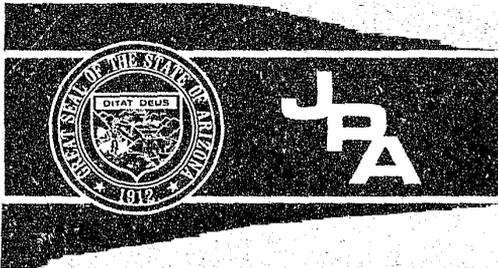
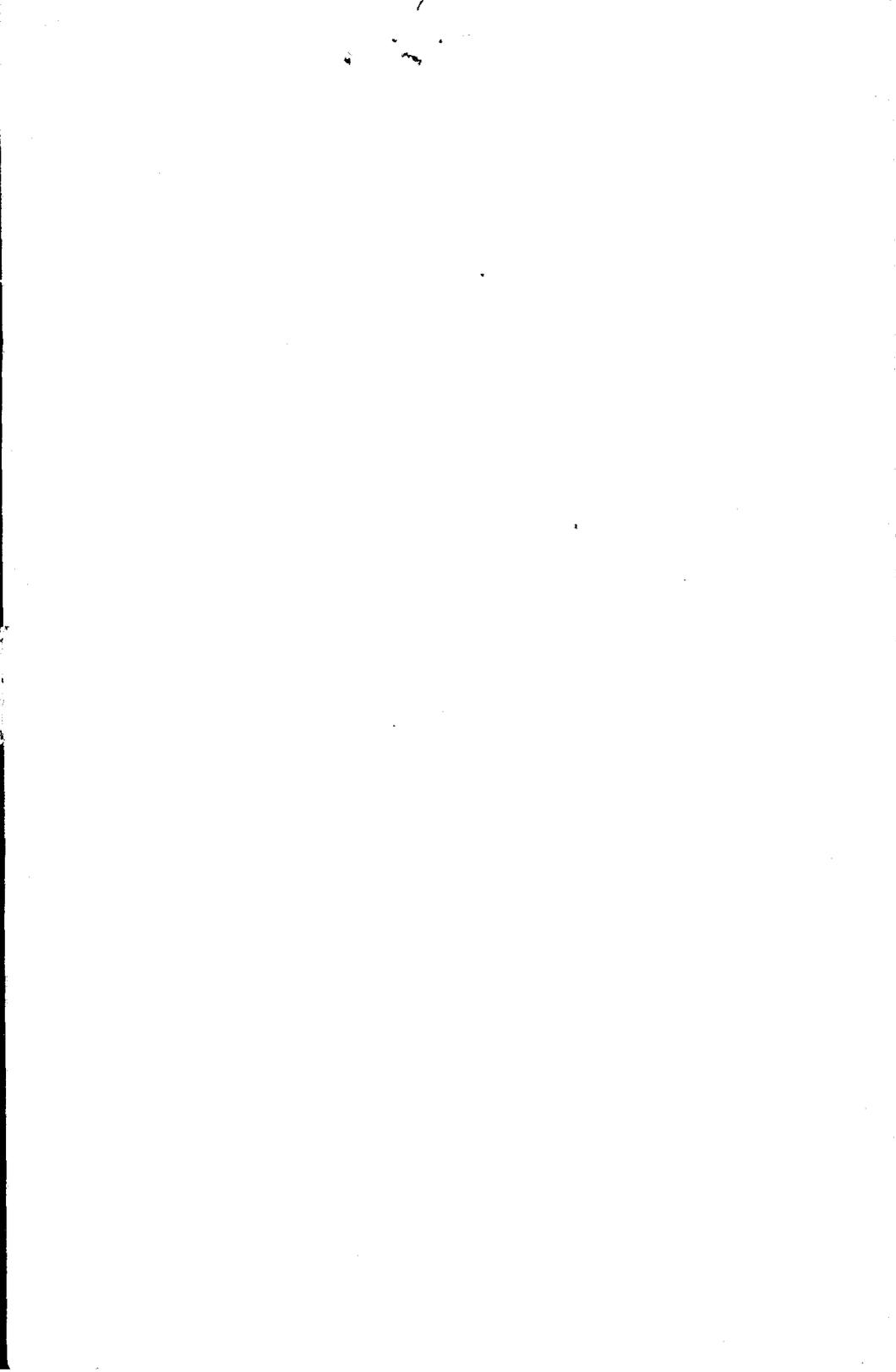


# CRIME IN ARIZONA: AN OVERVIEW

A REPORT FROM THE  
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER  
ARIZONA STATE  
JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY

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**CRIME IN ARIZONA:  
AN OVERVIEW**

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER  
JULY 1977**

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# CONTENTS

	Page
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
<b>CHARACTERISTICS OF ARIZONA</b> .....	3
Geography .....	3
Population .....	4
Tourism .....	4
Narcotics .....	5
Indian Reservations .....	6
Community Involvement .....	6
<b>CRIME MEASUREMENTS</b> .....	9
Uniform Crime Reports .....	9
Reported Crime and Crime Rates .....	10
Violent Crime .....	11
Property Crime .....	12
Distribution of Violent and Property Crime .....	13
Arrests .....	14
<b>ORGANIZED CRIME</b> .....	15
Drug Trafficking .....	15
Land Fraud .....	16
<b>REGIONAL CRIME ANALYSIS</b> .....	17
Region I — Maricopa County .....	17
Region II — Pima County .....	18
Region III .....	18
Region IV .....	19
Region V .....	20
Region VI .....	21
<b>APPENDIX — DEFINITIONS OF THE SEVEN INDEX CRIMES</b> .....	23

## INTRODUCTION

An extensive analysis of the crime situation in Arizona indicates that Arizona's major crime problems are:

- Property offenses, for which persons under 18 are most often arrested.
- Violent crimes, committed largely by adults.
- Organized crime.

An additional finding is that Arizonans have a high level of confidence in their law enforcement agencies — a confidence crucial to maintain.

The setting for these crime problems has several unique characteristics. Extreme variations in climate and terrain, overlapping legal jurisdictions, a young, growing, and mobile population, sparsely inhabited areas, and an international border make law enforcement in Arizona a task for a knowledgeable public and police.

*Crime In Arizona: An Overview*, is designed for use by Arizona criminal justice planners and administrators. For Arizona citizens, it is distributed as a resource from which they may learn about the nature and extent of criminal activity in their state.

This report is a compilation and analysis of information drawn from diverse sources:

- The Uniform Crime Reports
- Arizona criminal justice professionals
- Data and reports on crime and criminal justice problems
- Socio-economic profiles
- Public opinion polls
- Newspaper articles and editorials

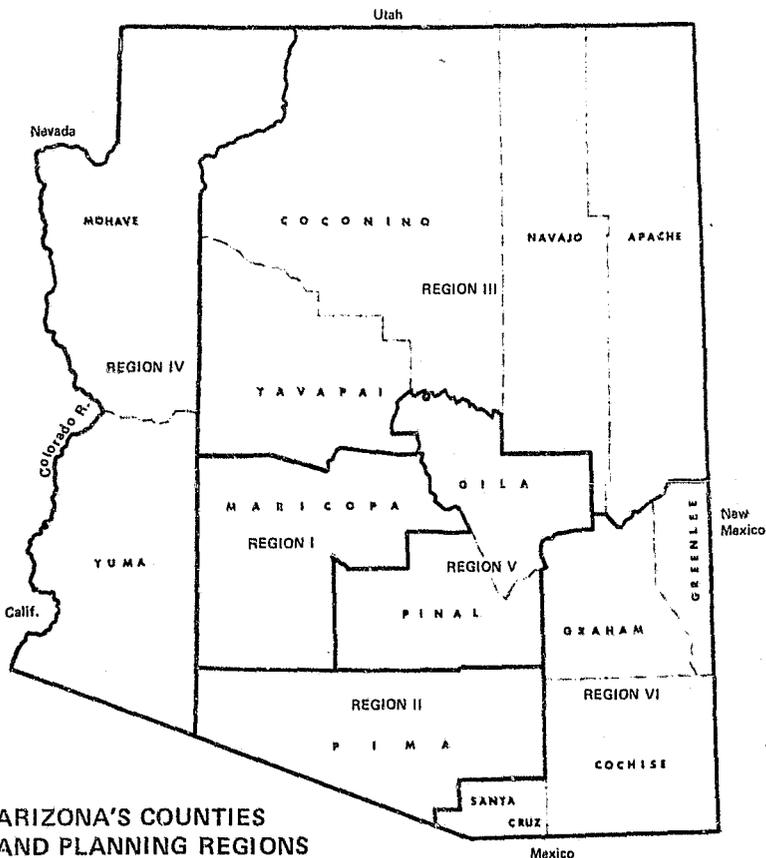
This overview has four sections. The first discusses unique Arizona characteristics relating to crime. Statewide data on crime, crime rates, and arrests are examined in the second. Organized crime is the subject of the third. The specific problems found in each of Arizona's planning regions are outlined in the final section.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF ARIZONA

Characteristics unique to Arizona help shape the nature and extent of crime in the state. . .

## GEOGRAPHY

In area, Arizona is the sixth largest state. Mountains and desert dominate its 113,000 square miles. In the northern half, the mountains provide comfortable summers, and mild winters settle on the southern deserts. The rugged Colorado River forms the Arizona-California boundary, while in the fierce desert to the south lies the long, largely unguarded Mexican border.



ARIZONA'S COUNTIES  
AND PLANNING REGIONS

Fully 82% of Arizona's vast, scenic land is owned by the state or federal governments, severely limiting the private tax base which supports local and state criminal justice agencies.

## POPULATION

75% of Arizona's 2,295,000 people live in the metropolitan counties of Maricopa and Pima, centered around the cities of Phoenix and Tucson. The other twelve counties are sparsely inhabited, ranging from 3 to 17 persons per square mile. Statewide, population density reaches only 20 persons per square mile. Coupled with the inaccessibility of many areas in the state, formidable communication and patrol problems result for law enforcement agencies.

Despite Arizona's reputation as a retirement state, the median age of the population is 27 years — two years less than the national median. Thus, there is a large group of persons in the "crime prone" years. In fact, the group most likely to be arrested for reportable offenses, those 15—19 years of age, has a proportion of the population 10% greater than the national proportion.

Arizona's growth rate is the highest in the nation. Since 1965, the number of people has swelled more than 40%. Increasingly, this strains the capabilities of the criminal justice agencies in the state.

## TOURISM

Arizona's actual population greatly exceeds the resident population because of the large number of out-of-state tourists. In addition, many Arizonans are attracted to recreation or scenic areas with small resident populations. Migrant workers and other transients are also sources for uncounted population. Were all the non-residents included in population counts, Arizona crime rates would be significantly reduced. How much from tourism alone is indicated by, "Arizona Tourism and Travel Industry," prepared by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Arizona State University, May 1976. It reports that:

- Over twelve million out-of-state tourists visited Arizona in Fiscal Year 1975.

- Over 4.7 million out-of-state vehicles entered Arizona.
- The typical summer out-of-state motorist is accompanied by his wife and child and spends most of his time in Northern Arizona visiting such places as Flagstaff and the Grand Canyon.
- Winter motorists (many retired among them) spend most of their time in Central and Southern Arizona, in places such as Phoenix, Tucson, and Yuma.
- The typical airline tourist arrives in the winter and stays in Phoenix, Scottsdale, or Tucson, often for two weeks or more.
- Arizona households take an average of one trip per month out of their county of residence.
- Over 6 million people visited Lake Mead National Recreation Area on the Colorado River.
- Nearly 3 million visited the Grand Canyon.
- Approximately 1 million visited the Petrified Forest.
- Almost 700 thousand visited Lake Havasu State Park along the Colorado River.

## NARCOTICS

Arizona's border with Mexico creates a critical vulnerability to narcotics law violations. The state has become a first stop for illegal drugs funneling into the United States. Because of the resulting availability and low cost of heroin an estimated 20,000 Arizonans are addicts. To finance drug purchases, vehicles and other goods are stolen in Arizona and smuggled into Mexico. Thus, narcotics traffickers use the border as a revolving door for financing and selling narcotics nationwide.

In Arizona, the percentage of all arrests attributed to narcotics is 9% and increasing — nationally, only 6% of arrests are for drug law violations. The magnitude of the narcotics problem in Arizona is further reflected in admissions to the

Department of Corrections. In 1975, 297, or 19% of total adult admissions, were for narcotic offenses. In 1976, the number rose to 389, or 24%. The narcotics problem is also growing more lethal. Between 1971 and 1975, yearly deaths from opiate overdoses increased from 9 to 77.

## **INDIAN RESERVATIONS**

Indian reservations such as the large Navajo, Papago, San Carlos, Fort Apache, and Hopi, are characterized by small populations spread over vast areas with few good roads. They comprise 27% of the land but only 5% of the population of Arizona. Law enforcement on the reservations is made difficult by low population densities and overlapping authorities over Indian affairs. The Arizona portion of the Navajo Reservation, for example, has 80,000 people in an area about twice that of New Jersey. Should a serious crime such as murder, rape, robbery or arson occur on a reservation, federal agents would investigate, though they might be headquartered many miles away. For lesser offenses, tribal police, the sheriff, or other authorities might have jurisdiction.

## **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

In Arizona, crime is everybody's business. During the last few years, crime is nationally the number one concern as revealed by public opinion polls. A recent poll of Phoenix voters indicates Arizonans share this concern, ranking street crime ahead of unemployment and inflation as the most important problem facing the city.

The individual citizen expresses concern in many ways: by cooperating with law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies; by the thousands of hours volunteered to law enforcement agencies by reserve officers, posse members, and others; by reporting crimes and suspicious persons and activities. The Phoenix Police Department reports that they received 821,943 Crime Stop calls in 1975. It is believed that programs such as Crime Stop and the community's confidence in their police departments contribute to the fact that the reported rate of index offenses in Arizona is 58% higher than the national rate.

Concern about crime is also expressed by Arizona's elected

and appointed officials, business and community leaders, and citizens through organizations addressing crime problems:

- The Arizona Academy which devoted a 1975 town hall session to "Crime in Arizona."
- The Phoenix Forty, a group of business and community leaders.
- The Tucson Urban Area Crime Commission — public spirited citizens seeking to improve criminal justice.
- Numerous task forces on crime and criminal justice problems such as that recently formed by the City of Glendale.



# CRIME MEASUREMENTS

## UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

The *Uniform Crime Reports*, collected by the Arizona Department of Public Safety, provide the best available means of assessing crime in the state. Under the UCR Program, data on criminal offenses and police activities are routinely and uniformly collected from law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona. Agencies participating in the UCR Program during 1975, excluding those on Indian reservations, have jurisdiction over 98% of the state population. Offenses and arrests occurring on Arizona Indian reservations are not included in statewide totals because of difficulties encountered in obtaining the data and in assigning events to specific counties.

The UCR Program groups seven index crimes into two categories: violent and property crimes. Violent crimes include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. (Definitions of each of the index crime categories are listed in the Appendix.) These data show the magnitude and distribution of crime in the state.

Arrest data provide a second way of measuring criminal activity. These data are grouped into the Part I and Part II crimes. The Part I crimes are the seven index crimes plus manslaughter by negligence. The Part II crimes are all other non-traffic crimes, such as driving under the influence, narcotics, disorderly conduct, and fraud. For many of these Part II crimes, numbers of arrests are the only available information as it is impracticable to count the numbers of offenses. Arrest data also provide the age, race, and sex of individuals apprehended.

UCR data may not accurately reflect the total amount of crime in the state. These limitations affect its accuracy:

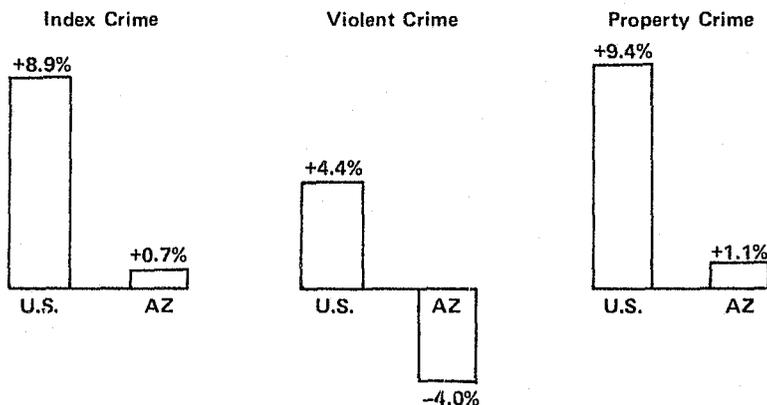
- Many crimes against persons and their property are not reported to police. A recent victimization study in Gila and Pinal Counties showed that 35% of the victims had not reported a crime.

- Some police departments lack the manpower to render a complete and accurate accounting of offenses committed and persons charged.
- Disparities in collection methods and interpretation of crime data exist among agencies.
- How UCR classifies a particular act may vary from classification of that act under state criminal statutes.
- The classification of some offenses is subject to the interpretation and discretion of the investigating officer.
- Crimes committed on Arizona Indian reservations are not included in state totals even though reservation populations are generally included in state population figures.
- Damage to property is not included in the value of property stolen and/or recovered.

## REPORTED CRIME AND CRIME RATES

Arizona has one of the highest crime rates in the nation (the "crime rate" is the number of index offenses per 100,000 population). The 1975 Arizona rate of 8,344 is 58% higher than the national rate. Except for murder and robbery, Arizona crime rates are also higher for each of the index offenses.

### CHANGES IN CRIME RATES IN THE U. S. AND ARIZONA 1975 OVER 1974

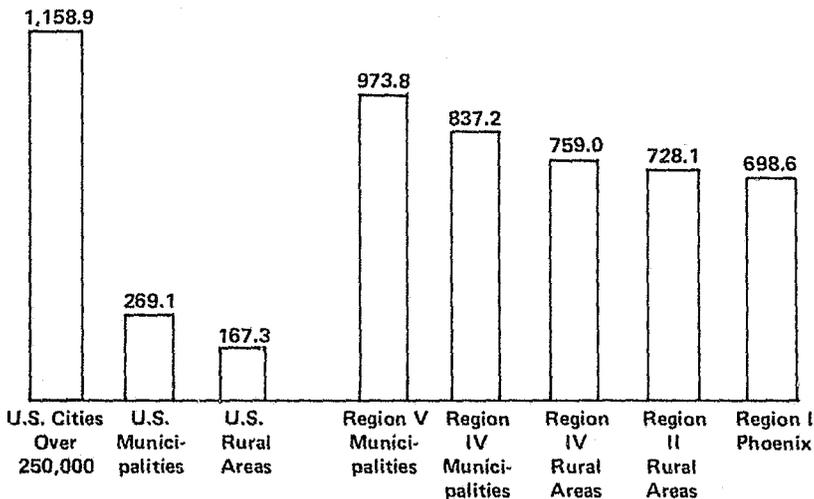


For several years, the Arizona crime rate has been rising sharply. However, while the national crime rate increased nearly 9% between 1974 and 1975, the Arizona rate increased less than 1%. For violent crime, the national rate increased by more than 4%, while the state rate *dropped* 4%. Preliminary UCR data for 1976 indicate that the leveling in crime rates experienced by the state in 1975 is continuing.

## VIOLENT CRIME

Alarming, violent crimes — murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault — occur in Arizona at rates well above national averages. The chart below displays the five areas in Arizona having the highest violent crime rates. The violent crime rates for the municipalities of the two regions shown are more than three times the national rate for municipalities. The rates for the two rural areas are more than four times the national rate. In contrast to this pattern, the rate of violent crime for Phoenix is well below the national rate for cities with populations above 250,000.

AREAS HAVING THE HIGHEST VIOLENT CRIME RATES  
IN ARIZONA IN 1975



The highest rates of murder and aggravated assault plague rural Arizona, while Phoenix, and the municipalities of Regions III and V suffer the highest rates of forcible rape. A Phoenix Police Department study shows that at least 20% of all sexual

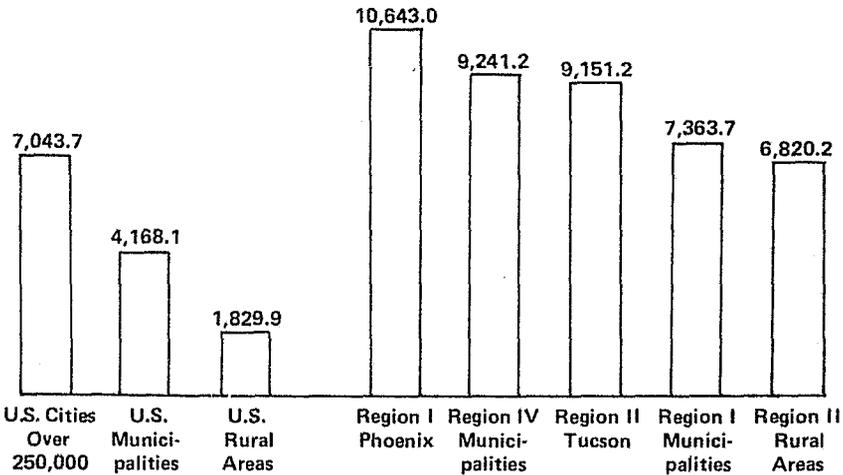
assault victims are hitchhikers. Inadequate public transportation systems in Phoenix and throughout Arizona is one factor promoting hitchhiking — a danger to males as well as to females.

Unlike other violent crime offenses, robbery is concentrated in the state's urban areas. In 1975, the rates of robbery in the Phoenix and Tucson areas are more than twice that of other Arizona municipalities, and three times that of rural areas.

**PROPERTY CRIME**

Arizona has the highest reported property crime rate of the fifty states, 62% higher than the national average. Property crime flourishes in the state's urban areas. The most populous regions (I and II) have the highest property crime rates, and the combined rate of Phoenix and Tucson is more than twice that of the state's rural areas. The five areas having the highest property crime rates in 1975 are shown below.

**AREAS HAVING THE HIGHEST PROPERTY CRIME RATES IN ARIZONA IN 1975**



Examination of rates of specific property crimes reveals that rates of burglary in Phoenix and Tucson are well above those of all other areas in the state. The highest rates of larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft occur in Phoenix, Tucson, and the municipalities of Region IV.

More than \$63 million in property was stolen in Arizona in 1975 — \$29 for every man, woman, and child in the state.

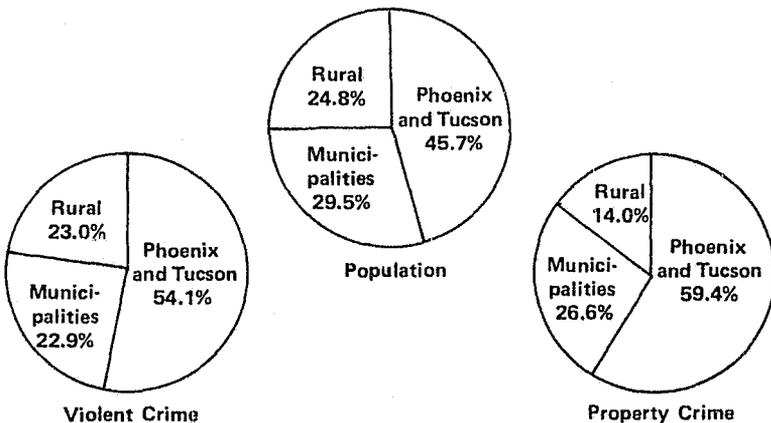
Nationally, the per capita value of stolen property is only \$15. Arizona exceeds the rest of the country by 10% in the percentage of stolen property in the jewelry and precious metals category. A thriving industry in Indian jewelry and Arizonans' penchant for wearing it contribute to this difference.

Of the 63 million dollars of property reported stolen slightly more than 20 million was recovered. The actual loss to victims, however, is far greater since these amounts do not reflect unreported crime or damage to property. Once stolen, motor vehicles are most likely to be recovered (67%). Mandatory motor vehicle registration and licensing are significant factors in this high rate of recovery. Televisions, radios, and stereos have the lowest recovery rate (6%).

### DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME

Although crime is a problem in every part of Arizona, the majority of reported offenses occur in Phoenix and Tucson. The pie charts below compare the distributions of resident population, violent crime, and property crime among three areas — Phoenix and Tucson combined, other municipalities, and rural. While Phoenix and Tucson contain 46% of Arizona's population, the two cities account for 54% of all violent, and 59% of all property crime. Rural areas of the state have 25% of the population but only 14% of the property crime.

COMPARISON OF DISTRIBUTIONS OF POPULATION, VIOLENT CRIME, AND PROPERTY CRIME BY AREA, 1975



## ARRESTS

In this section, *arrest* statistics are presented which show that the majority of individuals arrested for violent crimes are age 18 and above, while the majority of those arrested for property crimes are under age 18. One should not assume, however, that the ages of those arrested are representative of the ages of all offenders since some persons are more easily apprehended than others. Additional arrest data for all of the crime categories are presented which show the relative occurrences of Part I and Part II crimes.

The chart on the following page shows the number of arrests and the percentage of those arrested, by age and offense. Arizona law enforcement agencies report 113,521 arrests for non-traffic offenses in 1976. Less than 25% are for index offenses: 4% are for violent crimes, 21% for property crimes.

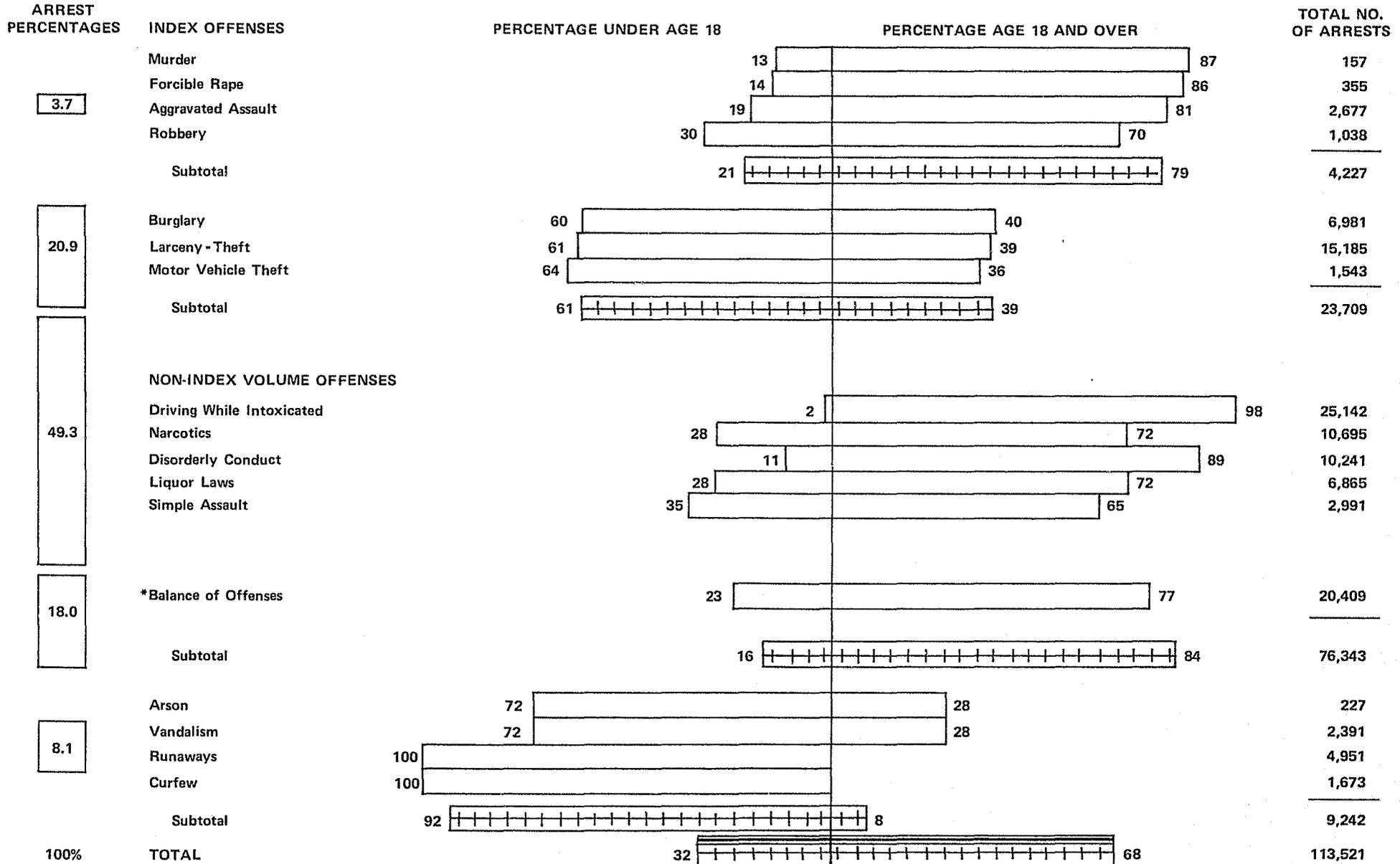
Of 4,227 persons arrested for violent crimes, 79% are "adults" 18 or above, ranging from 70% for robbery to 87% for murder. The opposite is true for property crimes, with 61% of 23,709 persons arrested being under 18.

It should be pointed out that an adult arrested for a violent crime, is more likely to be in the 18—19 age group than any other. A juvenile arrested for a property crime is more likely to be in the 16—17 age group.

Five Part II offenses — driving while intoxicated, narcotics violations, disorderly conduct, liquor violations, and simple assault — account for half of all non-traffic arrests. All Part II crimes can be characterized as "adult" offenses except for the "juvenile" offenses of runaways, vandalism, and curfew violations, plus arson.

A 1974 study sponsored by the Arizona State Legislature Criminal Code Commission estimates there are 20,000 heroin addicts in the state. Arizona's police agencies have responded to the narcotics problem, making 10,695 drug-related arrests in 1976. As discussed elsewhere in this report, drug trafficking is also a serious problem in Arizona.

**PROPORTIONATE ARREST DISTRIBUTION - 1976**  
**BY**  
**AGE AND OFFENSE**



\*Weapons, stolen property; fraud, prostitution, sex offenses, vagrancy, offenses against family, forgery-counterfeiting, embezzlement, drunkenness, gambling, manslaughter by negligence, other non-traffic offenses.

## ORGANIZED CRIME

What is the extent of Organized Crime in Arizona? Arizona law enforcement officials agree:

“Organized crime is one of Arizona’s major problems.”

Arizona Attorney General

“It has Arizona by the throat.”

Former U. S. Attorney

“It’s a monumental problem.”

Director of Arizona Department  
of Public Safety

For years Arizonans have been aware of organized crime activities in the state. Local newspapers have written about persons involved in organized crime activities elsewhere who have later moved to Arizona. Their involvement in Arizona businesses has been reported.

Recently, public interest in the problem of organized crime has been heightened by prosecutions of major land fraud figures, a rash of gangland style murders, and reports on heroin smuggling by way of the “Mexican Connection.” The twenty-three-part newspaper series by the Investigative Reporters and Editors team has further spurred public awareness of the problem.

Organized crime is difficult to identify and combat, and virtually impossible to measure. Without information no comprehensive overview is possible. However, there is no doubt that drug trafficking and land fraud are important facets of organized crime in Arizona. Although not discussed here, many other activities comprise organized crime, including revenue producing activities such as gambling and prostitution.

### DRUG TRAFFICKING

Arizona is reputedly the major corridor for smuggling

narcotics from Mexico into the United States. Its long, little guarded border with Mexico favors the covert operations of narcotics traffickers. By its very nature, the narcotics trade requires organization, from the farms where narcotics are grown, to the street dealer. A recent series of newspaper articles identified twenty-three major narcotics smuggling rings operating in the Arizona corridor. The amount of narcotics flowing through Arizona has increased tremendously since the Turkish government banned the cultivation of poppies in 1972. According to Drug Enforcement Administration statistics, Mexican brown heroin now accounts for 92% of all heroin smuggled into the United States. In addition, tons of marijuana and hundreds of pounds of cocaine are smuggled through Arizona yearly. Other crimes occurring in Arizona and known to result from narcotics trafficking are burglaries, auto thefts, airplane thefts, drug ripoffs, and homicides.

## LAND FRAUD

White collar crime, economic crime, cons, frauds, swindles — these terms describe crimes of deception, guile, and trickery carried out for economic gain. Land fraud in Arizona involves millions of dollars. In fact, a legislative task force estimated that in the past ten years, victims of Arizona land frauds lost over 500 million dollars.

Fraudulent land sales take several forms. In extreme cases, victims purchase non-existent land or property that has already been sold. Sophisticated techniques involve the sale of false contracts said to come from land purchases. More commonly misrepresentations are made about soil quality and vegetation, availability of water and utilities, and proximity of roads and towns. With its popularity as a retirement and vacation area, vast tracts of raw land, and ineffective regulation, Arizona is especially susceptible to land fraud.

## REGIONAL CRIME ANALYSIS

This section presents an overview of the crime problems of each of Arizona's six planning regions.

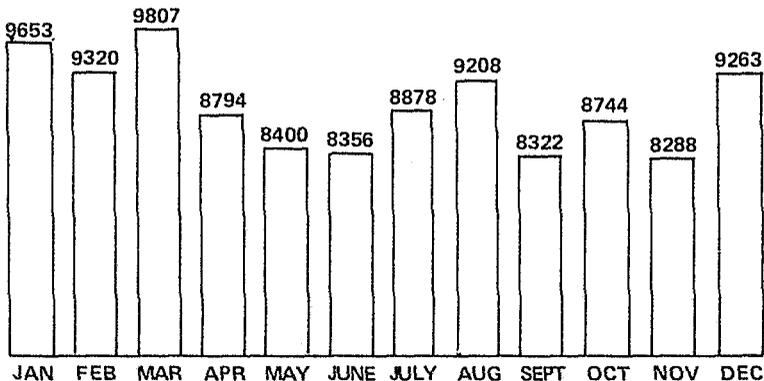
### REGION I — MARICOPA COUNTY

More index crimes are reported in Maricopa County than in all other Arizona counties combined. Of fourteen counties, its crime rate is the highest. The property crimes of burglary and larceny-theft pose the greatest problems for law enforcement officials. The county rates for both crimes are nearly double the national rates.

Most of Maricopa County's population is concentrated in Phoenix and four contiguous satellite cities. The county population of 1.2 million people has increased more than 40% since 1965, creating an urban sprawl difficult to police.

Located in Arizona's central desert, Maricopa County has an estimated 5 million travelers and tourists annually. Increases in property crimes accompany the influx of winter visitors. The seasonality of property offenses in Maricopa County is illustrated in the chart below.

REPORTED PROPERTY OFFENSES BY MONTH  
AVERAGE 1975-1976  
MARICOPA COUNTY



The illegal activities of heroin addicts to finance their habits also contribute to the county's property crime. An estimated 12,000 addicts live in Maricopa County. In 1976, 4,980 arrests for narcotics violations were made by county law enforcement agencies.

## **REGION II -- PIMA COUNTY**

Pima County, the second most populous, has the state's highest rates of forcible rape and burglary. Although it ranks below Maricopa County in total index offenses, the county's crime problems are substantial.

It is difficult to determine if Pima County's high rate of forcible rape is the result of a greater incidence of rape or whether the atmosphere is such that victims are more likely to report the offense. Rape often goes unreported because of potential stigma. In Pima County, however, law enforcement agencies and citizen's groups have been actively working with rape victims. Perhaps this atmosphere produces a greater willingness to report the crime.

The proximity of the Mexican border, shared by Pima County for 120 miles, has made Tucson a major trading and cutting point for heroin entering Arizona. An estimated 4,000 persons in the Tucson area are addicted to the cheap and plentiful Mexican heroin. Addicts supporting their habits are believed to contribute to the county's burglary rate.

As in Maricopa County, the influx of winter visitors to Pima County is accompanied by increases in property offenses, taxing police capabilities.

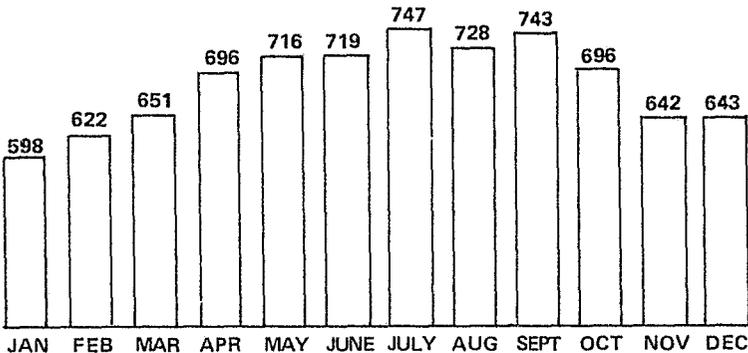
## **REGION III**

Composed of Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai counties, Region III covers more than 47,000 square miles of northern mountains and high desert. The region's principal cities range in size from 2,000 to 30,000 people and are widely separated. The provision of law enforcement is affected by great distances between points of habitation. Indian reservations cover 43% of the land and their people make up 37% of the population.

Although county sheriffs do not patrol the reservations, they frequently handle associated problems on adjacent lands.

Tourism is a major industry throughout Region III. The Grand Canyon in Coconino County has over 3 million visitors annually; the Petrified Forest in Apache County receives almost 1 million visitors each year. Unsurprisingly, property crimes increase in the summer tourist season. The seasonality of property offenses in the northern counties of Arizona is shown by the chart below.

**REPORTED PROPERTY OFFENSES BY MONTH  
AVERAGE 1975-1976  
NORTHERN ARIZONA COUNTIES\***



\*Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties.

Generally, Region III has lower crime rates than the state as a whole. However, with only 17% of its land privately owned, its enforcement problems stem not so much from a disproportionate amount of crime as from the limited resources available to finance the criminal justice system.

#### **REGION IV**

The two large counties along the western edge of Arizona form Region IV. Mohave County, which borders Lake Mead and the Colorado River, is the northern half of the region. A low population density (less than 3 persons per square mile) and vast distances between inhabited areas create enormous problems of communication and patrol for the county's law enforcement agencies.

Clandestine airstrips, used for narcotics smuggling, dot Mohave County. Eluding radar detection planes fly low through the Colorado River Valley, landing at these remote airstrips. Cargo may then be unloaded and transported across rugged terrain by four-wheel drive vehicles.

Arizona's highest rates of aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft are found in Yuma County, the southern half of Region IV. The county's rate for aggravated assault is more than double the state rate and the motor vehicle theft rate exceeds the state's by 38%. Yuma County's total crime rate is third among the fourteen counties and has one of the largest rates of increase in 1975.

The Mexican border may partially account for the county's high rate of motor vehicle theft since stolen cars and other vehicles have a ready market in Mexico. Many of the reported assaults may be attributable to labor problems which developed between growers and a farm workers union, particularly during 1974 and 1975.

A large transient population — farm laborers, vacationers on the Colorado River, and travelers on the two interstate highways that cross the county — strains the resources of Yuma County's criminal justice agencies. With only 8% of the land privately owned, the tax base is small support for the police services needed by residents and visitors.

## REGION V

Region V in central Arizona consists of Gila and Pinal Counties. Pinal County is third in the state in population and population density. Between the two metropolitan counties, Region V shares many of their crime problems. In addition, because the state's maximum security prison is in Pinal County, the sheriff's office aids prison officials with escapes and eruptions of violence.

Pinal County's largest city, Casa Grande, is thought to have one of the highest per capita populations of heroin addicts in Arizona. Though modest in size, it is one of the state's main heroin distribution centers, vulnerably located on the main highway connecting the Mexican border, Tucson, and Phoenix.

In Region V, with the exception of robbery, rates of all violent crimes are above the state rates — its municipalities have rates of murder and aggravated assault more than double the statewide rates.

## **REGION VI**

Region VI — Graham, Greenlee, Cochise, and Santa Cruz Counties — is located in the southeastern corner of Arizona. Two of the counties, Cochise and Santa Cruz, border Mexico. Sparsely populated, between 24% to 77% of the people are Mexican-American. Unusually, over half the population of each county is under 24 years of age.

The number of violent crimes in Region VI is small compared to the number that occurs statewide. However, the violent crime rate increased by more than 16% from 1974 to 1975. Property crimes, 95% of the reported crimes, cause the greatest concern in this region. Citizens and criminal justice professionals believe that the property crimes are due to drug problems and the border with Mexico. Indeed, rates of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft in Cochise and Santa Cruz Counties are above those of similar Arizona counties not bordering Mexico.

## APPENDIX

### DEFINITIONS OF THE SEVEN INDEX CRIMES

#### VIOLENT CRIME

- Murder — The willful killing of another, including non-negligent manslaughter. Murder excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicides, and manslaughter by negligence.
- Forcible Rape — Rape and attempts to rape through the use or threat of force. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded.
- Robbery — Stealing or taking anything of value from a person by force, by violence, or by putting in fear. Attempted robbery is included.
- Aggravated Assault — Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. Simple assaults are excluded.

#### PROPERTY CRIME

- Burglary — Burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.
- Larceny-Theft — The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.
- Motor Vehicle Theft — Unlawful taking or stealing or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.



**END**