

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Statistical Analysis Center Publication

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Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review

October

2011

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Executive Summary

On a biennial basis, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission is tasked with preparing for the governor a criminal justice system trends report. Available resources, the size and complexity of the criminal justice system and the availability of relevant data influence the scope of the issues addressed in the report. In support of data-driven decision making, this report uses publicly available data to describe the activity of Arizona's criminal justice system from law enforcement agencies description of the offenses reported to their agencies to the population of the Arizona Department of Corrections. More specifically, in this edition of *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*, up to 11 years of data from law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and the juvenile justice system are compiled to give readers an overview of crime and criminal and juvenile justice system activity from 2000 to 2010 in Arizona.

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

Crime

- ✓ In 2010 the number of violent index offenses reported to the police in Arizona was 4.4 percent lower than in 2000 and 15.6 percent lower than the decade high in 2006. But, in part due to the growth in Arizona's population, the violent index offense rate in 2010 was 23.2 percent lower than the violent index offense rate in 2000.
- ✓ During the same time that the number and rate of violent index offenses reported to the police has decreased, the number and rate of forcible rape in Arizona has increased. From 2000 to 2010, the number of forcible rapes reported to the police increased 37.3 percent from 1,577 in 2000 to 2,165 in 2010, and the rate of forcible rape in Arizona increased 10.4 percent from 30.7 per 100,000 in 2000 to 33.9 per 100,000 in 2010.
- ✓ The number of property index offenses reported to the police in Arizona was 16.9 percent lower in 2010 than in 2000 and 29.0 percent lower than the decade high in 2002. Because of decreases in the number of property index offenses reported to the police and increases in the population of Arizona, the property index offense rate decreased by 33.3 percent from 2000 to 2010.
- ✓ Throughout most of the time period from 2002 to 2009, Arizona has had a higher percentage of violent crimes committed with a firearm than the nation as a whole. The percentage of murders, robberies, and aggravated assaults in Arizona that were committed with a firearm is consistently higher than the nation as a whole. An exception to this trend is seen in the data on murder in 2009. In contrast to the rest of the time period, in 2009, Arizona had a lower percentage

of murder committed with a firearm (60.1 percent) than the nation as a whole (67.1 percent).

Courts

- ✓ Statewide, from 2000 to 2010 the number of felony case filings increased by 37.8 percent, from 40,137 to 55,555. The number of felony case filings in 2010 was 6.4 percent lower than the decade high of 59,385 in 2008.
- ✓ From state fiscal year 2000 to 2010 the number of individuals on standard probation increased by 15.2 percent, from 32,809 in 2000 to 37,802 in 2010.
- ✓ From 2000 to 2010, the courts collected \$142 million in restitution from offenders on standard probation. In 2010, the amount of restitution collected from standard probationers was 11.4 percent higher than the amount of restitution collected in 2000.
- ✓ From 2000 to 2010, the number of community service hours completed by standard probationers decreased by 33.5 percent from 743,738 hours in 2000 to 494,818 hours in 2010. At the current minimum wage in Arizona (\$7.35/hour), standard probationers performed community service work worth approximately \$3,636,912 in 2010.
- ✓ In contrast to the increase in the number of standard probationers in Arizona, the number of offenders on intensive probation from 2000 to 2010 decreased by 38.5 percent. In addition, the amount of restitution collected from intensive probationers from 2000 to 2010 decreased by 56.7 percent and the number of community service hours performed by intensive probationers also declined by 62.8 percent.

Corrections

- ✓ From 2000 to 2010 the number of individuals incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections increased by 51.4 percent.
- ✓ At the end of calendar year 2010, 36.1 percent of inmates in the Arizona Department of Corrections were in prison for the violent offenses¹, 19.7 percent

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

for property offenses,² 29.1 percent for drug and driving under the influence offenses, and 15.1 percent for other types of offenses.³

Juvenile Justice System

- ✓ From 2000 to 2007, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court remained relatively stable at approximately 50,000 youth. From 2007 to 2010, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court decreased by 15.7 percent from 48,677 in 2007 to 41,040 in 2010.
- ✓ From 2000 to 2010 the number of juveniles held in detention in Arizona decreased by 27.2 percent, from 13,075 to 9,519.
- ✓ After a 24.5 percent decrease from 2000 to 2002 in the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court, from 2002 to 2009 the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court remained relatively stable. From 2009 to 2010, the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court decreased 30.1 percent from 611 to 427. By 2010, the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court was 44.0 percent lower than in 2000.
- ✓ The number of new commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections in 2010 was nearly equivalent to the number of new commitments in 2000. From 2003 to 2010, the number of new commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections ranged from a low of 662 youth in 2009 to a high of 752 youth in 2003.
- ✓ From 2003 to 2010, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of new commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections of youth with three or fewer prior adjudications of delinquency, from 27.0 percent in 2003 to 44.9 percent in 2010.

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

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

Introduction

The continuous growth in the population of Arizona challenges Arizona's criminal justice system to keep pace. From 2000 to 2010 Arizona's population increased by nearly 24.6 percent, from 5.1 million to 6.4 million people. As the population of Arizona was increasing, Arizona's criminal justice system experienced the following changes:

- ✓ 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.

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

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

Arizona's criminal justice system is a large and complex system with more than 480 agencies and related organizations. Available resources, the size and complexity of the criminal justice system, and the availability of data on crime and the criminal justice system influence the scope of this report. In the 2011 edition of *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*, up to 11 years of data (i.e., 2000 to 2010) from law enforcement, the courts, and corrections are compiled to give the reader an overview of the recent trends in crime and criminal justice system activity among the three major components of Arizona's justice system.

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

Data Sources

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

Table 1: Data Sources	
Source	Data
Administrative Office of the Courts	Annual Data Reports http://www.supreme.state.az.us/stats/
Arizona Department of Corrections	Corrections at a Glance http://www.azcorrections.gov/adcr/reports/glance.asp
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	FY2007 Annual Report http://www.azdjv.gov/Offices/Research/Publications/FY%202007%20data%20table.pdf
Arizona Department of Public Safety	Crime in Arizona Annual Reports http://www.azdps.gov/crimereport/default.asp
Bureau of Justice Statistics	Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=1
Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program	Uniform Crime Reports http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm
Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Arizona Supreme Court	Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System Reports http://www.supreme.state.az.us/jjvd/juvenilesproce/JuvProc.htm
National Crime Victimization Survey	Criminal Victimization in the United States http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm

Population Data

From 2000 to 2010, Arizona's population grew nearly three times faster than the rest of the nation, increasing by 24.6 percent, compared to a 9.7 percent population increase for the nation as a whole (Table 2). Within Arizona's 15 counties, population change varied greatly from 2000 to 2010. Although the population increased in most Arizona counties, Greenlee County was the lone county where the population decreased, by 1.3 percent, from 2000 to 2010. In contrast, all other Arizona counties experienced population growth ranging from a three percent increase in Apache County to a 109 percent increase in the population of Pinal County.

Table 2: Arizona and U.S. Population, 2000-2010				
Year	Arizona Population	Year-to-Year % Change	United States Population	Year-to-Year % Change
2000	5,130,632		281,421,906	
2001	5,304,417	+3.4	284,796,887	+1.2
2002	5,452,108	+2.8	287,973,924	+1.1
2003	5,591,206	+2.6	290,809,777	+1.3
2004	5,759,425	+3.0	293,656,842	+1.0
2005	5,974,834	+3.7	296,410,404	+0.9
2006	6,192,100	+3.6	299,398,484	+1.0
2007	6,362,241	+2.7	301,621,157	+0.8
2008	6,499,377	+2.2	304,059,724	+0.8
2009	6,595,778	+1.5	307,006,550	+1.0
2010	6,392,017	*	308,745,538	+0.6
% Change 2000 - 2010	+24.6%		+9.7%	

Source: United States Census Bureau

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

Law Enforcement Data

The primary national and state source for property and violent offense and arrest information is the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and the Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting program. Initiated more than 70 years ago, the federal UCR program is a nationwide effort by law enforcement agencies to voluntarily report offense and arrest data from their jurisdictions on a set of specific crimes. The purpose of the UCR program is to provide reliable information that describes the nature and extent of crime for administrative, operational, and management activities. The data that is collected through the UCR program, particularly data on those crimes that form the property and violent crime indices, have become one of the most common and widely recognized social indicators of crime in the United States. Because this report compares Arizona index offense data to the nation's index offense data, the Arizona and national offense data used in this report comes from the same source, *Crime in the United States*, which is the Uniform Crime Reporting program annual report published by the FBI.⁴

⁴ It is worth noting that the Arizona index offense data published in *Crime in Arizona*, the Department of Public Safety's (DPS) annual uniform crime report, is different from the data for the same year published by the FBI in *Crime in the United States*. In part, this is because in *Crime in the United States*, the FBI includes estimates of the index offenses that occurred in the jurisdictions that did not report their data while DPS simply notes the non-reporting jurisdictions. Appendix A contains 2000 to 2010 index offense data from DPS and the FBI as reported in their respective annual reports.

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

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

Index Offense Rates

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I index offense rate is a commonly used indicator of crime in a jurisdiction. There are four violent index offenses (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and four property index offenses (arson, burglary,

⁵ Truman, Jennifer L. and Michael R. Rand. "Criminal Victimization, 2009" October 2010. Web. March 29, 2011.

⁶ Gottfredson, Michael R. 1986. "Substantive Contributions of Victimization Surveys." *Crime and Justice*. 7: pp251-287.

⁷ National victimization data is collected in a manner that does not allow for state level (e.g., Arizona specific) estimates of victimization. To fill this data gap, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center was recently awarded a grant by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to conduct the first-ever victimization survey for the state of Arizona.

larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) that are used to calculate Part I index offense rates.⁸ Offense rates allow the amount of crime to be compared over time controlling for changes in population. This is particularly important in states such as Arizona that are experiencing dramatic population growth. In this section of *Crime Trends*, offense rates are calculated per 100,000 residents in the population.

From 2000 to 2010, the overall index offense rate in Arizona decreased 32.4 percent, while the index offense rate for the nation decreased 18.9 percent. During that same time, the violent index offense rate decreased 23.2 percent in Arizona and 20.3 percent in the United States. Similarly, from 2000 to 2010 the property crime rate decreased 33.3 percent in Arizona and 18.7 percent nationally. Tables 3 and 4 contain the violent index offense, property index offense, and overall index offense rates for Arizona and the United States from 2000 to 2010.

Table 3: Index Offense Rates in Arizona, 2000-2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Violent Index Offense Rate	531.7	540.6	553.4	512.2	502.7	510.1	499.3	481.0	447.1	408.3	408.1
Property Index Offense Rate	5,297.8	5,540.2	5,838.0	5,622.0	5,056.1	4,809.3	4,608.6	4,397.7	4,291.5	3,556.5	3,534.0
Overall Index Offense Rate	5,829.5	6,080.8	6,391.4	6,134.2	5,558.8	5,319.4	5,107.9	4,878.7	4,738.6	3,964.8	3,942.1

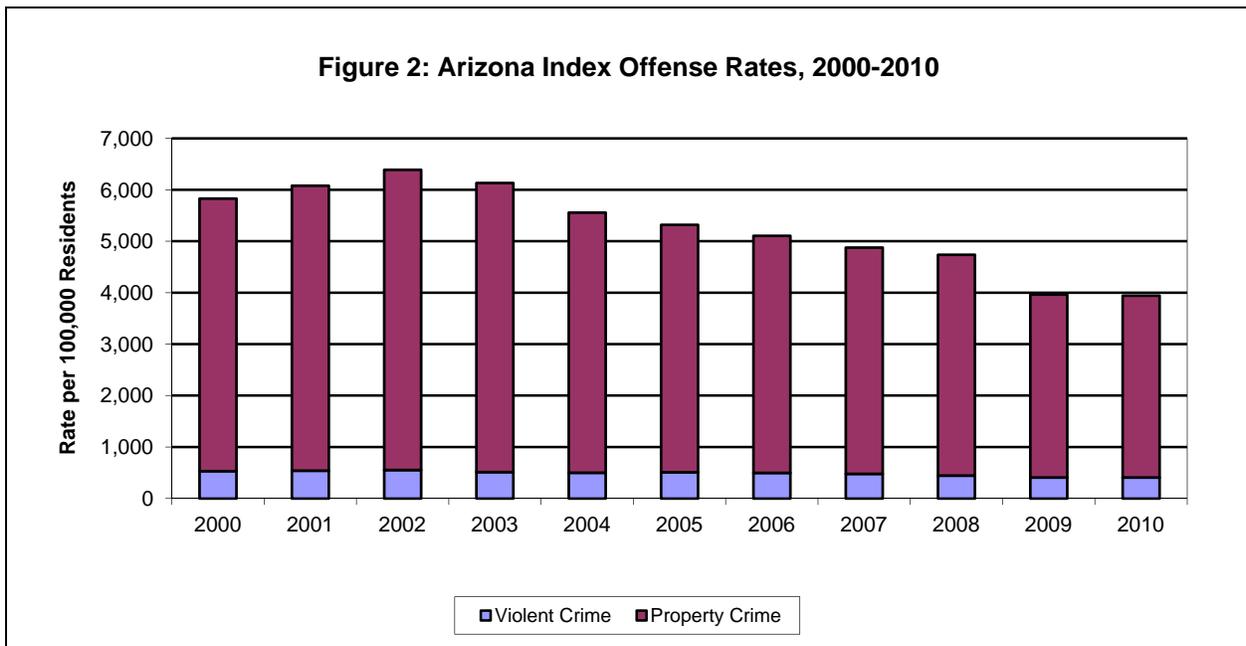
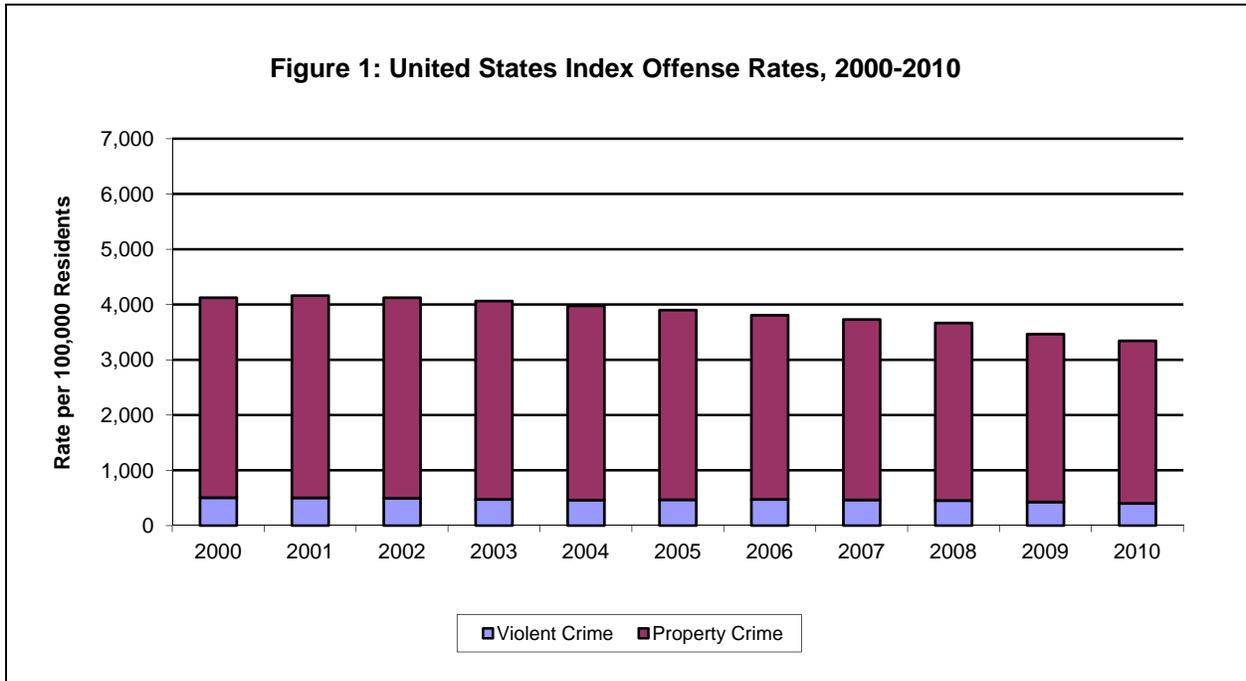
Table 4: Index Offense Rates in the United States, 2000-2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Violent Index Offense Rate	506.5	504.4	494.4	475.0	463.2	469.2	473.5	466.9	454.5	429.4	403.6
Property Index Offense Rate	3,618.3	3,656.1	3,630.6	3,588.4	3,514.1	3,429.8	3,334.5	3,263.5	3,212.5	3,036.1	2,941.9
Overall Index Offense Rate	4,124.8	4,160.5	4,125.0	4,063.4	3,977.3	3,899.0	3,808.0	3,730.4	3,667.0	3,465.5	3,345.5

Although Part I index offense rates have declined from 2000 to 2010 in both Arizona and the nation, Arizona's overall index offense rate continues to be higher than the rate for the nation. Importantly, the difference between Arizona's and the nation's overall index offense rate is primarily a function of differences in the property index offense rate.

From 2000 to 2010, the difference between Arizona's and the nation's violent index offense rate ranged from 4.9 percent lower in Arizona in 2009 to 12.2 percent higher in Arizona in 2002. In contrast to Arizona's violent index offense rates, Arizona's property index offense rates remained higher than the nation's during the entire period examined. The difference between Arizona's and the nation's property index offense

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

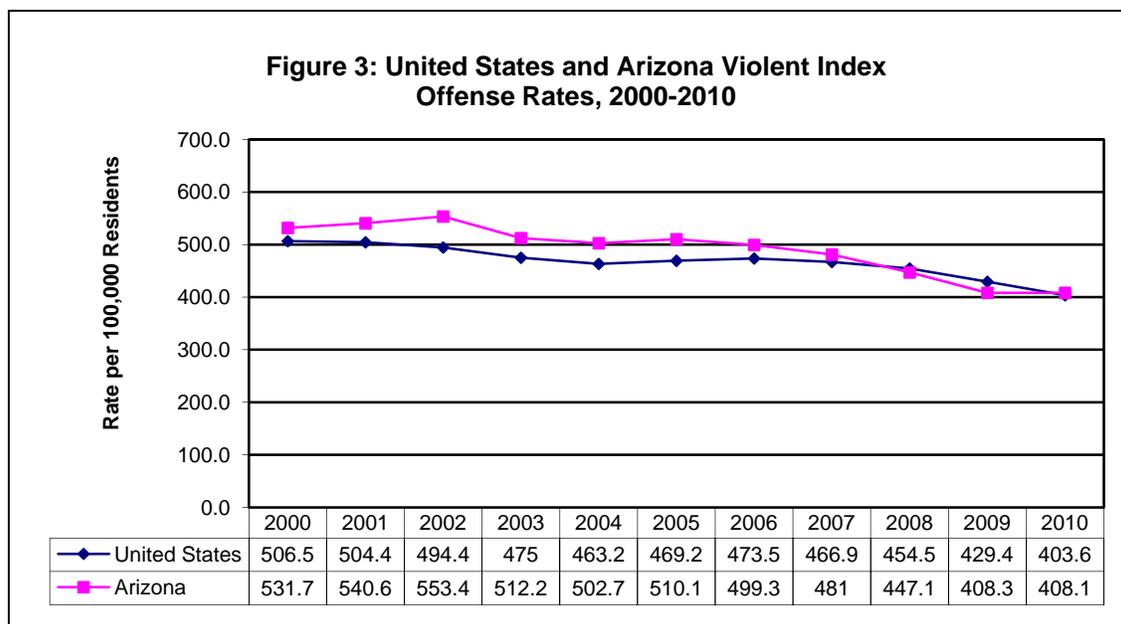
rate ranged from 17.1 percent higher in Arizona in 2009 to 60.8 percent higher in Arizona in 2002. It is also worth noting that of all the index offenses reported to the police, approximately 90 percent are property index offenses. Figures 1 and 2 show Arizona's and the nation's index offense rates over time and the contribution to each that were made by the property and violent offense rates.



Although violent, property, and overall index offense rates provide a standardized estimate of crime across all cities, states, and the nation, combining individual index offenses to form an index can mask important differences within and across offense types. The next sections of this report look more closely at the violent and property offense indices, and each offense that is part of the indices, to provide a deeper understanding of Arizona's crime trends.

Violent Index Offense Rates

From 2000 to 2010, both Arizona and the nation experienced significant decreases in the violent offense rate (Figure 3). As described earlier in this report, 2008 marked the first time in more than a decade that Arizona's violent offense rate was lower than the nation's and in 2009, Arizona's violent index offense rate continued to decline more than the nation's. But in 2010 Arizona's violent index offense rate remained at a level similar to 2009, while the nation's violent index offense rate continued to decline ending the decade at a rate that was 1.1 percent lower than Arizona's. With the exception of 2000 to 2002 and 2005 to 2006, Arizona and the nation experienced similar downward trends in the violent index offense rates.

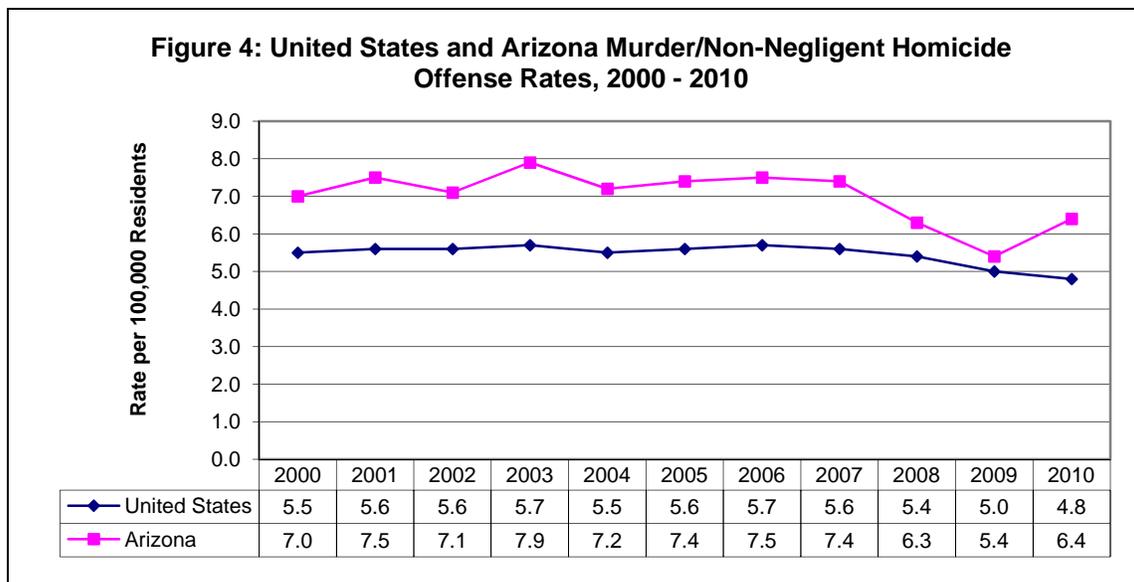


Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter Offense Rates

As defined by the UCR program, murder and non-negligent manslaughter is "the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another."⁹ Overall, the murder rate in both Arizona and the nation is significantly lower in 2010 than in 2000 (8.6 and 12.7 percent lower, respectively), although most of the decline for both Arizona and the

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

nation occurred from 2006 to 2009 (Figure 4). Throughout the time period examined, the murder rates for Arizona were higher than the nation's. In 2009 the difference between the nation's murder offense rate and Arizona's was smaller than at any other time from 2000 to 2010.

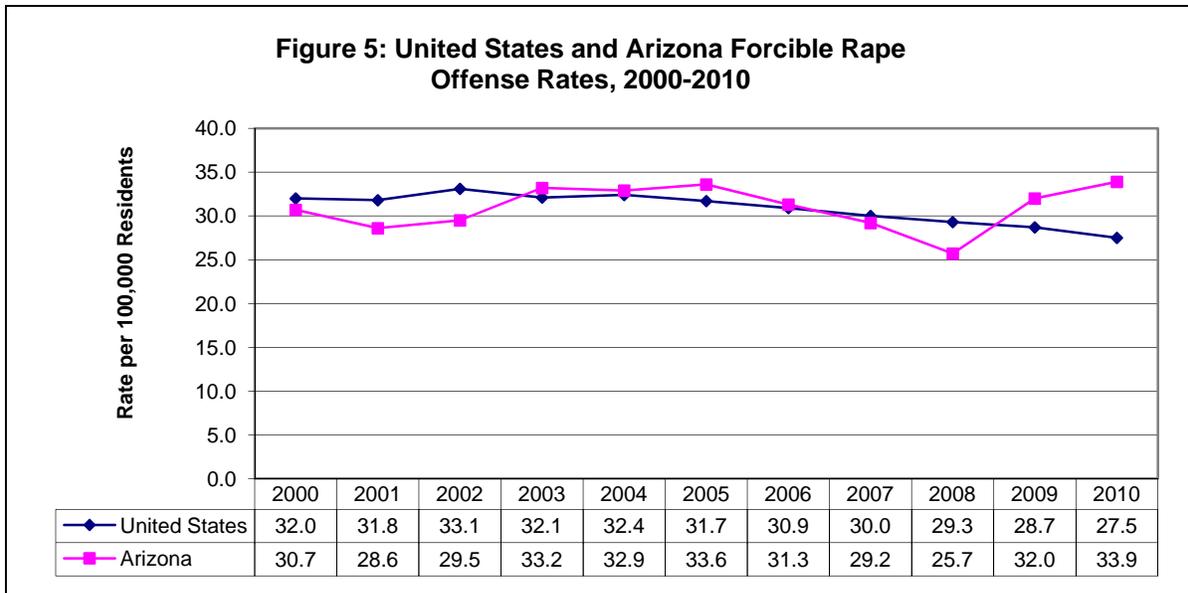


Forcible Rape Offense Rates

As defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting program, forcible rape is “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.”¹⁰ Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included. However, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded. Sexual assaults on males are not included in this offense category and instead are classified as assaults or other sexual offenses not included in the UCR.¹¹ Nationally, the rate of forcible rape reported to the police was 14.1 percent lower in 2010 than in 2000. From 2000 to 2010, the nation's rate decreased each year with the exception of increases from 2001 to 2002 and 2003 to 2004. In contrast, during the same time period there was considerably more fluctuation in Arizona's rape rate. After experiencing general increases in the rate of rape from 2001 to 2005, the rate in Arizona declined from 2005 to 2008. Yet, after reaching a decade low of 25.7 rapes per 100,000 residents in 2008, the rate of rape reported to law enforcement increased by 31.9 percent from 2008 to 2010. Figure 5 shows the forcible rape rate for Arizona and the United States from 2000 to 2010.

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

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

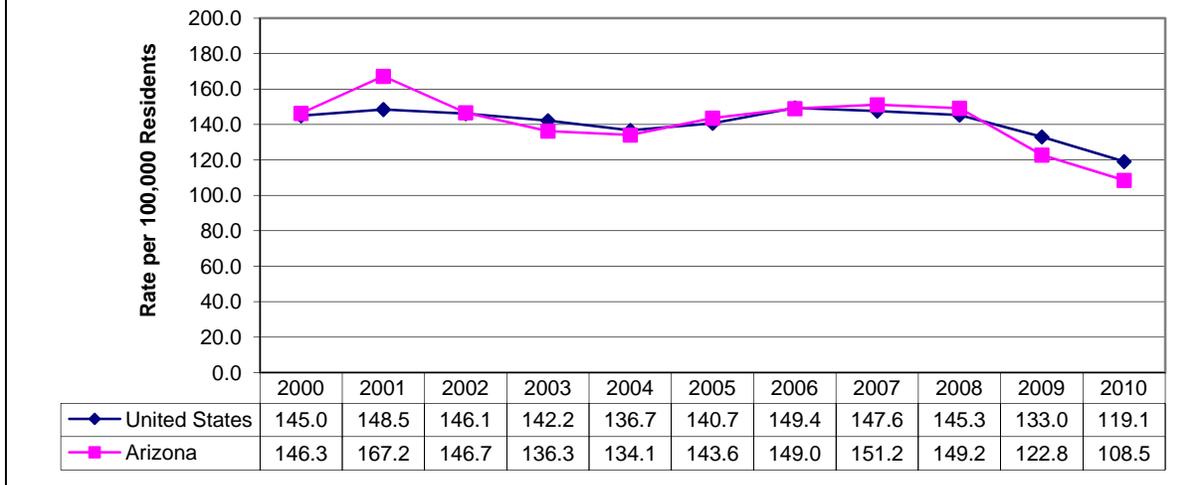


Robbery Offense Rates

The Uniform Crime Reporting program defines robbery as “the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.”¹² In the nation as a whole and in Arizona, the robbery rate decreased from 2000 to 2010 (17.9 and 25.8 percent, respectively). For most of the time period from 2000 to 2010, the nation’s and Arizona’s annual robbery offense rate were very similar. The exceptions to the similarity between the nation’s and Arizona’s robbery offense rate are seen in the 2001, 2009, and 2010 data. From 2000 to 2001, Arizona experienced a 14.2 percent increase in the robbery offense rate and a nearly equivalent decrease from 2001 to 2002. Illustrating the impact that Arizona’s major metropolitan areas have on the state’s crime rate, much of the increase in Arizona’s robbery rate from 2000 to 2001 can be explained by corresponding increases in the number of robberies that occurred during that time in Phoenix and Tucson (23.0 and 17.6 percent, respectively). From 2008 to 2010, Arizona experienced a decline in the robbery offense rate greater than the decline seen in the nation as a whole (27.3 and 18.0 percent, respectively). Figure 6 presents reported robbery rates for Arizona and the United States by year for 2000 through 2010.

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

Figure 6: United States and Arizona Robbery Offense Rates, 2000-2010



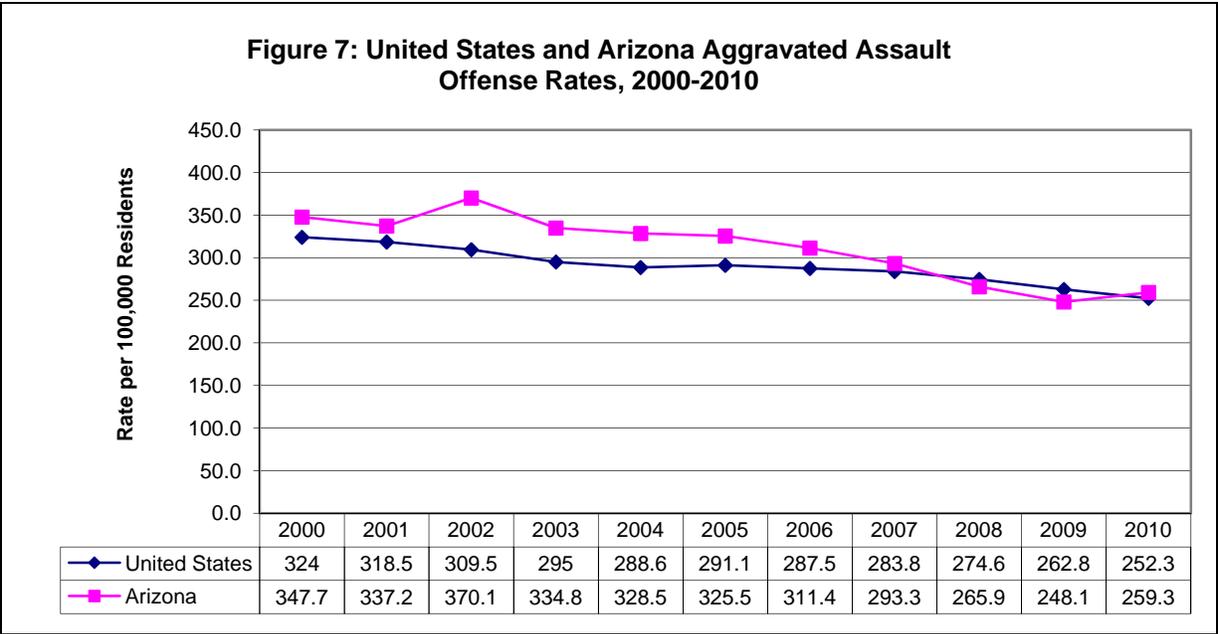
Aggravated Assault Offense Rates

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

From 2000 to 2010, both Arizona and the United States experienced significant decreases in the rate of aggravated assault (25.4 and 22.1 percent, respectively). Throughout this time period, Arizona’s and the nation’s aggravated assault rates consistently declined, with the exception of one-year increases in the rate of aggravated assault in Arizona from 2001 to 2002 and 2009 to 2010. Figure 7 shows reported aggravated assault offense rates from 2000 to 2010 for Arizona and the United States.

In contrast to the robbery offense rate where significant increases in Arizona’s two largest cities accounted for most of the anomalous single-year increase in robberies statewide, the single-year increase in aggravated assault from 2001 to 2002 cannot be explained by large increases in aggravated assaults occurring in only a few jurisdictions.

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



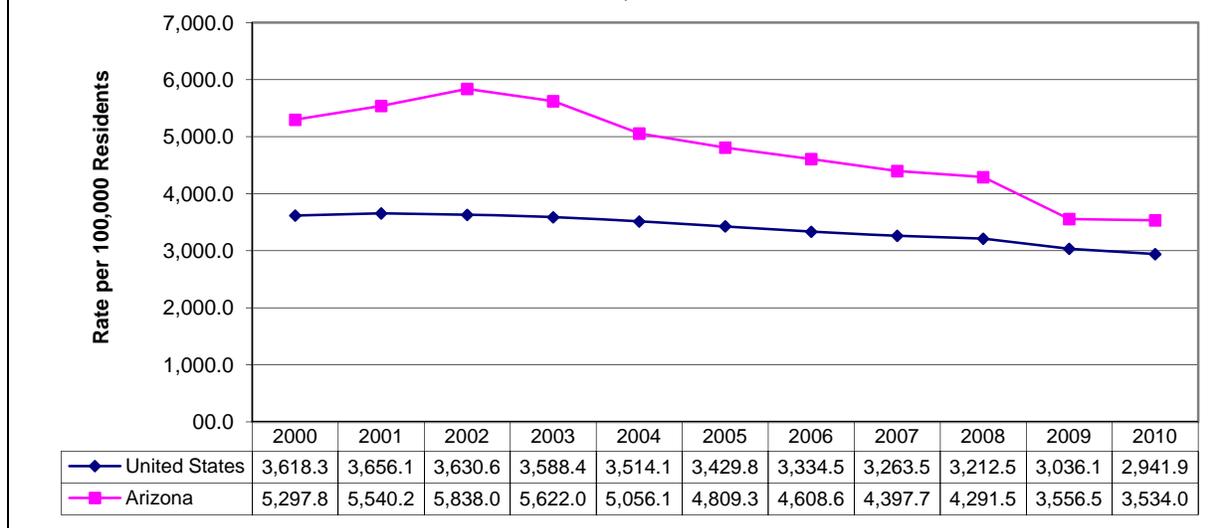
Property Crime Index Offense Rates

The UCR program’s property crime index is comprised of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These offenses capture crimes where the object of the offense is the taking of money or property, but without force or the threat of force. Arson is included in this category because it is primarily the destruction of property, even though the offense can include the harming of individuals. However, as noted earlier in this report, because of variation in UCR program participation and local agency data collection procedures for arson, only limited data are available.¹⁴ For this reason, arson is excluded from the calculation of national and state property crime rates in this report.

From 2000 to 2010, the property index offense rate decreased significantly nationally and in Arizona. During the time period examined, the property index offense rate decreased 33.3 percent in Arizona and 18.7 percent in the United States. Although the nation experienced a steady decline in property offense rates throughout this time period, prior to the decline in Arizona’s property index offense rate from 2002 to 2010, Arizona experienced a 10.4 percent increase in the property index offense from 2000 to 2002. The increase in the property index offense rate for Arizona from 2000 to 2003 is also evident in the theft, burglary, and motor vehicle theft offense rates described below. Figure 8 shows the reported property index offense rate from 2000 to 2010 for Arizona and the United States.

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

**Figure 8: United States and Arizona Property Index
Offense Rates, 2000-2010**

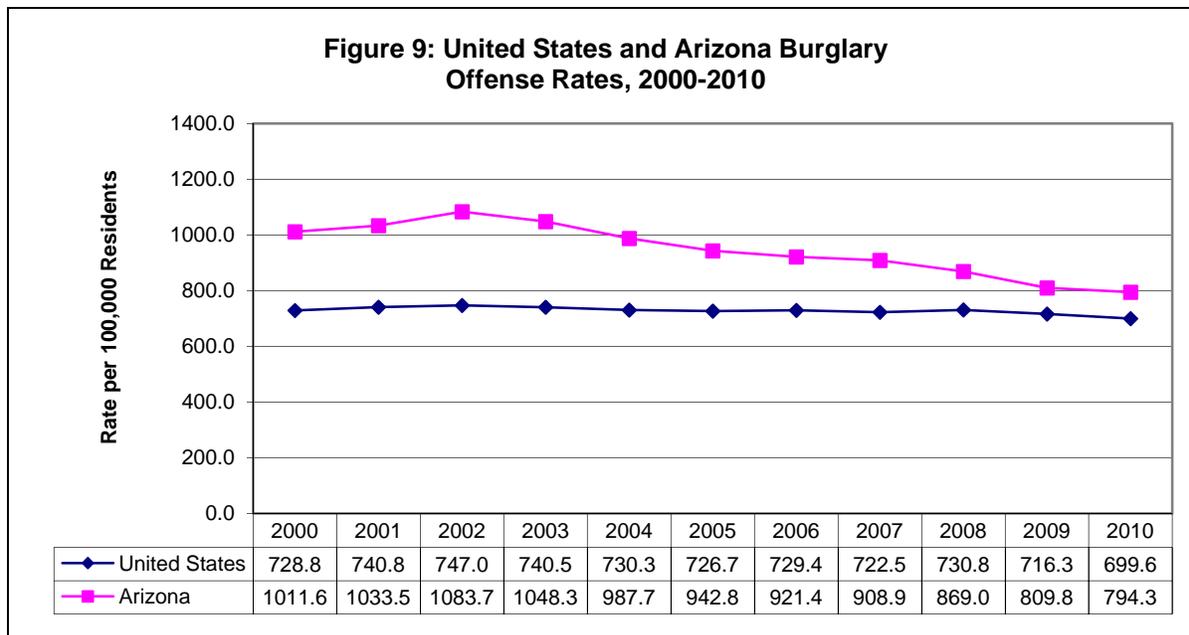


Burglary

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

From 2000 to 2010, the burglary rate for the nation has changed little, while in Arizona, after two relatively small year-to-year increases from 2000 to 2002 the burglary rate has consistently declined and is currently at the lowest rate in more than a decade. In 2010, the burglary offense rate for Arizona was 21.5 percent lower than in 2000 and 26.7 percent lower than the high for the time period reviewed (i.e., 2002). Figure 9 shows the reported burglary rate from 2000 to 2010 for Arizona and the United States.

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

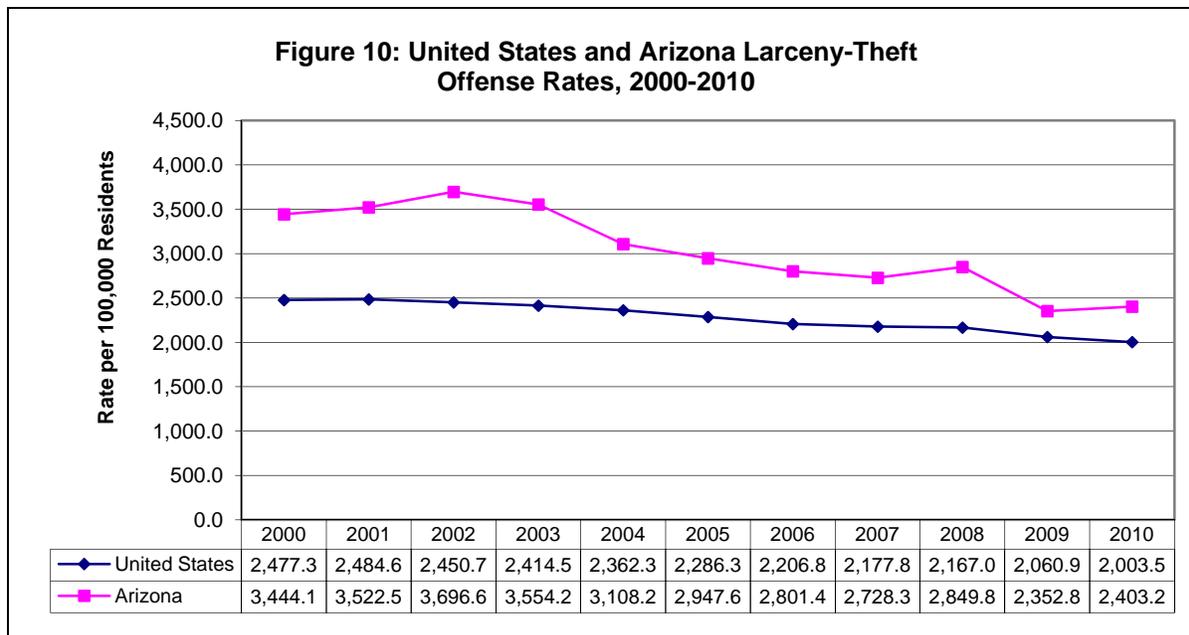


Larceny-Theft

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

The reported larceny-theft offense rate decreased significantly in the United States and in Arizona from 2000 to 2010 (19.1 percent and 30.2 percent, respectively). Throughout this time period the nation’s larceny-theft rate decreased consistently. In contrast, after experiencing an increase in the burglary offense rate from 2000 to 2002, Arizona experienced a general decline in the larceny-theft rate from 2002 to 2009, with the exception of a slight increase from 2007 to 2008. Figure 10 shows the reported burglary rate from 2000 to 2010 for Arizona and the United States.

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



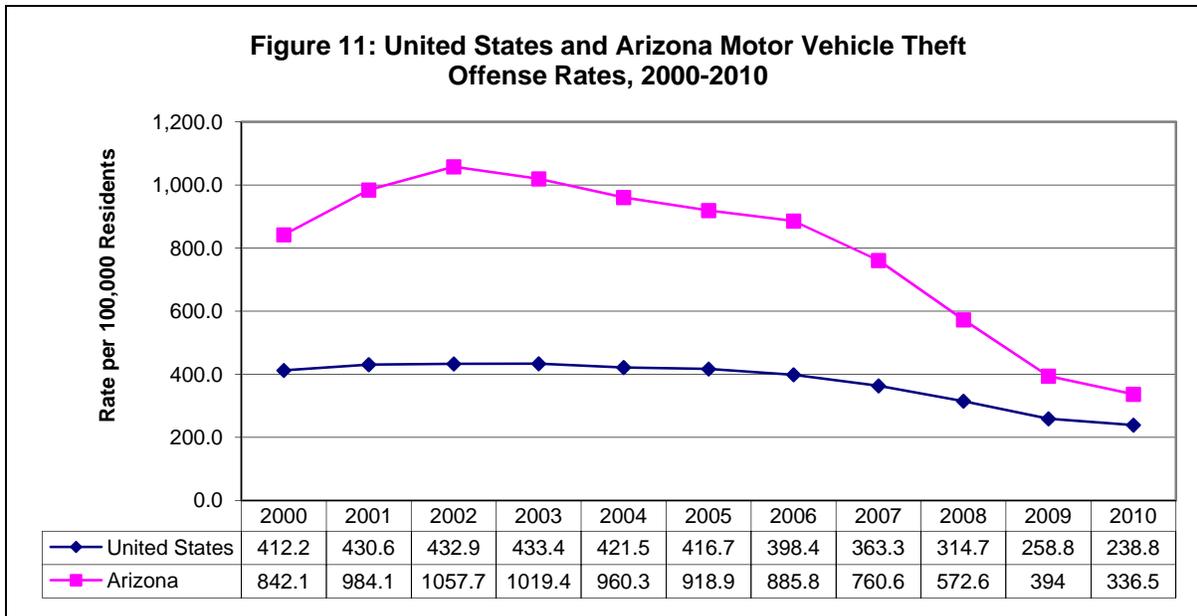
Motor Vehicle Theft

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

For most of the time period from 2000 to 2010, Arizona’s motor vehicle offense rates were significantly higher than the nation’s. From 2000 to 2007, Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate was more than double the nation’s rate and at its peak in 2002 was 144.8 percent higher than the nation’s. Since 2007, the difference between the Arizona’s and the nation’s motor vehicle theft rate has decreased, and by 2010, Arizona’s motor vehicle theft rate was 40.9 percent higher than the nation’s.

Like most other violent and property index offenses, the rates of motor vehicle theft in the nation and in Arizona have experienced significant declines during the time period examined. Nationally, the motor vehicle theft rate was 42.1 percent lower in 2010 than in 2000 and the Arizona motor vehicle theft rate was 60.0 percent lower in 2010 than in 2000, even after experiencing year-to-year increases in the motor vehicle theft rate from 2000 to 2002. Figure 11 shows the reported motor vehicle theft rate from 2000 to 2010 for Arizona and the United States.

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



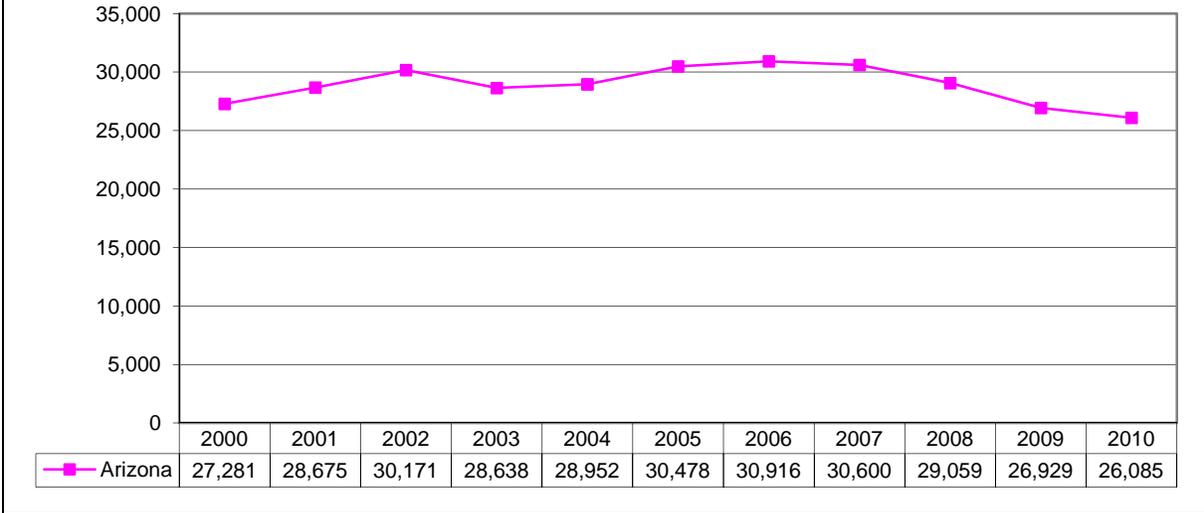
Index Offense Counts

Like many states around the country, Arizona has experienced significant declines in index offense rates since 2000. Index offense rates are useful measures of crime and public safety in a jurisdiction because they allow for reasonable comparisons to be made of crime over time while controlling for changes in population. Yet, in states such as Arizona that continue to experience significant population increases, the number of crimes reported to the police better describes the impact of criminal victimization in a community (i.e., the number of individuals directly impacted by crime) and the impact of crime on the criminal justice system and its component agencies than rates of crime. The section below describes change over time in the number of crimes that occurred in Arizona for the two crime indices and associated crime types.

Violent Index Offenses

After generally consistent increases in the number of violent index offenses reported to police from 2000 to 2006, with the exception of a decrease from 2002 to 2003, the number of violent index offenses has consistently declined since 2006 (Figure 12). In 2010, the number of violent index offenses reported to the police was 4.4 percent lower than in 2000 and 15.6 percent lower than in 2006.

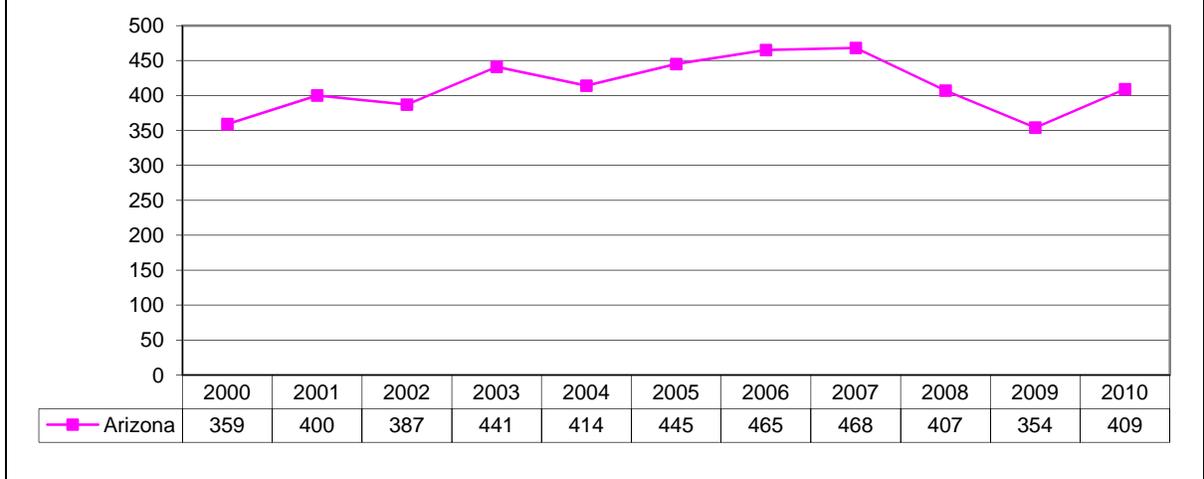
Figure 12: Reported Violent Index Offenses in Arizona, 2000-2010



Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter

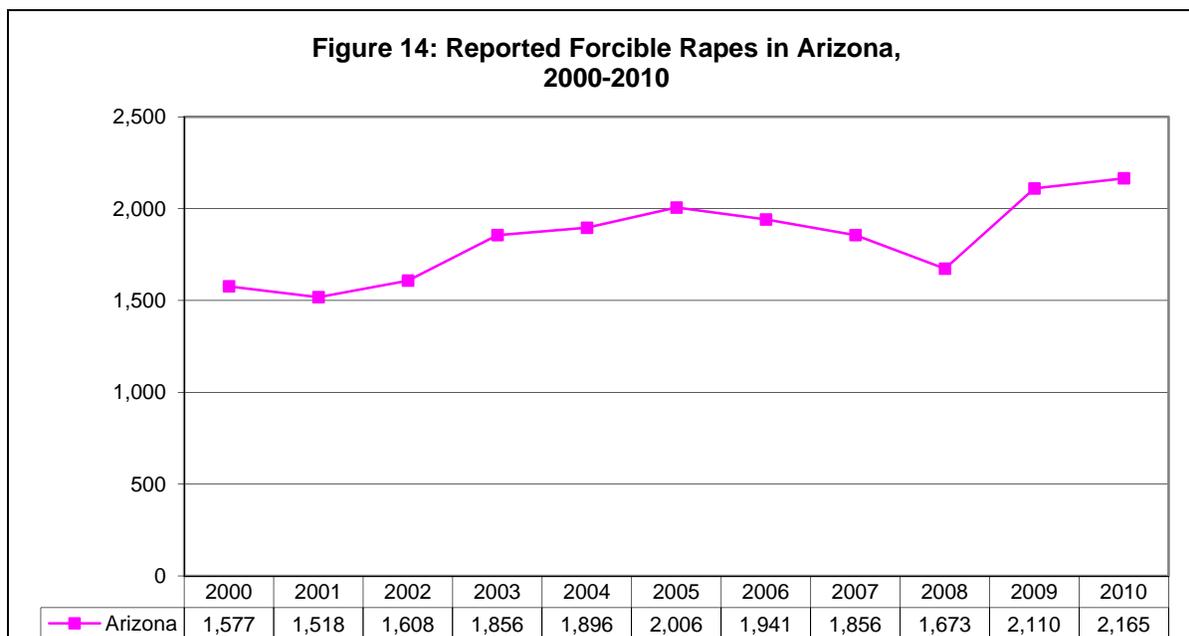
From 2000 to 2007, Arizona experienced a generally increasing trend in the number of murders in Arizona (Figure 13). With the exception of two year-to-year declines from 2001 to 2002 and 2003 to 2004, the number of reported murders increased 30.4 percent from 2000 to 2007. From 2007 to 2009, the number of murders reported in Arizona declined 24.4 percent before increasing again by 15.5 percent from 2009 to 2010.

Figure 13: Reported Murders in Arizona, 2000-2010



Forcible Rape

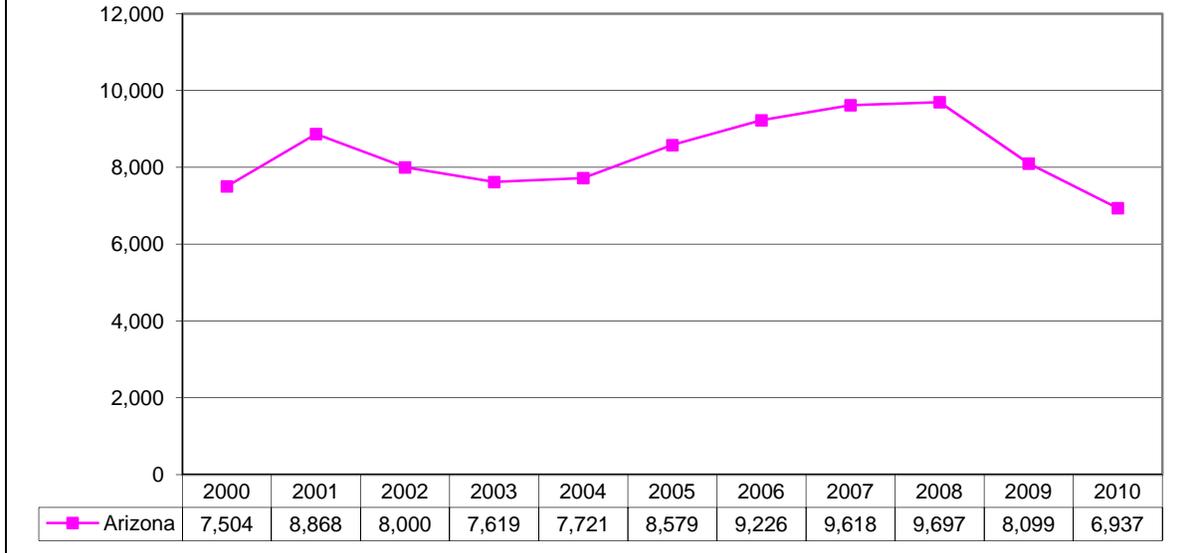
From 2000 to 2005, the number of forcible rapes reported to the police in Arizona increased by 32.1 percent, which was followed by a decline of 16.6 percent from 2005 to 2008. From 2008 to 2010 the number of forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in Arizona increased again by 29.4 percent—its highest level in more than a decade (Figure 14).



Robbery

From 2000 to 2010, Arizona experienced significant variation in the number of robberies reported to law enforcement (Figure 15). After experiencing a two-year decline in the number of robberies reported to law enforcement from 2001 to 2003, the number of robberies increased from 2003 to 2008 by 27.3 percent. More recently, from 2008 to 2010 the number of robberies reported to the police declined by 28.5 percent.

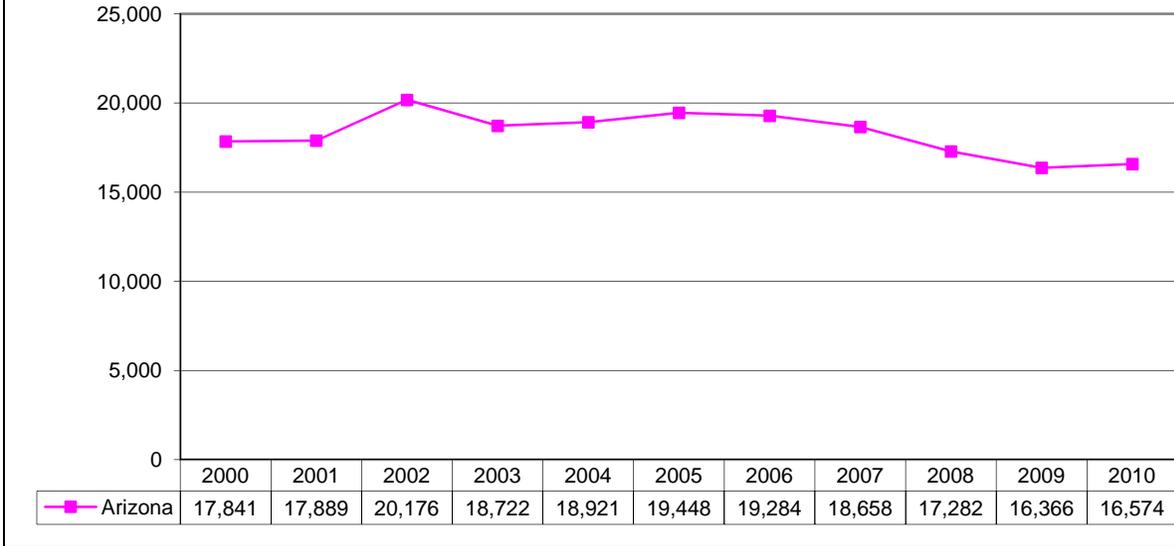
**Figure 15: Reported Robberies in Arizona,
2000-2010**



Aggravated Assault

For most of the time period from 2000 to 2010, the number of aggravated assaults reported to Arizona law enforcement remained relatively stable (Figure 16). During this time, the largest year-to-year change occurred from 2001 to 2002 when the number of aggravated assaults reported to police in Arizona increased by 12.8 percent. After two small year-to-year increases in reported aggravated assaults, from 2005 to 2009 the number of aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement in Arizona steadily declined. By 2010, the number of aggravated assaults reported to law enforcement was 7.1 percent lower than in 2000.

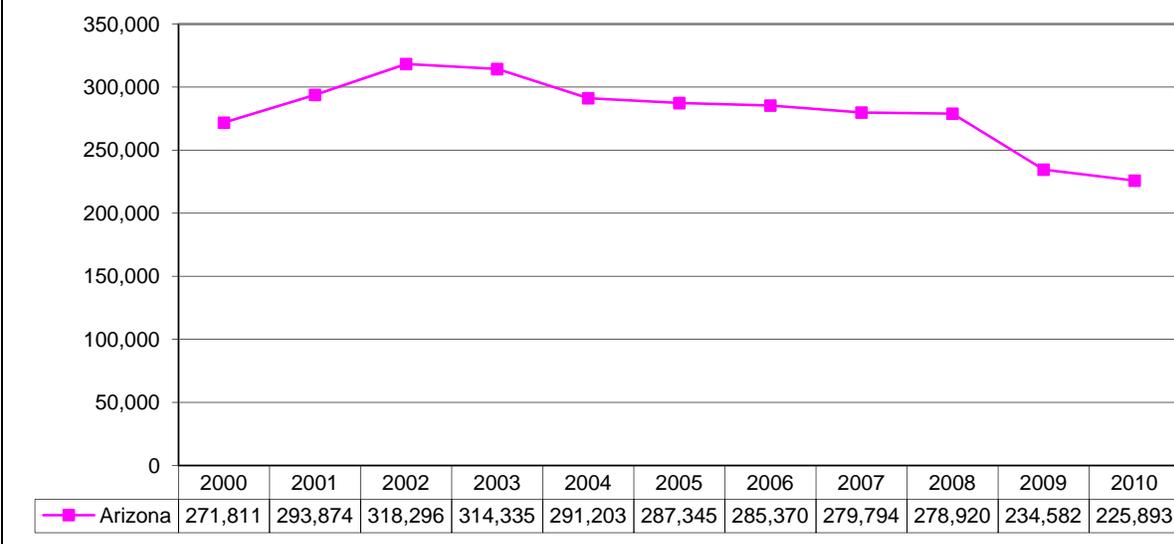
Figure 16: Reported Aggravated Assaults in Arizona, 2000-2010



Property Index Offenses

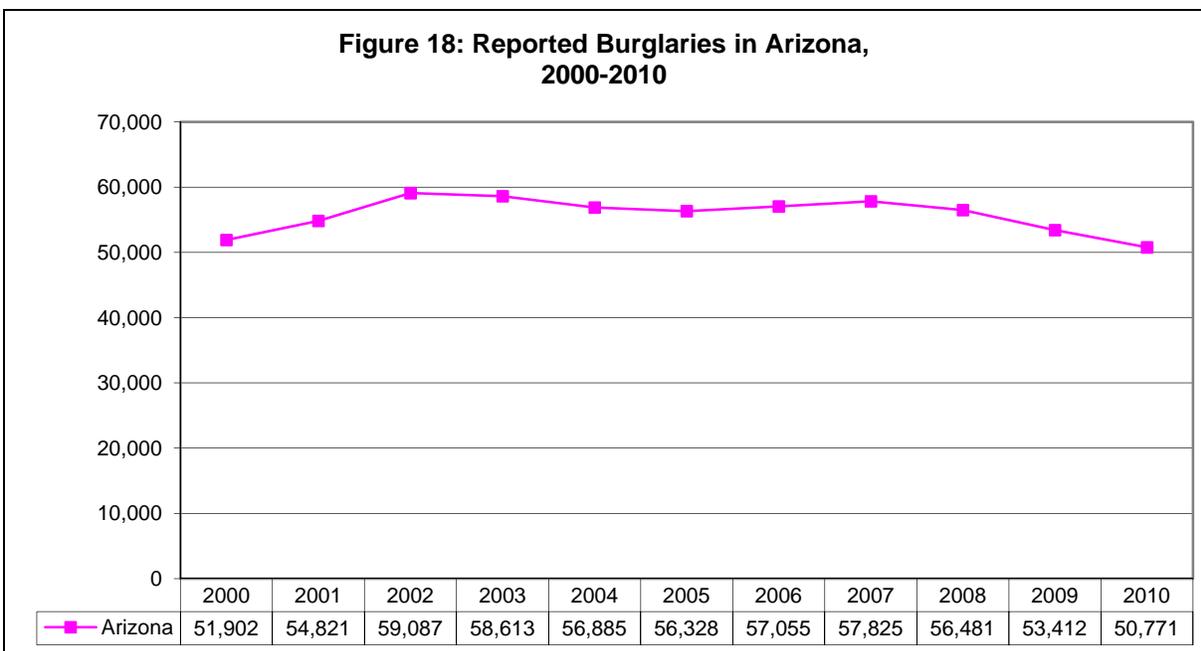
After increasing by 17.1 percent from 2000 to 2002, the number of property index offenses reported to law enforcement declined 29.0 percent from 2002 to 2010 (Figure 17). In 2010, the number of property index offenses was 16.9 percent lower than in 2000 and 29.0 percent lower than the decade’s high in 2002. In this report, the property index offenses include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Figure 17: Reported Property Index Offenses in Arizona, 2000-2010



Burglary

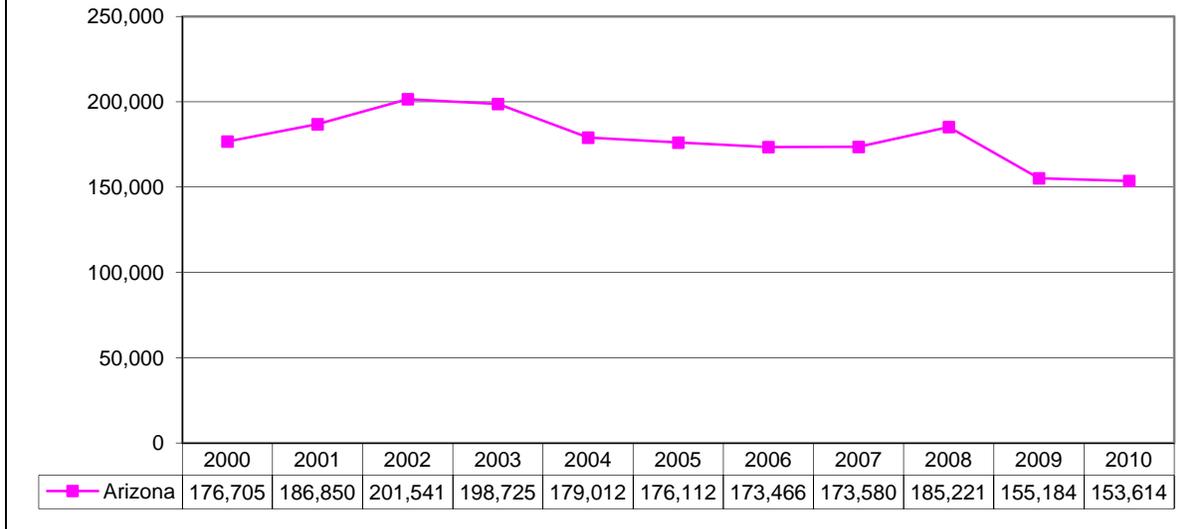
From 2000 to 2002, the number of burglaries in Arizona increased by 13.8 percent. This increase was followed by relative stability in the in the number of burglaries reported to law enforcement from 2002 to 2007. Since 2007, the number of burglaries in Arizona has decreased by 12.2 percent but is only 2.2 percent lower than in 2000. Figure 18 contains information on the number of reported burglaries in Arizona from 2000 to 2010.



Larceny-Theft

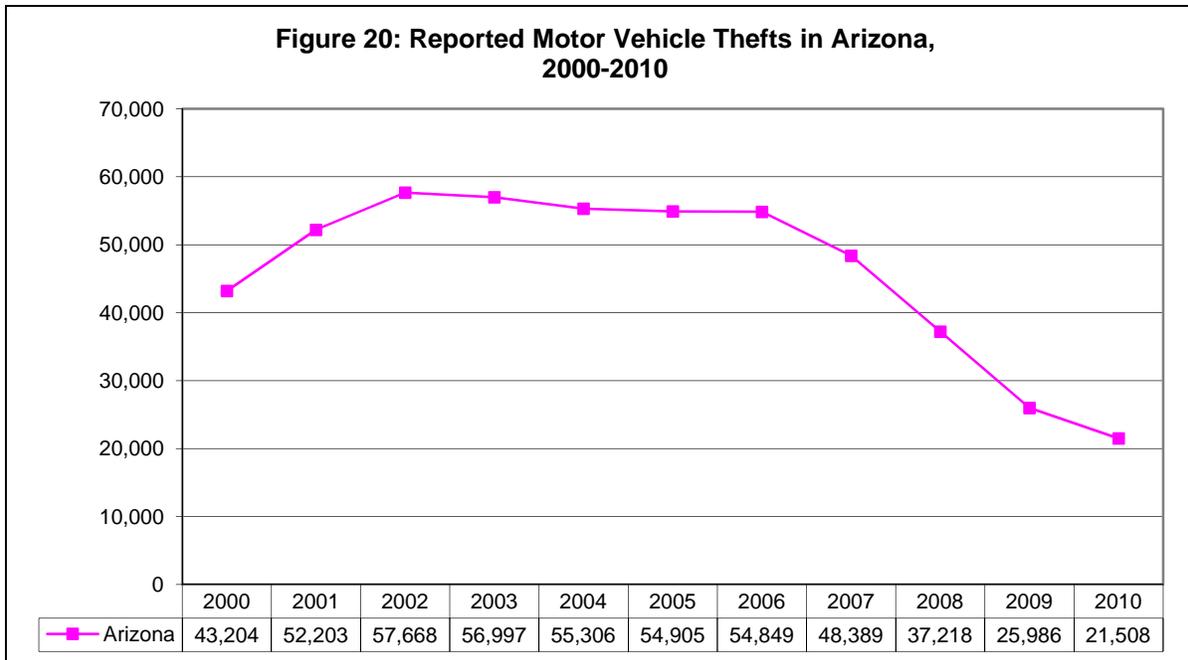
From 2000 to 2010, the number of larceny-thefts reported to law enforcement in Arizona decreased by 13.1 percent. Most of this decrease occurred from 2003 to 2004 and 2008 to 2009, during which time the number of larceny-thefts reported to law enforcement declined 9.9 and 16.2 percent, respectively. These declines overcame short-term increases in the number of reported larceny-thefts from 2000 to 2002 and 2007 to 2008. Figure 19 contains information on the number of reported larceny-thefts in Arizona from 2000 to 2010.

Figure 19: Reported Larceny-Thefts in Arizona, 2000-2010



Motor Vehicle Theft

Similar to other property index offenses, from 2000 to 2002 the number of reported motor vehicle thefts in Arizona increased by 33.5 percent. Yet, since that time the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to law enforcement has decreased by 62.7 percent. After several small year-to-year decreases from 2002 to 2006 in the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to law enforcement, from 2006 to 2010 the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to law enforcement decreased by 60.8 percent accounting for most of the decline in motor vehicle thefts since 2002. Figure 20 contains information on the number of reported motor vehicle thefts in Arizona from 2000 to 2010.



Summary

In Arizona, aggregate index offense rates (i.e., overall, violent, and property crime indices) and almost all offense-specific rates (e.g., murder, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, etc.) have declined significantly from 2000 to 2010. An exception to this trend is found in the data on rape in Arizona that reveals that both the rate and frequency of rape is higher in 2010 than in 2000. Additionally, although Arizona's murder rate decreased from 2000 to 2010, *Crime in the United States* reports more murders in 2010 than in 2000 in Arizona. Figure 21 contains data on the change from 2000 to 2010 in the rate and number of index offenses reported to Arizona law enforcement agencies, and Figure 22 contains similar data for the nation.

Although index offense rates for all index offenses have decreased in Arizona except for rape, indicative of a general improvement in public safety, increases in the number of murders and rapes in Arizona from 2000 to 2010 illustrate how focusing on crime rates provides only a partial picture of Arizona's crime trends. Even when crime rates are going down, if the frequency of crime does not follow suit, as is the case for murder and rape in Arizona, criminal justice agencies will continue to require resources that allows them to effectively respond to local crime problems and target those crimes in which increases are seen.

Figure 21: Percentage Change in Index Offense Rates and Counts in Arizona, 2000 - 2010

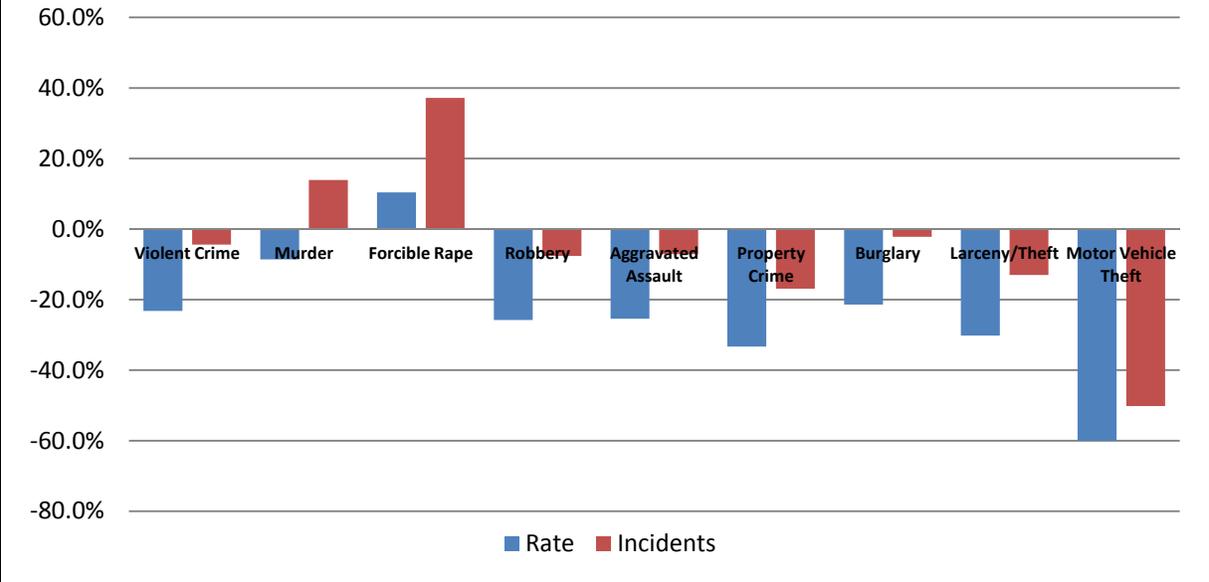
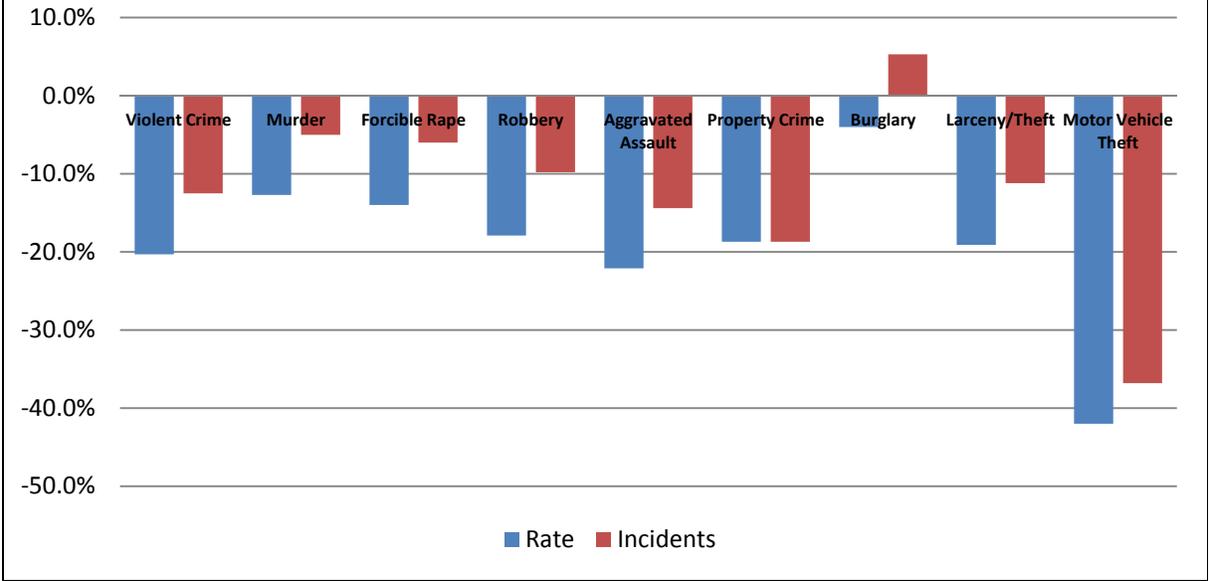


Figure 22: Percentage Change in Index Offense Rates and Counts in the United States, 2000 - 2010



Victimization Data

National Crime Victimization Survey

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

Results from the 2005 through 2009 NCVS indicate that less than half of the violent crimes reported by survey respondents were reported to the police (Table 5). An even lower percentage of property crimes are reported to the police—approximately 40 percent. There is also significant variation in the percentage of crime reported to the police by type of offense. Motor vehicle theft has the highest percentage of victimizations reported to the police, while larceny-theft has the lowest. Interviews with crime victims have revealed multiple reasons why a crime victim might not report their victimization to the police, including:

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

Table 5: Percentage of Offenses Reported to the Police, 2005 - 2009					
Type of crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Violent crimes	47.4%	48.8%	46.3	47.1%	48.6%
Rape/sexual assault	38.3%	43.4%	41.6	41.4%	55.4%
Robbery	52.4%	56.8%	65.6	60.5%	68.4%
Aggravated assault	62.4%	59.6%	57.2	62.0%	58.2%
Simple assault	42.3%	43.9%	40.6	41.3%	41.9%
Property crimes	39.6%	37.8%	37.2	40.3%	39.4%
Burglary	56.3%	49.5%	50.1	56.2%	57.3%
Motor vehicle theft	83.2%	80.9%	85.3	79.6%	84.6%
Theft	32.3%	31.9%	30.6	33.6%	31.8%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey 2005 - 2009

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

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

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

Forcible Rape¹⁹

Although there are some differences between the NCVS and the UCR program in how forcible rape is defined, differences between the NCVS and UCR data illustrates the effect of factors that lead some crime victims to not report their victimization. Figure 23 and Table 6 compares the number of rape victimizations identified by the NCVS to the number of rapes reported to the police over time according to the UCR program.

During the time period examined, the UCR data reflects much less variation over time in the frequency of rape than the NCVS data. From 2000 to 2009, the number of rapes reported to the police nationwide has been relatively consistent with no year-to-year changes in the number of rapes reported to the police greater than 5.2 percent. In contrast, after a general decreasing trend in the number of rape victimizations from 2000 to 2005, the number of rape victimizations increased 42.1 percent from 2005 to

¹⁸ Felson, Richard and Paul-Phillippe Paré. 2005. "The Reporting of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault by Nonstrangers to the Police." Final Report to the United States Department of Justice. Washington, DC.

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

2006. From 2006 to 2009, rape victimizations consistently declined and in 2009, the number of rape victimizations was 53.8 percent lower than in 2006.

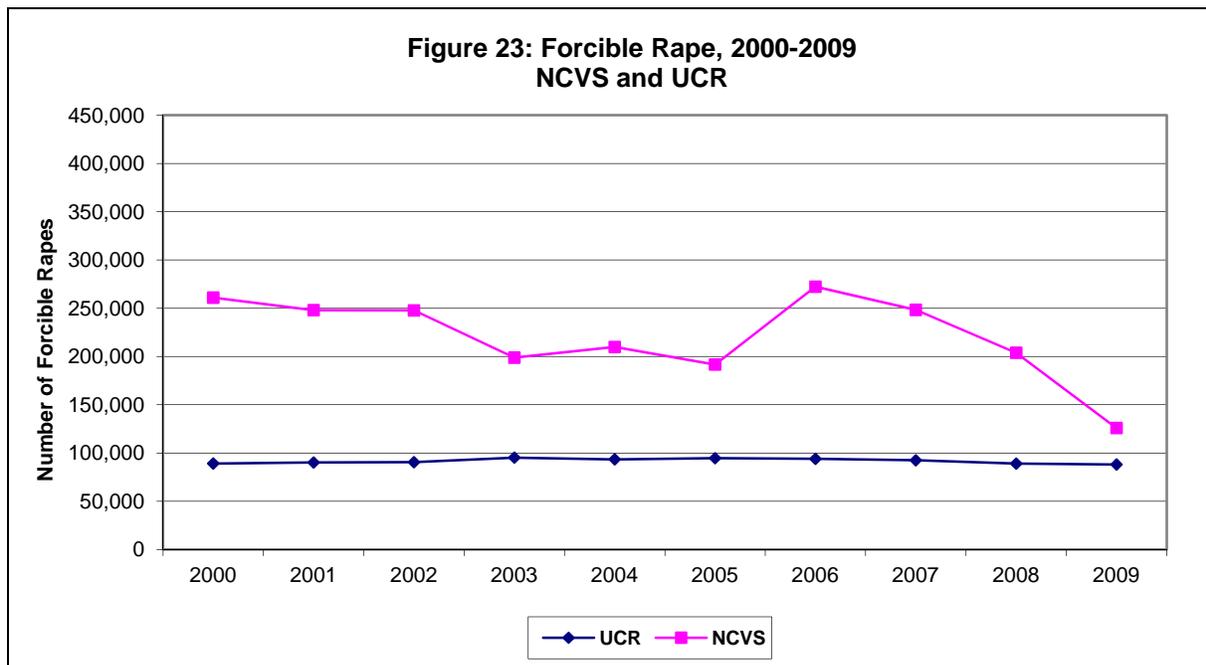


Table 6: Forcible Rape, NCVS and UCR, 2000-2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NCVS	261,000	248,000	247,730	198,850	209,880	191,670	272,350	248,300	203,830	125,910
UCR	90,178	90,491	95,235	93,433	94,635	93,934	92,455	90,427	89,000	88,097

Robbery

The NCVS and UCR data reveal similar trends in robbery for much of the time period examined. Both data sources reveal little change in the frequency of robbery from 2002 to 2004, increases in the number of robberies from 2004 to 2006, and decreases in the number of robberies since 2006. In contrast, from 2000 to 2002, official data revealed increases in robberies reported to the police while victimization data revealed decreases in the number of robbery victimizations. Figure 24 and Table 7 contain data on the frequency of robbery by data source.

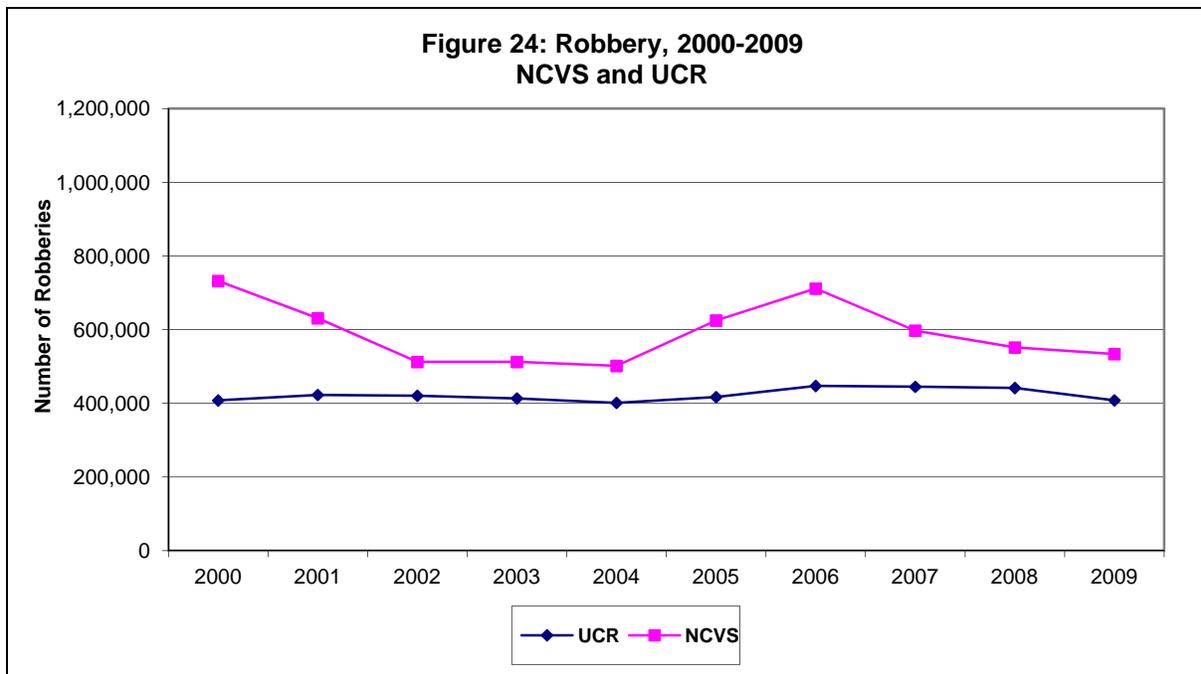


Table 7: Robbery, NCVS and UCR, 2000-2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NCVS	732,000	631,000	512,490	512,490	501,820	624,850	711,570	597,320	551,830	533,790
UCR	408,016	422,921	420,806	413,402	401,470	417,122	447,403	445,125	441,855	408,217

Aggravated Assault

For most of the time period from 2000 to 2009, the NCVS and UCR reveal similar trends in aggravated assault. Although the magnitude of the decline over time in the number of aggravated assaults was greater for aggravated assault victimizations than for aggravated assaults reported to the police, both data sources revealed a decline in aggravated assault from 2000 to 2002. From 2002 to 2006, there is divergence in the trends across the two data sources. While the NCVS data suggests that the frequency of aggravated assault has increased since 2002, the UCR data reveals a much more stable level of aggravated assaults reported to the police. From 2007 to 2009, the number of aggravated assault victimizations and aggravated assaults reported to the police were nearly equivalent. Figure 25 and Table 8 contain data on the frequency of aggravated assault by data source.

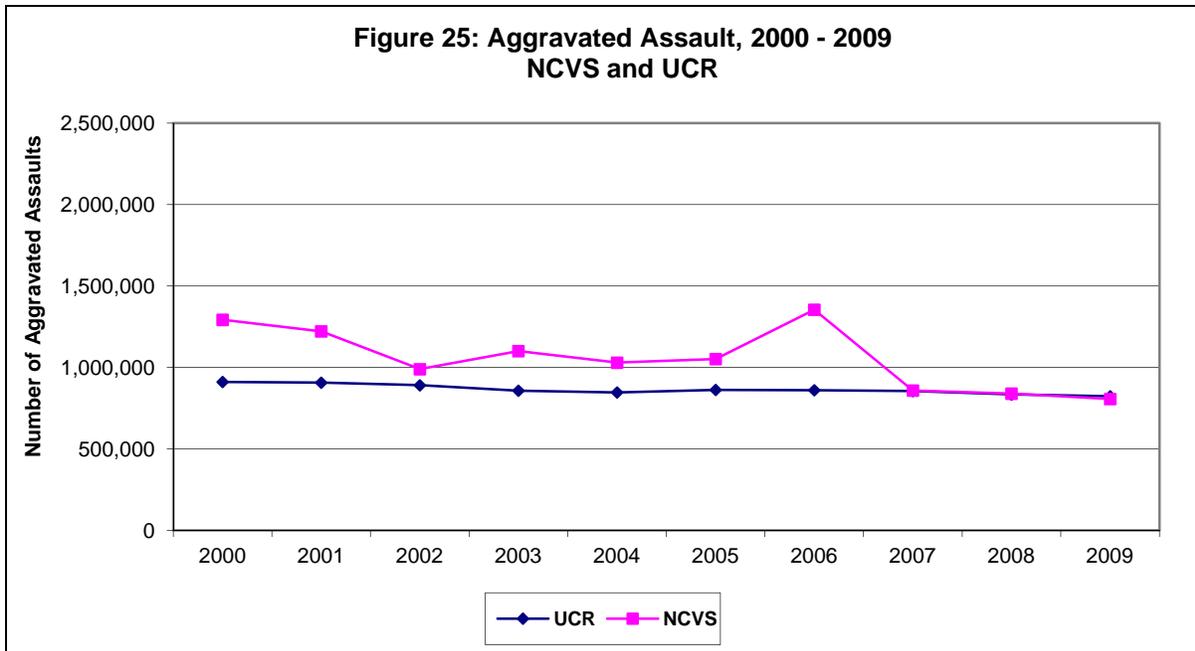


Table 8: Aggravated Assault, NCVS and UCR, 2000-2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NCVS	1,293,000	1,222,000	990,110	1,101,110	1,030,080	1,052,260	1,354,750	858,940	839,940	823,340
UCR	911,706	907,219	891,407	857,921	847,381	862,947	860,853	855,856	834,885	806,843

Motor Vehicle Theft²⁰

The NCVS and UCR data on motor vehicle theft reveal the greatest level of convergence between the two data sources. This is not surprising considering that of the crimes captured by the two data sources motor vehicle theft is the offense that historically has the highest percentage of victimizations reported to police. Both data sources reveal a general increase in the frequency of motor vehicle theft from 2000 to 2003, followed by relatively consistent decreases from 2003 to 2009. In 2009, the number of motor vehicle theft victimizations and the number of motor vehicle thefts reported to the police were 21.5 and 31.5 percent lower, respectively, than in 2000. Figure 26 and Table 9 contain data on the frequency of motor vehicle theft by data source.

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

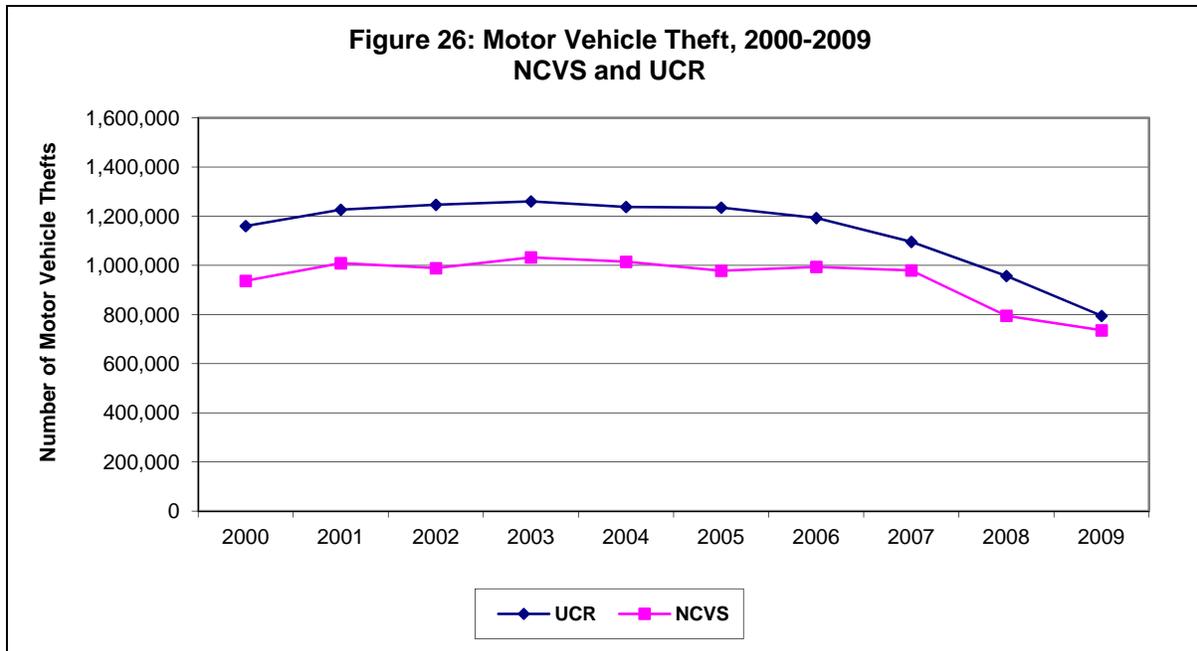


Table 9: Motor Vehicle Theft, NCVS and UCR, 2000-2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NCVS	937,000	1,009,000	988,760	1,032,470	1,014,770	978,120	993,910	979,640	795,160	735,770
UCR	1,160,002	1,226,457	1,246,646	1,260,471	1,237,851	1,235,226	1,192,809	1,095,769	956,846	794,616

Larceny-Theft

From 2000 to 2002 the NCVS data reveals a 9.5 percent decrease in the number of larceny-theft victimizations. From 2002 to 2006, the number of larceny-theft victimizations varied but then steadily declined from 2006 to 2009. In contrast, after an initial 1.5 percent increase from 2000 to 2001 in the number of larceny-thefts reported to the police, from 2001 to 2009 the number of larceny-thefts reported to the police steadily declined. Across the entire time period, the number of larceny-theft victimizations and the number of larceny-thefts reported to the police decreased 21.5 and 9.2 percent, respectively. Figure 27 and Table 10 contain data on the frequency of larceny-theft by data source.

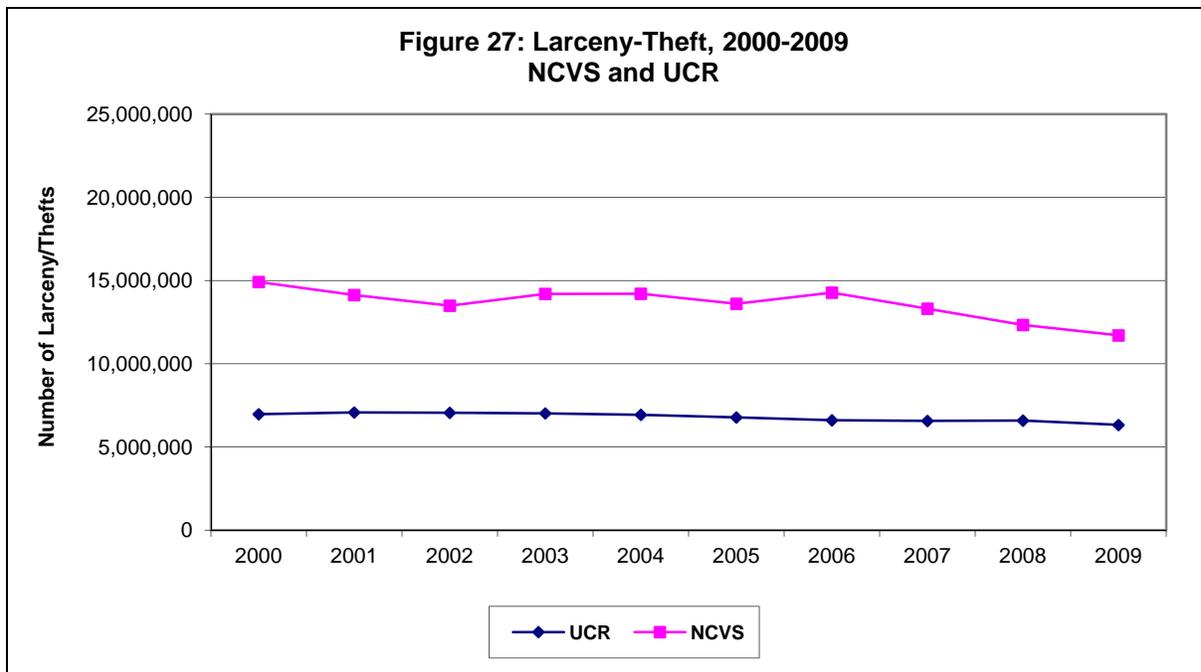


Table 10: Larceny-Theft, NCVS and UCR, 2000-2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NCVS	14,916,000	14,135,000	13,494,750	14,198,290	14,211,940	13,605,590	14,275,150	13,313,800	12,335,400	11,709,830
UCR	6,971,590	7,076,171	7,057,379	7,021,588	6,937,089	6,776,807	6,607,013	6,568,572	6,588,873	6,327,230

Burglary

Data from the NCVS reveals greater variation in the number of burglary victimizations during this same time than UCR data. For example, after an 11.3 percent decrease in the number of burglary victimizations from 2000 to 2002, the number of burglary victimizations increased from 2002 to 2003 by 11.1 percent. From 2003 to 2006 the number of burglary victimizations remained relatively stable until dropping 9.2 percent from 2006 to 2007. In contrast, from 2000 to 2009, the number of burglaries reported to the police (i.e., UCR data) remained relatively stable. No single year-to-year change in the number of burglaries reported to the police was greater than the 2.9 percent increase from 2000 to 2001. Over the entire time period from 2000 to 2009, reported burglaries increased by 7.2 percent and burglary victimizations declined by 9.0 percent. Figure 28 and Table 11 contain data on the frequency of burglary by data source.

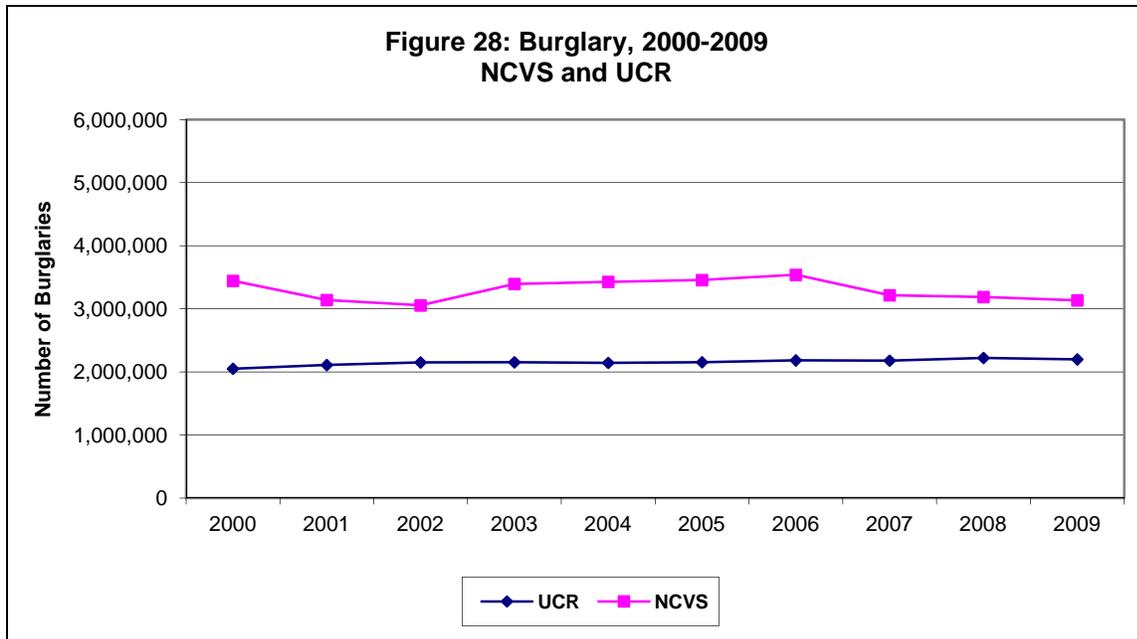


Table 11: Burglary, NCVS and UCR, 2000-2009

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NCVS	3,444,000	3,140,000	3,055,720	3,395,620	3,427,690	3,456,220	3,539,760	3,215,100	3,188,620	3,134,920
UCR	2,050,992	2,109,767	2,151,252	2,153,464	2,144,446	2,154,126	2,183,746	2,179,140	2,222,196	2,199,125

Firearm Use and Violent Crime

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

Murder

The majority of homicides in Arizona and nationwide involve a firearm (Table 12). From 2002 to 2009, approximately two-thirds of homicides in the United States have been committed with a firearm. In Arizona, from 2002 to 2008 the percentage of homicides committed with a firearm ranged from 1.6 to 9.1 percentage points higher than the percentage for the nation. In 2009, the percentage of murders that were committed with a firearm in Arizona was 7.0 percentage points lower than the percentage for the nation. The percentage of murders committed with a firearm in Arizona in 2009 was 9.5 percentage points lower than for any other year in Arizona since 2002.

Table 12: Murder with a Firearm, Arizona and the United States, 2002 - 2009						
	Arizona			United States		
	Total Murders	Murders with a Firearm	Percent	Total Murders	Murders with a Firearm	Percent
2002	382	290	75.9%	14,263	9,528	66.8%
2003	439	311	70.8%	14,465	9,659	66.8%
2004	409	295	72.1%	14,210	9,385	66.0%
2005	440	334	75.9%	14,965	10,158	67.9%
2006	462	343	74.2%	14,990	10,177	67.9%
2007	464	323	69.6%	14,831	10,086	68.0%
2008	405	290	71.6%	14,180	9,484	66.9%
2009	328	197	60.1%	13,636	9,146	67.1%

Robbery

From 2002 to 2009, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm was higher in Arizona than the nation. During that time, the percentage of robberies involving a firearm in Arizona ranged from 2.9 to 12.7 percentage points higher in Arizona than nationally. Table 13 compares the number and percentage of robberies involving the use of a firearm in Arizona and the nation as a whole.

Table 13: Robberies with a Firearm, Arizona and the United States, 2002 - 2009						
	Arizona			United States		
	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent	Total Robberies	Robberies with a Firearm	Percent
2002	7,816	3,716	47.5%	332,005	139,657	42.1%
2003	7,490	3,616	48.3%	326,960	136,626	41.8%
2004	7,632	3,855	50.5%	321,299	130,554	40.6%
2005	6,675	3,655	54.8%	338,110	142,471	42.1%
2006	9,002	4,437	49.3%	372,137	157,275	42.3%
2007	9,437	4,648	49.3%	365,861	156,191	42.7%
2008	9,645	4,986	51.7%	375,484	163,163	43.5%
2009	8,060	3,671	45.5%	408,217	173,900	42.6%

Aggravated Assault

Similar to robbery, from 2002 to 2009 firearms were used in a higher percentage of aggravated assaults in Arizona than nationally. During that time, the percentage of aggravated assaults involving a firearm in Arizona ranged from 2.9 to 8.7 percentage points higher than the nation as a whole. Table 14 compares the number and percentage of aggravated assaults involving a firearm in Arizona to the percentage of aggravated assaults involving a firearm nationally.

Table 14: Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm, Arizona and the United States, 2002 - 2009

	Arizona			United States		
	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent	Total Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assaults with a Firearm	Percent
2002	18,857	4,604	24.4%	724,753	137,704	19.0%
2003	18,136	4,895	27.0%	701,242	133,836	19.1%
2004	18,483	4,916	26.6%	715,376	137,988	19.3%
2005	15,104	3,892	25.8%	720,762	151,118	21.0%
2006	18,155	5,353	29.5%	731,229	160,319	21.9%
2007	16,952	4,863	28.7%	720,652	153,326	21.3%
2008	16,974	4,842	28.5%	773,591	153,476	19.8%
2009	16,110	3,834	23.8%	806,843	168,630	20.9%

Courts and Probation Data²¹

Courts

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

Although there was some relatively significant year-to-year variability from 2000 to 2010 in the number of cases filed in Arizona's Court of Appeals, in 2010 the number of cases filed in Arizona's Court of Appeals was 9.9 percent higher than in 2000 (Table 15).²² The most significant year-to-year change in the number of cases filed from 2000 to 2010 occurred in 2005 when there was a 12 percent increase over the previous year in the number of cases filed. After a general declining trend from 2005 to 2009 in the number of cases filed in the Court of Appeals, the number of cases filed in 2010 was 9.2 percent higher than in 2009. In contrast, since 2000 there has been a general declining trend in the number of cases filed in Arizona's Supreme Court. From 2000 to 2005 the number of cases filed in Arizona's Supreme Court decreased consistently to a level that was 17 percent lower than in 2000. After a single year increase of 7.9 percent from 2005 to 2006, the number of cases filed in Arizona's Supreme Court continued its general decrease in the number of cases filed and ended the decade 22.5 percent lower than when it started.

Table 15: Appellate Court Case Filings, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Court of Appeals	3,513	3,462	3,619	3,713	3,457	3,871	3,716	3,535	3,510	3,535	3,860
Supreme Court	1,402	1,248	1,224	1,190	1,170	1,164	1,256	1,161	1,164	1,023	1,086

Superior Court

The Superior Court, which has a division in each of the 15 counties in Arizona, is the state's only general jurisdiction court. Superior Court judges hear all types of cases except civil actions when the award is less than \$5,000, small claims, minor offenses

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

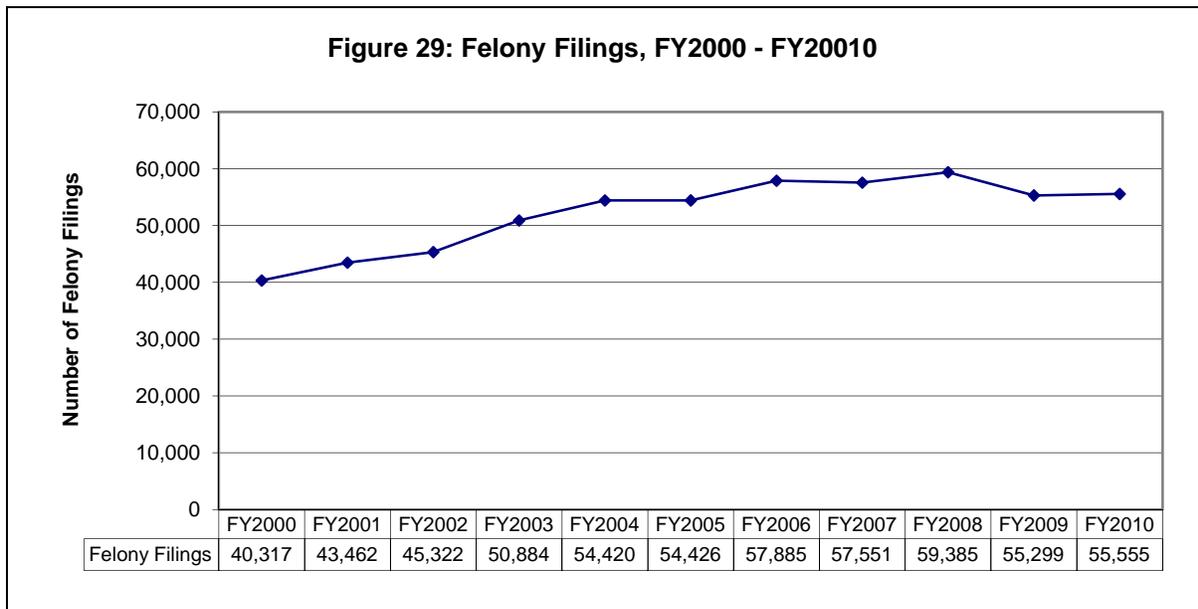
²² In this section, the data reported is based on fiscal year activity.

including civil traffic violations, and violations of city codes and ordinances. In addition, the Superior Court acts as an appellate court to hear appeals from decisions made in the Justice of the Peace and Municipal Courts.

From 2000 to 2009 the number of cases filed in Superior Courts statewide increased each year. After a very slight decline in the number of cases filed in Superior Courts statewide from 2009 to 2010, the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Superior Courts in 2010 was 36.9 percent higher than in 2000. Table 16 contains data on the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Superior Courts from 2000 to 2010.

Table 16: Superior Court Case Filings, FY2000 – FY2010										
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
177,607	178,470	181,680	192,129	204,681	205,516	208,847	211,380	224,827	243,867	243,179

Figure 29 depicts the number of felony cases filed in Superior Courts from 2000 to 2010. Throughout this time period, the number of felony case filings in Arizona’s Superior Courts increased every year, except for 2006 to 2007 and 2008 to 2009. After reaching a high of 59,385 felony cases filed in Superior Courts in 2008, the number of felony filings fell by 6.4 percent to 55,555 felony filings in 2010. Over the entire time period examined the number of felony case filings increased by 37.8 percent, from 40,317 felony filings in 2000 to 55,555 in 2010.



County Superior Court Filings

When looking at Superior Court case filings by county (Table 17), most Arizona counties experienced significant increases in the number of cases filed in Superior Court from 2000 to 2010. Of Arizona’s 15 counties, nine experienced increases in the number of cases filed in Superior Court throughout the decade and during the last six years (i.e.,

2005 – 2010). Two counties, Apache and Gila, experienced decreases in the number of Superior Court case filings throughout the decade and during the last six years. In contrast to the increasing trend in Superior Court case filings experienced in most counties, three counties (Cochise, La Paz, and Pima) experienced increases in the number of cases filed in Superior Court from 2000 to 2010, but experienced a decline in the number of cases filed in Superior Court during the last six years. Pinal County experienced the largest increase in the number of cases filed in Superior Court, increasing by 98 percent from 2000 to 2010 and 49.4 percent from 2005 to 2010 alone.

Table 17: Superior Court Case Filings by County, FY2000 – FY2010													
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 00-10	% Change 05-10
Apache	878	883	750	876	1,065	1,044	1,081	1,117	1,130	867	807	-8.1%	-22.7%
Cochise	3,545	3,675	3,706	3,958	4,448	4,259	4,441	4,417	4,079	4,147	3,898	+10.0%	-8.5%
Coconino	3,052	3,416	3,415	3,360	3,851	3,591	3,895	3,750	3,453	3,836	3,720	+21.9%	+3.6%
Gila	2,551	2,098	2,267	2,353	2,358	2,338	1,976	2,210	2,185	2,034	1,989	-22.0%	-14.9%
Graham	1,329	1,325	1,392	1,210	1,352	1,327	1,429	1,410	1,545	1,541	1,451	+9.2%	+9.3%
Greenlee	321	349	318	318	321	341	296	366	329	331	392	+22.1%	+15.0%
La Paz	675	768	802	969	951	994	935	866	846	718	812	+20.3%	-18.3%
Maricopa	111,164	111,057	113,235	121,132	128,876	127,890	130,100	132,081	141,548	160,093	160,149	+44.1%	+25.2%
Mohave	5,570	5,581	5,645	5,282	5,113	5,901	6,319	6,497	5,732	6,287	7,880	+41.5%	+33.5%
Navajo	3,043	3,128	2,754	2,852	3,204	2,855	3,047	3,061	2,863	2,957	3,239	+6.4%	+13.5%
Pima	26,390	26,509	26,262	28,186	30,165	31,069	30,161	29,531	32,071	32,945	30,366	+15.1%	-2.2%
Pinal	6,253	6,683	7,306	7,161	7,801	8,291	8,646	8,830	10,345	11,575	12,386	+98.0%	+49.4%
Santa Cruz	1,549	1,504	1,690	1,832	1,728	1,973	2,329	2,335	2,108	2,080	2,112	+36.3%	+7.0%
Yavapai*	6,172	6,291	6,727	6,933	7,235	7,486	7,970	8,184	8,345	8,237	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yuma	5,115	5,203	5,411	5,707	6,213	6,157	6,222	6,725	7,097	6,219	6,186	+20.9%	+0.5%
Total	177,607	178,470	181,680	192,129	204,681	205,516	208,847	211,380	223,676	243,867	243,179	+36.9%	+18.3%

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

Although the state of Arizona and most counties experienced steady increases in the number of cases filed in Superior Court from 2000 to 2010, looking at only felony case filings reveals a slightly different picture. Statewide, the number of felony cases filed in Superior Court increased by 25.5 percent from 2000 to 2010, but during the last six years (i.e., 2005 to 2010) the number of felony cases filed in Arizona has decreased by 7.3 percent (Table 18). This statewide trend, an increase in felony case filings over the entire decade but a decrease during the last six years of the decade, was shared by six of Arizona's 15 counties. Additionally, five counties experienced increases from 2000 to 2010 and during the last six years and three counties experienced decreases from 2000 to 2010 and during the most recent six years. Similar to all case filings in Superior Court, Pinal County had the greatest increase in the number of felony cases filed at 104.4 percent from 2000 to 2010 and 20.3 percent from 2005 to 2010. In contrast, Gila County had the largest percentage decline (36.3 percent) from 2000 to 2010 in the number of felony cases filed in Superior Court and Apache County had the greatest percentage decline (43.2 percent) in the number of felony cases filed in Superior Court from 2005 to 2010.

Table 18: Superior Court Felony Case Filings by County, FY2000 – FY2010													
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 00-10	% Change 05-10
Apache	248	252	218	270	360	344	340	291	302	232	197	-20.6%	-43.2%
Cochise	662	774	879	1,001	791	827	804	737	701	719	720	+8.8%	-12.9%
Coconino	784	982	998	1,006	1,277	1,229	1,226	1,048	943	1,007	882	+12.5%	-28.2%
Gila	994	695	803	822	650	766	638	717	733	627	633	-36.3%	-17.4%
Graham	393	374	381	307	332	409	371	458	490	512	476	+21.1%	+16.4%
Greenlee	72	115	92	70	88	66	80	93	78	100	68	+5.6%	+3.0%
La Paz	268	350	420	424	480	498	426	344	275	319	350	+30.6%	-29.7%
Maricopa	26,041	28,107	29,990	34,818	36,748	35,953	38,975	38,599	40,933	37,162	34,362	+32.0%	-4.4%
Mohave	1,301	1,512	1,400	1,520	1,490	1,557	1,764	1,833	1,527	1,399	1,246	-4.2%	-20.0%
Navajo	897	936	800	966	1,187	795	1,149	1,358	1,030	1,056	997	+11.1%	+25.4%
Pima	4,533	4,812	4,149	4,208	4,962	5,717	5,540	5,318	5,634	5,922	4,860	+7.2%	-15.0%
Pinal	1,140	1,305	1,553	1,685	1,688	1,937	1,984	1,798	2,010	1,907	2,330	+104.4%	+20.3%
Santa Cruz	155	245	243	302	236	324	330	324	265	239	270	+74.2%	-16.7%
Yavapai*	1,405	1,663	2,007	2,158	2,465	2,504	2,756	3,060	2,828	2,421	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yuma	1,315	1,340	1,389	1,327	1,666	1,500	1,502	1,573	1,636	1,677	1,510	+14.8%	+0.7%
Total	40,208	43,462	45,332	50,884	54,420	54,426	57,885	57,551	59,385	55,299	50,446	+25.5%	-7.3%

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

Justice Courts

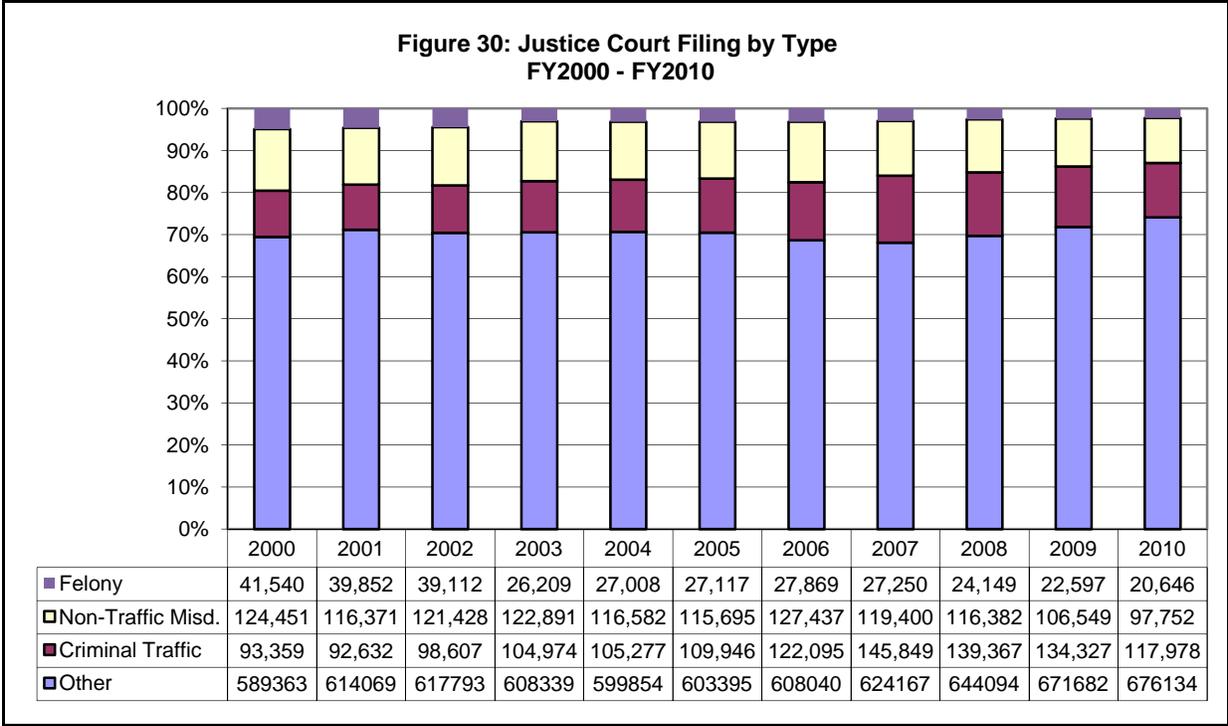
From 2000 to 2010, the total number of cases filed in Arizona's Justice Courts increased by 7.5 percent (Table 19). During this time, criminal traffic case filings increased by 26.4 percent. Additionally, there was a 21.5 percent decline in non-traffic misdemeanor case filings from 2000 to 2010. Finally, during this time there was a 50.3 percent decrease in the number of felony filings in Arizona's Justice Courts. Similar to the data on felony case filings in Superior Court, the latter half of the decade 2000 to 2010 has seen declines in the number of cases filed in Arizona's Justice Courts. In fact, since 2007, decreases have occurred in the number of criminal traffic cases, non-traffic misdemeanors cases, felony cases, and total cases filed in Arizona's Justice Courts.

	Criminal Traffic	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors*	Felonies	Total
2000	93,359	124,451	41,540	848,713
2001	92,632	116,371	39,852	862,924
2002	98,607	121,428	39,112	876,940
2003	104,974	122,891	26,209	862,413
2004	105,277	116,582	27,008	848,721
2005	109,946	115,695	27,117	856,153
2006	122,095	127,437	27,869	885,441
2007	145,849	119,400	27,250	916,666
2008	139,367	116,382	24,149	923,992
2009	134,327	106,549	22,597	935,155
2010	117,978	97,752	20,646	912,510

*Non-Traffic Misdemeanors include Traffic Failure to Appear filings

Figure 30 illustrates the types of cases filed in Arizona Justice Courts and the percentage of all filings that are made up of each case type. In 2000, 4.9 percent of all case filings in Arizona's Justice Courts were felony filings. By 2010, 2.3 percent of all cases filed in Justice Court were for a felony offense. Throughout this time period, approximately 70 percent of all cases filed in Arizona's Justice Courts were civil filings (e.g., civil traffic, small claims, forcible detainer, etc.) and non-criminal violations of local ordinances.

²³ 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.



County Justice Court Filings

Although there was a 7.5 percent increase overall in the number of cases filed in Arizona’s Justice Courts from 2000 to 2010, seven counties (Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, and Pima) experienced small percentage decreases in the number of cases filed in their Justice Courts during this time. In contrast, the largest percentage increases in the number of cases filed in Justice Courts occurred in Navajo and Santa Cruz counties (24.5 and 18.5 percent, respectively). When looking at only felony case filings in Justice Courts statewide, eight counties (Cochise, Coconino, Gila, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, and Pinal) experienced an overall reduction in the number of Justice Courts felony case filings from 2000 to 2010. Maricopa County has virtually eliminated felony case filings in Justice Courts, which helps explain the reduction in felony case filings in Justice Courts statewide. Table 20 contains data on the number of Justice Court case filings by county and type of case.

Table 20: Justice Court Case Filings by County, FY2000 – FY2010²⁴

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	Criminal Traffic	1,886	1,658	1,837	2,336	2,049	1,919	2,490	2,187	1,955	1,826	2,111
	Non-Traffic Misd.	908	972	1,062	844	944	711	857	836	1,024	951	755
	Felony	509	486	439	471	716	698	590	607	667	553	533
	Total	9,849	9,754	9,858	9,030	9,559	8,215	10,771	9,883	9,302	9,125	8,758
Cochise	Criminal Traffic	8,484	9,677	10,366	10,827	10,069	8,680	8,744	7,937	7,459	7,316	6,758
	Non-Traffic Misd.	5,539	5,704	6,556	7,550	8,279	8,381	9,026	7,998	8,355	8,805	8,017
	Felony	1,278	1,274	1,436	1,985	1,896	2,141	1,849	1,378	784	865	1,143
	Total	48,319	51,243	51,681	51,654	46,150	43,008	46,623	44,386	44,573	42,286	43,485
Coconino	Criminal Traffic	4,700	4,667	4,687	4,749	4,873	4,929	5,641	4,981	4,169	3,689	3,375
	Non-Traffic Misd.	3,552	3,121	3,551	3,085	3,971	3,162	3,128	2,713	2,513	2,646	2,897
	Felony	2,951	3,126	3,378	2,957	2,399	1,376	1,666	1,633	1,272	992	917
	Total	31,455	32,042	31,951	29,692	28,771	24,514	28,489	27,462	25,601	26,992	26,246
Gila	Criminal Traffic	1,860	1,536	1,413	1,448	1,407	1,328	1,550	1,422	1,254	1,496	1,376
	Non-Traffic Misd.	3,586	2,611	3,248	2,604	1,957	2,255	2,657	2,360	2,372	2,062	2,345
	Felony	925	524	436	430	156	209	109	105	86	98	79
	Total	18,052	16,166	18,603	14,372	15,186	15,480	15,402	14,337	12,777	16,390	16,721
Graham	Criminal Traffic	639	557	637	582	575	705	519	680	556	516	414
	Non-Traffic Misd.	406	483	461	466	550	610	439	703	744	723	632
	Felony	427	362	370	323	423	497	402	610	662	583	563
	Total	6,242	5,953	6,748	5,968	5,819	5,610	5,688	7,878	6,880	6,341	4,821
Greenlee	Criminal Traffic	167	221	276	207	162	136	165	265	326	197	175
	Non-Traffic Misd.	206	369	300	274	335	221	234	275	413	345	264
	Felony	78	108	126	123	127	71	100	111	86	136	149
	Total	2,288	2,660	2,502	1,893	1,584	1,279	1,810	3,058	3,067	2,171	2,215
La Paz	Criminal Traffic	5,712	4,648	4,218	3,606	4,004	3,416	4,889	5,792	6,857	6,010	4,866
	Non-Traffic Misd.	2,308	2,289	2,333	1,963	2,354	2,043	1,570	1,633	2,001	2,760	2,065
	Felony	484	655	639	571	821	870	684	614	402	447	399
	Total	18,194	16,516	15,557	14,791	16,945	15,864	19,066	23,236	24,981	22,464	18,359

²⁴ At the time this report was written, 2010 Maricopa County Justice Court data was not available

Table 20 (cont.): Justice Court Case Filings by County, FY2000 – FY2010

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Maricopa	Criminal Traffic	28,339	27,134	31,368	35,023	34,625	39,298	53,449	76,232	73,795	73,266	N/A
	Non-Traffic Misd.	32,841	29,681	29,534	32,566	30,367	30,969	30,401	34,468	32,021	32,024	N/A
	Felony	18,111	16,661	15,279	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	N/A
	Total	332,128	335,016	351,278	355,170	348,040	375,970	374,560	406,251	425,865	439,080	
Mohave	Criminal Traffic	5,043	5,047	5,849	7,792	7,889	7,263	5,733	5,500	4,969	5,273	4,766
	Non-Traffic Misd.	7,798	7,989	8,748	8,467	9,543	9,464	9,205	8,677	8,464	7,873	8,237
	Felony	2,552	2,751	2,383	2,812	3,000	3,583	4,009	3,708	3,239	2,981	2,503
	Total	39,334	39,504	39,903	43,998	49,008	46,483	44,723	46,774	49,946	46,113	44,600
Navajo	Criminal Traffic	3,866	3,960	3,386	3,249	3,783	4,389	5,212	5,427	5,009	4,384	4,298
	Non-Traffic Misd.	5,827	5,563	5,057	5,750	5,943	6,930	6,911	6,913	7,655	6,835	9,063
	Felony	878	1,026	1,044	1,555	1,734	1,129	1,824	1,773	1,545	1,352	1,436
	Total	25,214	25,177	25,282	22,762	24,526	21,221	31,937	33,035	29,108	29,821	31,137
Pima	Criminal Traffic	15,963	15,427	18,047	19,346	18,709	21,744	16,737	18,009	15,342	13,679	14,032
	Non-Traffic Misd.	46,629	41,659	44,272	42,434	34,413	34,636	45,306	34,810	30,577	20,522	19,127
	Felony	8,963	8,225	8,167	8,625	9,225	9,761	9,757	9,708	9,142	8,896	7,995
	Total	200,804	199,951	208,794	200,990	189,106	186,581	185,682	178,636	160,386	154,456	194,179
Pinal	Criminal Traffic	5,376	5,691	5,489	5,015	6,369	6,016	5,561	5,630	5,716	6,028	5,091
	Non-Traffic Misd.	5,713	6,053	6,133	6,805	7,539	7,324	6,971	7,075	7,375	7,004	7,006
	Felony	1,372	1,288	1,404	2,094	1,803	2,009	1,475	1,264	1,048	1,110	932
	Total	43,190	47,226	42,282	40,300	44,475	46,415	43,779	44,607	54,195	54,772	49,582
Santa Cruz	Criminal Traffic	1,330	1,715	1,418	1,245	1,405	1,518	1,195	1,082	1,102	1,145	1,283
	Non-Traffic Misd.	996	1,275	1,386	1,255	1,071	1,229	1,349	1,325	1,285	1,047	1,661
	Felony	369	460	487	445	402	471	450	516	461	431	374
	Total	9,613	12,528	11,212	10,954	10,496	9,906	9,430	9,831	10,536	11,511	11,396
Yavapai	Criminal Traffic	5,637	7,153	6,149	5,699	6,527	5,491	6,502	7,168	7,097	6,347	5,299
	Non-Traffic Misd.	4,934	4,875	5,346	5,242	5,314	4,593	4,905	4,920	10,931	5,381	5,491
	Felony	1,371	1,582	1,847	2,094	2,339	2,594	2,971	3,205	3,663	2,413	1,951
	Total	39,631	46,591	40,629	38,143	36,914	34,369	41,340	41,280	61,377	44,277	44,259
Yuma	Criminal Traffic	4,357	3,541	3,467	3,850	2,831	3,114	3,708	3,537	3,761	3,155	2,477
	Non-Traffic Misd.	3,208	3,727	3,441	3,586	4,002	3,167	4,478	4,694	6,488	7,571	7,283
	Felony	1,272	1,324	1,677	1,713	1,966	1,705	1,983	2,018	1,755	1,740	1,672
	Total	24,400	22,597	20,660	22,696	22,142	21,238	26,141	26,012	29,311	29,356	26,061

Municipal Courts

There were 1,436,526 cases filed in Arizona's Municipal Courts in 2010, which is a 1.1 percent increase in the number of cases filed since 2000 (Table 21). From 2000 to 2010 the percentage of all cases filed in Municipal Courts that were criminal traffic remained virtually unchanged—11.8 percent in 2000 and 11.1 percent in 2010. In contrast, the percentage of all cases filed that were non-traffic misdemeanor cases increased from 2000 to 2010 from 15.0 percent in 2000 to 16.7 percent in 2010. The majority of cases (63.7 percent in 2010) filed in Municipal Courts are for civil traffic offenses.

Table 21: Municipal Court Filings by Type, FY2000 – FY 2010²⁵			
Fiscal Year	Criminal Traffic	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	Total
2000	167,981	212,518	1,420,683
2001	145,688	224,703	1,394,866
2002	157,274	219,166	1,360,306
2003	168,537	233,507	1,468,863
2004	173,246	234,139	1,439,452
2005	172,825	238,156	1,469,243
2006	171,258	237,418	1,451,725
2007	179,625	242,080	1,532,792
2008	178,786	243,032	1,658,230
2009	168,933	244,990	1,557,948
2010	160,073	240,481	1,436,526

County Municipal Court Filings

Although there was a small percentage increase in the number of cases filed in Arizona Municipal Courts statewide, there was much larger county-level variation during the time period examined. Six of Arizona's 15 counties (Gila, Greenlee, Maricopa, Navajo, Yavapai, and Yuma) experienced increases in the number of Municipal Court case filings from 2000 to 2010. The largest percentage increases during that time occurred in Gila (213.6 percent) and Navajo (41.6 percent) counties. Most of the increase in Municipal Court case filings in Gila County occurred from 2007 to 2008. In contrast, eight of the nine remaining counties experienced declines in the number of cases filed in Municipal Court. The largest percentage decreases occurred in Cochise (48.9 percent) and Mohave (37.1 percent) counties. Table 22 contains data on Municipal Court case filings by county and type of filing.

²⁵ Civil traffic cases and non-criminal ordinance violations (e.g., parking tickets) are also included in the total case filings column of this table. Because the purpose of this report is to describe crime trends, only criminal traffic and non-traffic misdemeanor filings are reported separately from the other case types filed in Municipal Courts.

Table 22: Municipal Court Case Filings by County, FY2000 – FY2010

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	Criminal Traffic	206	216	201	261	228	196	319	329	222	267	215
	Non-Traffic Misd.	606	651	495	716	593	575	524	599	494	700	599
	Total	1,806	1,987	1,747	2,015	1,638	1,464	1,598	1,783	1,566	1,969	1,751
Cochise	Criminal Traffic	865	682	623	553	572	538	313	377	458	145	150
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,247	1,098	954	786	730	835	790	690	752	290	284
	Total	11,426	14,617	11,390	9,501	8,589	9,527	8,910	8,281	7,814	6,066	5,833
Coconino	Criminal Traffic	4,595	2,630	2,840	3,041	3,125	3,118	3,027	2,940	2,164	1,876	2,236
	Non-Traffic Misd.	15,033	10,553	11,224	10,879	10,484	9,355	9,704	9,920	9,449	9,811	9,514
	Total	38,381	27,462	26,503	26,804	27,017	26,066	25,370	24,632	22,928	24,456	26,716
Gila	Criminal Traffic	855	616	749	739	850	835	872	740	714	600	553
	Non-Traffic Misd.	971	923	895	979	950	922	1,020	1,135	1,098	1,120	1,239
	Total	8,117	6,811	6,285	6,672	8,680	7,257	7,589	7,411	17,592	24,931	25,458
Graham	Criminal Traffic	455	500	385	439	460	331	347	399	545	358	281
	Non-Traffic Misd.	715	942	859	802	760	925	922	1,085	1,236	1,011	879
	Total	3,460	3,859	3,154	3,012	3,218	3,071	3,330	3,328	3,419	3,106	2,701
Greenlee	Criminal Traffic	47	80	63	77	76	58	110	65	51	77	59
	Non-Traffic Misd.	82	130	133	84	58	68	144	155	101	120	114
	Total	367	684	691	489	550	408	526	442	369	406	418
La Paz	Criminal Traffic	432	438	579	643	582	493	547	480	475	435	341
	Non-Traffic Misd.	457	419	409	427	507	437	739	555	578	605	581
	Total	3,121	2,926	3,132	3,700	3,293	3,657	4,277	4,682	4,255	3,601	2,858

Table 22 (cont.): Municipal Court Case Filings by County, FY2000 – FY2010 ²⁶												
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Maricopa	Criminal Traffic	121,555	105,026	111,686	118,965	122,438	124,037	124,080	133,022	133,523	127,159	120,623
	Non-Traffic Misd.	106,788	105,606	98,648	106,599	109,525	113,818	110,544	117,185	122,690	125,486	119,252
	Total	928,174	886,627	851,718	955,006	956,475	1,003,469	986,865	1,052,739	1,147,042	1,035,175	944,714
Mohave	Criminal Traffic	5,863	3,778	3,381	3,454	4,350	5,125	4,588	3,593	3,354	3,040	2,760
	Non-Traffic Misd.	10,969	10,306	9,240	10,003	10,198	10,743	11,924	11,641	9,710	8,687	9,494
	Total	35,923	31,322	23,995	24,383	29,586	29,959	31,164	29,905	25,615	23,570	22,613
Navajo	Criminal Traffic	585	510	775	762	473	236	190	207	245	192	126
	Non-Traffic Misd.	871	754	1,372	1,396	683	215	181	179	195	164	233
	Total	9,373	8,310	9,938	7,948	6,071	4,747	5,274	5,311	5,398	6,306	13,274
Pima	Criminal Traffic	20,850	20,501	24,366	28,015	27,088	24,811	22,479	22,729	22,595	21,796	21,713
	Non-Traffic Misd.	52,919	71,733	71,832	78,641	76,410	78,672	76,603	75,590	73,380	74,349	76,897
	Total	277,836	305,213	317,367	321,294	281,845	272,299	262,843	277,015	290,285	299,212	277,482
Pinal	Criminal Traffic	4,452	3,758	3,637	4,128	4,018	3,708	4,118	4,423	4,860	4,815	3,574
	Non-Traffic Misd.	8,433	7,840	8,018	7,596	7,507	7,280	8,588	7,263	7,804	8,410	7,311
	Total	30,293	30,573	28,622	30,086	29,538	24,010	27,306	27,796	33,215	34,493	29,166
Santa Cruz	Criminal Traffic	1,319	1,135	1,229	995	1,198	1,069	971	933	751	1,016	N/A
	Non-Traffic Misd.	1,722	1,822	1,913	1,722	1,713	1,664	1,512	1,230	1,186	1,278	N/A
	Total	15,092	13,093	14,615	15,409	17,890	20,142	16,898	12,184	12,254	15,555	N/A
Yavapai	Criminal Traffic	2,829	3,199	4,131	3,627	4,696	5,139	5,762	5,503	4,970	3,702	3,446
	Non-Traffic Misd.	6,884	7,036	7,083	7,034	7,940	6,596	7,602	7,449	7,127	6,845	5,995
	Total	35,056	37,863	36,102	37,605	41,862	40,426	45,001	49,156	58,941	54,807	42,016
Yuma	Criminal Traffic	3,073	2,619	2,629	2,838	3,092	3,131	3,535	3,885	3,859	3,455	3,201
	Non-Traffic Misd.	4,821	4,890	6,091	5,843	6,081	6,051	6,621	7,404	7,232	6,114	6,362
	Total	22,258	23,519	25,047	24,939	23,200	22,741	24,774	28,127	27,537	24,295	25,763

²⁶ At the time this report was written, 2010 Santa Cruz County Municipal Court data was unavailable

Probation²⁷

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

Standard Probation

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

From 2000 to 2010, the total number of active standard probationers in Arizona increased by 15.2 percent, from 32,809 in 2000 to 37,802 in 2010 (Figure 31). In contrast, at year's end 2010, there were 40,130 inmates housed in Arizona Department of Corrections facilities, which is a 51.4 percent increase since 2000.

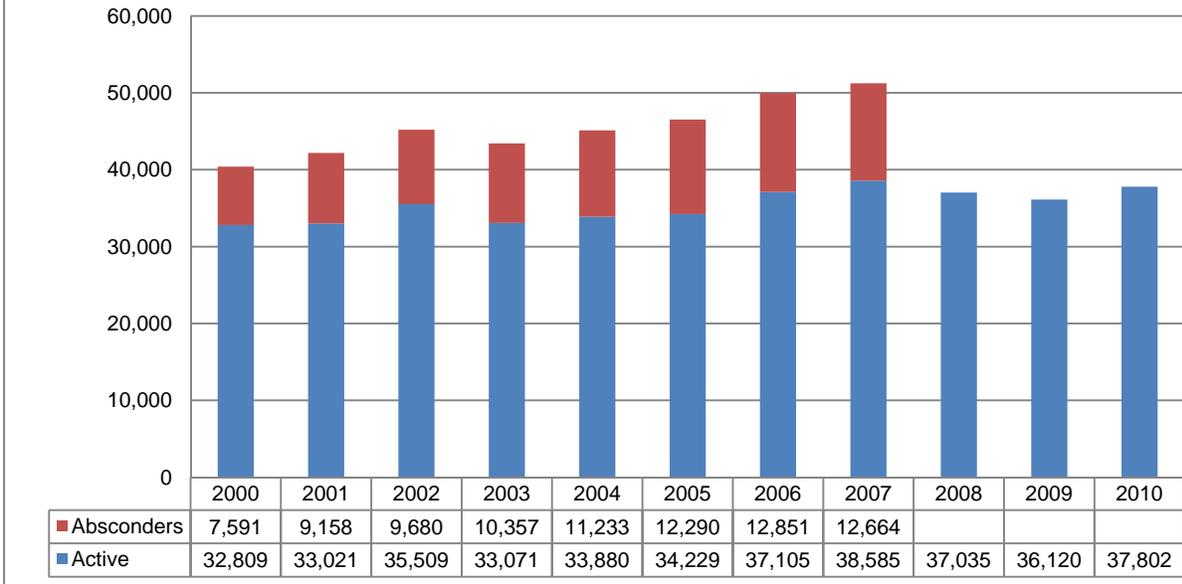
In addition, for most of that time period the number of probationers who are identified as absconders²⁸ also increased. From 2000 to 2007, the number of absconders from standard probation increased by 66.8 percent from 7,591 to 12,664.²⁹ The information on absconders is no longer provided in the AOC annual data report.

²⁷ This section of *Crime Trends* focuses on adults on probation. Data on juveniles sentenced to probation is included in the juvenile justice section that appears later in this report.

²⁸ Absconders are defined by the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration, Part 6, Chapter 2, Section 6-201 as, "a probationer who has moved from the primary place of residence without permission of the probation officer and whose whereabouts are unknown." A.R.S. § 12-253(7) requires criminal probation officers to file a petition to revoke probation and request the court to issue a warrant if the probationer is not located within three months. Local probation departments have the authority to file a petition to revoke sooner than three months if it is warranted by the circumstances surrounding the case.

²⁹ Information on the number of probation absconders is no longer included in the AOC annual data report.

**Figure 31: Number of Standard Probationers,
FY2000 - FY2010**



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 2000 to 2010, the amount of restitution collected from offenders on standard probation ranged from \$10.8 million in 2000 to \$16.9 million in 2002 and the total amount of restitution collected during this time was approximately \$142 million (Table 23). During the same time, more than \$428 million in restitution, reimbursement of criminal justice system costs, fines/surcharges, and probation fees were collected from offenders on standard probation.

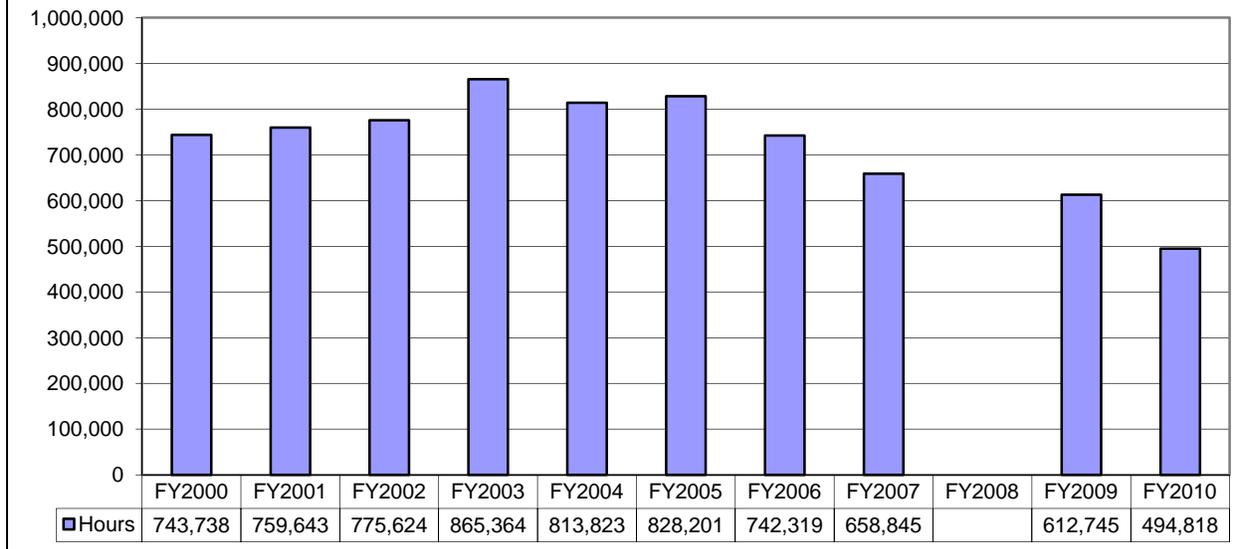
Table 23: Dollar Amount Collected from Standard Probationers, FY2000 – FY2010			
	Restitution	Total Collections*	% of Total Collections
2000	\$10,811,352	\$27,532,737	39.3%
2001	\$11,846,548	\$29,300,464	40.4%
2002	\$16,922,226	\$43,503,699	38.9%
2003	\$11,782,706	\$34,900,494	33.8%
2004	\$11,573,429	\$34,483,007	33.6%
2005	\$12,356,619	\$36,459,324	33.9%
2006	\$15,120,673	\$41,821,179	36.2%
2007	\$13,633,506	\$42,863,335	31.8%
2008	\$13,287,738	\$55,721,588	23.8%
2009	\$12,595,394	\$40,917,933	30.8%
2010	\$12,040,921	\$40,962,523	29.4%

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

From 2000 to 2003, the number of community service hours completed by standard probationers increased 16.4 percent, from 743,738 hours in 2000 to 865,364 hours in 2003 (Figure 32).³⁰ From 2003 to 2010, the number of community service hours completed by standard probationers decreased 42.8 percent from 865,364 in 2003 to 494,818 in 2010. At the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.35/hour), in 2010 standard probationers performed community service work worth approximately \$3,636,912 to the communities in which they are being supervised.

³⁰ The AOC did not include community service hour data in its 2007 online data report. This data was obtained through personal communication on January 6, 2009. Community service hour data for 2008 was also unavailable at the time this report was published.

Figure 32: Community Service Hours Completed by Standard Probationers, FY2000 - FY2010*



* Fiscal year 2008 data was unavailable at the time this report was written.

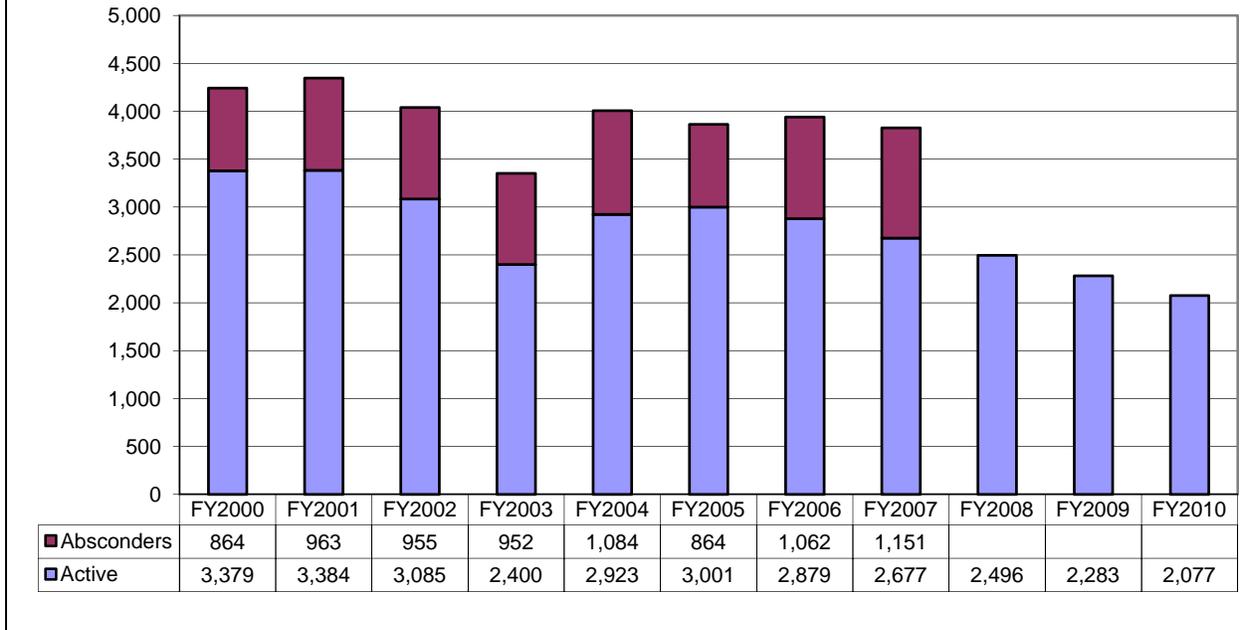
Adult Intensive Probation

Adult Intensive Probation Supervision is a sentencing alternative that provides a higher degree of control, intervention, and surveillance than standard probation to convicted offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections, or as a result of a technical violation of standard probation. This type of probation provides intensive supervision through probation officer or surveillance officer teams of two or three persons. Intensive Probation requires supervision teams to have face-to-face contact with probationers a minimum of 4-16 times per month, depending on which phase of the program the probationer is in. As is the case with the supervision requirements of standard probationers, each county's probation department has the authority to establish more stringent supervision requirements than are established by statute. From 2000 to 2010 the number of convicted offenders on intensive probation generally declined (Figure 33).³¹ In 2010, there were 38.5 percent fewer offenders on intensive probation than there were in 2000.³²

³¹ Information on the number of probation absconders is no longer included in the AOC annual data report.

³² For offenders on intensive probation, criminal probation officers are required to file a petition to revoke the probation sentence and request the court to issue a warrant if the probationer is not located within 72 hours. Local probation departments have the authority to file a petition to revoke sooner than 72 hours if it is warranted by the circumstances surrounding the case.

**Figure 33: Number of Intensive Probationers
FY2000 - FY2010**



Restitution and Community Service

From 2000 to 2010, the amount of restitution collected from offenders on intensive probation decreased by 56.7 percent from \$840,034 to \$363,470. During the same time, total collections from offenders on intensive probation decreased by 62.2 percent. Table 24 reports the amount of restitution and total collections by year.

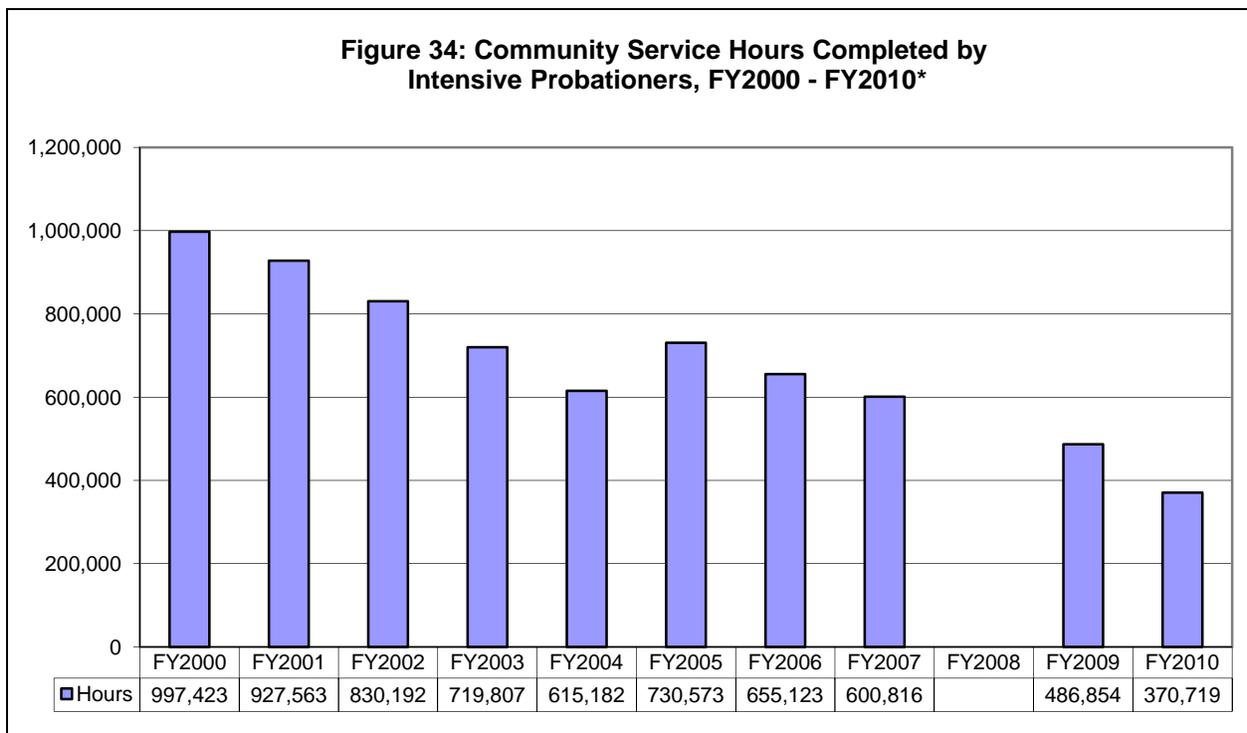
During this same time, the number of community service hours completed by offenders on intensive probation decreased 62.8 percent, from 997,423 hours in 2000 to 370,719 hours in 2010 (Figure 34). It is worth noting that even though there are approximately 20 offenders on standard probation for every offender on intensive probation statewide, intensive probationers performed close to 75 percent of the total number of community service hours performed by standard probationers. In part, this can be explained by minimum community service requirements for offenders on intensive probation of not less than 40 hours monthly for those who are not full-time students.³³ At the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.35/hour), offenders on intensive probation in FY2010 performed community service work worth approximately \$2,724,784 to the communities in which they were being supervised.³⁴

³³ A.R.S. § 13-914(6)

³⁴ The AOC did not include community service hours data in its 2007 online data report. This data was obtained through personal communication on January 6, 2009. Community service hour data for 2008 was also unavailable at the time this report was published.

Table 24: Dollar Amount Collected from Intensive Probationers, FY2000 – FY2010			
	Restitution	Total Collections*	% of Total Collections
2000	\$840,034	\$5,449,658	15.4%
2001	\$797,075	\$4,971,997	16.0%
2002	\$818,587	\$4,948,160	16.5%
2003	\$799,493	\$4,356,818	18.4%
2004	\$761,283	\$3,972,280	19.2%
2005	\$880,939	\$5,259,899	16.7%
2006	\$676,758	\$4,936,728	13.7%
2007	\$774,511	\$5,093,211	15.2%
2008	\$573,079	\$3,404,771	16.8%
2009	\$437,687	\$3,165,045	13.8%
2010	\$363,470	\$2,059,414	17.6%

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



* Fiscal year 2008 data was unavailable at the time this report was written.

Department of Corrections Data

The Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) houses criminal offenders convicted of felonies in Arizona and sentenced to state confinement. The ADC also maintains separate sections for juveniles sentenced to prison by Arizona's criminal courts.³⁵ Currently, ADC is responsible for 10 prison complexes across Arizona and the Arizona Correctional Release Center in Tucson for Women. Additionally, the department utilizes and monitors five private prisons in Arizona, two in Oklahoma, and one in Colorado.

According to data from the Arizona Department of Corrections Planning, Budget, and Research Bureau, from 2000 to 2010 the number of inmates incarcerated in Arizona at the end of each calendar year increased by 51.4 percent, from 26,510 inmates in 2000 to 40,130 in 2010. In contrast, from 2000 to 2009 (the most recent year national data is available) the number of prisoners incarcerated nationally on the last day of each year increased by 15.8 percent. From 2000 to 2009, the percentage increase in the number of Arizona prisoners during that time (52.9 percent) was more than three times the percentage increase in prisoners nationally. Table 25 contains information on the number of prisoners in Arizona and the United States.

At the end of calendar year 2010, the Arizona Department of Corrections was 3,041 inmates over capacity.³⁶ To accommodate the number of inmates over capacity, the department is using temporary beds in all of their state and private prisons.

	Arizona	United States
2000	26,510	1,316,333
2001	27,710	1,323,492
2002	29,359	1,440,144
2003	31,170	1,468,601
2004	32,515	1,497,100
2005	33,471	1,448,344
2006	35,795	1,492,973
2007	37,746	1,517,867
2008	39,502	1,522,834
2009	40,544	1,524,513
2010	40,130	--

³⁵ According to A.R.S. § 31-124, "A person under the age of eighteen years shall not be confined in the same section of any jail or prison in which criminal prisoners are confined."

³⁶ http://www.azcorrections.gov/adcr/reports/Zoya_2YearTrend.aspx

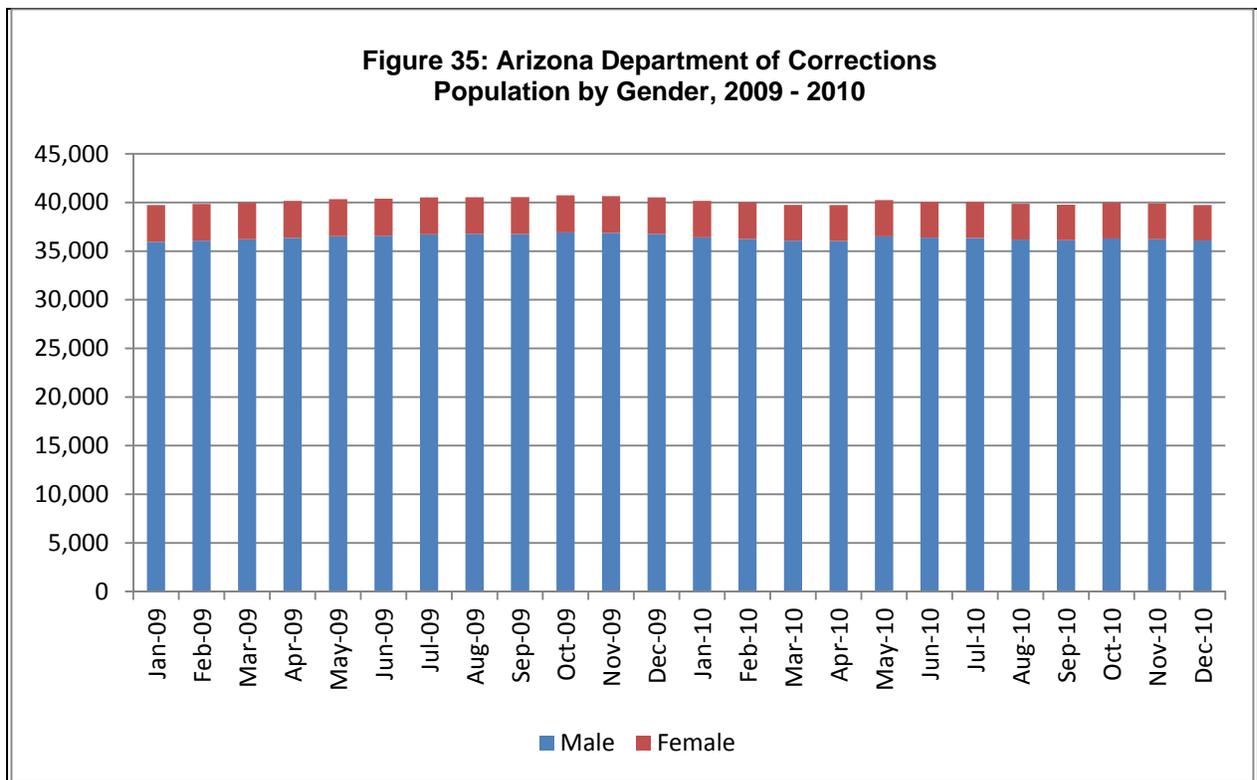
³⁷ The 2000 – 2010 data for Arizona was obtained from the Arizona Department of Corrections, Planning and Budget Research Department. The 2000 – 2009 data for the United States was obtained from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) National Corrections Reporting Program.

Demographic Characteristics of Inmate Population

The inmate data reported in this section of the report was retrieved from the ADC web site.³⁸ The information available on ADC's site is much more comprehensive than what is included here. The ADC information in this report is simply intended to provide readers with a general overview of the characteristics of inmates incarcerated in ADC facilities. For additional detail on prisoners in Arizona, visit the ADC web site. Finally, where the national data is available and comparable, this section includes data on the demographic characteristics of inmates in state and federal prisons in the United States.

Gender

At the beginning of calendar year 2009, 10.5 percent of Arizona inmates were female. From January 2009 to December 2010, there was very little variation in both the monthly inmate population and gender distribution of the population (Figure 35). Throughout the two-year time period examined, the percentage all inmates in Arizona who are female remained near 10 percent.³⁹



³⁸ <http://www.azcorrections.gov/adc/reports.asp>

³⁹ <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=132>

Age

On the last day of calendar year 2010, nearly half of all Arizona inmates were between the ages of 25 – 39 and slightly more than one-fourth were between the ages of 40 – 54 (Table 26). The percentages by age group are very similar to the percentages in 2009 and the 2007 data reported in an earlier version of *Crime Trends*. There is some evidence that the incarcerated population in Arizona is getting older as is illustrated by the percentage of all inmates that are 55 years of age or older. Since 2007, the percentage of all inmates that are 55 years of age or older increased by 26.9 percent from 5.2 percent in 2007 to 6.6 percent in 2010. In contrast, at the end of calendar year 2009 (the most recent year national data is available) the percentage of all inmates nationwide that are 55 years of age or older was 5.2 percent.⁴⁰

	<18	18 – 24	25 – 39	40 – 54	55+
2009	0.4%	16.1%	49.3%	28.2%	6.0%
2010	0.3%	15.5%	49.1%	28.5%	6.6%

Race/Ethnicity

On the last day of December 2010, approximately 41.4 percent of ADC inmates were Hispanic, 38.6 percent were Caucasian, 13.2 percent African-American, 5.2 percent Native American, and 1.6 percent Asian/Other (Table 27). Compared to the general population of Arizona, minority criminals are over-represented in Arizona's prisons. According to the 2010 census, the general population of Arizona is comprised of 29.6 Hispanic, 57.8 percent Caucasian, 3.7 percent African-American, 4.0 percent Native American, and 2.9 percent Asian/Pacific Islander.⁴¹

	Hispanic	Caucasian	African American	Native American	Asian/ Other
2009	41.3%	38.6%	13.4%	5.2%	1.5%
2010	41.4%	38.6%	13.2%	5.2%	1.6%

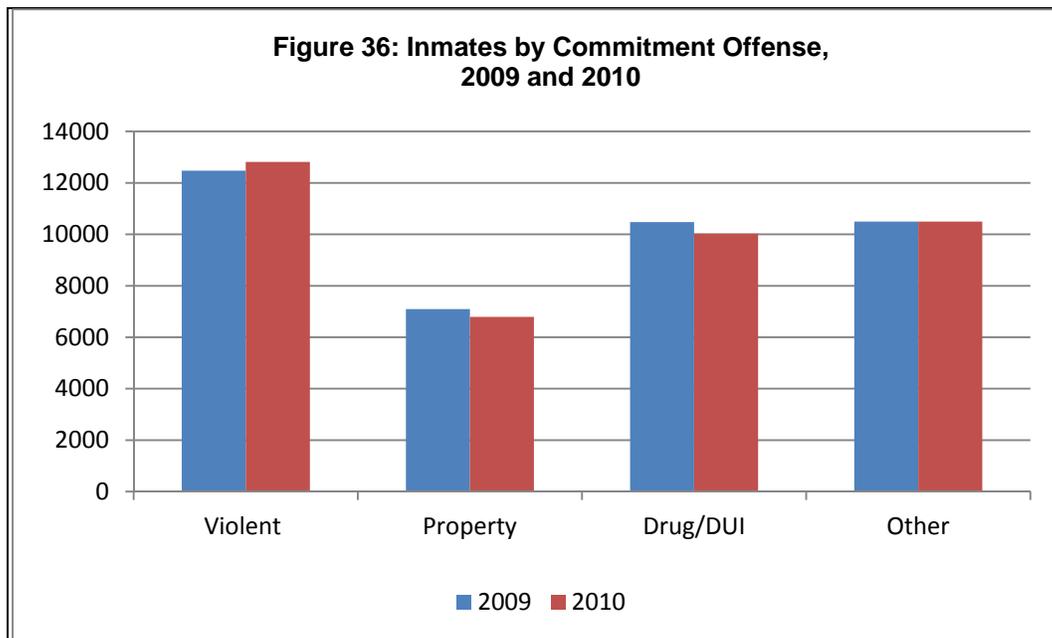
Offense Type

Publicly available data on ADC prisoners includes the types of offenses for which inmates were sentenced to prison. Figure 36 contains data on the number of inmates

⁴⁰ West, Heather C., William J. Sabol, and Sarah J. Greenman. 2010. "Prisoners in 2009" Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin. December 2010. United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

⁴¹ http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?_afpt=table

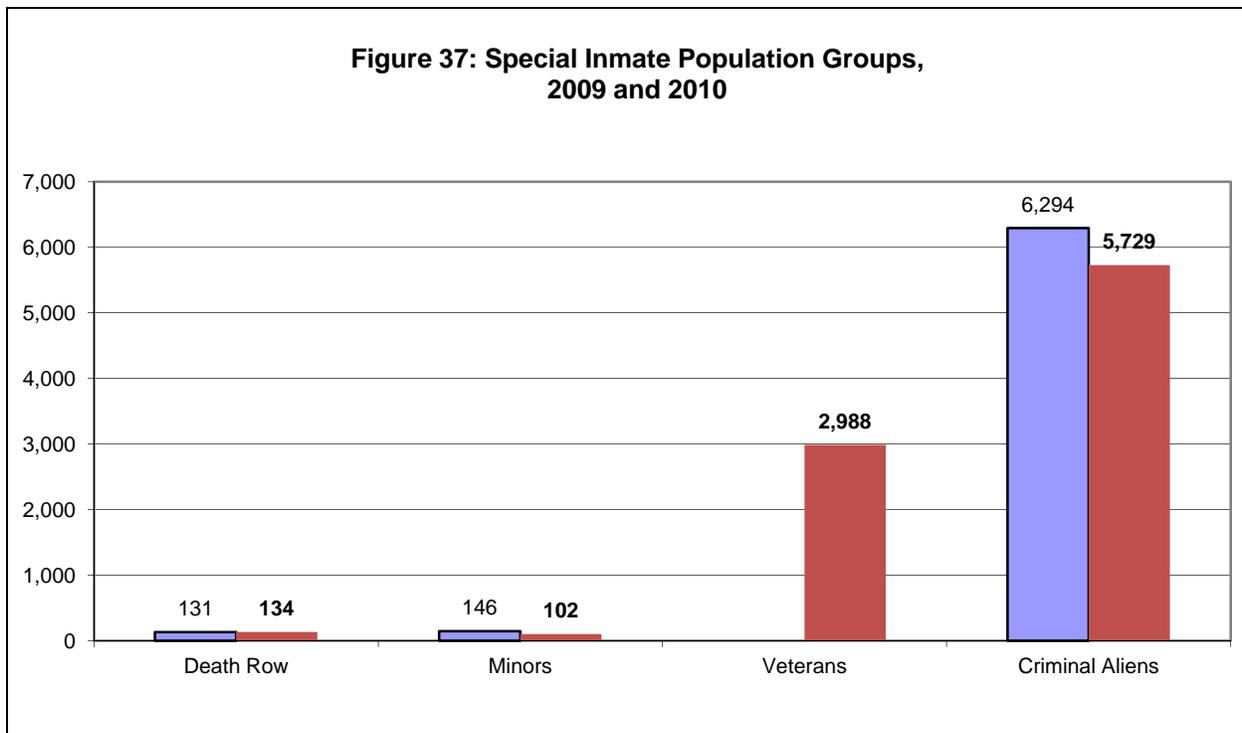
by commitment offense at the end of calendar years 2009 and 2010.⁴² At the end of calendar years 2009 and 2010, approximately one-third of inmates were committed to ADC for violent offenses that are similar to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program violent index offenses. Similarly, approximately one-fifth of inmates were sentenced to prison for offenses that make up the Uniform Crime Reporting Program property offense index. Another 29.1 percent of inmates were sentenced to prison for a drug offense or for driving under the influence.



Inmate Special Populations

Figure 37 provides information on inmate populations of special interest, including but not limited to, the number of prisoners on death row, the numbers of prisoners who are minors that were tried in criminal court, military veterans, and the number prisoners who have been identified as criminal aliens. At year's end 2010, 0.3 percent of inmates were on death row, 2.5 percent were minors, 7.4 percent were military veterans, and 14.3 percent were criminal aliens.

⁴² Violent offenses include murder, manslaughter and negligent homicide, rape/sexual assault, robbery, and assault. Property offenses include burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, and arson. The 'Other' category includes offenses that are violent (e.g., domestic violence) or property offenses (e.g., criminal damage) but are not part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program crime index.



Inmate Community Service

Even though offenders incarcerated in Arizona’s correctional facilities are removed from their communities, many are provided opportunities to perform community service outside of the prison facility. In 2009 and 2010, inmates provided more than 1.8 million hours of community service in the form of public sector work crews, Arizona Department of Transportation crews, and fire crews (Table 28). At the minimum wage in Arizona at the time this report was written (\$7.35/hour), ADC prisoners performed community service work worth approximately \$13,280,354 in 2009 and \$13,650,449 in 2010.

Table 28: Inmate Hours of Community Service, FY2009 and FY2010		
	2009	2010
Public Sector Work Crews	1,356,251	1,446,357
ADOT Crews	146,483	131,111
Fire Crew Hours	304,117	279,736
Total	1,806,851	1,857,204

Juvenile Justice System Data

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

The following data are from the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System* annual reports.⁴³ As is the case with data sources used in previous sections of this report, the original data source contains information above and beyond what is reported here. The data that appears in this section is simply used to provide a general, but comprehensive overview of several measures of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice system activity.

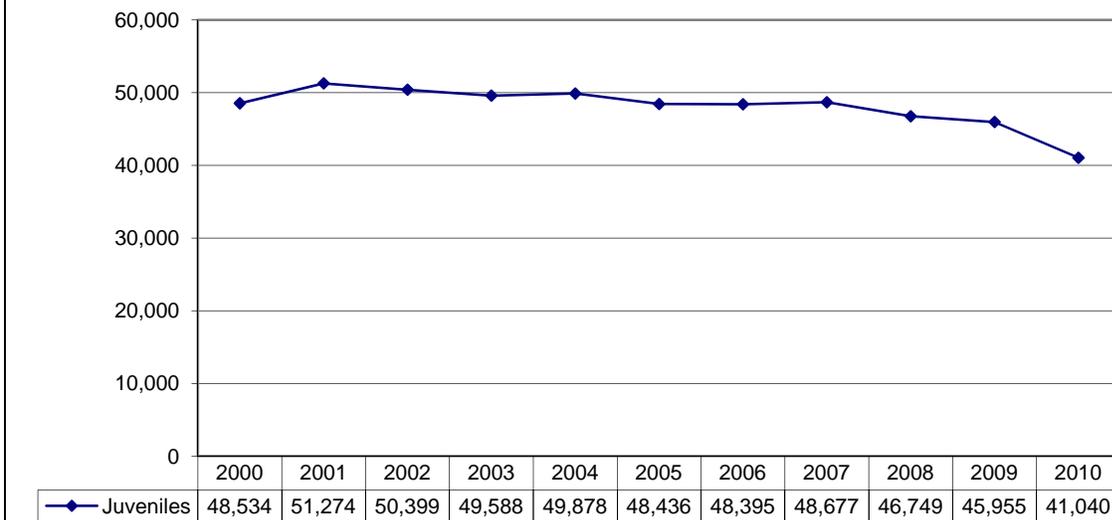
Juveniles Referred

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

From fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2007, the number of juveniles referred to juvenile court remained relatively stable at approximately 50,000 youth (Figure 38). Beginning in 2007 and continuing through 2010, the number of youth referred to juvenile court decreased by 15.7 percent from 48,677 to 41,040. This decrease in the number of youth referred to the juvenile justice system occurred at the same time Arizona was experiencing significant increases in the youth population 8 - 17 years of age. Population projections estimate that Arizona's youth population 8 - 17 increased from 752,924 in 2000 to 1,029,751 in 2010. When taking into account the increase in the juvenile population, the juvenile referral rate declined 38.2 percent from 6,446 per 100,000 juveniles 8 - 17 in 2000 to 3,985 in 2010.

⁴³ <http://azcourts.gov/Default.aspx?alias=azcourts.gov/jjsd>

**Figure 38: Juveniles Referred
FY2000 - FY2010**



When looking at the offense class for which juveniles were referred, from 2000 to 2010 the largest percentage of juveniles were referred were misdemeanors followed by felonies (Figure 39 and Table 29). During the time period analyzed, the percentage of all referrals that were for misdemeanor offenses increased from 46.9 percent in 2000 to 52.9 percent in 2010. In contrast, the percentage of all referrals that were for felony offenses remained relatively stable ranging from a low of 28.6 percent in 2010 to a high of 30.2 percent in 2008.

The third largest offense class for referrals to juvenile court was for status offenses.⁴⁴ Similar to referrals overall, from 2000 to 2007 the percentage of all referrals that were for status offenses remained relatively stable, ranging from 15.8 percent in 2005 to 18.2 percent in 2001, but then declined to a decade low of 13.6 percent in 2010.

⁴⁴ Status offenses are behaviors that are illegal for children, but would not be considered criminal if committed by an adult (e.g., alcohol consumption, smoking, running away from home, truancy, etc.).

Figure 39: Juveniles Referred by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000 - FY2010

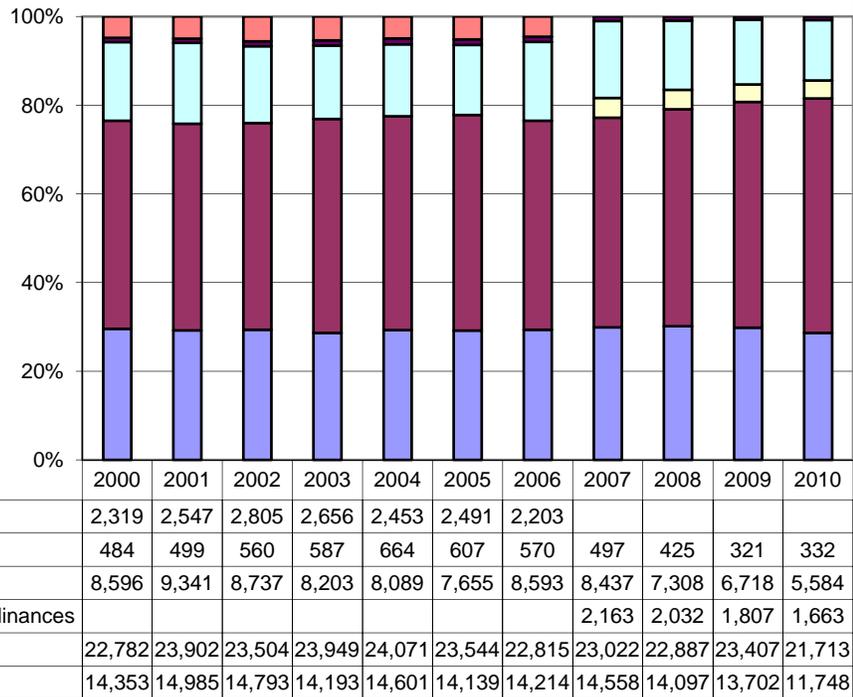


Table 29: Percentage of Juveniles Referred by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000 – FY2010*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	29.6	29.2	29.4	28.6	29.3	29.2	29.4	29.9	30.2	29.8	28.6
Misdemeanor	46.9	46.6	46.6	48.3	48.3	48.6	47.1	47.3	49.0	50.9	52.9
Violations of Probation & Ordinances								4.4	4.4	3.9	4.1
Status	17.7	18.2	17.3	16.5	16.2	15.8	17.8	17.3	15.6	14.6	13.6
Other	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Administrative	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	

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

Not surprisingly, Maricopa County refers more youth to the juvenile justice system than any other county in Arizona (Table 30) and accounts for approximately half of all referrals statewide (Table 31). Pima County refers the second highest number of youth to juvenile court, accounting for approximately one out of every five referrals statewide. Although there are significant year-to-year changes from 2000 to 2010 in the number of juveniles referred within each county, the number of youth referred to the juvenile justice system over the entire time period increased in La Paz County only.

Table 30: Number of Juveniles Referred by County, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	365	309	276	282	272	235	230	258	245	196	163
Cochise	1,651	1,658	1,496	1,553	1,510	1,325	1,315	1,215	1,276	1,218	1,141
Coconino	1,873	1,829	1,790	1,753	1,633	1,568	1,499	1,318	1,240	1,274	1,000
Gila	985	851	827	923	1,027	983	924	841	876	691	532
Graham	521	513	493	437	392	389	410	462	427	385	313
Greenlee	104	103	81	84	82	72	72	98	72	65	82
La Paz	135	190	188	204	193	135	132	151	131	127	154
Maricopa	23,133	26,145	25,414	24,680	24,743	23,852	24,492	25,437	24,390	24,114	21,546
Mohave	1,898	2,225	2,196	2,218	2,161	2,030	1,889	1,927	1,781	1,920	1,638
Navajo	1,308	1,272	1,195	1,128	1,137	1,009	894	917	925	815	789
Pima	9,787	9,595	9,498	9,193	9,461	9,627	9,446	8,921	8,806	8,460	7,686
Pinal	2,056	2,222	2,121	2,325	2,265	2,308	2,003	2,171	1,982	2,127	1,851
Santa Cruz	764	633	699	702	741	762	715	601	591	623	607
Yavapai	1,844	1,849	1,893	1,737	1,645	1,669	1,794	1,713	1,606	1,630	1,595
Yuma	2,110	1,880	2,232	2,369	2,616	2,472	2,580	2,647	2,401	2,310	1,943
Total	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878	48,436	48,395	48,677	46,749	45,955	41,040

Table 31: Percentage of Juveniles Referred by County, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Cochise	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Coconino	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4
Gila	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3
Graham	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Greenlee	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
La Paz	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Maricopa	47.7	51.0	50.4	49.8	49.6	49.2	50.6	52.3	52.2	52.5	52.5
Mohave	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.12	4.0
Navajo	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Pima	20.2	18.7	18.9	18.5	19.0	19.9	19.5	18.3	18.8	18.4	18.7
Pinal	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.5
Santa Cruz	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Yavapai	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9
Yuma	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.7

Age

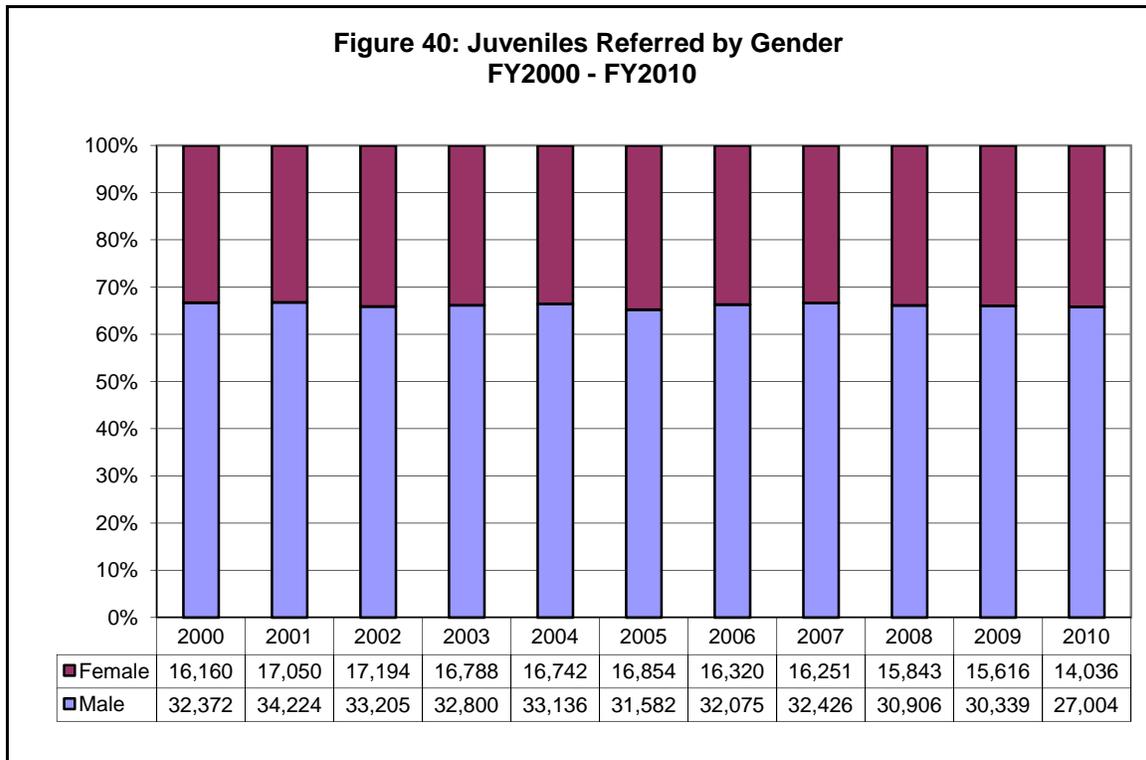
From 2000 to 2010 there has been a shift in the age of youth that are referred to the juvenile justice system. During this time, the percentage of all referrals that were of youth ages 8 – 14 declined from 35.4 percent in 2000 to 28.5 percent in 2010 (Tables 32 and 33). In contrast, the percentage of youth ages 15 – 17 that were referred to the juvenile justice system increased. In 2000, 63.6 percent of all referrals were of youth ages 15 – 17. In 2010, that percentage had increased to 70.8 percent.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	252	284	285	270	197	198	167	194	146	151	111
9	485	561	458	459	385	328	338	311	280	260	222
10	790	838	770	734	578	513	544	481	500	486	373
11	1,333	1,429	1,377	1,259	1,175	1,059	1,013	960	960	856	758
12	2,414	2,805	2,706	2,595	2,603	2,304	2,127	2,010	1,827	1,888	1,590
13	4,596	4,997	4,876	4,734	4,709	4,530	4,279	4,043	3,749	3,671	3,199
14	7,264	7,400	7,053	6,959	7,313	7,180	7,016	6,576	6,306	6,234	5,414
15	9,038	9,602	9,321	8,938	9,301	9,235	9,531	9,566	8,903	8,878	7,890
16	10,031	10,452	10,640	10,444	10,382	10,270	10,448	11,006	10,788	10,700	9,427
17	11,797	12,422	12,362	12,607	12,596	12,258	12,394	12,976	12,786	12,492	11,743
Unknown	534	484	551	589	639	561	538	554	464	339	313
Total	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878	48,436	48,395	48,677	46,749	45,955	41,040

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
10	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9
11	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9
12	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9
13	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.4	8.8	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.8
14	15.0	14.4	14.0	14.0	14.7	14.8	14.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.2
15	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.7	19.1	19.7	19.7	19.0	19.3	19.2
16	20.7	20.4	21.1	21.1	20.8	21.2	21.6	22.6	23.1	23.3	23.0
17	24.3	24.2	24.5	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.6	26.7	27.4	27.2	28.6
Unknown	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8

Gender

Among youth that are referred to the juvenile justice system, males make up approximately two-thirds of referrals and females make up one-third. From 2000 to 2010 the percentage of all referrals to the juvenile justice system that were juvenile females varied little from a low of 33.2 percent in 2001 to a high of 34.2 percent in 2010 (Figure 40).



Race/Ethnicity

From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of all youth referred to Arizona's juvenile justice system that is Caucasian generally decreased. In 2000, Caucasian youth made up 50.4 percent of referred youth and by 2010 that percentage had decreased to 43.4 percent. During this same time period, the percentage of all referred youth that are Hispanic increased from 35.7 to 39.9 percent. Similarly, the percentage of referred youth that are African-American also increased from 6.3 to 8.8 percent. The percentage of all youth referred that were of other racial/ethnic categories remained relatively stable (Tables 34 and 35).

**Table 34: Number of Juveniles Referred by Race/Ethnicity,
FY2000 – FY2010**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	17,335	18,510	18,558	18,186	18,979	18,910	19,305	19,491	18,883	18,511	16,373
African American	3,070	3,298	3,179	3,224	3,502	3,505	3,669	3,787	3,869	3,870	3,622
Caucasian	24,468	25,792	25,095	24,748	23,925	22,439	22,009	21,915	20,399	20,110	17,816
Native American	2,829	2,777	2,736	2,614	2,727	2,796	2,449	2,474	2,381	2,330	2,139
Asian/Pacific Islander	301	288	240	238	247	232	283	300	343	331	316
Other	172	229	201	165	136	166	143	103	166	136	121
Unknown	359	380	390	413	362	388	537	607	708	667	653
Total	48,534	51,274	50,399	49,588	49,878	48,436	48,395	48,677	46,749	45,955	41,040

**Table 35: Percentage of Juveniles Referred by Race/Ethnicity,
FY2000 – FY2010**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	35.7	36.1	36.8	36.7	38.1	39.0	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.3	39.9
African American	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.8
Caucasian	50.4	50.3	49.8	49.9	48.0	46.3	45.5	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.4
Native American	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Other	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Unknown	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6

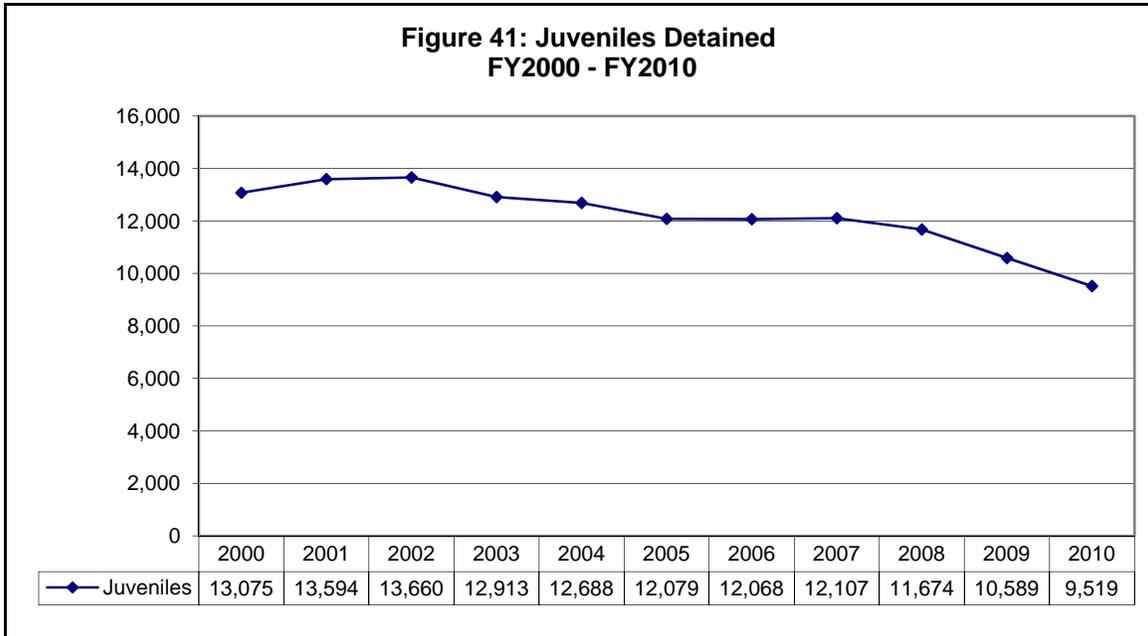
Juveniles Detained

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

1. If there is probably cause to believe that the juvenile committed the acts alleged in the petition, and there is reasonable cause to believe:
 - a. That otherwise the juvenile would not be present at any hearing;
 - b. That the juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others;
 - c. That the juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction;
 - d. That the interests of the juvenile or the public require custodial protection;
2. As a condition of probation.⁴⁵

⁴⁵http://www.azcourts.gov/Portals/29/JJSD%20Publication%20Reports/Juveniles%20Processed/Juveniles_Processed_FY10.pdf

Statewide, from 2000 to 2002 the number of juveniles held in detention in Arizona increased (Figure 41) by 4.5 percent, from 13,075 to 13,660. Since 2002 there has been a generally steady decline in the number juveniles detained. By 2010 the number of youth detained was 27.2 percent lower than in 2000.



Of the juveniles placed in detention, the majority were referred to the juvenile justice system for a felony offense (Figure 42 and Table 36). From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of all detentions that were for youth charged with a felony ranged from a low of 50 percent in 2003 to 59.2 percent in 2008. Slightly less than one-third of juveniles detained were referred to the juvenile justice system for a misdemeanor and approximately one in seven youth are detained for a violation of probation or ordinances.

**Figure 42: Juveniles Detained by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense
FY2000 - FY2010**

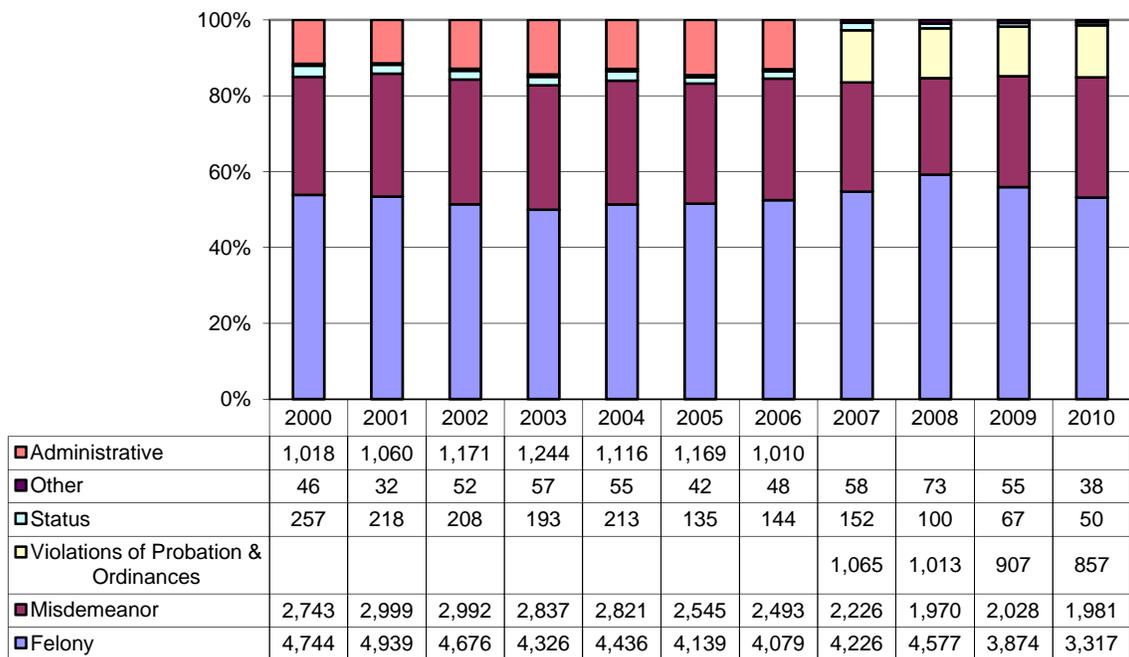


Table 36: Percentage of Juveniles Detained by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000– FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	53.9	53.4	51.4	50.0	51.3	51.5	52.5	54.7	59.2	55.9	53.1
Misdemeanor	31.1	32.4	32.9	32.8	32.7	31.7	32.1	28.8	25.5	29.3	31.7
Violations of Probation & Ordinances								13.8	13.1	13.1	13.7
Status	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.8
Other	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6
Administrative	11.6	11.5	12.9	14.4	12.9	14.6	13.0				

Not surprisingly, given the number of referrals, Maricopa County historically detains the highest number of youth of all Arizona counties (Table 37), accounting for approximately half of all youth detained statewide (Table 38). Pima County detains the second highest number of youth, and in 2010, accounted for 11.4 percent of all youth detained statewide.

Given the reduction in the number of juveniles detained from 2000 to 2010, it is not surprising that most counties also have reduced the number of juveniles detained. Of Arizona's 15 counties, 12 detained fewer youth in 2010 than in 2000. For example, Greenlee County reduced the number of youth detained from 2000 to 2010 by 84.3 percent and Coconino and Gila counties reduced the number of youth detained by

approximately two-thirds. In contrast, Graham, Mohave, and Yuma counties detained more youth in 2010 than they did in 2000.

Table 37: Number of Juveniles Detained by County, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	150	117	119	147	157	124	123	131	137	112	86
Cochise	340	354	332	367	379	304	276	259	283	263	209
Coconino	610	395	453	356	304	303	291	294	295	237	210
Gila	399	460	484	343	444	325	450	477	457	230	138
Graham	86	180	189	190	148	155	142	185	182	128	113
Greenlee	102	32	30	27	29	29	30	21	27	22	16
La Paz	24	38	34	37	51	35	35	33	33	8	12
Maricopa	6,503	6,648	6,577	6,186	5,973	5,568	5,633	5,823	5,632	5,329	4,809
Mohave	362	379	395	388	345	389	392	410	404	416	402
Navajo	352	394	343	256	199	192	169	170	200	237	204
Pima	1,890	2,385	2,346	2,288	2,303	2,197	2,090	1,827	1,483	1,212	1,080
Pinal	810	739	834	787	756	790	783	752	811	766	800
Santa Cruz	253	251	264	253	296	312	259	275	281	206	173
Yavapai	596	629	632	547	492	578	578	569	563	574	534
Yuma	598	593	628	741	812	778	817	881	886	849	733
Total	13,075	13,594	13,660	12,913	12,688	12,079	12,068	12,107	11,674	10,589	9,519

Table 38: Percentage of Juveniles Detained by County, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.17	1.06	0.9
Cochise	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.42	2.48	2.2
Coconino	4.7	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.53	2.24	2.2
Gila	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.5	2.7	3.7	3.9	3.91	2.17	1.5
Graham	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.56	1.21	1.2
Greenlee	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.23	0.21	0.2
La Paz	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.28	0.08	0.1
Maricopa	49.7	48.9	48.2	47.9	47.1	46.1	46.7	48.1	48.24	50.33	50.5
Mohave	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.46	3.93	4.2
Navajo	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.71	2.24	2.1
Pima	14.5	17.5	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.2	17.3	15.1	12.70	11.45	11.4
Pinal	6.2	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.95	7.23	8.4
Santa Cruz	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.41	1.95	1.8
Yavapai	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.82	5.42	5.6
Yuma	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.59	8.02	7.7

Age

From 2000 to 2010 there has been little change in the age of youth that are housed in Arizona's detention centers. During this time period, there has been a small increase in the percentage of 16- and 17-year-olds in detention and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of 8-to-15-year-olds in detention (Tables 39 and 40). In 2000, 54.7 percent of all detained youth were 16 or 17 years old and in 2010, 61.8 percent were 16 or 17. In contrast, 26.4 percent of all detained youth were 8 – 14 years of age in 2000, but by 2010 that percentage decreased to 18.9 percent.

Table 39: Juveniles Detained by Age, FY2000 – FY2010

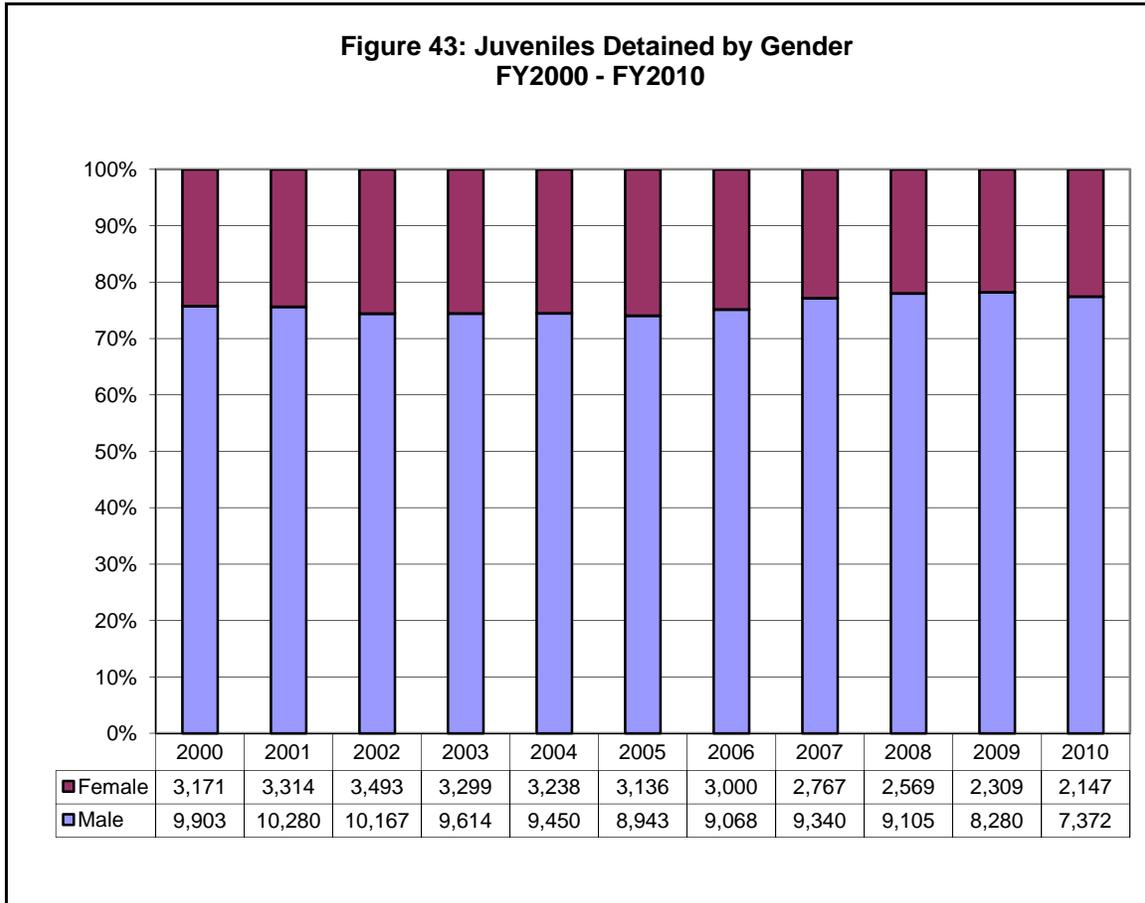
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	6	5	7	6	7	6	3	2	3	4	1
9	35	39	22	23	21	16	16	13	7	14	9
10	64	92	59	63	40	43	44	39	39	28	28
11	158	161	170	120	113	97	125	80	100	84	73
12	418	419	404	334	356	266	268	233	233	219	194
13	949	992	983	829	835	747	688	650	614	527	484
14	1,803	1,836	1,781	1,572	1,548	1,516	1,459	1,339	1,281	1,183	1,006
15	2,421	2,683	2,676	2,420	2,448	2,330	2,373	2,347	2,224	1,975	1,796
16	3,151	3,227	3,379	3,226	3,158	3,047	3,005	3,193	3,041	2,274	2,483
17	4,001	4,063	4,099	4,239	4,100	3,939	4,036	4,151	4,088	3,764	3,395
Unknown	69	77	80	81	62	72	51	60	44	64	50
Total	13,075	13,594	13,660	12,913	12,688	12,079	12,068	12,107	11,674	10,589	9,519

Table 40: Percentage of Juveniles Detained by Age, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
11	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
12	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
13	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.1
14	13.8	13.5	13.0	12.2	12.2	12.6	12.1	11.1	11.0	11.2	10.6
15	18.5	19.7	19.6	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.7	19.4	19.1	18.7	18.9
16	24.1	23.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	25.2	24.9	26.4	26.1	25.7	26.1
17	30.6	29.9	30.0	32.8	32.3	32.6	33.4	34.3	35.0	35.6	35.7
Unknown	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5

Gender

Although approximately one-third of juvenile referrals from 2000 to 2010 are female, a smaller percentage, approximately one-fourth, is detained. During this time period the percentage of youth detained that are female ranged from a low of 22.0 percent in 2007 and 2008 to a high of 27.9 percent in 2009 (Figure 43).



Race/Ethnicity

Although approximately half of youth referred to Arizona's juvenile justice system are Caucasian, the percentage of detained youth that are Caucasian is consistently less than the percentage referred. As was noted above, the percentage of all referrals that are of Caucasian youth ranged from 50.4 percent in 2000 to 43.4 percent in 2010. During this same time period, the percentage of detentions of Caucasian youth ranged from 44.2 percent in 2000 to 35.6 percent in 2008. In contrast, the percentage of all youth that were detained who are Hispanic or African-American increased during this time period. Tables 41 and 42 contain data on the number and percentage of youth detained by race/ethnicity.

Table 41: Number of Juveniles Detained by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	5,119	5,427	5,692	5,497	5,381	5,153	5,293	5,581	5,320	4,793	4,224
African American	1,066	1,127	1,037	1,065	1,106	1,089	1,201	1,179	1,211	1,144	1,091
Caucasian	5,782	5,914	5,897	5,455	5,172	4,834	4,554	4,444	4,153	3,812	3,434
Native American	925	907	895	783	810	851	860	782	780	677	644
Asian/Pacific Islander	79	72	55	40	52	54	44	56	56	67	49
Other	72	113	54	35	132	67	87	41	38	28	28
Unknown	32	34	30	38	35	31	29	24	116	68	49
Total	13,075	13,594	13,660	12,913	12,688	12,079	12,068	12,107	11,674	10,589	9,519

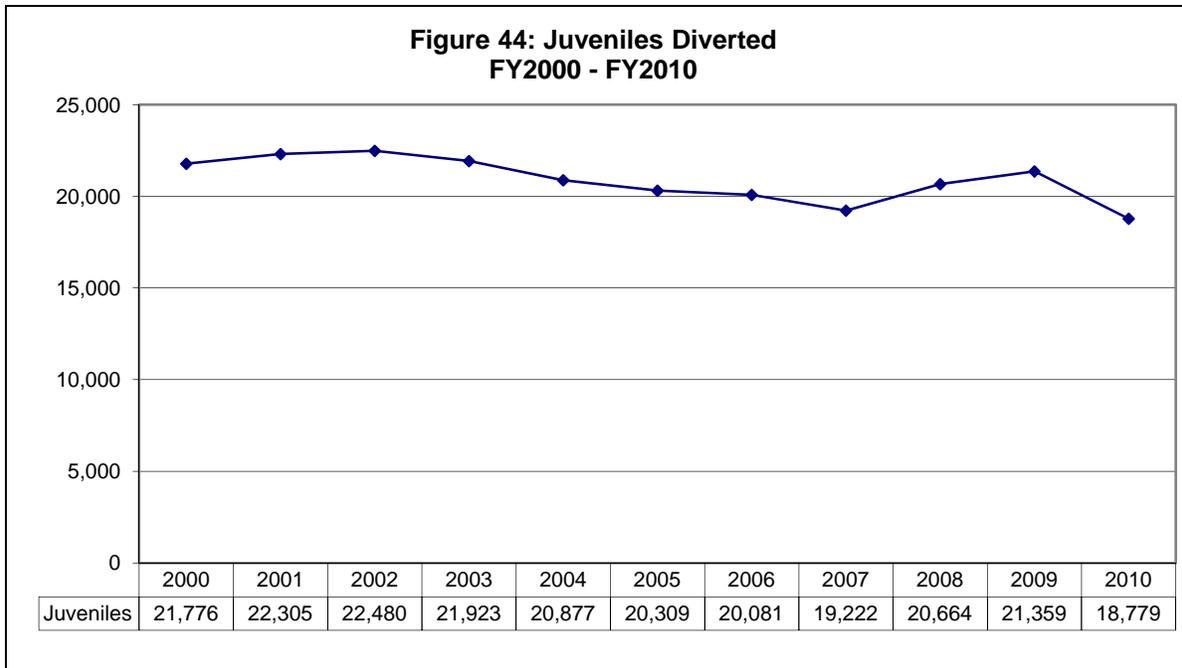
Table 42: Percentage of Juveniles Detained by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	39.2	39.9	41.7	42.6	42.4	42.7	43.9	46.1	45.6	45.3	44.4
African American	8.2	8.3	7.6	8.2	8.7	9.0	10.0	9.7	10.4	10.8	11.5
Caucasian	44.2	43.5	43.2	42.2	40.8	40.0	37.7	36.7	35.6	36.0	36.1
Native American	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unknown	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

Juveniles Diverted

Many youth that are referred to Arizona’s juvenile justice system are given opportunities for their cases to be diverted from formal juvenile court processing. Those who are statutorily excluded from diversion opportunities include youth who are chronic felony offenders (i.e., juveniles that have had two prior and separate adjudications for an offense that would be considered a felony if they were adults), violent felony offenders, and those who are alleged to have committed an offense involving driving under the influence. For those juveniles that are not statutorily excluded from participation in a diversion program, the county attorney has sole discretion whether to divert youth. In order to be accepted into a diversion program, the youth must admit responsibility for the offense and successful completion of diversion is conditioned on the meeting of one or more consequences as described in statute.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ A.R.S. §8-321



From 2000 to 2010, the number of juveniles who were successfully diverted from further juvenile court processing decreased (Figure 44). After a short-term increase from 2000 to 2002 in the number of youth diverted from juvenile justice system processing, the number of youth diverted decreased 15.5 percent from 2002 to 2007. After two consecutive year-to-year increases in the number of youth diverted, in 2010 there were 13.8 percent fewer youth diverted than in 2000.

There is significant variation in the use of diversion by county. For example, Yavapai County diverted approximately the same number of youth in 2010 than they did in 2000 but Pinal County diverted almost 35 percent fewer youth in 2010 than in 2000 (Table 43). Yet, in every county, fewer youth were diverted in 2010 than in 2000. This is not necessarily surprising given that fewer youth were referred to the juvenile justice system in 2010 than in 2000 in every county except for La Paz.

Table 43: Juveniles Diverted by County, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	135	130	77	97	78	54	63	65	70	63	37
Cochise	1,017	1,043	940	974	908	850	859	794	748	775	745
Coconino	990	927	854	852	828	808	740	609	571	571	412
Gila	455	399	378	386	353	348	306	322	310	291	260
Graham	277	259	182	159	126	137	151	144	132	127	110
Greenlee	38	37	16	18	28	13	14	18	16	11	25
La Paz	75	111	108	120	95	71	54	64	46	46	45
Maricopa	9,618	10,570	11,189	10,952	10,114	9,722	9,795	10,184	10,482	11,192	9,383
Mohave	865	731	684	673	653	604	598	580	727	885	745
Navajo	328	303	315	283	272	265	209	150	152	120	116
Pima	4,923	4,891	4,741	4,655	4,765	4,916	4,628	3,882	4,827	4,554	4,333
Pinal	903	944	881	701	657	727	634	433	544	663	588
Santa Cruz	228	140	168	187	157	111	76	121	176	195	213
Yavapai	991	1,036	939	918	832	869	935	925	959	933	989
Yuma	933	784	1,008	948	1,011	814	1,019	931	904	933	778
Total	21,776	22,305	22,480	21,923	20,877	20,309	20,081	19,222	20,664	21,359	18,779

When looking at the presenting offense class for which youth were diverted from further involvement in Arizona's juvenile justice system, the majority of diversions were of youth whose most serious offense was a misdemeanor. From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of all diversions that were of offenders whose most serious charge was a misdemeanor ranged from a low of 56.3 percent in 2001 to a high of 64.5 percent in 2009 (Table 45). Juveniles charged with a status or a felony offense also represent a significant portion of diverted youth—in 2010, 18.5 percent of diversions were of youth charged with a status offense and 16.7 percent of diversions were of youth charged with a felony.

Table 44: Percentage of Juveniles Diverted by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	14.9	15.2	13.8	13.7	13.3	15.5	14.3	13.6	16.7	16.1	16.7
Misdemeanor	57.2	56.3	57.2	59.8	61.0	60.7	59.9	61.4	62.6	64.5	63.8
Violations of Probation & Ordinances								0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6
Status	26.0	27.3	27.3	24.9	24.0	22.2	24.7	24.0	19.6	18.6	18.5
Other	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Administrative	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Invalid Complaint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1

Age

An increasing percentage of older youth were diverted from juvenile justice system processing from 2000 to 2010 (Tables 45 and 46). For example, in 2000 approximately 55.0 percent of youth diverted were 15 – 17 years old. By 2010, approximately 64.4 percent of diverted youth were 15 – 17.

Table 45: Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	142	160	169	169	88	92	92	97	82	81	62
9	269	307	272	288	227	182	178	167	160	144	121
10	439	470	474	436	329	283	303	247	290	268	220
11	789	816	843	776	670	599	594	518	563	496	430
12	1,463	1,607	1,660	1,624	1,513	1,343	1,237	1,131	1,119	1,091	945
13	2,705	2,794	2,807	2,702	2,616	2,579	2,427	2,115	2,153	2,151	1,840
14	3,965	3,937	3,812	3,638	3,760	3,689	3,624	3,206	3,473	3,462	3,031
15	4,479	4,614	4,455	4,321	4,301	4,196	4,291	4,199	4,370	4,548	4,072
16	4,161	4,075	4,196	4,133	3,852	3,883	3,858	3,955	4,471	4,768	4,097
17	3,326	3,450	3,641	3,693	3,396	3,385	3,412	3,515	3,944	4,325	3,959
Unknown	38	75	151	143	125	78	65	72	39	25	2
Total	21,776	22,305	22,480	21,923	20,877	20,309	20,081	19,222	20,664	21,359	18,779

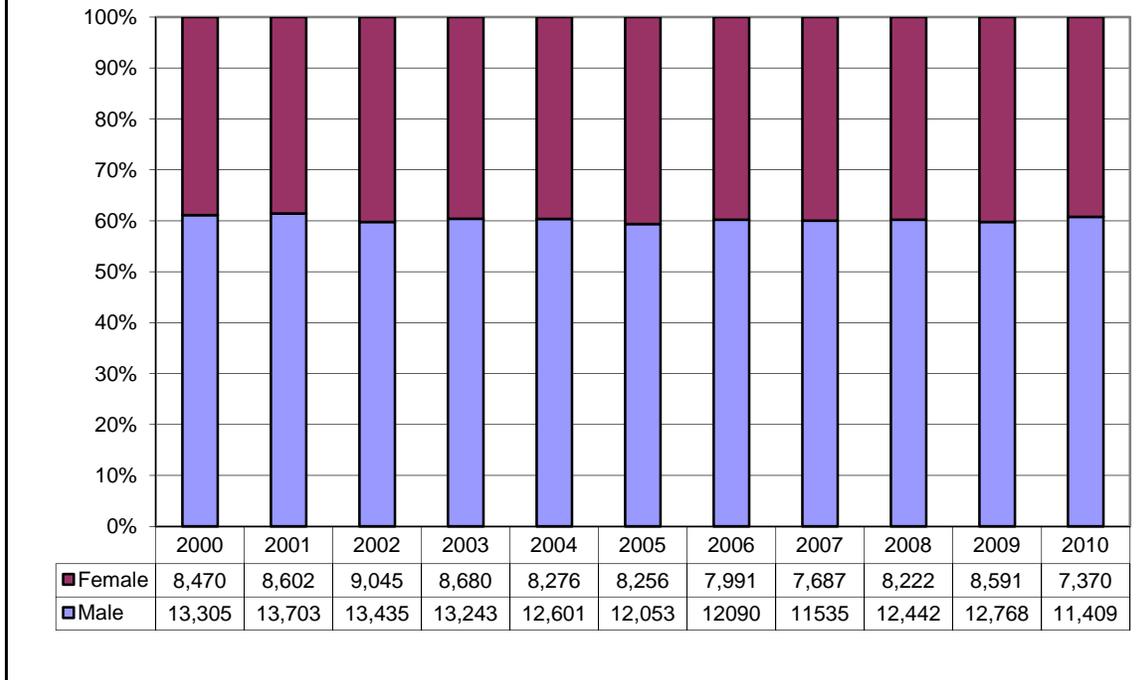
Table 46: Percentage of Juveniles Diverted by Age, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
9	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
10	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
11	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.3
12	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.0
13	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.1	11.0	10.4	10.1	9.8
14	18.2	17.7	17.0	16.6	18.0	18.2	18.1	16.7	16.8	16.2	16.1
15	20.6	20.7	19.8	19.7	20.6	20.7	21.4	21.8	21.2	21.3	21.7
16	19.1	18.3	18.7	18.9	18.5	19.1	19.2	20.6	21.6	22.3	21.8
17	15.3	15.5	16.2	16.9	16.3	16.7	17.0	18.3	19.1	20.3	21.1
Unknown	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0

Gender

Although nearly one-third of juvenile referrals from 2000 to 2010 are of female youth, a slightly larger percentage of females, approximately four out of every ten, are diverted. During this time period the percentage of all youth diverted who are female ranged from a low of 38.9 percent in 2000 to a high of 40.7 percent in 2005 (Figure 45).

**Figure 45: Juveniles Diverted by Gender
FY2000 - FY2010**



Race/Ethnicity

Consistent with changes over time in the number and percentage of youth referred to Arizona’s juvenile justice system by race and ethnicity, the percentage of Hispanic and African-American youth diverted from further involvement in the juvenile justice system increased from 2000 to 2010 while the percentage of Caucasian and Native American youth decreased (Tables 47 and 48).

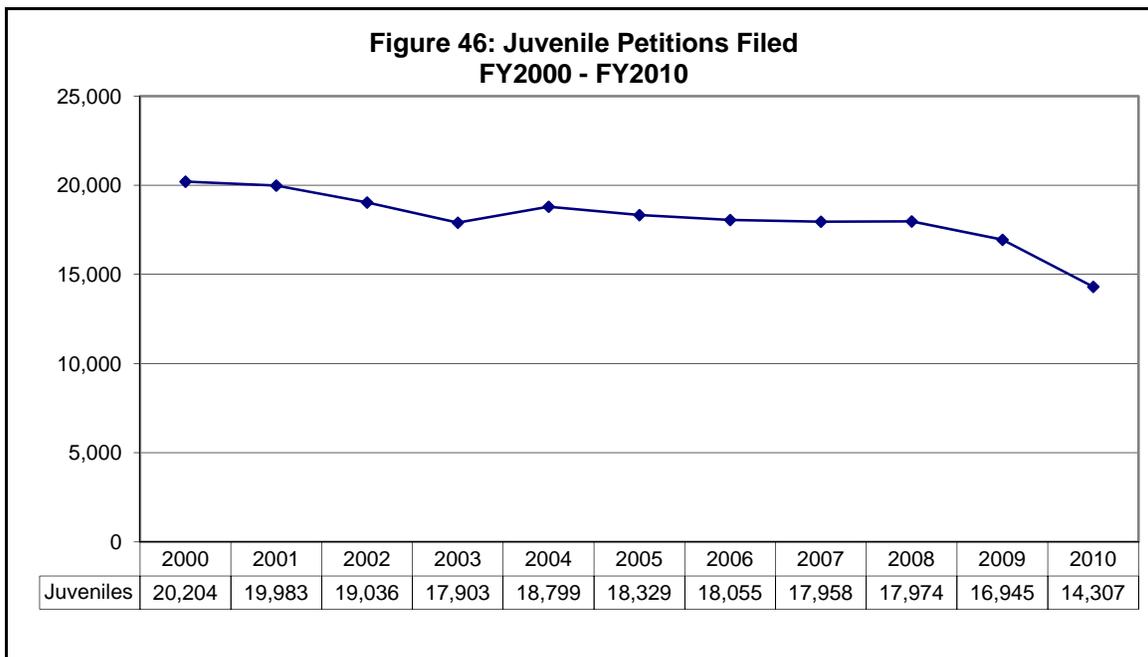
Table 47: Juveniles Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000– FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	7,589	7,901	8,197	7,775	7,761	7,737	7,896	7,460	8,362	8,628	7,581
African American	1,153	1,257	1,243	1,325	1,363	1,348	1,297	1,241	1,565	1,619	1,414
Caucasian	11,490	11,609	11,474	11,319	10,329	9,704	9,466	9,164	9,394	9,670	8,450
Native American	1,074	1,054	1,093	1,023	1,044	1,095	909	852	812	883	788
Asian/Pacific Islander	161	129	123	134	115	125	151	141	176	198	172
Other	75	112	108	88	67	82	57	35	91	57	55
Unknown	234	243	242	259	198	218	305	329	264	304	319
Total	21,776	22,305	22,480	21,923	20,877	20,309	20,081	19,222	20,664	21,359	18,779

Table 48: Percentage of Juveniles Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	34.9	35.4	36.5	35.5	37.2	38.1	39.3	38.8	40.5	40.4	40.4
African American	5.3	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.6	7.6	7.5
Caucasian	52.8	52.1	51.0	51.6	49.5	47.8	47.1	47.7	45.5	45.3	45.0
Native American	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Unknown	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.7

Juvenile Petitions Filed

Juvenile petitions are filed by the county attorney's office alleging delinquent behavior and requesting juvenile court jurisdiction over the alleged delinquent youth and initiates formal juvenile court processing. From 2000 to 2010 the number of juvenile petitions filed in Arizona has generally declined (Figure 46). More specifically, other than a single year increase in the number of petitions filed from 2003 to 2004, each year the number of petitions filed was lower than the previous year. Overall, from 2000 to 2010 the number of juvenile petitions decreased 29.2 percent.



During the time period examined, there was relative stability in the presenting offense class for which petitions were filed (Tables 49 and 50). Throughout this time period, approximately 40 percent of petitions filed were of youth charged with a misdemeanor offense. Similarly, in 2000 41.4 percent of petitions filed were of youth charged with a felony offense, with very small changes in the percentage of all petitions filed that were

for a felony offense throughout the time period. Over this same time, there has been a significant decrease in the number and percentage of petitions filed for a status offense to a decade low of 1.7 percent in 2010.

Table 49: Juvenile Petitions Filed by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	8,362	8,679	8,281	7,566	8,278	8,058	8,254	8,137	8,064	7,530	6,390
Misdemeanor	8,037	7,362	7,245	7,087	7,543	7,296	7,118	6,962	7,176	7,075	5,831
Violations of Probation & Ordinances								2,080	2,006	1,913	1,807
Status	1,578	1,519	927	803	755	637	616	734	686	399	245
Other	83	16	14	44	50	51	57	45	42	28	34
Administrative	2,144	2,407	2,569	2,403	2,173	2,287	2,010	--	--	--	--
Total	20,204	19,983	19,036	17,903	18,799	18,329	18,055	17,958	17,974	16,945	14,307

Table 50: Percentage of Juvenile Petitions Filed by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000– FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	41.4	43.4	43.5	42.3	44.0	44.0	45.7	45.3	44.9	44.4	44.7
Misdemeanor	39.8	36.8	38.1	39.6	40.1	39.8	39.4	38.8	39.9	41.8	40.8
Violations of Probation & Ordinances								11.6	11.2	11.3	12.6
Status	7.8	7.6	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.8	2.4	1.7
Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Administrative	10.6	12.1	13.5	13.4	11.6	12.5	11.1	--	--	--	--

Change over time in the number of petitions filed in each county is mostly consistent with the changes over time in the number of referrals in each county; in other words, in most counties the direction of the change (i.e., increases or decreases) in the number of petitions filed is in the same direction as the change over time in the number of referrals (Table 51). Two counties, Greenlee and Yuma, were exceptions to these trends. From 2000 to 2010, the number of referrals in Greenlee County decreased by 21.2 percent but the number of petitions filed increased by 8.2 percent (Table 52). Similarly, in Yuma County, the number of petitions filed increased by 6.4 percent from 2000 to 2010 even though referrals decreased by 7.9 percent during this same time.

Table 51: Juvenile Petitions Filed by County, FY2000– FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	142	156	108	112	154	144	128	126	138	101	78
Cochise	420	435	432	453	511	373	436	420	389	329	325
Coconino	536	533	641	563	597	539	554	545	528	516	392
Gila	367	334	364	344	354	295	281	356	261	231	183
Graham	266	264	276	229	233	216	234	245	289	239	198
Greenlee	49	63	44	46	45	46	46	53	44	38	53
La Paz	36	50	45	69	71	43	49	55	52	31	37
Maricopa	10,921	10,719	9,464	8,699	9,223	9,086	9,169	9,497	9,270	8,673	7,000
Mohave	568	560	560	592	662	637	651	573	521	630	552
Navajo	445	448	430	417	405	453	344	300	402	492	408
Pima	3,193	3,394	3,364	3,280	3,285	3,172	2,918	2,638	2,758	2,435	2,125
Pinal	1,106	947	1,072	979	1,004	1,077	923	857	1,023	1,070	957
Santa Cruz	515	383	371	411	474	517	496	376	337	331	344
Yavapai	716	679	758	612	616	686	670	731	719	734	672
Yuma	924	1,018	1,107	1,097	1,165	1,045	1,156	1,186	1,243	1,095	983
Total	20,204	19,983	19,036	17,903	18,799	18,329	18,055	17,958	17,974	16,945	14,307

Table 52: Percentage of Juvenile Petitions Filed by County FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Cochise	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3
Coconino	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.7
Gila	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3
Graham	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
Greenlee	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
La Paz	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Maricopa	54.1	53.6	49.7	48.6	49.0	49.6	50.8	52.9	51.6	51.2	48.9
Mohave	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.9
Navajo	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.9
Pima	15.8	17.0	17.7	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.2	14.7	15.3	14.4	14.9
Pinal	5.5	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.1	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.7
Santa Cruz	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4
Yavapai	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.7
Yuma	4.6	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.9

Age

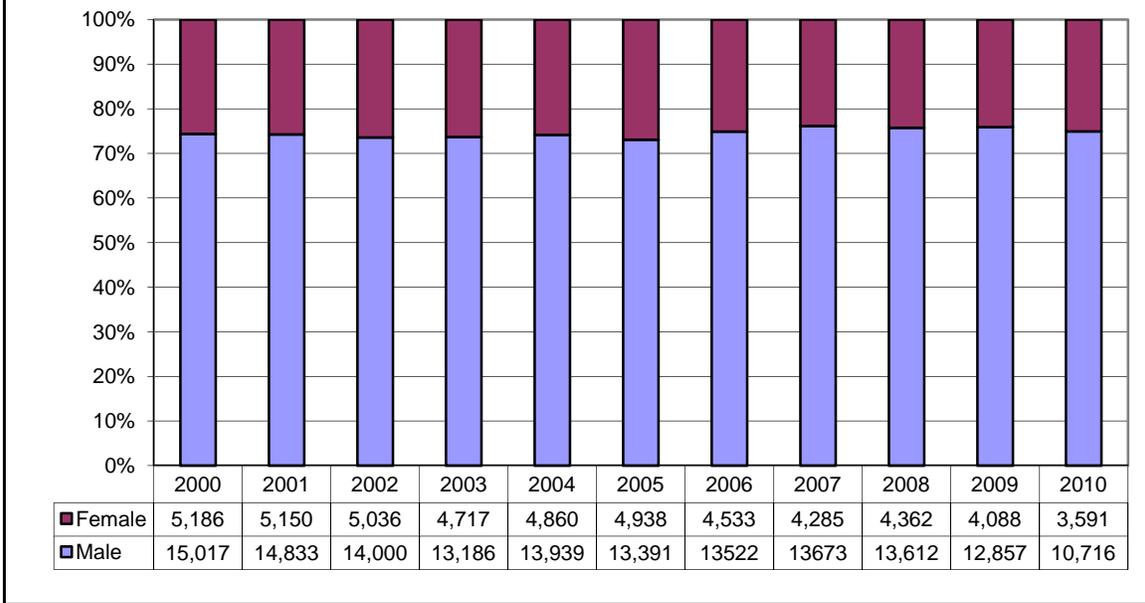
As was seen in the age of youth being referred to the juvenile justice system over time, from 2000 to 2010 there was an increase in the percentage of all petitions filed that were of older juveniles (Table 53). During the time period examined, the percentage of all petitions filed of youth ages 8 – 15 was lower in 2000 than in 2010, while the percentage of youth ages 16 and 17 for which petitions were filed increased. For example, in 2000 48.2 percent of all petitions filed were of youth ages 16 and 17. In 2010, that percentage had increased to 55.6 percent.

Table 53: Percentage of Juvenile Petitions Filed by Age, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
10	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
11	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
12	4.2	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1
13	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.8	7.3	6.6	6.7
14	14.8	14.1	13.9	13.7	14.0	14.6	13.9	13.0	12.6	12.5	12.6
15	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.7	20.3	19.8	19.5	19.8
16	22.8	22.9	24.1	24.3	23.8	24.5	24.9	26.0	26.1	25.6	27.0
17	25.4	24.6	25.1	27.5	27.4	26.8	27.6	28.4	28.7	30.0	28.6
Unknown	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

Gender

Generally speaking, from 2000 to 2010 approximately one-fourth of all juvenile petitions filed were of females, ranging from a low of 23.9 percent in 2007 to a high of 26.9 percent in 2005 (Figure 47). These percentages are considerably lower than the approximately one-third of all referrals that are female, suggesting that a larger percentage of female youth referred to Arizona's juvenile justice system are being successfully diverted from further involvement in the juvenile justice system than male youth.

**Figure 47: Juvenile Petitions filed by Gender
FY2000 - FY2010**



Race/Ethnicity

Throughout most of the time period from 2000 to 2010, the percentage of all juvenile petitions filed that are for Caucasian youth is lower than the percentage of all referrals to the juvenile justice system for Caucasian youth. This relatively common finding of Caucasian youths' under-representation at multiple decision points in the juvenile justice system process was reversed in 2010 when, for the first time in more than a decade, the percentage of Caucasian youth that were petitioned was higher than the percentage referred. In contrast, for the first time in more than a decade, in 2010 a lower percentage of Hispanic youth were petitioned than were referred to the juvenile justice system. More predictably, given the ongoing challenge of the over-representation of minority youth in Arizona's juvenile justice systems, African-American youth made up a larger percentage of petitioned youth than referred youth (Table 55). This was also true for Native American youth with the exception of 2000.

Table 54: Juvenile Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000– FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	7,843	7,902	7,659	7,328	7,778	7,611	7,738	7,821	7,902	7,235	6,060
African American	1,567	1,503	1,454	1,320	1,555	1,613	1,653	1,673	1,779	1,713	1,530
Caucasian	9,381	9,184	8,662	8,111	8,168	7,707	7,410	7,225	6,932	6,689	5,562
Native American	1,166	1,143	1,081	966	1,112	1,210	1,077	1,049	1,107	1,041	971
Asian/Pacific Islander	107	97	77	68	82	66	76	86	102	101	82
Other	81	75	60	45	42	58	47	38	54	52	35
Unknown	59	79	43	65	62	64	54	66	98	114	67
Total	20,204	19,983	19,036	17,903	18,799	18,329	18,055	17,958	17,974	16,945	14,307

Table 55: Percentage of Juvenile Petitions Filed by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	38.8	39.5	40.2	40.9	41.4	41.5	42.9	43.6	44.0	42.7	37.1
African American	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.9	10.1	10.9
Caucasian	46.4	46.0	45.5	45.3	43.5	42.1	41.0	40.2	38.6	39.5	44.2
Native American	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unknown	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.3

Juveniles in Criminal Court

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

1. First degree murder;
2. Second degree murder;
3. Forcible sexual assault;
4. Armed robbery;
5. Any other violent felony offense;⁴⁷
6. Any felony offense committed by a chronic felony offender;⁴⁸ or
7. Any felony offense that is properly joined to an offense listed above.⁴⁹

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

⁴⁷ ‘Other violent felony offense’ is defined by A.R.S. §13-501(H)(4) as aggravated assault, aggravated assault involving the use of a weapon, drive-by shooting, or discharging a firearm at a structure.

⁴⁸ Chronic felony offender is defined by A.R.S. §13-501(H)(2) as a juvenile who has had two prior and separate adjudications and dispositions for conduct that would constitute a historical prior felony conviction if the juvenile had been tried as an criminal.

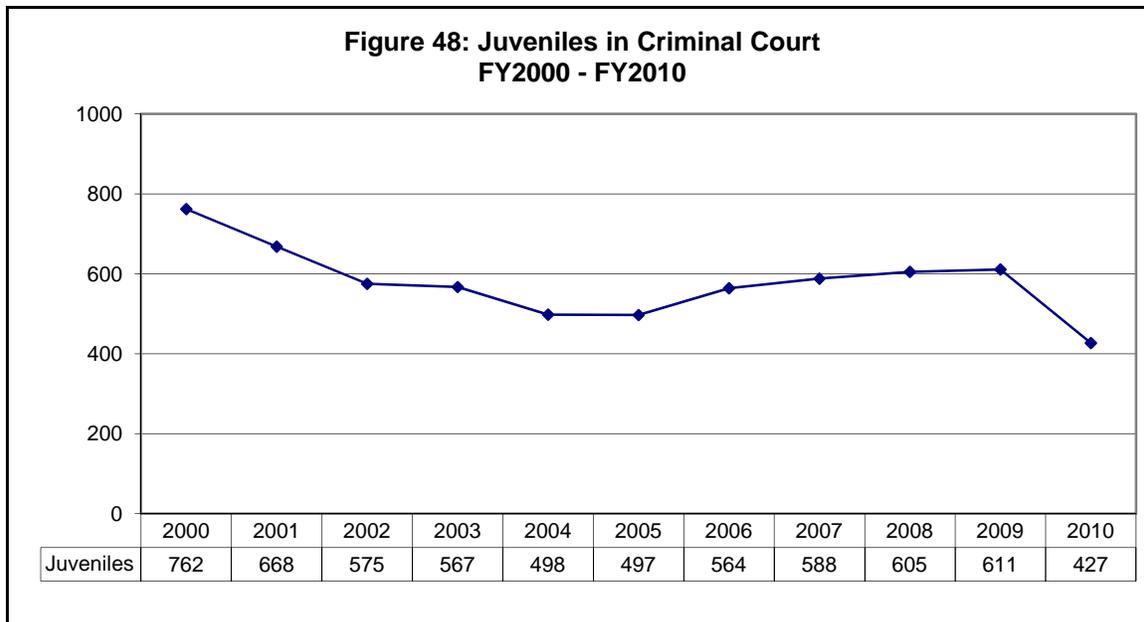
⁴⁹ A.R.S. §13-501(A)1-7

a felony offense in criminal court.⁵⁰ “Discretionary” transfers give county attorneys the option of moving a juvenile’s case to criminal court if the juvenile is at least 14 years of age and is accused of any of the following offenses:

1. A class 1 felony;
2. A class 2 felony;
3. A class 3 felony in violation of any offense in A.R.S. §13-10-17, A.R.S. §13-19, or A.R.S. §13-23;
4. A class 3, 4, 5, or 6 felony involving the intentional infliction of serious physical injury, or use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or instrument.
5. Any felony offense committed by a chronic felony offender; or
6. Any offense properly joined to any of the offenses listed above.⁵¹

Finally, the county attorney may request that a juvenile be transferred to criminal court, which results in a transfer hearing. If the judge finds by a preponderance of the evidence that probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile committed the offense and that public safety would be served best by transferring the case to criminal court, the judge will order the case transferred.⁵²

After consistent decreases in the number of juveniles whose cases were moved to criminal court from 2000 to 2005, the number of juveniles in criminal court from 2005 to 2009 increased by 22.9 percent (Figure 48). From 2009 to 2010 the number of juveniles whose cases were moved to criminal court in Arizona decreased by 30.1 percent to the lowest level during the time period examined.



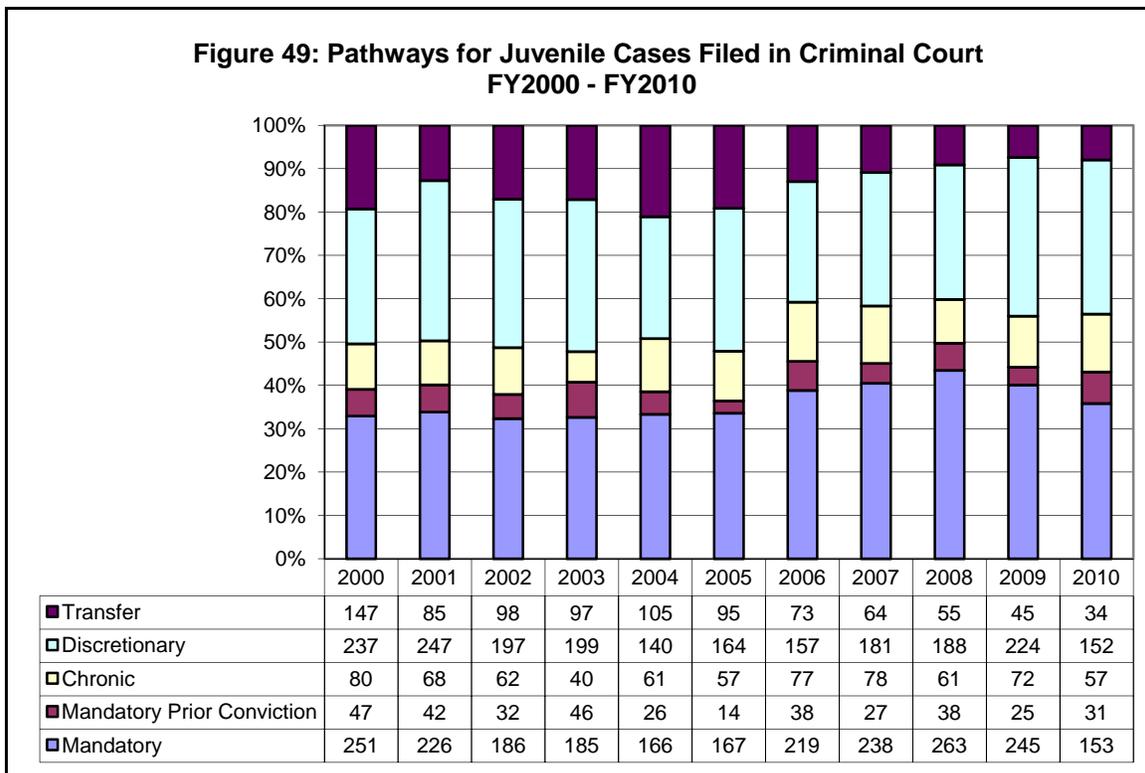
⁵⁰ A.R.S. §13-501(C)

⁵¹ A.R.S. §13-501(B)1-6

⁵² A.R.S. §8-327(A-E)

When looking at the different methods used to transfer jurisdiction of juveniles' cases to criminal court, two types result in the largest percentage of youth being tried in criminal court, mandatory and discretionary transfers (Figure 49). In most years, approximately one-third of all juvenile cases moved to criminal court are a result of a juvenile of sufficient age committing an offense that requires the case to be tried in criminal court (i.e., mandatory transfer) and another approximately one-third are moved to criminal court because of county attorneys exercising their discretion to mandate the move within the parameters set out in statute (i.e., discretionary transfer). The most significant departure from these trends was found in 2008, when 43.5 percent of all juvenile cases moved to criminal court were mandatory transfers, and in 2006 when 27.8 percent of juvenile cases moved to criminal court were discretionary transfers.

In 2010, the number of juveniles whose cases were moved to criminal court was 44.0 percent lower than in 2000. The reduction in the number of juveniles whose cases were moved to criminal court can be primarily explained by a 76.9 percent reduction in county attorney requests for youth to be transferred to criminal court, a 35.9 percent reduction in discretionary transfers, and a 39.0 percent reduction in mandatory transfers.



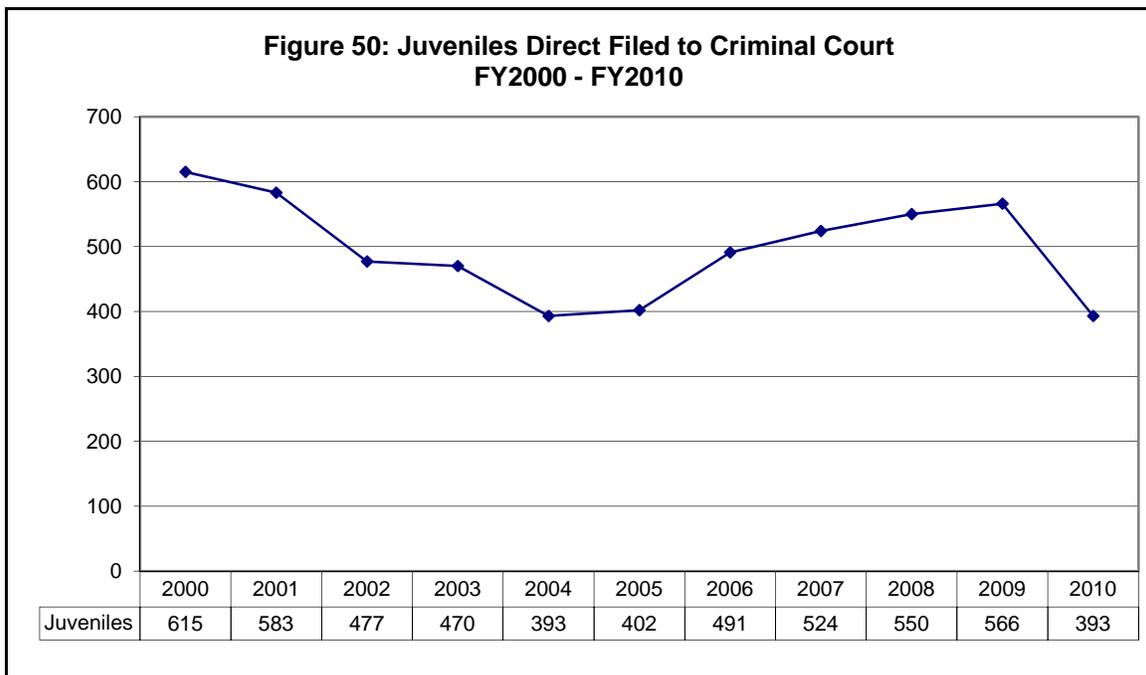
Direct Files to Criminal Court

In Arizona, direct files of juveniles to criminal court include mandatory, mandatory prior conviction, chronic, and discretionary transfers. What these types of transfers have in

common is that the juvenile court has no authority to deny the transfer. Instead, the transfer decision is defined in statute and either pre-determined by the offense for which the juvenile was charged, the age of the juvenile, and in some cases the criminal history of the juvenile (i.e., chronic felony offender), or the result of the discretion given to county attorneys to have a juvenile's case tried in criminal court.

From 2000 to 2010, the number of juveniles direct filed to criminal court varied greatly. After significant decreases in the number of juveniles direct filed from 2000 to 2004, from 2005 to 2009 the number of direct files increased to levels nearly equivalent to 2001. From 2009 to 2010 the number of juveniles direct filed to criminal court dropped by 30.1 percent (Figure 50).

From 2000 to 2010, direct files accounted for more than three-fourths of all transfers to criminal court. In addition, the percentage of transfers to criminal court that were direct files increased during the time period. In 2000, 80.7 percent of all transfers were direct files and by 2010, 92.0 percent were direct filed.



Given the concentration of the population of Arizona in two major metropolitan areas (Phoenix and Tucson), it not surprising that the counties in which these metropolitan areas are found account for the vast majority of direct file transfers to criminal court (Table 56). From 2000 to 2010, more than eight of every ten juveniles transferred to criminal court in Arizona were direct filed out of Maricopa and Pima counties, and in 2004 and 2005, nine of every ten juveniles transferred to criminal court were direct filed out of these same two counties (Table 57). It is worth noting that, although their numbers are relatively low, both Pinal and Yuma counties have experienced general increases in the number of direct files of juveniles to criminal court.

Table 56: Number of Juveniles Direct Filed to Criminal Court by County, FY2000 – FY2010

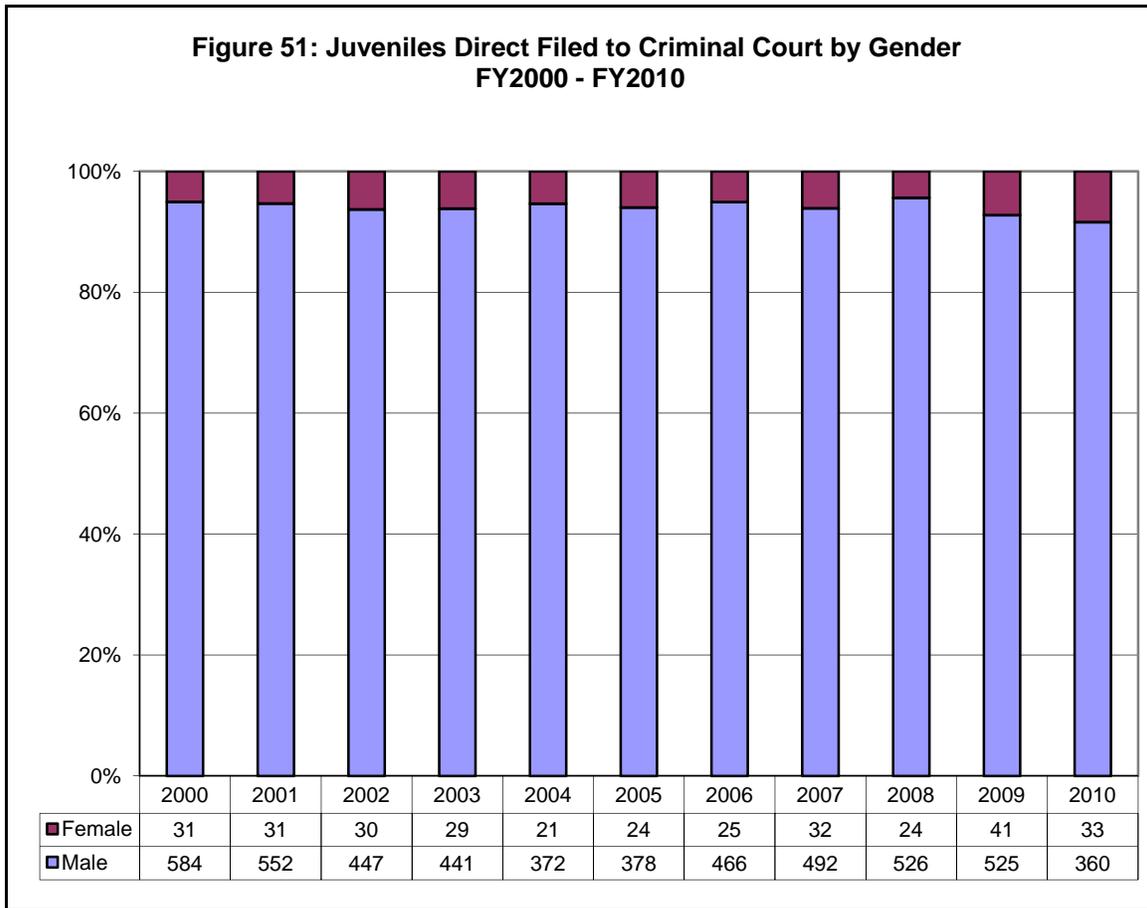
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise	7	9	4	11	2	2	4	0	4	0	3
Coconino	11	11	10	6	9	5	10	6	8	5	1
Gila	7	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Graham	12	11	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2
Greenlee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	393	365	296	301	258	280	334	368	378	393	260
Mohave	9	8	12	4	3	9	6	4	1	4	2
Navajo	6	8	5	4	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
Pima	117	122	112	96	99	82	100	96	104	112	75
Pinal	32	11	14	22	10	9	15	18	23	18	20
Santa Cruz	3	8	4	7	2	6	2	8	6	4	9
Yavapai	10	8	5	5	2	1	3	1	1	0	3
Yuma	6	14	13	11	6	6	15	17	23	29	18
Total	615	583	477	470	393	402	491	524	550	566	393

Table 57: Percentage of Juveniles Direct Filed to Criminal Court by County, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cochise	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8
Coconino	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.3
Gila	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Graham	2.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Greenlee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
La Paz	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maricopa	63.9	62.6	62.1	64.0	65.7	69.7	68.0	70.2	68.7	69.4	66.2
Mohave	1.5	1.4	2.5	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5
Navajo	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Pima	19.0	20.9	23.5	20.4	25.2	20.4	20.4	18.3	18.9	19.8	19.1
Pinal	5.2	1.9	2.9	4.7	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.4	4.2	3.2	5.1
Santa Cruz	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	2.3
Yavapai	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8
Yuma	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.5	3.1	3.2	4.2	5.1	4.6

Gender

The vast majority of juveniles direct filed to criminal court are males. From 2000 to 2010 males accounted for approximately 90 to 95 percent of all direct files to criminal court (Figure 51).



Race/Ethnicity

Hispanic youth made up the largest percentage of juveniles direct filed to criminal court (Tables 58 and 59). Although Hispanic juveniles constituted 35.7 to 40.4 percent of youth referred to the juvenile justice system from 2000 to 2010, during that same time they comprised 48.9 to 61.1 percent of all youth direct filed to criminal court. Although there has been significant year-to-year variation in the percentage of Hispanic youth direct filed to criminal court, over time the percentage has generally increased to where almost three out of every five youth direct filed to criminal court in 2010 were Hispanic.

Table 58: Number of Direct Files to Criminal Court by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

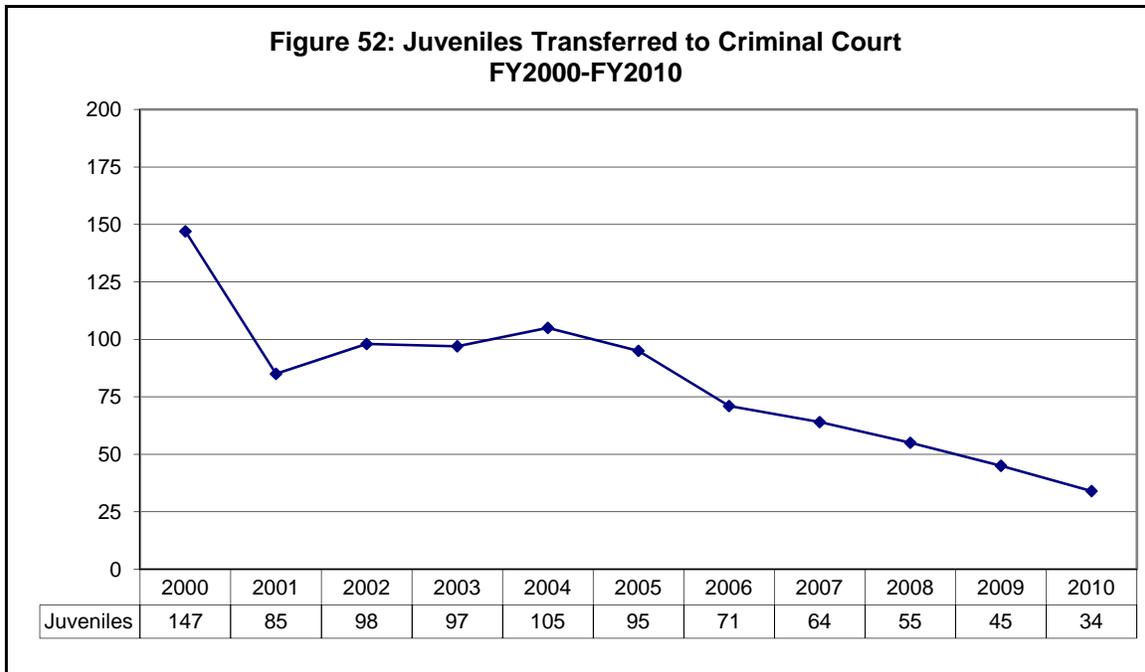
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	301	295	235	271	221	216	249	320	319	334	234
African American	72	61	49	53	52	60	78	74	101	100	50
Caucasian	200	188	157	121	104	101	136	107	102	102	82
Native American	31	25	27	23	15	13	21	18	18	17	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	5	2	0	1	6	3	2	2	3	2
Other	0	4	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	1
Unknown	8	5	6	1	0	5	2	1	6	9	5
Total	615	583	477	470	393	402	491	524	550	566	393

Table 59: Percentage of Direct Files to Criminal Court by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	48.9	50.6	49.3	57.7	56.2	53.7	50.7	61.1	58.0	59.0	59.5
African American	11.7	10.5	10.3	11.3	13.2	14.9	15.9	14.1	18.4	17.7	12.7
Caucasian	32.5	32.3	32.9	25.7	26.5	25.1	27.7	20.4	18.6	18.0	20.9
Native American	5.0	4.3	5.7	4.9	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Unknown	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.6	1.3

Transfers to Criminal Court

Since the late 1990s, the number of youth transferred to criminal court at the request of county attorneys has dropped dramatically (Figure 52). In 2000, 147 juveniles had their cases transferred to criminal court in this manner and by 2010 that number had dropped to 34. This precipitous decline in the number of juveniles transferred to criminal court can be explained, in part, by the introduction of direct file transfer options that took effect in July 1997.



Not surprisingly, the vast majority of juveniles transferred to criminal court from 2000 to 2010 at the request of county attorneys were charged with a felony offense (Tables 60 and 61). During the time period examined, 90 percent or more of juveniles transferred to criminal court were charged with a felony offense except for in 2000 and 2003.

**Table 60: Number of Transfers to Criminal Court by Offense Class,
FY2000 – FY2010**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	132	78	91	83	100	90	67	59	52	43	32
Misdemeanor	13	7	7	12	5	5	4	5	2	2	2
Status	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	147	85	98	97	105	95	71	64	55	45	34

**Table 61: Percentage of Transfers to Criminal Court by Offense Class,
FY2000 – FY2010**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	89.8	91.8	92.9	85.6	95.2	94.7	93.2	92.2	94.6	95.6	94.1
Misdemeanor	8.8	8.2	7.1	12.4	4.8	5.3	6.9	7.8	3.6	4.4	5.9
Status	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0
Other	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Administrative	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0

From 2000 to 2010, Maricopa County accounted for the majority of transfers of juveniles to criminal court (Tables 62 and 63). During this time, Maricopa County accounted for 32.4 percent (2010) to 71.2 percent (2006) of all youth transferred to criminal court at the request of the county attorney. Although Pima County is the second most populous county in Arizona, beginning in 2005 Yavapai County has referred more youth to criminal court than any county other than Maricopa County.

Table 62: Number of Transfers to Criminal Court by County, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise	1	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Coconino	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gila	7	4	15	11	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Graham	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Greenlee	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Maricopa	84	41	51	52	56	64	52	40	27	22	11
Mohave	8	3	2	4	4	4	1	4	3	2	1
Navajo	4	2	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pima	20	18	10	10	16	9	5	2	8	2	6
Pinal	6	9	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	0	1	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Yavapai	8	2	7	4	10	11	5	9	11	12	7
Yuma	5	0	0	10	5	3	6	7	5	4	7
Total	147	85	98	97	105	95	71	64	55	45	34

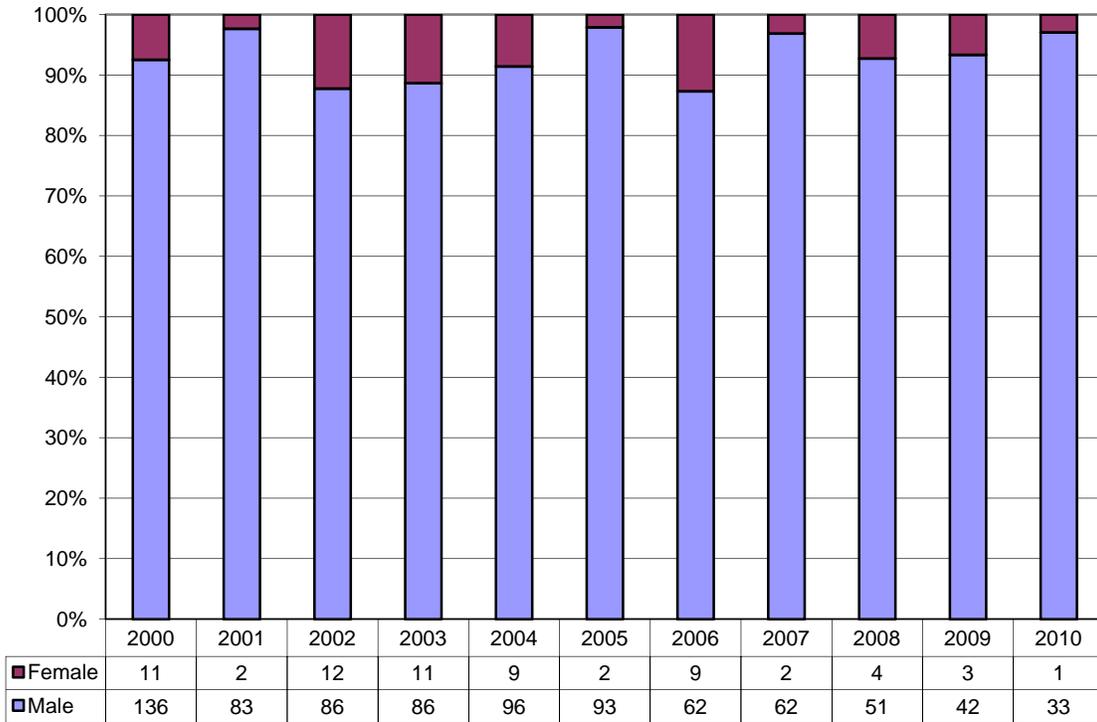
Table 63: Percentage of Transfers to Criminal Court by County, FY2000– FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cochise	0.7	2.4	1.0	4.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.9
Coconino	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gila	4.8	4.7	15.3	11.3	2.9	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Graham	2.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Greenlee	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
La Paz	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	2.9
Maricopa	57.1	48.2	52.0	53.6	53.3	67.4	71.2	62.5	49.1	48.9	32.4
Mohave	5.4	3.5	2.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	1.4	6.3	5.5	4.4	2.9
Navajo	2.7	2.4	4.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pima	13.6	21.2	10.2	10.3	15.2	9.5	6.9	3.1	14.6	4.4	17.7
Pinal	4.1	10.6	2.0	1.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Santa Cruz	0.0	1.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yavapai	5.4	2.4	7.1	4.1	9.5	11.6	6.9	14.1	20.0	26.7	20.6
Yuma	3.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	4.8	3.2	8.2	10.9	9.1	8.9	20.6

Gender

As is the case with most stages of the juvenile justice process, males accounted for the majority of transfers to criminal court from 2000 to 2010 (Figure 53). The percentage of all youth transfer to criminal court that were male ranged from a high of 97.9 percent in 2005 to a low of 87.3 percent in 2006.

**Figure 53: Juveniles Transferred to Criminal Court by Gender
FY2000 - FY2010**



Race/Ethnicity

From 2001 to 2010 Hispanic youth accounted for the largest percentage of youth transferred to criminal court each year (Tables 64 and 65). During the entire time period examined, the percentage of all youth transferred who were of Hispanic ethnicity ranged from a low of 38.1 percent in 2000 to a high of 71.2 percent in 2006. During this same time, with the exception of 2000, Caucasian youth accounted for the second largest percentage of youth transferred to criminal court, ranging from a low of 21.9 percent in 2006 to a high of 48.3 in 2000.

Table 64: Number of Transfers to Criminal Court by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000– FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	56	45	47	53	63	47	50	36	28	21	17
African American	17	2	6	8	3	5	4	5	6	6	2
Caucasian	71	32	41	29	36	39	16	21	16	16	13
Native American	3	6	3	6	1	3	1	2	3	2	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	147	85	98	97	105	95	71	64	55	45	34

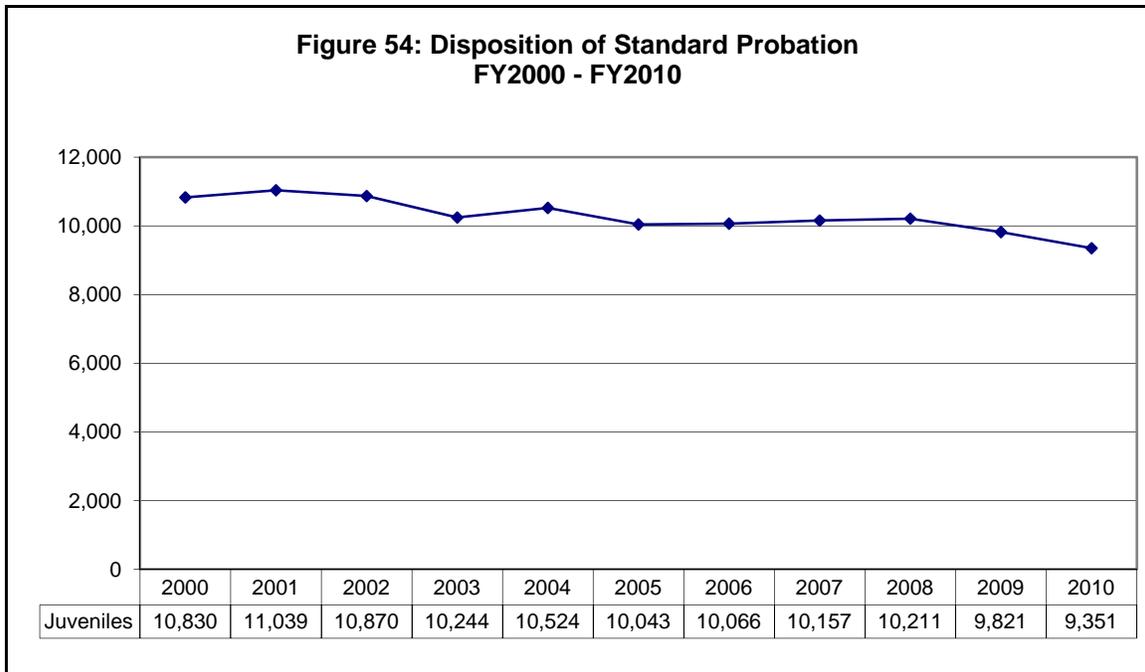
Table 65: Percentage of Transfers to Criminal Court by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	38.1	52.9	48.0	54.6	60.0	49.5	71.2	56.3	50.9	46.7	50.0
African American	11.6	2.4	6.1	8.3	2.9	5.3	5.5	7.8	10.9	13.3	5.9
Caucasian	48.3	37.7	41.8	29.9	34.3	41.1	21.9	32.8	29.1	35.6	38.2
Native American	2.0	7.1	3.1	6.2	1.0	3.2	1.4	3.1	5.5	4.4	2.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.9

Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation

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

Generally speaking, from 2000 to 2010 the number of youth placed on standard probation declined (Figure 54). In 2010 the number of youth placed on standard probation was 13.7 percent lower than in 2000.



The most serious offenses for which youth placed on standard probation were charged has remained relatively constant throughout the time period examined (Tables 66 and 67). From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation for a felony offense hovered around 50 percent, with a low of 47.1 percent in 2003 to a high of 52.4 percent in 2008. Similarly, the percentage of youth placed on standard probation who were charged with a misdemeanor offense remained relatively constant, ranging from a low of 31.2 percent in 2001 to a high of 38.1 percent in 2010.

Table 66: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	5,326	5,292	5,355	4,825	5,025	4,936	5,082	5,280	5,345	4,863	4,596
Misdemeanor	3,573	3,442	3,599	3,556	3,754	3,507	3,599	3,404	3,563	3,633	3,561
Violations of Probation & Ordinances								1,037	928	988	986
Status	695	907	506	417	373	298	249	293	288	196	88
Other	216	162	156	155	172	160	142	143	87	141	120
Administrative	1,020	1,236	1,254	1,291	1,200	1,142	994	0	0	0	0
Total	10,830	11,039	10,870	10,244	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157	10,211	9,821	9,351

Table 67: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	49.2	47.9	49.3	47.1	47.8	49.2	50.5	52.0	52.4	49.5	49.2
Misdemeanor	33.0	31.2	33.1	34.7	35.7	34.9	35.8	33.5	34.9	37.0	38.1
Violations of Probation & Ordinances								10.2	9.1	10.1	10.5
Status	6.4	8.2	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.0	0.9
Other	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.3
Administrative	9.4	11.2	11.5	12.6	11.4	11.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

From 2000 to 2010 the percentage of youth placed on standard probation by county has remained relatively stable (Tables 68 and 69). As expected, Maricopa and Pima counties accounted for the majority of youth placed on standard probation; approximately seven out of every 10 youth placed on standard probation were from Maricopa and Pima Counties. Illustrative of the overall decline in the number of youth referred and processed by the juvenile justice system, from 2000 to 2010, the number of dispositions to standard probation decreased in all but three counties, Mojave, Pinal and Yuma.

Table 68: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by County, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	75	108	75	68	76	86	80	93	87	62	49
Cochise	161	170	145	178	205	127	178	191	204	133	165
Coconino	317	292	425	391	369	318	348	310	307	315	219
Gila	205	169	208	173	194	165	150	182	150	125	125
Graham	156	171	184	174	157	161	143	175	198	168	131
Greenlee	32	47	35	34	31	31	37	34	34	30	32
La Paz	27	25	23	35	44	30	29	32	31	20	9
Maricopa	6,088	6,355	5,895	5,575	5,690	5,452	5,553	5,605	5,796	5,647	5,370
Mohave	263	259	303	246	324	332	327	367	302	252	317
Navajo	322	311	305	292	202	217	174	222	236	277	239
Pima	1,798	1,882	1,893	1,777	1,847	1,727	1,663	1,458	1,432	1,350	1,151
Pinal	306	290	299	262	315	373	328	363	367	429	575
Santa Cruz	292	153	199	242	212	208	224	186	129	146	159
Yavapai	344	319	340	286	300	313	335	349	344	356	330
Yuma	444	488	541	511	558	503	497	590	594	511	480
Total	10,830	11,039	10,870	10,244	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157	10,211	9,821	9,351

Table 69: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by County, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5
Cochise	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.8
Coconino	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.3
Gila	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3
Graham	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4
Greenlee	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
La Paz	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.20	0.1
Maricopa	56.2	57.6	54.2	54.4	54.0	54.3	55.2	55.2	56.8	57.5	57.4
Mohave	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.6	3.4
Navajo	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.6
Pima	16.6	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.2	16.5	14.4	14.0	13.8	12.3
Pinal	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.4	6.2
Santa Cruz	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.7
Yavapai	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Yuma	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.20	5.1

Age

Consistent with the slight upward shift in the age of youth being referred and petitioned to the juvenile justice system, over time 16- and 17-year-olds have also comprised a larger percentage of youth placed on standard probation (Tables 70 and 71). In 2000, 49.0 percent of all youth placed on standard probation were 16 or 17 years old. By 2010 the percentage of all youth placed on standard probation who were 16 or 17 years old had increased to 60.7 percent.

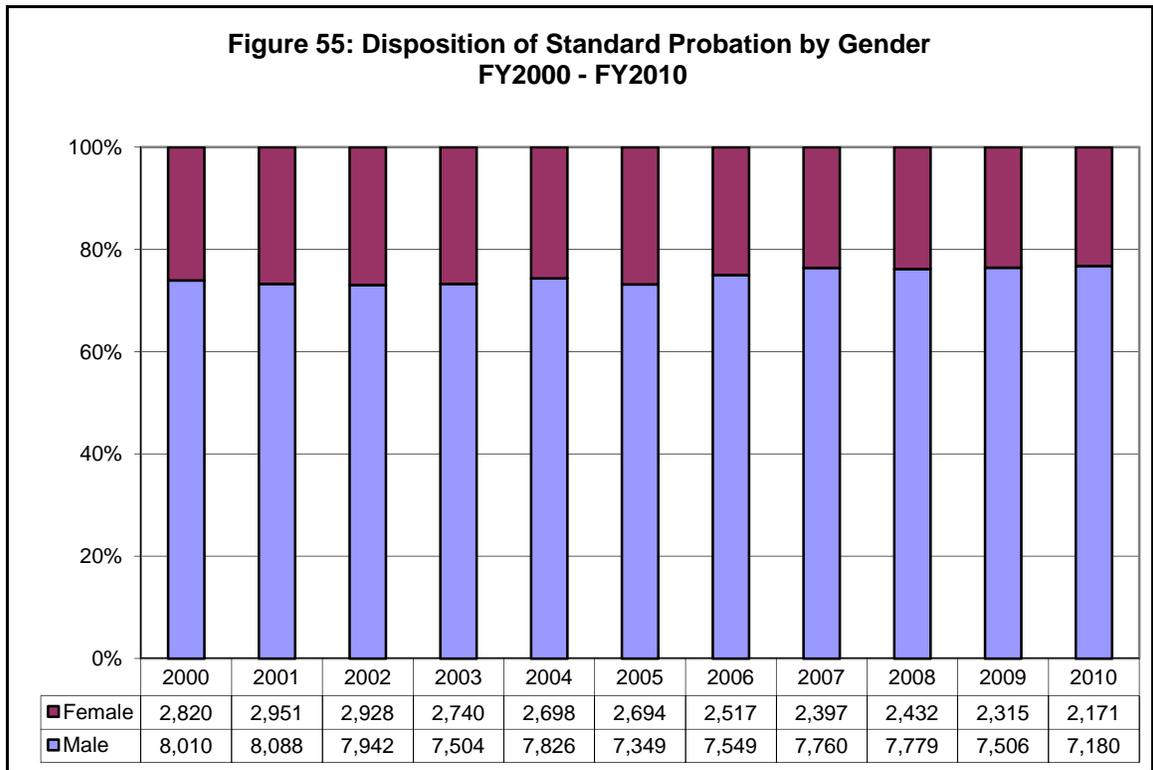
Table 70: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Age, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	6	0	3	3	1	0	1	3	0	1	0
9	17	22	11	9	7	8	6	6	4	3	4
10	67	67	40	42	28	23	19	22	17	13	9
11	136	142	120	109	76	63	76	92	88	51	58
12	382	417	349	327	325	256	240	197	203	205	172
13	952	977	963	848	787	704	684	635	650	580	535
14	1,656	1,705	1,594	1,447	1,464	1,400	1,396	1,317	1,320	1,172	1,088
15	2,295	2,427	2,308	2,032	2,228	2,121	2,146	2,114	2,057	1,963	1,804
16	2,524	2,546	2,601	2,528	2,520	2,554	2,500	2,607	2,702	2,593	2,515
17	2,783	2,724	2,868	2,885	3,073	2,891	2,984	3,144	3,165	3,228	3,157
Unknown	12	12	13	14	15	23	14	20	5	12	9
Total	10,830	11,039	10,870	10,244	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157	10,211	9,821	9,351

Table 71: Percentage of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Age, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
11	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6
12	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8
13	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.3	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
14	15.3	15.5	14.7	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.9	11.9	11.6
15	21.2	22.0	21.2	19.8	21.2	21.1	21.3	20.8	20.1	20.0	19.3
16	23.3	23.1	23.9	24.7	24.0	25.4	24.8	25.7	26.5	26.4	26.9
17	25.7	24.7	26.4	28.2	29.2	28.8	29.6	31.0	31.0	32.9	33.8
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Gender

Approximately one-fourth of all youth placed on standard probation are female, ranging from a low of 23.2 percent in 2010 to a high of 26.9 percent in FY02 (Figure 55).



Race/Ethnicity

From 2000 to 2007, Caucasian youth made up the largest percentage of youth placed on standard probation (Tables 72 and 73). Beginning in 2008 and continuing to 2010, Hispanic youth made up the largest percentage of youth placed on standard probation. The decline in both the number and percentage of Caucasian youth placed on standard probation generally mirrors the decline in the number of Caucasian youth referred to the juvenile justice system.

Table 72: Number of Dispositions of Standard Probation by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	3,924	4,174	4,202	3,991	4,221	3,953	4,185	4,220	4,369	4,108	3,954
African American	765	773	737	757	775	828	842	895	896	954	982
Caucasian	5,367	5,327	5,199	4,828	4,838	4,515	4,325	4,342	4,181	3,992	3,705
Native American	655	615	627	564	595	657	612	604	648	605	579
Asian/Pacific Islander	61	57	51	45	49	39	49	57	56	58	51
Other	44	44	33	35	23	29	29	17	21	31	32
Unknown	14	49	21	24	23	22	24	22	40	73	48
Total	10,830	11,039	10,870	10,244	10,524	10,043	10,066	10,157	10,211	9,821	9,351

Table 73: Percentage Dispositions of Standard Probation by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

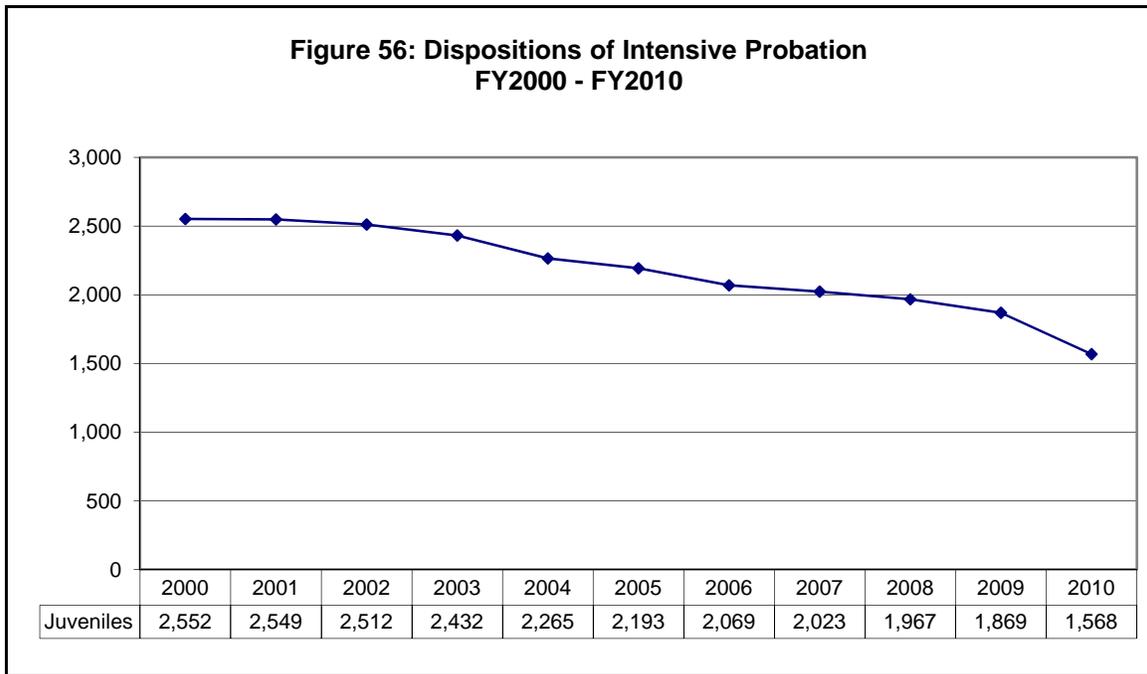
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	36.2	37.8	38.7	39.0	40.1	39.4	41.6	41.6	42.8	41.8	42.3
African American	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.7	10.5
Caucasian	49.6	48.3	47.8	47.1	46.0	45.0	43.0	42.8	41.0	40.7	39.6
Native American	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Unknown	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5

Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation

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

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

From 2000 to 2010, the number of juveniles placed on intensive probation has consistently declined (Figure 56). Since 2000 the number of juveniles placed on intensive probation has declined by 38.6 percent from 2,552 youth in 2000 to 1,568 in 2010.



The most serious offense for which youth were charged and placed on intensive probation has remained relatively constant throughout the time period examined (Tables 74 and 75). From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of youth placed on intensive probation for a felony offense ranged from a low of 50.0 percent in 2000 to a high of 55.9 percent in 2008. Similarly, the percentage of youth placed on intensive probation for a misdemeanor offense also remained relatively constant, ranging from a low of 14.4 percent in 2008 to a high of 19.8 percent in 2001.

Table 74: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	1,277	1,290	1,268	1,218	1,197	1,107	1,145	1,103	1,100	956	797
Misdemeanor	479	505	425	447	354	367	299	310	283	319	283
Violations of Probation & Ordinances								600	574	573	471
Status	4	4	5	4	0	0	4	3	1	4	1
Other	10	3	10	11	10	9	7	7	9	17	16
Administrative	782	747	804	752	704	710	614	0	0	0	0
Total	2,552	2,549	2,512	2,432	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023	1,967	1,869	1,568

Table 75: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Offense Class of Most Serious Offense, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Felony	50.0	50.6	50.5	50.1	52.9	50.5	55.3	54.5	55.9	51.2	50.8
Misdemeanor	18.8	19.8	16.9	18.4	15.6	16.7	14.5	15.3	14.4	17.1	18.1
Violations of Probation & Ordinances								29.7	29.2	30.7	30.0
Status	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0
Administrative	30.6	29.3	32.0	30.9	31.1	32.4	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Even though the number of youth placed on intensive probation statewide has declined significantly from 2000 to 2010, not all counties experienced decreases in the number of youth placed on standard probation (Tables 76 and 77). Two of Arizona's 15 counties, Coconino and Yavapai, placed more youth on intensive probation in 2010 than they did in 2000. In contrast to standard probation where approximately seven out of every 10 youth placed on standard probation are from Maricopa and Pima Counties, five out of every 10 youth placed on intensive probation are from the two most populous counties in Arizona.

Table 76: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by County, FY2000– FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	23	18	17	22	27	18	15	15	10	6	9
Cochise	103	102	96	109	103	97	79	77	105	90	53
Coconino	57	65	72	55	70	58	51	60	55	67	58
Gila	50	43	42	44	36	34	37	35	48	31	25
Graham	33	41	31	32	37	25	35	30	29	14	21
Greenlee	12	10	19	9	7	9	7	11	8	13	6
La Paz	7	9	4	6	8	10	6	9	3	4	4
Maricopa	1,195	1,171	1,143	1,087	885	939	851	853	806	737	585
Mohave	122	115	109	114	105	114	119	142	105	96	90
Navajo	56	66	68	72	56	59	56	47	36	51	42
Pima	360	389	382	347	362	289	243	212	193	198	176
Pinal	123	123	126	137	135	118	125	112	124	137	115
Santa Cruz	48	40	43	38	48	42	29	42	39	33	26
Yavapai	118	127	131	125	119	117	153	133	126	119	123
Yuma	245	230	229	235	267	264	263	245	280	273	235
Total	2,552	2,549	2,512	2,432	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023	1,967	1,869	1,568

Table 77: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by County, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Apache	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
Cochise	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.8	5.3	4.8	3.4
Coconino	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.7
Gila	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.6
Graham	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.3
Greenlee	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4
La Paz	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Maricopa	46.8	45.9	45.5	44.7	39.1	42.8	41.1	42.2	42.0	39.4	37.3
Mohave	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.8	7.0	5.3	5.1	5.7
Navajo	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.7
Pima	14.1	15.3	15.2	14.3	16.0	13.2	11.7	10.5	9.8	10.6	11.2
Pinal	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.6	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.5	6.3	7.3	7.3
Santa Cruz	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
Yavapai	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	7.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	7.8
Yuma	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.7	11.8	12.0	12.7	12.1	14.2	14.6	15.0

Age

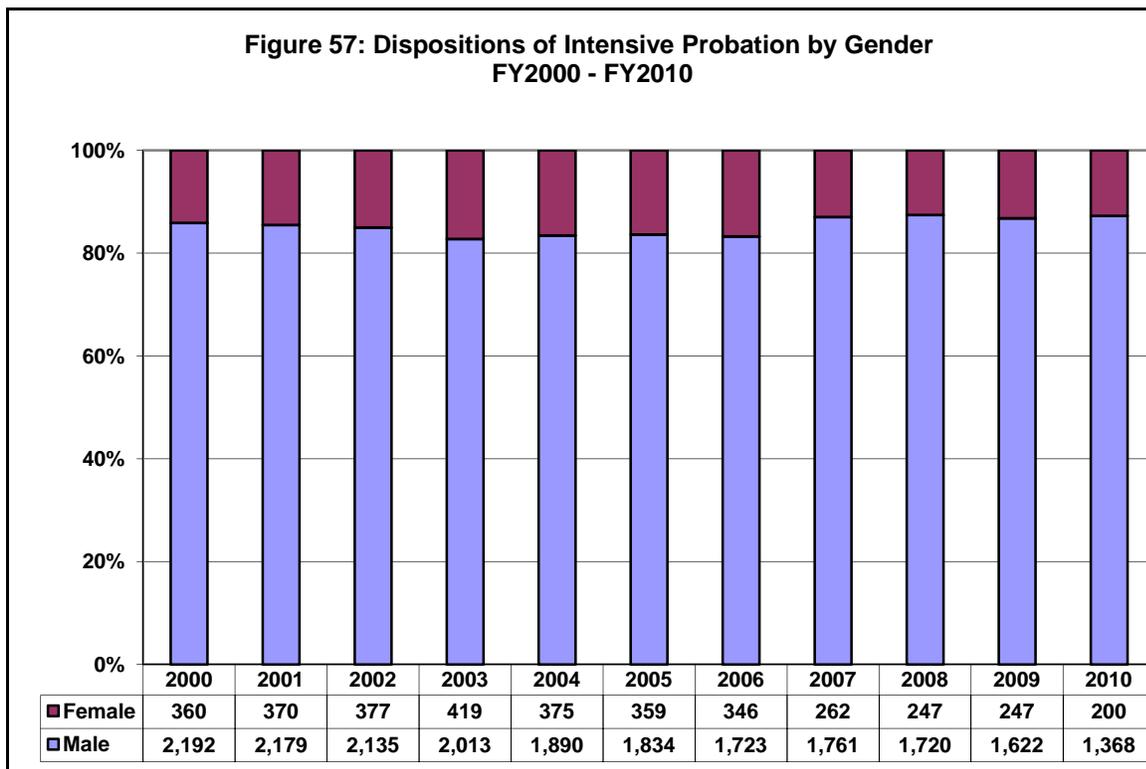
As has been seen in other stages of the juvenile justice process, a higher percentage of older youth are being placed on intensive probation in 2010 than in 2000 (Tables 78 and 79). In 2000 54.1 percent of all youth placed on intensive probation were 16 or 17 years old. In 2010 the percentage of all youth placed on intensive probation who were 16 or 17 years old had increased to 63.1 percent.

Table 78: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Age, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
11	9	8	13	6	6	4	6	0	3	6	4
12	45	30	32	37	38	19	14	26	22	19	9
13	174	138	120	125	120	97	84	82	92	73	57
14	379	364	341	290	292	320	284	236	209	182	174
15	555	599	545	554	502	485	456	455	392	349	329
16	687	704	745	665	662	627	593	602	619	576	438
17	694	697	710	752	640	635	630	619	628	660	552
Unknown	4	4	4	1	3	6	2	2	1	4	4
Total	2,552	2,549	2,512	2,432	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023	1,967	1,869	1,568

Table 79: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Age, FY2000 – FY2010											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
11	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
12	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6
13	6.8	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.7	3.9	3.6
14	14.9	14.3	13.6	11.9	12.9	14.6	13.7	11.7	10.6	9.7	11.1
15	21.8	23.5	21.7	22.8	22.2	22.1	22.0	22.5	19.9	18.7	21.0
16	26.9	27.6	29.7	27.3	29.2	28.6	28.7	29.8	31.5	30.8	27.9
17	27.2	27.3	28.3	30.9	28.3	29.0	30.5	30.6	31.9	35.3	35.2
Unknown	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3

Gender

In contrast to standard probation where approximately one-fourth of youth placed on standard probation are female, less than 20 percent of youth placed on intensive probation are female (Figure 57). From 2000 to 2003, there was a consistent increase in the percentage of female youth who received a disposition to intensive probation. Female youth comprised 14.1 percent of all intensive probationers in 2000 and 17.2 percent in 2003. From 2003 to 2006 that percentage remained relatively stable, followed by a subsequent decrease from 16.7 percent in FY06 to 12.8 percent in 2010 in the percentage of all placements to intensive probation of female youth.



Race/Ethnicity

In contrast to the racial and ethnic composition of youth on standard probation where the majority of youth are Caucasian, since 2002 Hispanic youth have comprised the largest percentage of all youth placed on intensive probation (Tables 80 and 81). This is a function of a shift over time in the racial and ethnic composition of youth placed on intensive probation. From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of Hispanic and African American youth placed on intensive probation has increased (43.1 to 50.4 and 7.1 to 10.8, respectively) while the percentage for Caucasian youth has declined (45.2 to 33.4).

Table 80: Number of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	1,099	1,117	1,126	1,087	1,058	1,044	982	985	1,048	936	790
African American	182	193	195	181	174	177	181	167	172	187	169
Caucasian	1,154	1,126	1,057	1,047	941	856	806	763	661	642	524
Native American	104	100	117	103	82	101	89	96	72	87	77
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	9	11	5	5	6	6	7	9	15	3
Other	6	3	5	8	3	7	4	5	4	1	1
Unknown	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	4
Total	2,552	2,549	2,512	2,432	2,265	2,193	2,069	2,023	1,967	1,869	1,568

Table 81: Percentage of Dispositions of Intensive Probation by Race/Ethnicity, FY2000 – FY2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	43.1	43.8	44.8	44.7	46.7	47.6	47.5	48.7	53.3	50.1	50.4
African American	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.8	8.3	8.7	10.0	10.8
Caucasian	45.2	44.2	42.1	43.1	41.6	39.0	39.0	37.7	33.6	34.4	33.4
Native American	4.1	3.9	4.7	4.2	3.6	4.6	4.3	4.8	3.7	4.7	4.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3

Department of Juvenile Corrections Data

The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) is responsible for housing juveniles adjudicated delinquent and committed to the department by the juvenile court. It is also responsible for juvenile parole and interstate probation and parole supervision. ADJC operates and maintains two secure care facilities for the custody, treatment, and education of committed juveniles: Adobe Mountain School and Black Canyon School. Two other secure care facilities for juveniles were recently closed—Eagle Point School was closed in January 2010 and Catalina Mountain School was closed in the fall of 2011. The ADJC attempts to provide each juvenile with rehabilitative services consistent with the juveniles' ages, risks, needs, abilities, and committing offenses. The range of rehabilitative services includes education, individual and group counseling, psychological services, health care, and recreation. In addition, ADJC supports treatment groups and housing units that focus on juveniles with histories of violence, substance abuse, or sexual offenses.

The data that appears in this section are for fiscal years 2005 through 2010 and are publicly available from the ADJC web site.⁵³ These data are used to provide a general overview of the number and characteristics of youth committed to ADJC over time. In addition to the data included in this report, additional information about the department and its operations is available on its web site.

From 2003 to 2010 the number of juveniles sentenced to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections varied year-to-year by no more than 13.4 percent (Table 82). After declining by 8.5 percent from 2003 to 2004, the number of new commitments remained relatively stable until 2007 when there was an 8.9 percent increase in the number of new commitments over 2006. After a single year decline of 11.3 percent in the number of new commitments to ADJC from 2008 to 2009, the number of new commitments in 2010 increased to the highest level in seven years.

Table 82: Number of New Commitments, 2003 – 2010							
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
752	688	696	674	734	746	662	751

Age

From 2003 to 2010, the distribution of new commitments to ADJC by age has changed little (Table 83). Approximately nine out of 10 youth committed to ADJC from 2003 to 2007 were 15 - 17 years of age.

⁵³ <http://www.azdjcc.gov/FactsNews/ResearchData/ResearchData.asp>

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
≤ 13	2.0%	1.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%
14	9.4%	10.2%	9.3%	9.1%	8.3%	9.1%	10.3%	6.8%
15	21.4%	21.7%	22.0%	20.3%	22.8%	24.1%	19.3%	19.6%
16	32.7%	31.8%	33.8%	31.9%	31.6%	31.2%	34.1%	31.6%
17	34.4%	34.7%	32.3%	36.4%	35.3%	33.0%	34.4%	40.4%

Gender

From 2004 to 2006 there was an increase in the percentage of new commitments to ADJC who were female (Table 84). The increase in the percentage of new commitments that were female was driven by both an increase in the number of females committed to ADJC during this time and a decrease in the number of new commitments who were male (Table 85). In 2007, the gender composition of new commitments to ADJC had returned to 2003 levels and remained there through 2010.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Male	87.6%	85.2%	84.2%	83.7%	88.1%	87.9%	89.9%	88.3%
Female	12.4%	14.8%	15.8%	16.3%	11.9%	12.1%	10.1%	11.7%

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Male	659	586	586	564	647	656	595	663
Female	93	102	110	110	87	90	67	88
Total	752	688	696	674	734	746	662	751

Race/Ethnicity

From 2003 to 2010, Hispanic youth (excluding Mexican nationals) accounted for nearly half of new commitments to ADJC, ranging from a low of 43.0 percent in 2006 to a high of 51.5 percent in 2010 (Table 86). From 2003 to 2006, approximately one-third of new commitments to ADJC were Caucasian youth. Since 2006 the percentage of new commitments of Caucasian youth declined while, at the same time, the percentage of new commitments of Hispanic youth increased. During the time period examined, the percentage of new commitments of African-American youth also increased to 14.4 percent in 2010.

Table 86: Percentage of New Commitments by Race/Ethnicity, 2003 – 2010								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hispanic	46.8%	46.1%	44.7%	43.0%	47.0%	50.8%	51.1%	51.5%
Caucasian	32.3%	34.7%	30.5%	35.6%	30.1%	29.8%	28.1%	28.2%
African American	9.3%	8.6%	10.5%	10.7%	12.8%	10.5%	10.7%	14.4%
Native American	4.5%	4.4%	6.0%	5.2%	4.8%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%
Mexican National	6.4%	4.5%	8.3%	4.6%	4.1%	3.5%	3.9%	2.4%
Asian	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Other	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%

Prior Contact with the Juvenile Justice System

Most youth who are committed to ADJC have had significant prior contact with the juvenile justice system (Table 87). From 2003 to 2010, approximately eight of every 10 youth committed to ADJC had at least six prior referrals to the juvenile justice system. During this time, the percentage of new commitments of youth with six or more referrals ranged from a high of 86.2 percent in 2003 to 76.1 percent in 2008.

Table 87: Percentage of New Commitments by Number of Prior Referrals, 2003 – 2010								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1 referral	1.1%	0.8%	2.4%	3.0%	1.1%	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%
2 referrals	1.7%	1.3%	3.2%	2.1%	1.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.0%
3-5 referrals	10.9%	13.2%	13.9%	14.7%	18.5%	19.2%	17.4%	12.2%
6-10 referrals	42.9%	40.9%	42.6%	39.7%	43.0%	42.0%	44.3%	44.8%
11-15 referrals	26.7%	28.2%	24.7%	24.7%	22.1%	19.6%	18.7%	22.9%
16 or more referrals	16.6%	15.6%	13.1%	15.9%	13.7%	14.5%	13.6%	14.6%

Similarly, although a very low percentage of youth with only one prior adjudication of delinquency are committed to ADJC (6.4 percent of all commitments in 2010), since 2004, there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of new commitments to ADJC of youth with six or more prior adjudications and a corresponding increase in the percentage of new commitments of youth with two to five prior adjudications (Table 88). From 2003 to 2006 approximately four out of every 10 youth committed to ADJC had at least six prior delinquency adjudications in juvenile court. Since 2006, the percentage of new commitments to ADJC of youth with six or more prior adjudications has decreased to 19.0 percent in 2010.

Table 88: Percentage of New Commitments by Number of Prior Adjudications, 2003 –2010

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1 adjudication	4.0%	2.2%	5.6%	5.0%	6.3%	7.4%	8.2%	6.4%
2-3 adjudications	23.0%	19.9%	20.4%	19.8%	38.8%	41.6%	41.5%	38.5%
4-5 adjudications	35.0%	31.3%	33.0%	33.1%	34.4%	29.9%	33.9%	36.1%
6-7 adjudications	23.1%	27.0%	23.7%	20.1%	13.8%	13.1%	11.1%	15.3%
8 or more adjudications	14.9%	19.6%	17.2%	21.9%	6.7%	8.0%	5.3%	3.7%

Conclusion

An analysis of the trends in crime and criminal justice system activity reveals a number of apparent paradoxes. For example, although both the number and rate of violent index offenses reported to the police from 2000 to 2010 has decreased, 1.3 percent and 23.2 percent respectively, the number and rate of forcible rape in Arizona has increased. Similarly, although the robbery rate has decreased 16.1 percent from 2000 to 2010, the number of robberies increased by 7.9 percent during the same time. Additionally, although both violent and property crime rates from 2000 to 2010 have decreased, the number of felony case filings in Arizona increased 37.8 from 2000 to 2010.

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

Additionally, the apparent paradox of increases in the *frequency* of robbery but decreases in the *rate* of robbery illustrates a criminal justice system challenge in a state that is experiencing continuous population growth. Decreasing robbery rates at the same time the frequency of robbery is increasing means that even though Arizonans are generally safer from robbery now than they were 10 years ago, the demand on the criminal justice system to respond to robbery has increased.

Even though Arizonans are generally safer in 2010 than in 2000, as measured by changes in the number and rate of violent and property index offenses, some criminal justice system agencies (e.g., courts and corrections) have experienced increases in their workloads. For example, at the same time that the rates of violent and property crime have decreased, the number of felony cases filed has increased. In a state that is growing as Arizona is, even though crime rates are generally declining, public safety agencies may not be experiencing similar reductions in their workload. Thousands of offenders will still need to be arrested and processed through the criminal justice system and a corresponding number of residents will be victimized and in need of assistance. This illustrates the primary challenge of public safety agencies in today's fiscal climate; in a time of dwindling federal, state, and local governmental resources, how can Arizona's criminal and juvenile justice systems continue to enhance residents' safety and security in their communities and in their home.

Two responses to this challenge that can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system is to improve the information sharing practices of our public safety agencies and implement evidence-based practices that have proven to be effective at addressing public safety issues. Justice information sharing enhances collaboration among criminal justice system agencies and improves public safety professionals' access

to the information needed to make critical decisions in the field. Evidence-based practice utilizes decades of research on crime and the criminal justice system to inform current prevention, enforcement, intervention, and rehabilitative strategies. Over the years, a great deal has been learned about how to prevent crime and change the behavior of offenders. Utilizing what criminal justice researchers and practitioners have learned that works can make our public safety agencies more efficient and effective.

This report and the data that is included is intended to give readers an overview of the changes in Arizona's criminal and juvenile justice systems over time. These and other data should be part of the context in which critical policy and practical decisions are being discussed. More detailed data from the respective criminal and juvenile justice agencies also should be utilized to better understand the complexity of the criminal and juvenile justice systems and the factors that surround crime in Arizona. Identifying and using the best data possible to inform the difficult decisions that lie ahead can lead to well-informed discussions about the challenge of crime in Arizona. It is hoped that this report provides important information that will allow policymakers and practitioners the information they need to make the critical decisions that will impact Arizona citizens for years to come.

Appendix A

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

Arizona Index Offense, Data 2000-2010: <i>Crime in Arizona vs. Crime in the United States</i>									
	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny - Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
2000									
Crime in Arizona	27,187	363	1,576	7,472	17,776	271,230	51,895	176,275	43,060
Crime in the U.S.	27,281	359	1,577	7,504	17,841	271,811	51,902	176,705	43,204
2001									
Crime in Arizona	28,373	398	1,507	8,802	17,666	290,922	54,179	184,910	51,833
Crime in the U.S.	28,675	400	1,518	8,868	17,889	293,874	54,821	186,850	52,203
2002									
Crime in Arizona	29,782	384	1,586	7,920	19,892	312,633	57,925	197,832	56,876
Crime in the U.S.	30,171	387	1,608	8,000	20,176	318,296	59,087	201,541	57,668
2003									
Crime in Arizona	28,298	440	1,825	7,535	18,398	309,213	57,449	195,542	56,222
Crime in the U.S.	28,638	441	1,856	7,619	18,722	314,335	58,613	198,725	56,997
2004									
Crime in Arizona	28,560	412	1,867	7,638	18,643	301,734	55,742	191,477	54,515
Crime in the U.S.	28,952	414	1,896	7,721	18,921	291,203	56,885	179,012	55,306
2005									
Crime in Arizona	29,424	441	1,955	8,455	18,573	277,513	53,711	170,511	53,291
Crime in the U.S.	30,478	445	2,006	8,579	19,448	287,345	56,328	176,112	54,905
2006									
Crime in Arizona	30,833	462	1,909	9,106	19,356	279,807	55,095	170,925	53,787
Crime in the U.S.	30,916	465	1,941	9,226	19,284	285,370	57,055	173,466	54,849

Arizona Index Offense Data, 2000-2010: Crime in Arizona vs. Crime in the United States (continued)									
	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny - Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
2007									
Crime in Arizona	29,612	464	1,797	9,493	17,858	275,273	55,836	172,187	47,250
Crime in the U.S.	30,600	468	1,856	9,618	18,658	279,794	57,825	173,580	48,389
2008									
Crime in Arizona	28,753	404	1,654	9,648	17,047	260,256	55,950	167,383	36,923
Crime in the U.S.	29,059	407	1,673	9,697	17,282	278,920	56,481	185,221	37,218
2009									
Crime in Arizona	26,094	324	1,639	8,021	16,110	229,872	51,740	153,073	25,059
Crime in the U.S.	26,929	354	2,110	8,099	16,366	234,582	53,412	155,184	25,986
2010									
Crime in Arizona	23,823	354	1,557	6,838	15,074	225,147	48,169	156,727	20,251
Crime in the U.S.	26,085	409	2,165	6,937	16,574	225,893	50,771	153,614	21,508

**Arizona Index Offense Rates per 100,000 Population, 2000-2010:
Crime in Arizona vs. Crime in the United States**

	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny - Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
2000									
Crime in Arizona	529.9	7.1	30.7	145.6	346.5	5,286.5	1,011.5	3,435.7	839.3
Crime in the U.S.	531.7	7.0	30.7	146.3	347.7	5,297.8	1,011.6	3,444.1	842.1
2001									
Crime in Arizona	534.9	7.5	28.4	165.9	333.0	5,484.5	1,021.4	3,486.0	977.2
Crime in the U.S.	540.3	7.5	28.6	167.1	337.1	5,537.1	1,032.9	3,520.6	936.6
2002									
Crime in Arizona	546.2	7.0	29.1	145.3	364.8	5,734.2	1,062.4	3,628.5	1,043.2
Crime in the U.S.	554.5	7.1	29.6	147.0	370.8	5,849.8	1,085.9	3,704.0	1,059.9
2003									
Crime in Arizona	506.1	7.9	32.6	134.8	329.1	5,530.3	1,027.5	3,497.3	1,005.5
Crime in the U.S.	513.2	7.9	33.3	136.5	335.5	5,632.4	1,050.3	3,560.9	1,021.3
2004									
Crime in Arizona	495.9	7.2	32.4	132.6	323.7	5,239.0	967.8	3,324.6	946.5
Crime in the U.S.	504.4	7.2	33.0	134.5	329.6	5,073.3	991.0	2,965.2	963.5
2005									
Crime in Arizona	492.5	7.4	32.7	141.5	310.9	4,644.7	899.0	2,853.8	891.9
Crime in the U.S.	513.2	7.5	33.8	144.4	327.4	4,838.0	948.4	2,813.1	924.4
2006									
Crime in Arizona	497.9	7.5	30.8	147.1	312.6	4,518.8	889.8	2,760.4	868.6
Crime in the U.S.	501.4	7.5	31.5	149.6	312.7	4,627.9	925.3	2,738.4	889.5
2007									
Crime in Arizona	465.4	7.3	28.2	149.2	280.7	4,326.7	877.6	2,706.4	742.7
Crime in the U.S.	482.7	7.4	29.3	151.7	294.3	4,414.0	912.2	2,738.4	763.4
2008									
Crime in Arizona	442.4	6.2	25.4	148.4	262.3	4,004.3	860.9	2,575.4	568.1
Crime in the U.S.	447.0	6.3	25.7	149.2	265.9	4,291.0	868.9	2,849.5	572.6

Arizona Index Offense Rates per 100,000 Population, 2000-2010: Crime in Arizona vs. Crime in the United States (continued)									
	Violent Crime	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny - Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
2009									
Crime in Arizona	395.6	4.9	24.8	121.6	244.2	3,485.1	784.4	2,320.8	379.9
Crime in the U.S.	408.3	5.4	32.0	122.8	248.1	3,556.5	809.8	2,352.8	394.0
2010									
Crime in Arizona	372.7	5.5	24.4	107.0	235.8	3,522.3	753.6	2,451.9	316.8
Crime in the U.S.	408.1	6.4	33.9	108.5	259.3	3,534.0	794.3	2,403.2	336.5