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# AN OVERVIEW OF CRIME IN ARIZONA



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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER  
ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



see @ 1980 overview  
NCT 76086

AN OVERVIEW OF CRIME  
IN  
ARIZONA

A Report From The Statistical  
Analysis Center

1981 NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

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U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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## INTRODUCTION

Arizona has had a history of crime rates well above the national average. In 1975, Arizona had the highest crime rate in the nation. The following four years saw Arizona's crime rate drop to second place among the states, and in 1980, to fourth place. Irrespective of the drop in Arizona's ranking for crime rates, Arizonans are undoubtedly faced with a serious and continuing threat from criminal forces.

Many feel that an important part of crime prevention and control is community awareness and involvement. The Statistical Analysis Center and Department of Public Safety hope that this report, by focusing on the nature and extent of crime in Arizona, will foster needed involvement by citizens and legislators.

AN OVERVIEW OF CRIME IN ARIZONA is designed for use by Arizona legislators and criminal justice administrators. For Arizona citizens, it is distributed as a resource from which they may learn about

criminal activity within their state.

This overview has five sections; the first highlights myths and realities about crime in Arizona. The second discusses specific index crimes and projects offenses to 1983. System analyses and flow-charts are the subjects of sections three and four, detailing the adult and juvenile sub-systems respectively. Expenditure data for the total criminal justice system comprises section five.

Projections of offenses are difficult to produce given the numerous variables affecting crime trends. Forecasts based solely on historical offense data can employ linear, exponential, power, or logarithmic regression methods. Trends utilizing other variables, such as population, call for more advanced techniques such as multiple regression or time series analysis.

The crime trend projections set forth in section two of this publication are based on multiple regression techniques, however, simple linear regression,

logarithmic regression and time series analysis were calculated for comparative purposes. Variables included in the multiple regression analysis were year, population and number of offenses. Projections were made for the calendar years of 1981, 1982, and 1983.

The graphic presentations of projections differ from offense to offense, however, in all instances, data back to 1975 were utilized in the statistical calculations.

## SECTION ONE

### MYTHS AND REALITIES ABOUT CRIME IN ARIZONA



This section of An Overview of Crime in Arizona is modeled after a 1978 Department of Justice booklet entitled Myths and Realities About Crime, and a 1979 publication of the Oregon Law Enforcement Council titled Fact and Fiction About Crime in Oregon.

It is designed to dispel some of the many stereotypical notions citizens have regarding crime, its victims, and the criminal justice system. Specifically, this section is directed at presenting clear, non-technical facts to Arizonans interested in our State's criminal occurrences.

## MYTH

Arizona citizens are apathetic regarding the seriousness of the crime problem in the State.

## REALITY

Citizen apathy does not stem from a lack of awareness or concern. More likely, it stems from preoccupation with other social problems perceived to be more pressing and immediate such as the economy, politics and energy.

A statewide survey done in 1979<sup>1</sup> revealed that:

- \* Nearly 80% (of those surveyed) believe crime is on the increase in Arizona;
- \* Fifteen to 20% of families "constantly" worry about being victimized;
- \* Two out of three curb their movement to avoid situations they fear; and,
- \* Ninety percent (90%) have taken steps to protect themselves or their properties from crime. Nearly a fifth reportedly carry weapons.

<sup>1</sup>"Arizona Crime & Criminal Justice Survey," Behavior Research Center, Phoenix, Arizona, June 1979.

## MYTH

In general, residents of Arizona believe their police are doing a poor job.

## REALITY

Arizonans view their criminal justice system with a critical eye, however, 62% of those surveyed in 1979<sup>2</sup> gave their city police an excellent or good rating. Most citizens favorably supported the State's law enforcement agencies but held the belief that the court's sentencing practices were so lenient that they encouraged rather than discouraged criminal behavior.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.



Table 1

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CATEGORY	JOB PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
	Excellent/Good	Fair/Poor
<u>Law Enforcement</u>		
City Police	62%	35%
Arizona Dept. of Public Safety	56	29
Sheriff's Offices	50	31
FBI	45	25
<u>Judiciary</u>		
Arizona Supreme Court	38%	37%
Justice of the Peace Courts	29	42
City Courts	29	51
County Courts	28	45
Local Juvenile Courts	23	54
<u>Prosecution</u>		
Arizona Attorney General	38%	35%
County Attorneys' Offices	32	39
<u>Corrections</u>		
Local Jails	20%	58%
State Prison	15	75
Juvenile Probation System	18	57
Adult Probation System	17	49

MYTH

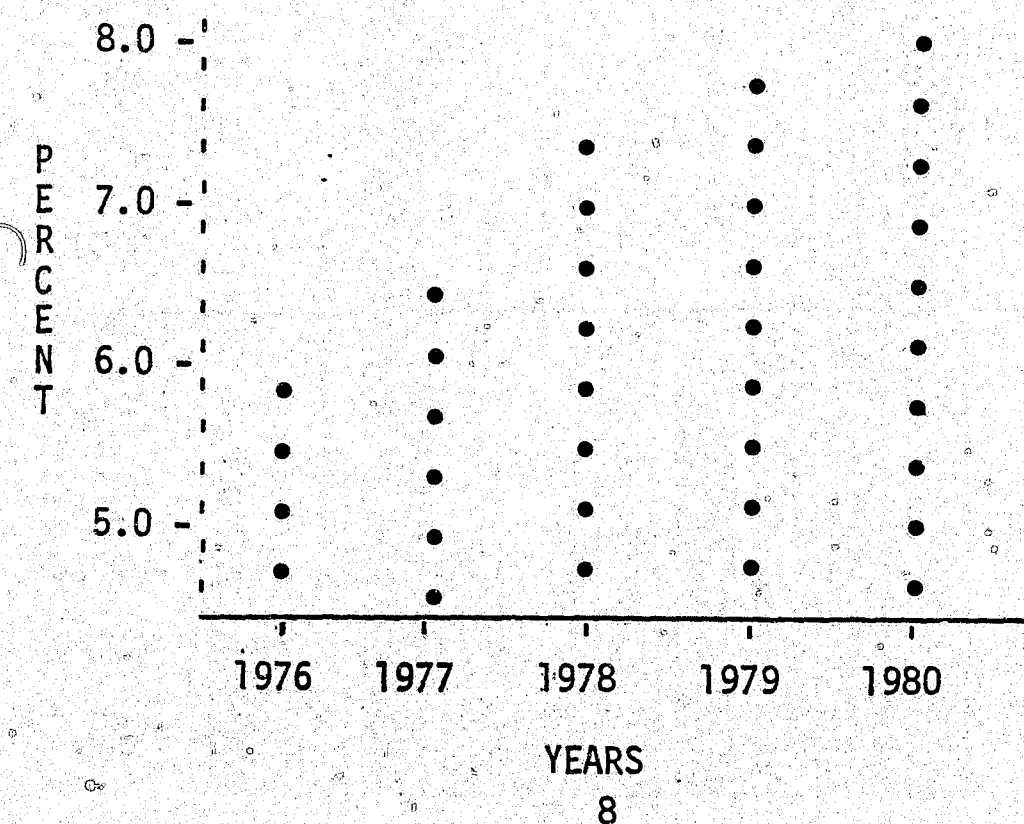
Most crime reported in Arizona is of a violent nature.

REALITY

Although the percentage of offenses designated as violent has been increasing since 1976, over 90% of index crime for the last five years involved the property offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Figure I

PERCENT OF VIOLENT OFFENSES  
TO TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES



MYTH

More people are killed through homicide than any other offense.

REALITY

Deaths attributed to alcohol-related vehicle accidents were 25.7% higher than the number of homicides in the State for 1980.

Table 2

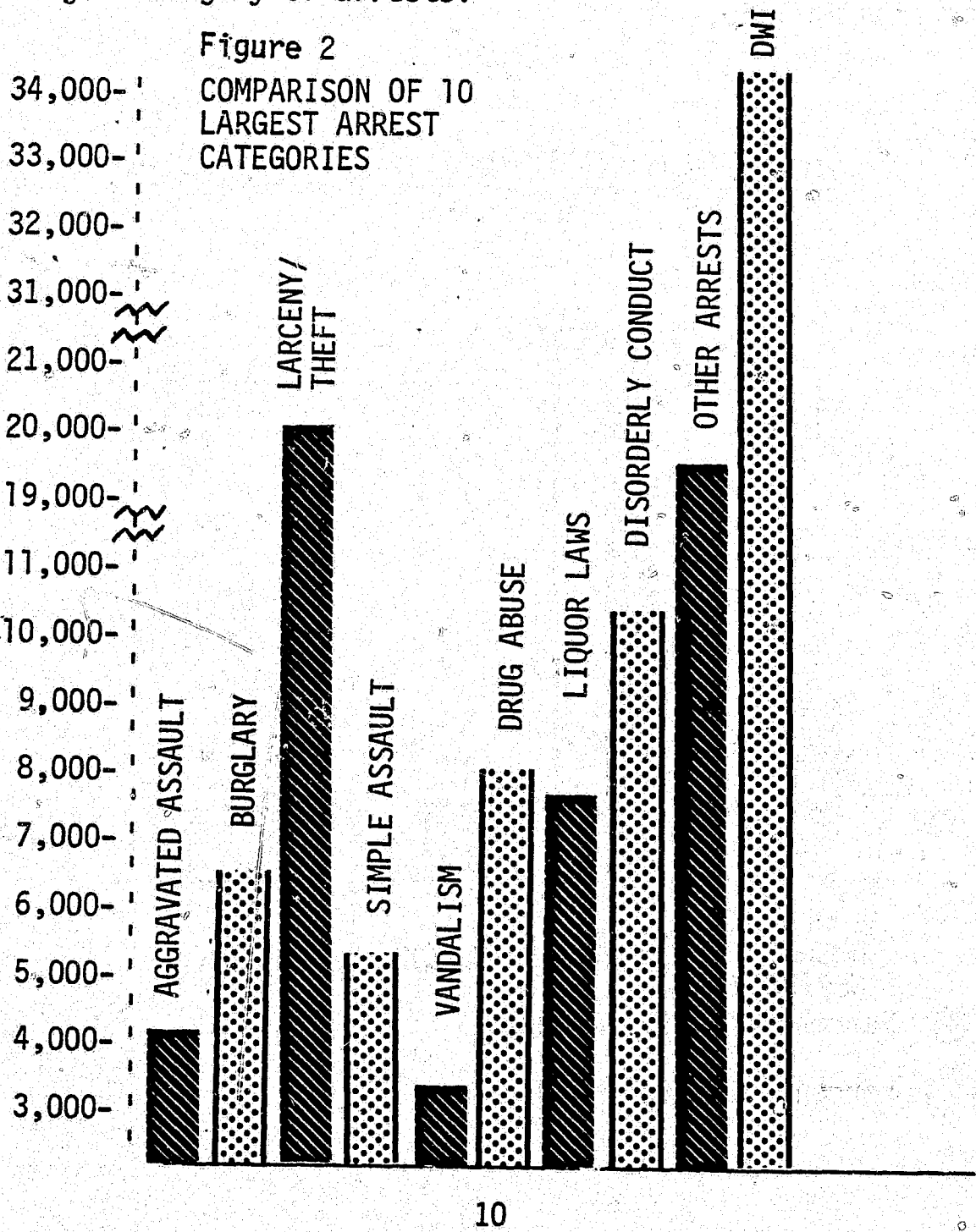
YEAR	TOTAL ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENTS	PERCENT OF ALL ACCIDENTS	PERSONS KILLED	HOMICIDES
1976	9,168	13.4%	219	173
1977	10,667	14.1	290	214
1978	12,103	13.8	390	220
1979	12,877	14.6	376	218
1980	12,570	15.7	347	276

MYTH

Drunk drivers account for a small portion of Arizona's overall crime picture.

REALITY

34,514 persons were arrested for Driving Under the Influence in 1980. This represents a shocking 25% of all arrests in Arizona; only six arrests shy of all the index offenses combined. DWI is by far the largest single category of arrests.



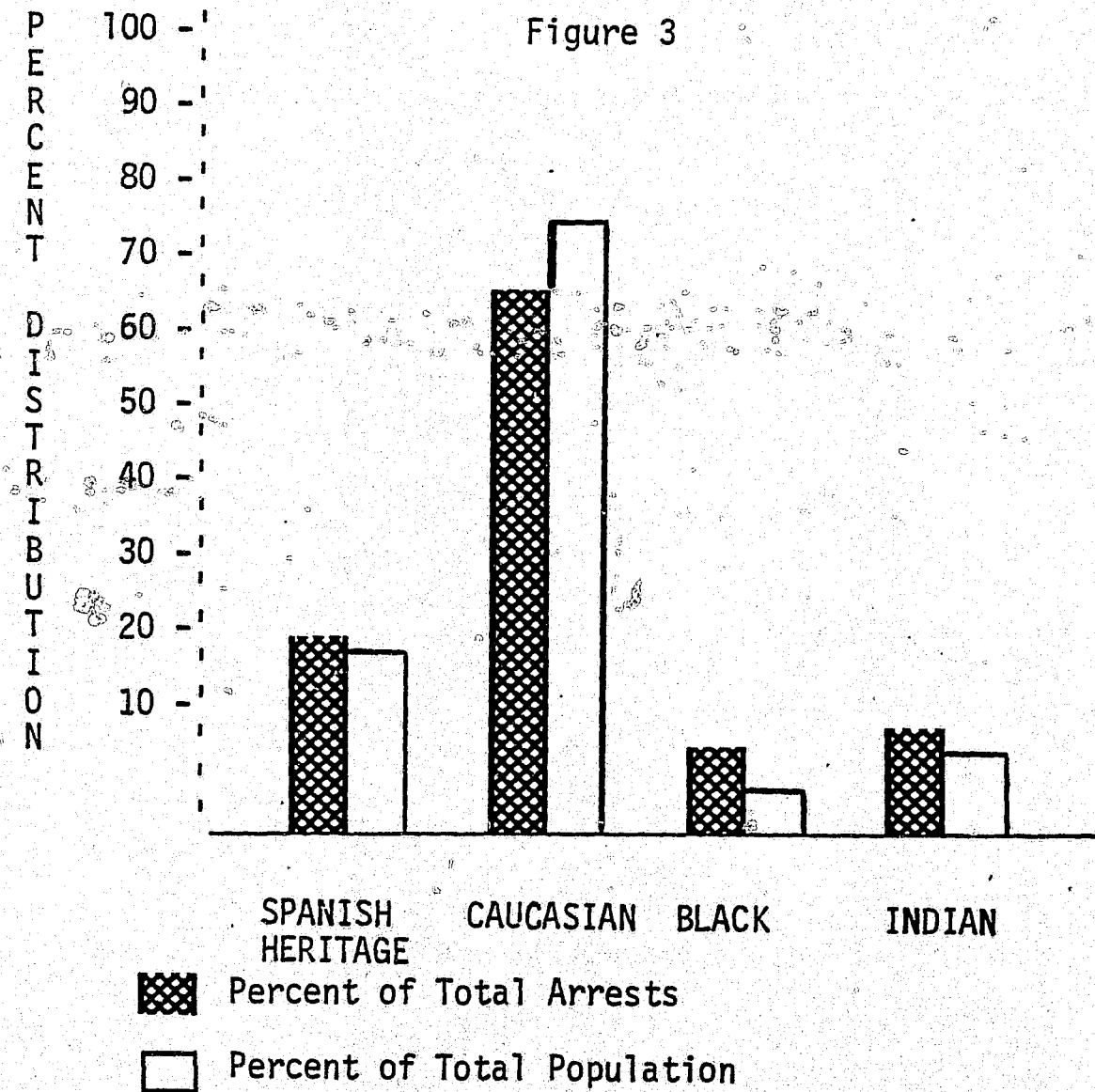


### MYTH

Most crime is perpetrated by minorities.

### REALITY

While arrests of whites, blacks and native Americans are disproportionate to their numbers in the State's general population, CAUCASIAN comprised 64.8% of total arrests in 1980.



### MYTH

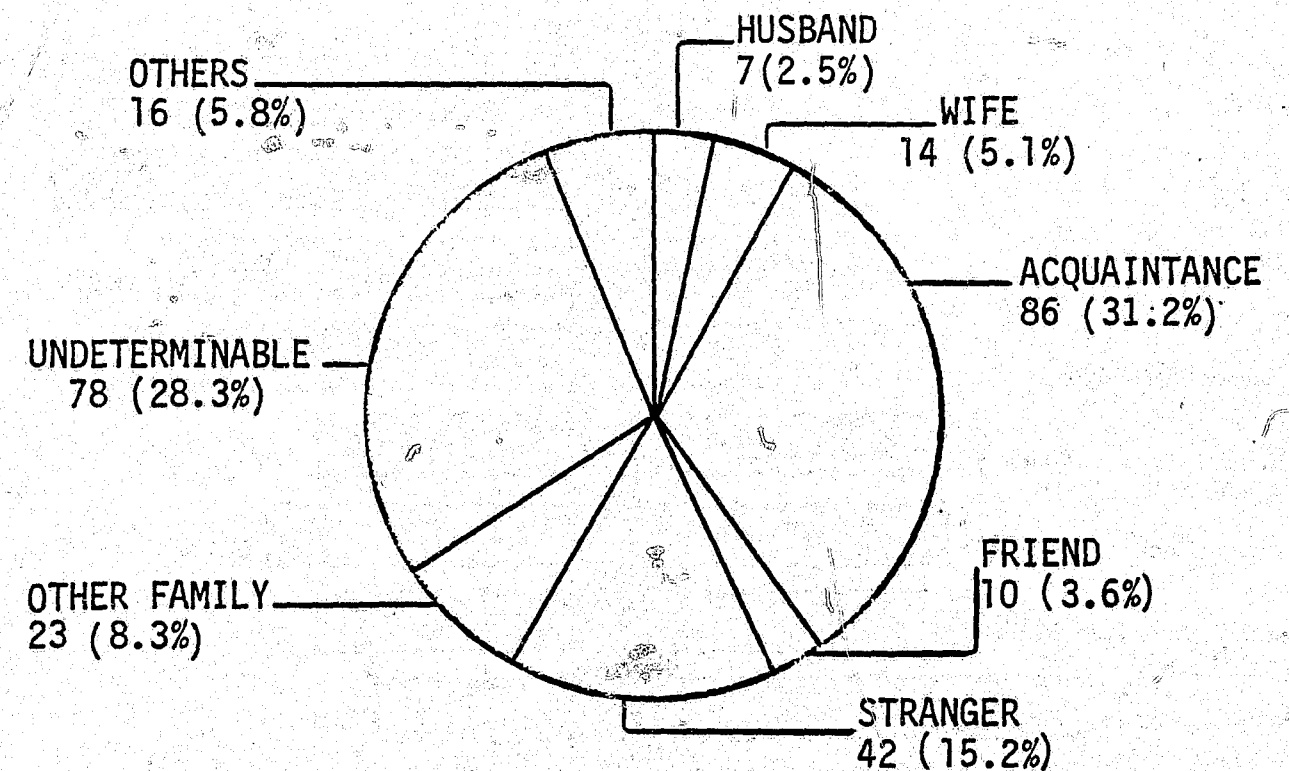
Most murders are committed by persons unknown to the victim.

### REALITY

Approximately fifty percent of murderers were a member of the victim's family, a friend or an acquaintance.

Figure 4

MURDER VICTIM DISTRIBUTION BY RELATIONSHIP



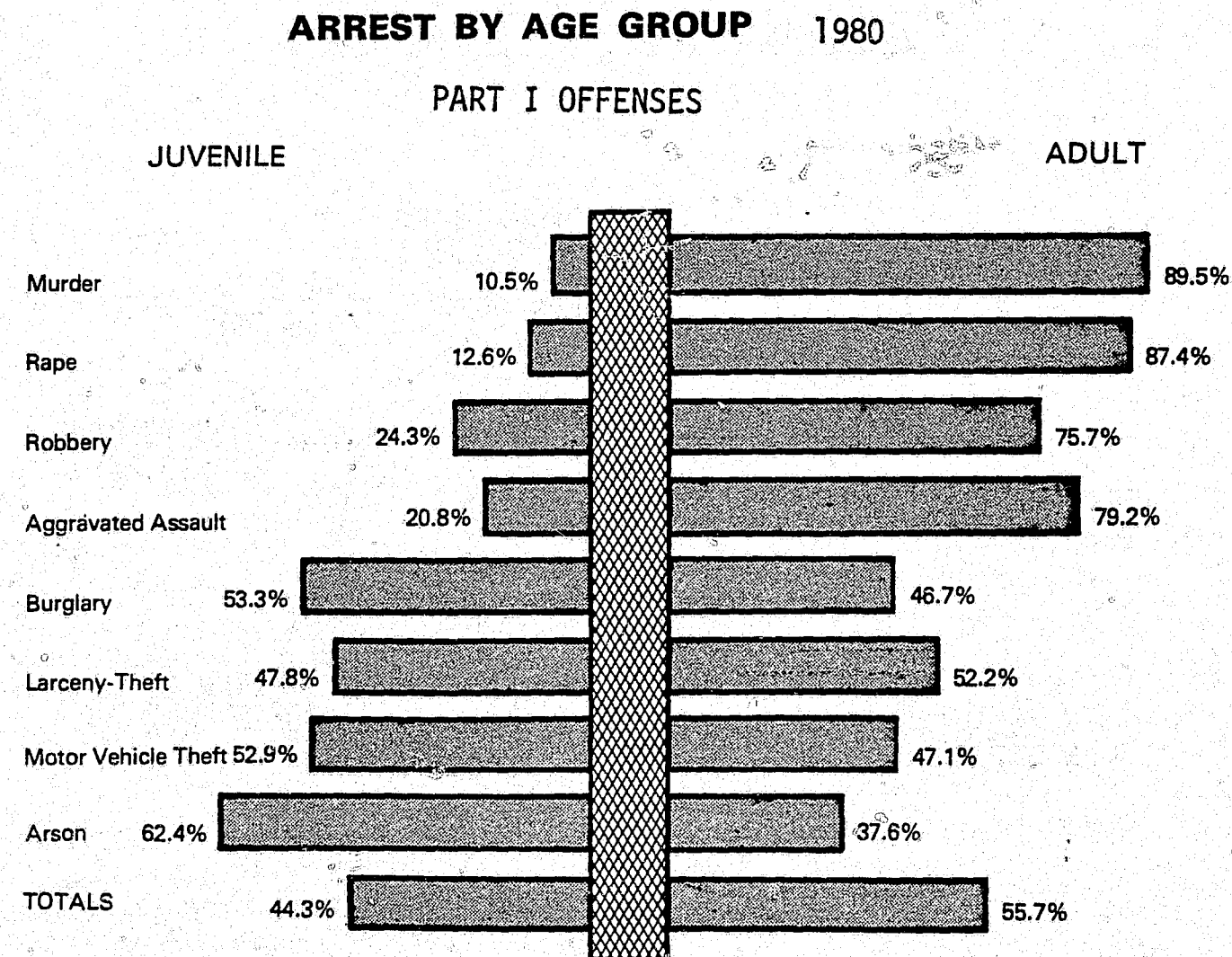
## MYTH

Most offenses are committed by juveniles.

## REALITY

Juveniles are arrested for 44.3% of the Part I Crimes, however, that proportion drops to 25% when Part II (all other) crimes are considered.

Figure 5



## SECTION TWO AN OVERVIEW-

### 1980 INDEX OFFENSES



# MURDER

## -DEFINITION-

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Includes non-negligent manslaughter.

Reported Offenses . . . . . 276

Rate per 100,000 Population . . . . . 10.2

---

Total Arrests . . . . . 191

Arrests of Adults . . . . . 171 (90%)

Rate per 100,000 Adults . . . . . 8.8

Arrests of Juveniles . . . . . 20 (10%)

Rate per 100,000 Juveniles . . . . . 2.6

---

★ .12% of all Index Crime

★ 1.56% of Violent Crime

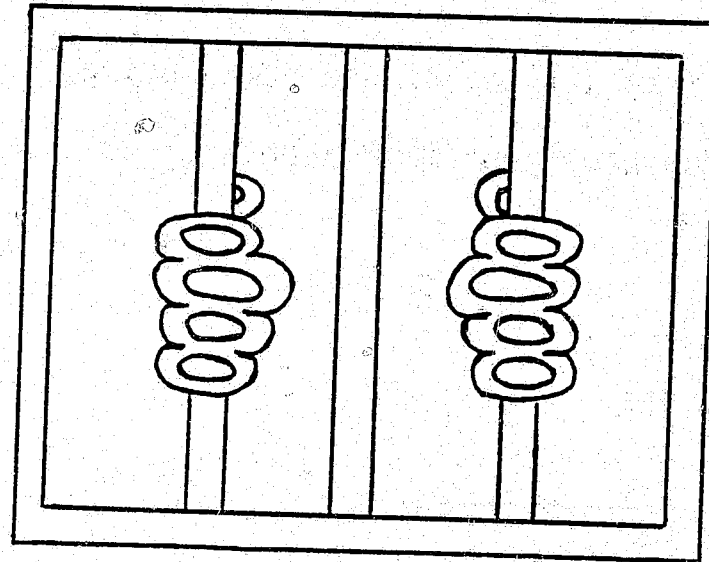
---

U. S. Rate per 100,000  
Population . . . . . 10.2

Arizona is 17th in the United States for murder rates.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States," 1980, pp. 48-59.

69% of all reported murders were cleared through arrest.



69%  
Clearance  
Rate

U. S. Clearance Rate<sup>2</sup> . . . . . 72%

Firearms were used in 55.5% of murders.

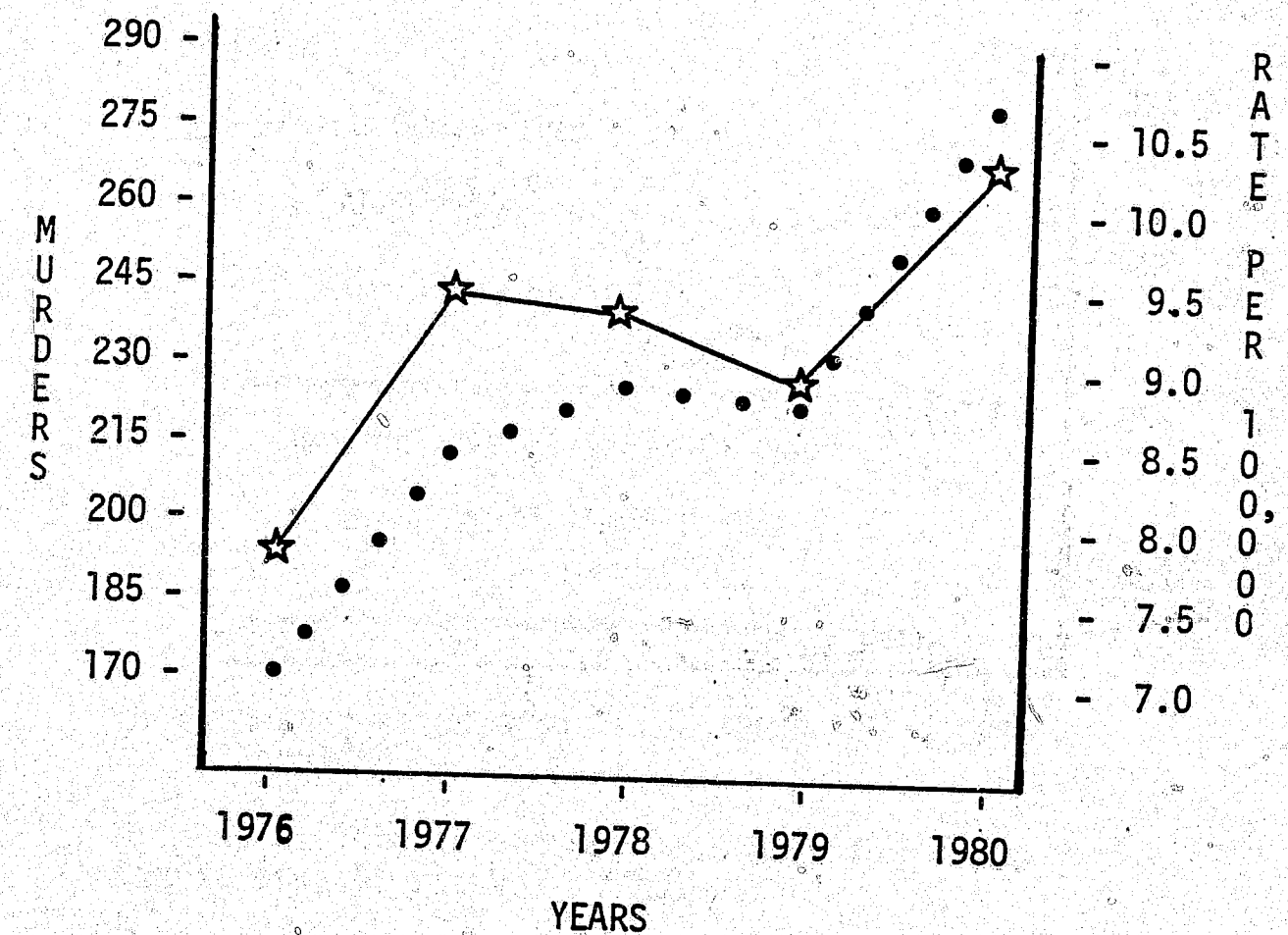
Firearms . . . . .	55.5%
Knife/Cutting Instrument . . . . .	16.7%
Blunt Object . . . . .	4.3%
Personal Weapon (hands, fists, etc.) . . . . .	9.0%
All Other Weapons . . . . .	14.5%

<sup>2</sup>Ibid. pp. 181.

MURDERS IN ARIZONA ARE UP 26.6% SINCE 1979.

Figure 6

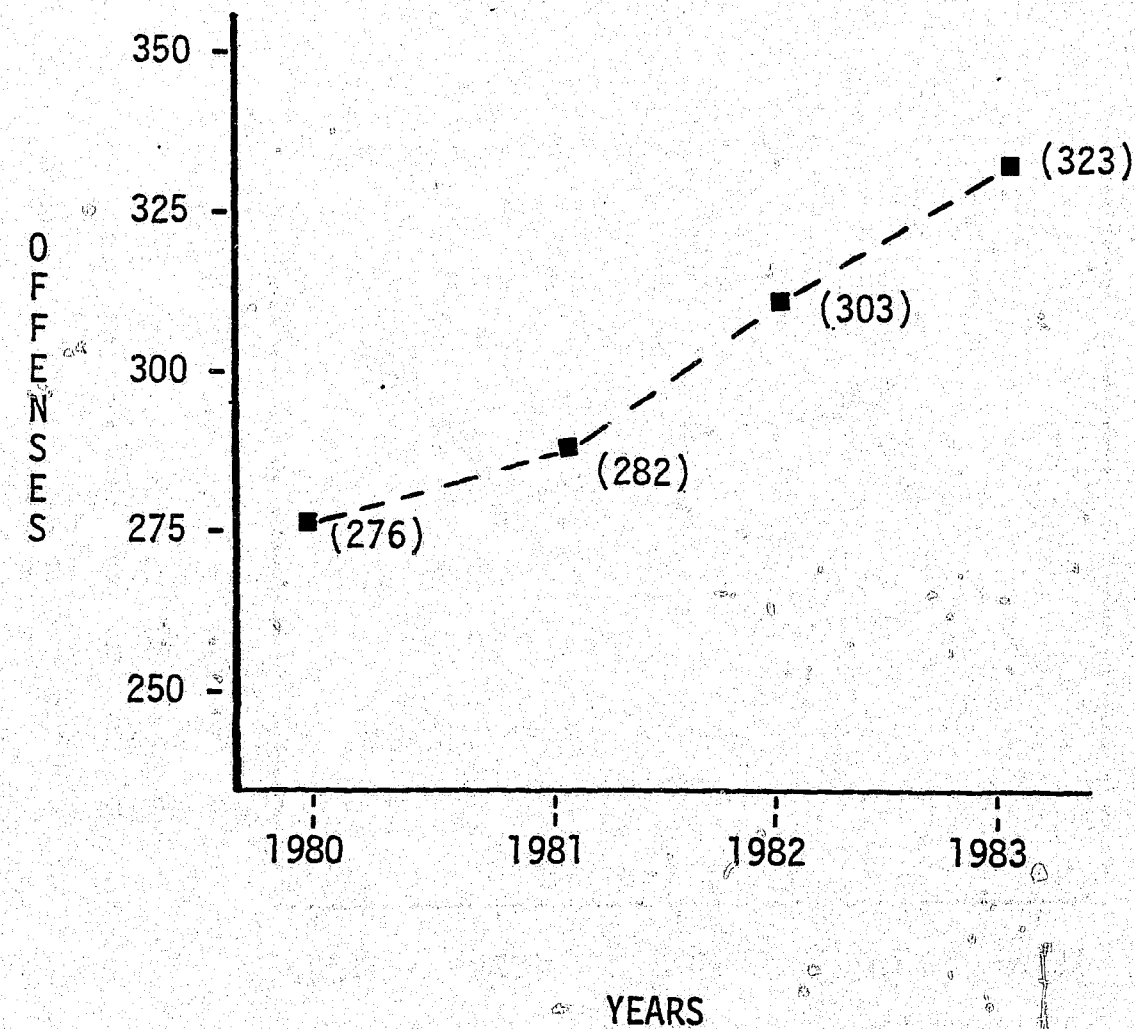
TOTAL MURDERS  
AND  
RATE PER 100,000



NUMBER OF OFFENSES . . . . .  
RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION ☆ ☆

Figure 7

MURDER OFFENSE PROJECTIONS



-DEFINITION-\*

As defined in Arizona: Sexual Assault is the intentional or knowing engagement in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person not his or her spouse without consent of such person.

Reported Offenses . . . . . 1,223  
Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . . . 45.0

---

Total Arrests . . . . . 422  
Arrests of Adults . . . . . 369 (87%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Adults . . . . . 19  
Arrests of Juveniles . . . . . 53 (13%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles . . . . . 6.8

- 
- .56% of all Index Crime
  - 6.94% of Violent Crime
- 

U. S. Rate Per 100,000 Population<sup>3</sup> . . . . . 36.4

Arizona is 10th in the United States for Rape/  
Sexual Assault rates.<sup>3</sup>

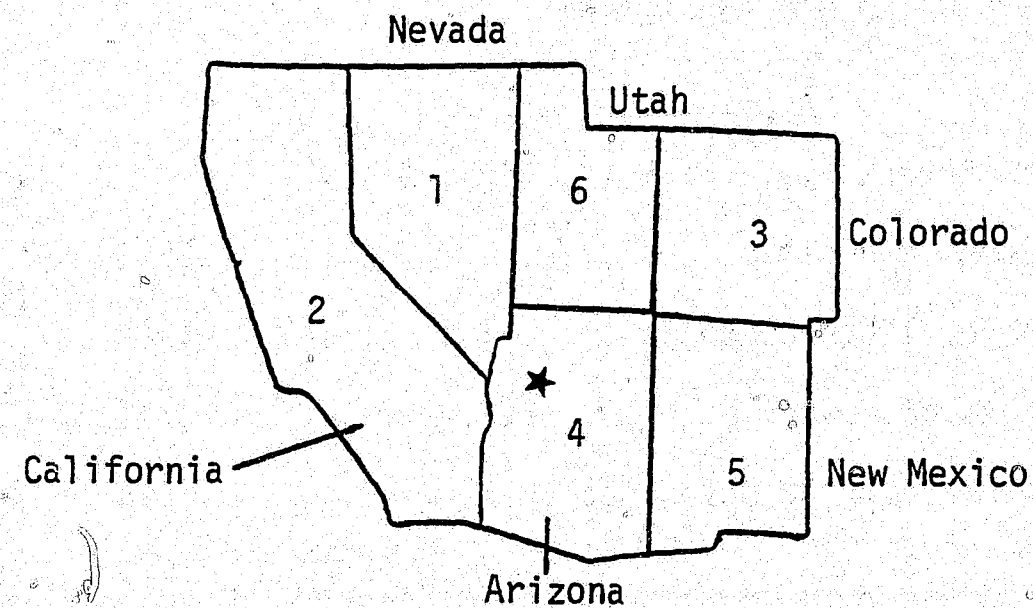
\* As defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation:  
Rape: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included. Statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. pp. 48-59.

**R A P E**



ARIZONA RANKED FOURTH AMONG SURROUNDING STATES FOR RATES OF RAPE IN 1980.



Rate Per 100,000 Population<sup>4</sup>

Nevada . . . . .	67.2
California . . . . .	58.2
Colorado . . . . .	52.5
Arizona . . . . .	45.2
New Mexico . . . . .	43.3
Utah . . . . .	27.7

<sup>4</sup>Ibid. pp. 46.

1980 Phoenix Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . . .	61.4
1980 Tucson Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . . .	52.6
1980 Balance of Arizona Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . . .	35.3

Figure 8

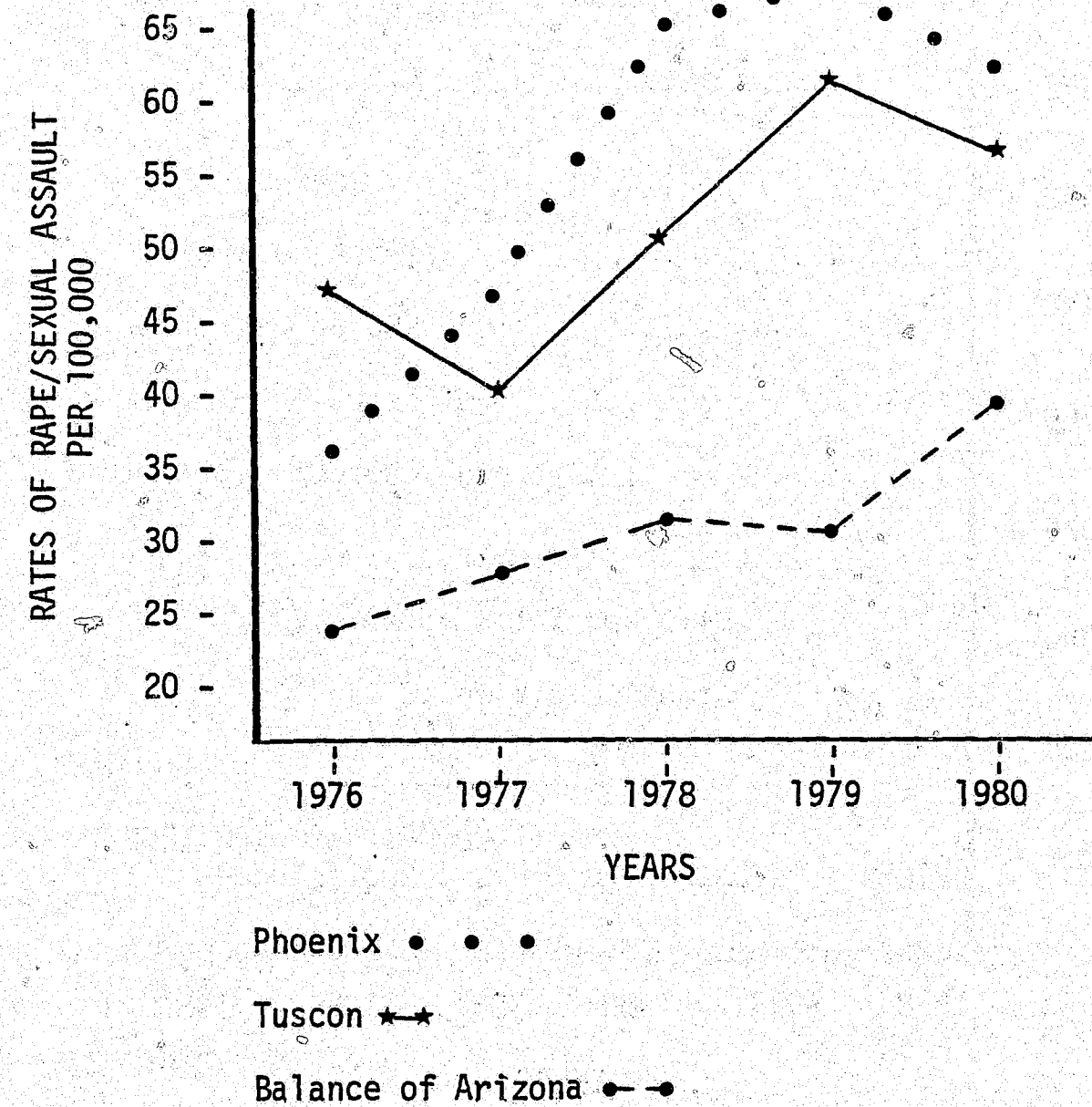
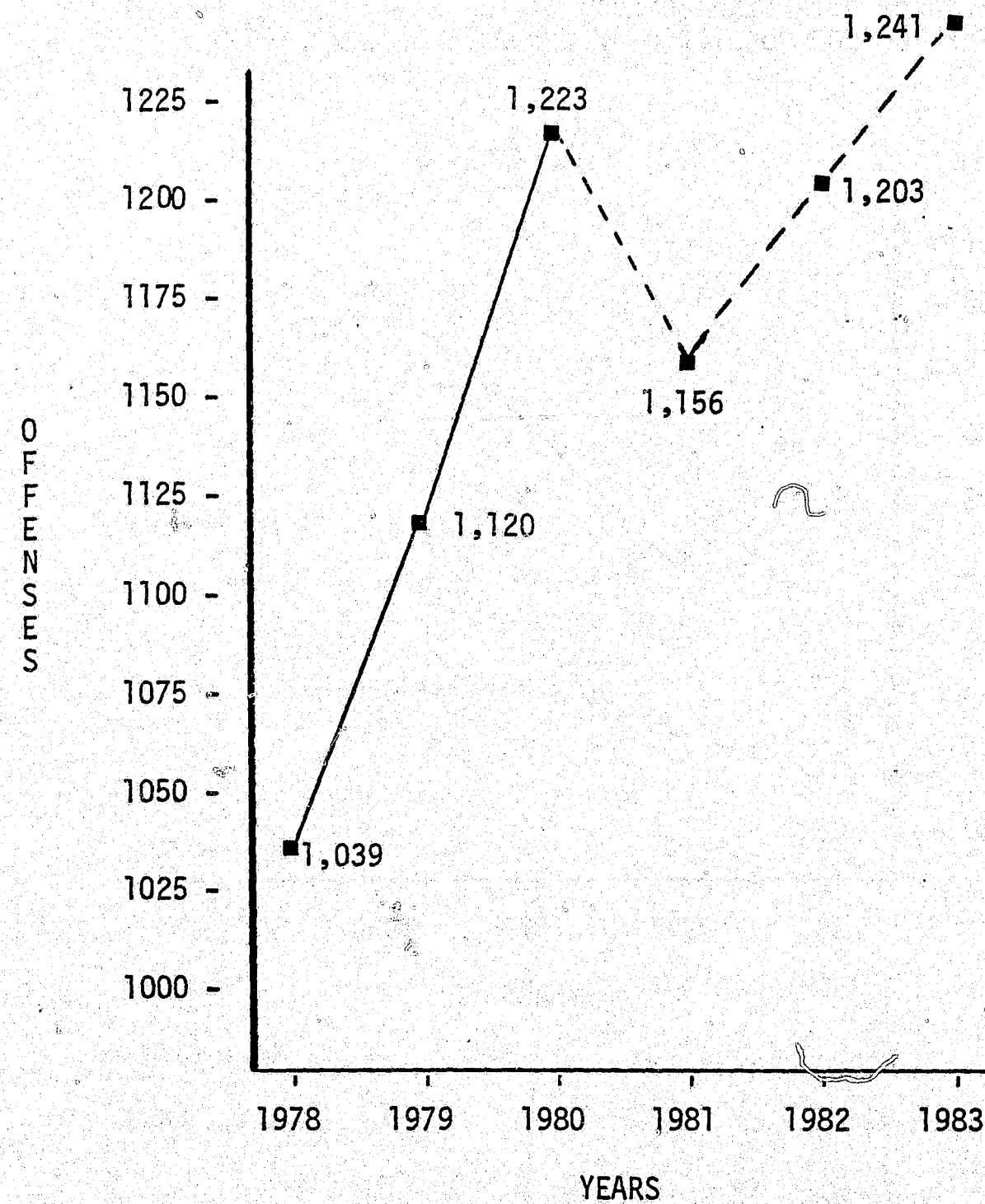


Figure 9

RAPE OFFENSE PROJECTIONS



- Definition -

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Reported Offenses . . . . . 5,257  
Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . . . 193.4

Total Arrests . . . . . 1,550  
Arrests of Adults . . . . . 1,173 (76%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Adults . . . . . 60.4  
Arrests of Juveniles . . . . . 377 (24%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles . . . . . 48.6

- ★ 2.4% of all Index Crime
- ★ 29.8% of Violent Crime

U.S. Rate Per 100,000 Population<sup>5</sup> . . . . . 243.5

Arizona is 17th in the United States for Robbery rates.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup>Ibid. pp. 16

# ROBBERY

REPORTED ROBBERIES ARE UP 78% SINCE 1976; PROPORTION OF ROBBERIES CLEARED THROUGH ARREST ARE DOWN BY 21%.

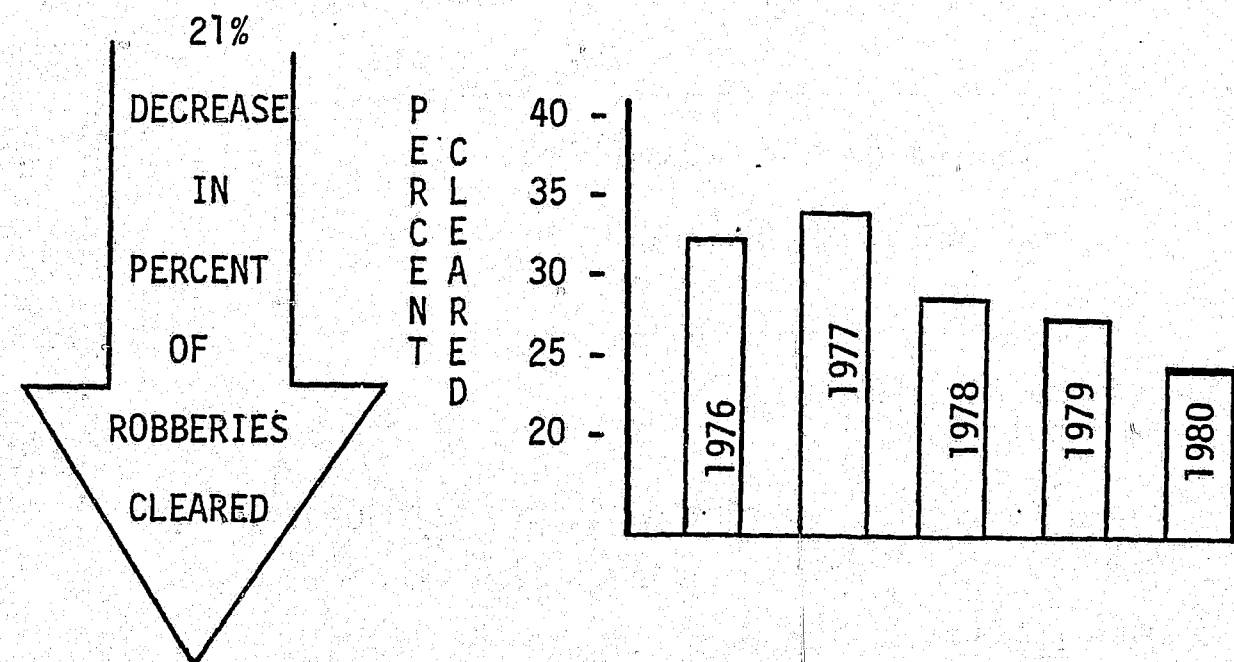
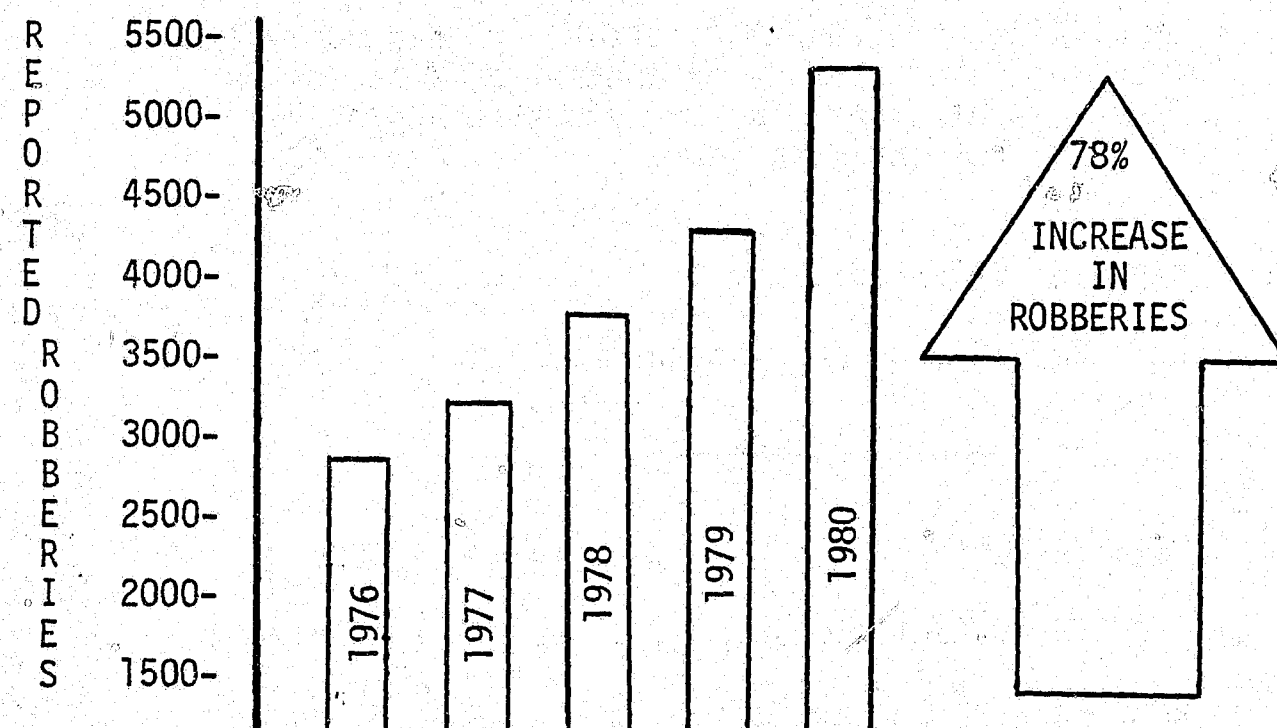
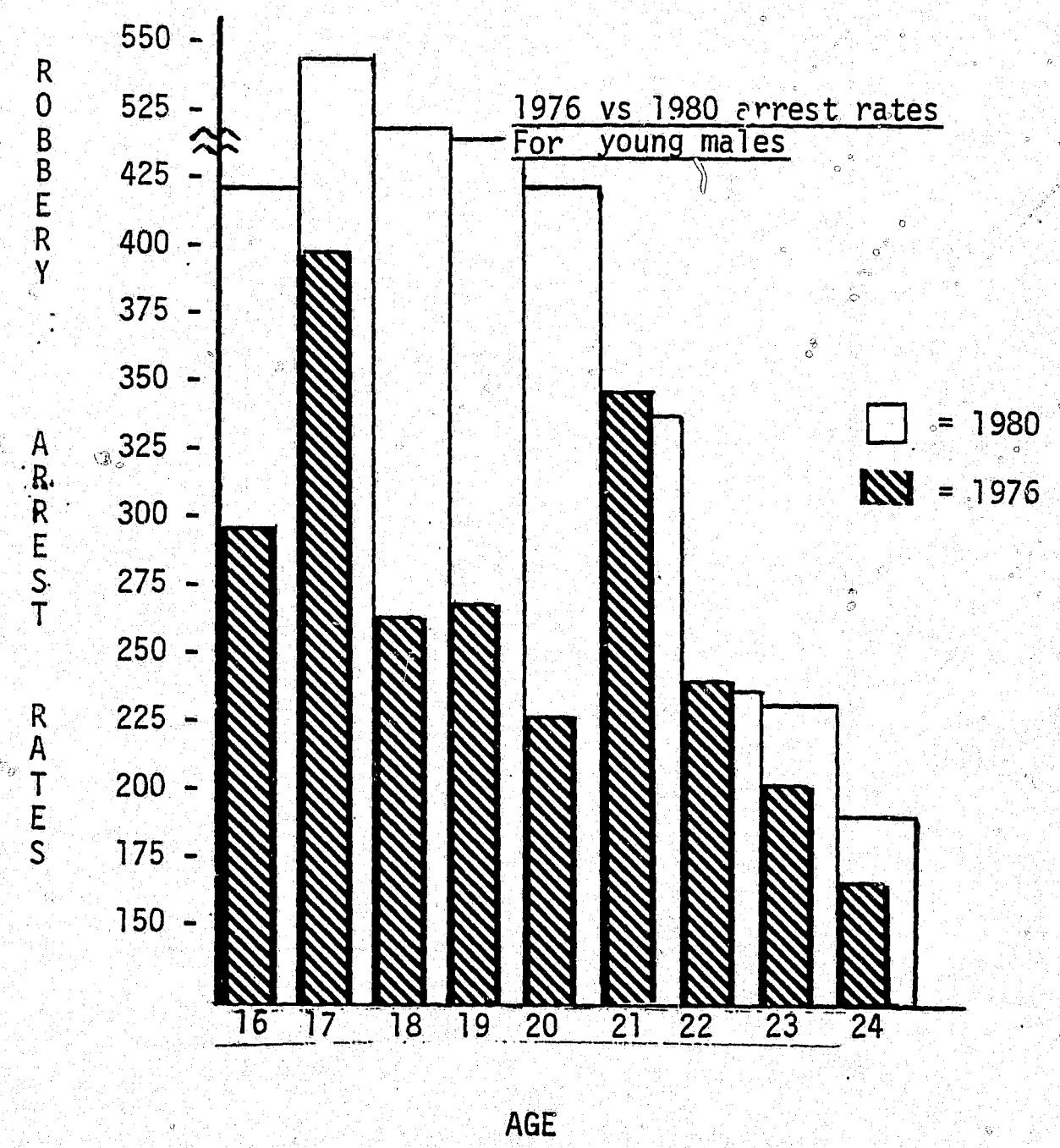


Figure 10

ROBBERY ARREST RATES ARE INCREASING AMONG 16 TO 20 YEAR OLD MALES.

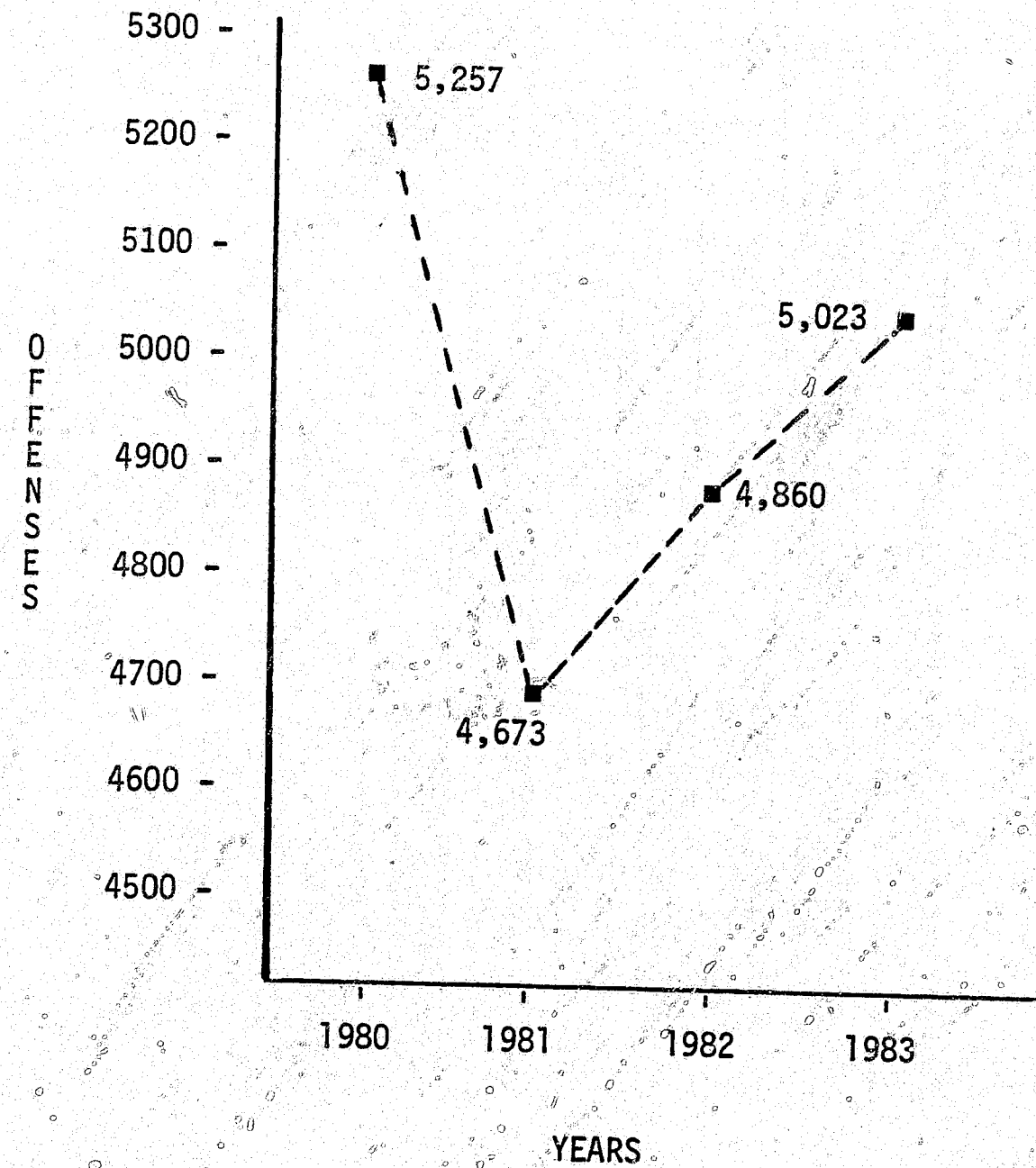


Seventeen year old males had a dramatic robbery arrest rate in 1980 of 545.6 arrests per 100,000 population-- over five times as high as the total male population rate of 105 per 100,000.



Figure 11

ROBBERY OFFENSE PROJECTIONS



- Definition -

The unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm.

Reported Offenses . . . . . 10,884  
Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . . . 400.5

Total Arrests . . . . . 4,168  
Arrests of Adults . . . . . 3,302 (79%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Adults . . . . . 170  
Arrests of Juveniles . . . . . 866 (21%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles . . . . . 112

- 4.9% of all Index Crime
- 61.7% of Violent Crime

U.S. Rate Per 100,000 Population<sup>6</sup> . . . . . 290.6

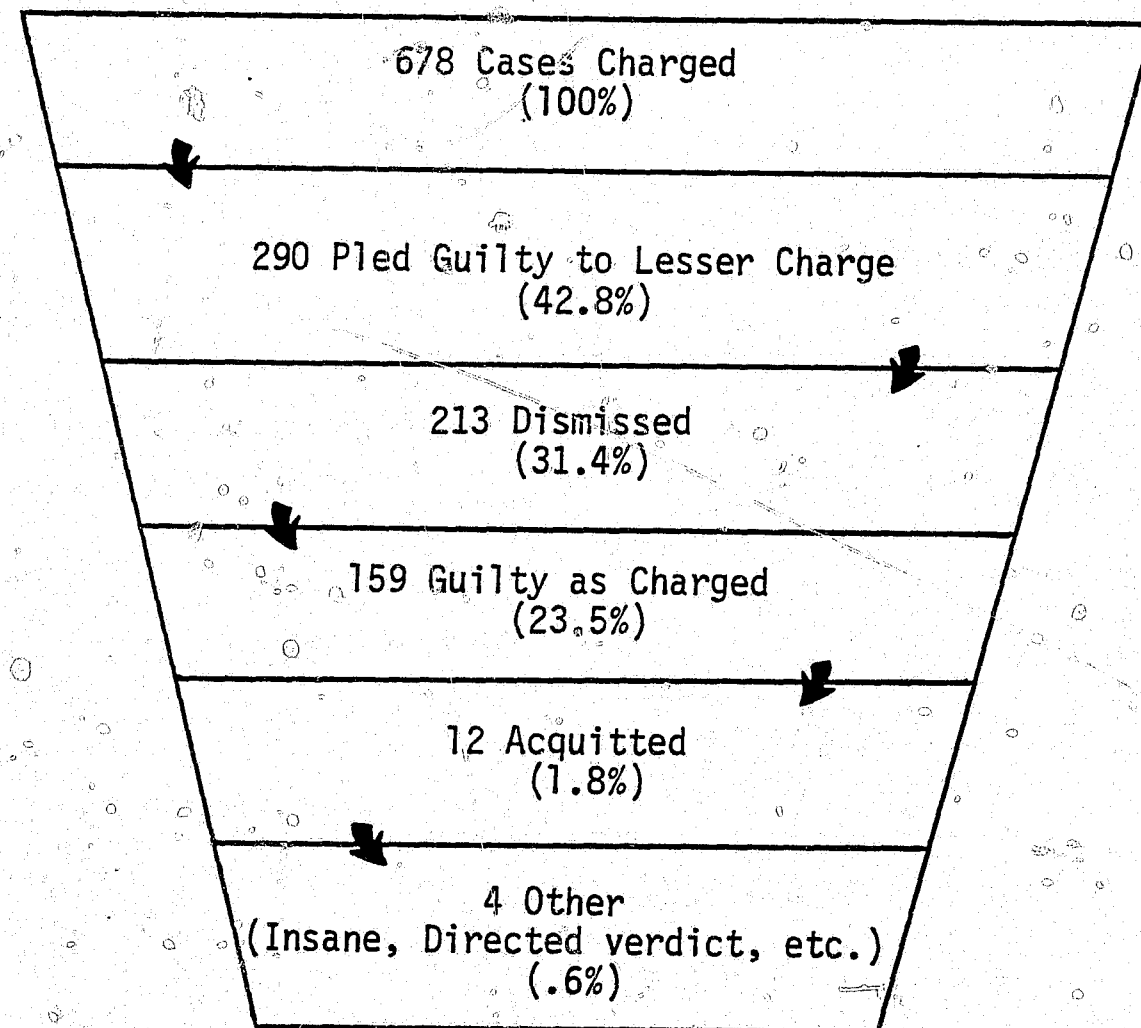
Arizona is 8th in the United States for Aggravated Assault Rates.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup>Ibid. pp. 20.

# ASSAULT

A sample of dispositions for Aggravated Assault cases - first and second quarter, 1981.

Figure 12  
Maricopa County Aggravated Assaults



7 "Dispositions Returned During 1st and 2nd Quarters of 1981, For Selected Offense Categories," Maricopa County Attorney's Office.

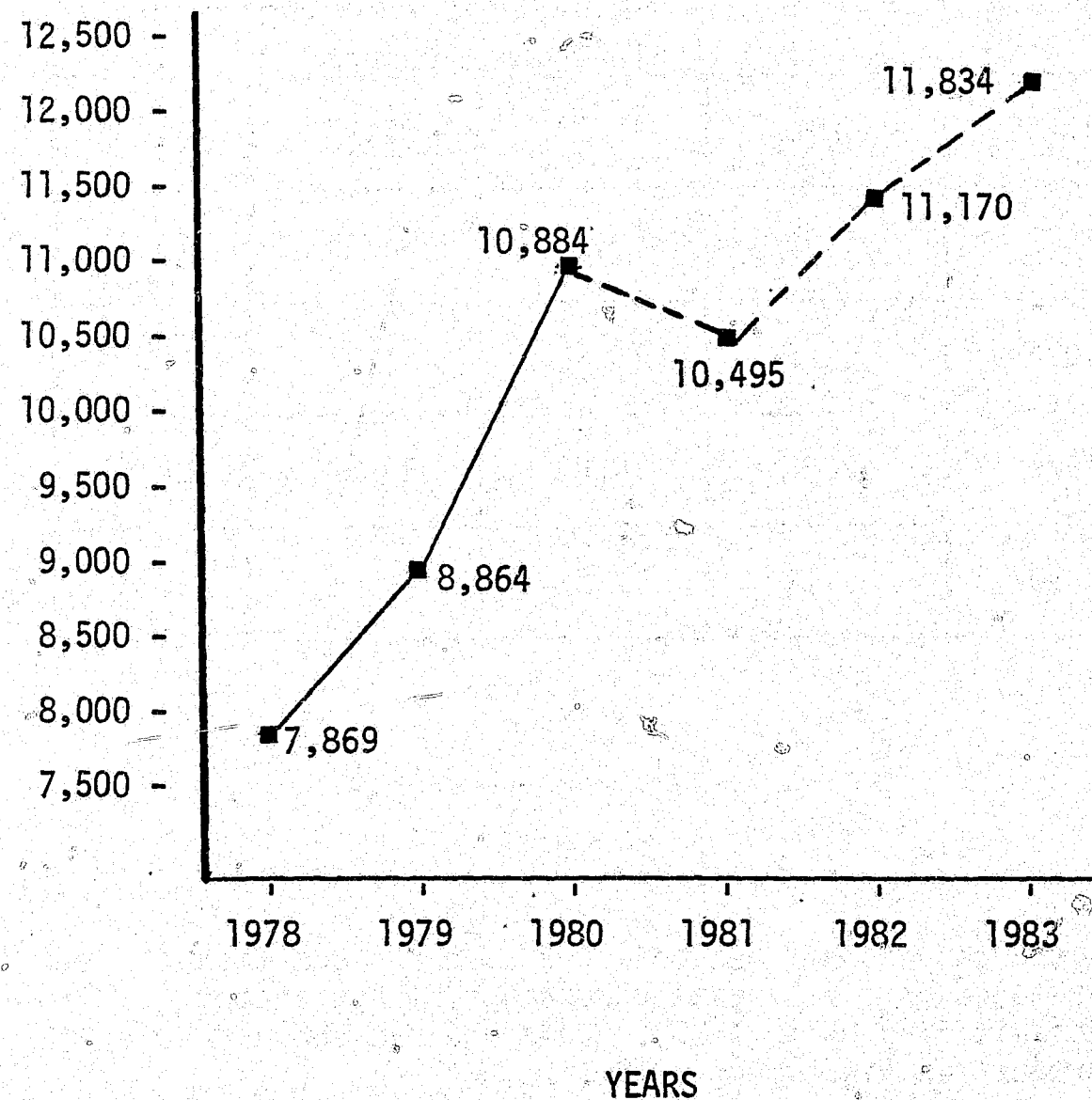
Table 3

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT  
BY  
WEAPON USED

	Firearm	Knife	Personal	Other
1976	22.8%	17.7%	35.2%	24.3%
1977	23.1%	19.0%	32.3%	25.6%
1978	25.0%	18.5%	31.3%	25.2%
1979	27.3%	18.0%	30.2%	24.5%
1980	27.1%	17.2%	29.8%	25.8%

Although personal weapons such as hands and fists are used in the largest percentage of Aggravated Assaults (29.8% in 1980), their use has shown a gradual decline since 1976.

Figure 13  
ASSAULT OFFENSE PROJECTIONS



- Definition -

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary.

Reported Offenses . . . . . 58,457  
Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . . 2,150.8

---

Total Arrests . . . . . 6,565  
Arrests of Adults . . . . . 3,067 (47%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Adults . . . . . 158  
Arrests of Juveniles . . . . . 3,498 (53%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles . . . . . 451

- 
- ★ 26.4% of all Index Crime
  - ★ 28.7% of Property Crime

---

U.S. Rate Per 100,000 Population<sup>8</sup> . .1,668.2

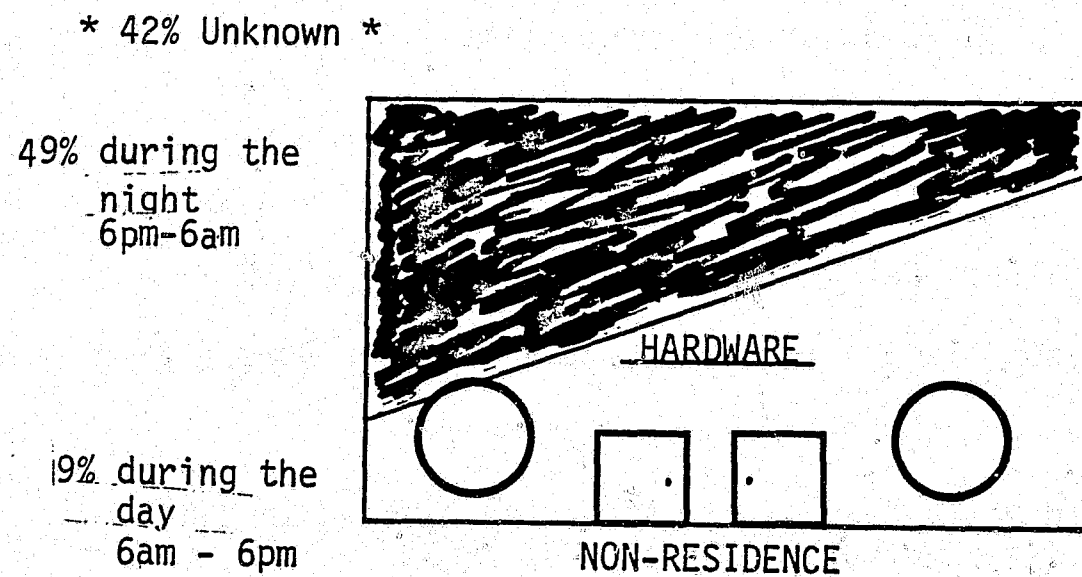
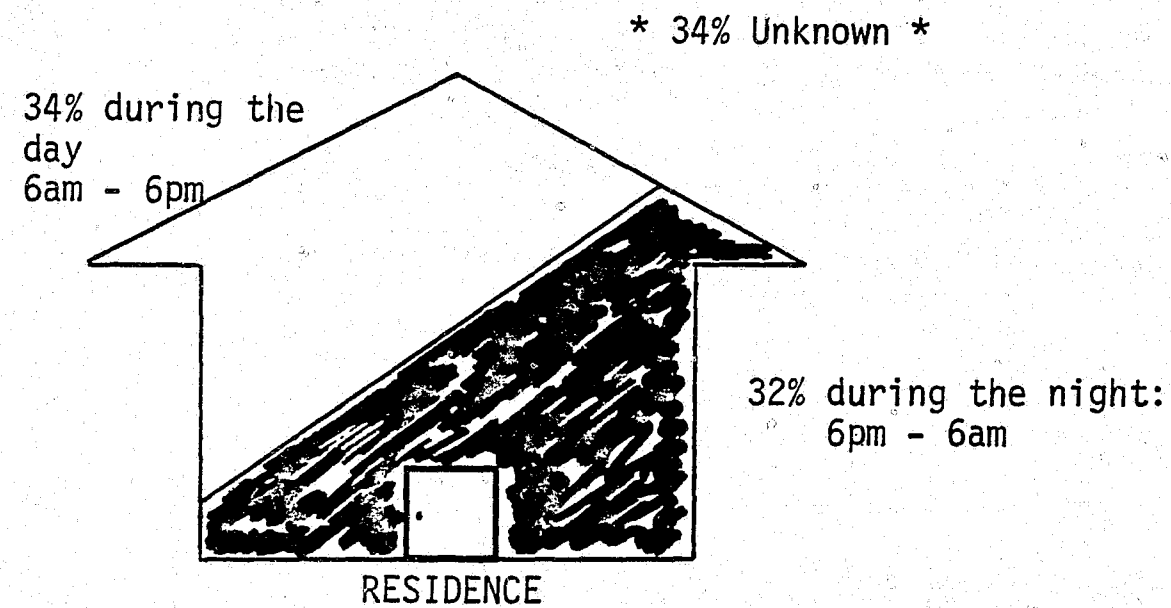
Arizona is 5th in the United States for Burglary Rates.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup>Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States", 1980, pp. 23, 48-59.

# BURGLARY



Figure 14  
BURGLARY BY TYPE OF LOCATION

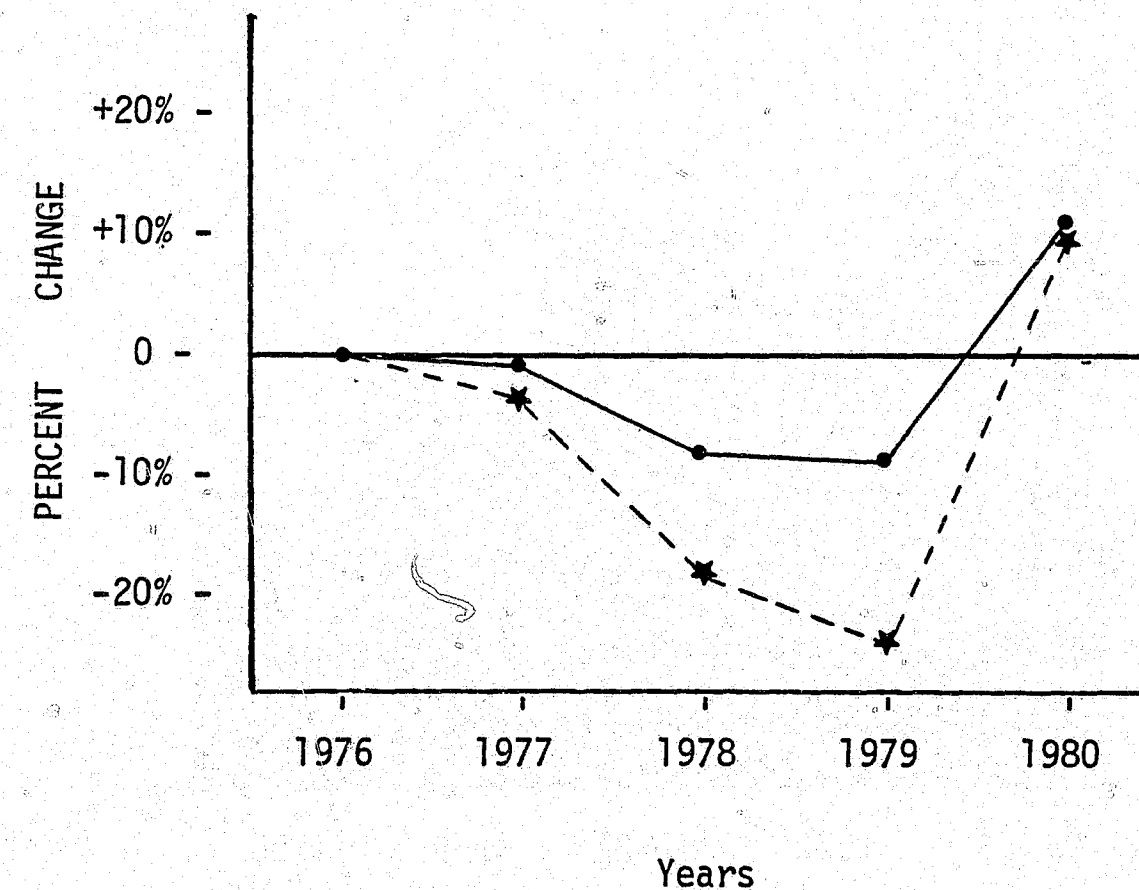


Burglaries were highest during the holiday month of December and the vacation month of August. 77.3% of all burglaries involved a forced or attempted forcible entry.

Burglary offenses jumped by 20% over 1979 figures; Burglary rates increased by 16%. Although reported offenses increased significantly over the 1976 base year, the rate of offenses based on population did not even equal that of 1976.

Figure 15

1976-1980 PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR BURGLARY  
1976 RATE = 2,432.0  
1980 RATE = 2,150.8



Reported Offenses  
- \* - - Rate of Offenses per 100,000 population

Burglary represents a substantial financial loss. In 1980 Arizonans suffered losses estimated at \$53,898,119. The average dollar loss per Burglary was \$922; 5% higher than the national figure. Residences accounted for 75% of the total financial loss through Burglary.

Figure 16

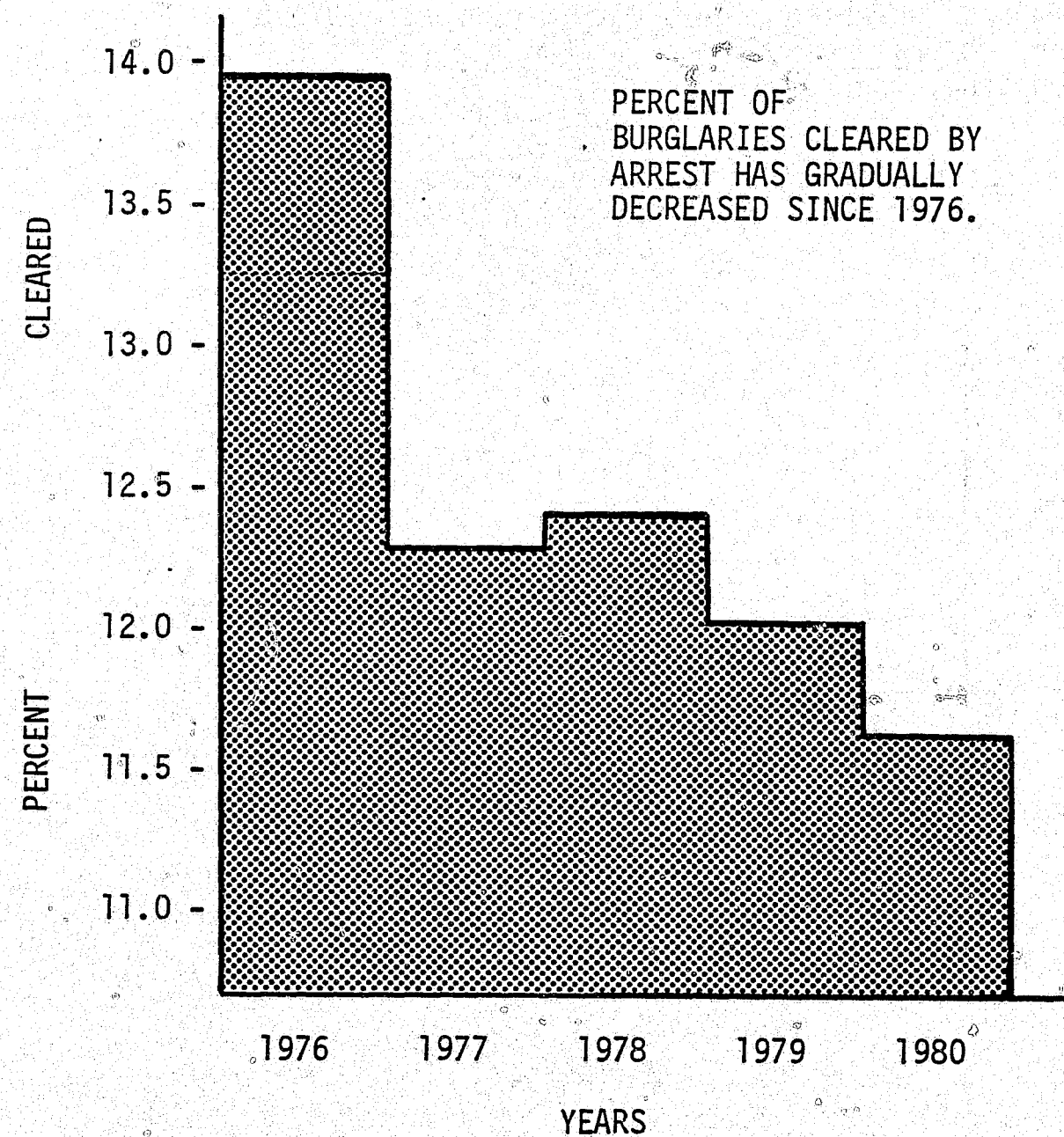
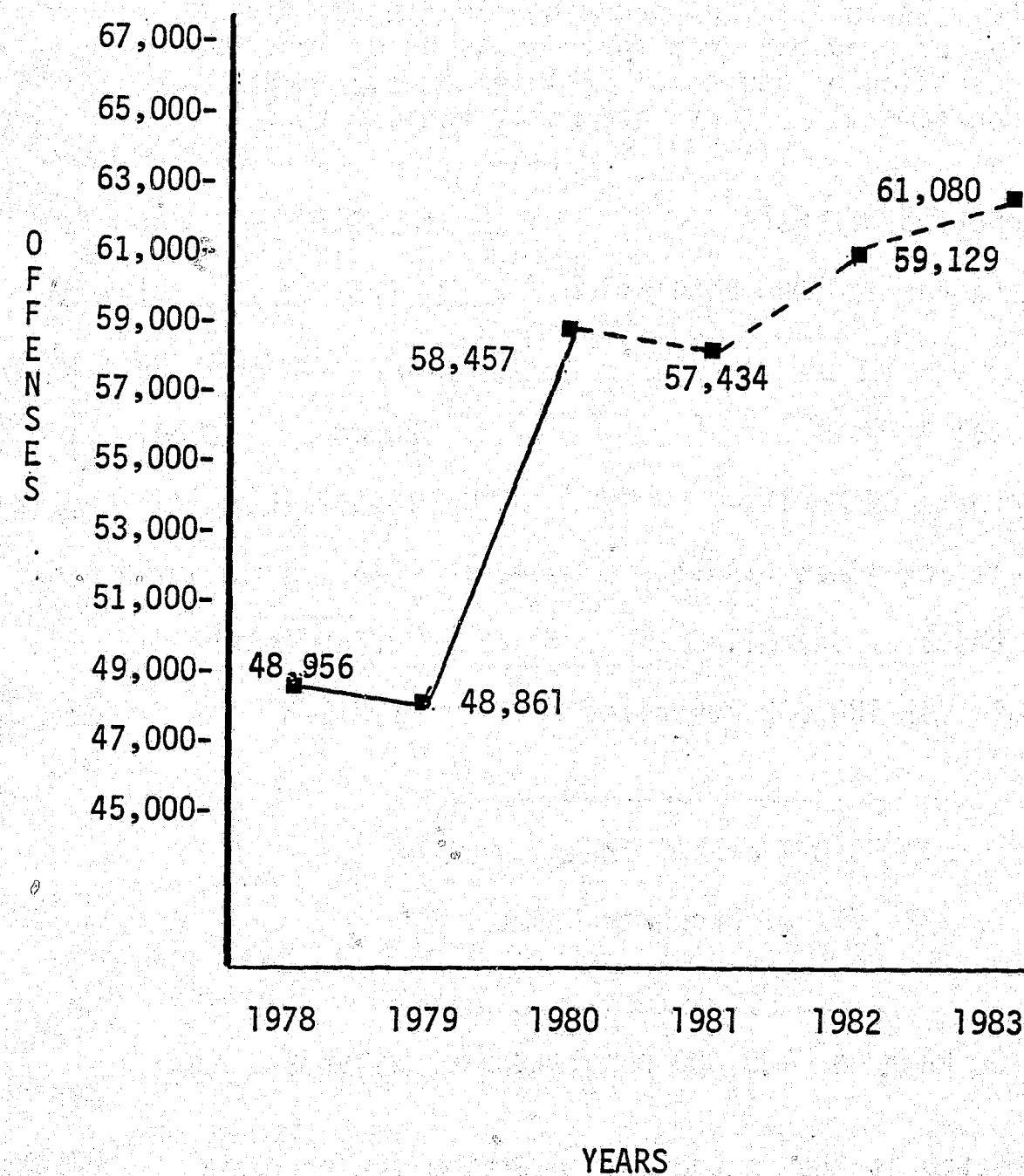


Figure 17  
BURGLARY OFFENSE PROJECTIONS



- Definition -

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Excludes embezzlement, "con games," forgery, and motor vehicle theft.

Reported Offenses . . . . . 132,407

Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . 4,871.7

---

Total Arrests . . . . . 20,008

Arrests of Adults . . . . . 10,442 (52%)

Rate Per 100,000 Adults . . . . . 537.8

Arrests of Juveniles . . . . . 9,566 (48%)

Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles . . . . 1,232.5

---

- 59.8 % of all Index Crime

- 65% of Property Crime

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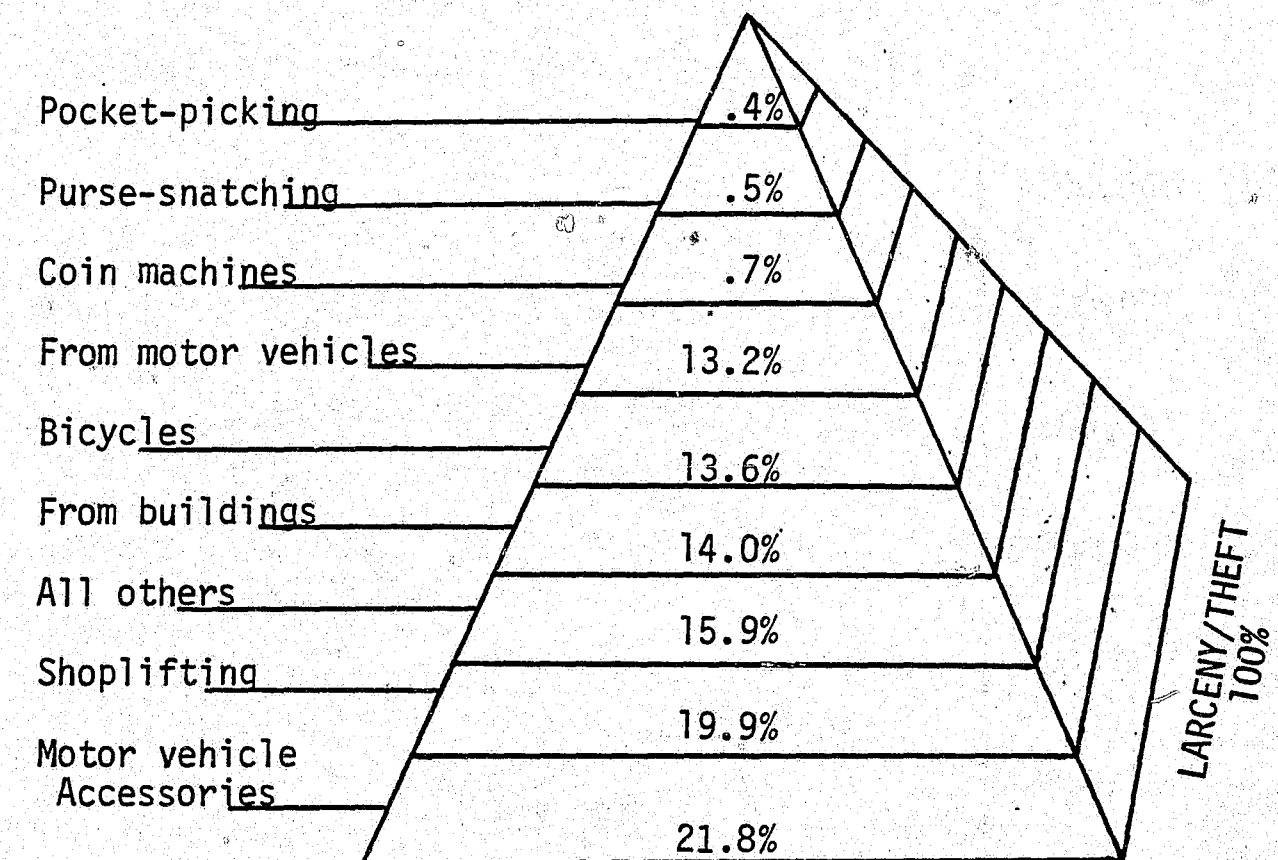
U.S. Rate Per 100,000 Population<sup>9</sup>. .3,156.3

Arizona is 2<sup>nd</sup> in the United States for Larceny/Theft rates.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid. pp. 27.

# LARCENY: THEFT

Figure 18  
LARCENY/THEFT BY TYPE

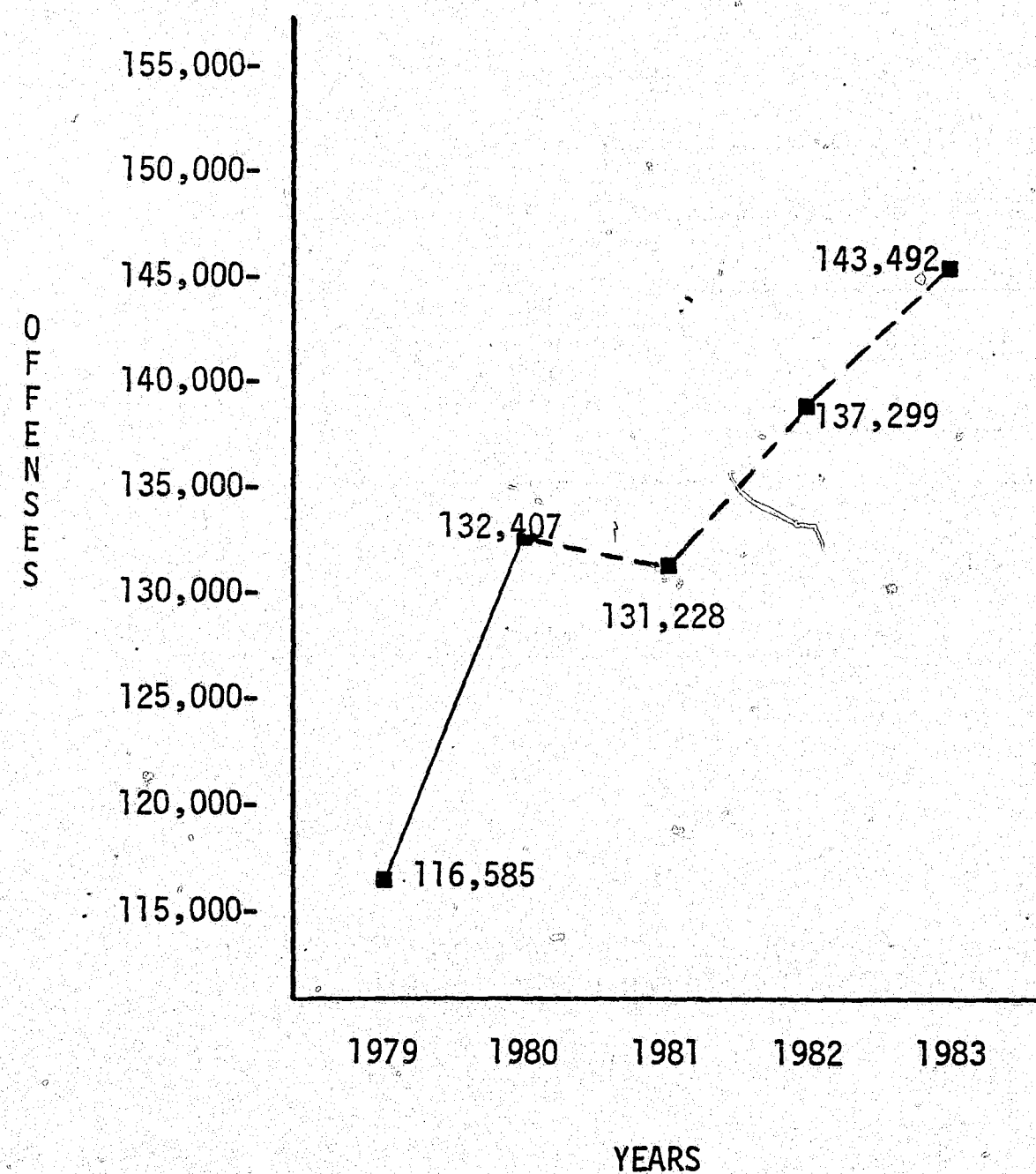


Arizonans lost \$31,980,502 through Larceny/Theft in 1980 - \$6,747,210 (26.7%) more than in 1979.



# VEHICLE THEFT

Figure 19  
LARCENY-THEFT OFFENSE PROJECTIONS



## - Definition -

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Reported Offenses . . . . . 12,825  
Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . . . 471.9

---

Total Arrests . . . . . 1,616  
Arrests of Adults . . . . . 761 (47%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Adults . . . . . 39.2  
Arrests of Juveniles . . . . . 855 (53%)  
Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles . . . . . 110.2

---

★ 5.8% of all Index Crime

★ 6.3% of Property Crime

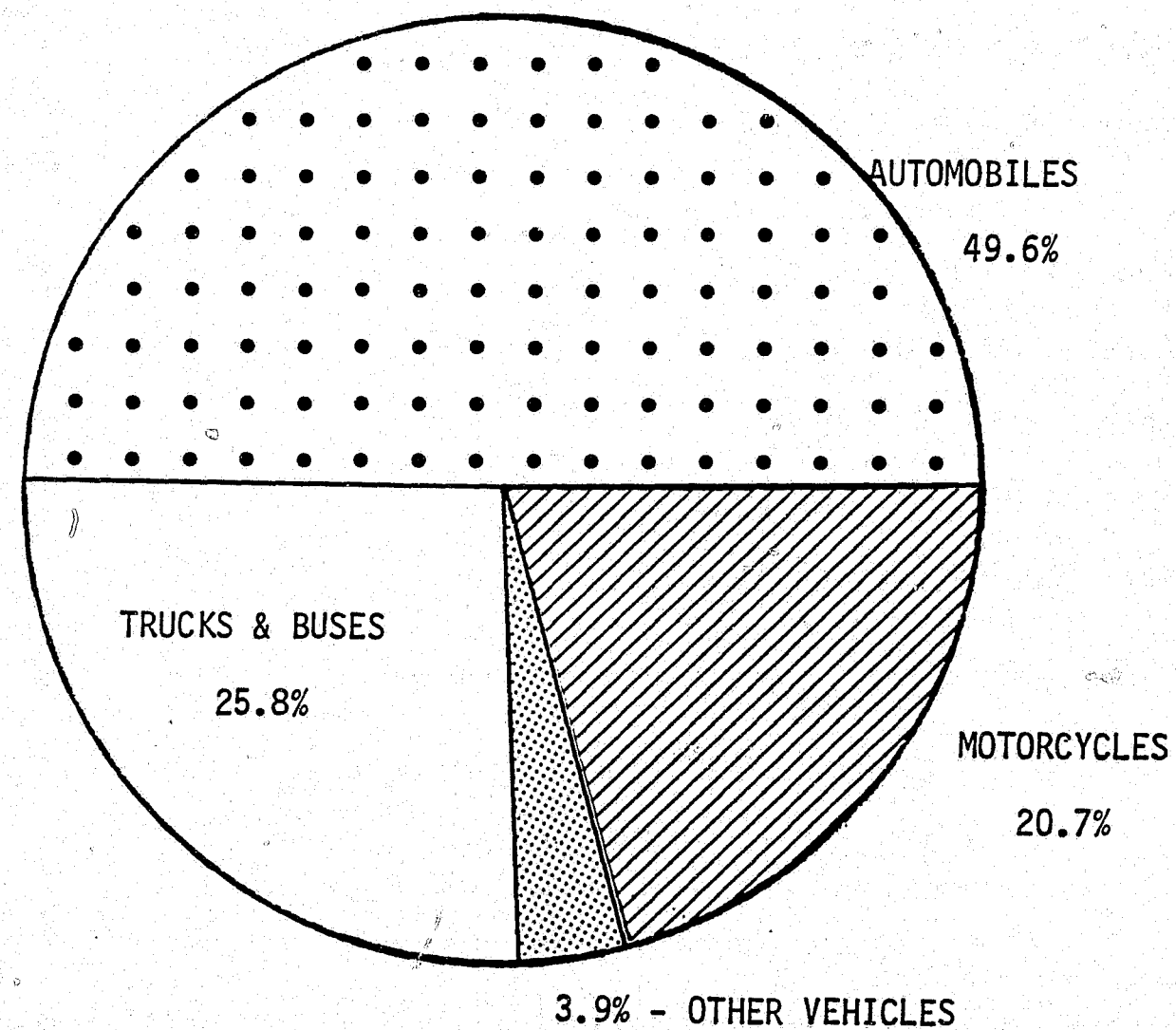
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U. S. Rate Per 100,000 Population<sup>10</sup> . . . . . 494.6

Arizona is 15<sup>th</sup> in the United States for Motor Vehicle Theft rates.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup>Ibid. pp. 33, 47-59.

Figure 20  
STOLEN VEHICLES BY TYPE

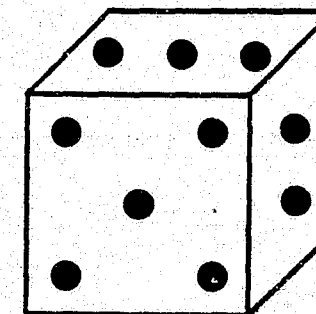
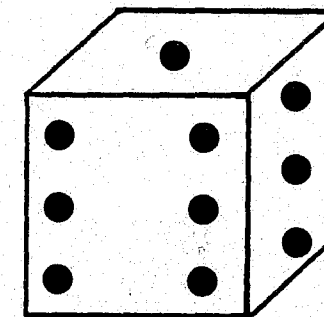


MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT COST EVERY ADULT IN ARIZONA \$23.34  
IN 1980, UP FROM \$19.97 IN 1979.

Nationally, one out of every 143 registered motor vehicles  
was stolen in 1980. In Arizona, the rate was slightly  
less: 1 out of every 164.

# MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT RATES PER ARIZONA REGISTERED VEHICLES

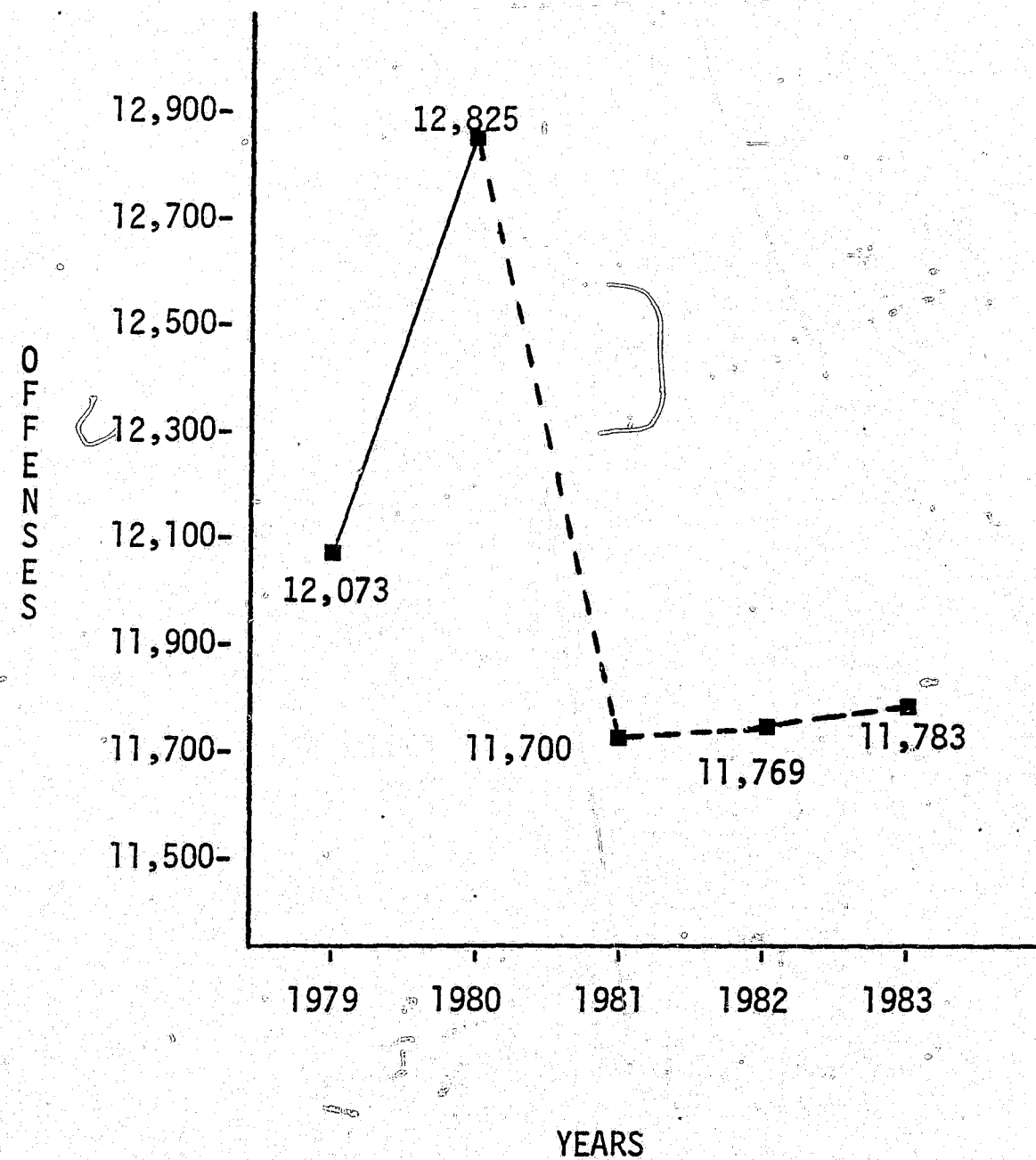
# ODDS:



- 1976 - 1 out of 208
- 1977 - 1 out of 208
- 1978 - 1 out of 204
- 1979 - 1 out of 166
- 1980 - 1 out of 164

The most common motor vehicle thief arrested in 1980 was  
a 15 or 16 year old juvenile male.

Figure 21  
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT OFFENSE PROJECTIONS



- Definition -

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, or air craft, personal property of another, etc. Fires of suspicious or unknown origin are excluded.

Reported Offenses . . . . . 2,314

Rate Per 100,000 Population . . . . . 85.1

Total Arrests . . . . . 351

Arrests of Adults . . . . . 132 (38%)

Rate Per 100,000 Adults . . . . . 6.8

Arrests of Juveniles . . . . . 219 (62%)

Rate Per 100,000 Juveniles . . . . . 28.2

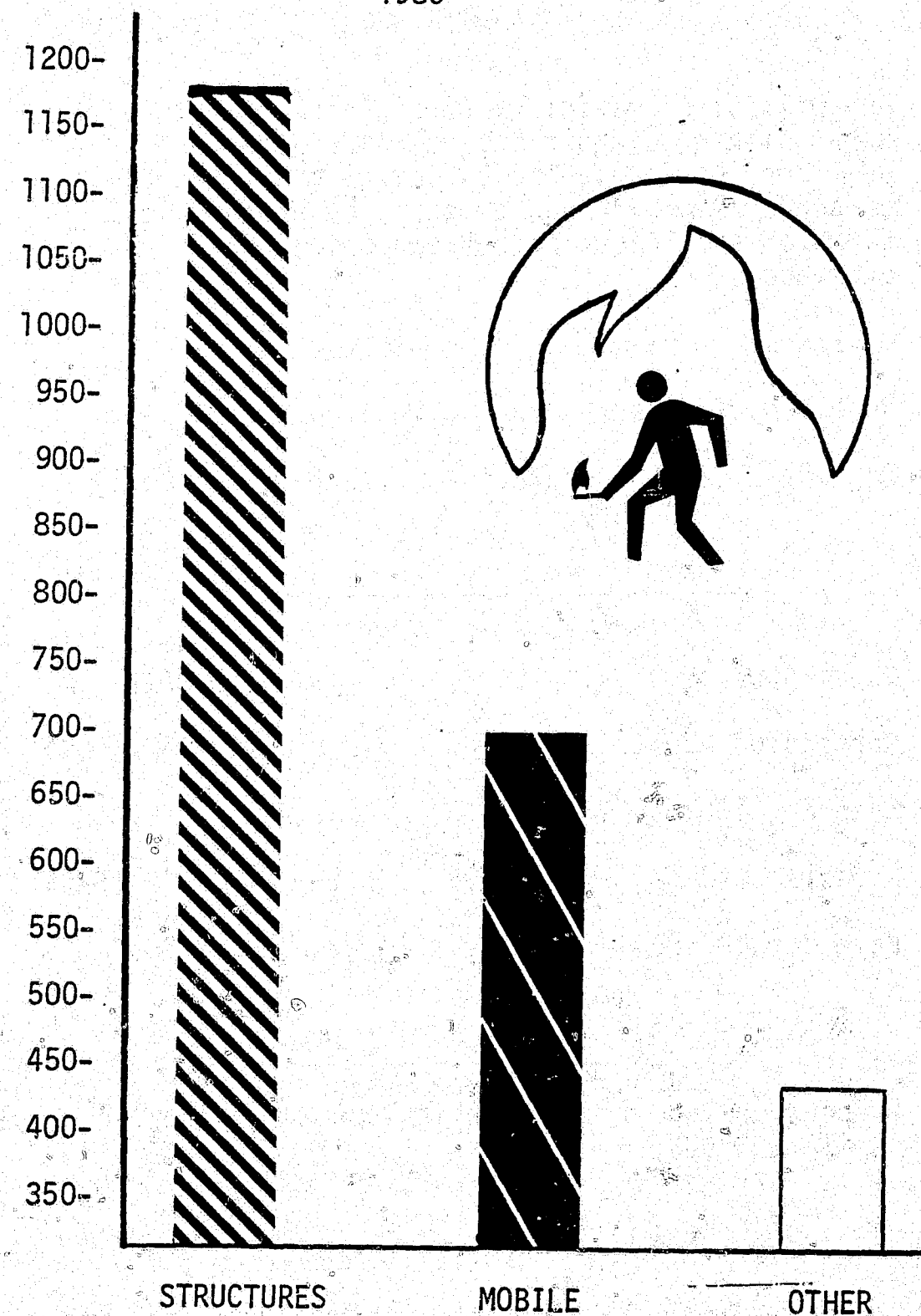
Property damage from arson in 1980 was estimated at \$18,525,933.

Arson was added to the Index Offenses category in 1979 making national or state comparisons meaningless until an appropriate data base can be accumulated.

ARSON



Figure 22  
ARSON OFFENSES BY PROPERTY TYPE  
1980



STRUCTURES: Houses, barns, stores, businesses, etc.  
MOBILE: Cars, trucks, airplanes, boats, etc.  
OTHER: Fences, signs, crops, timber, etc.

ARIZONA IS FOURTH IN THE UNITED STATES FOR  
TOTAL INDEX CRIME;

	RATE
District of Columbia . . . . .	10,236.4
Nevada . . . . .	8,854.0
Florida . . . . .	8,402.0
ARIZONA . . . . .	8,143.5
California . . . . .	7,833.1

THIRD IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPERTY CRIME; AND  
9TH FOR VIOLENT CRIME.<sup>11</sup>

Arizona is second among the Western Mountain Region  
for total index crime, property crime, and violent  
crime rates.<sup>11</sup>

Table 4

PROPERTY	VIOLENT	INDEX
Nevada 7,941.4	Nevada 912.6	Nevada 8,854.0
Arizona 7,494.4	Arizona 649.0	Arizona 8,143.5
Colorado 6,804.9	New Mexico 615.0	Colorado 7,333.5
Utah 5,577.3	Colorado 528.6	New Mexico 5,979.0
New Mexico 5,364.1	Wyoming 392.6	Utah 5,880.6
Montana 4,801.9	Idaho 313.4	Montana 5,024.5
Wyoming 4,593.8	Utah 303.3	Wyoming 4,986.4
Idaho 4,468.8	Montana 222.6	Idaho 4,782.2

<sup>11</sup>Ibid. pp. 46.

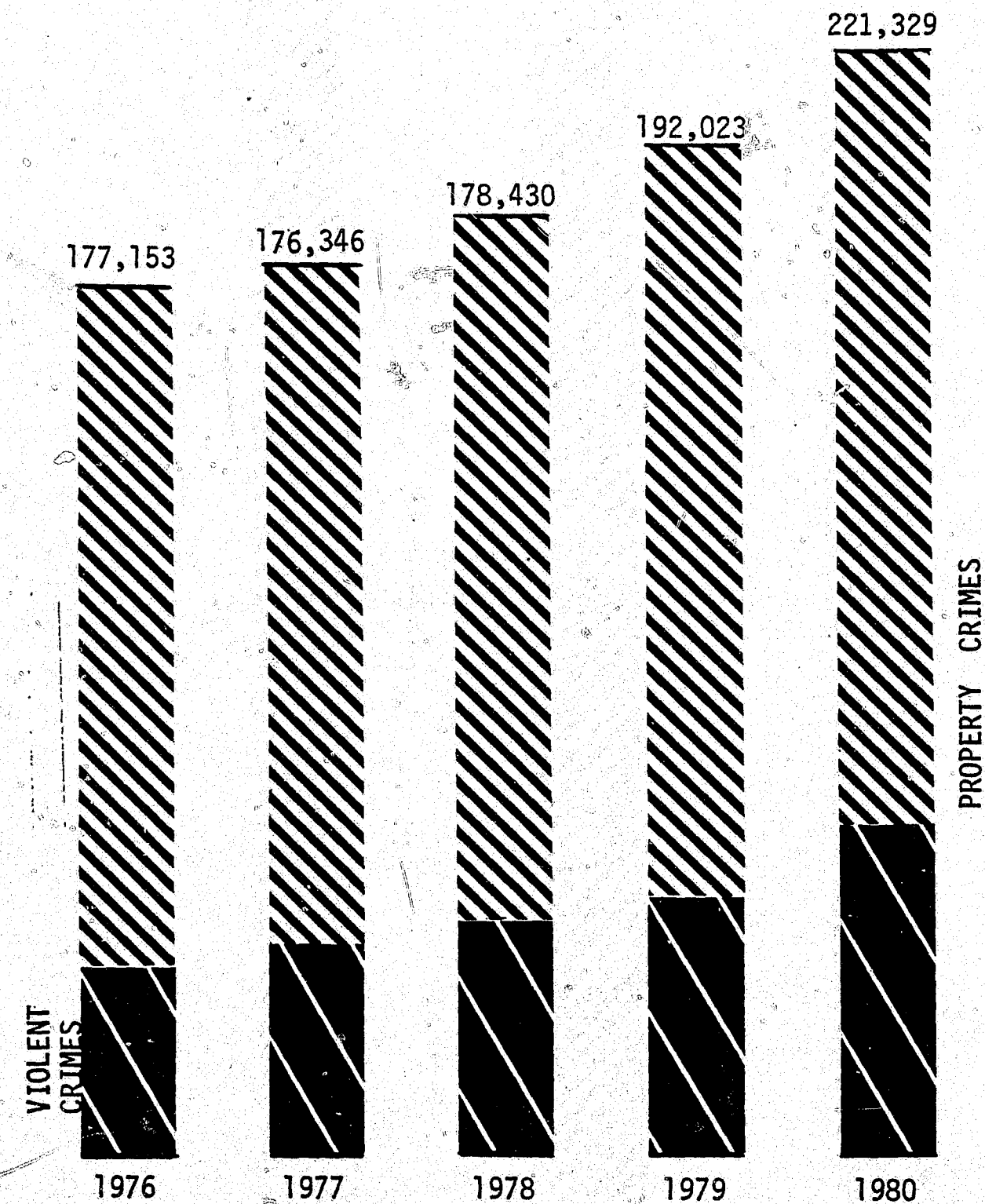
Table 5  
CRIME INDEX TOTAL\*  
Arizona vs. United States

OFFENSE	U.S. RATE	AZ. RATE	U.S. to AZ. COMPARISON
Total Index	5,899.9	8,143.5	+38.0%
Violent	580.8	649.0	+11.7
Property	5,319.1	7,494.4	+40.9
Murder	10.2	10.2	-----
Rape	36.4	45.0	+23.6
Robbery	243.5	193.4	-20.6
Assault	290.6	400.5	+37.8
Burglary	1,668.2	2,150.8	+28.9
Larceny	3,156.3	4,871.7	+54.3
Vehicle Theft	494.6	471.9	-4.6

Rates were calculated per 100,000 population.

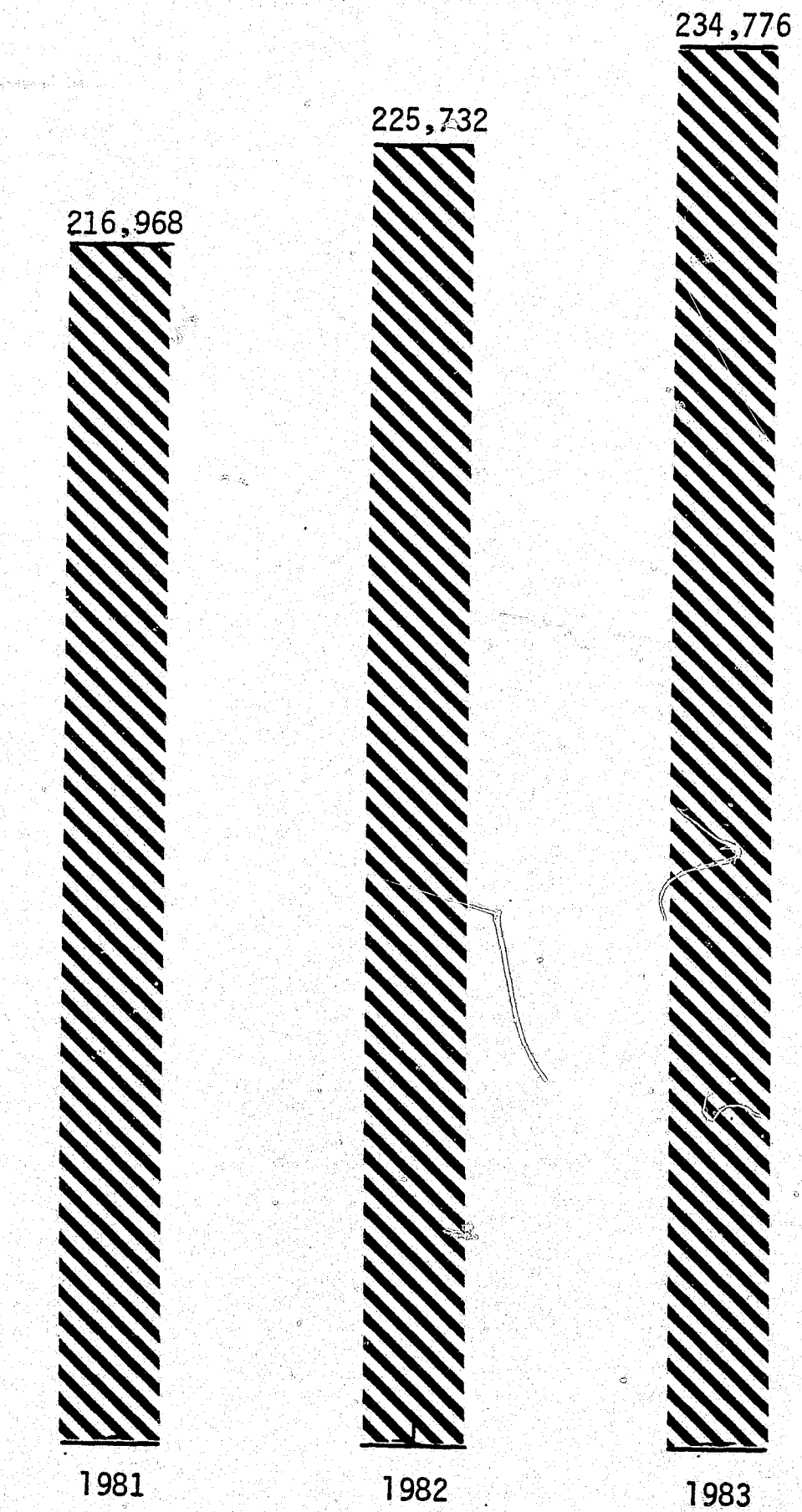
\* Excludes Arson.

Figure 23  
ARIZONA CRIME INDEX COMPARISON\*



\*Excludes Arson.

Figure 24  
INDEX CRIME PROJECTIONS



Projections determined through Multiple Linear Regression.

ADULT  
SYSTEM ANALYSIS

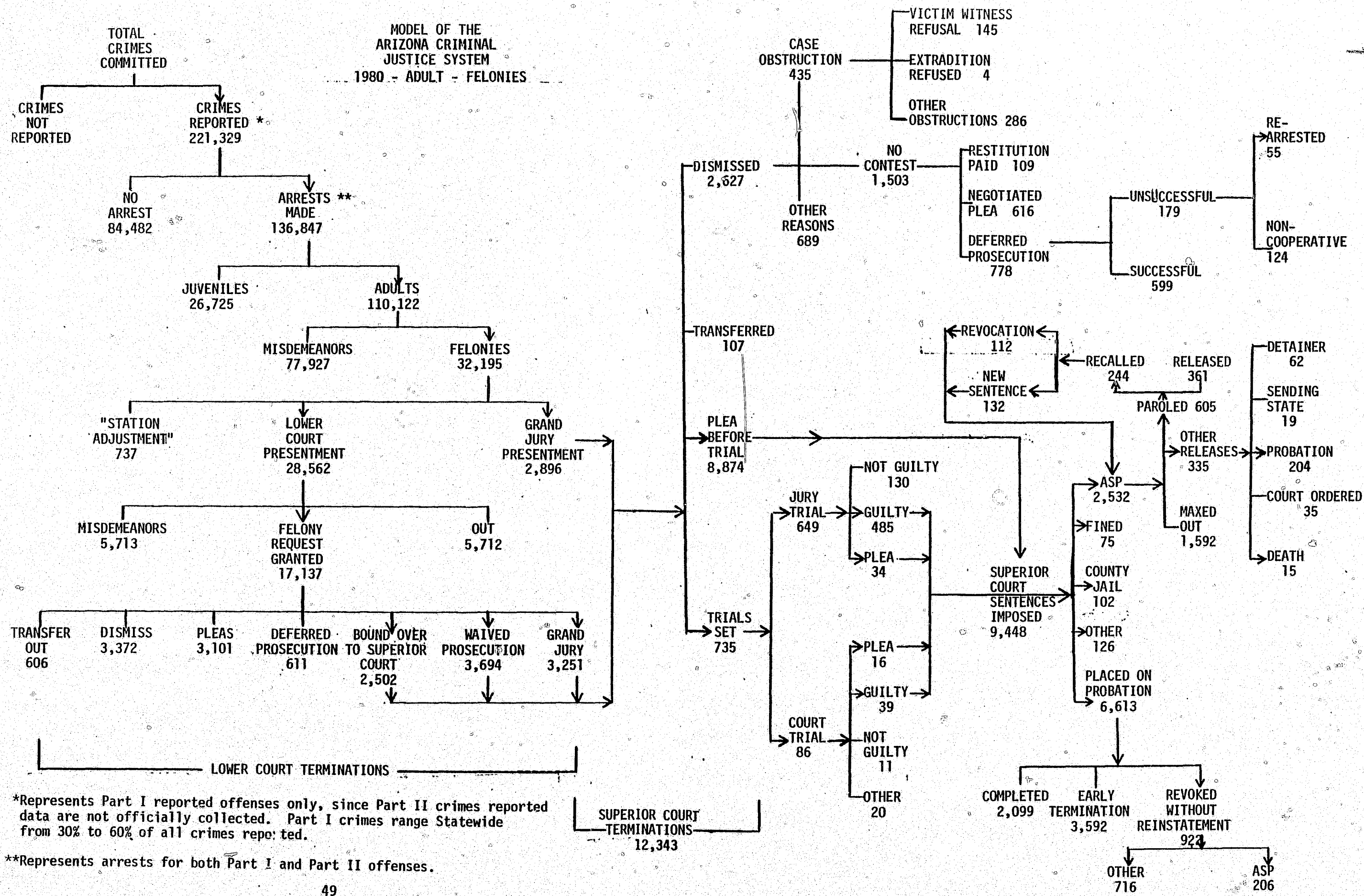


In 1980, the Statistical Analysis Center solicited the cooperation of researchers at the Center for Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, to develop a flow-chart, or model, of Arizona's criminal justice system.

After months of investigation, and with contributions from most of the system's major segments, the model presented on the following fold-out pages was evolved.

What does this model mean to the lay person? Is our criminal justice system effective? Is it efficient? Can anything be derived from this rather complex and lengthy flow-chart?

Data presented to this point, has indicated Arizona has a serious crime problem. Action upon a crime is normally initiated through involvement of the law enforcement community - the police. The fundamental purpose of Arizona's police officers is crime prevention through law enforcement, but maintaining order requires more of our police departments than apprehending violators of the law.



Police also deal with many situations technically outside the scope of "crime": family feuds, accidents, natural disasters, and community education interaction are some of the areas requiring the services of our enforcement officers. Inclusion of these tangential duties has made the evaluation and measurement of police effectiveness and performance a hazy issue at best. Most departments rely heavily upon the number of arrests made however restrictively quantitative that might be. The reported crime rate, clearance rates, population served per officer or per dollar expenditure and citizen attitudes are all suggested performance measurement criteria for law enforcement.

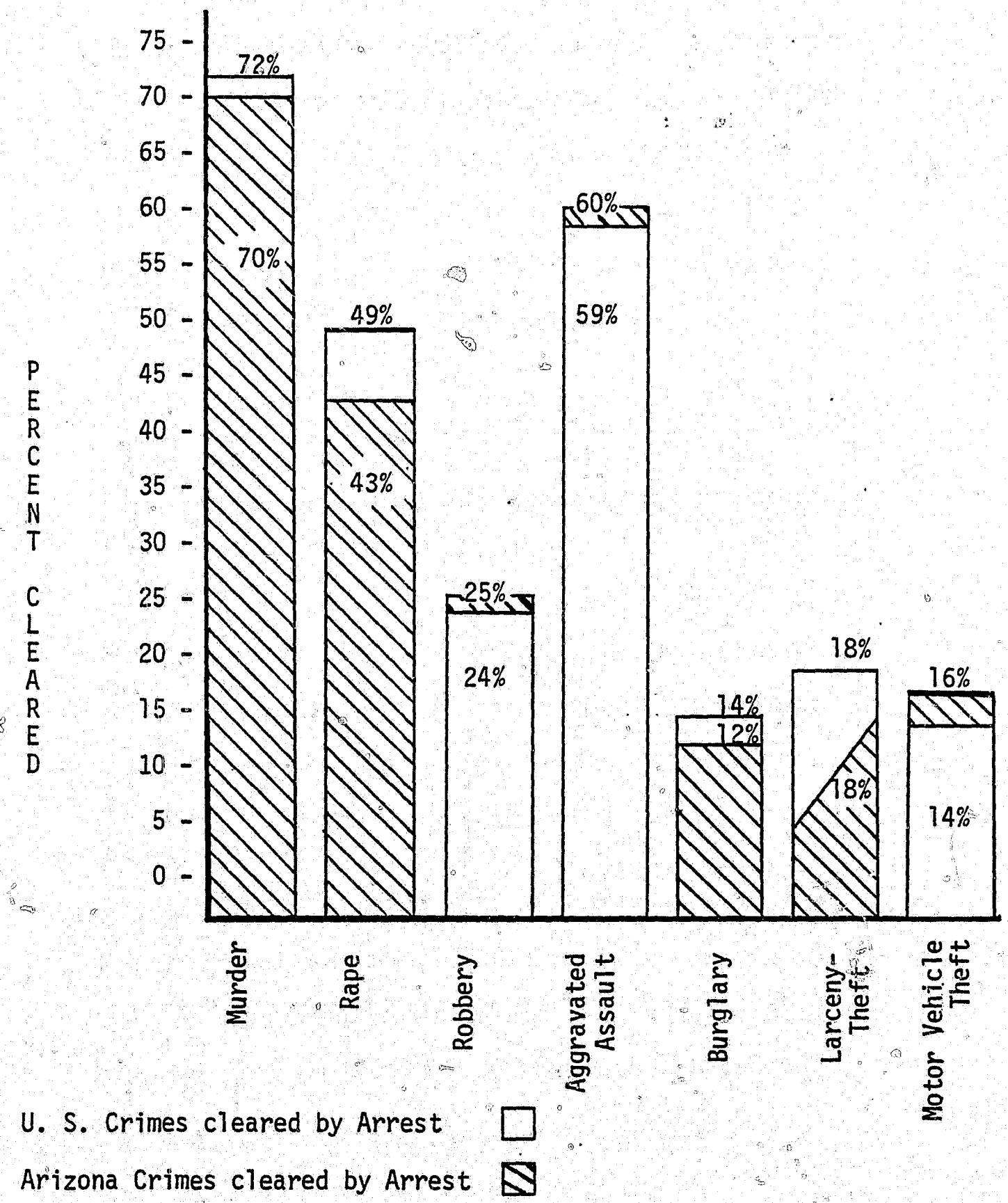
As previously noted, Arizona citizens are supportive of their law enforcement agencies, but how do the state's police compare in other areas on a nationwide scale?

As presented in Figure 25, Arizona's law enforcement community fares slightly better in clearances for three of the seven index offenses when compared to the national figures. The state's police clearances generally compare favorably to the United States as a



whole, however, remembering that Arizona has the fourth highest crime rate in the country reflects even more positively on our police officers' efforts. Put another way, we have more crime than most, but are keeping level with the majority of states on clearing the offenses. Critics might counter by asking why Arizona's clearances aren't higher in concert with the higher crime rate? An analysis of comparative data on both full-time sworn personnel and total personnel (sworn plus civilian), reveals that in both categories Arizona's two largest cities (Phoenix and Tucson) are below the national and Western Mountain Regional rate of law enforcement personnel for cities of comparable population. Not only are our police officers dealing with an intensive crime problem, but there are less of them to do so in comparison to cities of equal size.

Figure 25  
CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST  
1980



Arrest rates support Arizonan's confidence in their law enforcement personnel. As Table 6 reveals, arrest rates based on population were higher in Arizona for five of the eight index offense categories than for the United States in total.

TABLE 6  
1980 Arrest Rates\*

OFFENSE	UNITED STATES	ARIZONA
Murder	9.0	7.0
Rape/Sexual Assault	14.1	16.0
Robbery	67.0	57.0
Aggravated Assault	124.3	153.3
Burglary	230.4	242.0
Larceny/Theft	539.8	736.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	62.3	59.5
Arson	8.9	13.0

\*Per 100,000 persons.

As one can tell from the criminal justice system diagram, what happens after an arrest within the court setting is a complicated process. The majority of arrests are of adults for misdemeanor offenses. This system flowchart specifically traces those adults arrested for felonies - approximately 15% of all crimes reported - through the court segment, to sentencing, where corrections then assumes control.

The judicial branch of government in Arizona consists of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Superior Court and Justice of the Peace and Municipal Court.

The Arizona Supreme Court consists of five justices serving six year terms of office. The Supreme Court has administrative supervision over all the courts of the state and the power to make rules relative to all procedural matters in any court.

The Court of Appeals consists of two divisions; one in Phoenix and one in Tucson. The Court has appellate jurisdiction to determine all matters properly appealed from the Superior Court.

At the close of 1980, the Superior Court consisted of 81 judges sitting in 14 counties. The Superior Court is a trial court of general jurisdiction and is empowered to hear cases of equity and law which involve title to or possession of real property; civil cases where the claim for relief amount to \$2,500 or more; felony prosecutions and misdemeanors not otherwise provided for by law; probate matters; and cases involving dissolution of marriage. County probation departments are also operated under the supervision of the Superior Court.

Statewide there are 84 Justices of the Peace for an equal number of precincts. These judges are elected by the precinct voters and serve a term of office of four years. Municipal Courts are mandated by state law in each incorporated city or town. The 74 Municipal Courts are overseen by municipal judges appointed by city or town councils.

Justice of the Peace and Municipal Courts have jurisdiction to hear class 1, 2 and 3 misdemeanor cases. Justices of the Peace may also conduct

preliminary examinations on felony complaints. Municipal Courts are empowered to hear matters arising out of violations of city or town ordinances. Virtually all traffic violation cases are filed in the Justice of the Peace or Municipal Courts.

In 1980, Arizona's Superior Courts received 12,343 felony cases either through Grand Jury presentment or lower court remand. This represents approximately 6% of the total crimes reported in 1980, but 38% of the pertinent adult felony cases (32,195). What happens to the adult felony cases that reach the Superior Court level? The majority (72%) of them are pled by the defendant before going to trial; 21% of the cases are dismissed, typically due to deferred prosecution, a negotiated plea agreement, or other reasons; 6% of the cases go to trial, and 1% are transferred.

Of the small percentage of cases going to trial, 88% are tried by a jury; 12% through a court trial process.



Superior Courts imposed sentences on 9,448 of the 9,609 cases pled or tried before them in 1980. In 161 of the cases, a not guilty or other verdict was reached. Of those 9,448 sentenced defendants, the vast majority (70%) were placed on probation. The second most common sentence imposed by the Superior Courts was a term in the Arizona State Prison at Florence. The majority of those defendants so sentenced remained in prison until their sentence was "maxed out" or fulfilled. Other, but less often used, sentence alternatives include the County Jail, a straight fine, or other sentence such as psychiatric examination at the Arizona State Hospital.

What proportion of the original adult felony set do these sentences represent? Almost one third (29%) of those adults arrested for felony crimes in Arizona were sentenced: 21% of them to probation and 8% to prison.

Of those defendants sentenced to probation, 54% are terminated early from their probationary status due to favorable and rehabilitated behavior;

another 32% eventually complete their full probation sentences and are terminated; 14% undergo revocation of their probation and are sentenced either to the Arizona State Prison or another alternative such as Federal Prison or County Jail.

It is imperative to remember that these data represent point-in-time observations and are an estimate of the system's response to reported crime.

"Administrative practices and procedures vary widely from court to court throughout the state. Various and differing forms are developed by courts independently. Court computer and information systems are often developed on the basis of unique operations rather than on a basis which permits adoption by other courts."<sup>1</sup> Operations as just described by the Arizona Judicial Coordinating Committee make the evaluation and assessment of Arizona's court system even more difficult than measurement of the state's law enforcement effectiveness.

<sup>1</sup>"1981 Arizona Judicial Plan," Arizona Judicial Coordinating Committee, Justice William A. Holohan, Chairman.

From the court's perspective, the primary purpose of measuring various judicial system activities is to provide management information. The Arizona Supreme Court collects and compiles caseload statistics from the Superior Courts as well as the lower courts, and publishes them annually. While a three year data base has been established through this procedure, there is a real need to improve the information collection process and refine the data collected to expand its usefulness to managers within the criminal justice system and court sub-system.

A cursory examination of court statistics indicates that Superior Courts are not able to maintain pace with the increasing number of criminal filings. Statewide data reflect a 22% increase in criminal filings from 1979 to 1980. Concurrently, the court was able to expand the number of terminations from 12,711 cases in 1979 to 14,490 cases (includes misdemeanors) in 1980; an increase of only 14%. The rapid increase in filings has not been offset by comparable terminations, resulting in a greater number of pending matters at year end. While outside the scope of this publication, civil filings within

the Superior Court were almost double criminal filings in 1980, and increased by almost 14% over 1979 civil filings. These increases in total case volume must certainly exert a significant impact on the court sub-system and the remaining criminal justice segments that must also deal with the additional influx.

Qualitative measurements of Arizona's courts present another method of assessing their effectiveness. The State Bar of Arizona and the county bar associations in Maricopa and Pima Counties conduct a member poll to provide the public with information on attorney perceptions of the performance of Appellate and general jurisdiction (Superior) court judges who are appointed and retained under the merit selection system. These polls are conducted annually with the results published in the local newspapers.

Although the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Prisoner Statistics program provide nationwide data on specific law enforcement and correctional activities, no comparable uniform nationwide system exists for the collection and dissemination of state and local

judicial processing statistics. A recent exception is the State Court Caseload Statistics series compiled by the National Center for State Courts.

The limited data collected by the National Center for State Courts revealed that in 1977 for the 32 states submitting comparable data, Arizona was 12th in felony case filings per 100,000 population; 447.9 cases per 100,000 persons. A comparison of cases processed per judge for the Western Mountain Region indicates (Table 7) that Arizona has the highest rate of cases processed per judge.

Courts across the continent usually accumulate data on jury trials using one of six definitions. In Arizona, a jury trial is counted as such when the jury selection begins. In contrast, the state of Minnesota only counts trials if tried to a judgement. This lack of consistency again deters from the compilation of nationwide court data for process and performance assessment. For comparable courts defining jury trials according to the initiation of jury selection, criminal trials per judge ranged from 8.7 in Kansas to 12.4 in New Jersey. Arizona

TABLE 7  
COMPARISON OF COURT CASE FLOWS  
-1977 ADULT CRIMINAL CASES-

STATE	BEGINNING PENDING	CASES FILED	CASES DISPOSED	ENDING PENDING	PROCESSES/ JUDGE
Arizona	5,857	13,231	13,243	5,845	181
Colorado	10,031	15,690	13,880	12,415	139
Utah	894	3,352	2,999	1,250	125
New Mexico	2,329	4,656	4,178	2,807	107
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	687	1,284	1,352	609	104
Idaho	1,055	3,324	3,179	1,200	118
Nevada	N/A	1,448	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Project, "State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1977 and 1978," U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

criminal trial rate per judge was exactly in the middle of the range with 10.5 criminal trials per judge in 1977.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>National Center for State Courts, National Court Statistics Projects, "State Court Caseload Statistics; Annual Report, 1977 and 1978," U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.



The increase in the court's criminal filings has directly impacted the correctional segment of the criminal justice system. Adult felons within the Department of Corrections institutions increased by 11% over 1979 inmate population totals.

Once sentenced to the correctional end of the criminal justice system, what happens to the adult felon? Computation of an offender's "time" (meaning time spent within a prison) was significantly altered in 1978 by the revision of the state's criminal code. One year later, the Arizona Attorney General issued an opinion which changed the interpretation of the statute authorizing mandatory releases.

The revised criminal code mandated longer sentence lengths for certain offenses and eliminated the alternative of probation for others. On the other end of the spectrum, the Attorney General's opinion effectively reduced mandatory release eligibility from six to three months prior to sentence expiration. These system changes when coupled with the increased number of criminal case filings and cases processed within the courts, have combined to produce an enormous

strain on the state's correctional sub-system. Not only is the corrections area getting more offenders, but they are, through law, staying longer as displayed on Table 8.

TABLE 8

1977-1979 ADULT ADMISSIONS:  
MEAN TIME TO MANDATORY RELEASE  
BY OFFENSE AND SEX  
(months)

OFFENSE	1977		1978		1979	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Homicide	74.5	72.6	78.3	42.7	71.7	42.0
Sex Assault	85.5	N/A	70.0	N/A	67.6	N/A
Sex Abuse	57.6	N/A	61.3	N/A	60.0	N/A
Robbery	50.9	32.3	47.7	56.7	52.0	29.4
Agg. Assault	38.9	16.5	35.4	18.4	29.6	49.0
Other Crimes vs. People	83.0	12.0	80.3	N/A	56.4	56.0
Arson	20.5	10.0	25.4	N/A	29.8	N/A
Burglary	23.7	20.5	26.2	17.9	26.2	35.0
Larceny	27.7	21.4	31.3	14.6	26.7	18.4
Vehicle Theft	14.4	N/A	18.0	N/A	20.6	30.2
Fraud-Forgery	25.3	17.0	22.4	23.7	27.8	26.8
Other Crimes vs. Property	16.1	12.0	25.2	11.8	22.6	N/A
Hard Drugs	36.0	21.1	44.2	30.0	45.5	46.4
Marijuana	22.7	21.5	32.8	6.5	36.8	42.0
Other Crimes	20.6	8.2	21.5	31.3	27.6	15.0
	36.2	22.8	37.5	27.4	38.2	33.0
	N=1272	N=127	N=1226	N=88	N=1244	N=67

Source: Arizona State Department of Corrections,  
"Arizona Correctional Statistics, 1980".

To this point the description of the adult felon has been strictly quantitative in nature. The Department of Corrections through analysis of their inmate records, can provide us with a more vivid sketch of the typical adult felon:

#### MALE

He would be 28.8 years of age, white, single, with no children. His last year of school was the ninth grade, and he has not received a high school diploma or trade school certificate. Work history revolves around short term full-time jobs as an unskilled worker usually earning slightly more than \$4,000 annually. He has no substantial involvement with drugs or alcohol and is of average intelligence.

He would be serving a five to eleven year sentence imposed by the Maricopa County courts for robbery, burglary, or homicide. Eleven months have been served in Department of Corrections institutions, with twelve months to go before becoming eligible for parole, and fifteen months remaining until mandatory release. He is a first termers with no substantial criminal involvement either as a juvenile or an adult.

FEMALE

She is 27.7 years old, white, single, and with no children. She completed the eighth grade and has no diploma or trade school certificate. She has worked primarily, if at all, at short term clerical or service occupations, with an annual income of \$3,595. Intelligence is rated as average and no extensive involvement with drugs or alcohol is noted.

She is probably serving a 4.7 to 7.6 year sentence for narcotics, robbery, homicide or fraud/forgery, on a commitment from Maricopa County. She has served ten months with twelve months remaining until parole eligibility and thirteen months to mandatory release. She is a first termer with no prior adult or juvenile commitments, and only one arrest.<sup>3</sup>

As the system flow-chart attests to, the majority of those adult felons exiting the prison system, have fulfilled (or maxed out) their prison sentence.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

Mandatory releases accounted for more than three out of five releases in 1979.<sup>4</sup> Paroles granted have been decreasing for the last four years, and accounted for only one of every five males released in 1979.

Arizona's correctional institutions are not the only segment straining under the system overload. Over 6,500 adults were sentenced to probation in 1980. In Arizona, the probation department is a function of each county's Superior Court. In seven of Arizona's 14 counties, there are separate departments for adult and juvenile probation; the other seven counties have a single department which serves both adult and juvenile probationers.

A review of the 1979 statistics of those counties which have separate adult probation departments show that the average adult probation officer case-load is between 100 and 110 cases. Officers in large departments such as Maricopa and Pima Counties, may perform only one specialized assignment, e.g., field supervision of probationers, while their counterparts in smaller departments provide field supervision, prepare presentence reports, and perform

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.



other related functions. The vast majority of the computed caseload averages are well above the average of 50 cases per officer recommended by the American Correctional Association.<sup>5</sup>

Throughout this system analysis, deficiencies in operations have been delineated along with the basis, or possible cause, of such shortcomings. In October, 1979, the Arizona State Justice Planning Agency's Supervisory Board recommended that a planning process be implemented which would address the needs of the state's criminal justice community. In response to that comprehensive system-wide approach to planning, members of specialized task forces and regional planning units identified many state and local criminal justice problems.

In April, 1980, participants in a criminal justice conference and work shop formulated five-year objectives and work plans for each problem area identified. This approach permitted different

<sup>5</sup>"1981 Arizona Criminal Justice Improvements Plan", Arizona State Justice Planning Agency, January, 1981, pp. 83.

disciplines, state and local agencies, and regional representatives to jointly address Arizona's criminal justice problems, many of which have been mentioned in this report.

Recommendations put forth by this representative group of criminal justice professionals included - but were not limited to - the following:

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT

##### Priority Objectives:

1. To develop a state wide crime prevention master plan;
2. To develop better relations between mass media and the criminal/juvenile justice system agencies;
3. To encourage salaries for law enforcement recruits which are designed to attract more qualified personnel to law enforcement agencies;
4. To provide support to smaller law enforcement agencies in the investigation of complex crimes;
5. To make the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS) more responsive to the needs of local criminal justice agencies; and,

6. To decrease the number of unreported crimes.

## COURTS

### Priority Objectives:

1. To study the implications of various approaches to and degrees of statewide financing for Arizona's court system and make appropriate recommendations;
2. To improve coordination and cooperation at all levels of the court system and co-operation between various criminal justice agencies and the court system;
3. To have the Supreme Court demonstrate support for reorganization of the courts of limited jurisdiction;
4. To address increasing caseloads in Division One of the Court of Appeals with the addition of a fourth panel of judges and necessary support staff and to determine what other methods may be utilized to expedite case processing;
5. To attain and maintain the constitutionally authorized number of superior court judges in each county;
6. To continue study of reorganization of courts of limited jurisdiction;

7. To organize and improve operations of the lower court system;
8. To reduce court backlog where it exists;
9. To improve the management capabilities of the courts on a local and statewide basis;
10. To have all courts in Arizona housed in appropriate facilities; and,
11. To further develop pre-service and in-service training for judges and court personnel.

## CORRECTIONS

### Priority Objectives

1. To provide pre-adjudication diversion alternatives such as release on own recognizance and deferred prosecution programs for each county;
2. To expand post-adjudication diversion and sentencing alternative programs;
3. To develop statewide jail standards;
4. To construct new facilities and to renovate existing facilities to provide needed institutional space to alleviate overcrowding;
5. To improve the prison industries program to increase its rehabilitation benefits; and,
6. To develop a statewide training and certification system for detention and correctional officers.

Juvenile Crime in Arizona

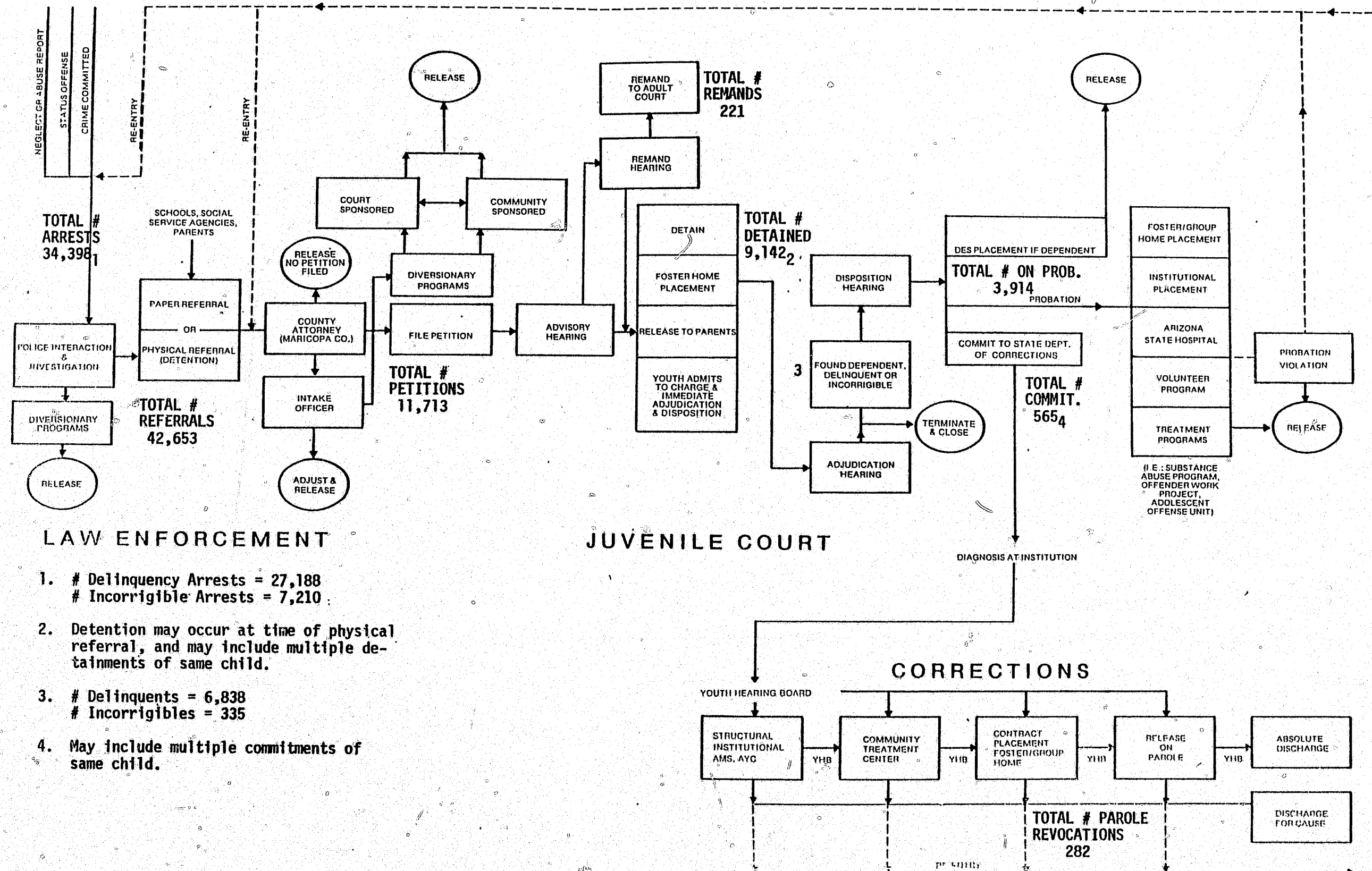


The information presented within this section addresses key agencies within the juvenile justice system: law enforcement; juvenile courts; probation departments; and the State Department of Corrections. The analysis includes a flow chart and narrative detailing system operations and introduces social and behavioral issues impacting juvenile crime.

Juvenile justice procedures vary from county to county; however, major decision points and basic legal functions can be collectively summarized for the state as a whole. The following flow chart represents a compendium of the movement and series of events a juvenile might encounter within the criminal justice system.

The chart graphically and numerically portrays the flow of non-traffic juvenile arrests and referrals into the Arizona juvenile justice system for 1980. The following discussion of juvenile crime and the performance of the juvenile court system provides detail to the flow chart.

# ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



## LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. # Delinquency Arrests = 27,188  
# Incorrigible Arrests = 7,210
2. Detention may occur at time of physical referral, and may include multiple detentions of same child.
3. # Delinquents = 6,838  
# Incorrigibles = 335
4. May include multiple commitments of same child.

## JUVENILE COURT

## CORRECTIONS

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**



[REDACTED]

Differences in procedures - as well as the desire to set the juvenile justice system apart from the adult system - have resulted in the development of specialized terminology for the juvenile system. For example, the document upon which proceedings are brought against a youthful offender does not "charge" delinquency, incorrigibility, or dependency, it "alleges" it. This document is not an "indictment" or "information", but a "petition". The juvenile court does not "convict"; it "adjudicates". The juvenile does not receive a "sentence", but a "disposition". These terms and others pertaining to the juvenile justice system are defined in an addendum to this section.

#### Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime Data

Arizona's law enforcement agencies made a total of 34,398 juvenile arrests during 1980. Of that total, arrests for delinquent offenses accounted for 27,188 (80%) and arrests for incorrigible acts accounted for 7,210 (20%). The Arizona Department of Economic Security estimated

the 1980 juvenile population to be 776,156. Based on this population estimate, the State of Arizona has a juvenile arrest rate of 4,431.9 per 100,000 juveniles. This figure represents only a slight increase over the 1979 juvenile arrest rate of 4,399.7.

Tables 9 through 9-V exhibit the frequency of juvenile arrests by age, sex, and offense. Data from previous years is offered for comparative purposes.

Juvenile cases are not assigned to a particular law enforcement officer or department. Cases are handled by whichever officer comes into contact with the situation during the performance of his/her regular duties. When confronted with an alleged juvenile offender, the police officer has a choice: He/She may arrest and file a complaint; may decide not to refer the matter to court and divert the youth to a social service agency; or release the youth to the parents. Of the 34,752 juvenile cases

handled by Arizona's law enforcement agencies during 1980, 88% were referred to juvenile court. Strict criteria govern the officer's handling of a juvenile. Generally, factors which affect a decision to arrest include: the seriousness of the offense, whether the parents are available, the attitude of the parents and the youth, the existence of an outstanding warrant, and whether it is a repeat offense.

Table 9 indicates that total juvenile arrests for 1980 increased by approximately 3% over 1979 arrests. A closer look at the individual offenses illustrates that the major crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault) comprised 4% of all juvenile arrests for both 1979 and 1980. The major property crimes (burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) accounted for 42% of all juvenile arrests for 1979 and 1980. The actual increase in juvenile crime in Arizona, therefore, is mainly due to the less serious crimes as identified under the Part II offense category.

Table 9

COMPARISON OF STATEWIDE JUVENILE ARREST DATA BY OFFENSE1979 - 1980

<u>OFFENSES</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979-1980 % Change</u>
Murder/Non-negligent			
Manslaughter	12	20	66.7
Manslaughter by Negligence	4	9	125.0
Forcible Rape	72	53	-26.4
Robbery	374	377	.8
Aggravated Assault	848	866	2.1
Burglary	3,392	3,498	3.1
Larceny/Theft	9,242	9,566	3.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	922	855	-7.3
Arson	186	219	17.7
Total Part I Crime	15,052	15,463	2.7
<hr/>			
Simple Assault	1,300	1,305	.4
Forgery/Counterfeiting	121	90	-25.6
Fraud	118	108	-8.5
Embezzlement	19	36	89.5
Stolen Property	239	288	20.5
Vandalism	1,842	1,825	-.9
Weapons	360	371	3.1
Prostitution	49	51	4.1
Sex Offenses	260	261	.4
Drug Violation-Possession	1,361	1,421	4.4
Drug Violation-Sales/Mfg.	214	160	-25.3
Gambling	7	0	-100.0
Offenses Against Family	2	1	-50.0
Driving Under Influence	596	578	-3.0
Liquor Laws	2,498	2,884	15.5
Disorderly Conduct	1,231	1,400	13.7
Vagrancy	30	54	80.0
All Other Non-Traffic	3,391	3,776	11.4
Curfew/Loitering	1,744	1,789	2.6
Runaway	2,954	2,537	-14.1
Total Part II Crimes	18,336	18,935	3.3

GRAND TOTAL 33,388 34,398 3.03  
 Source: Arizona Uniform Crime Report, 1979-1980



Table 9-I

## COMPARISON OF STATEWIDE JUVENILE ARREST DATA BY OFFENSE

OFFENSES	1976 - 1980					1976-1980 % Change
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	20	16	17	12	20	0.0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	11	8	4	9	350.0
Forcible Rape	51	44	49	72	53	3.9
Robbery	311	338	357	374	377	21.2
Aggravated Assault	522	577	604	848	866	65.9
Burglary	4,166	3,852	3,638	3,392	3,498	-16.0
Larceny/Theft	9,229	9,493	9,295	9,242	9,566	3.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	984	1,012	1,020	922	855	-13.1
Arson	163	186	188	186	219	34.4
Total Part I Crime	15,448	15,529	15,176	15,052	15,463	.1%

Source: Arizona Uniform Crime Report, 1976-1980.

Table 9-I (Cont.)

COMPARISON OF STATEWIDE JUVENILE ARREST DATA BY OFFENSE  
1976 - 1980

<u>OFFENSES</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Simple Assault	1,055	1,169	1,358	1,300	1,305	23.7
Forgery/Counterfeiting	73	68	70	121	90	23.3
Fraud	127	164	105	118	108	-15.0
Embezzlement	25	16	25	19	36	44.0
Stolen Property	493	484	421	239	288	-41.6
Vandalism	1,716	1,551	1,731	1,842	1,825	6.4
Weapons	358	344	320	360	371	3.6
Prostitution	29	32	31	49	51	75.9
Sex Offenses	155	137	164	260	261	68.4
Drugs (Sale or Mfg.)	146	95	110	214	160	9.6
Drugs (Possession)	2,835	2,792	1,861	1,361	1,421	-49.9
Gambling	6	1	2	7	0	-100.0
Offenses Against Family	169	23	18	2	1	-99.4
Driving Under Influence	534	563	575	596	578	8.2
Liquor Laws	1,930	2,407	2,419	2,498	2,884	49.4
Disorderly Conduct	1,116	1,270	1,182	1,231	1,400	25.4
Vagrancy	91	32	41	30	54	-40.7
All Other Non-Traffic	3,052	3,249	3,191	3,391	3,776	23.7
Curfew/Loitering	1,673	1,567	1,584	1,744	1,789	6.9
Runaway	4,951	4,934	4,753	2,954	2,537	-48.8
Drunkenness	67	110	----	----	----	----
Total Part II Crimes	20,601	21,008	19,961	18,336	18,935	-8.1%
GRAND TOTAL	36,049	36,537	35,137	33,388	34,398	-4.6%

NOTE: For matters of comparison only, Arson is indicated as a Part I Crime; however, it was not confirmed as such in the Uniform Crime Reports until 1979. Drunkenness was eliminated from UCR data in 1978.

SOURCE: Arizona Uniform Crime Report, 1976-1980.

Examining the arrest statistics in Tables 9-9-1 for status offenses shows a 14% decrease in the number of juveniles arrested for running away from 1979 to 1980. An analysis of the past five years, 1976-1980, displays almost a 50% decrease in the number of runaway arrests. However, Arizona has been experiencing a considerable problem with out-of-state runaways. Law enforcement agencies and the juvenile courts are attempting to resolve this problem with specialized units and programs geared to this target population; these and other diversionary efforts directly impact on the frequency of arrests of runaway youths.

Arrests for liquor law violations and curfew/loitering have increased over the past five years. A major factor contributing to the increase in arrest frequency for both categories is the use of these violations by police officers to curb juvenile violence and gang activity. In 1980, one-fifth of the arrests in Arizona for violent offenses were of juveniles. The Phoenix Police Department reported a 40% increase in gang-related crimes from 1979-1980. Gang incidents at parks, schools, and within neigh-



borhoods are major problems. The Juvenile Crime Reduction Squad of the Phoenix Police Department estimates that 90% of all gang incidents involve the use of alcohol; since police officers utilize the status offenses of curfew/loitering and liquor law violation as a means to curtail youth involvement in gang activity, the frequency of arrests for both offense categories reflect this policy.

Table 9-II details the frequency of adult and juvenile arrests by offense type for 1980. A total of 136,847 arrests for all non-traffic offenses were reported; juveniles committed 25% of the total arrests. Juvenile involvement in serious crime is illustrated by juveniles being arrested for 44% of the serious, or Part I, crimes.

Table 9-II  
ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE  
STATE OF ARIZONA  
1980

	ADULTS	% OF TOTAL	JUVENILES	% OF TOTAL
Murder/Non-Neg				
Manslaughter	171	89.5	20	10.5
Manslaughter by Neg.	27	75.0	9	25.0
Forcible Rape	369	87.4	53	12.6
Robbery	1,173	75.7	377	24.3
Agg. Assault	3,302	79.2	866	20.8
Burglary	3,067	46.7	3,498	53.3
Larceny/Theft	10,442	52.2	9,566	47.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	761	47.1	855	52.9
Arson	132	37.6	219	62.4
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	19,444	55.7%	15,463	44.3%
Simple Assault	3,894	74.9	1,305	25.1
Forgery & Counterfeiting	426	82.6	90	17.4
Fraud	1,184	91.6	108	8.4
Embezzlement	190	84.1	36	15.9
Stolen Property	651	69.3	288	30.7
Vandalism	1,751	49.0	1,825	51.0
Weapons	1,336	78.3	371	21.7
Prostitution & Comm. Vice	1,256	96.1	51	3.9
Sex Offenses	1,673	86.5	261	13.5
Drugs (Sale or Mfg.)	1,241	88.6	160	11.4
Drugs (Possession)	5,178	78.5	1,421	21.5
Gambling	51	100.0	0	.0
Offenses Ag. Family	224	99.6	1	.4
Driving Under Influence	33,936	98.3	578	1.7
Liquor Laws	4,937	63.1	2,884	36.9
Disorderly Conduct	8,975	86.5	1,400	13.5
Vagrancy	362	87.0	54	13.0
All Other Non-Traffic	15,740	80.7	3,776	19.3
Curfew & Loitering	N/A	N/A	1,789	100.0
Runaways	N/A	N/A	2,537	100.0
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	83,005	81.4%	18,935	18.6%
GRAND TOTAL	102,449	74.9%	34,398	25.1%

Source: Arizona Uniform Crime Report, 1980.

Tables 9-III through 9-IV display the breakdown of juvenile arrests by offense, age, and sex. Juvenile males were involved in 78% of all juvenile arrests with the highest percentage of arrests occurring in the 16-17 age bracket. Boys also accounted for a significant majority of liquor law violations and curfew arrests, which again may be reflective of attempts by some law enforcement agencies to control gang activity. Girls historically tend to become involved at an earlier age, as indicated in Table 9-IV, and comprised more than half of all runaway arrests for 1980.

Table 9-III

## JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE FOR MALES - 1980

OFFENSE	LESS THAN 10	Yr.10-12	13-14	15	16	17	1979-1980 TOTAL % CHANGE
Murder/Non-neg. Manslaughter	0	0	0	4	4	11	72.73
Manslaughter by Neg.	0	0	2	1	6	0	200.00
Forcible Rape	0	0	4	10	23	16	-26.39
Robbery	0	8	50	61	90	135	.88
Agg. Assault	19	32	132	133	212	236	3.38
Burglary	143	272	784	598	742	698	2.44
Larceny/Theft	375	835	1,701	1,154	1,394	1,338	4.86
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	21	167	206	208	153	-11.57
Arson	57	42	31	22	20	17	8.62
TOTAL PART I CRIME	596	1,210	2,871	2,189	2,699	2,604	2.80%

Source: Arizona Uniform Crime Report, 1979-1980.



Table 9-III (Cont.)

## JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE FOR MALES - 1980

OFFENSE	LESS THAN 10 YRS.	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	1979-1980 TOTAL % CHANGE
Simple Assault	27	77	211	198	204	290	-2.52
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	4	13	17	7	26	-1.47
Fraud	0	1	3	7	26	44	-13.83
Embezzlement	1	0	1	2	7	18	107.14
Stolen Property	3	7	56	57	68	65	16.89
Vandalism	179	264	390	262	296	298	-.18
Weapons	3	19	58	59	107	95	-1.73
Prostitution	0	0	4	1	5	4	75.00
Sex Offenses	12	19	50	47	46	76	-.79
Drugs (Sale or Mfg)	0	1	15	30	41	55	-19.32
Drugs (Possession)	3	12	142	217	355	438	4.95
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Offenses Against Family	0	0	0	0	0	1	.00
Driving Under Influence	0	3	8	33	162	321	.38
Liquor Laws	1	19	144	373	673	1,076	15.86
Disorderly Conduct	22	44	155	200	341	416	16.75
Vagrancy	1	0	13	16	6	16	173.68
All Other (Non-Traffic)	82	197	562	532	749	812	11.22
Curfew/Loitering	11	52	216	321	430	361	-.29
Runaway	43	100	302	266	259	174	-5.38
TOTAL PART II CRIME	388	819	2,343	2,638	3,782	4,586	5.55%
GRAND TOTAL	984	2,029	5,214	4,827	6,481	7,190	4.28%

Source: Arizona Uniform Crime Report, 1979 - 1980.

Table 9-IV

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE FOR FEMALES - 1980

OFFENSE							1979-1980
	LESS THAN 10 YRS.	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL % CHANGE
Murder/Non-Neg. Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	1	.00
Manslaughter by Neg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00
Robbery	0	1	7	4	7	14	.00
Agg. Assault	0	9	19	31	24	19	-6.42
Burglary	13	35	68	61	46	38	12.50
Larceny/Theft	75	326	837	573	515	443	.33
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	13	28	20	33	4	48.48
Arson	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>150.00</u>
TOTAL PART I CRIME	93	390	969	693	627	522	2.49%

Table 9-IV (Cont.)

## JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE FOR FEMALES - 1980

OFFENSE	LESS THAN	10 YRS.	10-12	14	15	16	17	1979-1980 TOTAL % CHANGE
Simple Assault		4	32	80	72	63	47	11.61
Forgery/Counterfeiting		0	3	4	1	8	7	-56.60
Fraud		0	0	2	2	9	14	12.50
Embezzlement		0	0	1	0	2	4	40.00
Stolen Property		0	2	3	9	11	7	60.00
Vandalism		14	11	43	13	31	19	-9.33
Weapons		0	1	8	5	7	9	130.77
Prostitution		0	0	1	7	13	16	-9.76
Sex Offenses		0	1	6	1	3	0	37.50
Drugs (Sale or Mfg)		0	1	2	3	6	6	-52.63
Drugs (Possession)		2	4	60	50	59	79	2.01
Gambling		0	0	0	0	0	0	.00
Offenses Against Family		0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Driving Under Influence		0	0	3	4	14	30	-28.17
Liquor Laws		1	3	78	129	196	191	13.90
Disorderly Conduct		4	4	52	50	43	69	.00
Vagrancy		0	0	1	0	1	0	-81.82
All Other (Non-Traffic)		19	60	208	180	204	171	11.82
Curfew/Loitering		1	12	89	81	114	101	14.04
Runaway		8	73	431	383	322	176	-20.17
TOTAL PART II CRIME		53	207	1,072	995	1,106	946	-3.65%
GRAND TOTAL		146	597	2,041	1,688	1,733	1,468	-1.11%

Source: Arizona Uniform Crime Report, 1979-1980.



Table 9-V is a recapitulation of the previous data for total juvenile arrests, delinquency, and status offenses. The Counties of Cochise and Pinal, both of which indicate an increase in the number of arrests for status offenses, are participating in the Department of Economic Security/Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention joint funding effort to provide crisis intervention and shelter care services. It is anticipated that these diversionary efforts will result in a significant reduction in the number of status offense arrests within these counties over the next few years.)

Table 9-V

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENDER\* ARRESTS  
BY COUNTY 1979 - 1980

<u>COUNTY</u>		<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Apache	Juvenile Arrests	171	188
	% of Total Arrests	24%	34%
	Delinquency Arrests	136	164
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(80%)	(87%)
	Status Offender Arr.	35	24
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(20%)	(13%)
Cochise	Juvenile Arrests	1,184	1,375
	% of Total Arrests	34%	36%
	Delinquency Arrests	944	991
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(80%)	(72%)
	Status Offender Arr.	240	384
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(20%)	(28%)
Coconino	Juvenile Arrests	1,251	1,280
	% of Total Arrests	16%	17%
	Delinquency Arrests	742	862
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(59%)	(67%)
	Status Offender Arr.	509	418
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(41%)	(33%)

Table 9-V (Cont.)

<u>COUNTY</u>		<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Gila	Juvenile Arrests	359	423
	% of Total Arrests	24%	22%
	Delinquency Arrests	231	306
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(64%)	(72%)
	Status Offender Arr.	128	117
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(36%)	(28%)
Graham	Juvenile Arrests	254	331
	% of Total Arrests	32%	35%
	Delinquency Arrests	174	233
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(69%)	(70%)
	Status Offender Arr.	80	98
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(31%)	(30%)
Greenlee	Juvenile Arrests	97	49
	% of Total Arrests	27%	22%
	Delinquency Arrests	69	38
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(71%)	(78%)
	Status Offender Arr.	28	11
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(29%)	(22%)
Maricopa (inc. DPS)	Juvenile Arrests	17,763	18,532
	% of Total Arrests	25%	23%
	Delinquency Arrests	14,448	15,041
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(81%)	(81%)
	Status Offender Arr.	3,315	3,491
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(19%)	(19%)

Table 9-V (Cont.)

COUNTY		1979	1980
Mohave	Juvenile Arrests	370	507
	% of Total Arrests	27%	20%
	Delinquency Arrests	266	371
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(72%)	(73%)
	Status Offender Arr.	104	136
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(28%)	(27%)
Navajo	Juvenile Arrests	529	587
	% of Total Arrests	18%	18%
	Delinquency Arrests	328	347
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(62%)	(59%)
	Status Offender Arr.	201	240
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(38%)	(41%)
Pima	Juvenile Arrests	7,437	7,214
	% of Total Arrests	37%	33%
	Delinquency Arrests	5,908	5,791
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(79%)	(80%)
	Status Offender Arr.	1,529	1,423
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(21%)	(20%)
Pinal	Juvenile Arrests	1,409	1,379
	% of Total Arrests	33%	29%
	Delinquency Arrest	1,140	1,084
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(81%)	(79%)
	Status Offender Arr.	269	295
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(19%)	(21%)

Table 9-V (Cont.)

COUNTY		1979	1980
Santa Cruz	Juvenile Arrests	160	192
	% of Total Arrests	20%	25%
	Delinquency Arr.	155	192
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(97%)	(100%)
	Status Offender Arr.	5	0
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(03%)	(00%)
Yavapai	Juvenile Arrests	726	726
	% of Total Arrests	35%	30%
	Delinquency Arrests	545	541
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(75%)	(75%)
	Status Offender Arr.	181	185
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(25%)	(25%)
Yuma	Juvenile Arrests	1,678	1,615
	% of Total Arrests	33%	27%
	Delinquency Arrests	1,218	1,243
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(73%)	(77%)
	Status Offender Arr.	460	372
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(27%)	(23%)
State Totals	Juvenile Arrests	33,388	34,398
	% of Total Arrests	27%	25%
	Delinquency Arr.	26,192	27,188
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(78%)	(79%)
	Status Offender Arr.	7,196	7,210
	% of Total Juv. Arr.	(22%)	(21%)

\* Includes: Runaway, Liquor Violations and Curfew and Loitering

Source: Arizona Uniform Crime Report - 1979 - 1980.



### Juvenile Court and Probation Data

As set forth by the Arizona Revised Statutes, the Superior Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in all proceedings and matters affecting dependents, neglected, incorrigible or delinquent children, or children accused of crime, under the age of eighteen years. "Juvenile Court" is the juvenile division of the Superior Court when it is exercising its jurisdiction over children in any proceeding relating to delinquency, dependency or incorrigibility.

(A.R.S. Sec. 8-201(13), 8-202(a)). Title 8 also mandates each juvenile court to retain probation staff to provide investigative and supervisory services.

The probation departments within the respective superior courts are the central points of intake for juveniles entering the formal juvenile justice system. Law enforcement agencies are the key sources of referrals to juvenile court. While referrals may come from schools, social services agencies and parents, 71% of the total referrals in 1980 were made by law enforcement agencies.

All complaints received by the court are referred to a juvenile probation officer who makes a record of it and investigates the matter to determine whether the facts, if true, are sufficient and serious enough to bring the juvenile within the court's jurisdiction. If the probation officer determines that the matter should not come under the purview of the court, the officer may adjust the complaint to make the filing of a petition unnecessary.

In addition to a written referral, a child may be physically referred to a detention or shelter facility. Arizona statutes prohibit the confinement of any minor accused or convicted of a crime, in the same section of any jail in which adult offenders are held. Recent legislation regarding juvenile alcohol offenses will also impact on the number of detentions and limit the extent of court involvement. The bill establishes a cite and release procedure for the arrest of juveniles for unauthorized possession or consumption of alcohol, and allows a fine to be levied for said offense.

If court services are needed, a written petition is filed and a court hearing is set. Of the total 42,653 referrals to juvenile court in 1980, twenty-seven per cent resulted in a petition being filed. The flow chart of the juvenile justice system depicts the possible alternatives to further court involvement for the child.

After the petition is filed, the child and the parents are notified to appear before the court. If the child denies the allegations at the advisory hearing, the court will set the date for an adjudication hearing. If the youth admits to the allegations, the court will proceed with a disposition hearing.

At any time prior to an adjudication hearing, the juvenile probation officer or the county attorney may request a transfer hearing to determine if the child should be remanded to adult court. The court may transfer the action for criminal prosecution if it is determined that:

- (1) The youth is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation as a delinquent youth through available facilities; and,
- (2) The youth is not committable to an institution for the mentally deficient, mentally defective or mentally ill; and,
- (3) The safety or interest of the public requires that the child be transferred for criminal prosecution.

A total of 221 juveniles in 1980 were remanded to adult court.

The adjudication hearing is conducted to determine whether the child is delinquent, incorrigible or dependent. The child is asked to deny or affirm the allegations. The definitions of a delinquent and an incorrigible child as set forth by the Arizona Revised Statutes are:

A "delinquent child" is a child who is adjudicated to have committed an act, which

if committed by an adult would be a public offense, or any act that would constitute a public offense which could only be committed by a child including violation of any law or the failure to obey any lawful order of the Juvenile Court.

An "incorrigible child" is a child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of that person, or any child who is habitually truant from school, or is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually conducts himself in such a way as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others.

Once a finding is made concerning the child, the court may make a disposition of the matter or may set a dispositional hearing. The juvenile probation officer may then be directed to make an investigation and identify any problems and circumstances of interest to the court. After

considering the evidence, the court may enter the following judgements to either a delinquent or an incorrigible child:

- (1) To the care of the child's parents, relatives or to a reputable citizen; and,
- (2) To the supervision of a probation department.

In 1980, a total of 3,914 juveniles received either probation, probation with restitution or continuation of a prior probation disposition. Table 10 illustrates the dispositions of adjudicated juveniles, by offense, for 1980. If adjudicated delinquent, a child may be sent to the State Department of Corrections. Under state law, neither a child under the age of eight years nor an incorrigible child may be committed to a state correctional institution. An incorrigible child may be awarded to a public or private agency subject to the supervision of a probation department. The Department of Corrections received 565 commitments during 1980; however, this figure may include multiple commitments of the same child.



Table 10

DISPOSITION OF ADJUDICATED JUVENILES BY OFFENSE - 1980<sup>1</sup>

	Against Person	Against Property	Involves Illegal Goods and Services	Incorri- gible	Public <sup>2</sup> Peace
Probation	458	1,442	207	193	232
Probation with Restitution	76	493	9	3	19
Continued on Probation	87	334	83	53	225
Committed to State Depart- ment of Corrections <sup>3</sup>	158	300	17	9	81
No Probation -- Provide Work Service, Restitution, or Penalty	30	146	54	46	994
TOTAL	809	2,715	370	304	1,551

<sup>1</sup>Committing offense may not be most serious offense.

<sup>2</sup>Included some traffic offenders.

<sup>3</sup>May include multiple commitments of some juveniles.

Source: Arizona Supreme Court; Caseload, Financial and Personnel Report, 1980.

Table 11 provides further data on those juveniles who must provide either work service, restitution or a fine. More than \$196,000 was collected state-wide over 18,000 public service work hours were completed by juveniles during 1980.

Table 11

INDIVIDUAL COUNTY JUVENILE COLLECTIONS  
AND PUBLIC SERVICE - 1980

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>Restitution, Reimbursement, or Penalty Collected (\$)</u>	<u>Public Service Work Hrs. Comp.</u>
Apache	131	46
Cochise	4,035	0
Coconino	10,918	1,166
Gila	4,480	0
Graham	5,048	0
Greenlee	191	0
Maricopa	25,533	0
Mohave	18,235	0
Navajo	12,905	0
Pima	68,948	17,491
Pinal	5,714	0
Santa Cruz	5,624	0
Yavapai	8,499	122
Yuma	26,301	0
	\$196,562	18,825

Source: Arizona Supreme Court; Caseload, Financial  
and Personnel Report, 1980.

Department of Corrections Data

The State Department of Corrections provides institutional treatment and community supervision for youths committed by the juvenile courts. The Department operates two institutions and provides residential services through community treatment centers and contractual services.

Tables 12 and 13 display the committing offense and locations of all DOC youths as of January 1, 1981. The majority of commitments were for property offenses, and approximately 45% of all juveniles under the Department's jurisdiction were located in the two institutions. The median length of stay in the institutions during 1980 was 4.6 months. This is slightly more than half the median length of stay for juveniles in 1978.

The treatment of violent juvenile offenders is becoming a high priority issue nationally. However, it is difficult within the present juvenile justice system to identify and treat this youth population when the committing offense, as recorded by the juvenile court, is not always the juvenile's most

serious offense on record.

An analysis of Table 12 indicates that only 26% of the institutionalized juveniles were committed for violent offenses. According to DOC, more than half of their commitments have extensive histories of police involvement, including seven or more prior court referrals.

The Department has recently submitted a proposal to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to develop a program which will address the needs of adjudicated chronic juvenile offenders with a history of violence.

Table 12

JUVENILES IN DOC INSTITUTIONS BY COMMITTING OFFENSE  
as of January 1, 1981

<u>Committing Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Crimes against Persons	96	25.9%
Crimes Against Property	169	45.7
Drug Related	6	1.6
Others*	<u>99</u>	<u>26.8</u>
TOTAL	370	100.0%

\*Includes parole and probation violations

Table 13

LOCATION OF ALL JUVENILES UNDER DOC JURISDICTION  
as of January 1, 1981

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Adobe Mountain School	199	24	223
Catalina Mountain School*	147	0	147
Community Treatment Center	40	0	40
Contracted Residential Treatment	57	6	63
General Community Super.	<u>312</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>357</u>
TOTAL	755	75	830

\*Formerly Arizona Youth Center

Source: Arizona Department of Corrections



The previous data and analysis have focused on juvenile arrests and subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice system. Analyzing aggregate crime data and official statistics, however, presents only one side of the delinquency problem. The theory that economic conditions and educational level may be causative factors in the criminal behavior of individuals has received a great deal of attention. While it is not within the scope nor the intent of this section to demonstrate whether a correlation exists between these variables and delinquent behavior, it is informative to look at youth unemployment and years of schooling, especially as the demand for those with relatively low education decreases and severely restricts job opportunities for those individuals with limited skills.

#### Educational Factors and Delinquency

Numerous studies have shown that an inverse relationship exists between educational level and delinquent behavior. The number of years of schooling, as well as what is actually learned, may play a causative role in delinquency.

Based on data from the Bureau of Census, the national drop-out rate for youths ages 14-17 for the school year 1979-1980 is 50.37 per 1,000 enrolled students. Table 14 presents information on students enrolled in secondary level schools in Arizona. The drop-out rate in the state per 1,000 enrolled in grades 7-12 for 1979-1980 is 66.62. Drop-outs include all pupils discontinuing their studies before graduation and who are over 14 years of age.

Schools have gradually evolved into important agencies of socialization and have taken over a significant amount of social control from the family unit. It is within the educational system that the child is continually exposed to conforming or conventional behavior, along with the underlying norms and attitudes. The longer the period of schooling, the more likely the child will not engage in delinquent behavior.

A crucial point for young people lies, then, at the junction between the end of schooling and full-time work. Entry into the labor force will be delayed as long as the child remains in school.

The gap between the end of studies and the start of employment may be a time for criminal activity for a child equipped with low academic skills and limited vocational training in an economy with a high demand for technical training and advanced degrees.

Table 14

ENROLLMENT AND DROPOUTS<sup>1</sup>

1979-1980

	<u>Total State Enrollment</u>	<u>Dropouts<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Dropout Rate Per 1,000 Enrolled</u>
GRADE 7	41,969	120	2.86
GRADE 8	42,002	158	3.76
GRADE 9	45,513	3,772	82.88
GRADE 10	44,826	4,431	98.85
GRADE 11	41,459	4,368	105.36
GRADE 12	37,394	3,461	92.55
MULTI-GRADE SECONDARY	2,924	751	256.84
Total Grades 7-12	256,087	17,061	66.62

<sup>1</sup>Public Schools only.

<sup>2</sup>Dropouts are those classified as such under ARS 15-321.B4-6; included are pupils who have completed grammar school or are over 14 years of age and employed with parental consent.

Source: Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Arizona Department of Education, 1981.

### Employment and Delinquency

Jobs requiring low technical skills have been on the decline as modern technology becomes more complex, and the demand for those individuals with little schooling is diminishing. The employment picture for the under-educated, poorly trained youth is bleak.

The 1980 unemployment rate for teenagers between 16 and 19 years of age is 15.5 percent. The youth unemployment rate is generally 10 percentage points higher than the adult rate which, for 1980, was 6.1 for all adults in the U. S. civilian labor force.

A disturbing outcome of youth unemployment is that many teenagers move into adult roles without having the opportunity to obtain valuable work experience and skills. Coupled with the shortage of attractive job opportunities, this lack of experience, training and low education can result in a cycle of unemployment. Table 15 reveals that minority males overwhelmingly have the highest rates of unemployment throughout Arizona. The youth

unemployment rate in the state rose from 13.8 in 1979 to 18.2 in 1980. The economic reality for teenagers, especially for those within this category, is not optimistic.

It has been argued that the frustration arising from chronic unemployment serves to enhance the attractiveness of crime as an alternative. Moreover, it has been suggested that teenage energies might not be expended in delinquent activity were the youths employed. In discussing the nature of juvenile delinquency, factors which may influence a teenager's decision to become involved in delinquent activities must be considered in addition to the official crime statistics, to give a more complete picture of the extent and nature of the problem.



Table 15

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 1980

## ARIZONA - 18.2

White Males 16 - 17	14.8
White Females 16 - 17	14.8
Non-White Males 16 - 17	27.6
Non-White Females 16 - 17	13.9

## PHOENIX

White Males 16 - 17	17.2
White Females 16 - 17	11.4
Non-White Males 16 - 17	30.0
Non-White Females 16-17	15.3

MARICOPA COUNTY  
(Excluding Phoenix)

White Males 16 - 17	11.3
White Females 16 - 17	11.4
Non-White Males 16 - 17	27.9
Non-White Females 16 - 17	28.0

## TUCSON

White Males 16 - 17	14.8
White Females 16 - 17	15.9
Non-White Males 16 - 17	30.3
Non-White Females 16 - 17	N/A

Table 15 (Cont.)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 1980PIMA COUNTY  
(Excluding Tucson)

White Males 16 - 17	7.5
White Females 16 - 17	14.4
Non-White Males 16 - 17	N/A
Non-White Females 16 - 17	N/A

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security,  
Labor Market Information, Research and  
Analysis.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMINOLOGY

Adjudicated - Having been the subject of completed juvenile proceedings and found to be a delinquent, a status offender, or a dependent. For example, an adjudication that a juvenile has committed a delinquent act is similar to a conviction in a criminal court.

Advisory Hearing - A hearing that allows the juvenile to be informed of the allegations against him and to provide an opportunity for entry of a plea.

Commitment - The action of a judicial officer ordering that an adjudicated delinquent or status offender be admitted into a correctional facility.

Community Facility or Treatment Center - A correctional facility from which residents are regularly permitted to depart, unaccompanied by any official, for the purpose of daily use

of community resources such as schools.

Correctional Institution - A secure facility having custodial authority over delinquents and status offenders committed to confinement after a juvenile disposition hearing.

Deinstitutionalization - The policy of removing youthful offenders from secure detention or correctional facilities to placement within nonsecure facilities such as foster homes or runaway centers.

Delinquent - A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer as having committed a delinquent act, which is an act for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court.

Dependent - A juvenile over whom a Juvenile Court has assumed jurisdiction because it has found his care by parent, guardian, or custodian to fall short of a legal standard of proper care, by being neglected, abandoned, or abused.

Detention - The legally authorized holding in confinement of a person subject to Juvenile Court proceedings, until the point of release or commitment to a correctional facility.

Disposition - The decision of a Juvenile Court that a juvenile be committed to a correctional facility, placed in a care or treatment program, placed on probation, or released.

Disposition Hearing - A hearing conducted after an adjudication hearing to determine the most appropriate placement of the juvenile.

Group Home - A non-confining residential facility for adjudicated juveniles, intended to reproduce as closely as possible the circumstances of family life, and at a minimum, providing access to community activities and resources.

Incorrigible - A juvenile who is found by the Juvenile Court to be beyond the control of and/or refuses to obey his parent or legal guardian.

Juvenile - A person subject to juvenile court proceedings because an event occurred while his age was below the specified limit of original jurisdiction. Although the age limit varies in different states, it is most often the eighteenth birthday, as it is in Arizona.

Parole - The status of a committed offender conditionally released from a state or federal confinement facility prior to the expiration of his commitment, and placed under the supervision of a parole agency.

Petition - A document filed in Juvenile Court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent, a status offender, or a dependent, and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile, or asking that the juvenile be transferred to a criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

Probation - The conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to an alleged offender, or adjudicated juvenile, as long as the youth meets certain conditions of behavior.



Referral - A request by the police, parents, or other agency or person, that a court take appropriate action concerning a juvenile alleged to have committed a delinquent act, a status offense, or to be dependent.

Status Offense - An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile. Typical status offenses are violation of curfew, running away from home, truancy, possession of an alcoholic beverage, and incorrigibility.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES

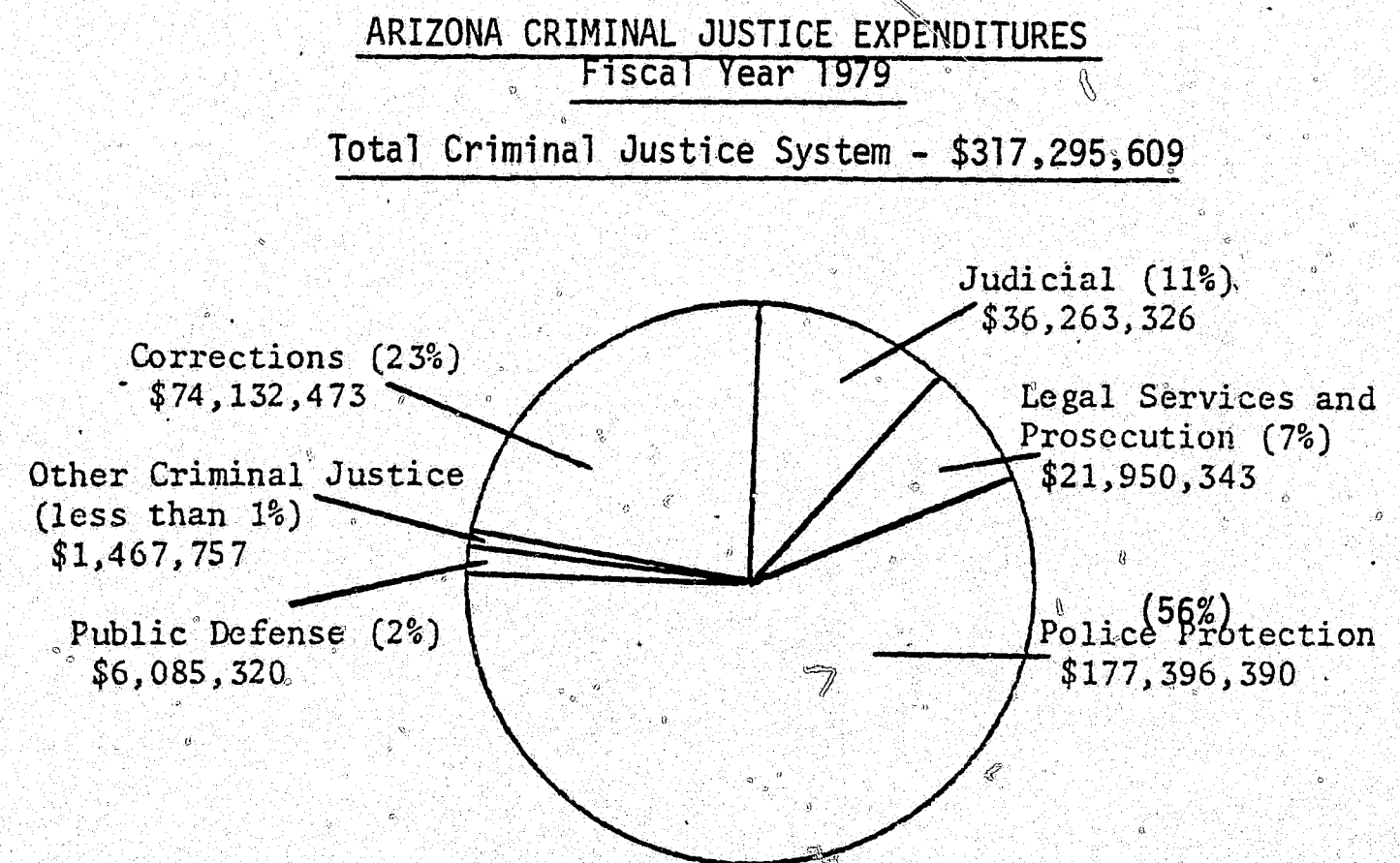
Double digit inflation, rising unemployment, limitations on revenue generation and increasing crime are part of the daily scenario in Arizona as in the rest of the nation. These facts - each one alarming unto itself - are causing both the federal government and the states to critically examine their budgets and expenditures. The Criminal Justice System has come under increasing scrutiny with regards to its success in rehabilitating offenders who represent an enormous cost to the taxpaying public.

In 1967 the federal government began collecting public expenditure and employment data on civil and criminal justice activities in the United States. The information was aggregated for municipalities, counties, states and the federal government. In 1979, the Expenditure and Employment report fell victim to the Government's budgetary cutbacks and was phased out. Efforts are being made by the U. S. Census Bureau to compensate for the lack of criminal justice financial data, however the majority of the Expenditure and Employment

categories will not be captured. Accordingly, the last available comprehensive criminal justice expenditure data for Arizona is for the fiscal year 1979.

During fiscal year 1979, Arizona criminal justice expenditures totaled \$317,295,609. The most costly activities were police protection, corrections, and judicial services (Figure 26).

Figure 26



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA - Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey, 1979.

The distribution for Arizona's criminal justice expenditures for fiscal year 1979 is presented in Table 16 by level of government and type of activity.



Table 16

ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES

	<u>Fiscal Year 1979</u>			
	<u>ARIZONA TOTAL</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>CITIES</u>
Total Criminal Justice System	317,295,616	99,084,000	101,934,966	116,276,650
Police Protection	177,396,392	41,864,000	30,776,966	104,755,426
Judicial	36,263,328	5,475,000	25,187,163	5,601,165
Legal Services and Prosecution	21,950,344	5,147,000	11,944,058	4,859,286
Public Defense	6,085,320	-0-	5,885,215	200,105
Corrections	74,132,475	45,470,000	28,088,746	573,729
Other Criminal Justice	1,467,757	1,128,000	52,818	286,939

Source: U. S. Department of Justice, LEAA-Criminal Justice Expenditure  
and Employment Survey, 1979.

As in the past, more than half of Arizona's criminal justice expenditures were for police protection (\$177 million or 56%). Corrections the second highest category, accounted for \$74 million or 23%. This category includes the state prison and parole system, county jails and detention centers, and adult and juvenile probation departments. Judicial activities accounted for 11% of the expenditures while the remaining three categories--legal services and prosecution, public defense, and other criminal justice activities--accounted for relatively smaller shares.

Analyzing expenditure data in total tends to obscure important differences in the way the state, as opposed to counties and municipalities, spent criminal justice funds. The following figures are graphic comparisons of the expenditure distribution of these three levels of government.

Corrections expenditures by the state have significantly surpassed those for police protection,

46% and 42% respectively. The balance of state expenditures was distributed as follows: judicial, 6%; legal services and prosecution, 5%; and other criminal justice, 1%. No state funds were spent on public defense.

Counties spent their criminal justice funds almost equally on police protection (30%), corrections (27%), and judicial services (25%). Legal services and prosecution accounted for 12% of expenditures while 6% was spent on public defense. Less than 1% was spent on other criminal justice expenses.

Police protection dominated municipal criminal justice spending with over 90% of expenditures occurring in this category. Additional spending was divided between legal services and prosecution (4%) and judicial services (5%). Public defense, corrections and other criminal justice categories each accounted for less than 1% of the total municipal criminal justice monies.

Figure 27

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTIONS

STATE  
\$99,084,000

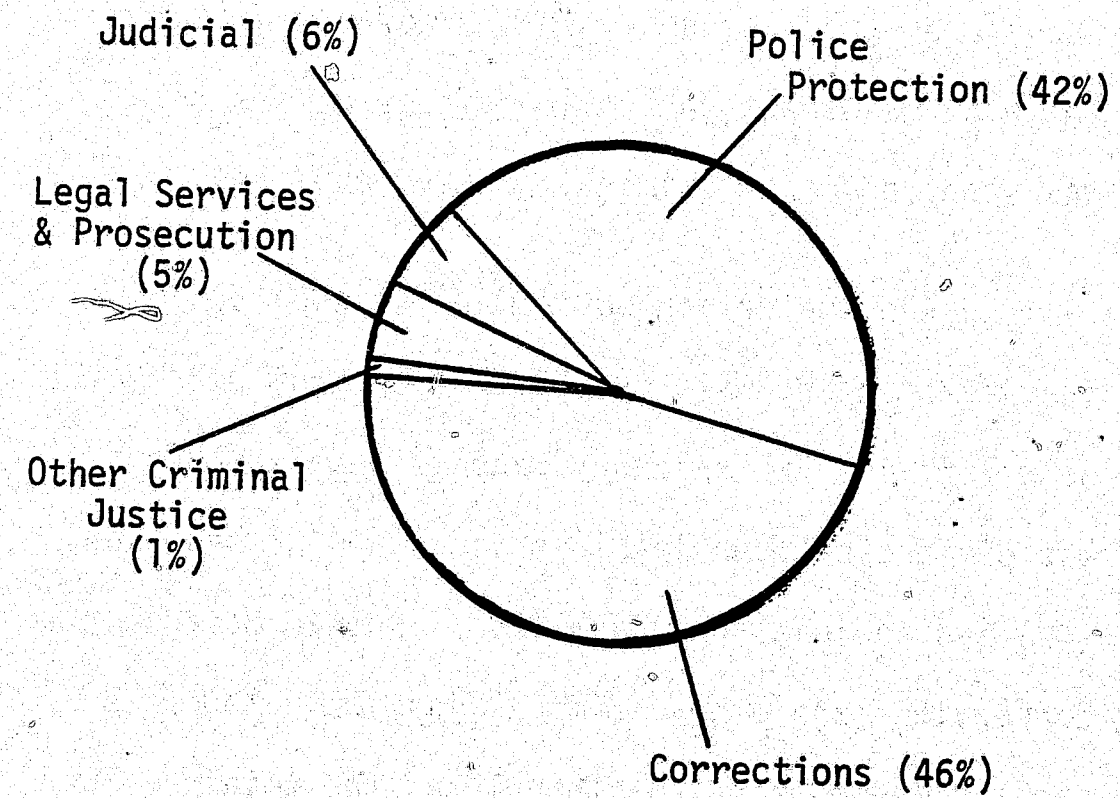


Figure 27

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTIONS

COUNTIES

\$101,934,959

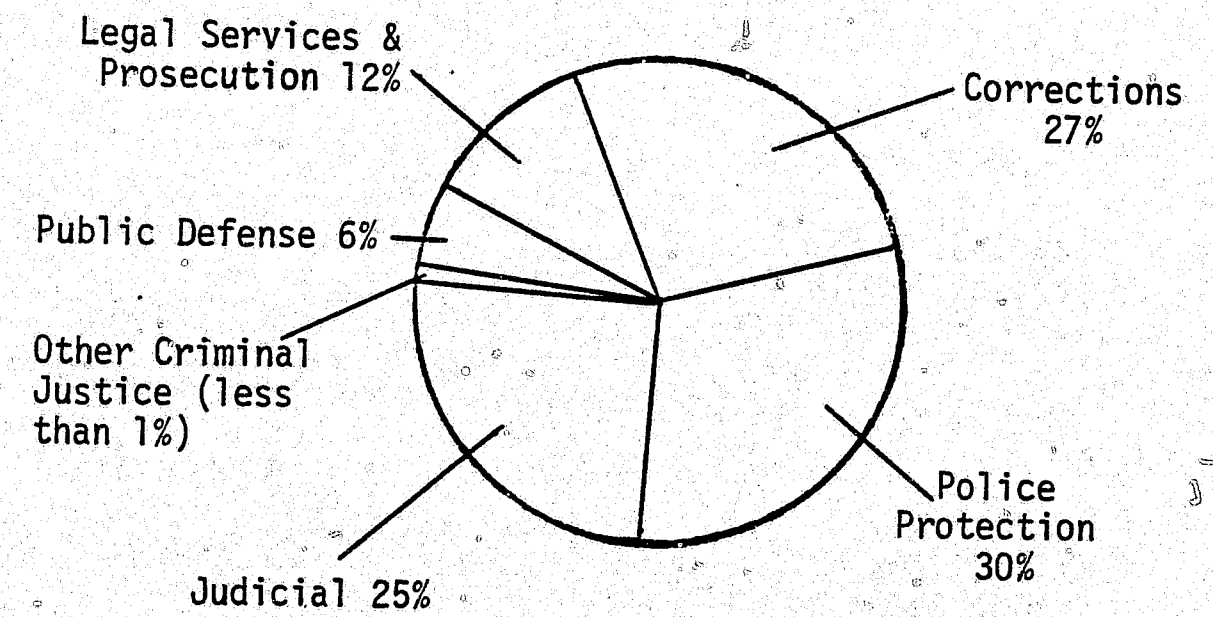


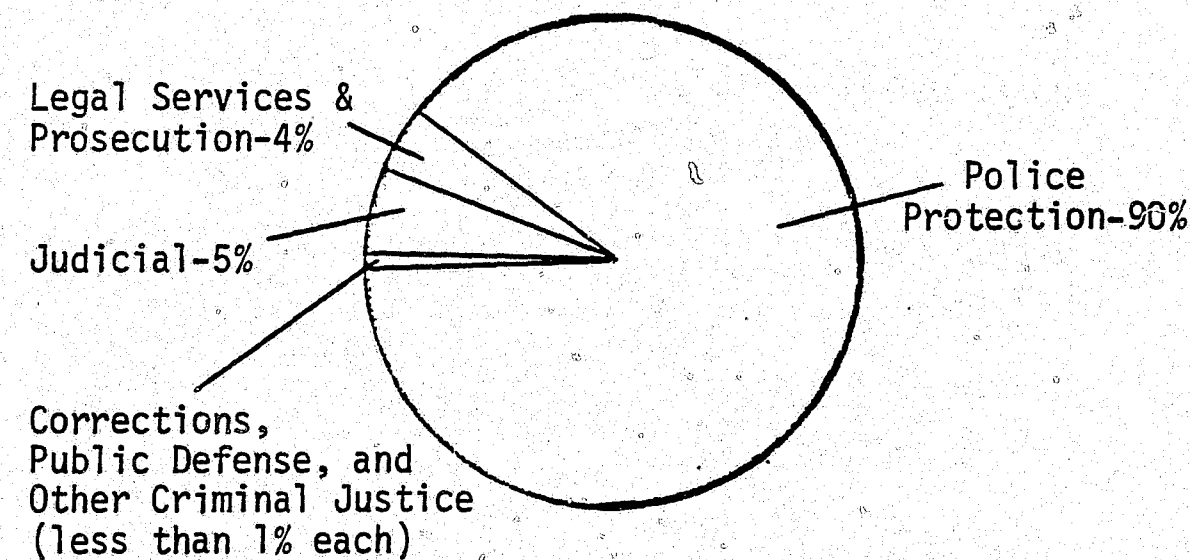


Figure 27

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTIONS

Municipalities

\$116,276,650



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA-Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey, 1979.

Overall, municipalities accounted for \$116 million, or 37% of Arizona's criminal justice expenditures; counties \$101 million, or 32%; and the state \$99 million, or 31%. When each activity is examined separately, the proportions of funds spent by the state, counties, and municipalities, varied according to governmental responsibilities (Figure 27).

Municipalities spent more on police protection than the state and counties combined, reflecting the fact that most of the state's population is in incorporated cities and towns. Judicial activities, legal services and prosecution, and public defense were primarily supported by county governments. State and county governments shared the responsibility for corrections--the state operating the prison and parole system and the counties supporting jails and probation departments.

Figure 27

PROPORTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNDS EXPENDED  
BY STATE, COUNTIES, AND MUNICIPALITIES

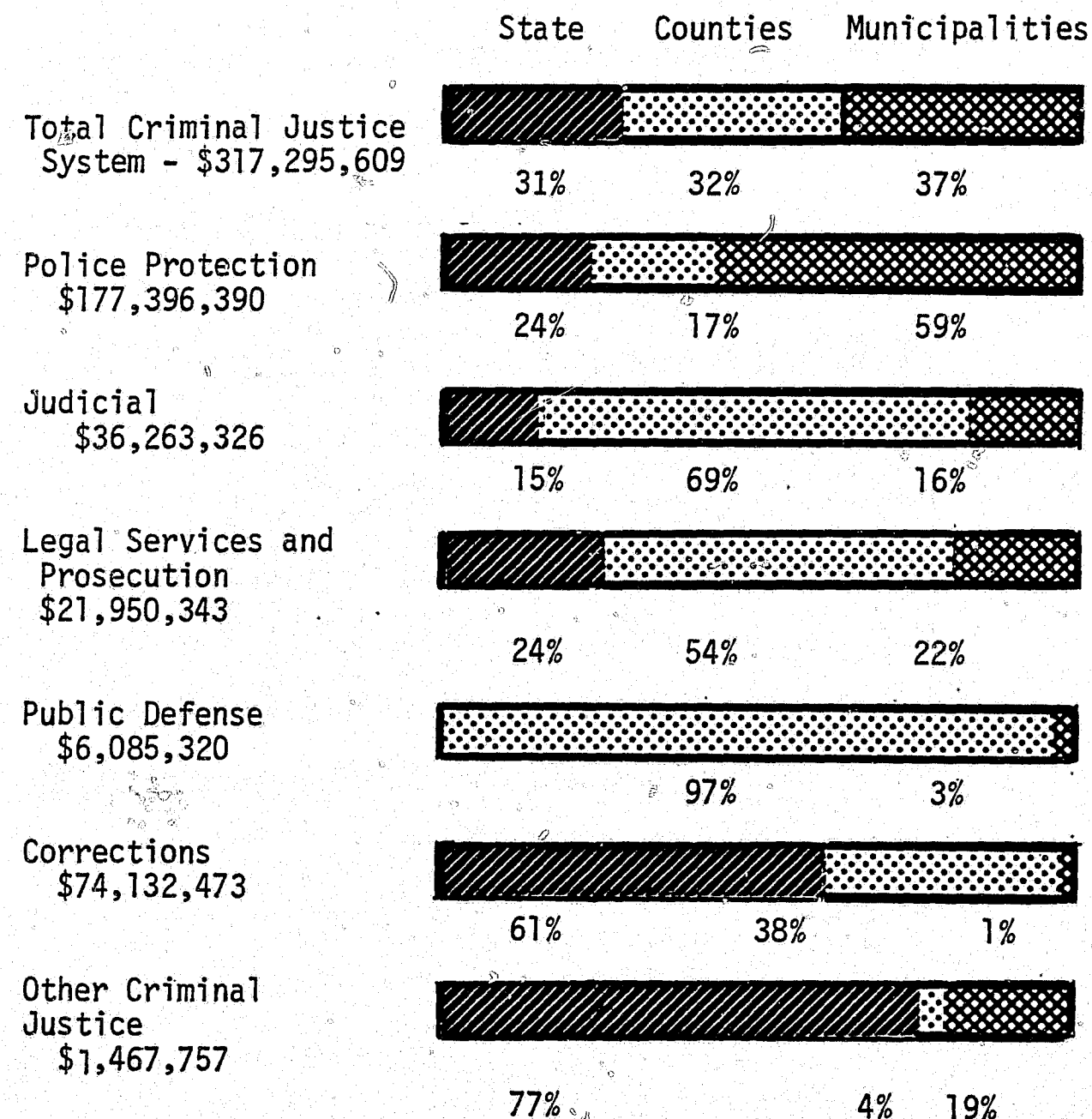


Table 16-I shows state total expenditures and breakdowns of each category during the fiscal years 1975 to 1979. The data presented establish a clear trend of upward movement in all categories except Other Criminal Justice Expenditures. The most significant increases are seen in Legal Services/ Prosecution and Corrections spending, a strong indication that increased spending on prosecution will subsequently produce the need for more corrections. Inflation or population increases are not taken into account in this data.

Table 16-II refers to the same data broken down by level of government: Criminal justice expenditures by state, counties, and municipalities.

Table 16-1

## CHANGE IN ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEARS, 1975-1979

Arizona Total

(Expenditure amounts are given in thousands of dollars)

	Total Criminal Justice System	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	% Change 1975-1979
	Direct Expenditures	\$201,958	\$243,613	\$257,884	\$278,994	\$317,295	
	% Change over previous year	--	20.6	5.9	8.2	13.7	57.1
131	Police Protection Direct Expenditures	117,976	135,862	146,508	157,284	177,396	
	% Change over previous year	--	15.2	7.8	7.4	12.8	50.4
	Judicial Direct Expenditures	21,188	38,222	29,819	30,169	36,263	
	% Change over previous year	--	80.4	- 22.0	1.2	20.2	71.1
	Legal Services and Prosecution Direct Expenditures	10,145	12,322	15,224	18,928	21,950	
	% Change Over previous year	--	21.5	23.5	24.3	16.0	116.4



Table 16-I (Cont.)

CHANGE IN ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEARS, 1975-1979  
 Arizona Total  
 (Expenditure amounts are given in thousands of dollars)

Public Defense						
Direct Expenditures	3,535	4,669	5,448	5,496	6,085	
% Change over previous years	--	32.1	16.7	0.9	10.7	72.1
Corrections						
Direct Expenditures	43,786	46,203	55,551	65,885	74,132	
% Change over previous years	--	5.5	20.2	18.6	12.5	69.3
Other Criminal Justice						
Direct Expenditures	5,329	6,335	5,335	1,232	1,467	
% Change over previous years	--	18.9	- 15.3	- 76.9	19.1	-72.5

Table 16-II

CHANGE IN ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES FY 1975 - 1979  
State, Counties and Municipalities

(Expenditure amounts are given in thousands of dollars)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	% Change 1975-1979
State Total						
Direct Expenditures	\$59,092	\$62,803	\$71,229	\$80,943	\$99,084	
% Change over previous year	--	6.3	13.4	13.6	22.4	67.7
County Total						
Direct Expenditures	\$71,065	\$92,483	\$83,774	\$89,953	\$101,934	
% Change over previous year	--	30.1	-9.4	7.4	13.3	43.4
Municipal Total						
Direct Expenditures	\$71,801	\$88,327	\$102,881	\$108,098	\$116,276	
% Change over previous year	--	23.0	16.5	5.1	7.6	61.9

Data collected by LEAA were supplemented with data from local government budgets through 1978. The fiscal year 1979 data presented in Table 17 excludes those small municipalities which failed to report their information, or had a population base too small to be counted.

The reader is cautioned against making direct comparisons among counties for several reasons. A local government may have had large capital outlays during the year that inflated their reported expenditures. Also, expenditures for Indian criminal justice agencies are excluded, resulting in under reporting for some counties.



Table 17

DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY, FY 1979

	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	Maricopa
Total Criminal Justice System	\$671,969	\$4,566,051	\$4,266,616	\$1,480,246	\$762,453	\$860,727	\$136,337,853
County Gov't Municipalities	671,969 N/A	2,851,796 1,714,255	2,629,653 1,636,963	1,480,246 N/A	498,760 263,693	860,727 N/A	47,177,000 89,160,851
Police	321,685	2,771,788	2,217,324	719,251	404,841	231,774	90,443,563
County Gov't Municipalities	321,685 N/A	1,238,077 1,533,711	794,802 1,422,522	719,251 N/A	169,717 235,124	231,774 N/A	10,152,000 80,291,563
Judicial	140,602	630,649	673,058	382,166	138,154	124,806	17,801,398
County Gov't Municipalities	140,602 N/A	561,749 68,900	563,076 109,982	382,166 N/A	117,988 20,166	124,806 N/A	13,377,000 4,424,398
Legal Services and Prosecution	64,549	446,634	332,312	150,191	92,125	33,040	9,970,842
County Gov't Municipalities	64,549 N/A	364,656 81,978	242,730 89,582	150,191 N/A	83,722 8,403	33,040 N/A	6,362,000 3,608,842

Table 17 (Cont.)

## DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY, FOR YEAR 1979

	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	Maricopa
Public Defense	\$24,000	\$ 144,314	\$ 114,351	\$ 74,616	\$ 24,000	-0-	\$ 3,097,788
County Gov't Municipalities	24,000 N/A	140,124 4,190	99,474 14,877	74,616 N/A	24,000 -0-	-0- N/A	3,037,000 60,788
Corrections	121,134	560,057	929,572	154,023	103,333	471,108	14,767,042
County Gov't Municipalities	121,134 N/A	547,191 12,866	929,572 -0-	154,023 N/A	103,333 -0-	471,108 N/A	14,249,000 518,042
Other Criminal Justice	-0-	12,610	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	257,220
County Gov't Municipalities	-0- N/A	-0- 12,610	-0- -0-	-0- N/A	-0- -0-	-0- N/A	-0- 257,220

Table 17 (Cont.)

DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY, FY 1979

	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
Total Criminal Justice System	\$3,291,624	\$1,405,117	\$47,393,136	\$6,349,682	\$1,352,062	\$3,618,922	\$5,855,144
County Gov't	2,605,117	1,405,117	29,469,000	4,963,070	891,585	2,628,847	3,802,064
Municipalities	686,507	N/A	17,924,136	1,386,612	460,477	990,075	2,053,080
Police	2,134,141	570,843	26,392,086	3,245,655	904,981	2,009,364	3,165,097
County Gov't	1,509,917	570,843	10,056,000	2,038,723	493,794	1,200,749	1,279,634
Municipalities	624,224	N/A	16,336,086	1,206,932	411,187	808,615	1,885,463
Judicial	551,581	309,447	6,311,287	1,816,893	208,930	837,995	861,362
County Gov't	523,638	309,447	5,577,000	1,750,311	184,930	791,957	782,493
Municipalities	27,943	N/A	734,287	66,582	24,000	46,038	78,869
Legal Services and Prosecution	214,328	151,104	4,161,452	343,961	113,350	377,088	352,368
County Gov't	179,988	151,104	3,437,000	273,934	88,060	249,464	263,620
Municipalities	34,340	N/A	724,452	70,027	25,290	127,624	88,748



Table 17 (Cont.)

DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY, FY 1979

	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
Public Defense	\$ 68,720	-0-	\$1,827,000	\$492,734	-0-	-0-	\$ 217,797
County Gov't	68,720	-0-	1,707,000	492,484	-0-	-0-	217,797
Municipalities	-0-	N/A	120,000	250	-0-	-0-	-0-
Corrections	322,854	\$373,723	8,692,000	450,446	124,802	333,860	1,258,521
County Gov't	322,854	373,723	8,692,000	407,625	124,802	333,860	1,258,521
Municipalities	-0-	N/A	-0-	42,821	-0-	-0-	-0-
Other Criminal Justice	-0-	-0-	9,311	-0-	-0-	60,616	-0-
County Gov't	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	52,818	-0-
Municipalities	-0-	N/A	9,311	-0-	-0-	7,798	-0-