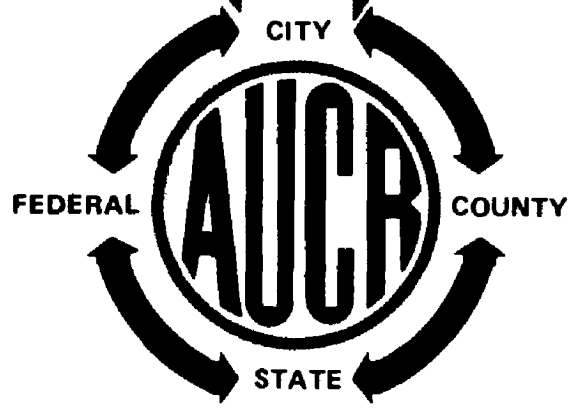


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# *Arizona Crime Report* *1975*

**Arizona Crime Report  
1975**

**An annual report compiled by the  
Uniform Crime Reporting Section**

**Arizona Department of Public Safety  
2310 North 20th Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona 85009**

**V. L. Hoy, Director  
June 1976**

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## FOREWORD

Anyone actively involved in the criminal justice system recognizes crime to be a problem that extends beyond those professionally concerned with the prevention and control of crime. Crime is a social disease, affecting everyone. Because crime is everyone's problem, the responsibility of its control is shared by all.

Every citizen must unite with local authorities to provide an effective defense against crime and its ability to flourish in our communities. Such a combined effort provides an environment hostile to crime.

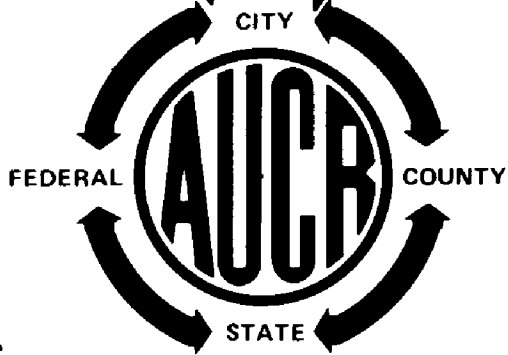
It is the purpose of this publication to expose the nature and extent of crime in our state. Ideally, such information will prompt citizen action against crime.

This publication is the product of the combined efforts of Arizona's law enforcement agencies, whose cooperation made the collection of this data possible.

The Department of Public Safety strives to maintain a crime reporting system patterned after the system established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A comprehensive system of crime reporting, coupled with the cooperation of Arizona's law enforcement agencies demonstrated throughout the past year, provides a vehicle for the effective distribution of crime information.

It is hoped that this publication will stimulate the concern of all Arizonans.

V. L. Hoy  
Director



## Acknowledgements

The first edition of the "Arizona Crime Report" is dedicated to the Arizona Police personnel and public officials who have cooperated in the establishment and operation of the Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Their diligence and interest have made this program possible.

Special acknowledgement is extended to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their advice and support. The financial assistance provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the Arizona State Justice Planning Agency is also deeply appreciated.

Finally, specific thanks to the Reproduction and Photo Lab, Department of Public Safety for their efforts in designing and printing this first annual Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting Publication.



**Part I**  
**Uniform Crime Reporting**  
**The Arizona System**

# Introduction

## Defining the Crime Problem

Crime is a social problem in Arizona which poses a multi-faceted threat to the quality of life and to the various subdivisions of society within Arizona.<sup>1</sup> It is a social problem which requires total cooperation between public and private segments of our communities if they are to successfully deter, reduce and prevent its presence.

Crime may be defined as "any act done in violation of those duties which an individual owes to the community, and for the breach of which the law has provided that the offender shall make satisfaction to the public."<sup>2</sup>

Then the intent of the Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting (AUCR) System shall be to: supply local community agencies, institutions and organizations with a resource of quantitative crime statistics which they can use to efficiently and effectively deter, reduce and prevent crime. AUCR personnel believe that the collecting, retaining, retrieving, summarizing and communicating of quantitative crime statistics is the first step in developing this resource.

## History of Uniform Crime Reporting

The need to gather and analyze crime statistics in this country dates back to 1870. During this time Congress sought to provide a national system of crime reporting but their efforts failed. In 1871, the National Police Association attempted to collect crime data but with equal lack of success.

It was not until 1927 that a Uniform Crime Records Committee was established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. This committee, proposed by police commissioner William P. Rutledge of Detroit,<sup>3</sup> developed a uniform classification of offenses which was deemed satisfactory for most parts of the country. The classification was based directly upon the system employed by the Bureau of Census in compiling statistics of prisoners.<sup>4</sup>

During the later part of 1930 the program was turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Bureau began receiving, on a voluntary basis, crime statistics from police agencies throughout the United States. Since those early times, the Bureau has published many distinguished reports using those statistics, the most notable being their annual Uniform Crime Reports Publication, *Crime in the United States*. In recent years the Bureau has actively assisted individual states in developing their own statewide UCR programs.

## Intent of the System

The AUCR intent shall be to: supply local community agencies, institutions and organizations with a source of quantitative crime statistics which they can use to efficiently and effectively deter, reduce and prevent crime.

The AUCR personnel believe that a lack of practical and applicable quantitative crime statistics makes:

1. Community agency, institutional and organizational involvement in crime deterrence, reduction and prevention inefficient and ineffective
2. Police planning, administration and operational responsibilities difficult
3. Public awareness of a crime problem minimal

## Significance of the System

In the local communities of Arizona, felony and misdemeanor acts exist as social problems which affect the communities economic, social and political foundation. The AUCR program represents an initial step in developing a quantitative statistical resource which local communities can use to solve one of their mutual problems, crime.

If the AUCR system is to have a meaningful, significant impact upon the reduction and prevention of crime, practical application must be made of the quantitative statistical resource before the program can purport to have attained its purpose. Changes could be measured with a formal evaluative instrument; one designed to test the relationships between the quantitative statistical resource and the deterrence, reduction and prevention of local community crime. To date, this formal evaluative instrument is still in the primary stages of development.

Presently, an evaluation of the significance of the crime statistical resource must be made on an informal basis by the local community institutions, organizations and police agencies from within the state. These segments of society can informally determine the worth of the AUCR system by their applied use of the resource in deterring, reducing and preventing community crime. Only then can this system assume that it has begun to meet its stated intent.

## Objectives of the System

The extent of the conditions and performance of the AUCR Section, Department of Public Safety, shall be limited to the intent set forth in the Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 41, Section 1750.\* Functioning under these limitations the AUCR system shall:

1, 2, 3, 4 . . . See Bibliography

\* See Appendix B



- I. Gather Quantitative Crime Statistic Records by:
  - (A) Compiling complete and accurate records
  - (B) Planning record systems
  - (C) Designing forms
  - (D) Accumulating informative statistical data
- II. Retain Quantitative Crime Statistic Records by:
  - (A) Designing and maintaining filing systems
- III. Retrieve Quantitative Crime Statistic Records by:
  - (A) Developing and operating an efficient retrieval system
- IV. Summarize Crime Statistical Information by:
  - (A) Compiling statistics
  - (B) Analyzing data
  - (C) Denoting trends
- V. Communicate Crime Statistics by using the media of:
  - (A) Publications, booklets
  - (B) Manuals, texts
  - (C) Bulletins, reports
  - (D) Computer print-outs
  - (E) Television, video tapes, radio
  - (F) Speeches
  - (G) Other media forms

The scope of this system shall be to produce a reliable set of state quantitative crime statistics which measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of serious crime in Arizona.

## Assumptions and Limitations of the Publication

Unfortunately we cannot state that all police agencies within Arizona accurately record and submit crime statistics to AUCR, however, the statistics listed in this publication are based on the most accurate data currently available. Accompanying this current data are many assumptions and limitations which directly affect the accuracy and precision of the statistics within this publication. These assumptions and limitations also directly affect the summarizing and the comparing of local community crime statistics. These are being noted for the reader who endeavors to draw conclusions concerning the statistical data.

The following factors are the major aspects which have an influence on the statistics presented in this publication.

### Assumptions

1. Crime is a social problem in Arizona.
2. Agencies, institutions and organizations within Arizona communities want to use the AUCR resource of crime statistics in order to reduce or prevent crime.
3. The AUCR Crime Index is a valid indication of serious crime in Arizona.
4. AUCR crime statistics are practical and applicable.
5. Crime figures presented in this publication are police statistics as distinguished from judicial or penal statistics.
6. Actual crimes represent violations of Arizona statutes and local ordinances.
7. Citizen apathy and indifference contribute to the spread of crime.
8. Authentic and comparable quantitative crime statistics demonstrate what changes can be adopted by communities in order to reduce or prevent crime.
9. Community institutions and organizations, coupled with police agencies are influenced by the decline and/or rise in crime rates.
10. A high level of integrity is needed in order to state AUCR Index Crime rates.
11. A great degree of interpretation is necessary when examining AUCR Index Crime rates.
12. Some police agencies have a profound distrust of the practical value of a statistical collection of data.
13. It is significant to consider the fact that policy relevant to reporting will differ in accordance with the philosophy of the various agency heads.

### Limitations

1. All police departments are not equipped to render complete and accurate accounting of offenses committed and persons charged because of limited manpower, funding, etc.
2. Limited differences in the collecting and interpreting of crime data exist.
3. Some police jurisdictions overlap.
4. Crime rates as used in the AUCR program, are based on census-fixed residential populations of police jurisdictions.
5. Arizona Indians living on reservations are not counted in AUCR population figures, although they are included in the state's base population figures.

6. Some juveniles are informally handled which affects the accuracy of the juvenile report input.
7. Crime against persons and their property is not always reported to police.
8. There is no direct relationship between offenses and arrests. Offenses are crime events. Arrests refer to numbers of individual persons taken into custody and charged with violation of a law. To delineate further, an offense crime event may involve one or many criminals, and one criminal may commit many separate offenses. It is also possible to arrest many persons for a single offense; or, the arrest of a single individual may solve many recorded offenses.
9. Crime clearances lag months and sometimes years behind the actual reported offenses.
10. Property illustrations reflect the property reported stolen and/or recovered. Property damaged is not included in the value of property stolen/recovered.
11. Stolen property figures represent reported property stolen during the calendar year 1975. Recovered property figures may reflect reported property stolen in a previous calendar year but recovered in calendar year 1975.
12. Sixteen percent of the police agencies within Arizona did not contribute twelve full months of AUCR statistical information.
11. Relationships and attitudes of law enforcement and the community.
12. Administrative and investigative efficiency of law enforcement, including degree of adherence to crime reporting standards.
13. Organization and cooperation of adjoining and overlapping police jurisdictions.

The FBI's 'Crime Factors' are included as additional assumptions and limitations which have an effect on the statistical information included in this publication.

## Design of the AUCR System

The AUCR System first began receiving quantitative crime statistics from Arizona police agencies during January 1975. By the close of the calendar year December 1975, 69 out of a possible 82 (84%) Arizona police agencies were contributing to the AUCR program. An accurate estimate of the exact influence the missing reports from the 9 non-reporting and 4 partial reporting agencies have on this statistical publication is difficult to assess. However, these non-reporting and partially reporting agencies represent a combined census population of 100,525 people.

### Source of the Data

AUCR which finds its statistical origin in police activities is only one of the three major fields of criminal statistics. The two remaining major fields are comprised of those statistics kept by courts and corrective facilities.

The reporting of these police statistics is compulsory under state law, although presently the statistics are voluntarily submitted to the AUCR system by police agencies within Arizona. The statistics originate with the police agencies, therefore, without their support, there can be no accurate AUCR statistical system.

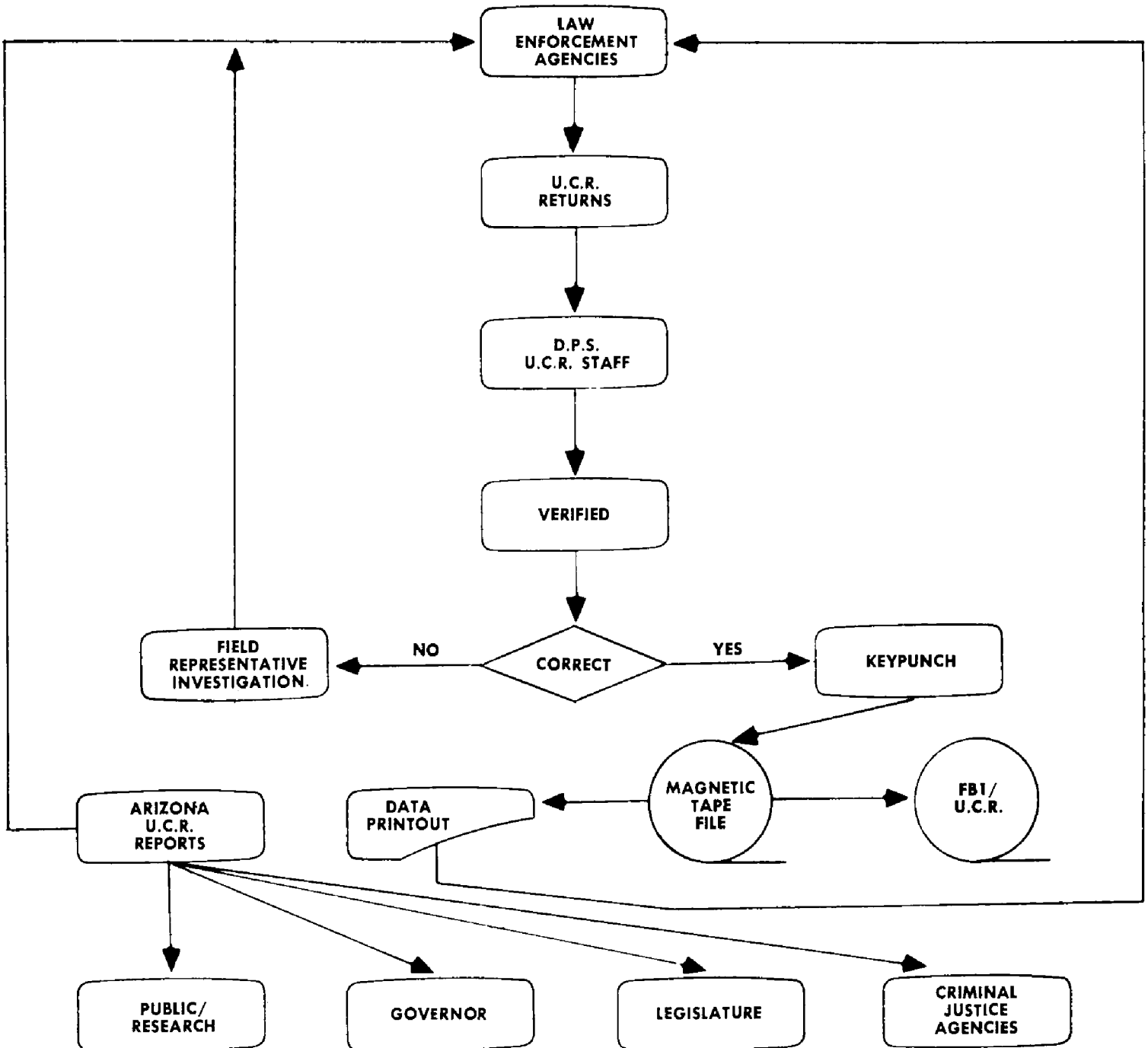
### Procedures and Methods

Each contributing agency is responsible for compiling its own reports. To aid in this endeavor the Arizona UCR guide manual is supplied to all contributors. This manual outlines reporting procedures in detail and is complete with examples and illustrations. Furthermore, the system supplies each agency with twelve complete sets of forms (seven monthly forms and two annual forms). These forms are used by the agencies when they submit their reports to the AUCR system. The AUCR system also supplies Field Representatives who provide additional instruction and clarification as required.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has stated in their 1974 annual report on *Crime in the United States* that some 'Crime Factors' which affect the volume and type of crime that occur from place to place are:

1. Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part.
2. Composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
3. Economic status and mores of the population.
4. Stability of population, including commuters, seasonal and other transient types.
5. Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.
6. Educational, recreational and religious characteristics.
7. Effective strength of the police force.
8. Standards of appointments to the local police force.
9. Policies of the prosecuting officials.
10. Attitudes and policies of the courts and correctional institutions.

# Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting Data Flow Chart



The contributing agency submits its monthly reports to the respective AUCR Field Representative. The Field Representative reviews and verifies the incoming reports. These reports basically contain two classes of offenses. These are Part I for major crime offenses (Crime Index) and Part II for all other crime offenses (Non-Index). The following is a brief listing of general crimes included in each category.

## Uniform Crime Reporting Classification of Offenses

### Major Crime Offenses (Crime Index)

#### Part I

Violent Crimes	Non-Violent Crimes
1. Murder and non-negligent Manslaughter	5. Burglary
2. Forcible Rape	6. Larceny—Theft
3. Robbery	7. Motor Vehicle Theft
4. Aggravated Assault	

### Other Crime Offenses (Non—Index)

#### Part II

1. Other Assaults
2. Arson
3. Forgery and Counterfeiting
4. Fraud
5. Embezzlement
6. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing, Etc.
7. Vandalism
8. Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.
9. Prostitution
10. Sex Offenses (Except forcible rape and prostitution)
11. Narcotic Drug Laws
12. Gambling
13. Offenses Against Family and Children
14. Driving Under the Influence
15. Liquor Laws
16. Drunkenness
17. Disorderly Conduct
18. Vagrancy
19. All other offenses (except traffic)
20. Suspicion (not reported in Arizona)
21. Curfew and Loitering Law Violations
22. Run-Aways

## Verification

When the Field Representative receives a report from a contributing agency, the report is examined for accurate mathematical computations and offense classifications. Errors of a minor nature are corrected by a telephone contact, while more serious errors are resolved with a

personal visit to the reporting agency. Once the report clears the Field Representative, a Clerk Verifier reviews and records the incoming report. After the contributed reports are verified, reviewed and recorded, the statistical information is key punched, processed and transcribed onto magnetic tape. This statistical information is reproduced on data printout forms and redistributed to the respective agencies. The statistics are also sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Uniform Crime Reporting center in Washington, D. C. In addition, the AUCR system is in the preliminary phase of communicating this statistical information to other criminal justice systems, the governor and legislature, community organizations, research institutions and the general public.

## Conclusion

It has been stated that "crime statistics are a burden to journalists, a bore to readers, a nightmare to policemen. . . and an affront to sociologists."<sup>5</sup>

Detroit Police Commissioner, W. P. Rutledge, who first proposed a Uniform Crime Records committee to the International Association of Chiefs of Police made this statement concerning crime: "We are in the absurd position of endeavoring to diagnose and cure a social disease with little knowledge of its causes, its nature and its prevalence."<sup>6</sup> This succinct statement reflects the vital concern our forefathers had for the social problem of crime and crime statistics. This social concern is also very predominant today.

Crime does exist as a local community problem in Arizona. The intent of AUCR is to offer these local communities a basic resource of quantitative crime statistics that could be used by them to deter, reduce and prevent crime.

The release of crime statistics frequently results in a controversy as to the accuracy of the statistics and how these statistics should be interpreted. Listed within this publication are many of the major assumptions and limitations which make it very apparent that great caution should be used when referring to the statistical data in this publication. The recognition of the assumptions and limitations should help the reader of this statistical resource to focus attention on valid objects thus minimizing the dangers of over-generalization.

The AUCR System voluntarily receives quantitative crime statistics from 69 of the 82 police agencies from within the state. These statistics are an indication of the agencies daily operations. Each agency completes its own reports and submits them to their respective AUCR Field Representative. The Field Representative reviews and verifies the report and a Clerk Verifier examines and

records the report. Data Processing then receives this statistical information, processes it and produces data printouts for redistribution to the contributing agencies, the FBI and other community agencies. Since AUCR quantitative crime statistics are an indication of a police agency's daily operations, the success of the AUCR System and the accuracy of the quantitative statistics is directly related to the uniform reporting methods employed by the contributing police agencies within the communities of Arizona.

An evaluation of the AUCR System will occur when the agencies, institutions and organizations within the local Arizona communities informally determine the worth

of the program's statistical data. The local communities could address themselves to the following informal evaluative question: "Is the Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting's quantitative statistical data a practical and applicable basic resource that Arizona communities can use to reduce or prevent crime?" Your evaluative recommendations and impressions are openly solicited.

Please address your evaluative communications to:

Project Director  
Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting System  
c/o Arizona Department of Public Safety  
P. O. Box 6638  
Phoenix, Arizona 85005

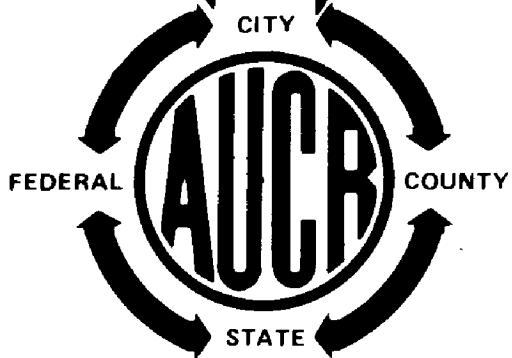
## Recommendations

Community assessment of the extent, fluctuation and distribution of unique local problems is necessary before potential solutions to these unique problems can be implemented and evaluated.

If crime is an Arizona community social problem which the local community wishes to deter, reduce or prevent, AUCR quantitative crime statistics can be a beginning resource in identifying, measuring and evaluating this problem. Communities could use this data in program planning, implementation and evaluation. The estimation of resource requirements and the allocating of manpower and equipment could be assisted by this data. The development of local comparative norms of performance and

the establishing of local statistical data bases are additional uses for the AUCR quantitative crime statistics resource.

The idea of using the AUCR System as a reductive or preventative panacea could be classified as an improper or incorrect use of the resource. Traditionally Uniform Crime Reporting statistics represent the first steps in a historical desire to create a statistical data base which measured the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime. It was a beginning step in trying to transcend the absurd position of evaluating the social problem of crime without having a sufficiently strong statistical foundation of facts. Today this basic foundation of facts exists in the AUCR System.



**Part II**  
**Uniform Crime Reporting**  
**The Arizona Statistical Data**

## Arizona Profile

The following profile factors influence the volume and type of crime which occurs within this state.

The cities and counties within the state have been lumped into 6 groups according to population size. The following breakdown is a grouping of the cities represented in each group:

1. Group I consists of cities with 250,000 population and over. Only two cities and towns fall within this group in Arizona.
2. Group II has a range of population between 100,001 and 250,000 people. There are 3 cities that fall into this category.
3. Group III ranges between 50,001 and 100,000 in population and just as group two, it also has 3 cities and towns represented.
4. Group IV consists of the 9 cities with population between 25,001 to 50,000.
5. Group V makes up those Arizona agencies that serve cities with populations between 10,000 and 25,000 in population. Again, 9 cities fall into this classification.
6. The final group, group VI, is composed of the 46 cities with fewer than 9999 population.

## Portrait of Arizona

Arizona is the sixth largest state in the United States with 113,909 square miles. Much of this area is owned by the Federal government in the form of Indian reservations, National parks and National forests. Surprising is the fact that 70% of Arizona land is federally owned; 27% of that federal ownership is in the form of Indian reservations. The state owns 12%, leaving only 18% to private ownership.

Arizona has two principal geographical locations containing a dense conglomerate of people; the city of Tucson with 340,500 people and Phoenix, the capital city, with a population of 670,000. These are two areas where crime is most prevalent but they are not necessarily the areas having the highest crime rate. More than 50 percent of the 2,220,136 people who live in Arizona live in these two cities. This figure includes the Indian reservations within the state.

One of the unique characteristics of Arizona is its mild climate. This factor has contributed to the state's rapid population and economic growth. The population median age is 26.3 years while the over-all figure for the United States is 27.8 years. The state's population density is 19.5 persons per square mile.

In reference to the economic aspects of the state, manufacturing produces more income for Arizonans than any other facet of our economy: copper is the second largest industry, agriculture production third and tourism ranks fourth.

These factors should be considered when reviewing the statistical information presented in this publication.<sup>7</sup>

# Criminal Homicide

## Definition and Classification

AUCR defines criminal homicide or murder as the willful killing of one human being by another. As a general rule, it is death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime. AUCR classifies murder as one offense for each victim.

## Analysis

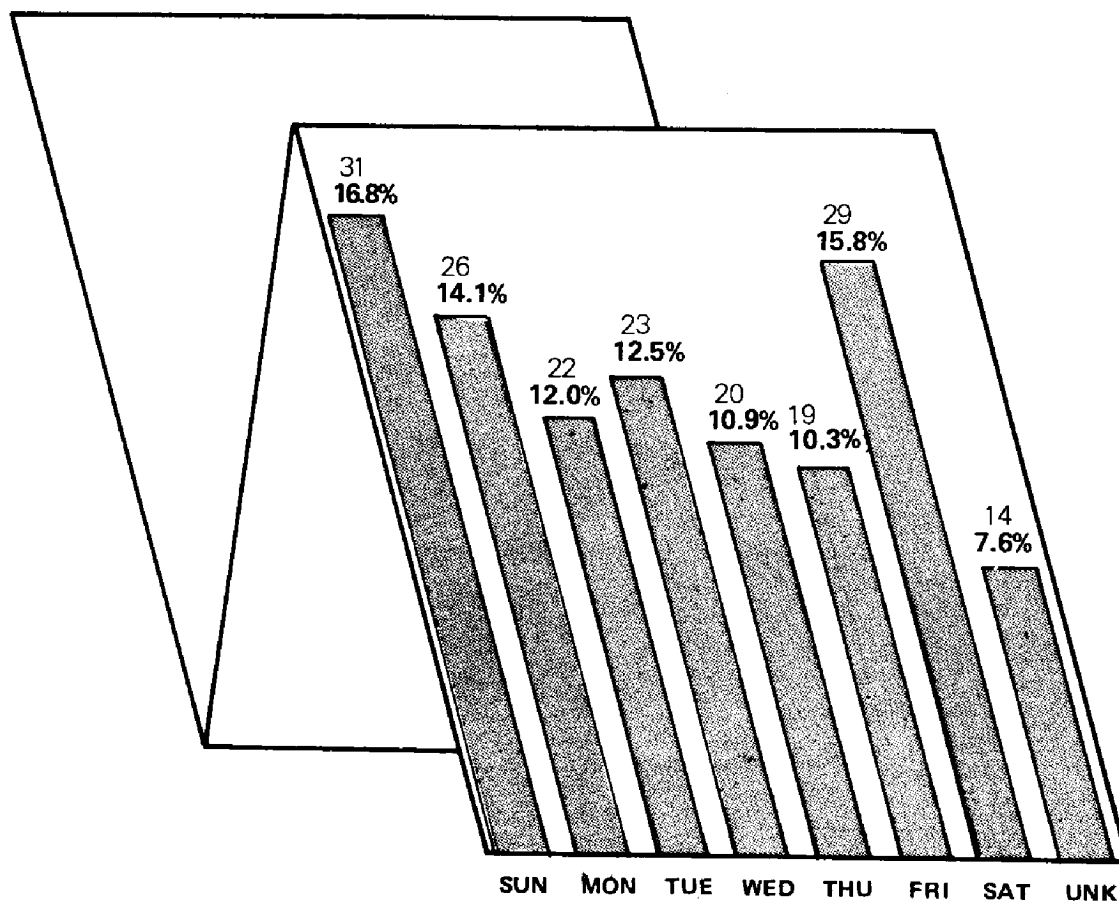
In 1975, Arizona agencies reported 184 criminal homicides. The month of July had the highest frequency of murders, with 20. There were 183,026 index crimes reported and the crime of murder made up .1 percent of these offenses, and 1.5 percent of the 11,942 violent crimes.

There were .08 murders for every 1000 Arizona

residents. The weapon most often used to commit these murders was the firearm which was used to commit 64.1 percent of the murders. Information was also gathered on the type of firearm, and it was shown that 54.3 percent of the firearms were handguns. Cutting or stabbing instruments were used to commit 15.8 percent of the murders. Other weapons, (blunt objects, poisons, explosives, arson, drowning, etc.) were used in the commission of 14 percent of the homicides. All other murders were committed through the use of personal weapons such as hands, fists, feet, etc. These amounted to 6.5 percent.

Relevant to the 184 actual offenses of criminal homicide, 143 or 77.7 percent of these offenses were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

## Murder Victims By Day of Week

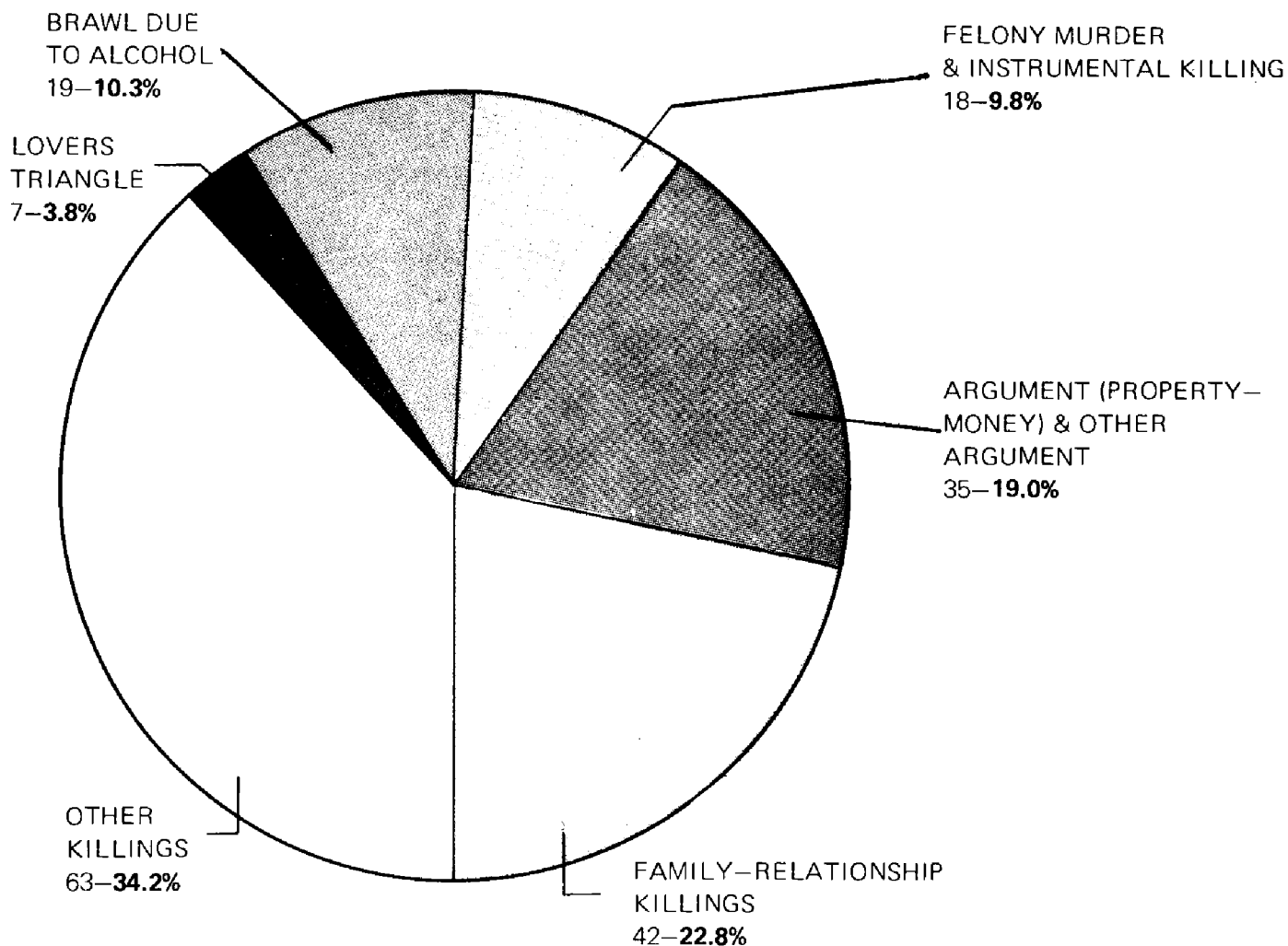




# Murder Distribution by Circumstance & Population Group

CIRCUMSTANCE	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6	TOTALS
LOVERS TRIANGLE	4	0	1	1	1	0	7
BRAWL DUE TO ALCOHOL	10	0	3	4	1	1	19
FELONY MURDER & INSTRUMENTAL KILLINGS	11	2	2	1	2	0	18
ARGUMENT (Property/Money) & OTHER ARGUMENTS	27	1	5	0	0	2	35
FAMILY (Relationship Killing)	22	1	5	3	4	7	42
OTHER KILLINGS	27	9	12	12	2	1	63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>% DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6</b>	

## Murder Distribution By Circumstance



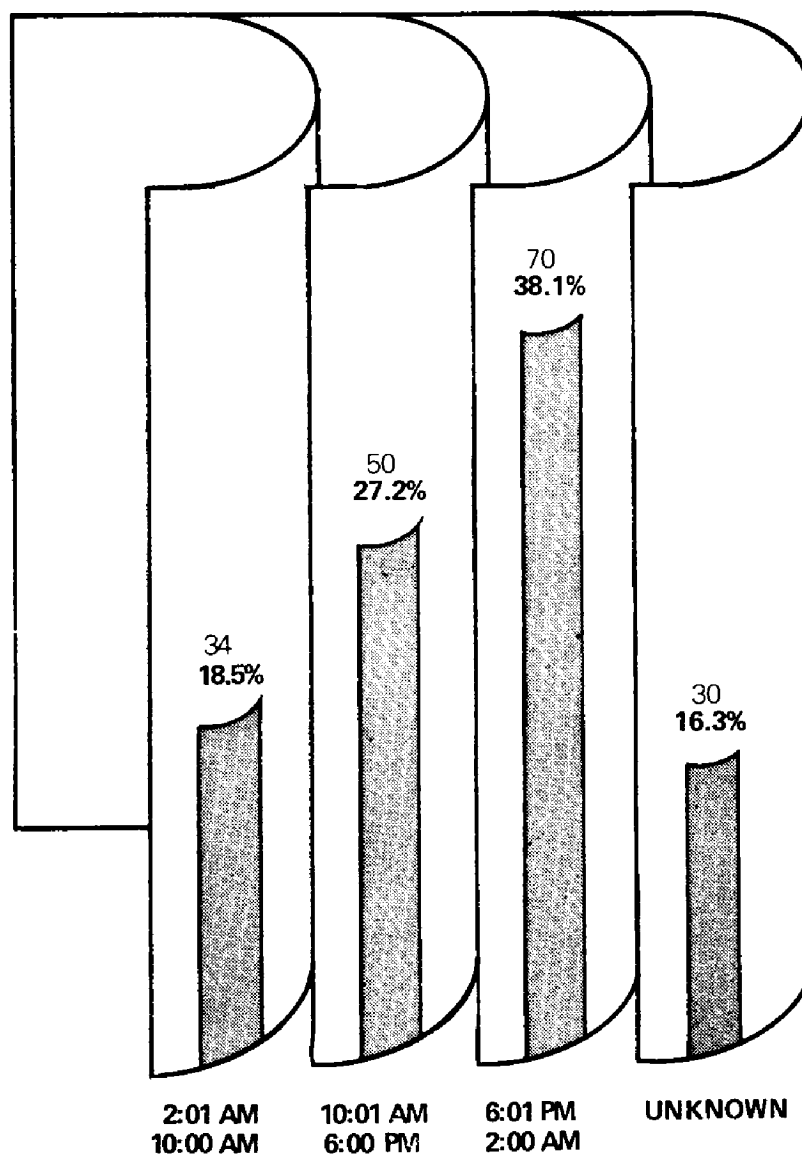
# Murder Victims by Age, Sex, Race

AGE	TOTAL		% DIST.	WHITE		NEGRO		INDIAN		ORIENTAL		ALL OTHERS	
	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	5	1	3.3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	1	—	.5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	2	1	1.6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	12	4	8.7	9	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	21	6	14.7	14	5	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
25-29	14	6	10.9	8	5	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
30-34	30	8	20.7	20	6	7	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
35-39	11	7	9.8	9	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-44	9	4	7.1	8	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-49	7	5	6.5	6	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
50-54	6	2	4.3	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-59	6	—	3.3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60-64	2	2	2.2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-69	2	2	2.2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70-74	—	1	.5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 & OVER	2	2	2.2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNK.	1	2	1.6	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	131	53		98	41	25	10	5	2	1	—	2	—
GRAND TOTAL	184		—	139		35		7		1		2	
TOTAL UNDER 18	13	2	8.2	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL 18 & OVER	117	49	90.2	86	37	24	10	6	2	—	—	2	—

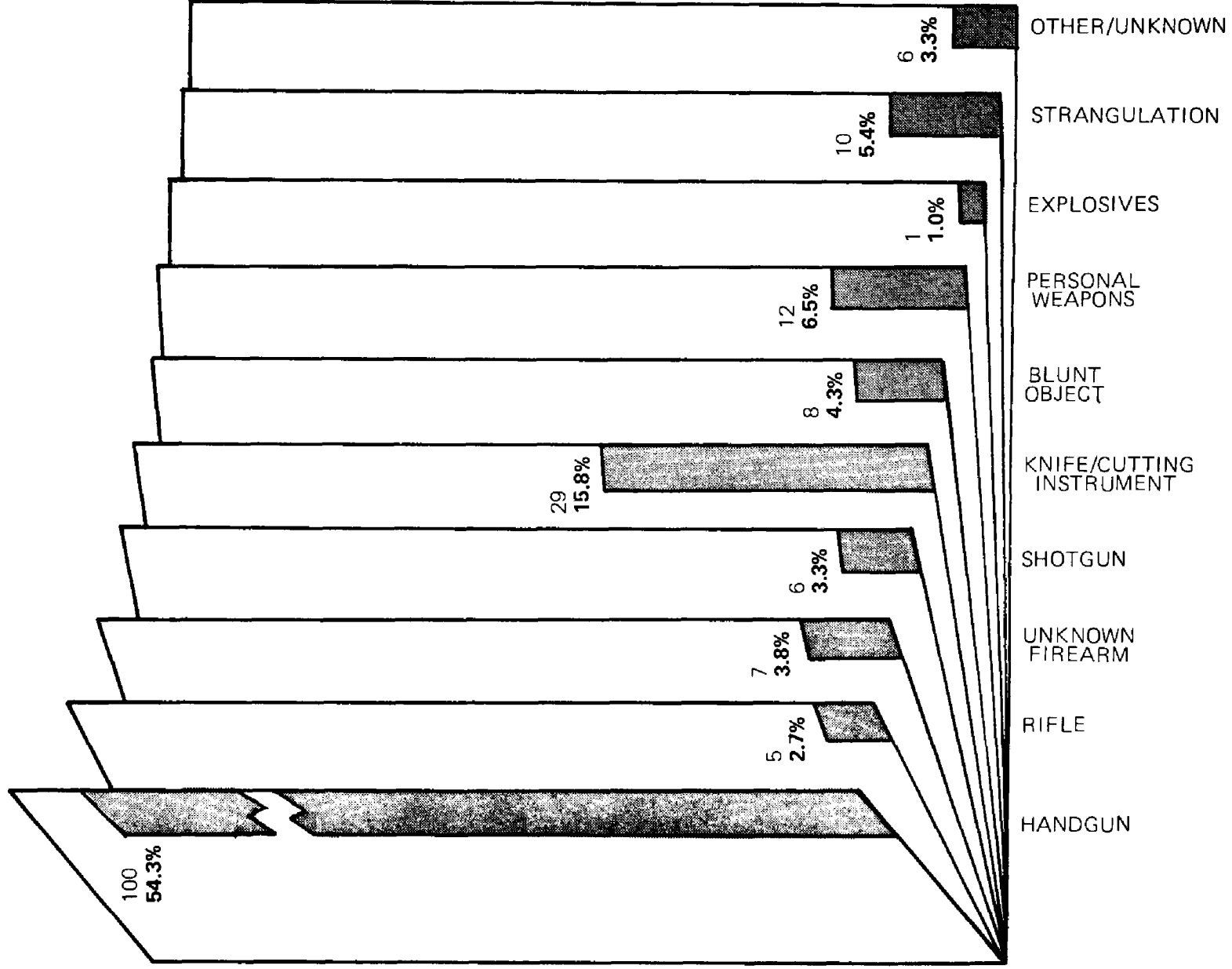
## Murder by Month

	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER</b>	<b>184</b>	17	17	15	11	10	16	20	17	15	16	17	13
<b>% DISTRIBUTION</b>		9.2	9.2	8.2	6.0	5.4	8.7	10.9	9.2	8.2	8.7	9.2	7.1

## Homicide Victim By Time of Day



# Homicide Victims By Weapon



# Rape

## Definition and Classification

Rape is defined by the AUCR as the carnal knowledge of a female; forcibly and against her will. Generally carnal abuse (statutory rape) or other sex offenses are not classified in this section by AUCR.

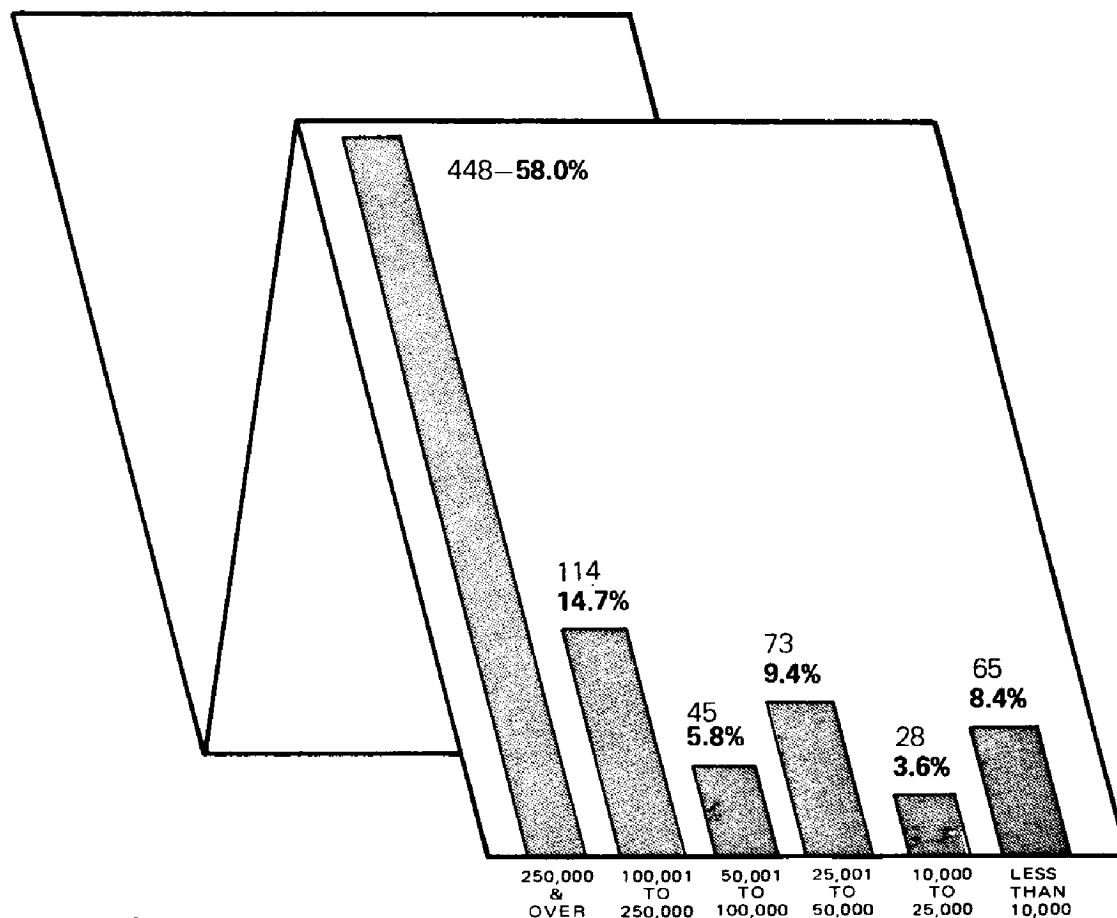
## Analysis

Forcible rape and attempts to commit forcible rape accounted for 773 of Arizona's actual 183,026 index crimes reported in 1975. Of this number, 535 were

actual forcible rapes, and 238 were attempts to commit forcible rape. There were 11,942 violent crimes in 1975, and the offense of rape made up 6.5 percent of those crimes.

In 51.6 percent of the cases of rape, law enforcement was able to clear the offense by an arrest. 11.8 percent of the 399 cases cleared were made by the arrest of juveniles. The largest number of persons arrested for rape were in the 25 to 29 year age bracket.

## Forcible Rape by Group



## Forcible Rape by Month

CIRCUMSTANCE	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
FORCIBLE RAPE	535	35	39	37	51	61	52	52	49	49	28	45	37
ATTEMPTED RAPE	238	22	12	17	20	16	20	24	15	30	21	21	20
GRAND TOTALS	773	57	51	54	71	77	72	76	64	79	49	49	57
% DISTRIBUTION	—	7.4	6.6	7.0	9.2	10.0	9.3	9.8	8.3	10.2	6.3	8.5	7.4

# Robbery

## Definition and Classification

Robbery is defined by AUCR as the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another, against the persons will, by violence, by force, or by putting the person in fear. Generally, robbery differs from larceny in that it is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force. It is an offense against property. Robbery under AUCR classification is scored as one offense for each distinct operation.

## Analysis

Arizonans reported 3,751 actual robberies in 1975. These robberies are 31.4 percent of the 11,942 violent crimes committed this year, and 2.1 percent of the 183,026 index crimes. The reporting agencies

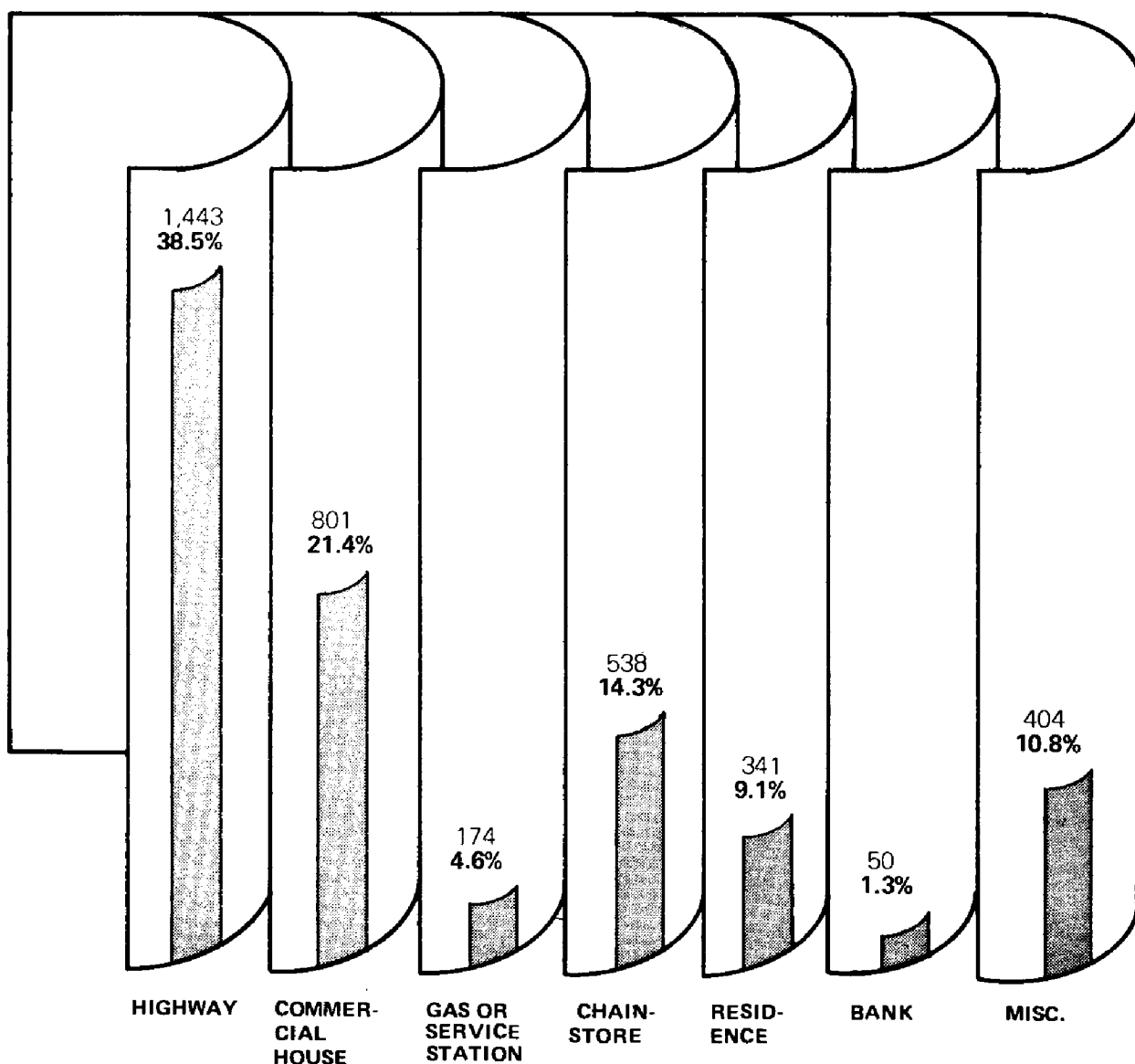
were able to clear 36.9 percent of the robberies. The average dollar amount taken in each of these was \$753 dollars. There was a total of \$2,827,155 dollars taken in Arizona robberies.

The greatest number of persons arrested for robbery, were males in the 25 to 29 year age bracket with 171 of the 1324 total arrests.

Approximately 7.7 percent of the arrested persons were females, and 27.9 percent were juveniles of both sexes.

Of the 3751 actual offenses of robbery, 1385 or 36.9 percent of these offenses were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

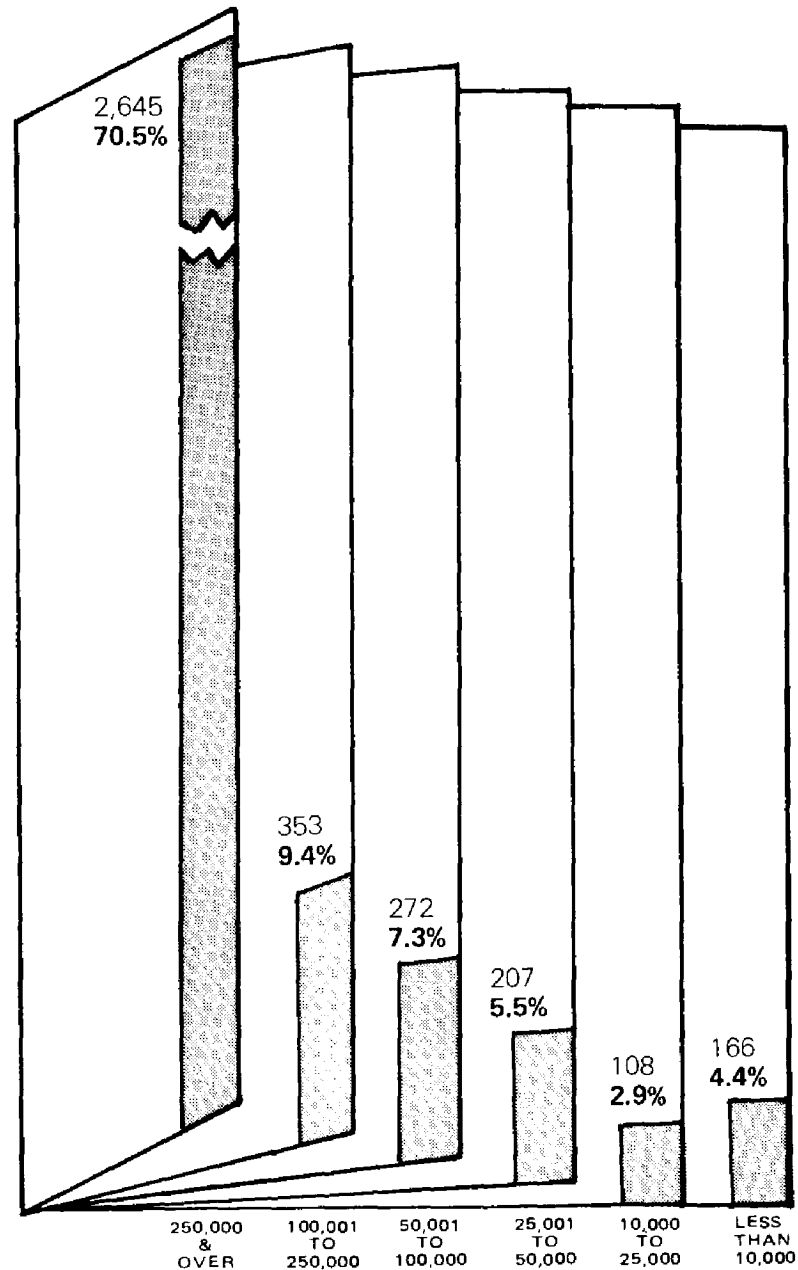
## Robbery By Location



# Robbery by Month & Weapon Involved

ROBBERY BY WEAPON	TOTAL	% DIST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>FIREARM</b>	<b>1591</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>OTHER DANG. WEAPON</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>STRONG ARM</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3751</b>		<b>398</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>% DISTRIBUTION</b>			<b>10.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9</b>

# Robbery By Group & Percent Distribution



# Aggravated Assault

## Definition and Classification

Assault is defined by AUCR as an attempt, coupled with the present ability, to inflict injury to another. Generally all assaults will be classified and scored in this section. Not included in this section are assaults with intent to rob or rape. UCR denotes one offense for each victim.

## Analysis

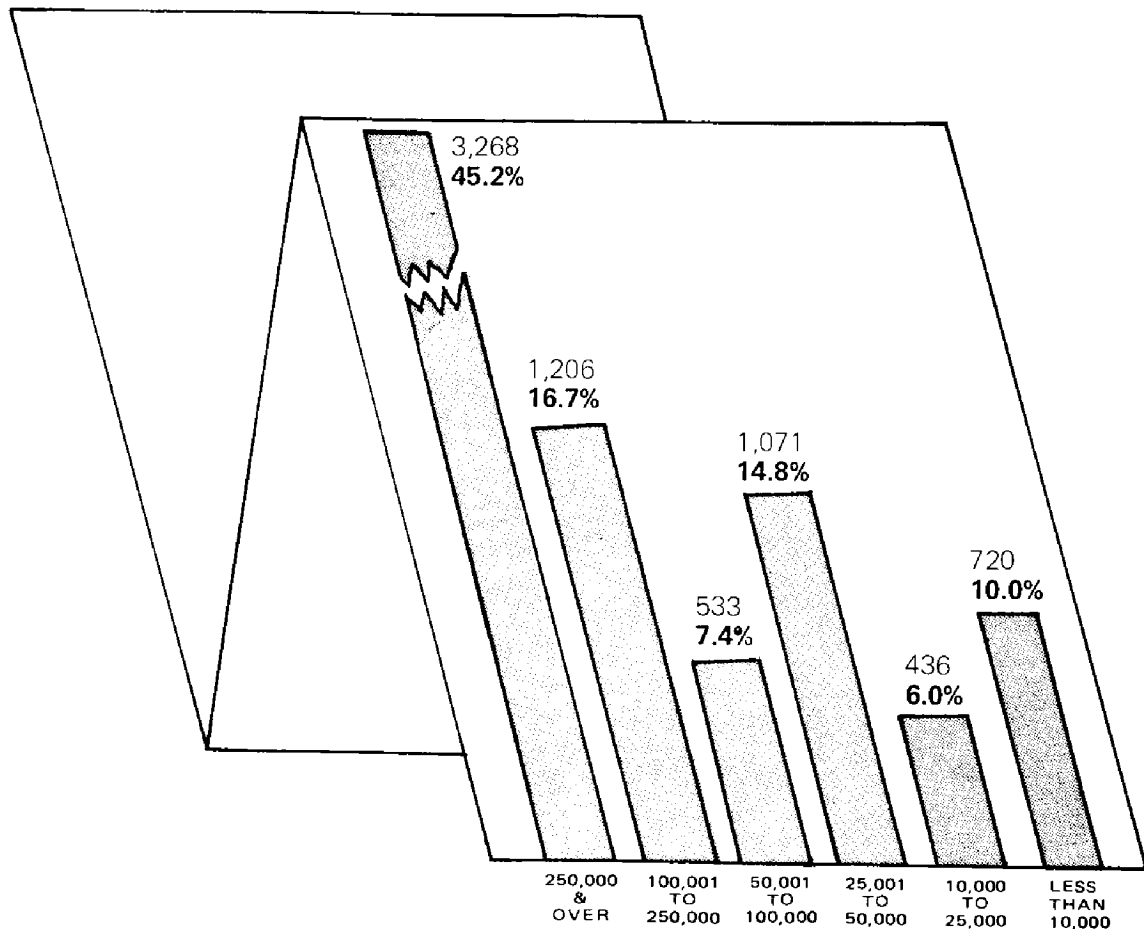
There were 7,234 aggravated assaults in the state in 1975 – 3.3 assaults for every 1000 Arizonans. The largest number of these assaults were committed in the month of March with 672 assaults. Personal weapons, such as hands, fists and feet etc., predom-

inate as the weapon most frequently used to commit an aggravated assault. These types of personal weapons were used to carry out 36.6 percent of the aggravated assaults.

Firearms were used in 24 percent of the assaults, knife or cutting instruments in 16.8 percent, and the remaining 22.6 percent were committed with the use of other dangerous weapons such as clubs or tire irons etc. The aggravated assaults amounted to 4 percent of the index crimes and 60.6 percent of the violent crimes.

During 1975, 4371 or 60.4 percent of the 7234 actual offenses of assault were cleared by either arrest or exceptional means.

## Assaults By Population Group





## Assaults by Month & Weapon used

ASSAULTS	TOTAL	% DIST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>FIREARM</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>OTHER DANG. WEAPONS</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>HANDS, FIST, FEET – AGGRAVATED INJURY</b>	<b>2647</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>TOTAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</b>	<b>7234</b>		<b>591</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>583</b>

# Burglary

## Definition and Classification

Burglary as defined by AUCR is an unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling house, attached structure (carport, covered patio), public building, shop, office, factory, store house, apartment, mobile home (if considered to be a permanent structure), warehouse, mill, barn, other building, ship or railroad car. AUCR denotes burglary as one offense for each distinct operation.

## Analysis

The 55,547 burglaries in Arizona during 1975, comprised 30.3 percent of the index crimes, and 32.5 percent of our non-violent crimes. The reporting agencies were successful in clearing 8228 of these crimes. The largest number of persons arrested for burglary were 13 to 14 year age group, which contained 1124 of the 7,521 persons apprehended. Of the total number of persons arrested, 58.4 percent were juveniles and 92.9 percent were males.

The greatest number of burglaries were in the forcible entry category, which accounted for 64.6 percent of all burglaries. Unlawful entry-no force burglaries accounted for 27.6 percent, and those remaining were attempted forcible entries.

As was anticipated, a very low percentage of the actual burglaries were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. Of the 55,547 actual offenses only 14.8 percent or 8228 were cleared.

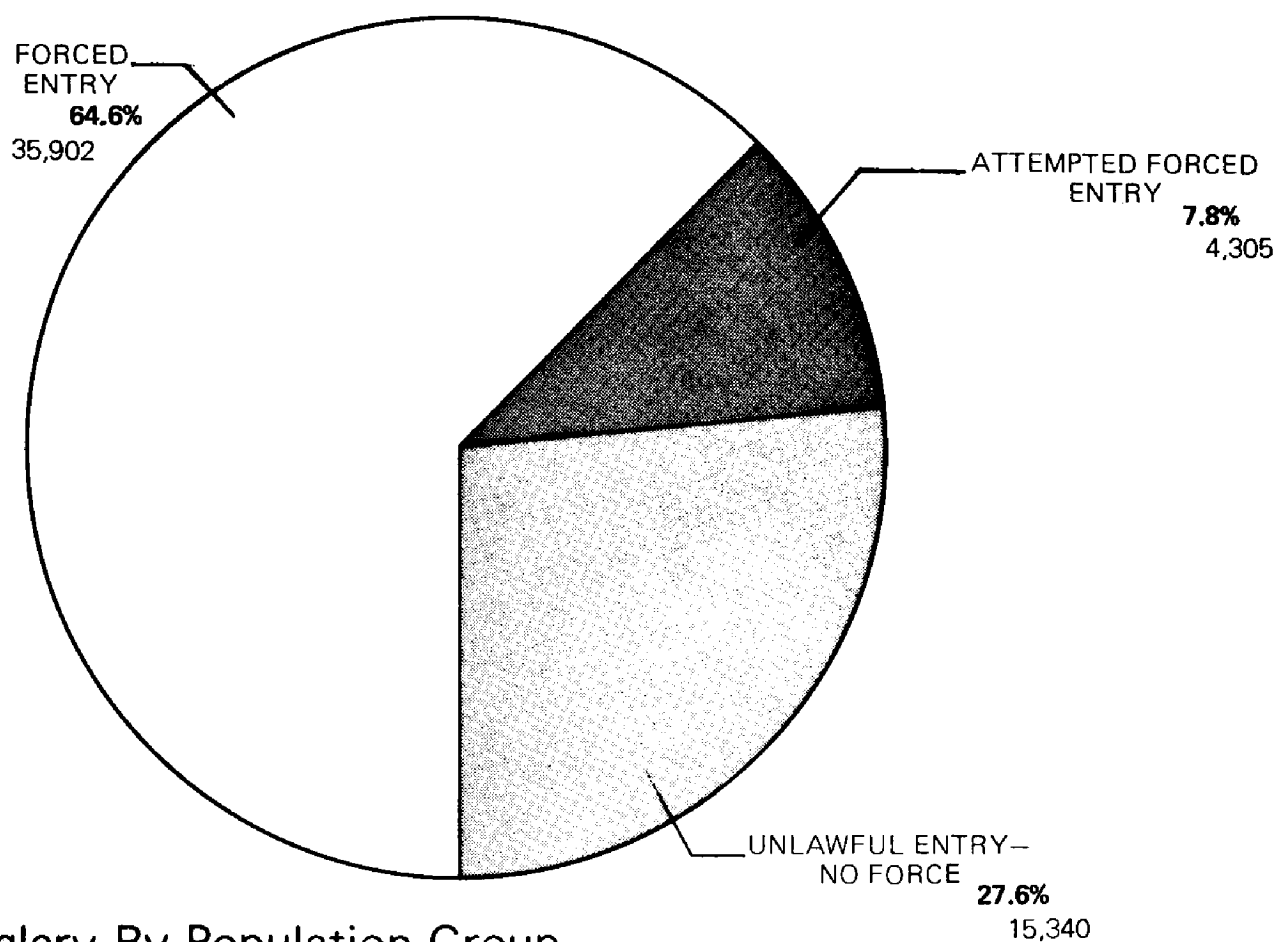
## Burglary by Location & Time

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% DISTRIBUTION
<b>RESIDENCE (SUBTOTAL)</b>	40,290	72.5
<b>NIGHT (6 PM – 6 AM)</b>	15,182	27.3
<b>DAY (6 AM – 6 PM)</b>	11,377	20.5
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	13,732	24.7
<b>NON-RESIDENCE (SUBTOTAL)</b>	15,257	27.5
<b>NIGHT (6 PM – 6 AM)</b>	8,581	15.4
<b>DAY (6 AM – 6 PM)</b>	1,244	2.2
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	5,432	9.8
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>55,547</b>	

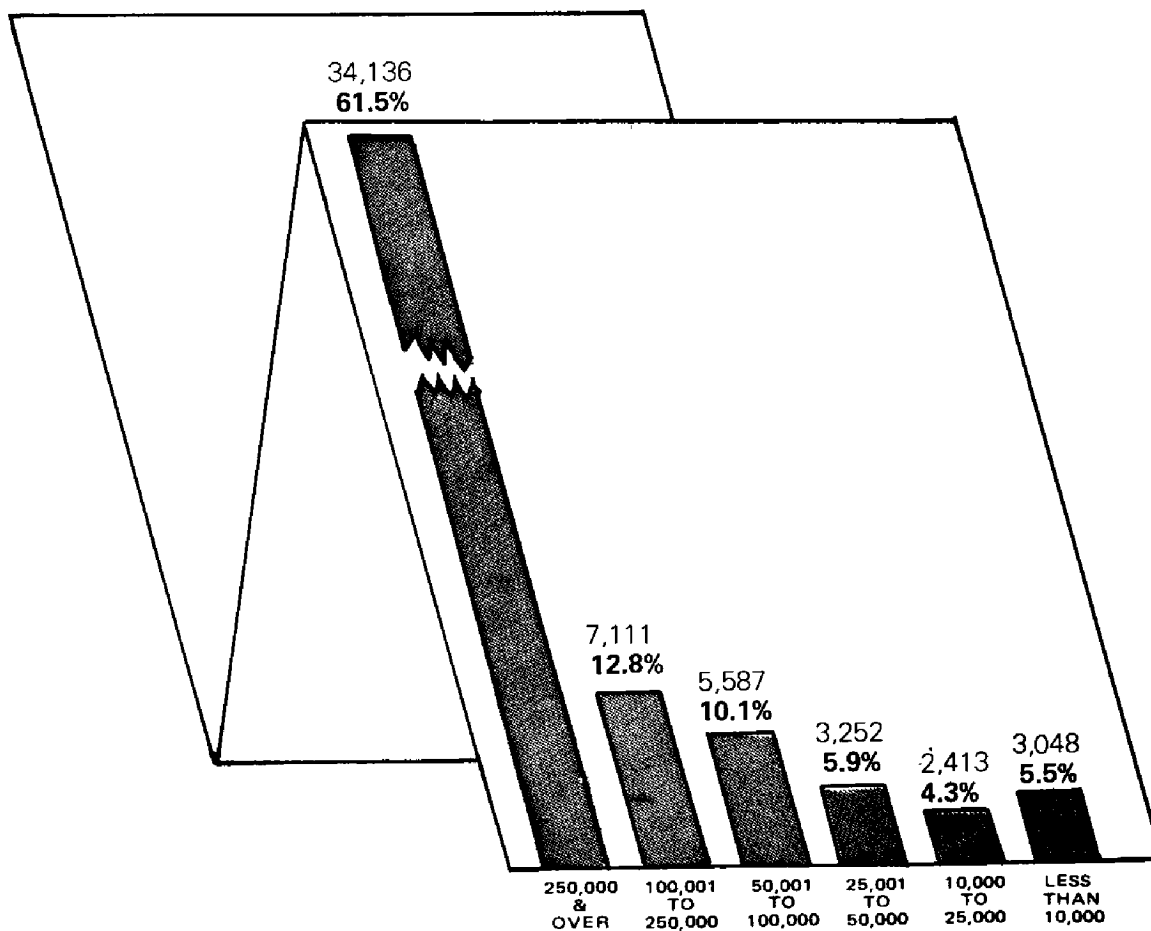
## Burglary by Month & Means of Entry

BURGLARY	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>FORCIBLE ENTRY</b>	<b>35,902</b>	3427	3083	3475	2870	2707	2775	3054	3207	2597	2838	2716	3153
<b>UNLAWFUL ENTRY (No Force)</b>	<b>15,340</b>	1337	1316	1330	1316	1221	1146	1285	1310	1268	1216	1257	1338
<b>ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY</b>	<b>4,305</b>	354	361	399	355	373	319	388	416	354	323	305	358
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>55,547</b>	5118	4760	5204	4541	4301	4240	4727	4933	4219	4377	4278	4849

# Percent Distribution By Entry



# Burglary By Population Group



# Larceny Theft

## Definition and Classification

In the AUCR system, larceny—theft is the unlawful taking, stealing, carrying, leading or driving away the personal property of another. Generally all larcenies and thefts result from the following: pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shop-lifting, larceny from auto, larceny from buildings and any coin operated machines, thefts from recreational type vehicles, trailers, camping tents, campers, camping trailers and similar recreational vehicles. Any theft that is not a robbery or the result of a burglary will be classified in this section. Not included in this section are embezzlement, unlawful conversions, larceny by bailee, frauds or bad check cases. AUCR classifies larceny—theft as one offense for each distinct operation.

## Analysis

The Arizona law enforcement agencies reported 104,200 cases of larceny theft in 1975. These larcenies made up 60.9 percent of the non-violent crimes. Of the total number of these crimes, 18,581 were cleared. The highest number of arrests for

this crime occurred in the 13 to 14 year age bracket. Of all arrests for larceny, 74 percent were males, and 59 percent of the total arrests were juveniles.

A total of \$18,204,451 dollars were stolen in these larcenies. The category in which the largest amount of dollar loss occurred was "thefts from a motor vehicle" where in \$3,753,802 dollars was taken.

The second highest amount taken was through thefts from buildings. Thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories had the third highest amount of money taken, with \$1,917,308 worth of property stolen.

Larceny, like burglary, is difficult to clear by arrest because of the lack of evidence and witnesses present during the commission of these two offenses.

During 1975, only 17.8 percent or 18581 of the 104,200 actual offenses were cleared by arrest or exceptional means.

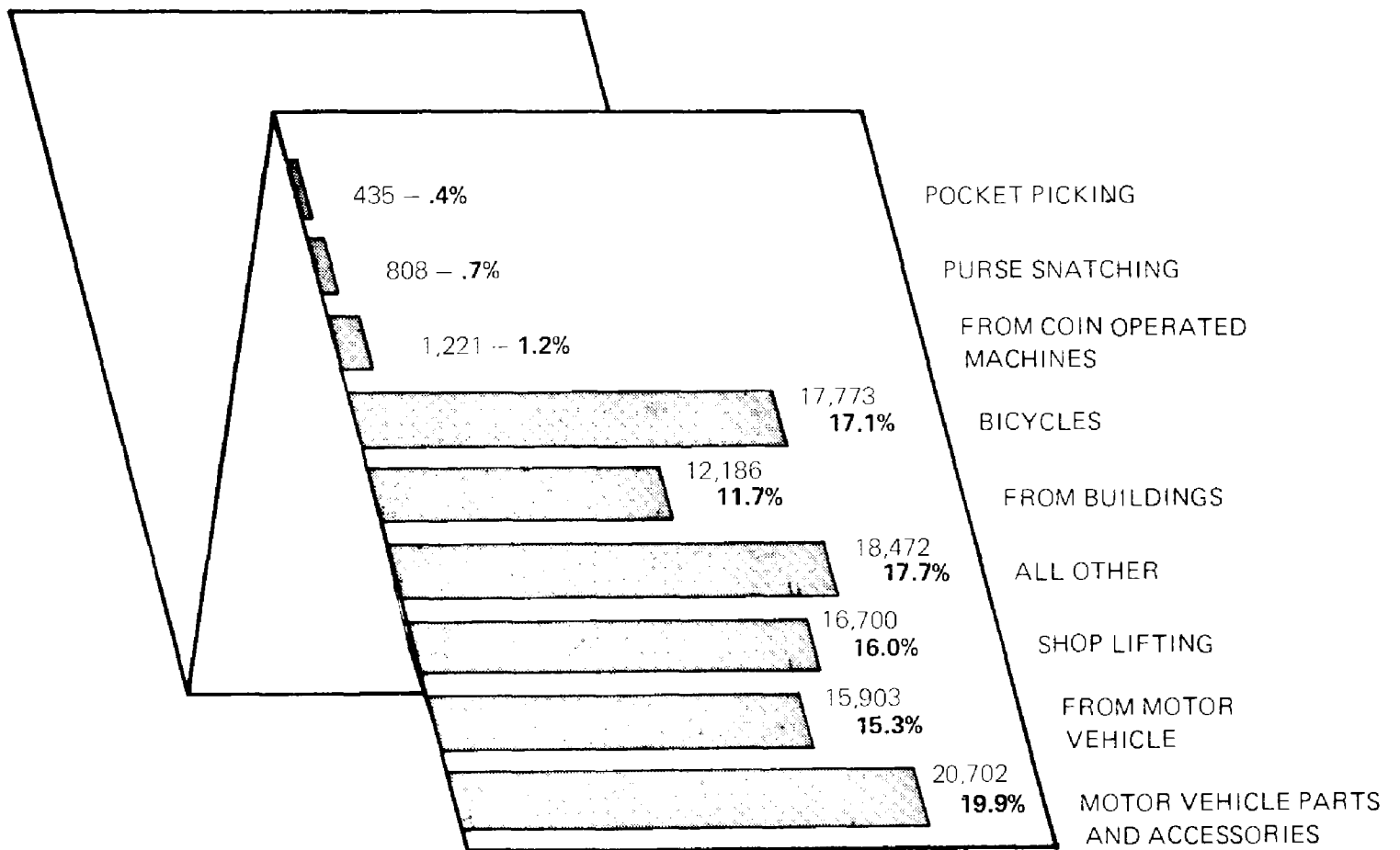
## Larceny by Classification & Month

CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
POCKET PICKING	435	31	36	43	34	32	21	28	43	36	48	40	43
PURSE SNATCHING	808	84	87	79	60	68	51	67	61	42	73	54	82
SHOP LIFTING	16,700	1485	1548	1638	1400	1306	1151	1164	1256	1172	1383	1429	1768
FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	15,903	1419	1347	1458	1280	1163	1267	1300	1322	1222	1257	1296	1572
MOTOR VEH. PARTS/ACCESS.	20,702	1714	1779	1754	1745	1585	1440	1639	1699	1630	1917	1857	1943
BICYCLES	17,773	1315	1344	1616	1601	1565	1754	1496	1585	1501	1579	1185	1232
FROM BUILDINGS	12,186	1037	1016	1149	1047	981	895	983	972	1037	1021	951	1097
FROM COIN OPER. MACHINE	1,221	131	104	103	104	95	132	109	117	87	84	82	73
ALL OTHER	18,472	1468	1381	1639	1623	1632	1555	1627	1574	1405	1525	1368	1675
GRAND TOTALS	104,200	8685	8642	9479	8894	8427	8266	8412	8629	8132	8887	8262	9485

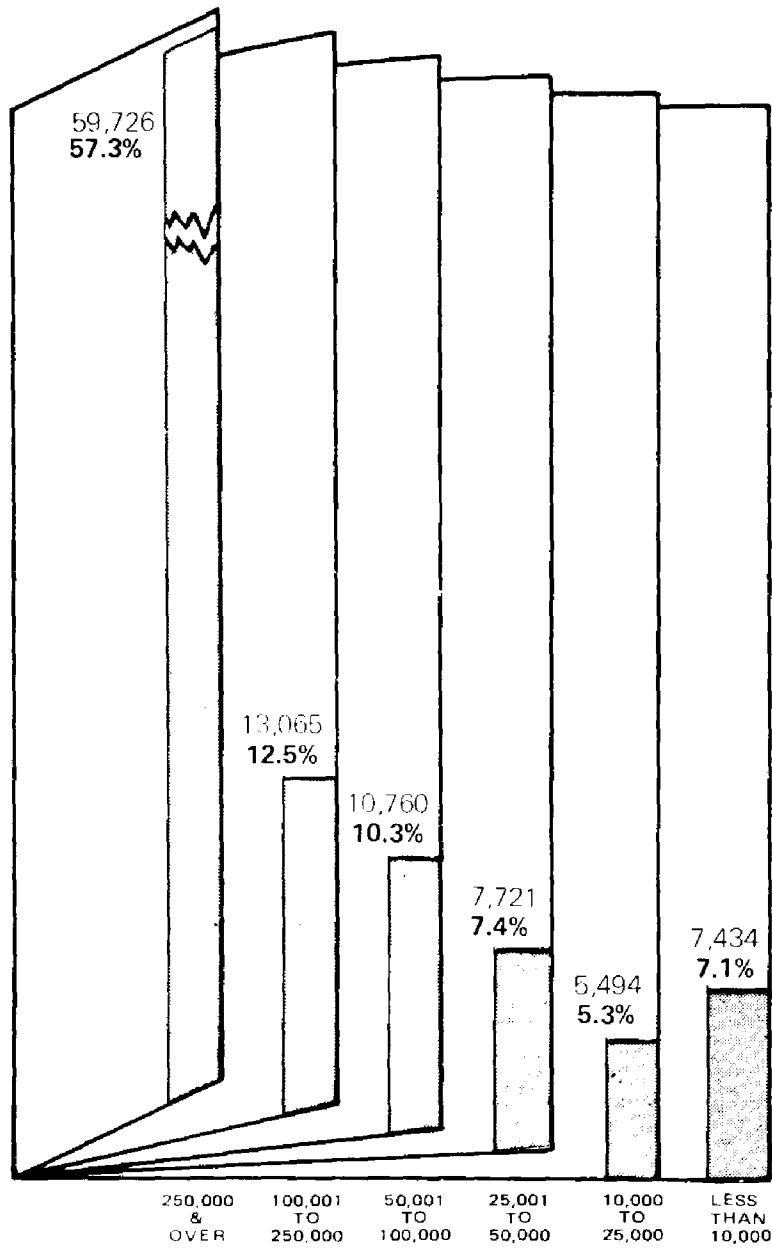
## Larceny by Month & Value

LARCENY	TOTAL	% DIST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
\$200 & OVER	\$ 15,488	14.9	1,352	1,248	1,400	1,329	1,211	1,180	1,285	1,240	1,162	1,266	1,298	1,517
\$50 TO \$200	33,588	32.2	2,629	2,757	2,988	2,918	2,778	2,744	2,715	2,813	2,652	2,955	2,653	2,986
UNDER \$50	55,124	52.9	4,704	4,637	5,091	4,647	4,438	4,342	4,412	4,576	4,318	4,666	4,311	4,982
GRAND TOTAL	\$104,200		8,685	8,642	9,479	8,894	8,427	8,266	8,412	8,629	8,132	8,887	8,262	9,485

## Larceny Breakdown By Percent



# Larceny By Population Group



# Motor Vehicle Theft

## Definition and Classification

Motor Vehicle theft in the AUCR system is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Counted in this section is the theft or attempted theft of self-propelled vehicles which run on surfaces other than rails. Examples of motor vehicles are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles etc. Not classified in this section are incidents where there is lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation, or unauthorized use by others having access to the vehicle (chauffeur, employee, etc.). Under AUCR classification, motor vehicle theft is scored as one offense for each motor vehicle stolen.

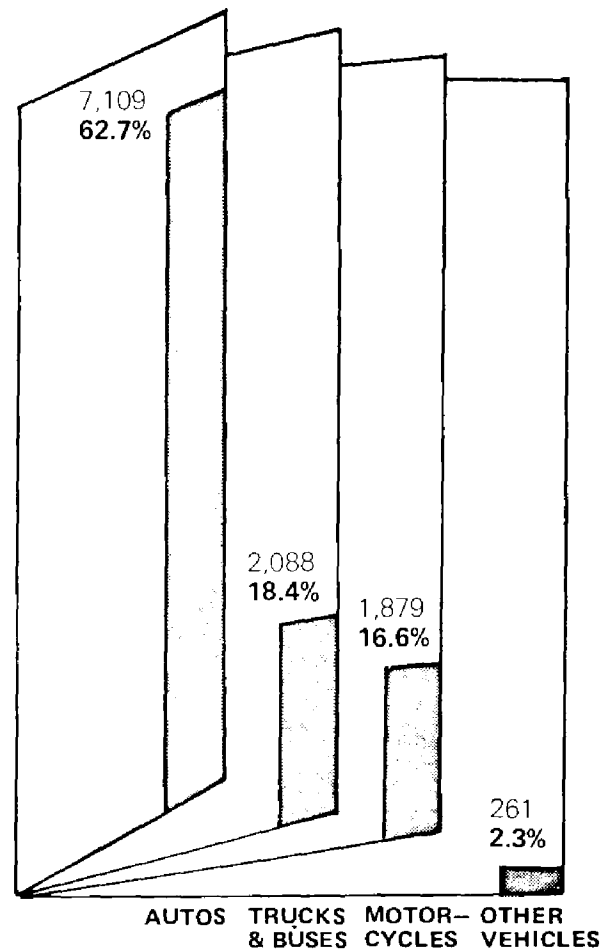
## Analysis

In 1975, Arizona agencies reported 11,337 actual offenses of motor vehicle theft. There were 171,084 actual non-violent crimes. Therefore, the offenses of motor vehicle theft represent 6.6 percent of the non-violent crimes. There were 183,026 index crimes committed, and motor vehicle thefts accounted for 6.2 percent of these index crimes. Males accounted for 94.3 percent of all persons arrested for motor vehicle theft, and 60.8 percent of those arrested were juveniles of both sexes. The average value of these vehicles was \$1,526 dollars.

During 1975, 16.2 percent of the 11,337 vehicles stolen in Arizona resulted in an arrest or clearance by exceptional means. Therefore, 1841 cases were cleared.

Arizona law enforcement agencies recovered 10,937 vehicles in 1975. However, cases are not cleared by merely recovering the abandoned vehicle. It should be noted that many of these 10,937 recovered vehicles could have been stolen outside Arizona.

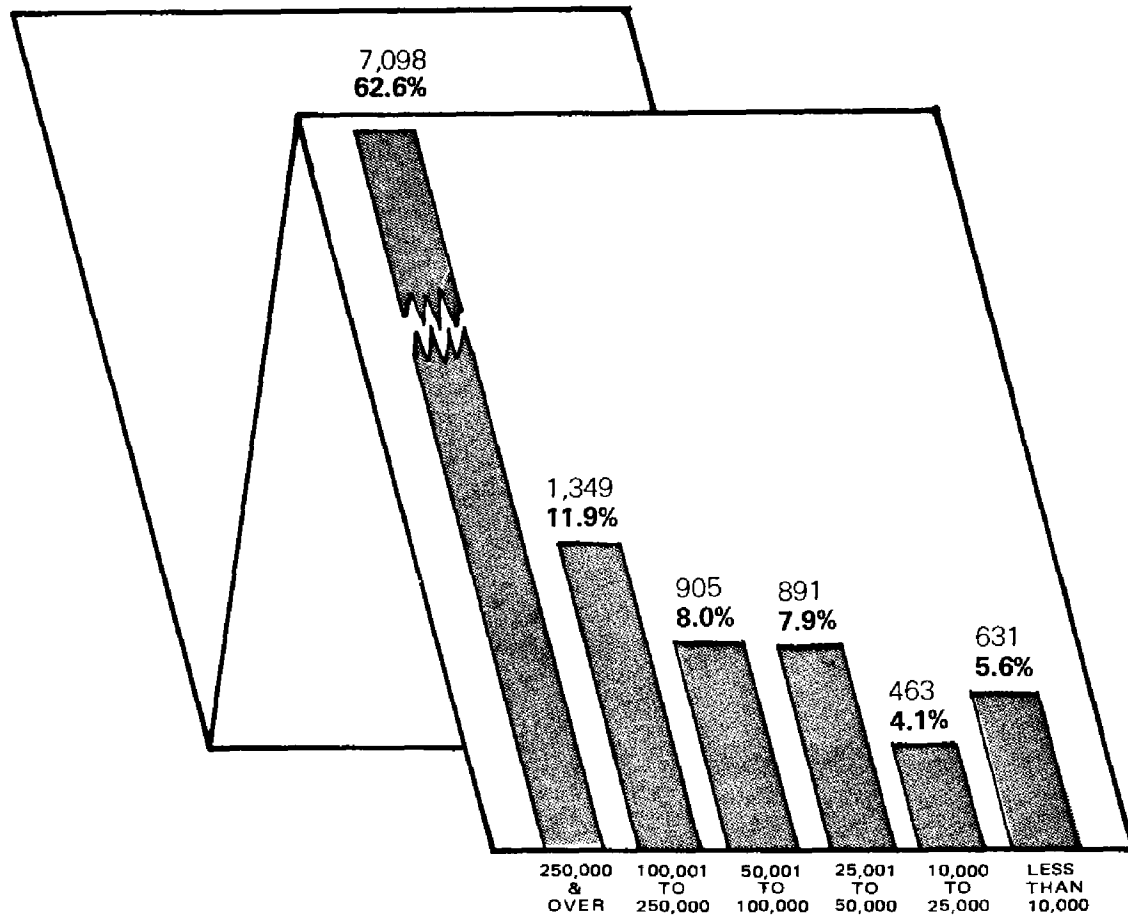
## Motor Vehicle Theft



## Motor Vehicle Theft by Month

MOTOR VEHICLE BREAKDOWN	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
AUTOS	7,109	721	678	628	554	562	534	538	657	638	575	505	519
TRUCKS & BUSES	2,088	148	160	174	171	181	169	167	205	143	205	161	204
MOTORCYCLES	1,879	201	189	175	180	152	125	139	159	148	141	115	155
OTHER VEHICLES	261	21	21	64	20	12	20	21	21	18	15	11	17
GRAND TOTALS	11,337	1091	1048	1041	925	907	848	865	1042	947	936	792	895

## Motor Vehicle Theft By Population Group



## Motor Vehicle Recovery Information

SITUATION	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>LOCALLY STOLEN</b> (Recovered Locally)	<b>6257</b>	594	559	558	526	501	486	509	597	510	518	429	470
<b>LOCALLY STOLEN</b> (Recovered Other)	<b>2636</b>	218	245	237	239	224	202	188	210	251	218	204	200
<b>TOTAL (Locally Stolen &amp; Recovered)</b>	<b>8893</b>	812	804	795	765	725	688	697	807	761	736	633	670
<b>STOLEN OUT OF TOWN – Recovered Locally</b>	<b>2044</b>	184	172	171	175	165	138	157	171	190	174	174	173
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>10937</b>	996	976	966	940	890	826	854	978	951	910	807	843



AUCR ANNUAL REPORT  
State Totals

State Totals 1975 – Part I Crimes

This section deals with state totals and the 6 groups represented according to population size. These figures demonstrate the potential for a deeper study of crime analysis that can be made in addition to the information contained hereafter.

After reviewing the pages that follow, one should have a broader awareness of the crime picture as it currently exists within Arizona. These charts will deal mainly with the Part I crimes and will give limited exposure to a few of the Part II crimes.

INDEX * CRIMES	TOTAL FOR 1975	TOTAL CLEARED	RATE PER (1000) INHABITANTS	% DISTRIBUTION
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	184	143	.1	.1%
FORCIBLE RAPE	773	399	.3	.4%
ROBBERY	3,751	1385	1.6	2.1%
ASSAULT	7,234	4371	3.3	4.0%
BURGLARY	55,547	8228	24.3	30.3%
LARCENY	104,200	18581	45.6	57.0%
MOTOR VEH. THEFT	11,337	1841	5.0	6.2%
GRAND TOTALS	183,026	34,948	82.4	

Population Group & Index Rates

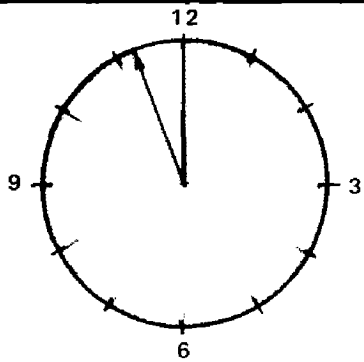
POPULATION GROUPS	NUMBER OF AGENCIES	POPULATION ESTIMATE	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIME RATE RECIPROCAL	RATE PER 1000 POPULATION	VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 1000 POPULATION	NON-VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER (1000 POPULATION)
250,000 & OVER	2	1,010,500	107,419	.00099	106.3	6.4	100.0
100,001 to 250,000	3	349,379	23,229	.00286	66.4	4.9	61.6
50,001 to 100,000	3	238,905	18,111	.00419	75.9	3.6	72.3
25,001 to 50,000	9	317,050	13,241	.00315	41.7	4.3	37.4
10,000 to 25,000	9	148,559	8,949	.00673	60.2	3.9	56.3
LESS THAN 10,000	46	155,742	12,077	.00642	77.5	6.2	71.3
GROUP TOTALS	72	2,220,135	183,026	.00045	82.4	5.4	82.4

State Totals by Group

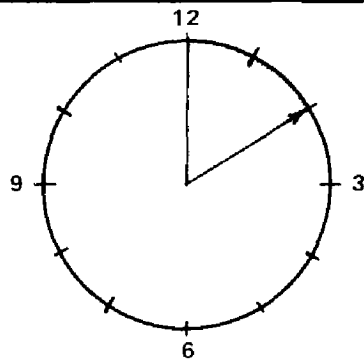
GROUP	HOMICIDE	FORCED RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VIOLENT SUBTOTAL	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEH. THEFT	NON-VIOLENT SUBTOTAL	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
250,000 & OVER	98	448	2645	3268	6459	34136	59726	7098	100960	107,419	58.7
100,001 to 250,000	31	114	353	1206	1704	7111	13065	1349	21525	23,229	12.7
50,001 to 100,000	9	45	272	533	859	5587	10760	905	17252	18,111	9.9
25,001 to 50,000	26	73	207	1071	1377	3252	7721	891	11864	13,241	7.2
10,000 to 25,000	7	28	108	436	579	2413	5494	463	8370	8,949	4.9
LESS THAN 10,000	13	65	166	720	964	3048	7434	631	11113	12,077	6.6
TOTAL	*184	773	3751	*7234	11942	55,547	104,200	11,337	171,084	183,026	
% DIST.	1.5	6.6	31.4	60.6	6.5	32.5	60.9	6.6	93.5		

\* Does not include manslaughters or justifiable homicide.  
\* Does not include simple assaults.

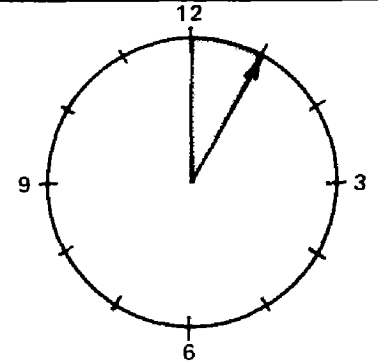
## Arizona Time Clock Index Crimes



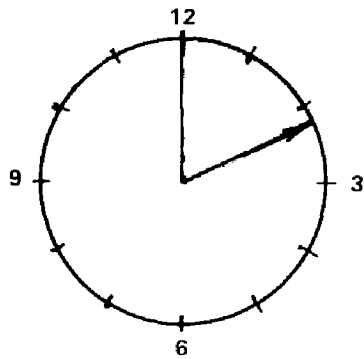
**RAPE**  
ONE EVERY 11.3 HOURS



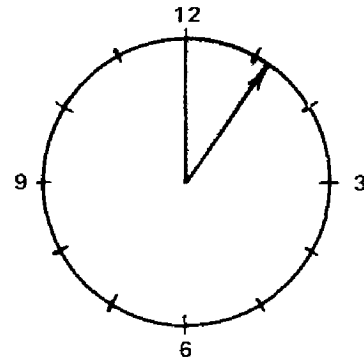
**BURGLARY**  
ONE EVERY 9.5 MINUTES



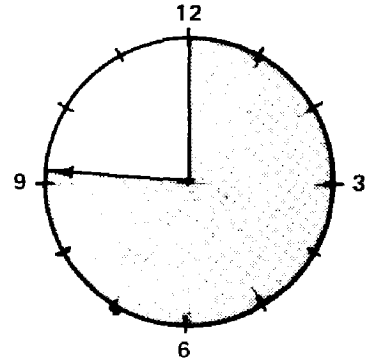
**LARCENY—THEFT**  
ONE EVERY 5.0 MINUTES



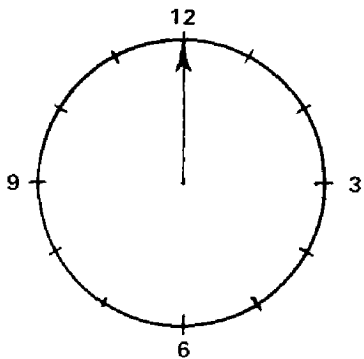
**ROBBERY**  
ONE EVERY 2.3 HOURS



**ASSAULT**  
ONE EVERY 1.2 HOURS



**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**  
ONE EVERY 46.4 MINUTES



**MURDER**  
ONE EVERY 47.6 HOURS

# Index Crimes by Month/State Totals 1975

INDEX	OFFENSES	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>MURDER NON-NEG MAN</b>		<b>184</b>	17	17	15	11	10	16	20	17	15	18	17	13
<b>FORCIBLE RAPE</b>		<b>773</b>	57	51	54	71	77	72	76	64	79	49	66	57
RAPE BY FORCE		<b>535</b>	35	39	37	51	61	52	52	49	49	28	45	37
ATTEMPTED		<b>238</b>	22	12	17	20	16	20	24	15	30	21	21	20
<b>ROBBERY</b>		<b>3,751</b>	398	337	320	273	305	266	292	357	306	279	265	363
FIREARM		<b>1,591</b>	180	141	142	124	129	99	111	145	114	119	122	165
KNIFE CUTTING INST.		<b>406</b>	31	39	32	31	30	28	36	44	35	27	33	40
OTHER DANG WEAPON		<b>191</b>	15	14	10	14	25	12	15	22	17	12	16	19
STRONG ARM		<b>1,563</b>	172	143	136	104	121	117	130	146	140	121	94	139
<b>ASSAULT</b>		<b>7,234</b>	591	555	672	566	665	624	665	656	547	585	525	583
FIREARM		<b>1,738</b>	151	136	142	127	158	156	149	180	133	141	120	145
KNIFE CUTTING INST.		<b>1,213</b>	86	103	110	100	114	109	105	92	97	93	93	111
OTHER DANG WEAPON		<b>1,636</b>	115	114	155	142	152	132	170	143	134	128	121	130
STRONG ARM		<b>2,647</b>	239	202	265	197	241	227	241	241	183	223	191	197
<b>BURGLARY</b>		<b>55,547</b>	5,118	4,760	5,204	4,541	4,301	4,240	4,727	4,933	4,219	4,377	4,278	4,849
FORCIBLE ENTRY		<b>35,902</b>	3,427	3,083	3,475	2,870	2,707	2,775	3,054	3,207	2,597	2,838	2,716	3,153
UNLAWFUL ENTRY		<b>15,340</b>	1,337	1,316	1,330	1,316	1,221	1,146	1,285	1,310	1,288	1,216	1,257	1,338
ATTEMPTED FORCE EN		<b>4,305</b>	354	361	399	355	373	319	388	416	354	323	305	358
<b>LARCENY</b>		<b>104,200</b>	8,686	8,641	9,479	8,894	8,428	8,266	8,413	8,627	8,132	8,887	8,262	9,485
EXCEPT MTR VEH THEFT														
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT</b>		<b>11,337</b>	1,091	1,048	1,041	925	907	848	865	1,042	947	936	792	895
AUTOS		<b>7,109</b>	721	678	628	554	562	534	538	657	638	575	505	519
TRUCKS AND BUSES		<b>2,088</b>	148	160	174	171	181	169	167	205	143	205	161	204
MOTORCYCLES		<b>1,879</b>	201	189	175	180	152	125	139	159	148	141	115	155
OTHER VEHICLES		<b>261</b>	21	21	64	20	12	20	21	21	18	15	11	17
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>183,026</b>	<b>15,958</b>	<b>15,409</b>	<b>16,785</b>	<b>15,281</b>	<b>14,693</b>	<b>14,322</b>	<b>15,058</b>	<b>15,696</b>	<b>14,245</b>	<b>15,129</b>	<b>14,205</b>	<b>16,245</b>

AUCR ANNUAL REPORT

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered for Index Offenses

The next two charts will deal with value of property stolen and recovered by article and month as well as the value of property stolen by crime and month. These charts will reveal a great deal of detail in expounding on the areas mentioned above.

The article or type of property stolen is of grave importance to the police administrator when he at-

tempts to develop programs to prevent the theft of any particular article. It is realized that this list in no way encompasses all articles but it is a general list of items frequently sought after by thieves during the last reporting period.

This is an attempt to list articles stolen by month and also to reveal the value of property involved in the 7 Part I crimes.

Value of Property Stolen & Recovered by Month

MONTH	TOTAL AMOUNT STOLEN	TOTAL AMOUNT RECOVERED*	% RECOVERED
JANUARY	\$ 5,397,075.00	\$ 1,194,880.00	22.1
FEBRUARY	5,297,925.00	1,513,717.00	28.6
MARCH	5,346,146.00	1,397,662.00	26.1
APRIL	7,705,203.00	1,371,760.00	17.8
MAY	4,919,530.00	1,297,738.00	26.4
JUNE	5,329,205.00	1,296,679.00	24.3
JULY	4,512,419.00	1,350,085.00	29.9
AUGUST	5,056,033.00	1,530,480.00	30.3
SEPTEMBER	4,736,161.00	1,339,047.00	28.3
OCTOBER	5,172,498.00	1,409,253.00	27.3
NOVEMBER	4,765,478.00	1,303,689.00	27.4
DECEMBER	5,366,018.00	1,308,342.00	24.4
GRAND TOTAL	\$63,603,691.00	\$16,313,832.00	25.7

\* AMOUNT RECOVERED MAY INCLUDE PROPERTY FROM PREVIOUS MONTH.

## Type & Value of Property Stolen by Month (breakdown)

PROPERTY STOLEN	\$ TOTAL	% DIST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
CURRENCY	3,891,876	5.8	354,241	356,184	411,815	265,013	318,942	283,630	281,560	349,164	311,708	227,989	248,829	283,020
JEWELRY	12,981,086	20.4	881,501	784,006	794,899	3,531,931	936,267	1,537,788	661,327	725,319	845,336	924,966	796,004	811,742
CLOTHING	1,089,661	1.7	126,484	120,458	113,567	89,691	67,511	44,774	86,629	69,367	64,368	108,943	89,411	108,458
LOCALLY STLN VEHICLES	17,926,014	28.2	1,510,780	1,600,678	1,468,482	1,483,351	1,385,699	1,509,859	1,285,382	1,680,510	1,498,543	1,646,064	1,265,405	1,591,261
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	840,791	1.3	85,495	62,912	68,216	65,666	76,535	71,767	70,187	57,272	65,012	70,418	70,983	66,338
STEREOS	6,834,188	10.7	667,776	603,565	624,939	520,233	460,358	444,274	504,594	543,059	508,342	613,150	593,069	750,839
FIREARMS	1,467,048	2.3	138,951	132,563	155,646	114,185	93,251	97,153	115,090	126,491	112,554	125,691	116,485	138,986
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	1,507,456	2.4	144,451	150,613	131,840	163,736	92,719	78,644	107,777	133,899	135,378	102,420	160,015	105,964
CONSUMER ITEMS	567,473	1.0	81,900	81,202	47,496	43,721	40,654	32,437	36,647	47,134	48,647	42,663	37,645	47,327
LIVESTOCK	110,866	.2	9,193	4,364	20,095	10,869	14,995	22,636	7,521	2,476	7,048	4,282	3,606	3,782
MISCELLANEOUS	16,607,225	26.1	1,446,303	1,441,380	1,509,351	1,416,807	1,432,599	1,206,253	1,355,715	1,211,352	1,339,225	1,305,912	1,384,027	1,458,301
<b>TOTAL STOLEN</b>	<b>63,603,681</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,397,075</b>	<b>5,297,925</b>	<b>5,346,146</b>	<b>7,706,203</b>	<b>4,919,530</b>	<b>5,329,206</b>	<b>4,512,419</b>	<b>5,056,033</b>	<b>4,736,181</b>	<b>5,172,498</b>	<b>4,765,478</b>	<b>6,366,018</b>

## Value of Property Stolen by Crime & Month

INDEX OFFENSE	\$ TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	*AVERAGE VALUE PER OFFENSE
HOMICIDE	1,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	-	350	800	-	\$ 8.07
FORCED RAPE	17,261	710	20	653	221	56	1,024	4,464	289	466	160	984	8,204	22.32
ROBBERY	2,827,155	189,437	248,034	89,721	199,688	354,566	1,024,340	139,728	198,414	98,108	79,430	63,301	142,388	753.71
BURGLARY	25,245,680	2,424,453	2,312,945	2,560,224	2,010,121	1,770,684	1,630,681	1,842,963	2,061,353	1,958,965	2,295,106	2,069,142	2,289,144	454.49
LARCENY	18,204,451	1,322,365	1,213,527	1,322,797	4,094,224	1,420,408	1,173,467	1,257,562	1,175,122	1,215,039	1,197,144	1,408,948	1,403,874	174.71
MOTOR VEH THEFT	17,308,846	1,460,121	1,523,570	1,372,750	1,400,947	1,373,818	1,469,803	1,267,585	1,601,600	1,483,587	1,600,354	1,222,303	1,522,408	1,526.75
<b>TOTAL (STOLEN)</b>	<b>63,604,868</b>	<b>5,397,076</b>	<b>5,298,086</b>	<b>5,346,146</b>	<b>7,706,201</b>	<b>4,919,530</b>	<b>5,329,206</b>	<b>4,512,302</b>	<b>5,057,113</b>	<b>4,736,181</b>	<b>5,172,543</b>	<b>4,765,478</b>	<b>6,366,018</b>	<b>\$ 361.82</b>

\*THIS CHART DOES NOT INCLUDE ASSAULTS AS NO PROPERTY OR MONEY IS INVOLVED IN THE CHARGE

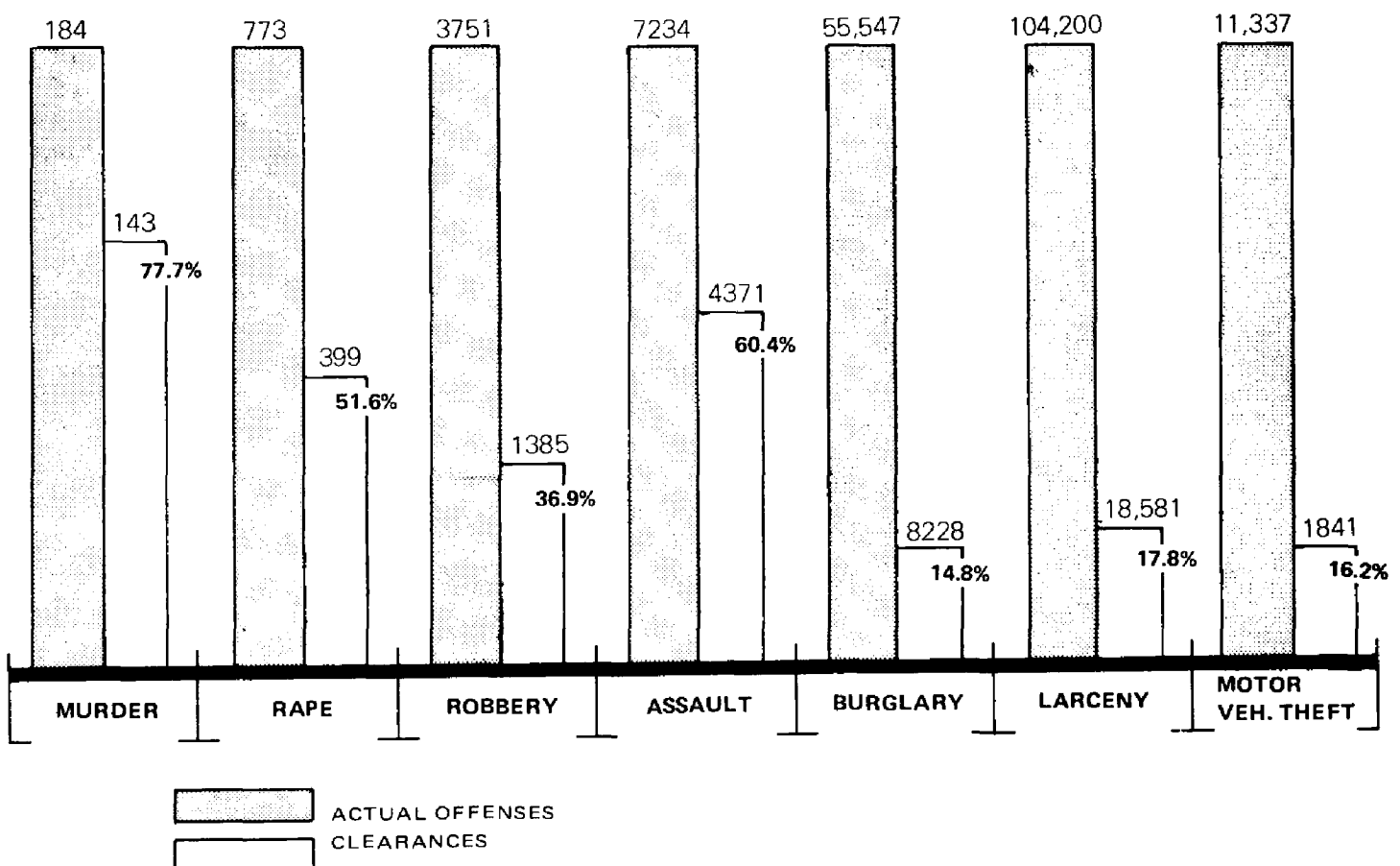
## Value of Property Recovered by Article &amp; Month

PROPERTY RECOVERED	\$ TOTAL	% RECV.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
CURRENCY	385,314	10.4	12,973	78,548	22,943	21,044	13,529	43,907	33,447	65,747	14,482	43,014	11,693	23,987
JEWELRY	1,169,306	9.0	30,041	81,028	172,483	89,337	44,729	121,260	151,104	104,557	62,935	149,780	129,294	32,758
CLOTHING	160,390	14.7	11,396	7,235	7,127	15,106	7,140	6,305	8,430	5,161	10,581	7,147	66,079	9,643
LOCALLY STLN. VEHICLES	11,945,448	66.6	906,489	1,137,496	953,667	1,048,145	983,290	937,641	907,316	1,103,423	1,055,510	1,042,264	855,471	1,014,736
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	67,513	8.0	10,519	7,825	6,293	3,625	7,156	4,590	5,334	9,407	2,608	3,828	3,179	3,149
STEREOS	387,421	5.7	32,735	45,871	36,012	24,824	27,365	20,150	25,688	38,019	27,673	42,918	31,435	34,731
FIREARMS	114,816	7.8	7,293	15,738	10,288	10,009	9,515	6,836	8,805	10,998	6,336	10,523	6,307	12,168
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	141,350	9.4	8,478	4,812	24,152	56,704	6,027	6,801	4,819	10,563	1,892	6,952	5,776	4,374
CONSUMER ITEMS	52,703	9.3	3,130	3,098	4,437	5,172	4,913	2,597	3,569	6,140	2,497	8,087	4,788	4,275
LIVESTOCK	31,060	28.0	1,950	557	6,119	1,296	3,220	813	1,541	241	214	950	13,749	410
MISCELLANEOUS	1,858,551	11.2	169,876	131,509	154,141	96,498	190,854	145,779	200,032	176,224	154,319	93,790	176,918	168,611
<b>TOTAL RECOVERED</b>	<b>16,313,832</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>1,194,880</b>	<b>1,513,717</b>	<b>1,397,662</b>	<b>1,371,760</b>	<b>1,297,738</b>	<b>1,296,679</b>	<b>1,350,085</b>	<b>1,530,480</b>	<b>1,339,047</b>	<b>1,409,253</b>	<b>1,303,689</b>	<b>1,308,842</b>

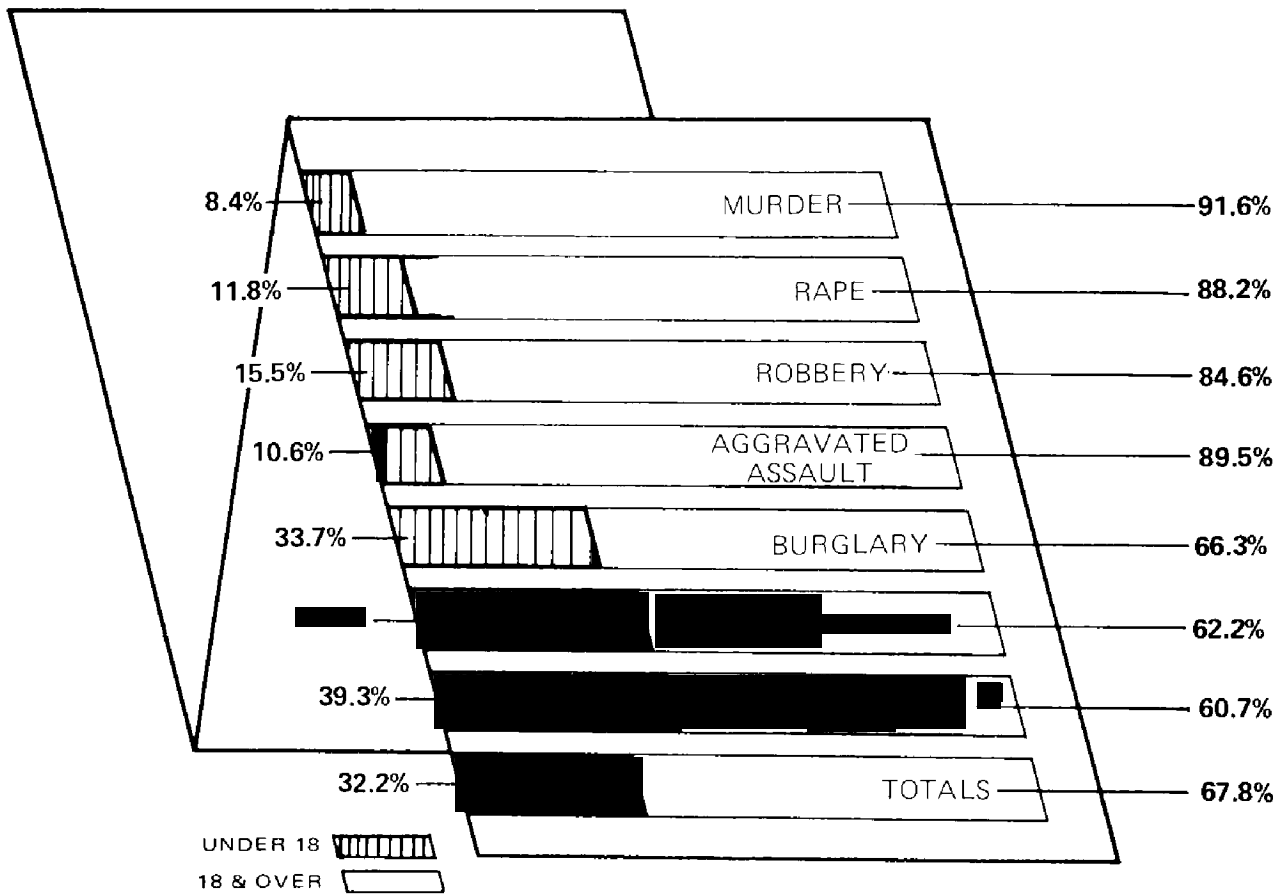
## Clearance rates for Index Offenses

The two charts in this section will reveal the clearance rates of the index offenses. Both adults and juveniles will be included; the percentage of juveniles as compared with adults should prove interesting.

### Clearance Rates For Index Offenses



# Percent Distribution of Clearances by Age

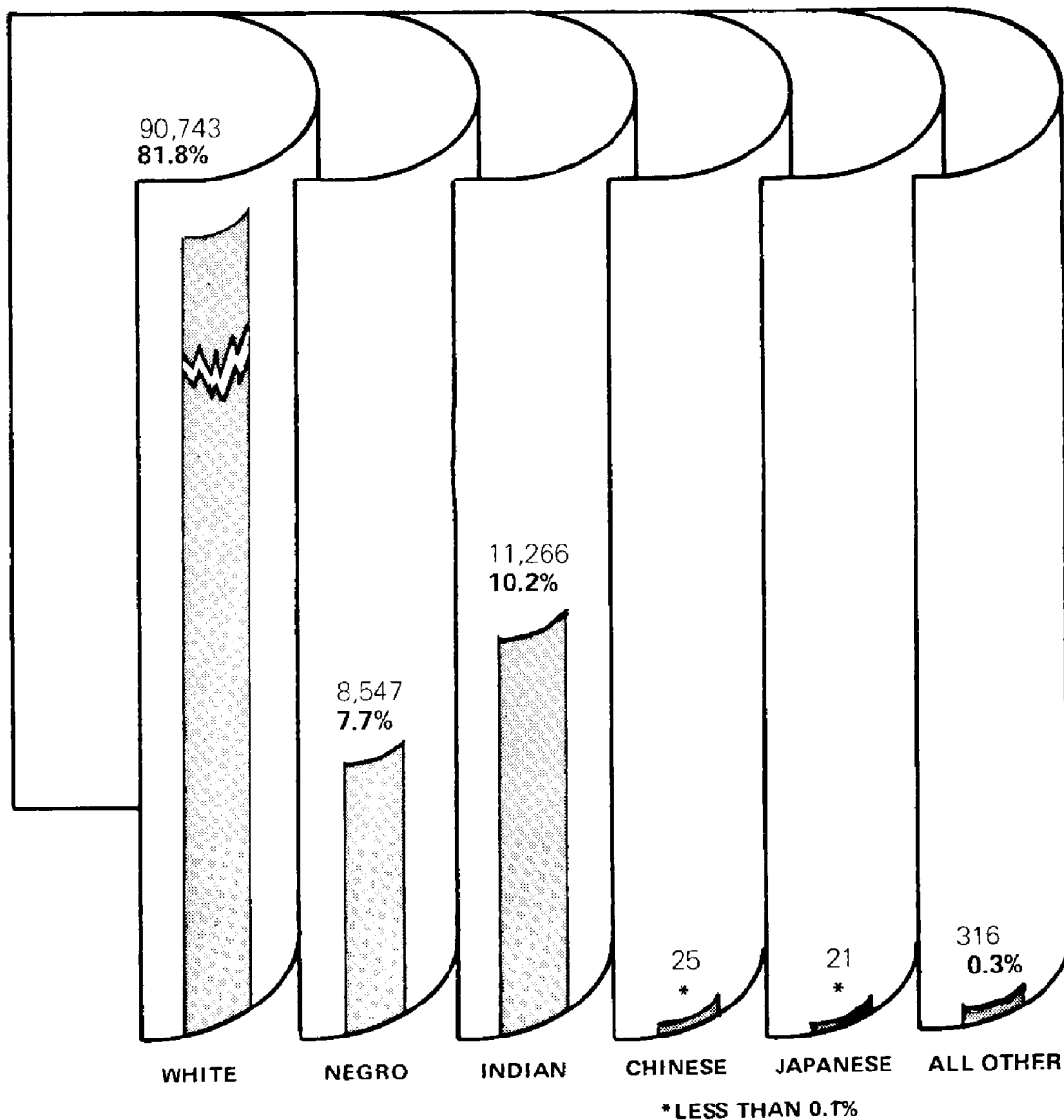




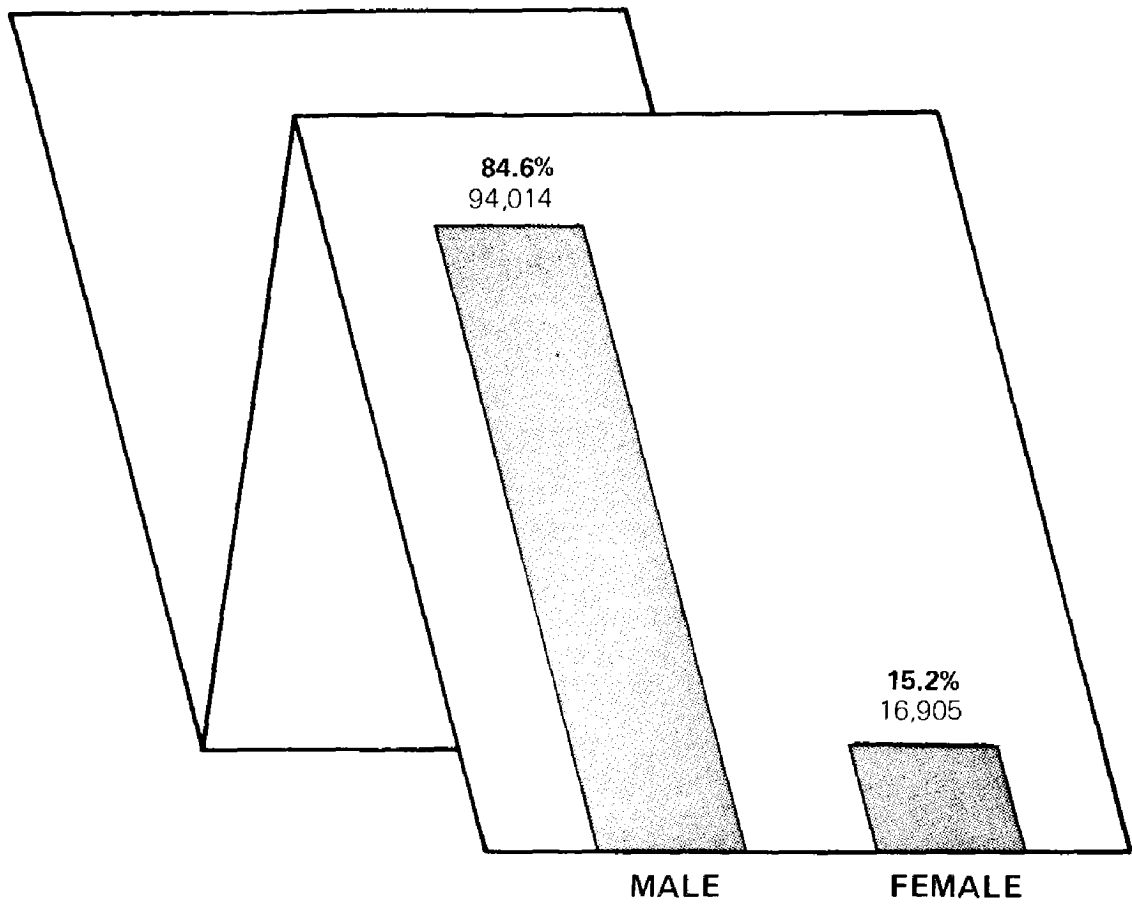
## All Arrests for Index Offenses for Part II Crimes

The charts that follow reveal the number of arrests by the suspects age, sex and race. In this field both Part I and Part II crimes will be included. The most important detail to mention is that a relationship between age, sex and race could not be developed this year due to technical difficulties. However, a comparison of sex and age is illustrated in the four pages of adult and juvenile charts. Furthermore it is believed that the charts to follow will be of significant importance in denoting the frequent offenders.

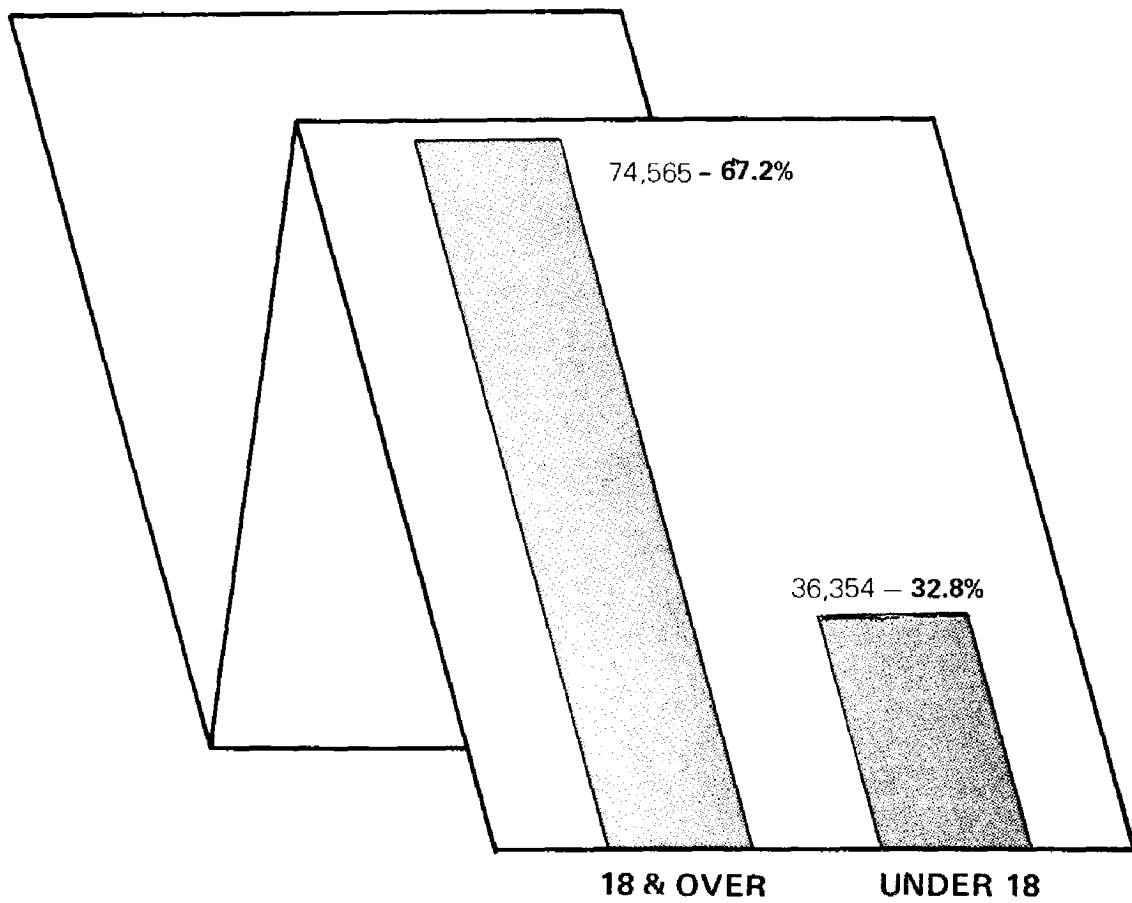
### Arrests By Race & Percent Distribution



### Arrests By Sex



### Arrests By Age



# Total Arrests 1975

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	146	.1	.06
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	63	.1	.03
FORCIBLE RAPE	340	.3	.15
ROBBERY	1,324	1.2	.59
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2,720	2.5	1.22
BURGLARY	7,521	6.8	3.39
LARCENY	15,353	13.8	6.91
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1,542	1.4	.69
<b>PART 1 SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>29,009</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>13.05</b>
OTHER ASSAULTS	2,796	2.5	1.25
ARSON	364	.3	.16
FORGERY—COUNTERFEITING	448	.4	.20
FRAUD	1,052	1.0	.47
EMBEZZLEMENT	272	.3	.12
STOLEN PROPERTY	1,391	1.3	.63
VANDALISM	2,395	2.2	1.08
WEAPONS — CARRYING	1,793	1.6	.81
PROSTITUTION— COMM. VICE	865	.8	.39
SEX OFFENSES	757	.7	.34
DRUGS	9,456	8.5	4.26
GAMBLING	37	.03	.02
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	633	.6	.28
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	23,404	21.1	10.53
LIQUOR LAWS	6,296	5.7	2.83
DRUNKENNESS	373	.3	.17
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	9,200	8.3	4.14
VAGRANCY	867	.8	.39
ALL OTHER — NON TRAFFIC	13,091	11.8	5.89
CURFEW — LOITERING LAWS	1,527	1.4	.69
RUNAWAYS	4,893	4.4	2.20
<b>PART 2 SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>81,910</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>36.86</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>110,919</b>		<b>49.91</b>

# Juvenile Male Arrests

OFFENSE	UNDER 11	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	UNDER 18 TOTAL
MURDER NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	-	-	2	2	5	7	16
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	-	1	1	-	-	4	6
FORCIBLE RAPE	-	3	11	11	16	24	65
ROBBERY	3	19	67	64	80	109	342
AGG. ASSAULT	8	32	96	83	120	149	488
BURGLARY	240	441	1,036	827	825	705	4,074
LARCENY--THEFT	497	903	1,833	1,137	1,241	1,187	6,798
MOTOR VEH. THEFT	6	22	210	216	246	193	893
PART 1 SUBTOTAL	754	1,421	3,256	2,340	2,533	2,378	12,682
OTHER ASSAULTS	49	99	225	134	186	196	889
ARSON	58	41	56	28	15	16	214
FORGERY--COUNTERFEIT	-	-	2	5	8	12	27
FRAUD	1	4	16	12	37	44	114
EMBEZZLEMENT	-	1	1	2	8	14	26
STOLEN PROPERTY	6	19	121	109	126	143	524
VANDALISM	276	312	424	228	202	192	1,634
WEAPONS--CARRYING	1	12	62	63	94	83	315
PROSTITUTION--COM VICE	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
SEX OFFENSES	2	12	58	42	30	41	185
OPIUM--COCAINE	-	-	3	6	12	25	46
MARIJUANA	1	22	222	344	599	787	1,975
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	1	-	7	7	13	3	31
OTHER DANG.--NARC.	2	5	11	12	19	31	80
DRUG SUBTOTAL	4	27	243	369	643	846	2,132
BOOKMAKING--HORSE SPORT NUMBERS & LOTTERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER GAMBLING	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
GAMBLING SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	15	17	47	41	27	29	176
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	-	-	6	24	166	288	484
LIQUOR LAWS	2	17	145	233	490	705	1,592
DRUNKENNESS	6	6	32	21	34	40	139
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	25	36	134	163	242	307	907
VAGRANCY	1	3	19	23	23	44	113
ALL OTHER--NON TRAFFIC	125	251	628	572	543	546	2,665
CURFEW & LOITERING	6	35	219	284	339	350	1,233
RUNAWAYS	73	172	567	570	496	275	2,153
PART 2 SUBTOTAL	650	1,064	3,005	2,924	3,709	4,172	15,524
GRAND TOTALS	1,404	2,485	6,261	5,264	6,242	6,550	28,206

# Adult Male Arrests

OFFENSE	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	OVER 65	OVER 18 TOTAL
MURDER NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	4	8	6	6	4	2	4	19	12	8	9	5	3	2	2	7	101
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	5	5	3	2	6	2	1	6	2	7	-	5	-	3	1	-	46
FORCIBLE RAPE	26	20	22	14	17	15	10	67	27	31	11	5	1	1	-	1	268
ROBBERY	125	101	75	84	71	63	45	171	67	29	20	13	9	6	-	1	890
AGG. ASSAULT	143	146	156	108	103	90	95	360	243	161	123	102	64	38	19	17	1,968
BURGLARY	581	444	335	225	206	171	140	384	186	108	51	39	19	12	7	2	2,910
LARCENY-THEFT	614	518	401	344	278	220	176	742	376	207	187	170	122	81	49	62	4,547
MOTOR VEH. THEFT	109	89	58	51	37	26	25	71	38	17	16	10	8	4	1	1	561
PART 1 SUBTOTAL	1,607	1,331	1,056	834	722	589	496	1,820	951	568	417	349	226	147	79	91	11,283
OTHER ASSAULTS	115	109	122	85	79	86	86	310	175	121	88	68	37	20	10	5	1,516
ARSON	10	20	8	7	5	1	1	18	8	6	4	7	2	2	-	-	99
FORGERY-COUNTERFEIT	16	17	24	19	15	13	26	79	35	21	9	4	4	3	2	-	287
FRAUD	49	34	41	44	38	38	31	137	83	77	57	58	30	20	14	6	757
EMBEZZLEMENT	16	6	8	4	9	13	8	35	31	32	14	16	3	2	-	-	197
STOLEN PROPERTY	142	98	79	61	33	35	41	94	63	33	30	17	12	5	3	-	746
VANDALISM	70	65	57	29	29	34	30	85	49	26	20	18	11	5	6	3	537
WEAPONS-CARRYING	117	117	94	80	74	66	64	222	143	116	71	57	38	38	16	11	1,324
PROSTITUTION-COM. VICE	4	4	3	8	3	2	2	17	15	10	6	5	4	1	2	-	86
SEX OFFENSES	18	31	29	21	41	20	24	85	64	60	34	27	23	16	11	12	516
OPIUM-COCAINE	30	39	68	78	70	68	51	192	75	47	18	10	9	5	1	-	761
MARIJUANA	868	762	601	488	383	352	286	773	224	87	32	17	12	4	2	-	4,891
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	6	17	6	11	6	4	3	13	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	79
OTHER DANG.-NON NARC.	28	40	28	43	20	18	16	52	27	9	6	5	3	2	1	1	299
DRUG SUBTOTAL	932	858	703	620	479	442	356	1,030	333	148	57	32	24	11	4	1	6,030
BOOKMAKING-HORSE SPORT NUMBERS & LOTTERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER GAMBLING	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	4	4	5	6	6	1	1	-	1	34
GAMBLING SUBTOTAL	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	4	4	5	6	6	1	1	1	1	36
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	30	21	32	15	19	17	16	46	45	34	20	19	12	6	2	1	335
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	685	1,003	958	955	906	884	865	3,526	2,499	2,175	1,821	1,631	1,242	915	545	346	20,965
LIQUOR LAWS	529	166	137	121	91	126	94	415	422	429	405	389	330	238	134	88	4,114
DRUNKENNESS	24	22	19	14	8	5	3	24	13	8	6	8	9	5	4	7	179
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	440	516	496	415	383	372	311	1,234	758	674	478	455	320	221	129	71	7,173
VAGRANCY	47	47	40	40	35	29	35	93	76	67	57	57	36	34	12	5	710
ALL OTHER-NON TRAFFIC	645	675	696	596	581	488	453	1,669	883	677	485	419	302	170	91	99	8,929
PART 2 SUBTOTAL	3,889	3,809	3,547	3,136	2,829	2,672	2,446	9,123	5,649	4,619	3,668	3,293	2,440	1,713	986	656	54,525
GRAND TOTAL	5,496	5,140	4,603	3,970	3,551	3,261	2,942	10,943	6,600	5,187	4,085	3,642	2,666	1,860	1,065	747	65,808

# Juvenile Female Arrests

OFFENSE	UNDER 11	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	UNDER 18 TOTAL
MURDER NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	-	-	-	2	4	1	7
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
FORCIBLE RAPE	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
ROBBERY	-	4	6	6	9	2	27
AGG. ASSAULT	2	3	25	22	20	9	81
BURGLARY	24	46	88	54	44	60	316
LARCENY-THEFT	104	307	755	462	361	329	2,318
MOTOR VEH. THEFT	1	1	12	14	13	4	45
PART 1 SUBTOTAL	131	361	886	560	453	407	2,798
OTHER ASSAULTS	7	27	68	49	32	33	216
ARSON	5	2	16	3	5	-	31
FORGERY-COUNTERFEIT	-	1	4	7	4	13	29
FRAUD	-	-	2	6	4	7	19
EMBEZZLEMENT	-	-	2	2	3	2	9
STOLEN PROPERTY	1	2	15	8	9	7	42
VANDALISM	31	50	54	19	14	10	178
WEAPONS-CARRYING	-	1	1	8	3	6	19
PROSTITUTION-COM. VICE	-	-	3	7	9	19	38
SEX OFFENSES	1	1	3	5	2	4	16
OPIUM-COCAINE	-	-	1	1	3	3	8
MARIJUANA	3	4	73	85	96	130	391
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	2	1	4	2	1	3	13
OTHER DANG.-NON NARC.	-	-	8	10	7	13	38
DRUG SUBTOTAL	5	5	86	98	107	149	450
BOOKMAKING-HORSE SPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUMBERS & LOTTERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER GAMBLING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAMBLING SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	2	6	28	17	17	10	80
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	-	-	2	8	6	20	36
LIQUOR LAWS	1	8	68	89	86	75	327
DRUNKENNESS	1	2	7	5	8	7	30
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2	9	33	21	40	28	133
VAGRANCY	-	-	3	3	1	1	8
ALL OTHER -NON TRAFFIC	11	48	202	161	131	102	655
CURFEW & LOITERING	2	18	91	64	58	61	294
RUNAWAYS	22	144	936	784	543	311	2,740
PART 2 SUBTOTAL	91	324	1,624	1,364	1,082	865	5,350
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>8,148</b>

# Adult Female Arrests

OFFENSE	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	OVER 65	OVER 18 TOTAL
MURDER NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	7
FORCIBLE RAPE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
ROBBERY	6	6	9	5	9	6	6	19	4	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	76
AGG. ASSAULT	7	8	11	8	14	11	8	40	26	19	16	6	4	2	2	2	183
BURGLARY	36	23	29	28	14	11	8	30	15	8	5	6	5	1	2	-	221
LARCENY-THEFT	183	168	145	143	103	100	77	233	127	98	67	76	47	37	47	39	1,690
MOTOR VEH. THEFT	5	4	5	7	3	3	1	9	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
PART 1 SUBTOTAL	240	211	200	194	145	136	101	337	176	134	92	91	57	41	51	41	2,246
OTHER ASSAULTS	11	14	7	15	16	10	11	13	34	9	18	4	4	5	3	1	175
ARSON	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	20
FORGERY-COUNTERFEIT	13	11	15	9	6	8	5	18	13	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	105
FRAUD	5	19	9	6	10	8	6	30	22	13	10	16	4	1	2	1	162
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	1	3	3	-	6	2	8	4	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	40
STOLEN PROPERTY	11	14	11	7	5	8	4	4	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	79
VANDALISM	10	1	3	8	1	1	2	4	5	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	46
WEAPONS-CARRYING	9	5	13	8	4	5	10	26	18	11	15	3	3	5	-	-	136
PROSTITUTION-COM. VICE	85	107	101	111	87	55	36	120	23	6	4	1	2	-	1	1	740
SEX OFFENSES	2	8	3	5	2	2	2	9	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	40
OPIUM-COCAINE	14	18	25	20	17	12	3	29	14	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	161
MARIJUANA	114	83	79	63	37	40	41	79	30	18	4	2	2	-	-	-	592
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
OTHER OANG.-NON NARC.	9	8	8	6	5	6	9	17	8	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	81
DRUG SUBTOTAL	139	111	114	89	60	58	53	126	53	26	8	4	3	-	-	-	844
BOOKMAKING-HORSE SPORT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUMBERS & LOTTERY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHER GAMBLING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
GAMBLING SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	5	3	2	1	1	6	3	10	3	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	42
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	38	66	80	66	61	69	76	267	250	242	242	191	131	83	51	17	1,929
LIQUOR LAWS	41	20	10	11	6	11	7	33	36	32	26	17	7	4	2	-	293
DRUNKENNESS	4	9	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	25
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	56	53	52	68	69	58	42	173	128	87	69	54	40	16	4	8	987
VAGRANCY	1	6	3	4	1	-	2	7	2	3	5	1	-	-	1	-	38
ALL OTHER-NON TRAFFIC	62	77	65	63	49	46	43	134	87	74	54	37	21	15	11	4	842
PART 2 SUBTOTAL	493	524	503	477	378	351	305	998	694	527	466	338	218	131	75	33	6,511
GRAND TOTAL	733	735	703	671	523	486	406	1,335	870	661	558	429	275	172	126	74	8,757

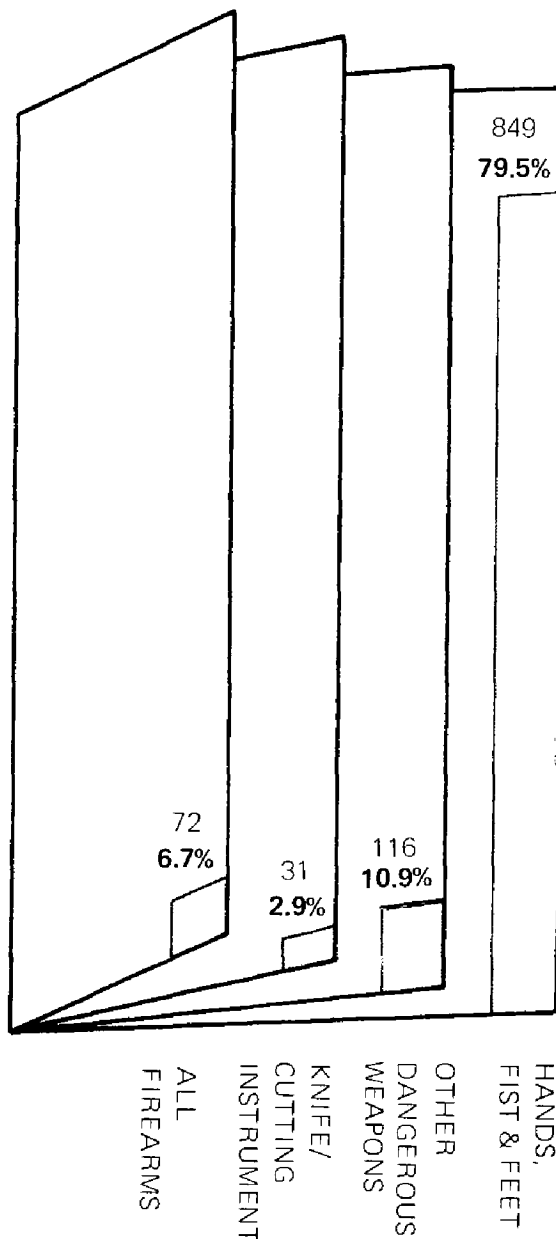
AUCR ANNUAL REPORT  
**Police Assault Figures**

Police assault figures are crucial to the police administrator. They say much to anyone attempting to evaluate the causation of this type of criminal activity. There are many factors that contribute to police assaults but local circumstances vary from place to place. It is therefore impossible for a group of analysts in Phoenix to speculate on the reasons for these assaults. The information to follow will portray the frequency of these events and allow each agency head to objectively evaluate the cause after considering his unique variables and factors

**Time of Assault**

		A.M.	P.M.
10:01	2:00	204	56
2:01	4:00	93	49
4:01	6:00	23	90
6:01	8:00	19	105
8:01	10:00	32	162
10:01	12:00	40	195
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>411</b>	<b>657</b>

**Percent Distribution of Weapons Used to Commit Assaults on Police Officers**





## Police Assaults by Activity, Weapon, Assignment & Time

ACTIVITY	TOTAL	TYPE OF WEAPON				TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT				POLICE ASSAULTS CLEARED			
		FIRE ARMS	KNIFE/ CUT. INST.	OTHER DANG. WEAPON	HANDS FEET FISTS	TWO MAN VEHICLE	ONE MAN VEH. ALONE ASSISTED	DET. SPEC. ASSIGN ALONE ASSISTED	OTHER ALONE ASSISTED				
DISTURBANCE	324	28	15	33	248	129	58	114	5	9	-	9	315
BURGLARY	33	10	4	3	16	11	7	13	1	-	-	1	31
ROBBERY	14	5	1	-	8	1	2	10	1	-	-	-	12
OTHER ARRESTS	179	2	3	17	157	63	48	48	3	4	4	9	174
CIVIL DISORDERS	14	-	1	4	9	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	14
PRISONERS	109	2	-	6	101	31	21	29	-	3	6	19	103
SUSPICIOUS	91	8	4	16	63	31	28	26	1	2	1	2	80
AMBUSH	3	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
DERANGED	8	2	-	1	5	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	8
TRAFFIC	201	6	-	27	168	63	65	65	2	2	2	2	192
ALL OTHER	92	7	3	9	73	30	21	15	-	11	10	5	87
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,017</b>
PERSONAL INJURY	396	9	6	43	338								
NO PERSONAL INJURY	672	63	25	73	511								

## Law Enforcement Employee Data

The law enforcement personnel chart merely reveals the number of full-time sworn officers and civilian employees. This chart indicates the type of shift that the officers work. The many part-time employees and reserves are not included in these totals.

### Law Enforcement Personnel

EMPLOYEE STATUS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTALS
<b>FULL-TIME CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES</b> (DOES NOT INCLUDE SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS)	846	965	1,811
<b>FULL-TIME SWORN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS</b> (INCLUDES: CHIEFS, DIRECTORS, SHERIFFS, MARSHALS)	5,049	147	5,196
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>7,007</b>

### Sworn Officers Only (on patrol)

SWORN OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS	DAY SHIFT	EVENING SHIFT	NIGHT SHIFT	OTHER SHIFTS	TOTALS
(1) MAN VEHICLE	517	593	431	140	1,681
(2) MAN VEHICLE	26	51	28	36	141
(1) MAN FOOT	16	12	13	-	41
(2) MAN FOOT	6	2	-	-	8
ALL OTHERS	51	25	8	1	85
<b>TOTAL PATROLS</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,956</b>

## Appendix

### Arizona Revised Statutes

#### (41-1750 Criminal Identification Section; duties)

A. There shall be a criminal identification section within the Department of Public Safety.

B. The criminal identification section shall:

1. Procure and maintain records of photographs, descriptions, fingerprints, dispositions and such other information as may be pertinent to all persons who have been arrested for or convicted of a public offense within the state.
2. Collect information concerning the number and nature of offenses known to have been committed in the state, of the legal steps taken in connection therewith, and such other information as shall be useful in the study of crime in the administration of justice.
3. Cooperate with the criminal identification bureaus in other states and with the appropriate agency of the federal government in the exchange of information pertinent to violators of the law. In addition, the criminal identification section shall provide for the rapid exchange of information concerning the commission of crime and the detection of violators of the law, between the law enforcement agencies of this state and its political subdivisions and the law enforcement agencies of other states and of the federal government.
4. Furnish assistance to peace officers throughout the state in crime scene investigations for the detection of latent fingerprints, and in the comparison thereof.
5. Provide information from its records to law enforcement agencies of the state or its political subdivisions upon request by the chief officer of such agency or his authorized representative. Such information shall be used only for purposes of law enforcement.
6. Provide information from its records to courts, prosecutors or correctional agencies of the state or its political subdivisions upon request by the chief officer of such agency or his authorized representative. Such information shall be used only for purposes of the criminal justice system.
7. Provide information from its records relating to convictions for public offenses to nonlaw enforcement agencies of the state or its political subdivisions upon request by the chief officer of such agency or his authorized representative, for the

purpose of evaluating the fitness of prospective employees of such agency. Such information shall be used only for the purpose of such evaluation.

8. Provide information from its records relating to convictions for public offenses to licensing and regulatory agencies of the state or its political subdivisions upon request by the chief officer of such agency or his authorized representative, for the purpose of evaluating the fitness of prospective licensees. Such information shall be used only for the purpose of such evaluation.
9. Provide information from its records relating to arrests or convictions for public offenses to the subject of such information, or to his attorney at the request of the subject, and when accompanied by proper identification.

\*C. The chief officers of law enforcement agencies of the state or its political subdivisions shall provide to the criminal identification section such information concerning crimes and persons arrested for or convicted of public offenses within the state as the chief of the criminal identification section, with the approval of the director, shall deem useful for the study or prevention of crime and for the administration of justice.

D. Any person who releases or procures the release of information held by the criminal identification section other than as provided by this section, or who uses such information for a purpose other than as provided by this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

E. The chief of the criminal identification section may, with the written approval of the director and in the manner prescribed by law, remove and destroy such records as he determines are no longer of value in the detection or prevention of crime.

\*F. The chief of the criminal identification section, subject to the approval of the director, shall make and issue rules and regulations relating to the procurement and dissemination of information, in the manner prescribed by law.

G. All non-law enforcement agencies of the state or its political subdivisions may establish by rule, regulation or ordinance the need for fingerprint or background investigations for purposes of employment or licensing and may, thereafter, utilize the criminal identification section of the Department of Public Safety in accordance with subsection F. Added Laws 1968, Ch. 209, § 1, eff. July 1, 1969, as amended Laws 1972, Ch. 39, § 1.

(Effective April 6, 1972.)

## Appendix

### Glossary of Terms

1. Quantitative Crime Statistics — The use of numbers to measure and express a mathematical quantity. This phrase implies results expressed in numbers rather than descriptive phrases.
2. Quantitative Statistical Resource — A compilation of numerical measurements.
3. Classify — Finding the proper offense category from the available facts.
4. Score — Counting and recording the number of offenses committed during the commission of an unlawful set of events.
5. Return or Report — The required forms, from A through H that are submitted by the individual agencies each month. The entire collection of forms submitted is referred to as the Monthly Return.
6. Verify or Verification — The process that the Monthly Return goes through to ascertain the accuracy of the contributed information. This verification is performed by UCR Personnel on the state level.
7. Field Representative — The designation of commissioned personnel who travel about the state making personal contact with the individual agencies. This person instructs UCR, verifies and acts as liaison between the state and federal government.
8. Clerk Verifier — This person verifies returns and acts as a Girl Friday in the facilitation of any administrative function within the UCR Section.
9. Statistician — This individual is responsible for coordinating efforts relevant to computer programming, development of new programs, special studies, preparation of manuals and statistical analysis.
10. Monthly facsimile printout — Reproduces agency input by form. Used to authenticate the accuracy of computer input.
11. Offenses Known — Those offenses by report or investigation that come to the attention of the police.
12. Unfounded — A known offense that is found to be false or baseless as the end result of police investigation. (Not the findings of the courts).
13. Actual Offenses — Those known or reported offenses that actually occurred.
14. Clearance by Arrest — The perpetrator of an offense has been apprehended.
15. Clearance by exceptional means — The person who committed the offense has been identified, you know where he is but for some reason beyond police control you cannot arrest. There must also be enough information to support the charge.
16. Part I Offense — Any of the crimes on form A. These crimes occur most frequently in the United States and subsequently generate the most interest. These crimes are Homicide, Rape, Assault, Robbery, Burglary, Theft and Motor Vehicle Theft.
17. Part II Offense — All crimes other than Part I offenses. We do not report Part II offenses unless the suspect is in custody.
18. Violent Crimes — Include Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Assault; it is important to remember however that robbery is still a crime against property.
19. Non-Violent Crimes — Burglary, Theft, and Motor Vehicle Theft.

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