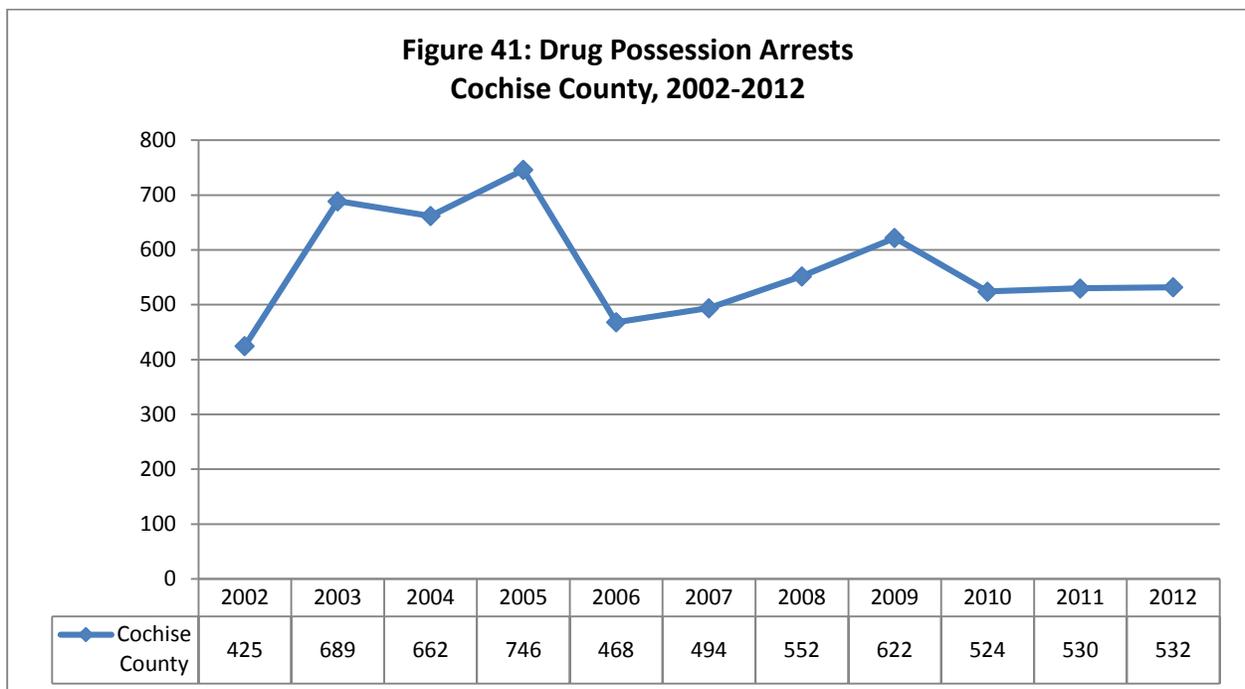
After a small increase in the Cochise County drug sale or manufacturing arrest rate from 2002 to 2003, the drug sale or manufacturing arrest rate decreased by 52.2 percent from 2003 to 2008 (Figure 40). From 2008 to 2012 the drug sale or manufacturing arrest rate more than doubled.



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

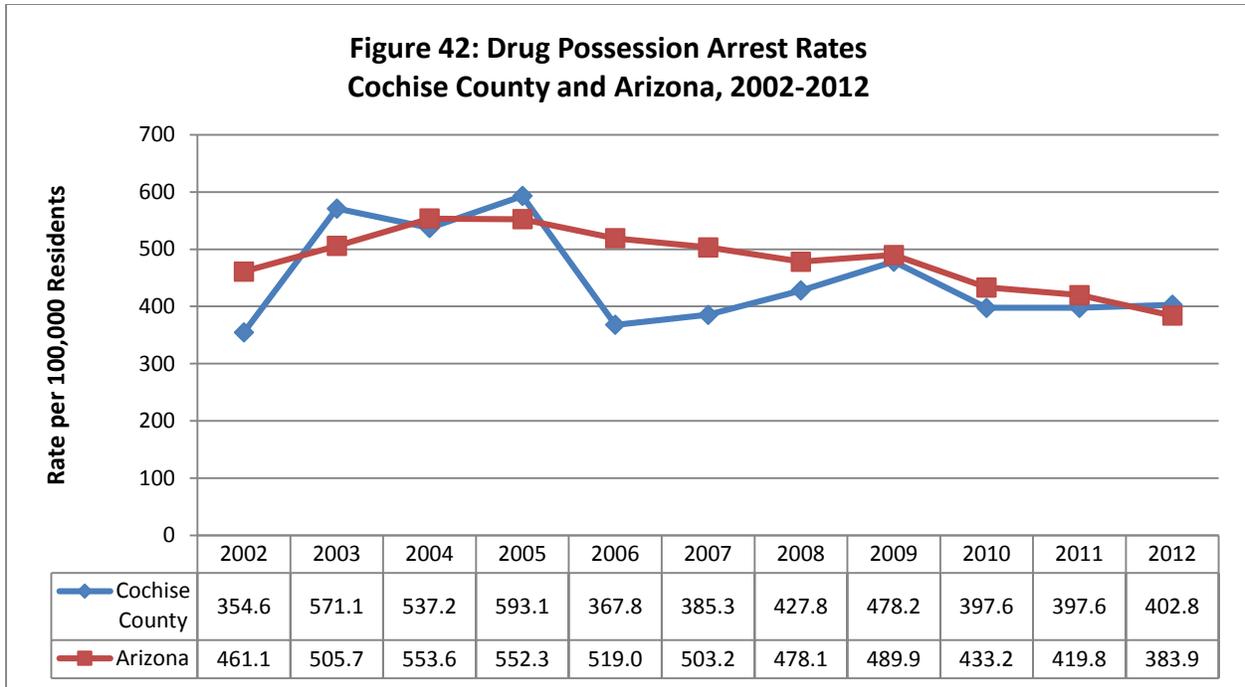
## Possession of Drugs

From 2002 to 2005, the number of arrests for drug possession in Cochise County increased by 75.5 percent (Figure 41). After a 37.3 percent decrease in the number of drug possession arrests from 2005 to 2006, the number of drug possession arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies increased by 32.9 percent from 2006 to 2009. After a 15.8 percent decrease in the number of arrests for drug possession from 2009 to 2010, the number of drug possession arrests remained relatively stable from 2010 to 2012.



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

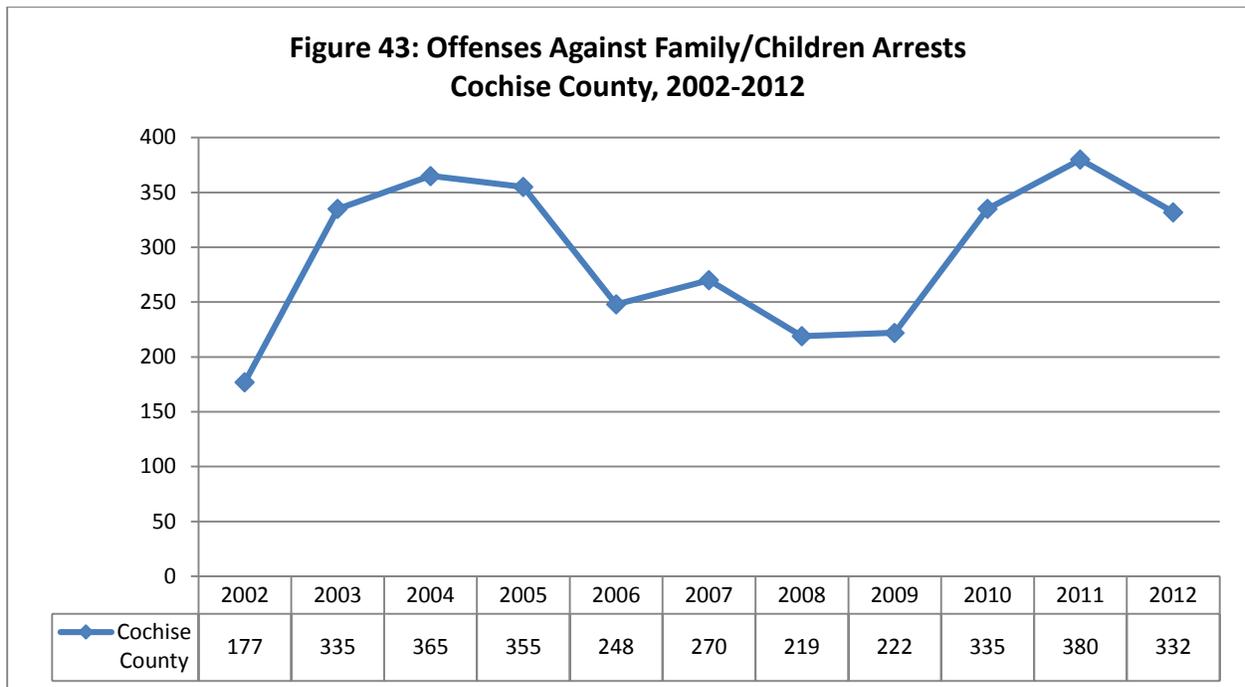
Although the magnitude of the trends is different, the direction of the trends over time in the drug possession arrest rate in Cochise County and the state were similar (Figure 42). From 2002 to 2005, the Cochise County drug possession arrest rate generally increased, followed by a general decrease in the drug possession arrest rate through 2012. In 2012, the Cochise County drug possession arrest rate was 13.6 percent higher than the rate in 2003. It is also worth noting that the Cochise County drug possession arrest rate was lower than the state rate throughout the time period examined except for in 2003, 2005, and 2012.



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

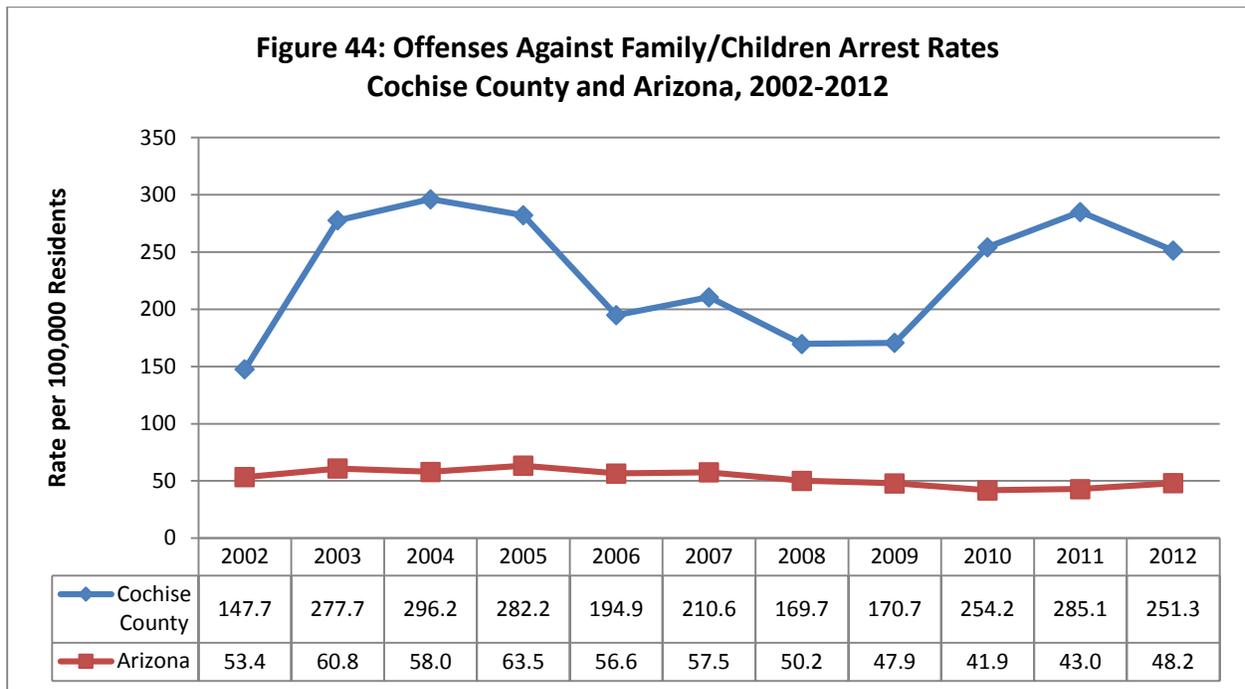
### Offenses against Family/Children

From 2002 to 2004, the number of arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies for offenses against family or children approximately doubled from 177 arrests in 2002 to 365 in 2004 (Figure 43). From 2004 to 2009, the number of arrests for offenses against family or children generally decreased by 39.2 percent from 365 in 2004 to 222 in 2009. From 2009 to 2011, the number of arrests for offenses against family or children increased by 71.2 percent. Even after a small decrease from 2011 to 2012, the number of arrests for offenses against family or children in 2012 was 87.6 percent higher than in 2002.



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

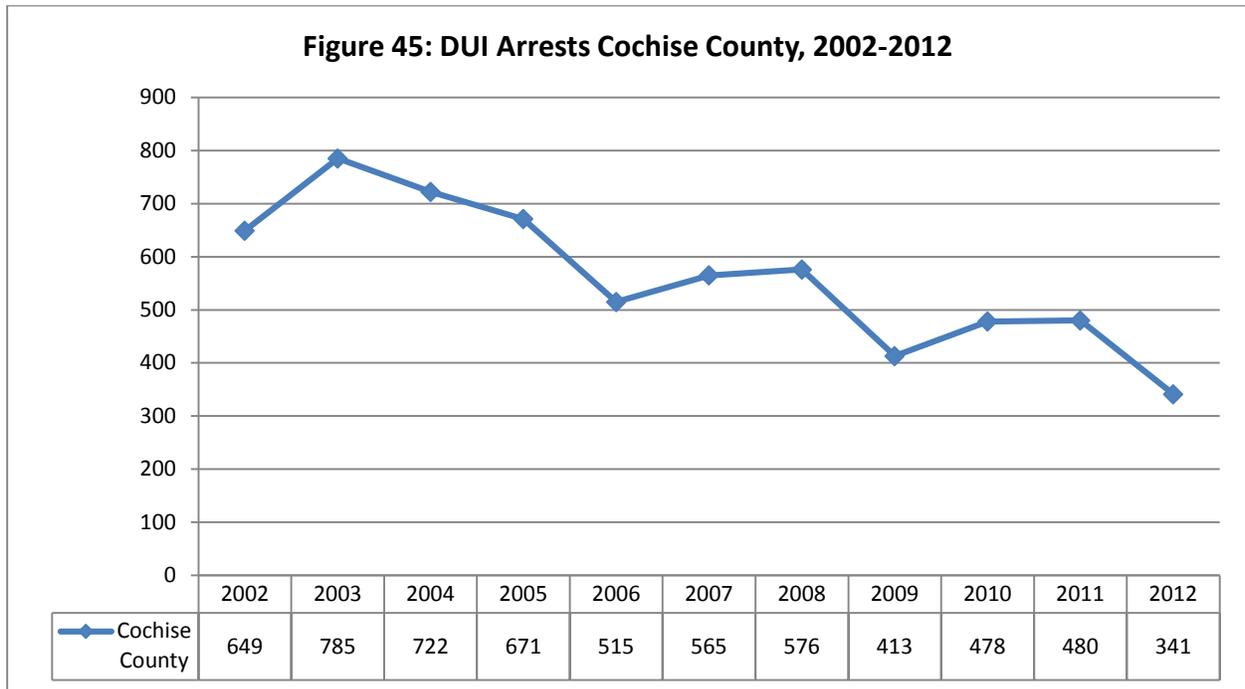
The trend in the Cochise County offenses against family or children arrest mimicked the trend in the number of arrests for offenses against family or children. After a doubling of the Cochise County offenses against family or children arrest rate from 2002 to 2004, the rate fell by 42.4 percent from 2004 to 2009 (Figure 44). From 2009 to 2011, the offenses against family or children arrests rate increased by 67.0 percent. Throughout the time period examined, the Cochise County offenses against family or children arrest rate was higher than the rate for the state as whole. The percentage difference between the Cochise County offenses against family or children arrest rate and the state rate ranged from a low of nearly three times higher in Cochise County in 2002 to a high of more than six times higher in Cochise County in 2011.



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

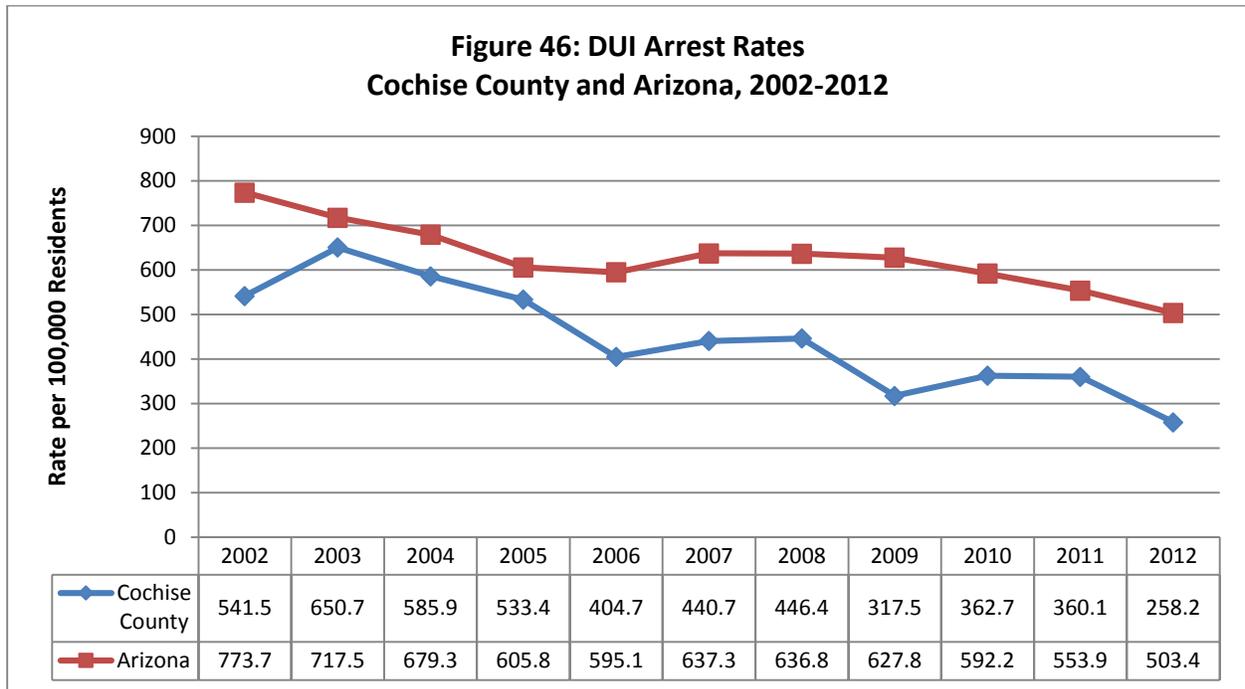
### *Driving Under the Influence (DUI)*

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests for DUI made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies generally decreased (Figure 45). After reaching a high of 785 DUI arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies in 2003, the number of DUI arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies has decreased by 56.6 percent to 341 arrests in 2012.



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

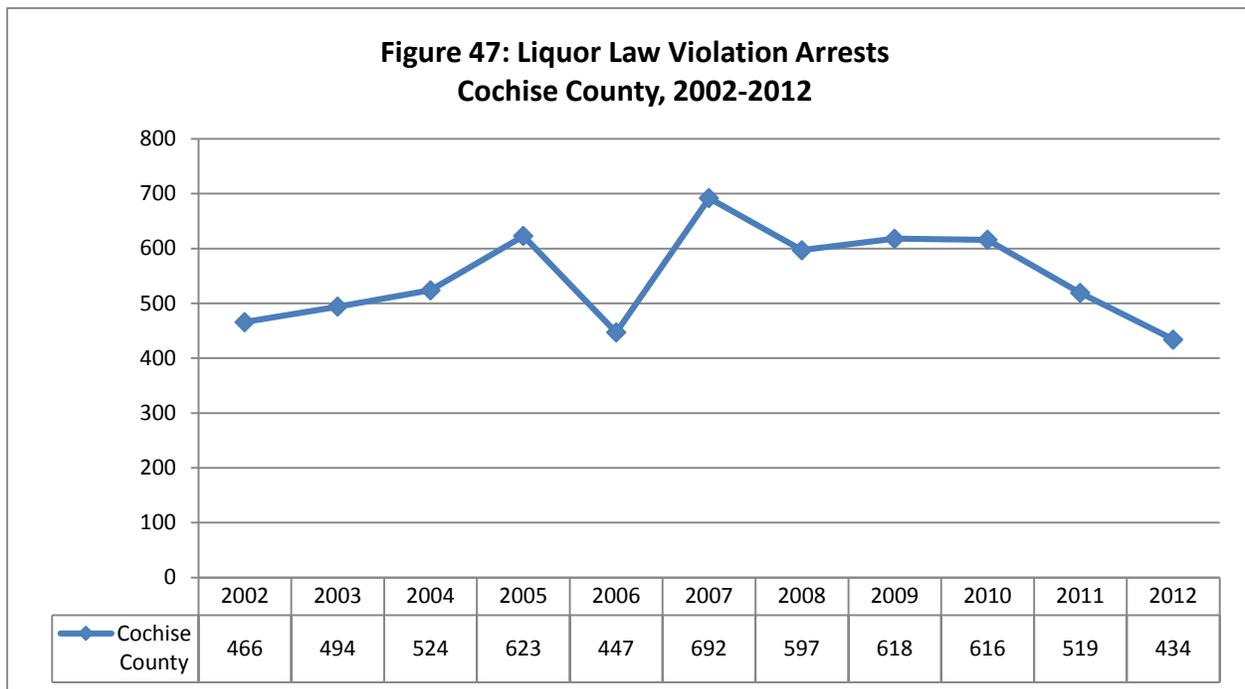
From 2003 to 2012, the DUI arrest rate in Cochise County has decreased by 60.3 percent (Figure 46). During the entire time period examined, the Cochise County DUI arrest rate was lower than the DUI arrest rate for the state as a whole. Even though the Cochise County and state DUI arrest rate generally decreased during the time period examined, the Cochise County rate decreased more than the state rate. In 2002, the Cochise County DUI arrest rate was 30.0 percent lower than the state, and in 2012 the DUI arrest rate in Cochise County was 48.7 percent lower than the state rate.



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

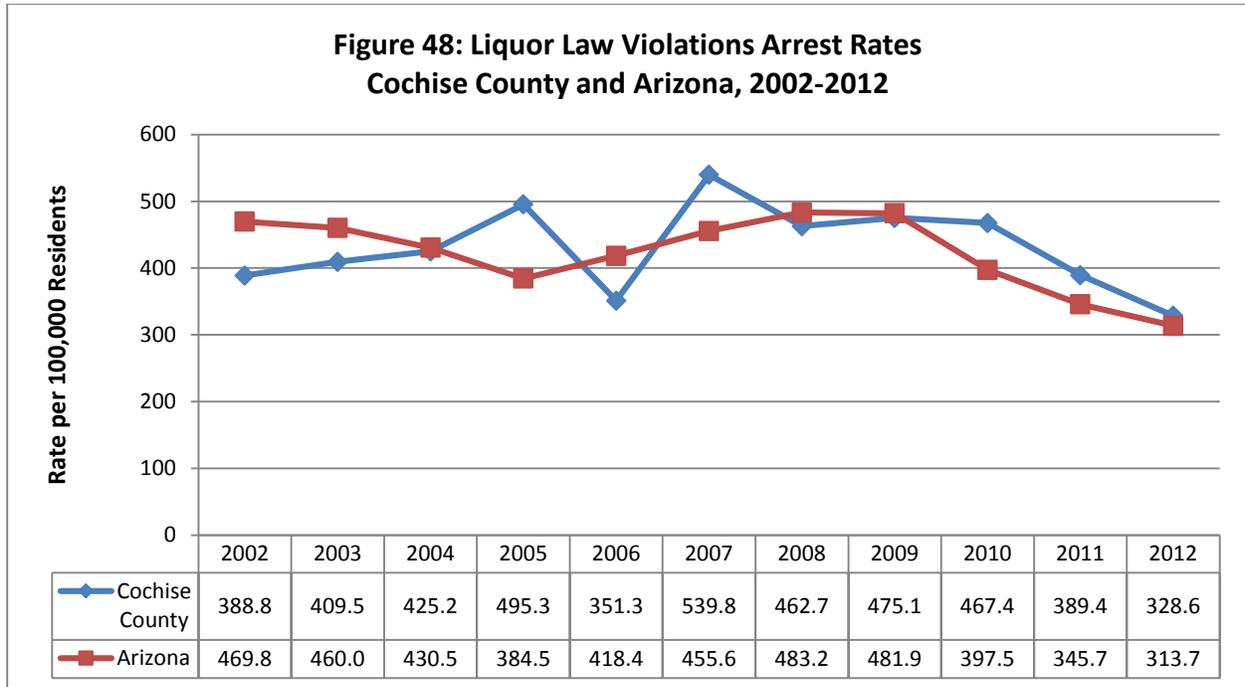
### Liquor Law Violations

With the exception of a single year decrease from 2005 to 2006 in the number of liquor law violation arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies, from 2002 to 2007 the number of arrests for liquor law violations in Cochise County increased by 48.5 percent (Figure 47). From 2007 to 2012, the number of liquor law violation arrests decreased by 37.3 percent.



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

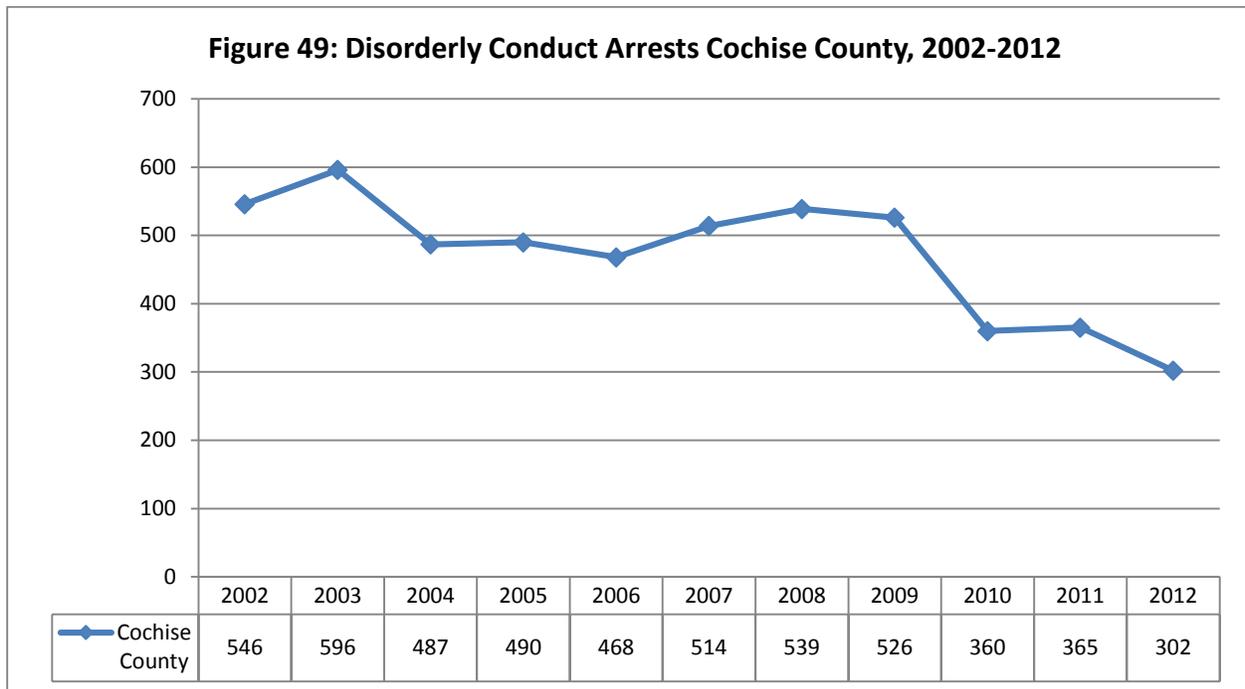
In contrast to the trends in the liquor law violation arrests rate for the state as a whole, Cochise County experienced a general increase in the liquor law violations arrest rate from 2002 to 2005 (Figure 48). After significant year-to-year changes in the Cochise County liquor law violation arrest rate from 2005 to 2009, both the Cochise County rate and the state rate decreased from 2009 to 2012.



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

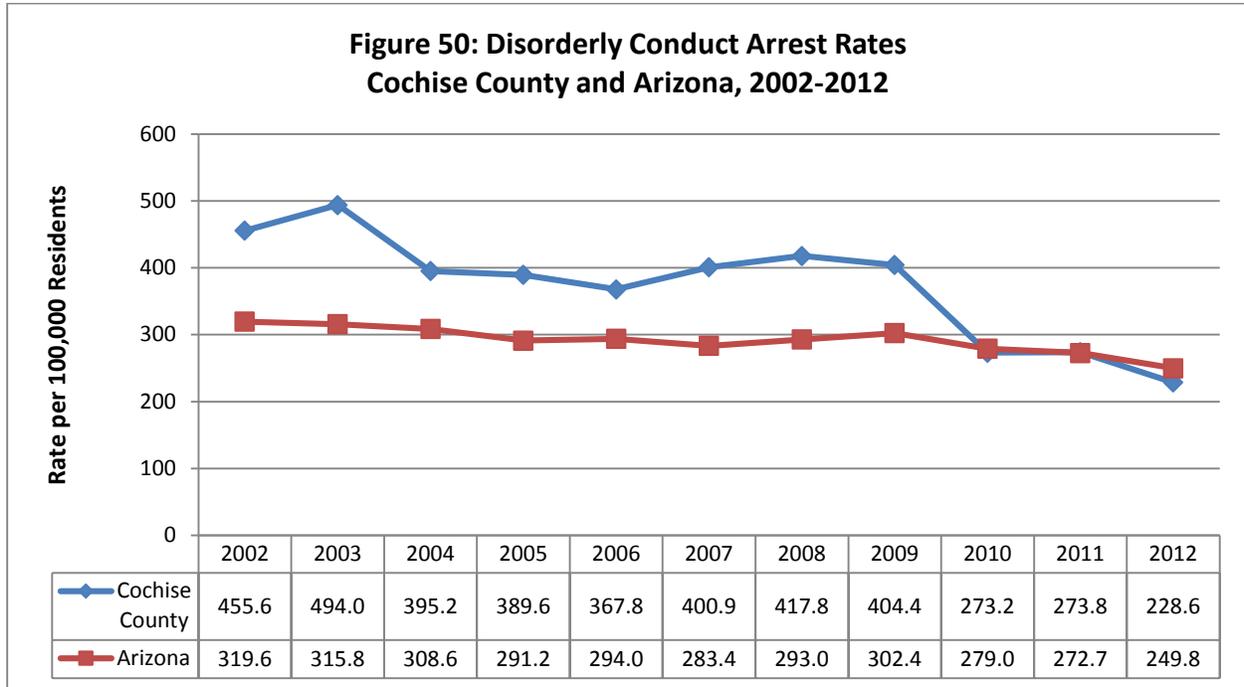
## Disorderly Conduct

From 2002 to 2012, the number of arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement agencies for disorderly conduct decreased by 44.7 percent (Figure 49). After reaching a decade high of 596 arrests for disorderly conduct in 2003, the number of arrests made by Cochise County law enforcement for disorderly conduct fell to period low of 302 arrests in 2012.



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

From 2003 to 2012, the Cochise County disorderly conduct arrest rate generally decreased (Figure 50). Although there were some small year-to-year increases in the Cochise County disorderly conduct arrest rate from 2006 to 2008, the arrest rate in 2012 was 49.8 percent lower than in 2002.



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

### *Superior Court*

After a two year increase in the number of cases filed in Cochise County Superior Court from 2002 to 2004 the number of cases filed remained relatively stable through 2009 (Table 5). From 2009 to 2012 the number of cases generally declined to the point that the number of cases filed in 2012 was lower than at any other time during the time period examined. Although the number of cases filed in Cochise County Superior Court in 2012 was 1.2 percent lower than the number of cases filed in 2002, because of increases in the number of cases filed early in the time period examined, from 2007 to 2012 the number of cases filed decreased by 17.1 percent. In contrast to Cochise County, statewide the number of cases filed in Arizona's Superior Courts rate increased by 16.3 percent from 2002 to 2012.

**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
<b>Cochise County</b>	3,706	3,958	4,448	4,259	4,441	4,417	4,079	4,147	3,898	4,007	3,663	-17.1%	-1.2%
<b>Arizona</b>	181,680	192,129	204,681	205,516	208,847	211,380	223,676	243,867	243,179	237,717	211,350	0.0%	+16.3%

After a 13.9 percent increase from 2002 to 2003 in the number of felony cases filed in Cochise County Superior Court, the number of felony filings generally decreased through 2008 (Table 6). Although the number of felony cases filed in 2012 was 9.9 percent lower than the number of felony cases filed in 2002, since 2007 the number of felony cases filed has increased by 7.5 percent. In contrast to trends in felony case filings in Cochise County, the number of felony filings in 2012 statewide was 11.3 percent higher than in 2002 but 12.3 percent lower than the number of felony cases filed in 2007.

**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
<b>Cochise County</b>	879	1,001	791	827	804	737	701	719	720	860	792	+7.5%	-9.9%
<b>Arizona</b>	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 Cochise County Justice Courts decreased by 25.7 percent (Table 7). Most of the decline in the number of cases filed in Cochise County Justice Courts was seen in the number of criminal traffic case filings, which decreased by 44.8 percent from 2002 to 2012. The number of felony case filings in Cochise County Justice Courts also decreased by 31.6 percent from 2002 to 2012. During this same time, the number of non-traffic misdemeanor case filings in Cochise County Justice Courts increased by 6.9 percent. In contrast, the overall number of cases filed in Justice Courts by category and overall decreased during the time period examined.

**Table 7: Total Justice Court Case Filings, FY2002-FY2012<sup>13</sup>**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
<b>Cochise County</b>	Criminal Traffic	10,366	10,827	10,069	8,680	8,744	7,937	7,459	7,316	6,758	5,922	5,726	-27.9%	-44.8%
	Non-Traffic Misd.	6,556	7,550	8,279	8,381	9,026	7,998	8,355	8,805	8,017	7,223	7,007	-12.4%	+6.9%
	Felony	1,436	1,985	1,896	2,141	1,849	1,378	784	865	1,143	1,114	982	-28.7%	-31.6%
	Total	51,681	51,654	46,150	43,008	46,623	44,386	44,573	42,286	43,485	39,827	38,403	-13.5%	-25.7%
<b>Arizona</b>	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	-6.8%	-5.8%

<sup>13</sup> Civil traffic cases and non-criminal ordinance violations (e.g., parking tickets) are also included in the total case filings column of this table. Because the purpose of this report is to describe crime trends, only criminal traffic and non-traffic misdemeanor filings are reported separately from the other case types filed in Justice Courts.

## Municipal Courts

The number of cases filed in Cochise County Municipal Courts has decreased significantly since 2002 (Table 8). After reaching a high of 11,390 cases filed in 2002, the number of cases filed in Cochise County Municipal Courts decreased by 51.0 percent to 5,578 cases filed in 2012. Of the types of cases filed in Cochise County Municipal Courts from 2002 to 2012, criminal traffic cases decreased by 76.4 percent and non-traffic misdemeanor cases decreased by 73.5 percent. In contrast, from 2002 to 2012 the number of criminal traffic cases filed in Municipal Courts statewide decreased by 23.0 percent, non-traffic misdemeanors decreased by 4.7 percent, and the number of cases filed overall decreased by 7.9 percent.

**Table 8: Municipal Court Case Filings, FY2002-FY2012<sup>14</sup>**

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
<b>Cochise County</b>	Criminal Traffic	623	553	572	538	313	377	458	145	150	147	147	-61.0%	-76.4%
	Non-Traffic Misd.	954	786	730	835	790	690	752	290	284	326	253	-63.3%	-73.5%
	Total	11,390	9,501	8,589	9,527	8,910	8,281	7,814	6,066	5,833	5,651	5,578	-32.6%	-51.0%
<b>Arizona</b>	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%

<sup>14</sup> 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 *Cochise County Criminal Justice Data Profile* focuses on adult offenders on standard and intensive probation and reflects the number of probationers in Cochise County and statewide on the last day of the fiscal year. It is also important to note that the numbers included in this section's tables and figures are cumulative totals; in other words, the number of probationers reported in these data are not only those sentenced to probation during that year, but also include those currently under probation supervision at the end of each fiscal year irrespective of when they were sentenced to probation.

### Adult Standard Probation

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

In 2012, the number of standard probationers under direct supervision in Cochise County was 11.0 percent higher than in 2002 (Table 9). Even though there are more probationers under supervision in Cochise County in 2012 than there were in 2002, the number of probationers in Cochise County in 2012 is 18.3 percent lower than the time period high of 669 probationers under supervision in Cochise County in 2011. In contrast, the number of standard probationers under direct supervision statewide increased 0.4 percent from 2002 to 2012, even though since 2007 the number of probationers under supervision statewide decreased by 7.6 percent.

<b>Table 9: Number of Standard Probationers Under Direct Supervision in Cochise County and Arizona, FY2002-FY2012</b>													
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
<b>Cochise County</b>	510	517	524	450	477	538	486	571	669	693	566	+5.2%	+11.0%
<b>Arizona</b>	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*

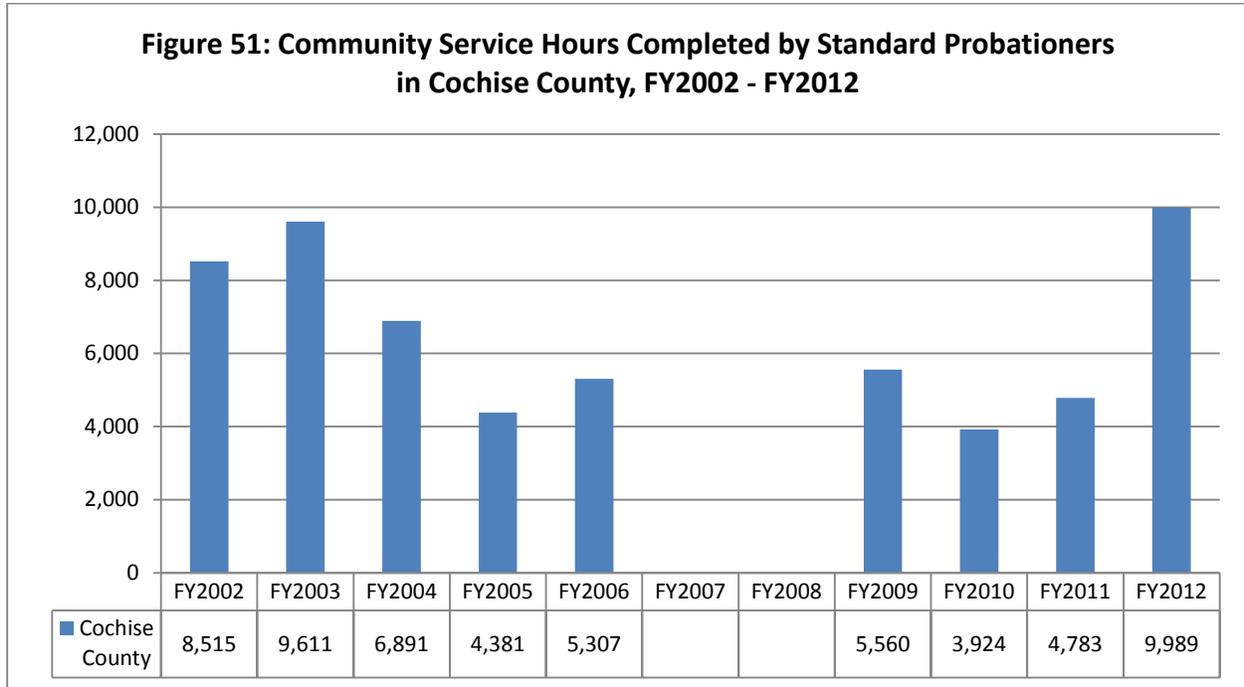
Two of the most common conditions placed on probationers are restitution and community service. These conditions require probationers to repay the financial harm they have caused their victims (i.e., restitution) and engage in service to the communities in which they live (i.e., community service).

From 2002 to 2012, the amount of restitution collected from offenders on standard probation in Cochise County ranged from a low of \$35,239 in 2009 to a high of \$138,890 in 2008 (Table 10). The total amount of restitution that was reported to have been collected during this time was \$794,782. During the same time, more than \$2.4 million in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from offenders on standard probation in Cochise County. From 2010 to 2012, Cochise County has not reported the amount of restitution collected from standard probationers to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

<b>Table 10: Dollar Amount Collected from Standard Probationers in Cochise County, FY2002-FY2012</b>		
	<b>Restitution</b>	<b>Total Collections*</b>
<b>2002</b>	\$79,790	\$266,491
<b>2003</b>	\$109,361	\$313,124
<b>2004</b>	\$103,240	\$336,113
<b>2005</b>	\$95,810	\$313,180
<b>2006</b>	\$121,931	\$338,700
<b>2007</b>	\$110,521	\$355,767
<b>2008</b>	\$138,890	\$398,951
<b>2009</b>	\$35,239	\$152,114
<b>2010</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>2011</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>2012</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	794,782	\$2,474,440

\*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 Cochise County performed 58,961 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$465,791.90 of work performed by standard probationers in Cochise County (Figure 51)<sup>15</sup>.



<sup>15</sup> The AOC did not include community service hour data in its 2007 and 2009 online data report.

## 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 have violated conditions of standard probation or would otherwise be incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections. Intensive probation provides 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 of convicted offenders on intensive probation than are established by statute.

From 2002 to 2003, the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation in Cochise County increased from 105 to 124 (Table 11). From 2003 to 2009, the number declined to a time period low of 79. Although the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation in 2012 was nearly equivalent to the number on intensive probation in 2002, the number has increased by 14.3 percent since 2007. Statewide, the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation decreased by 30.5 percent from 2002 to 2012, and 19.9 percent from 2007 to 2012.

**Table 11: Number of Intensive Probationers  
in Cochise County and Arizona, FY2002-FY2012**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 07-12	% Change 02-12
<b>Cochise County</b>	105	124	119	116	116	91	99	97	79	106	104	+14.3%	-1.0%
<b>Arizona</b>	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%

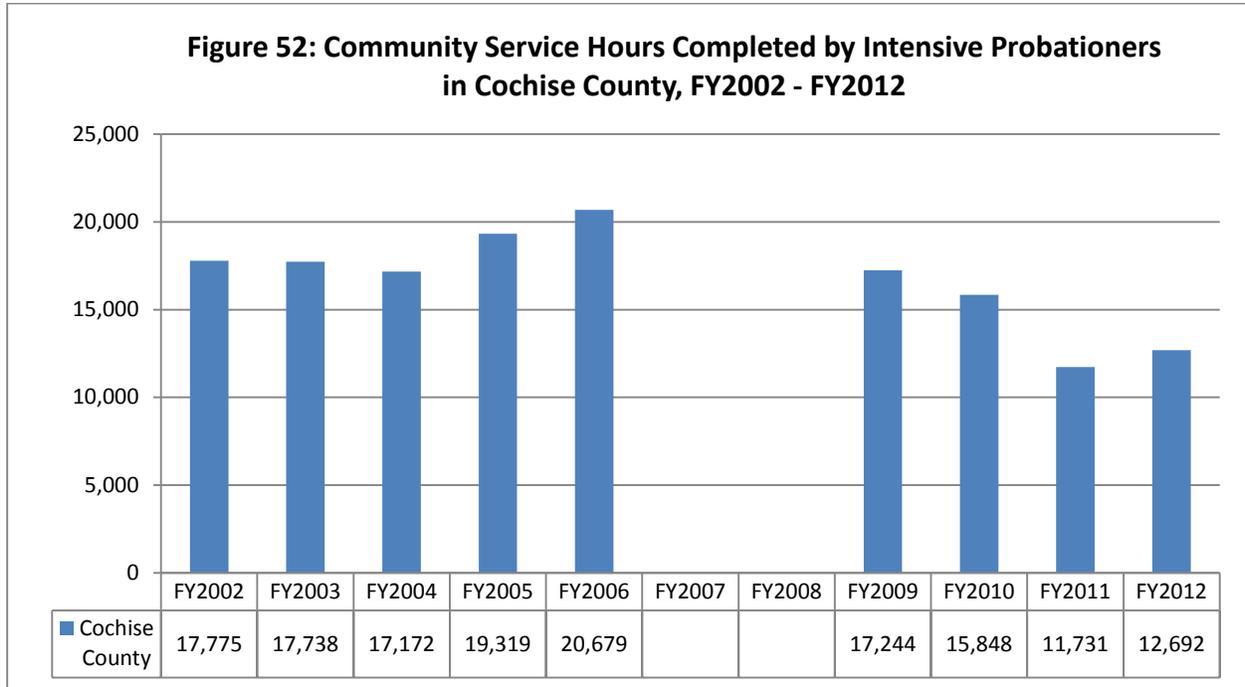
*Restitution and Community Service*

From 2002 to 2012, the amount of restitution collected from offenders on intensive probation in Cochise County ranged from a low of \$13,156 in 2009 to a high of \$44,920 in 2004 (Table 12). The total amount of restitution collected from intensive probationers during this time was \$223,819. From 2002 to 2012, \$868,535 in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from offenders on intensive probation in Cochise County. Cochise County restitution and total collections data was unavailable for 2010 to 2012.

<b>Table 12: Dollar Amount Collected from Intensive Probationers in Cochise County, FY2002-FY2012</b>		
	<b>Restitution</b>	<b>Total Collections*</b>
<b>2002</b>	\$22,622	\$103,071
<b>2003</b>	\$16,459	\$84,543
<b>2004</b>	\$44,920	\$118,178
<b>2005</b>	\$30,379	\$103,433
<b>2006</b>	\$24,369	\$102,670
<b>2007</b>	\$35,474	\$135,948
<b>2008</b>	\$36,440	\$150,324
<b>2009</b>	\$13,156	\$70,368
<b>2010</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>2011</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>2012</b>	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	\$223,819	\$868,535

\*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 Cochise County performed 150,198 hours of community service, which at the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.90/hour), totaled \$1,186,564.20 of work performed by standard probationers in Cochise County (Figure 52)<sup>16</sup>.

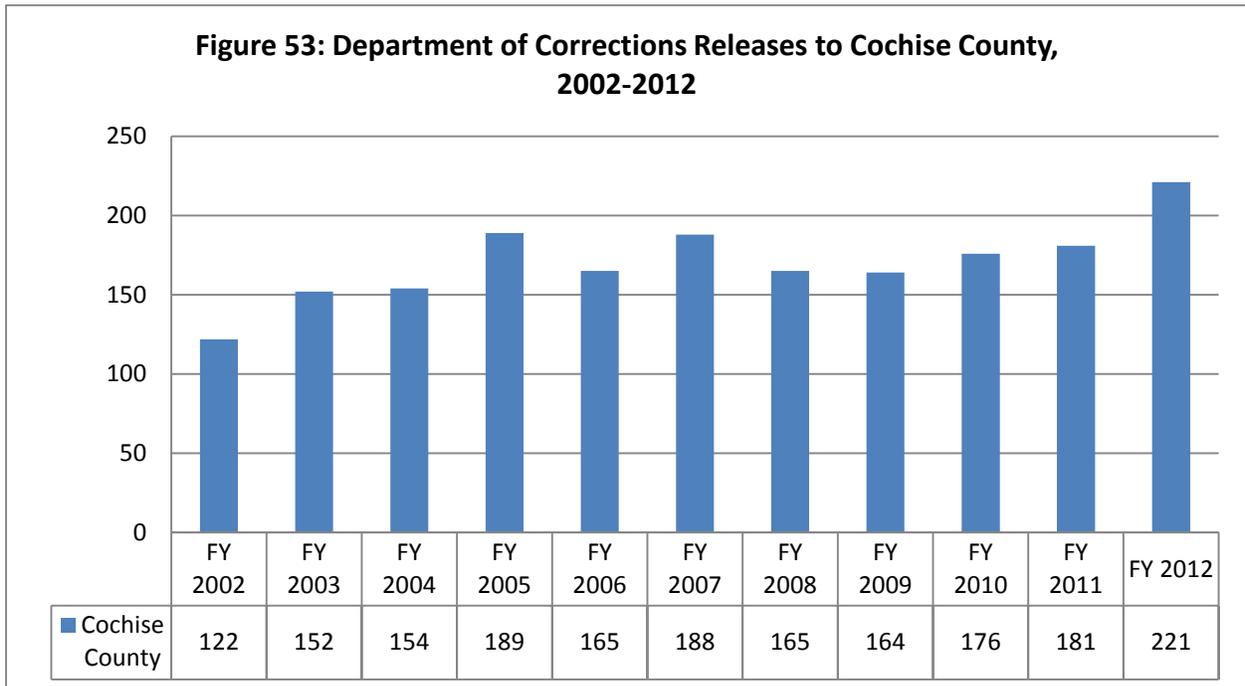


<sup>16</sup> The AOC did not include community service hour data in its 2007 and 2009 online data report.

## 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 1,877 individuals released from ADC to Cochise County (Figure 53). In 2012, the number of individuals released from ADC custody to Cochise County reached a period high of 221.



## Conclusion

The inaugural edition of the *Cochise County Criminal Justice System Data Profile* contains data for the period 2002 to 2012 from DPS on crimes reported to Cochise 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 Cochise County. Driving the creation of the county profiles is the recognition 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). Thus, having data on the activities of the criminal justice system at the county level can help local agencies better understand the short and long term trends in crime and the criminal justice system's response that inform policy and practice.

The findings in this report reveal that from 2002 to 2012 the number of violent index offenses reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies increased by 7.4 percent. Importantly, even though the number of violent index offenses reported to the police increased, because of population increases in the county, the violent index offense rate decreased during the same time. Driving the increase in the number of violent index offenses reported to the police, were increases in the number of all violent index offenses reported to the police.

In contrast to the frequency and rate of violent crime in Cochise County, both the number of property index offenses reported to Cochise County law enforcement agencies and the property index offense rate decreased by 4.7 percent and 13.5 percent respectively, from 2002 to 2012. The number of property crimes reported to Cochise County law enforcement decreased in all categories during this time, except for arson.

From 2002 to 2012, the number of cases filed in Cochise County Superior Court, the number of felony cases files in Superior Court, the number of cases filed in Municipal Courts, and the number of cases filed in Cochise County Justice Courts all decreased. More specifically, from 2002 to 2012, there was a 1.2 percent decrease in the number of cases filed in Cochise County Superior Court, a 9.9 percent decrease in the number of felony cases files in Cochise County Superior Court, a 51.0 percent decrease in the number of cases files in Municipal Courts countywide, and a 25.7 percent decrease in cases filed in Cochise County Justice Courts.

During this same time, the number of convicted offenders on standard probation has increased by 11.0 percent and the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation has decreased by 1.0 percent. From 2002 to 2012, Cochise County has collected \$3,342,975 from convicted offenders for restitution to crime victims, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees.

Finally, from 2002 to 2012 there were 1,877 individuals who completed their prison sentence and were to have returned to Cochise County. Of these, 221 were released in 2012, which was the highest number released during the entire time period examined.

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 Cochise County criminal justice system, the *Cochise 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