

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission



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The Reporting of Sexual Assault in Arizona, CY 2004-2013

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The Reporting of Sexual Assault in Arizona, CY 2004-2013

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

INTRODUCTION 3

Reporting Requirements..... 3

SEXUAL ASSAULT-RELATED ARRESTS, FINDINGS, AND SENTENCING..... 4

Trends in Arrests, Filings and Convictions..... 4

Arrests and Subsequent Case Disposition Findings..... 5

Sexual Assault-Related Arrestees 8

Sexual Assault-Related Sentencing..... 8

SEXUAL ASSAULT-RELATED ARRESTS INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE..... 9

Arrests and Convictions..... 9

Conviction Sentencing.....10

FALSE REPORTING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT INVOLVING A SPOUSE11

DISCUSSION.....11

APPENDIX.....13

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Arizona Revised Statute (A.R.S.) §41-2406 requires the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) to compile information obtained from all Arizona disposition reporting forms on sexual assault (A.R.S. §13-1406) and the false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse (A.R.S. §13-2907.03). The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) provides the ACJC with the criminal history records to meet the reporting requirement. Utilizing DPS arrest and disposition data, the ACJC compiles an annual sexual assault report and provides the report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records.

Data used to complete this report are extracted by the DPS from the Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) repository and provided to the ACJC annually. By statute, local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and the courts are required to submit to the ACCH repository information on all arrests and subsequent case disposition information for felonies, sexual offenses, driving under the influence offenses, and domestic violence-related offenses. This report focuses on arrests made from calendar years (CY) 2004 to 2013.

The ACJC is required to report on law enforcement reporting, charges, and subsequent case disposition findings (e.g., convictions, acquittals, court dismissals) and sentencing of A.R.S. §13-1406 sexual assault charges and A.R.S. §13-2907.03 false reporting of sexual assault of a spouse charges. In addition to the mandatory sexual assault statutes, data in the report include A.R.S. §13-1423 violent sexual assault arrest and disposition information reported to the ACCH. The following summarizes some of the latest findings in year-over-year change from CY 2004 to CY 2013 for all sexual assault-related¹ arrest and disposition information available in the ACCH:

- From CY 2004 to 2013, 2,969 arrests including sexual assault-related charges were recorded in the ACCH. Sexual assault-related charges were filed or amended for 1,788 of 2,986 arrests over the ten-year period (17 arrests for other offense charges resulted in sexual assault-related charges amended by the prosecutor). A total of 827 arrests concluded with sexual assault-related convictions, and an additional 795 arrests ended with convictions for other offenses only.
- From CY 2012 to 2013, 589 arrests resulted in 283 cases with sexual assault-related charges filed or amended. A total of 133 arrests ended with sexual assault-related convictions while 137 arrests concluded with convictions for other offenses.
- As of January 2016, 525 of the 2,986 (17.6 percent) sexual assault-related records in the ACCH were missing subsequent case disposition information for all arrest charges. For arrests from CY 2012 to 2013, 172 of the 589 (29.2 percent) sexual assault-related records were missing disposition information for all arrest charges.
- More than three out of every four arrestees for sexual assault-related offenses were white/Caucasian males, and over 62 percent of the arrestees were under the age of 35.
- Across both study periods, cases with at least one sexual assault-related conviction (77 percent or greater) were more likely to lead to prison sentencing than cases with other offense convictions (51 percent or below).

¹ For the purposes of the report, all references to “sexual assault-related” arrest and disposition information includes charges for sexual assault, sexual assault involving a spouse (formerly A.R.S. §13-1406.01), and violent sexual assault.

- From CY 2012 to 2013, 80 arrests with sexual assault-related charges flagged for domestic violence were recorded in the ACCH, and 17 arrests concluded with sexual assault-related convictions while 18 arrests ended with convictions for other offenses. Eleven of the 17 sexual assault-related conviction cases resulted in prison sentencing. A total of 24 arrests had no disposition information attached to charges in the ACCH.

False reporting of a sexual assault involving a spouse has been a statute-specific crime in Arizona's criminal code since 2005. Only one (CY 2010) arrest charge of false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse was reported to the ACCH repository during the ten-year period. No subsequent case disposition information was provided for this particular charge.

In August 2005, the sexual assault involving a spouse statute (specifically A.R.S. §13-1406.01) was repealed from the state statutes by Senate Bill 1040. As a result, the ACJC no longer receives data that meet the A.R.S. §41-2406.C reporting requirement for identifying sexual assault charges involving a spouse. The ACJC is also unable to report whether the victim and the offender were estranged at the time of the offense. Except for a general indication of domestic violence, there is no field on the disposition reporting form that describes the victim/offender relationship and the status of the relationship. Nonetheless, the ACJC has elected to include arrest and disposition information for the subset of sexual assault-related charges flagged for domestic violence.

While the ACCH repository is a valuable tool for understanding arrest and disposition findings across the state, approximately 18 percent of sexual assault-related arrests from CY 2004 to 2013 were missing subsequent case disposition information for all charges as of January 2016. Until charges are disposed and entered into the ACCH in a timely manner, the quality of criminal history record information for sexual assault research must be taken into account.

INTRODUCTION

Arizona Revised Statute (A.R.S.) §41-2406 mandates that the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) report the number of police reports, charges, convictions, and sentences obtained from disposition forms submitted to the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) by Arizona criminal justice agencies for sexual assault (A.R.S. §13-1406) and false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse (A.R.S. §13-2907.03). In addition, A.R.S. §41-2406 requires that the report further specify the number of charges where the spousal relationship between the victim and the offender was "estranged." The ACJC submits the annual sexual assault report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Arizona State Library, Archives, and Public Records.

The information in this report includes: 1) the number of reported offenses to law enforcement; 2) the number of arrests; 3) the number of arrests leading to charges filed; 4) the charge outcomes including the number of convictions obtained; and 5) the types of sentences resulting from these convictions. In 2005, the A.R.S. §13-1406.01 sexual assault involving a spouse statute was repealed, and the victim/offender relationship is not identifiable in the criminal history records compiled and maintained at the DPS. Thus, charges for sexual assault, violent sexual assault, and former charges for sexual assault involving a spouse have been combined into a single "sexual assault-related" category.

Reporting Requirements

A.R.S. §41-2406.A requires DPS to provide to ACJC "each applicable disposition reporting form relating to sexual assaults pursuant to A.R.S. §13-1406 and false reporting of sexual assault pursuant to section §13-2907.03..." In turn, A.R.S. §41-2406.B (1-4) requires the ACJC to,

"...maintain the following records regarding sexual assaults pursuant to section §13-1406 and false reporting of sexual assault pursuant to section §13-2907.03 that are submitted to the Commission by the Department of Public Safety: 1) The number of police reports that are filed; 2) The number of charges that are filed and what charges are filed; 3) The number of convictions that are obtained; and 4) The sentences that are imposed for each conviction."

A.R.S. §41-2406.C goes on to state that:

"...the records shall identify the total number of police reports, charges, convictions and sentences for all sexual assaults and the number of police reports, charges, convictions and sentences for those sexual assaults that involved a spouse. For those sexual assaults that involved a spouse, the report shall identify whether the victim and the victim's spouse were estranged. The records shall also identify the total number of police reports, charges, convictions and sentences for all false reports that relate to sexual assault of a spouse pursuant to section §13-2907.03."

Data used to compile this report were extracted from the Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) repository by the DPS and provided to ACJC researchers. The information in the ACCH consists of arrest and disposition information submitted by law enforcement, prosecutor, and court agencies across Arizona from CY 2004 to 2013. Limitations in the timeliness and

completeness of records in the ACCH repository present obstacles to the reporting of criminal justice system activity in Arizona and should be considered when interpreting data in this report. Arrest charges are only entered into the ACCH when fingerprints are taken properly and cited or summoned defendants are booked prior to sentencing. Also, prosecuting agencies and/or the courts may not effectively close out a criminal history record in the ACCH if a final disposition form was not submitted to the DPS in a timely manner or the reporting form was rejected by the DPS due to entry errors. For this reason, researchers will calculate the completeness of sexual assault-related arrests in the ACCH by January 2016.

SEXUAL ASSAULT-RELATED ARRESTS, FINDINGS, AND SENTENCING

Data provided to the ACJC were extracted from the ACCH in January 2016, giving all CY 2013 and prior arrest charges a case processing time of at least 24 months from the arrest date. The report summarizes the sexual assault-related arrest and disposition data in the ACCH for arrests processed from CY 2004 to 2013.

Trends in Arrests, Filings and Convictions

According to the ACCH data, 2,969 arrests took place from CY 2004 to 2013 that included at least one sexual assault-related charge (see Table 1). An additional 17 arrests occurred during this period that had charges later amended to sexual assault-related charges by the prosecutor. In all, a total of 2,986 records in the ACCH included sexual assault-related charges at arrest or at the final disposition of the case. The total number of sexual assault-related records decreased by 12.2 percent from 312 in CY 2004 to 274 reported in CY 2013.

Over the ten-year period, charges were filed for 2,045 of the total 2,986 sexual assault-related records (see Table 1). Records with filings by the prosecutor reached a high of 253 in CY 2009 before decreasing to 147 in CY 2013. While a large number of the sexual assault-related records resulted in sexual assault-related filings, many records included filings on over 7,100 other offense charges. A list of other charge filings by statute is available in the Appendix section of the report.

According to Table 1, a total of 1,622 sexual assault-related records led to convictions from CY 2004 to 2013. The total 1,622 conviction cases were closely split with 827 cases involving at least one sexual assault-related conviction and the remaining 795 cases involving convictions for other offenses only. Similar to filings, records with convictions reached a high of 200 in CY 2009 but fell to a low of 115 in CY 2013.

It should be noted that a percentage of records were missing disposition information for all arrest charges associated with the records. Missing disposition information is more prevalent during the most recent years, likely due to the reduced timeframes for case completion. This phenomenon

Sexual Assault Reported to Police

The FBI expanded its definition of rape beginning in CY 2013, and the definition is now more consistent with Arizona's statutory definition of sexual assault. The FBI's latest rape definition includes male victimization, oral and anal penetration, and incidents not involving force. Each of these additions have been part of Arizona's definition of sexual assault for many years.

According to the 2013 FBI Uniform Crime Reporting, the number of rapes reported to law enforcement in Arizona totaled 3,050 in CY 2013.

is evident in Table 1 with 17.6 percent of sexual assault-related records missing subsequent case disposition information in the ACCH repository. The percentage is highest in CY 2013 at 34.3 percent. As a result, one should expect to see lower totals for records with charges filed and records leading to convictions in CY 2013.

Table 1. Arrest and Conviction Information for Sexual Assault-Related Records* Available in the ACCH, CY 2004-2013

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Sexual Assault-Related Records	312	339	299	275	281	329	286	276	315	274	2,986
<i>Sexual Assault-Related Arrests</i>	310	335	298	272	280	328	286	274	313	273	2,969
<i>Other Offense Arrests</i>	2	4	1	3	1	1	0	2	2	1	17
Records Leading to Charges Filed	202	232	214	219	195	253	216	183	184	147	2,045
Records Leading to Convictions	151	181	152	184	159	200	188	137	155	115	1,622
<i>Sexual Assault-Related</i>	73	103	72	92	79	108	100	67	81	52	827
<i>Other Offense Only</i>	78	78	80	92	80	92	88	70	74	63	795
Percent of Records Missing All Disposition Information	24.0%	15.6%	14.0%	6.2%	14.9%	10.3%	12.6%	19.6%	24.8%	34.3%	17.6%

* A record is defined as a unique arrest event, including any subsequent case disposition information resulting from the arrest charges.

Arrests and Subsequent Case Disposition Findings

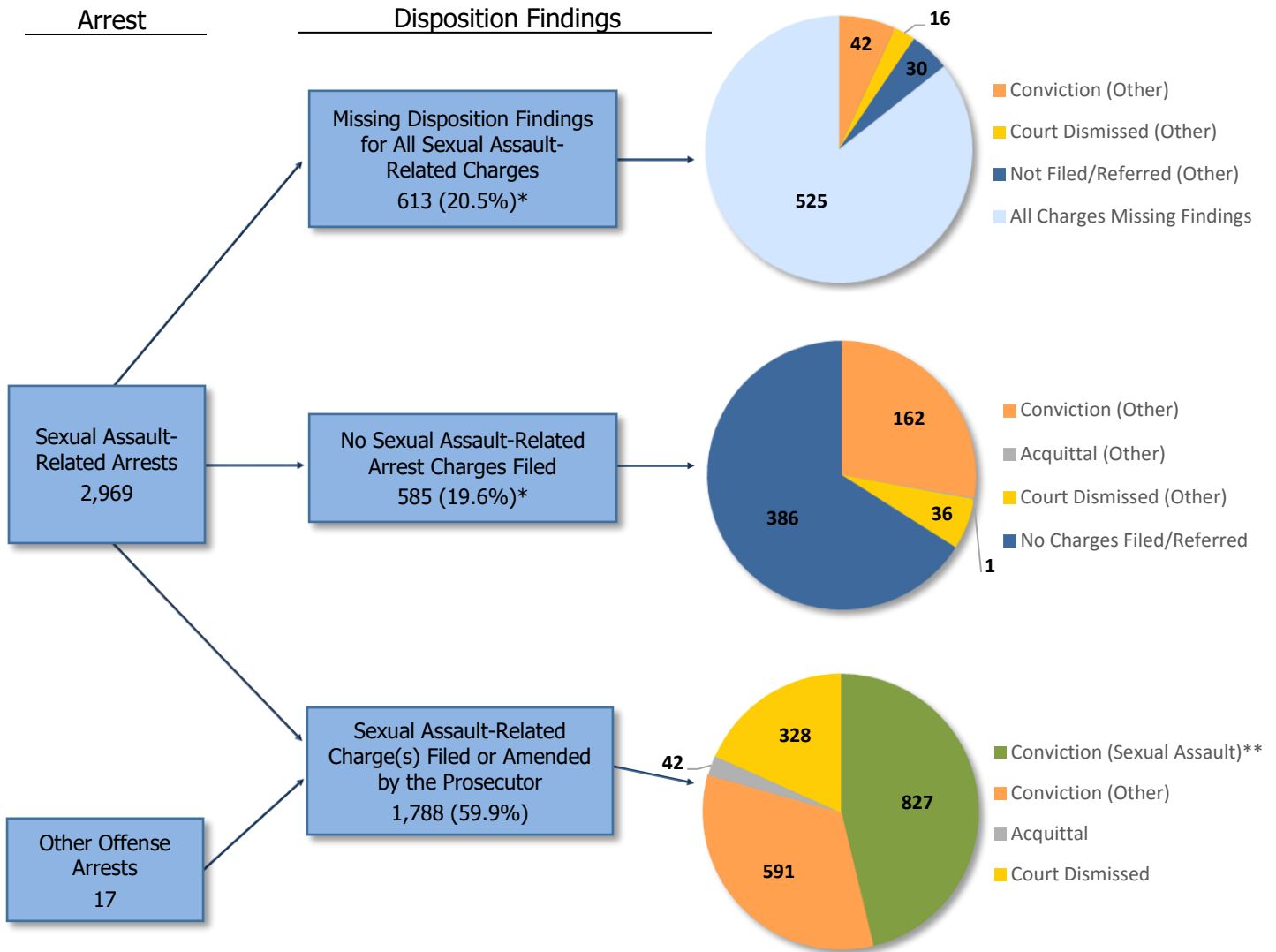
As previously mentioned, 2,969 sexual assault-related arrests were made throughout Arizona from CY 2004 to 2013 (see Figure 1). In addition to these arrests, 17 arrests for other offense charges were later amended to sexual assault-related charges by prosecutors. A total of 1,788 arrests resulted in sexual assault-related charges filed or arrest charges amended by the prosecutor across the ten-year period. No sexual assault-related charges were filed for 585 arrests, and 613 arrests were missing disposition information for all sexual assault-related arrest charges.

Of the 1,788 arrests with sexual assault-related filings or amended charges, nearly 80 percent led to convictions. A total of 827 resulted in convictions for sexual assault-related offenses, and 591 led to convictions for other offenses only. Other conviction offenses included, but were not limited to, homicide, aggravated assault, kidnapping, sexual abuse, sexual conduct with a minor, molestation of a child, burglary, armed robbery, and child or vulnerable adult abuse. The remaining 370 arrests resulted in acquittals (42) and court dismissals (328).

Sexual assault-related charges were not filed for 585 arrests made from CY 2004 to 2013 (see Figure 1). A total of 162 led to convictions for other offenses, one resulted in acquittal, 36 led to court dismissals, and no charges were filed or referred for the remaining 386 sexual assault-related arrests.

Sexual assault-related arrest charges were missing subsequent case disposition information in the ACCH for 613 arrests (see Figure 1). Approximately 14 percent of these arrests led to other offense convictions (42), court dismissals (16), or charges not referred or filed (30). The remaining 525 arrests (85.6 percent) had no case disposition information available for all arrest charges in the ACCH.

Figure 1. Arrests Leading to Sexual Assault-Related Arrest and/or Disposition Charges, CY 2004-2013



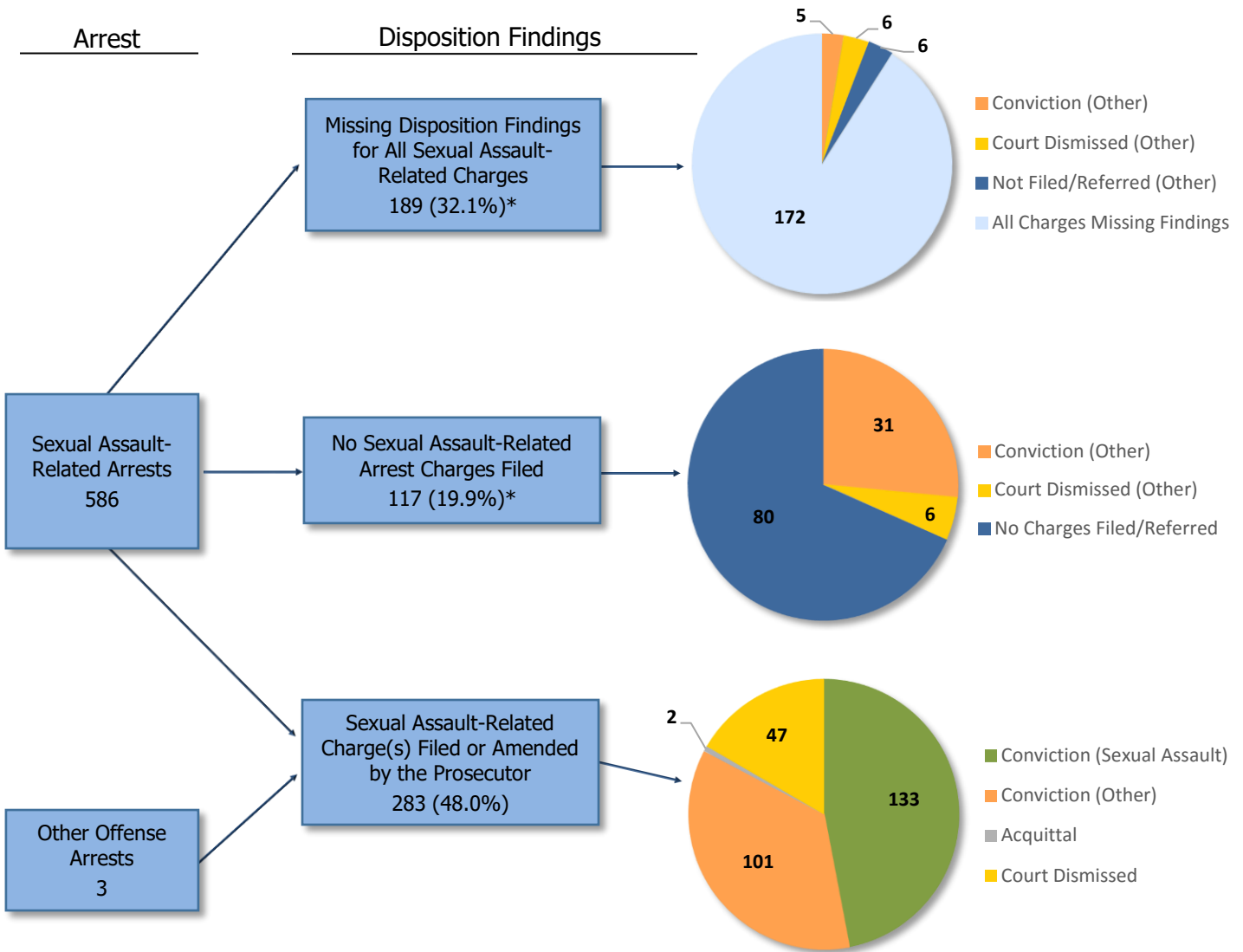
* Percentage includes both sexual assault-related and other offense arrests.

** Three sexual assault-related conviction cases were reversed and remanded for re-sentencing.

Similar data are displayed in Figure 2 for all arrests leading to sexual assault-related charges from CY 2012 to 2013. Out of 589 arrests leading to sexual assault-related arrest and/or disposition charges, 283 arrests resulted in sexual assault-related charges filed or amended, 117 did not lead to sexual assault-related charges filed, and 189 had missing disposition findings for all sexual assault-related arrest charges.

The conviction rates when sexual assault-related charges were filed or amended were consistent across the two-year and the ten-year periods at 82.7 percent and 79.3 percent, respectively (see Figures 1 and 2). Over 56 percent (133) of conviction cases included sexual assault convictions while 101 cases included convictions for other offenses only (see Figure 2). Two arrests resulted in acquittal and 47 arrests were dismissed.

Figure 2. Arrests Leading to Sexual Assault-Related Arrest and/or Disposition Charges, CY 2012-2013



* Percentage includes both sexual assault-related and other offense arrests.

From CY 2012 to 2013, 117 arrests with no sexual assault-related charges filed ended with 31 case convictions, six court dismissals, and 80 cases with no arrest charges referred or filed (see Figure 2). Arrests with no sexual assault-related charges filed were nearly as likely to result in a conviction for other offenses from CY 2012 to 2013 (26.4 percent) when compared to arrests over the entire ten-year period (27.7 percent) from Figure 1.

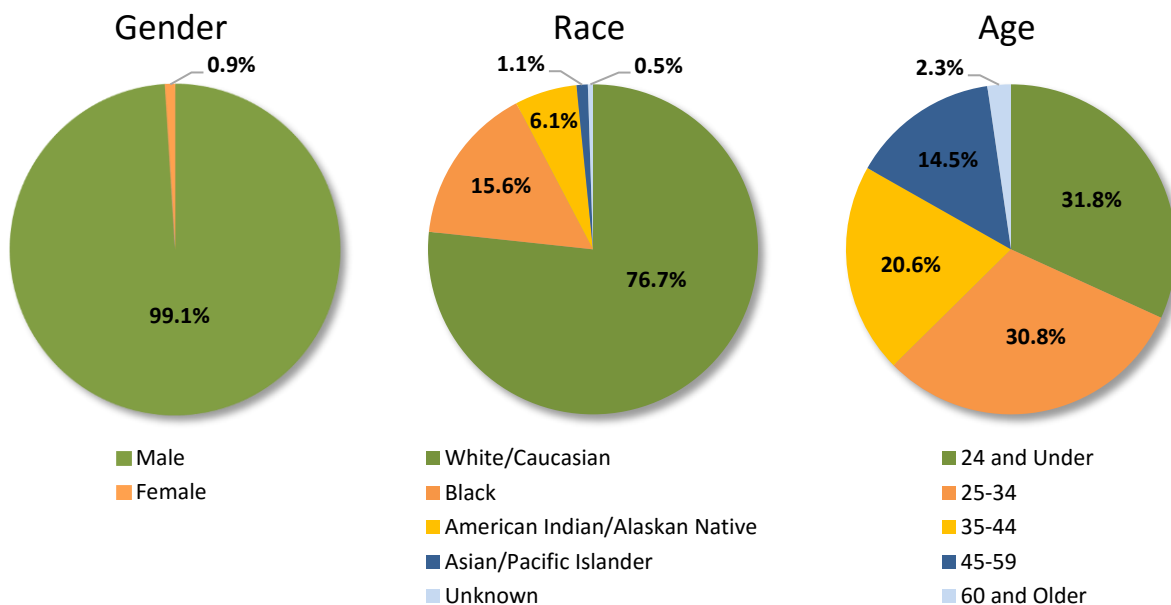
Arrests from CY 2012 to 2013 were more likely to be missing disposition information for all charges by January 2016. A total of 172 (29.2 percent) of the 589 arrests analyzed in Figure 2 were missing subsequent case disposition information for all arrest charges. Of the arrests with only sexual assault-related arrest charges missing disposition information, five resulted in other offense convictions, six ended in court dismissals, and six had no charges filed or referred. The

lower disposition completion rate in CY 2012 and 2013 was expected considering most recent arrests had the least amount of time for disposition completion in the ACCH repository.

Sexual Assault-Related Arrestees

The majority of individuals arrested in Arizona for sexual assault-related offenses over the ten-year period were male and white/Caucasian (see Figure 3). Less than one percent of arrestees were female from CY 2004 to 2013. Approximately three out of every four (76.7 percent) sexual

Figure 3. Demographics for Sexual Assault-Related Arrestees*, CY 2004-2013



* Individuals arrested multiple times over the ten-year period are only counted once in the data.

assault-related arrestees were white/Caucasian, followed by black (15.6 percent), American Indian/Alaskan Natives (6.1 percent), Asian/Pacific Islanders (1.1 percent), and arrestees of “unknown” race (0.5 percent). The largest percentage of arrestees were 24 years of age or younger at 31.8 percent across the ten-year period. Percentages were lower as the arrestees increased with age. Slightly more than 30 percent of arrestees were between the ages of 25 and 34, 20.6 percent were between 35 and 44 years of age, and under 17 percent were 45 or older across the ten-year period.

Sexual Assault-Related Sentencing

In Table 2, data are provided regarding the highest level of sentencing assigned to convictions stemming from sexual assault-related records in the ACCH during the two- and ten-year periods studied. Prison and jail sentences are identified along with a third category for other sentences.

From CY 2004 to 2013, 81.1 percent of arrests leading to at least one sexual assault-related conviction resulted in prison sentences, and over 11 percent were assigned a jail sentence (see Table 2). Arrests leading to other offense convictions were assigned prison sentencing 50.9 percent of the time over the same ten-year period. Jail sentencing was assigned more often at

Table 2. Highest Level of Sentencing in the ACCH for Convictions Resulting from Arrests Identified in Figures 1 and 2, CY 2004-2013

	At Least One Sexual Assault-Related Conviction		Other Offense Conviction(s) Only	
	2004-2013	2012-2013	2004-2013	2012-2013
Prison Sentence	668 (81.1%)	103 (77.4%)	405 (50.9%)	65 (47.5%)
Jail Sentence	94 (11.4%)	14 (10.5%)	205 (25.8%)	38 (27.7%)
Other Sentencing Indicated	62 (7.5%)	16 (12.0%)	185 (23.3%)	34 (24.8%)
Total Arrests Leading to Conviction	824*	133	795	137

* Three conviction cases reversed and remanded for re-sentencing were excluded in the calculations. Original sentencing may have been overwritten in the ACCH repository.

25.8 percent for records with other convictions when compared to records with sexual assault-related convictions. The remaining percentage of cases were assigned to probation and/or other types of sentencing.

Records with sexual assault-related convictions resulted in prison sentencing 77.4 percent of the time from CY 2012 to 2013, and records with other offense convictions led to prison sentencing 47.5 percent of the time over the same period (see Table 2). Also during the two-year period, 10.5 percent of records with sexual assault-related convictions involved a jail sentence, and 27.7 of records with other offense convictions resulted in jail sentences. Overall, records with sexual assault-related convictions are more likely to receive a prison sentence than records with other offense convictions.

SEXUAL ASSAULT-RELATED ARRESTS INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

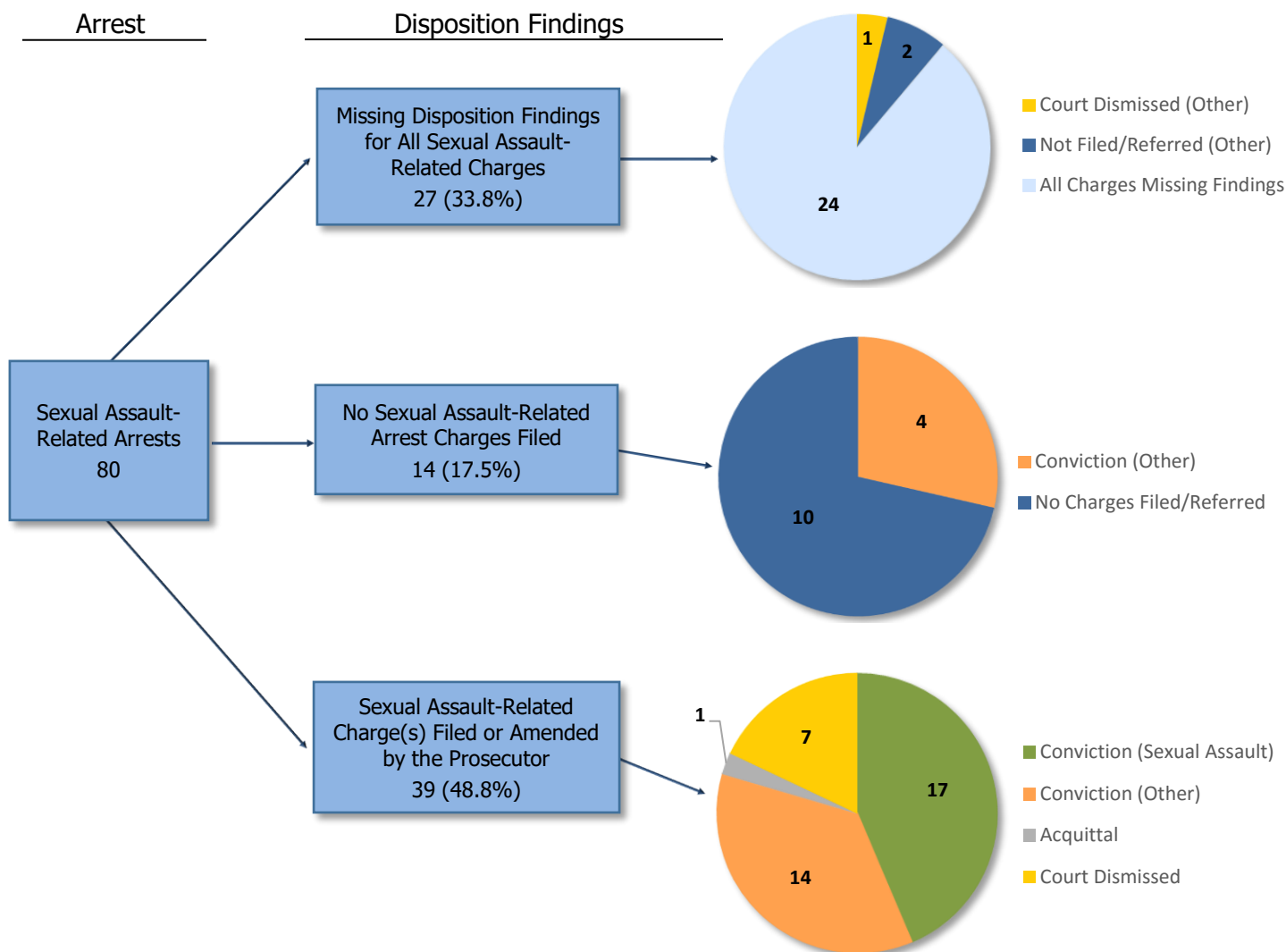
In order to better understand the processing of sexual assault cases that occur in the context of a domestic relationship, this section reviews sexual assault-related arrests with charges flagged for domestic violence. Domestic violence is not an official statutory offense; rather, an offender is charged with an eligible domestic violence offense (e.g., sexual assault, aggravated assault, etc.) and the arrest charge is flagged for domestic violence in the ACCH repository. It should be noted that Arizona, like many other states, defines domestic violence in many relationship contexts, including marriage, dating, familial and cohabiting relationships.

Arrests and Convictions

Sexual assault-related arrests with one or more sexual assault-related arrest charges flagged for domestic violence totaled 80 from CY 2012 to 2013 (see Figure 4). A total of 39 arrests led to sexual assault-related charges filed or amended by the prosecutor, 14 did not lead to sexual assault-related filings, and 27 had missing disposition information for all sexual assault-related charges in the ACCH.

When arrests led to sexual assault-related charge filings or amended charges, 31 out of 39 cases resulted in convictions, and a total of 17 conviction cases included sexual assault-related convictions (see Figure 4). Of the 14 arrests with no sexual assault-related charges filed, four

Figure 4. Arrests with Sexual Assault-Related Charges Flagged for Domestic Violence, CY 2012-2013



concluded with convictions for other offenses and ten resulted in no charges filed or referred. A total of 24 sexual assault-related arrests flagged for domestic violence were missing disposition information for all arrest charges in the ACCH.

Conviction Sentencing

Of the 35 arrests leading to convictions in Figure 4, 17 arrests resulted in at least one sexual assault-related conviction (see Table 3). According to the ACCH, 11 of the 17 cases led to prison sentencing while three were assigned jail sentencing. Three additional cases were assigned other non-incarceration sentencing.

Table 3. Highest Level of Sentencing for Convictions Resulting from Arrests Identified in Figure 4, CY 2012-2013

	Sexual Assault-Related Arrests Flagged for Domestic Violence Resulting in Conviction Findings	
	At Least One Sexual Assault-Related Conviction	Other Offense Conviction(s) Only
Incarceration Sentencing		
<i>Prison Sentence</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Jail Sentence</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Other Sentence Indicated</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>
Total Arrests Leading to Conviction	17	18

The 18 additional records led to convictions for other offenses only (see Table 3). Six conviction cases resulted in prison sentencing, six led to jail sentencing, and the remaining six cases were assigned to other sentencing.

FALSE REPORTING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT INVOLVING A SPOUSE

In CY 2013, no arrest or disposition charges were reported for false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse. During CY 2010, there was one arrest with a false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse charge, and as of January 2016, the charge was missing disposition information in the ACCH. Prior to CY 2010, there were no arrest charges in the ACCH for false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse. The charge of false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse (A.R.S. §13-2907.03) is a class one misdemeanor, and A.R.S. §41-1750.A1 does not require these misdemeanor offenses to be entered into the ACCH repository. Therefore, arrest and subsequent case disposition information on false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse in the ACCH is possibly not an accurate reflection of the total number of false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse charges that took place during the ten-year reporting period.

DISCUSSION

According to the data available in the ACCH, Arizona sexual assault-related records (i.e., sexual assault-related arrest and/or disposition finding) totaled 589 from CY 2012 to 2013, of which 274 arrests occurred in CY 2013. From CY 2012 to 2013, 133 of the 589 records resulted in sexual assault-related convictions, and an additional 137 records resulted in convictions for other offenses only. Also during this two-year period, 172 (29.2 percent) sexual assault-related records had no subsequent case disposition information for all arrest charges entered into the ACCH.

From CY 2012 to 2013, 80 arrests with sexual assault-related arrest charges flagged for domestic violence were reported to the ACCH. Of the 80 arrests, 39 resulted in sexual assault-related charges filed and 17 sexual assault-related convictions. Eighteen additional arrests led to convictions for other offenses while 24 arrests had no case disposition information for all arrest charges in the ACCH.

Records with sexual assault-related convictions were more likely to result in prison sentencing than records with other offense convictions only. Approximately 77 percent of records with sexual

assault-related convictions led to prison sentencing compared to 47.5 percent for records with convictions for other offenses.

APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1. Other Offense Filings by Statute, CY 2004-2013

State Statute	Statute Literal	Total
A.R.S. §13-1103	Manslaughter	1
A.R.S. §13-1104	Second Degree Murder	11
A.R.S. §13-1105	First Degree Murder	58
A.R.S. §13-1201	Endangerment	16
A.R.S. §13-1202	Threatening or Intimidating	55
A.R.S. §13-1203	Assault	245
A.R.S. §13-1204	Aggravated Assault	940
A.R.S. §13-1205	Unlawfully Administering Intoxicating Liquors, Narcotic Drug or Dangerous Drug	2
A.R.S. §13-1206	Dangerous or Deadly Assault by Prisoner or Juvenile	4
A.R.S. §13-1302	Custodial Interference	2
A.R.S. §13-1303	Unlawful Imprisonment	67
A.R.S. §13-1304	Kidnapping	1,435
A.R.S. §13-1306	Unlawfully Obtaining Labor or Services	1
A.R.S. §13-1307	Sex Trafficking	3
A.R.S. §13-1402	Indecent Exposure	67
A.R.S. §13-1403	Public Sexual Indecency	80
A.R.S. §13-1404	Sexual Abuse	968
A.R.S. §13-1405	Sexual Conduct with a Minor	958
A.R.S. §13-1408	Adultery	2
A.R.S. §13-1410	Molestation of a Child	373
A.R.S. §13-1417	Continuous Sexual Abuse of a Child	20
A.R.S. §13-1418	Sexual Misconduct, Behavioral Health Professionals	1
A.R.S. §13-1419	Unlawful Sexual Conduct, Correctional Facilities	2
A.R.S. §13-1424	Voyeurism	18
A.R.S. §13-1502	Criminal Trespass in the Third Degree	1
A.R.S. §13-1504	Criminal Trespass in the First Degree	39
A.R.S. §13-1505	Possession of Burglary Tools	2
A.R.S. §13-1506	Burglary in the Third Degree	28
A.R.S. §13-1507	Burglary in the Second Degree	198
A.R.S. §13-1508	Burglary in the First Degree	102
A.R.S. §13-1602	Criminal Damage	44
A.R.S. §13-1703	Arson of a Structure or Property	2
A.R.S. §13-1704	Arson of an Occupied Structure	3
A.R.S. §13-1802	Theft	31
A.R.S. §13-1803	Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation	9
A.R.S. §13-1804	Theft by Extortion	51
A.R.S. §13-1805	Shoplifting	2
A.R.S. §13-1813	Unlawful Failure to Return a Motor Vehicle Subject to a Security Interest	1
A.R.S. §13-1814	Theft of Means of Transportation	28
A.R.S. §13-1902	Robbery	48
A.R.S. §13-1903	Aggravated Robbery	16
A.R.S. §13-1904	Armed Robbery	219
A.R.S. §13-2002	Forgery	23
A.R.S. §13-2008	Taking Identity of Another Person or Entity	9
A.R.S. §13-2102	Theft of a Credit Card or Obtaining a Credit Card by Fraudulent Means	5
A.R.S. §13-2105	Fraudulent Use of a Credit Card	3
A.R.S. §13-2307	Trafficking in Stolen Property	1
A.R.S. §13-2308	Participating in or Assisting a Criminal Syndicate	8
A.R.S. §13-2310	Fraudulent Schemes and Artifices	2
A.R.S. §13-2312	Illegal Control of/Conducting an Enterprise	8
A.R.S. §13-2316	Computer Tampering	4
A.R.S. §13-2317	Money Laundering	1
A.R.S. §13-2319	Smuggling	15
A.R.S. §13-2321	Participating in or Assisting a Criminal Street Gang	1
A.R.S. §13-2409	Obstructing Criminal Investigations or Prosecutions	3
A.R.S. §13-2411	Impersonating a Peace Officer	10
A.R.S. §13-2503	Escape in the Second Degree	10
A.R.S. §13-2504	Escape in the First Degree	2
A.R.S. §13-2505	Promoting Prison Contraband	1
A.R.S. §13-2506	Failure to Appear in the Second Degree	24

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

A.R.S. §13-2508	Resisting Arrest	13
A.R.S. §13-2511	Hindering Prosecution in the Second Degree	1
A.R.S. §13-2512	Hindering Prosecution in the First Degree	2
A.R.S. §13-2702	Perjury	2
A.R.S. §13-2802	Influencing a Witness	3
A.R.S. §13-2804	Tampering with a Witness	2
A.R.S. §13-2809	Tampering with Physical Evidence	4
A.R.S. §13-2810	Interfering with Judicial Proceedings	19
A.R.S. §13-2904	Disorderly Conduct	33
A.R.S. §13-2907	False Reporting	1
A.R.S. §13-2907.01	False Reporting to Law Enforcement Agencies	6
A.R.S. §13-2910	Cruelty to Animals; Interference with Working or Service Animal	6
A.R.S. §13-2915	Preventing Use of Telephone in Emergency	4
A.R.S. §13-2921	Harassment	3
A.R.S. §13-2921.01	Aggravated Harassment	9
A.R.S. §13-2923	Stalking	8
A.R.S. §13-3019	Surreptitious Photographing, Videotaping, Filming or Digitally Recording or Viewing	57
A.R.S. §13-3102	Misconduct Involving Weapons	60
A.R.S. §13-3107	Unlawful Discharge of Firearms	3
A.R.S. §13-3201	Enticement of Persons for Purpose of Prostitution	1
A.R.S. §13-3204	Receiving Earnings of Prostitute	4
A.R.S. §13-3208	Keeping or Residing in House of Prostitution	5
A.R.S. §13-3209	Pandering	23
A.R.S. §13-3210	Transporting Persons for Purpose of Prostitution or Other Immoral Purpose	3
A.R.S. §13-3212	Child Prostitution	35
A.R.S. §13-3214	Prostitution	1
A.R.S. §13-3403	Possession and Sale of a Vapor-Releasing Substance Containing a Toxic Substance	2
A.R.S. §13-3404	Sale of Precursor or Regulated Chemicals	8
A.R.S. §13-3405	Possession, Use, Production, Sale or Transportation of Marijuana	46
A.R.S. §13-3406	Possession, Use, Administration, Acquisition, Sale, Manufacture or Transportation of Prescription-Only Drugs	5
A.R.S. §13-3407	Possession, Use, Administration, Acquisition, Sale, Manufacture or Transportation of Dangerous Drugs	31
A.R.S. §13-3408	Possession, Use, Administration, Acquisition, Sale, Manufacture or Transportation of Narcotic Drugs	13
A.R.S. §13-3409	Involving or Using Minors in Drug Offenses	7
A.R.S. §13-3415	Possession, Manufacture, Delivery and Advertisement of Drug Paraphernalia	40
A.R.S. §13-3417	Use of Wire Communication or Electronic Communication in Drug Related Transactions	50
A.R.S. §13-3506	Furnishing Harmful Items to Minors	19
A.R.S. §13-3506.01	Furnishing Harmful Items to Minors	1
A.R.S. §13-3552	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	2
A.R.S. §13-3553	Sexual Exploitation of a Minor	89
A.R.S. §13-3554	Luring a Minor for Sexual Exploitation	43
A.R.S. §13-3601.02	Aggravated Domestic Violence	6
A.R.S. §13-3606	Bigamy	1
A.R.S. §13-3608	Incest	22
A.R.S. §13-3613	Contributing to Delinquency and Dependency	40
A.R.S. §13-3623	Child or Vulnerable Adult Abuse	71
A.R.S. §13-3725	Interference with Monitoring Devices	1
A.R.S. §13-3821	Sex Offender Registration Violation	12
A.R.S. §13-3822	Notice of Moving from Place of Residence or Change of Name or Electronic Information	6
A.R.S. §13-3824	Sex Offender Registration Violation	2
A.R.S. §13-3904	Violation of Promise to Appear	18
A.R.S. §13-4702	Conducting a Chop Shop	5
A.R.S. §28-1381	Driving or Actual Physical Control while Under the Influence	2
A.R.S. §28-1382	Driving or Actual Physical Control while Under the Extreme Influence of Intoxicating Liquor	2
A.R.S. §28-1383	Aggravated Driving or Actual Physical Control while Under the Influence	6
A.R.S. §28-1595	Failure to Stop or Provide Driver License or Evidence of Identity	1
A.R.S. §28-2531	Registration Violation	1
A.R.S. §28-3473	Driving Violations	8
A.R.S. §28-622.01	Unlawful Flight from Pursuing Law Enforcement Vehicle	11
A.R.S. §32-1364	Crimes Against the Dead	1
A.R.S. §4-241	Selling or Giving Liquor to Underage Person	2
A.R.S. §4-244	Liquor Law Violations	16
A.R.S. §4-251	Spirituous Liquor in Motor Vehicles	1
Total Filings		7,182