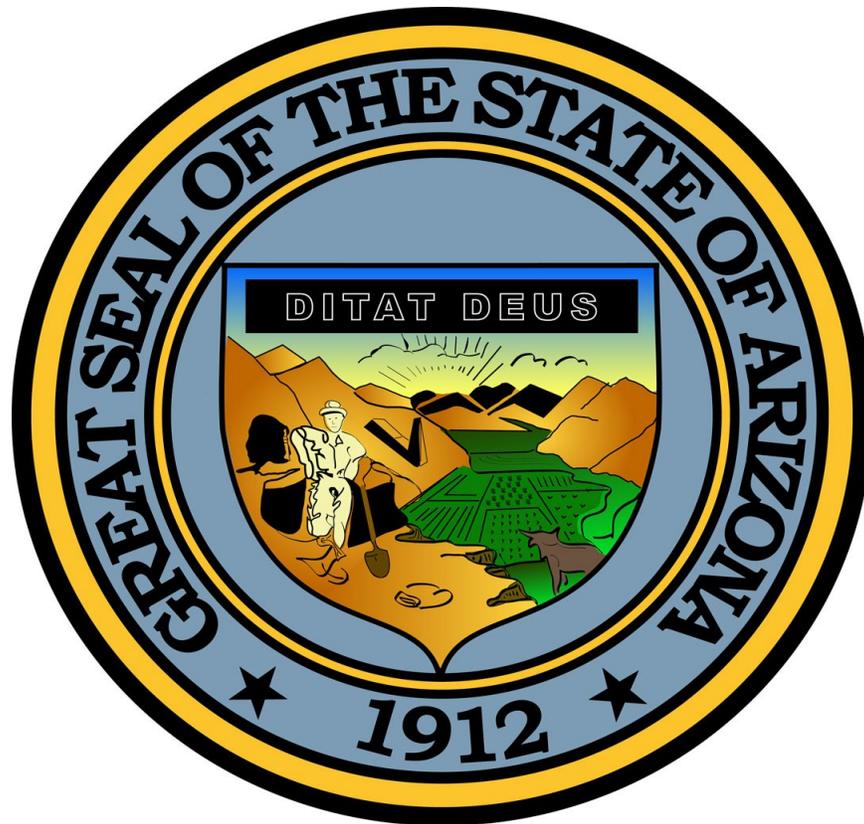


# Superior Court of Arizona

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## Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

Fiscal Year 2011  
Data Book



Welcome to the 2011 Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains juvenile justice data for fiscal years 2007 to 2011.

**Vision:**

**Promoting public safety by making a positive difference in the lives of youth, families, victims and the community.**

**Mission:**

**To provide access to evidence-based early intervention, supervision, treatment and secure care for youth so they can learn accountability and responsibility, families are strengthened and community safety is enhanced.**

The 2011 Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Data Book  
Produced by  
Superior Court in Maricopa County  
Juvenile Probation Department

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A special thank you to the management staff who contributed countless hours reviewing this report to ensure its accuracy and quality.

If you have any questions or need any additional information about the contents of this report please contact the Juvenile Probation Department Research and Planning Services Division at (602) 506-4506.

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# About This Publication

Fiscal year 2011 marks the 23<sup>rd</sup> year of the publication of data from the Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County Juvenile Court and Probation Department and the fifth year of producing fiscal year data. Data is derived primarily from the integrated Court Information System (iCIS), the automated system serving the judicial branch in Maricopa County. Historically, data were obtained from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS), July 27, 2007, the Maricopa County Judicial Branch migrated juvenile justice information to iCIS.

This data book provides information about juveniles (ages 8 through 17) at various stages of the juvenile justice system. Data are presented both for FY2011 and for a five-year trend whenever feasible. The report contains information related to:

- Referrals Overall
- Juveniles Referred
- First Time Offenders
- Detention
- Early Intervention
- Probation
- Accountability
- Treatment
- Commitments to Juvenile Corrections
- Recidivism

It is important to note that not all data presented in this data book represents juveniles who entered the system during FY2011. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were dispositioned in FY2011.

The number of juveniles in the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors including the practices of law enforcement, prosecutors and legislative changes. In addition, changes in the population of juveniles aged 8 through 17 can influence the number of referrals to the Juvenile Court. While estimates from the Department of Economic Security in Arizona indicate that the youth population of Maricopa County continues to increase, referrals to the juvenile justice system have not followed that trend. In FY2011, referrals decreased by 10.4% to a historic low of 26,193.

# Introduction

## INTRODUCTION

The Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) supervises youth placed on probation by the Juvenile Court and operates two detention facilities with a 406 bed capacity and a functional (staffing) capacity of 272 (in FY2011). In addition, the Department administers community-based prevention programs, formal diversion in collaboration with the Maricopa County Attorney, and Community Justice Centers as an extension of Restorative Justice. In FY2011, the MCJPD continued to provide excellent services to youth in the community and in detention.

Selected highlights from the year include:

**Accountability:** The Juvenile Probation Department Juvenile Community Restitution and Public Service (JCORPS) Program matches juveniles with community service projects that youth can fulfill the terms of probation and/or other consequences for behavior and earn money to pay restitution. During FY2011, juveniles performed 16,438 hours of community service/restitution in Maricopa County. The time spent working represents Restorative Justice in action; these youth learn through repairing harm in the community (\$82,190 value to the community at a rate of \$5 per hour worked) and restoring a sense of peace while being held accountable for their actions. Juveniles also earned \$20,086 in restitution money which was paid directly to victims of their crimes.

**Arizona Youth Assessment System (AZYAS):** The Department collaborated with the Administrative Office of the Courts and Court Technology Services to secure a dynamic needs assessment tool. The AZYAS is a modified version of the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) instrument, which was developed by juvenile justice expert Dr. Edward Latessa and his University of Cincinnati research team. As leading experts in evidence based practices, they provide a wealth of research regarding scoring individual youth assessments and the use of assessment information to develop case plans for reducing offender risk. During FY2011, the department identified six staff to serve as certified trainers for the AZYAS tool and will begin training all staff in FY2012. The department will be adopting the same proven training and certification process utilized for the OYAS. While other states are using a modified version of the OYAS, Arizona will be the first state to utilize the instrument in every county.

**Maricopa County Human Services Department:** Juvenile Probation Officers and management at SEF began a collaboration project with Human Services to develop criteria for a pilot project in the 85225 and 85296 zip codes. This project entails Human Services' specialists who will be assigned to juveniles ages 17 years and 6+ months in the selected zip codes. Specialists would provide support and referrals to necessary services for the juveniles and parents in the areas of vocational training, GED, housing needs of the family, access to other services and entitlements, and Head Start.

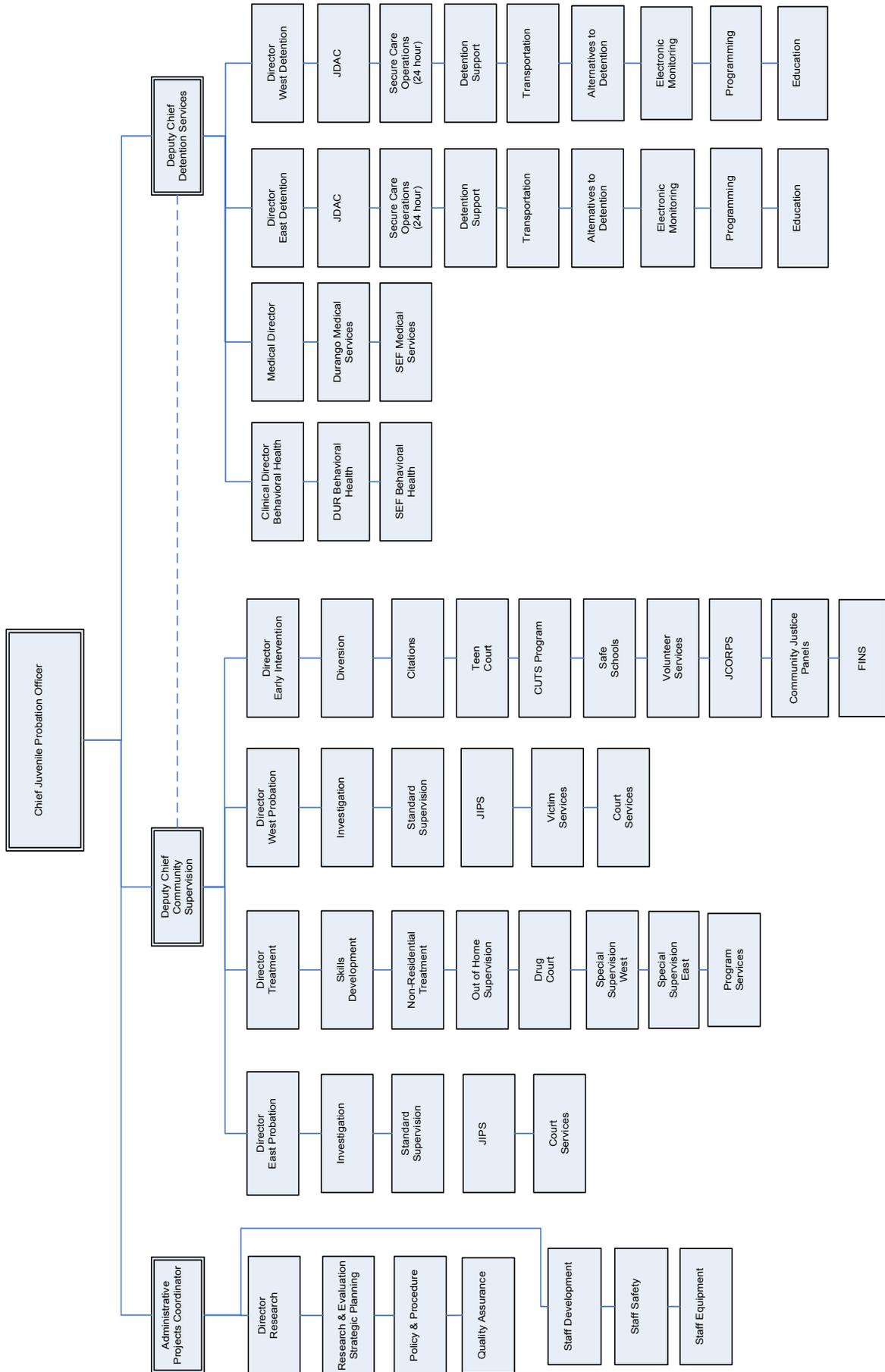
**Girl Scouts:** The Juvenile Detention Facilities continue to have a partnership with Girl Scouts. Representatives from the Girl Scouts conduct weekly programming on the girls' units and partner with the JIYWC grant. The Girl Scouts provide life skills training and sponsor bi-annual Motherhood camps for all teen mothers. 'Studio 2B,' the Girl Scouts' new curriculum focuses on teaching teenage girls how to achieve goals, build self-esteem and self-awareness, and believe in themselves and their futures. Girls are also invited to join the Girl Scouts following their release from detention.

**GED in Detention:** The Maricopa County Regional School District (MCRSD) partners with Juvenile Probation to provide youth the opportunity to attain their GED while detained. The tests are administered by Probation and Detention Officers trained by the Arizona Department of Education. In FY2011, 121 youth took the GED test with 109 youth attaining their GED.

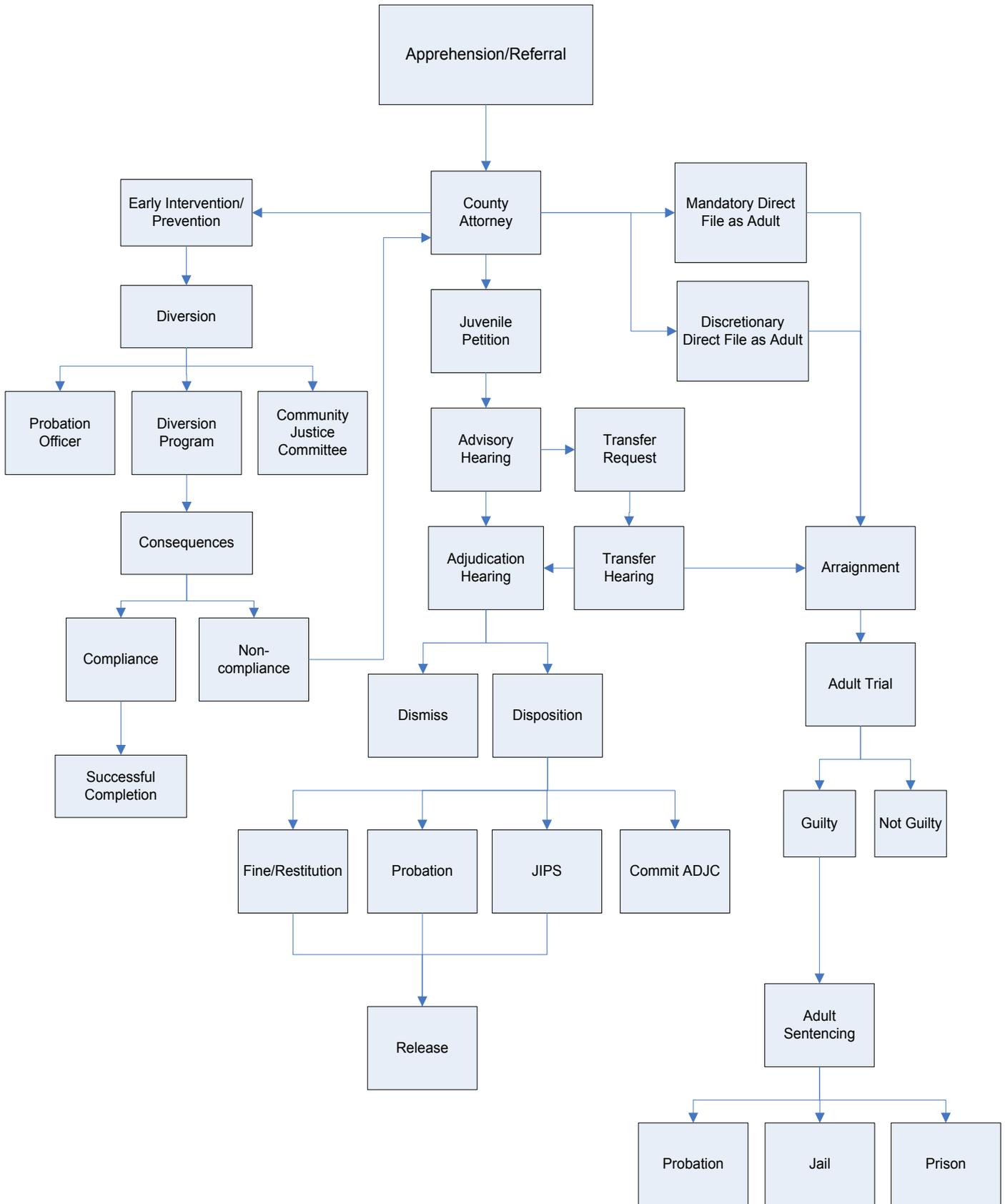
**Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP):** Detention management developed a comprehensive plan that would allow continuation of detention operation in the event of any unforeseen emergencies.

**Drug Court:** In FY2011, the Juvenile Drug Court was awarded an OJJDP Mentoring and Support Services Initiative grant to implement a mentoring program for juveniles participating in the current Drug Court Program. The mentoring component will allow for a comprehensive and customized approach for each juvenile.

# MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



# How Maricopa County's Juvenile Justice System Works



# State and County Statistics/Juvenile Population



- Arizona is geographically the 6th largest state in the nation with 113,642 square miles and a population of 6,392,017 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,204 square miles, and a population of 3,817,117 (2010 US Census Bureau).
- Approximately 60% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are 415 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,445,632) is the county seat, state capital, and the largest city in the state.
- Other major cities in Maricopa County are: Mesa (439,041); Glendale (226,721); Chandler (236,123); Scottsdale (217,385); Gilbert (208,453); Tempe (161,719); and Peoria (154,065).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts, 2010

# Statistical Summary Chart

## Maricopa County Juvenile Court FY2011

### JUVENILE POPULATION

555,581\*  
(Ages 8 – 17)

### REFERRALS

26,193  
Juvenile Referred  
18,980

### DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

10,425  
Does not include petitions in Adult

### JUVENILE STANDARD PROBATION

New Cases Placed on Standard Probation  
3,472

### JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

New Cases Placed on JIPS  
483

### DETENTION

Detention Admissions: 6,434  
Avg. Daily Population: 243  
Detention Bed Capacity: 406  
Avg. Stay: 13.7 Days

### DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Re-Awarded  
Juveniles – 111

Committed  
Juveniles - 328

### ADULT PROSECUTIONS\*\*

Direct Files  
Juveniles – 219

Remands  
Juveniles - 12

\* Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts, 2010

\*\* Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2011*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

# Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011 *
Estimate of County Population Under 18	972,923	995,300	1,018,192	1,007,861	1,028,018
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	513,585	525,398	537,482	555,581	566,692

\* Estimated 2 Percent increase based on 2010 Census

Referrals* Received	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	34,738	33,218	33,126	29,228	26,193
Juveniles Referred	25,437	24,390	24,114	21,406	18,980
Referrals per Juvenile	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.38

\* The term "referral" is used in lieu of "complaint" throughout this report.

Dispositions	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	4,903	5,796	4,844	4,443	3,472
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	449	415	445	313	328
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	739	806	669	560	483

Detention	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Juveniles Brought to Detention	10,597	10,441	10,326	9,702	8,639
Juveniles Detained**	8,805	8,522	8,227	7,604	6,434
Percent Detained	83.1%	81.6%	79.7%	78.4%	74.5%
Average Daily Population	413	335	366	270	243
Detention Capacity at Year End	406	406	406	406	406
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	16.7	14.3	13.1	12.9	13.7

\*\* Juveniles detained more than once during the fiscal year were counted each time they were detained.

# Financial Summary

County	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
General Fund	21,668,719	21,466,026	16,303,471	14,134,927	14,782,156
Detention Fund	34,122,100	34,665,509	32,359,937	30,132,249	30,377,232
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,790,818</b>	<b>56,131,535</b>	<b>48,663,408</b>	<b>44,267,176</b>	<b>45,159,387</b>
State Grants	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Court Improvement	1,500	0	0	0	0
Diversion Consequences**	430,419	495,597	531,139	453,991	412,315
Diversion Intake	1,693,629	1,912,738	1,773,663	1,622,231	1,205,384
Diversion Counseling	847,740	619,217	530,855	421,832	409,264
Drug Court	23,240	28,295	27,968	27,893	28,601
Family Counseling**	362,733	364,815	352,583	366,841	368,400
First Cuts	68,472	0	0	0	0
GED	0	0	4,040	5,760	3,320
Gateway	7,500	0	0	0	0
JIPS Treatment**	366,382	257,680	243,693	176,757	168,025
JPSF Treatment**	8,804,749	8,833,762	7,341,654	6,846,315	7,432,494
Justice Involved Youth With Children	174,091	182,216	180,193	58,550	124,003
Juvenile Treatment Services	254,023	290,727	271,421	254,254	287,726
Roosevelt School	60,269	492	0	0	0
Safe Schools	2,164,296	806,875	737,197	575,162	315,880
Title IV-E	0	61,709	156,269	163,767	201,216
Victim Rights	140,000	135,133	135,777	136,612	138,160
Vocational Rehab	69,988	47,604	17,911	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,469,031</b>	<b>14,036,861</b>	<b>12,304,363</b>	<b>11,109,965</b>	<b>11,094,788</b>

FY2007 through FY2011 are actual expenditures.

\*\* Indicates amounts retained by the grantor to be spent on behalf of the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. Previous year's numbers adjusted to reflect final fiscal year end closing amounts.

\*\*\* Beginning in FY2007, Standard Probation and Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS) were fully funded by the county, hence the drop in state funds and the increase in county funds from FY2006 to FY2007.

# Financial Summary

Federal Grants	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Bulletproof Vest	18,040	549	9,487	20,997	36,064
JAG	824,485	1,089,649	418,720	134,647	182,843
JABG	398,247	459,120	330,205	154,488	295,936
MYAP	66,797	7,850	0	0	0
SOAR	0	0	0	0	124,003
Food and Nutrition	645,532	568,424	405,144	541,672	393,108
Title V	114,355	40,010	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,067,456</b>	<b>2,165,602</b>	<b>1,163,556</b>	<b>851,804</b>	<b>1,031,954</b>

Service Fees	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Probation Fees	995,762	722,932	1,094,341	562,310	239,337
Probation Subsidy	0	2,093,567	4,363,914	3,743,966	3,963,853
Diversions Fees	246,598	356,675	288,672	327,173	358,529
Juvenile Restitution Fund	27,009	22,768	25,000	22,861	20,086
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269,369</b>	<b>3,195,942</b>	<b>5,771,927</b>	<b>4,656,310</b>	<b>4,581,805</b>

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
<b>All Grants and Fees</b>	<b>18,805,856</b>	<b>19,398,405</b>	<b>19,239,846</b>	<b>16,618,079</b>	<b>16,708,547</b>
<b>County Funds</b>	<b>55,790,818</b>	<b>56,131,535</b>	<b>48,663,408</b>	<b>44,267,176</b>	<b>45,159,387</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>74,596,674</b>	<b>75,529,940</b>	<b>67,903,254</b>	<b>60,885,255</b>	<b>61,867,934</b>

FY2007 through FY2011 are actual expenditures.

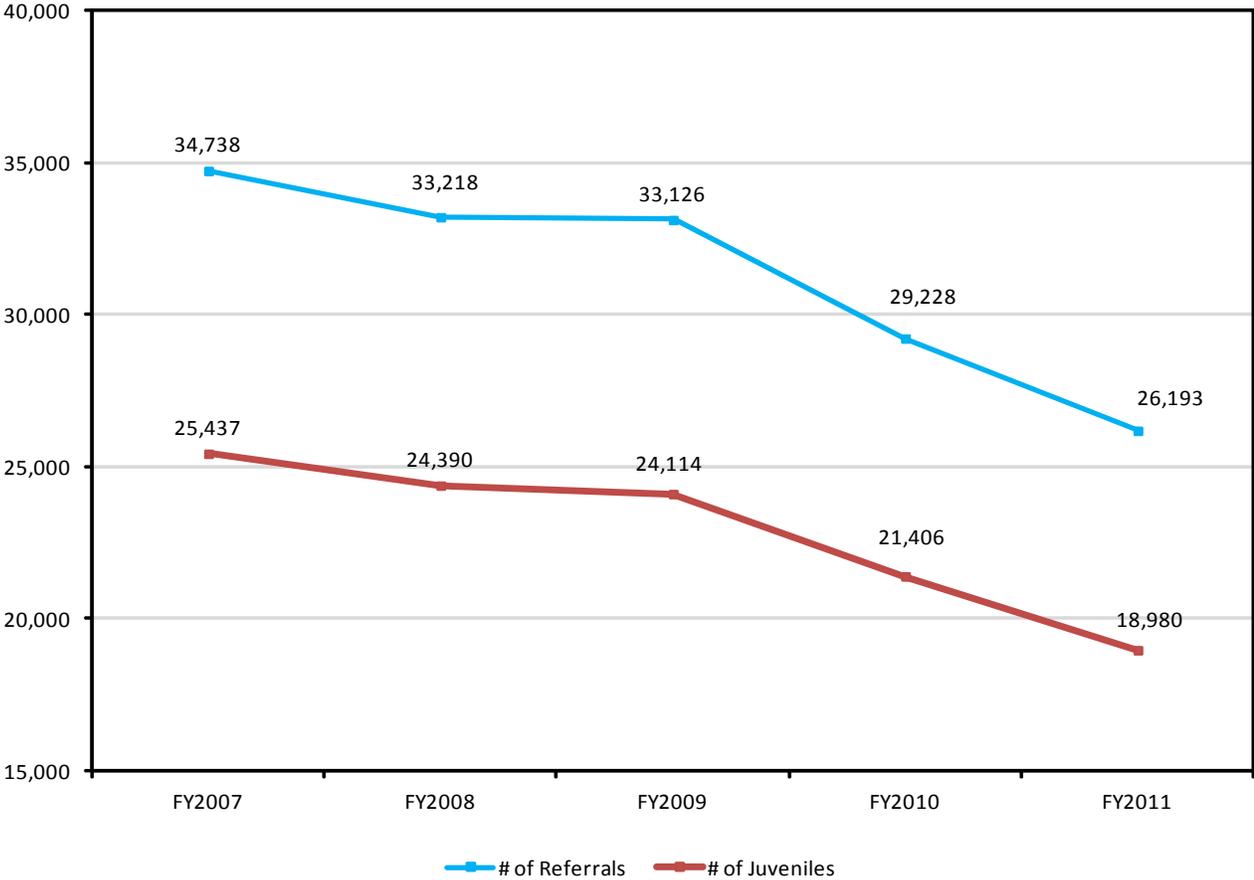
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the Juvenile Court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by a law enforcement agency. Regardless of the final outcome each referral represents workload that is processed through the Juvenile Court System.

Juveniles Referred is the number of unduplicated juveniles that generated referrals in a given year. A majority of the juveniles (54.0% in FY2011) generated only one referral. Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2011 (18,980) and the total referrals generated (26,193), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.38 for FY2011.

It is important to note that the juveniles detailed in this section of the report represent only 3.4% of the estimated 555,581 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2011, approximately one juvenile in every 29 in the county.

The following section covers the 26,193 referrals that were generated in FY2011 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

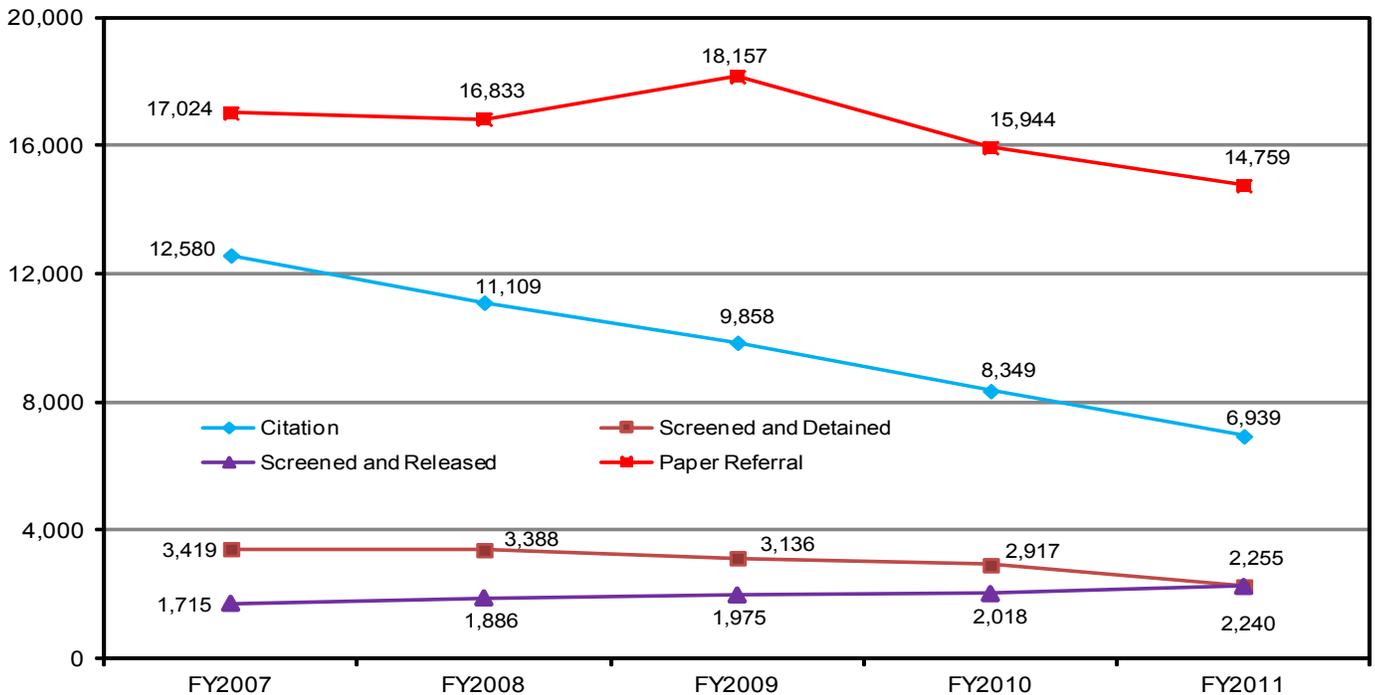
**Referrals Received FY2007 to FY2011**



## Type of Referral

Historically juvenile referrals have been categorized in one of four different types: Citation, Screened and Detained, Screened and Released and Paper Referral. In FY2008, the Juvenile Court added new categories for Detained Review, Transfer Hearings, Transfer Probation, and Direct Adult. To maintain trend data Detained Review referrals will be counted with Screened and Detained, Transfer (Hearings and Probation) and Direct Adult are counted with Paper Referrals.

Type of Referrals FY2007 to FY2011



The types of referrals are described as follows:

**Citation:** Juvenile is issued a citation (i.e., traffic ticket).

**Screened and Detained:** Juvenile is brought to a detention facility, screened and detained. A referral is sent to the Juvenile Court. As of FY2008, this also includes juveniles held in detention overnight for a review hearing.

**Screened and Released:** Juvenile is brought to a detention facility, screened and released for follow-up.

**Paper Referral:** A referral is sent to the Juvenile Court and the County Attorney for processing. Includes transfers from another jurisdiction (Hearings and Probation) and referrals sent directly to Adult Court as of FY2008.

The majority of referrals do not involve detention. Approximately 9% of the 26,193 referrals received in FY2011 resulted in a juvenile being detained. Additional information on detained youth begins on page 28.

A table comparing the last five fiscal years percent of referral by type can be found in the Appendix (Table A.1).

**Table 1.1 Ten Most Common Referral Offenses**

Offenses	FY2011 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,466	13.2%
Alcohol	2,508	9.6%
Violation of Probation	2,181	8.3%
Truancy	1,760	6.7%
Curfew	1,700	6.5%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,384	5.3%
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,051	4.0%
Traffic Violation	977	3.7%
Assault - Simple	879	3.4%
Possess Marijuana	835	3.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,741</b>	<b>63.9%</b>

Note: The 16,741 referrals that make up the 10 most common offenses account for 63.9% of the total 26,193 referrals in FY2011.

**Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses**

Offenses	FY2011 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	2,149	20.6%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1,107	10.6%
Alcohol	1,054	10.1%
Possess Marijuana	583	5.6%
Assault - Simple	364	3.5%
Traffic Violation	362	3.5%
Criminal Damage - Misd	358	3.4%
Drug Paraphernalia	343	3.3%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	331	3.2%
Aggravated Assault	278	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,929</b>	<b>66.5%</b>

Note: The 6,929 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses on the 10,425 delinquent petitions filed in FY2011.

# Referrals Received

**Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2007 to FY2011**

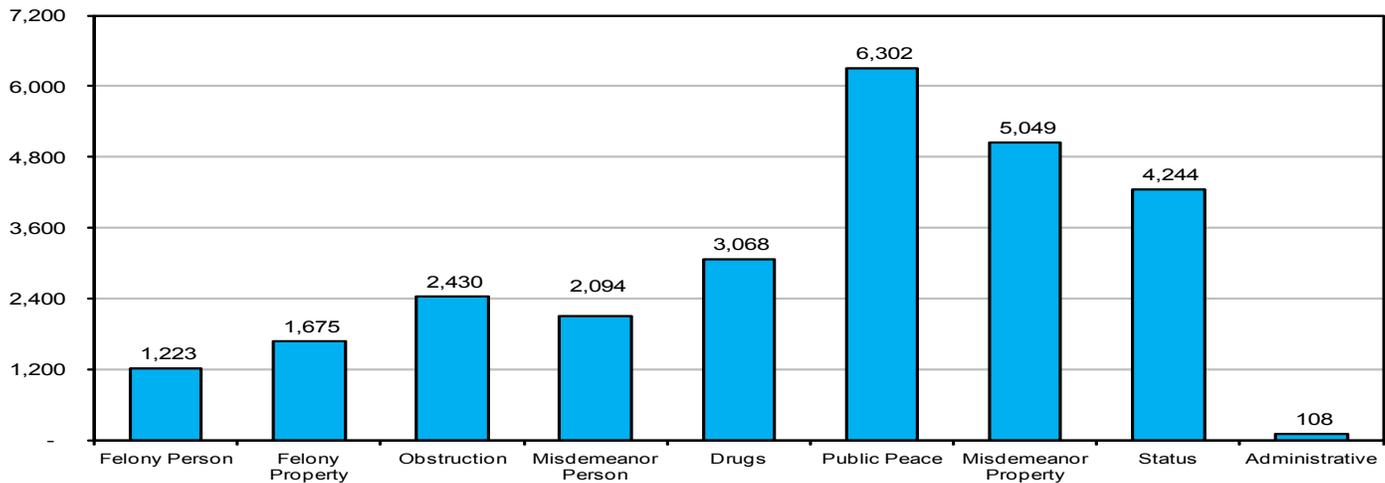
	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Truancy	3,689	3,921	4,571	4,095	3,466
Curfew	3,286	3,016	3,282	2,931	2,508
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,062	2,811	2,995	2,524	2,181
Alcohol	2,858	2,703	2,182	2,253	1,760
Violation of Probation	2,489	2,214	1,782	1,757	1,700
Traffic Violation	2,374	2,181	1,757	1,289	1,384
Possess Marijuana	1,816	1,208	1,377	1,285	1,051
Assault - DV	1,114	1,109	1,140	1,025	977
Assault - Simple	1,093	972	1,133	984	879
Runaway	890	947	1,061	941	835

- Shoplifting - Misdemeanor referrals remained in 1st place in FY2011, even though it was down 15% from FY2010.
- Alcohol referrals remained in 2nd place despite being down 14% from FY10 and at the lowest level in the last 5 years.
- Violation of Probation referrals dropped 3% even though they moved from 4th place up to 3rd place this year.
- Curfew referrals dropped by 33% from FY10 and moved down from 3rd to 5th place.

\*Misd.- Misdemeanor, DV- Domestic Violence, VOP- Violation of Probation, Drug Paraph.-Drug Paraphernalia, Poss. Marijuana - Possess Marijuana

## Offense Severity FY2011

N = 26,193



There are literally hundreds of different types of offenses that are sent to the Juvenile Court each year. To analyze these offenses more efficiently each offense has been placed into one of nine severity types. Here are the nine types in descending order of severity:

### Felony Person

These are felony offenses against persons such as murder, aggravated assault, or robbery. Previously referred to as Violent.

### Felony Property

These are felony offenses in which property is damaged or stolen, and the property is worth more than \$1,000. Examples are burglary, theft, forgery, criminal damage, or graffiti.

### Obstruction of Justice

These offenses are illegal acts that impede the enforcement of justice. For juveniles, the majority of these offenses are a violation of the terms of probation.

### Misdemeanor Person

These are misdemeanor offenses against persons, such as simple assault. Previously referred to as Fighting.

### Drugs

These are offenses that involve the use or sale of any drug, and are almost always felonies. Paint and glue sniffing are included here.

### Public Peace

These offenses are generally misdemeanors, and involve acts like disorderly conduct, giving false information, trespass, weapons misconduct, and possession of alcohol.

### Misdemeanor Property

These are property offenses in which the property is valued less than \$1,000. The most common offenses are shoplifting and criminal damage.

### Status

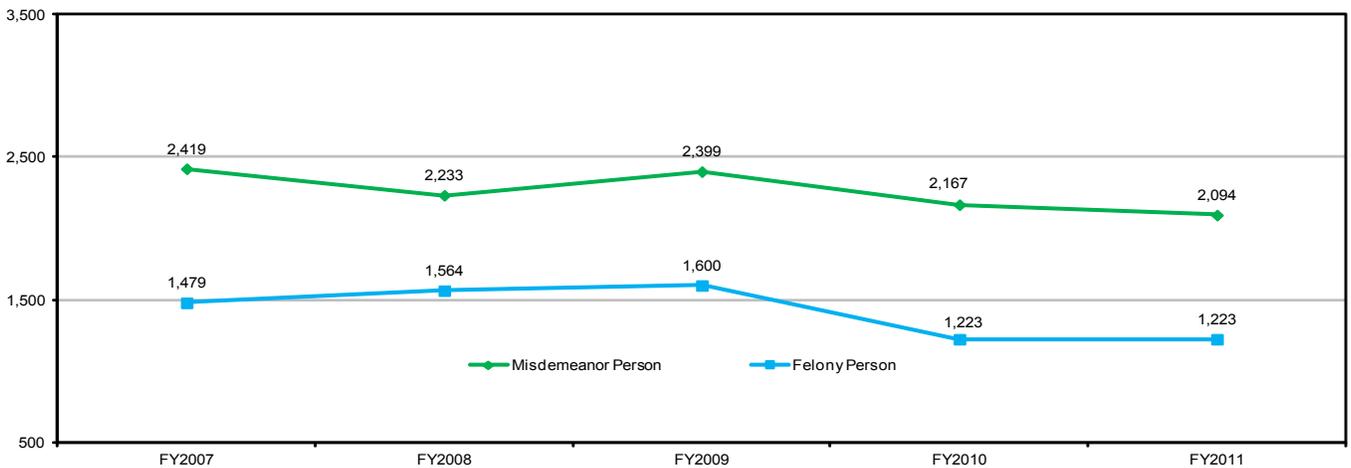
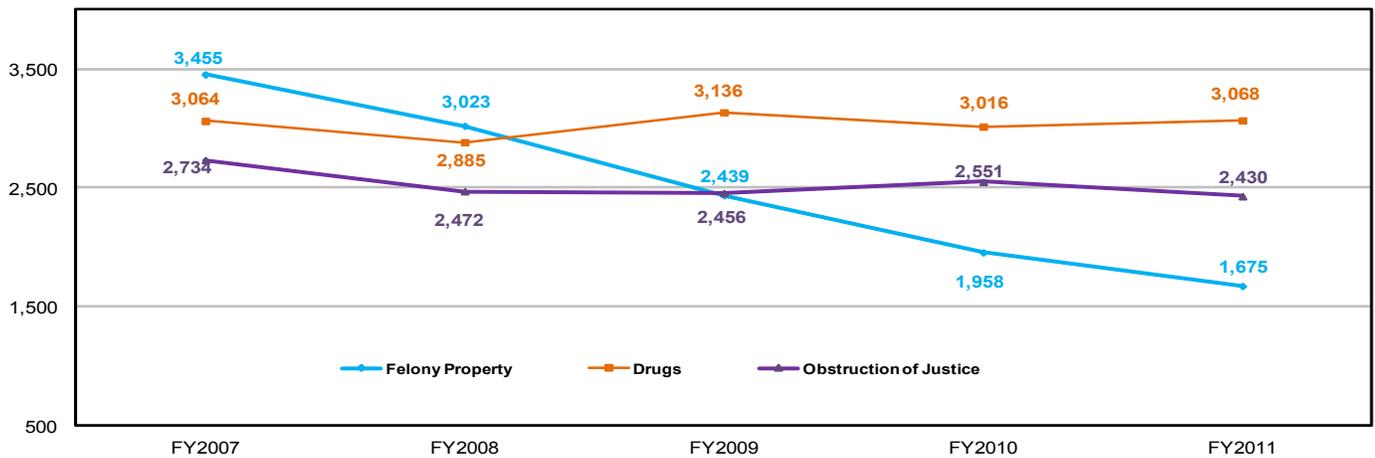
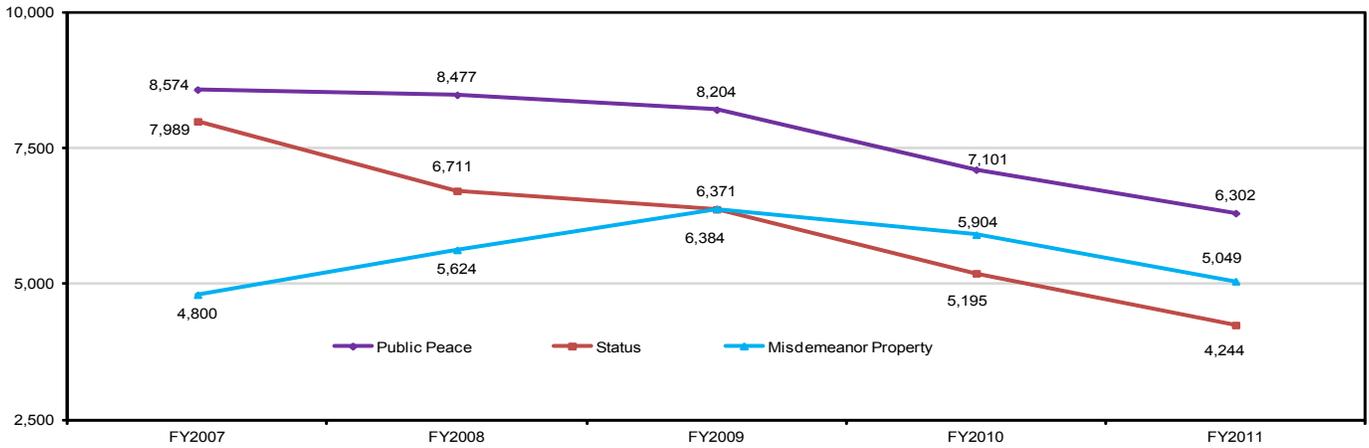
These offenses are acts that are illegal only because a juvenile commits them, such as: incorrigibility, truancy, runaway, and curfew.

### Administrative

These are not illegal offenses, but are creations of the court which help record the court's involvement with a juvenile in certain situations, such as holding a juvenile for another jurisdiction or agency, or conducting a hearing on a matter transferred from another jurisdiction.

# Referrals Received

## Offense Severity FY2007 – FY2011



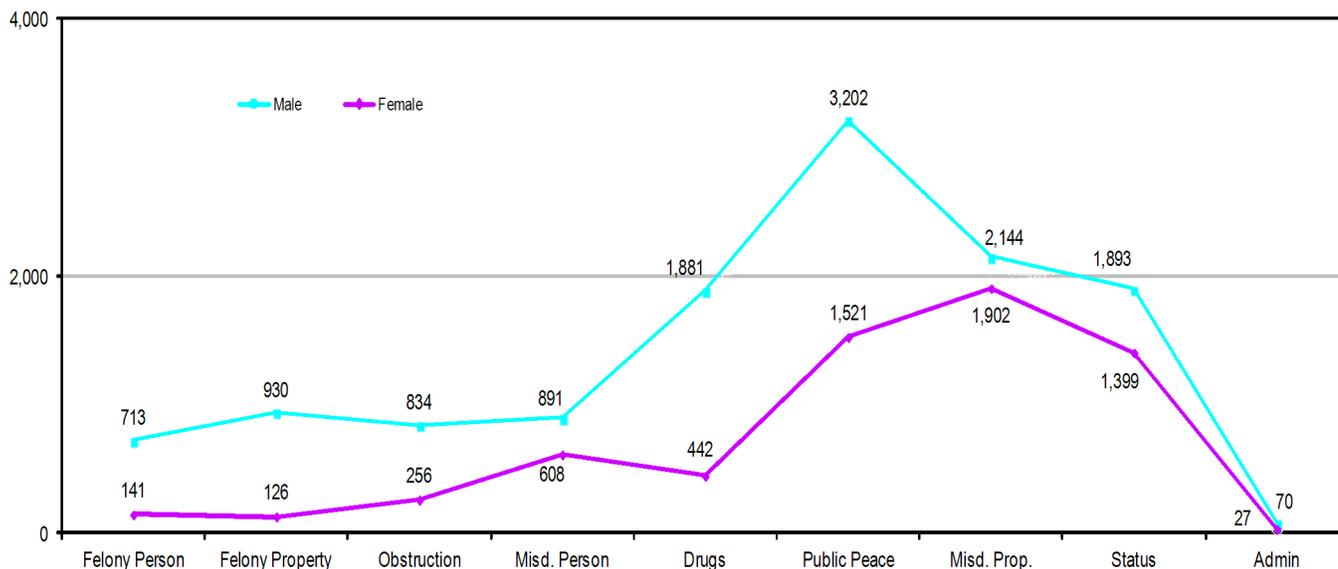
Note: Data for Administrative Offenses were omitted due to the difference in scale. Administrative Offense Data appears on pg 61.

## Gender – FY2011

The information presented in this section characterizes individual juveniles (unduplicated). For those juveniles who were referred more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first referral received in the fiscal year is reported.

In FY2011, females made up 34% (6,422) of the 18,980 juveniles referred. Both males and females were more likely to be involved in misdemeanor property, public peace, or status offenses although in slightly different proportions. Finally, males generated more than 2/3 of the total public peace referrals this year.

### Gender by Offense Severity FY2011

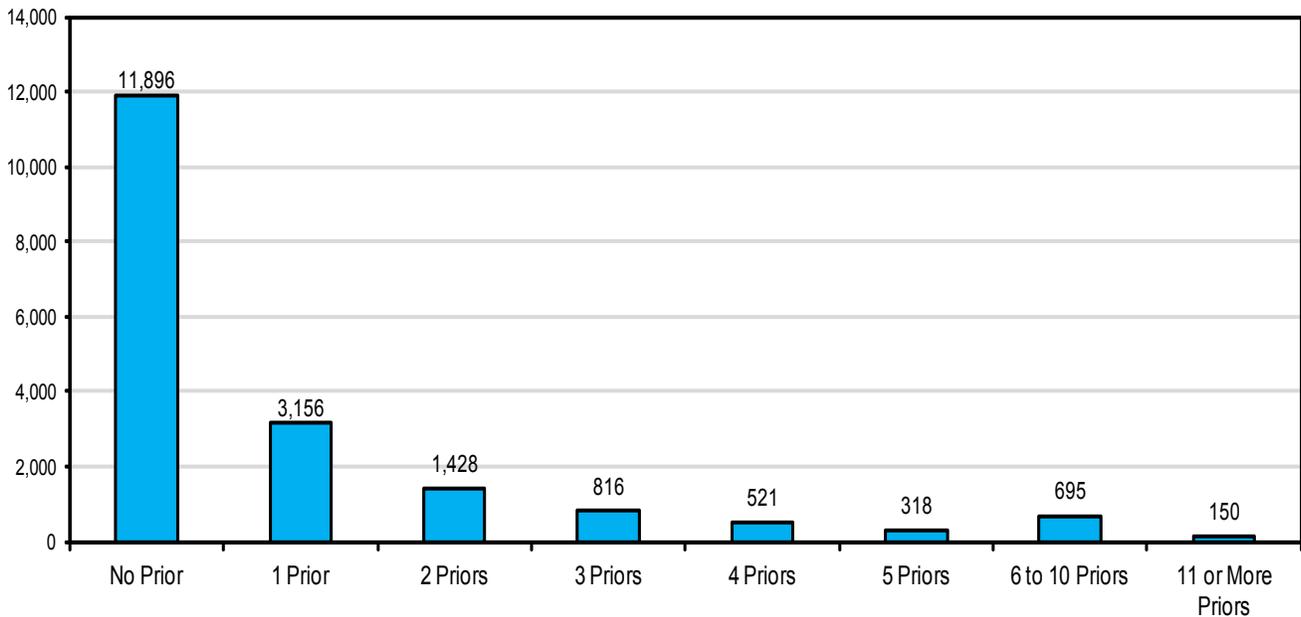


**Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity**

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misdemeanor Person	Drugs	Peace	Misdemeanor Property	Status	Administration	Totals
<b>Female</b>	2.2%	2.0%	4.0%	9.5%	6.9%	23.7%	29.6%	21.8%	0.4%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Male</b>	5.7%	7.4%	6.6%	7.1%	15.0%	25.5%	17.1%	15.1%	0.6%	<b>100.0%</b>

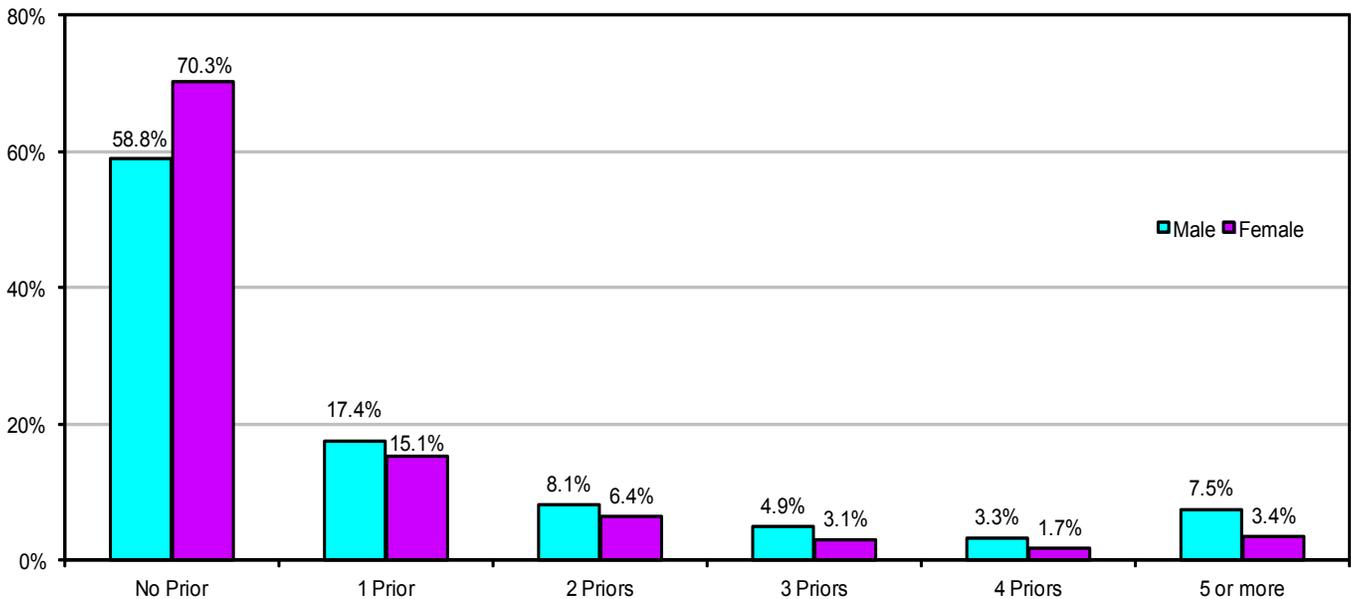
Males were involved in proportionately more felony property, felony person and drug offenses than females. Females were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor property and status offenses than males.

### Number of Prior Referrals FY2011



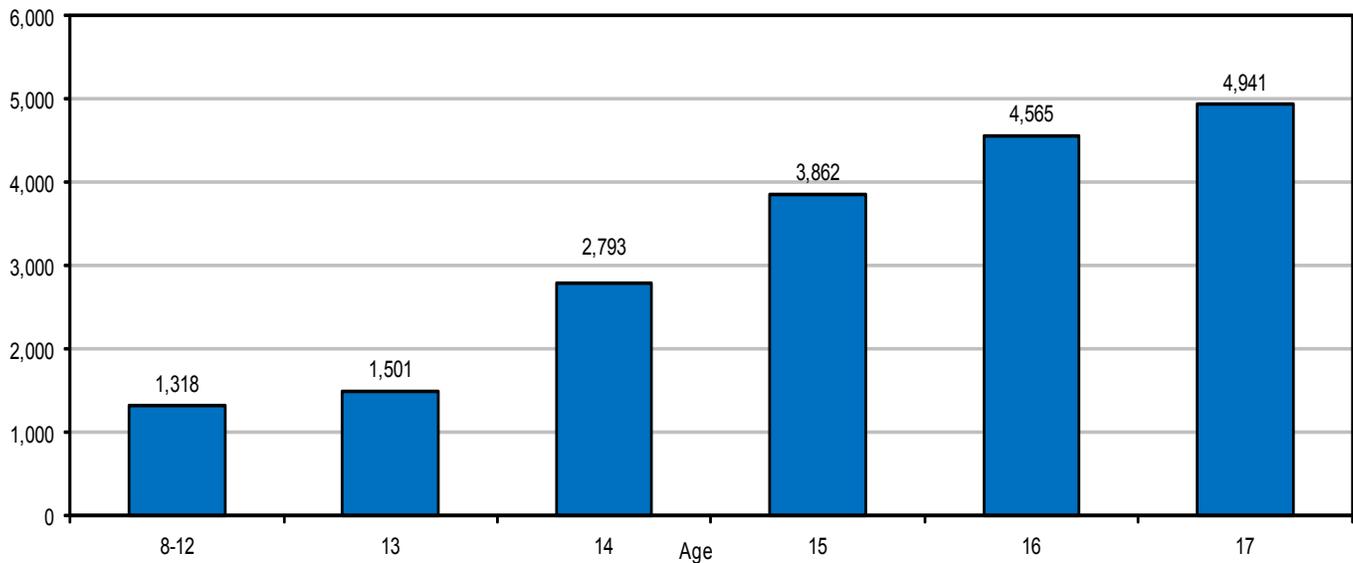
The majority (63%) of the juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court in FY2011 had no prior referrals. Only 9% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County (less than one third of one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 11,896 that had no prior referrals, 10,253 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2011. These juveniles are categorized as First Time Offenders and are detailed on page 26.

### Prior Referrals by Gender FY2011



Note: Percentages add to 100% within each gender category. Prior referrals by Race/Ethnicity breakdown is located in Appendix page 57.

## Age at Time of First Referral in FY2011 All Juveniles Referred



- 70% of referrals involve juveniles 15 and older
- Juveniles less than 14 are involved in only 15% of referrals

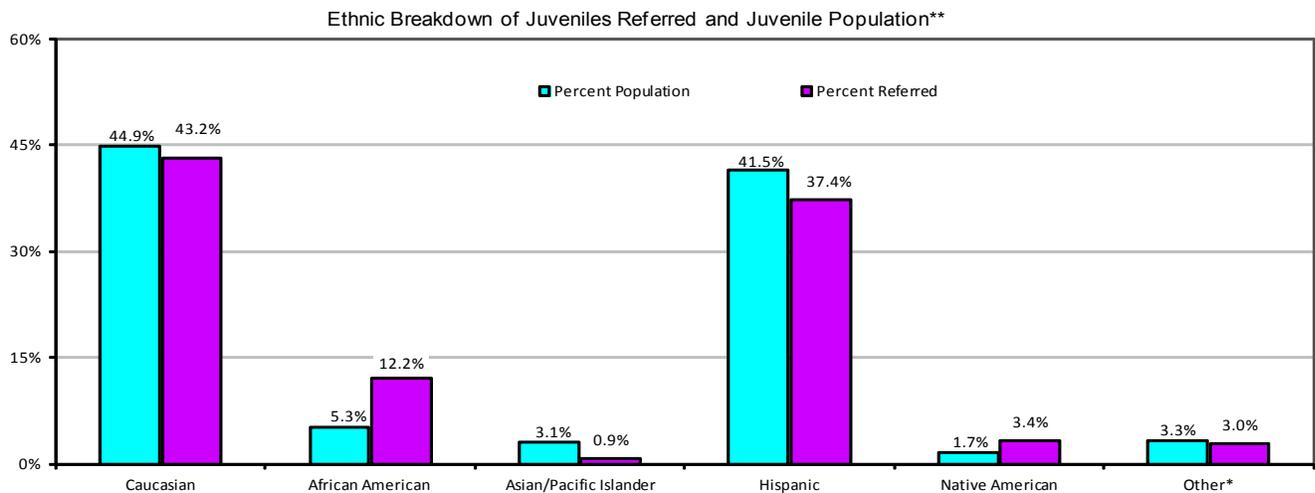
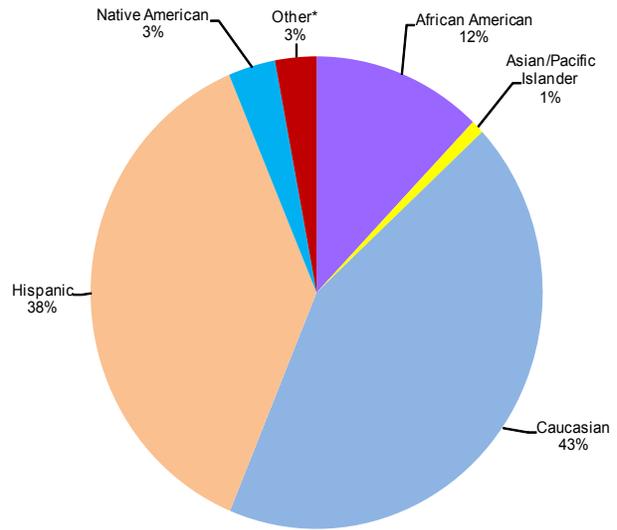
**Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2011**

Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Total Referrals
8-10	14.1%	8.1%	0.0%	16.7%	1.3%	9.8%	29.1%	20.9%	234
11	11.6%	8.0%	0.3%	16.4%	3.0%	14.0%	22.6%	24.1%	336
12	6.3%	9.0%	0.5%	16.7%	7.5%	10.7%	25.5%	23.8%	748
13	5.1%	6.7%	2.0%	11.9%	11.5%	14.4%	24.2%	24.1%	1,501
14	4.6%	6.2%	4.2%	8.8%	11.8%	14.6%	21.2%	28.2%	2,793
15	3.7%	5.2%	5.2%	7.6%	13.2%	19.1%	20.8%	24.7%	3,862
16	4.3%	5.4%	7.8%	6.5%	14.0%	28.9%	22.1%	10.4%	4,565
17	3.8%	4.6%	7.7%	5.4%	12.1%	38.3%	19.1%	8.2%	4,941

Note: Administrative Offenses by Age are not shown as they account for less than 1% of the total referrals in each age group.

## Ethnicity – FY2011

The data on this page shows the race and ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2011 and compares it with the estimated 2011 distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. The recently released 2010 Census data revealed a 27% increase in the Hispanic population in Maricopa County (ages 8 through 17) over the previous projections published in FY2009. This resulted in a shift in the comparison of Hispanic youth in the population compared to Hispanic youth referred to the Juvenile Court. In addition, the Caucasian population dropped 19% from the FY2010 projections. Also noteworthy is the estimated Asian/Pacific population which showed a 62% increase. The Other population category increased by 35% over the FY2010 projections and now includes many more combined ethnicities in the Census Data. For reporting purposes, the category of “other” juveniles referred includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is listed as unknown.



**Table 2.3 Ethnicity by Offense Severity FY2011**

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Misd. Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
African American	157	154	169	266	192	402	659	297	11	<b>2,307</b>
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	11	4	9	23	43	54	27	0	<b>177</b>
Caucasian	298	356	352	638	1,080	2,532	1,765	1,120	54	<b>8,195</b>
Hispanic	330	504	504	496	929	1,452	1,380	1,481	23	<b>7,099</b>
Native American	47	27	54	65	70	139	129	101	8	<b>640</b>
Other*	16	4	7	25	29	155	59	266	1	<b>562</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>4,046</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>18,980</b>

\*Other includes those where ethnicity was missing or listed as unknown  
 \*\*Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts, 2010

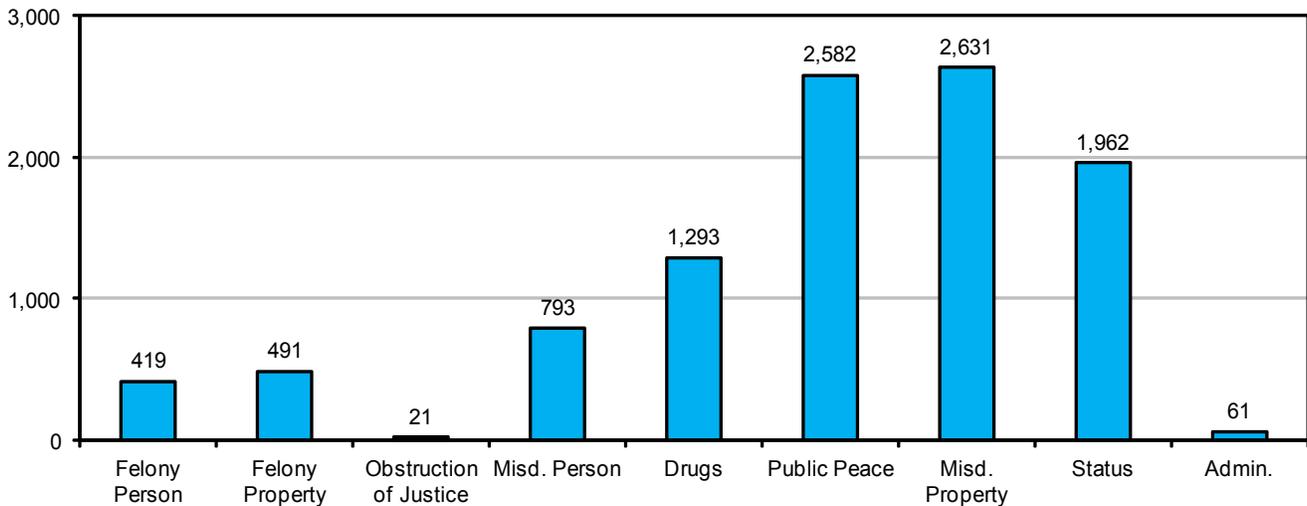
# First Time Offenders

First Time Offenders are categorized as juveniles who generated their first referral in FY2011 and had no subsequent referrals by the end of the fiscal year. There were 10,253 juveniles that fit these criteria in FY2011. Repeat offenders are those juveniles who received more than one referral in FY2011.

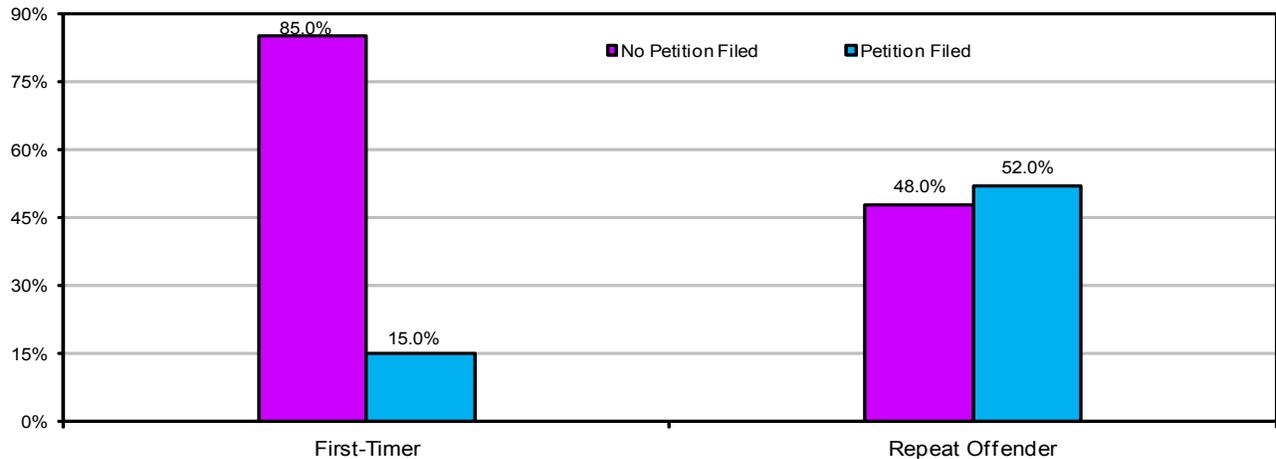
**Table 3.1 First Timers vs. Repeat Offenders FY2007 – FY2011**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
First Timer	13,602 53.5%	13,000 53.3%	12,900 53.5%	11,395 53.2%	10,253 54.0%
Repeat Offender	11,835 46.5%	11,390 46.7%	11,214 46.5%	10,011 46.8%	8,727 46.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,437</b>	<b>24,390</b>	<b>24,114</b>	<b>21,406</b>	<b>18,980</b>

**First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2011**

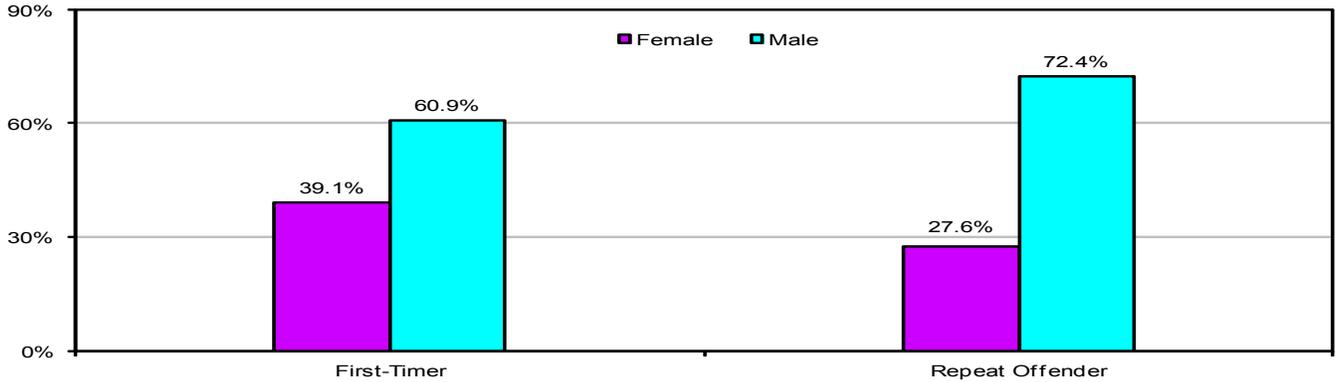


**Referral Outcome**



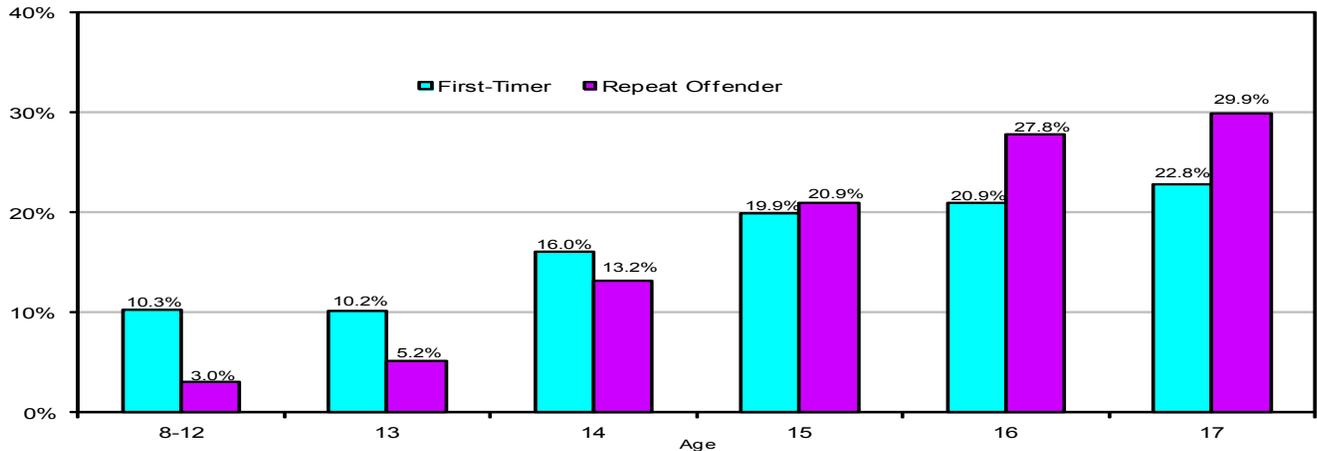
First-time offenders are more likely to commit diversion – eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in Juvenile Court. In FY2011, repeat offenders had petitions filed just over half of the time.

## Gender



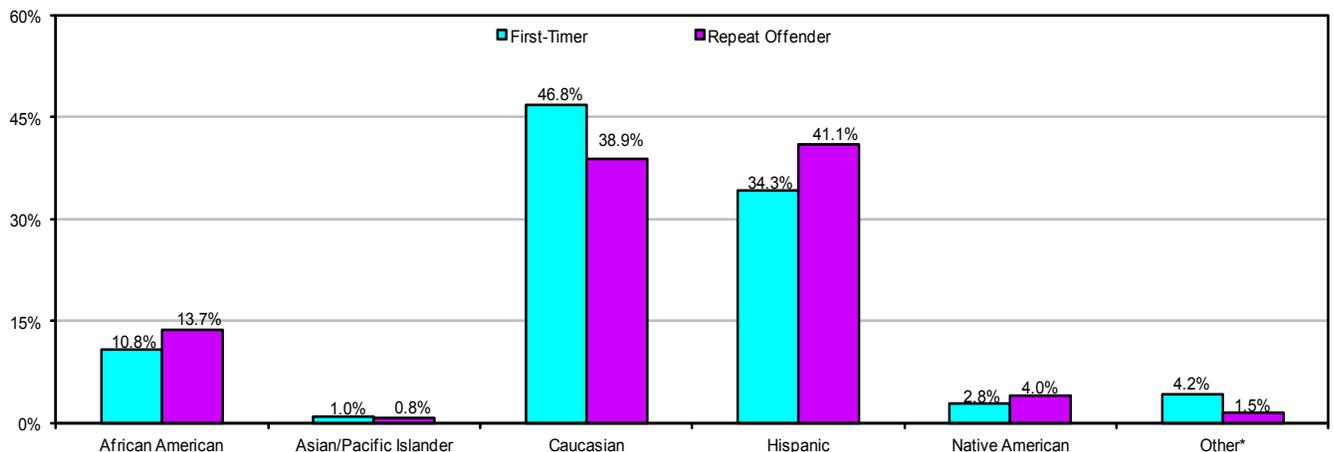
The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

## Age at Referral



First time Offenders make up a higher percentage of the offenders below age 15. However, the percent of repeat offenders over 15 years of age increases with age when compared to first time offenders.

## Ethnicity



Detention is a temporary holding facility for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a juvenile is brought to detention, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the juvenile should be detained or released to their parents. Juveniles brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a Judicial Officer within 24 hours of admission. During FY2011, over 8,639 juveniles were brought to detention and 6,434 were detained; a 15% decrease in the number of admissions, from FY2010.

The Maricopa County Juvenile Detention Centers (Durango and Southeast Facilities) are secure operations for male and female offenders up to age 18 with a combined bed capacity of 406 units. A typical juvenile's average length of stay (ALOS) in detention is 13.7 days, slightly more than the 12.9 ALOS in FY2010. Some juveniles are detained only for a weekend, while others are detained for 30 days or more. However, nearly 50 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. The two detention centers released 6,434 juveniles during FY2011, with an average daily population (ADP) of 243 juveniles.

The Durango and Southeast detention facilities operate 365 days a year and offer recreational, educational, medical and behavioral services to all detained juveniles. Recreational programs provide juveniles with various physical activities. The objective of the recreational program is to provide activities to promote good health and fitness while also educating juveniles on the importance of exercising.

Juveniles are required to attend school daily while in detention. The Maricopa County Regional School District provides a minimum of 225 days of classroom instruction and offer several educational programs and services for juveniles to improve and enhance their educational development during their stay in detention. All juveniles participate in testing for proper educational placement and services. During FY2011, 2147 juveniles participated in educational services, programs and classes during their stay in detention.

One educational service available to juveniles is the Credit Recovery Program (CRP); a program that allows juveniles to complete missing classes needed for a high school diploma. Overall, juveniles generated over 560 credit hours towards achieving their high school diploma in FY2011. Some juveniles test high enough to participate in the General Educational Development (GED) Program; allowing the juveniles to obtain a high school equivalency certification upon successful completion of an examination. In FY2011, 121 juveniles took the GED examination and 109 of those juveniles passed all five tests to receive their GED. When possible, graduation ceremonies for all GED and diploma graduates are held at the facility, so that parents are able to help the juveniles celebrate their success.

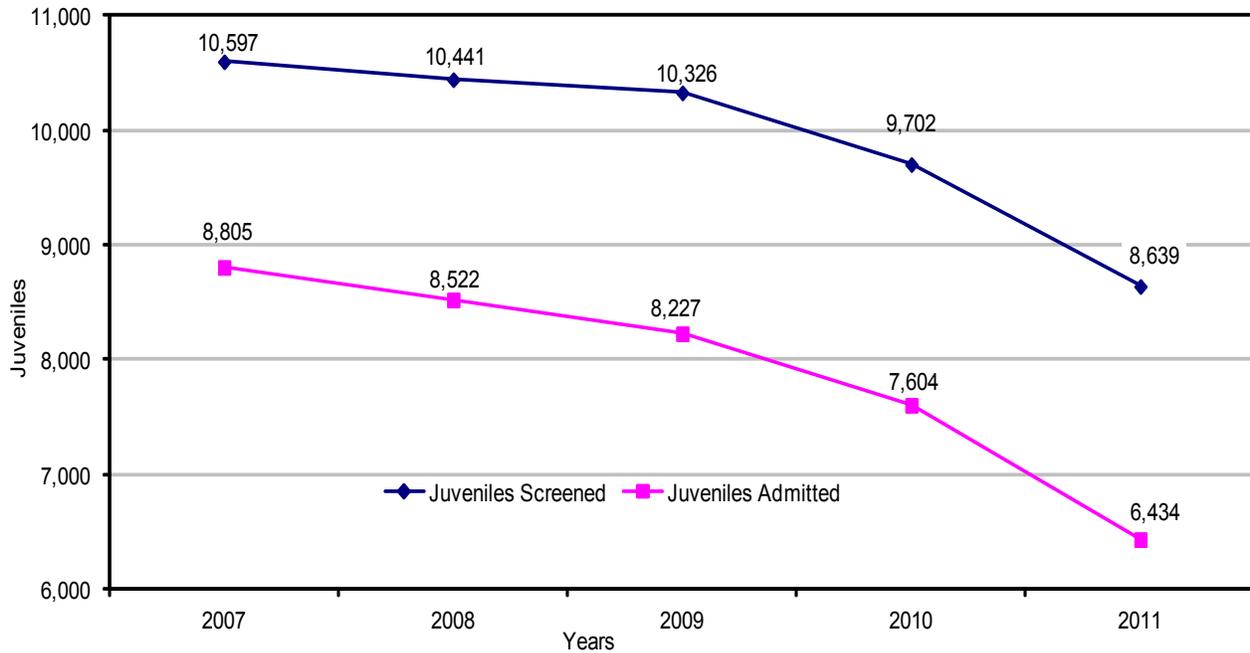
All juveniles are screened and assessed for physical and mental health issues upon their admission to detention. Juveniles are required to receive a medical screening within the first 24 hours of detention and an additional follow-up medical review within 72 hours of their detention stay. Immunizations are administered to juveniles detained for 7 or more days as part of the general physical examination. During FY2011, clinical staff conducted 114,297 medical procedures and evaluations and 455 psychiatric consultations.

Juveniles in detention participate in a variety of programs to assist them in being successful after their release from detention. The Food Handler's program, which originated with the probation department, has grown with collaboration between probation and the regional school district. This program allows juveniles to learn material in school and then take a test to obtain their food handler's certification card. This certification enhances the juvenile's ability, upon release, to obtain employment within the food service industry. During FY2011, while in detention, 157 juveniles obtained their Food Handler's Certification. Other programs that juveniles, in detention, participate in include the following:

Anger Management • Substance Abuse Education • Girl Scouts Beyond Bars • Character Counts • Life Skills

In addition, guest speakers from agencies and organizations such as Big Mouth Productions and Release the Fear held workshops and assemblies at both facilities for juveniles during their stay in detention. Career Fairs were also organized by School District Personnel to provide vocational and educational information. Everest College and Call a Teen were both among the organizations participating in Career Fairs during FY2011.

## Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2007 - FY2011



In FY2011, there were 8,639 juveniles brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 6,434 (75%) admissions (some juveniles were detained more than once during the year).

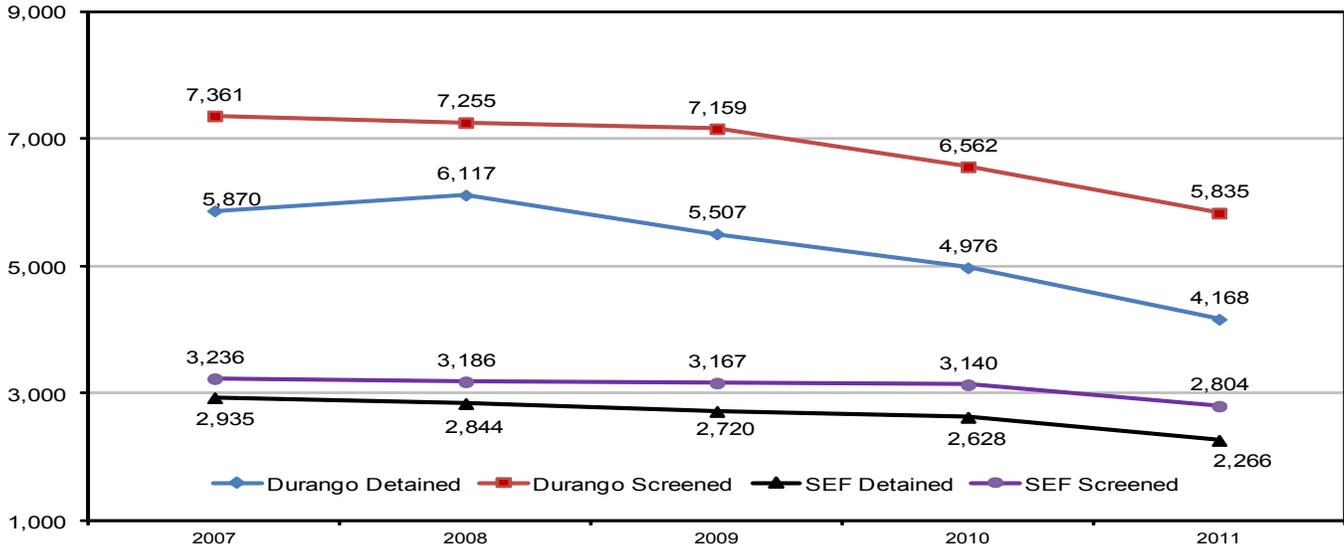
Of the 6,434 admissions, 2,202 or 34% were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 4,232 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanctioned for violating conditions of probation.

The average daily population in detention during FY2011 was 243 juveniles.

The average length of stay for juveniles in detention during FY2011 was 13.7 days.

Approximately 50% of juveniles are released from detention in two days or less; either charges were not filed against them, or a judge released them upon reviewing their situation more thoroughly.

## Screened and Detained by Facility FY2007 to FY2011

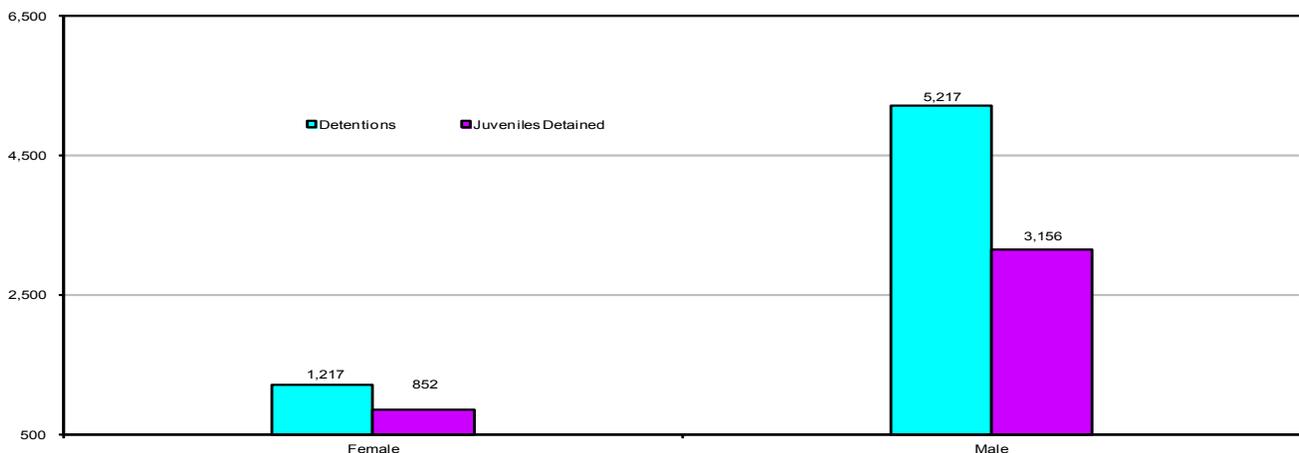


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 80% of all detentions in FY2011.

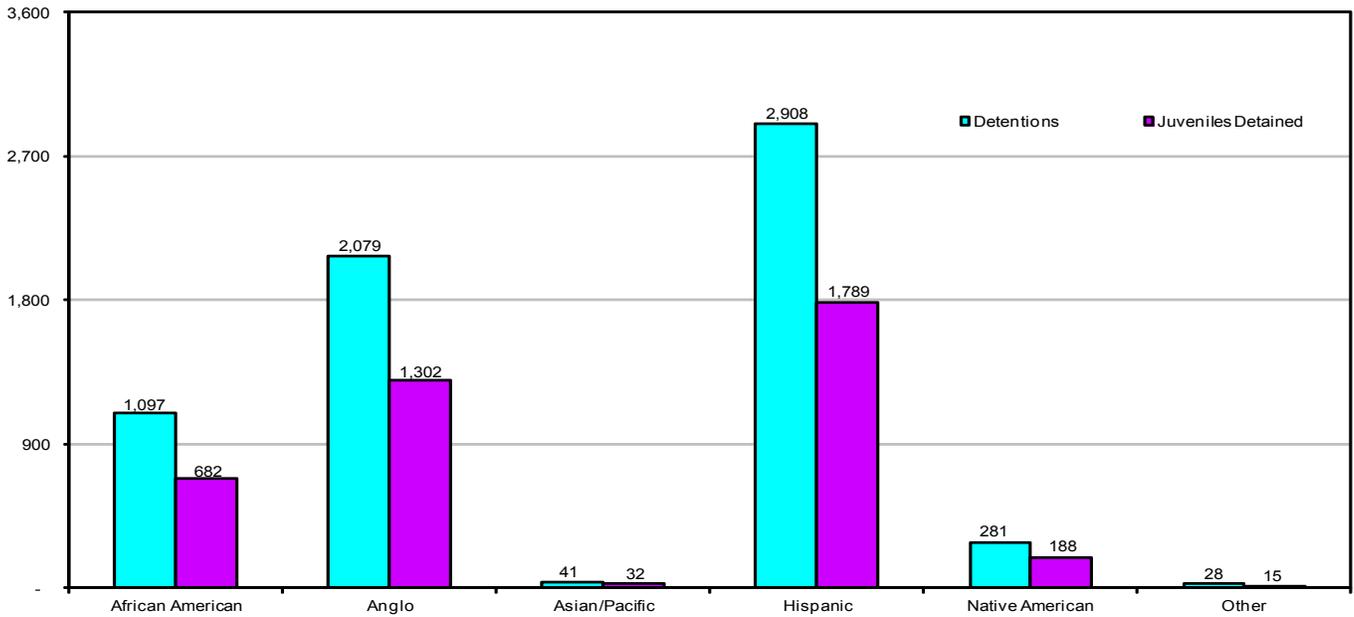
**Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2011**

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
08 TO 10	19	18	1.06
11	41	35	1.17
12	86	69	1.25
13	309	203	1.52
14	759	496	1.53
15	1,317	797	1.65
16	1,872	1,117	1.68
17	2,031	1,273	1.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>1.61</b>

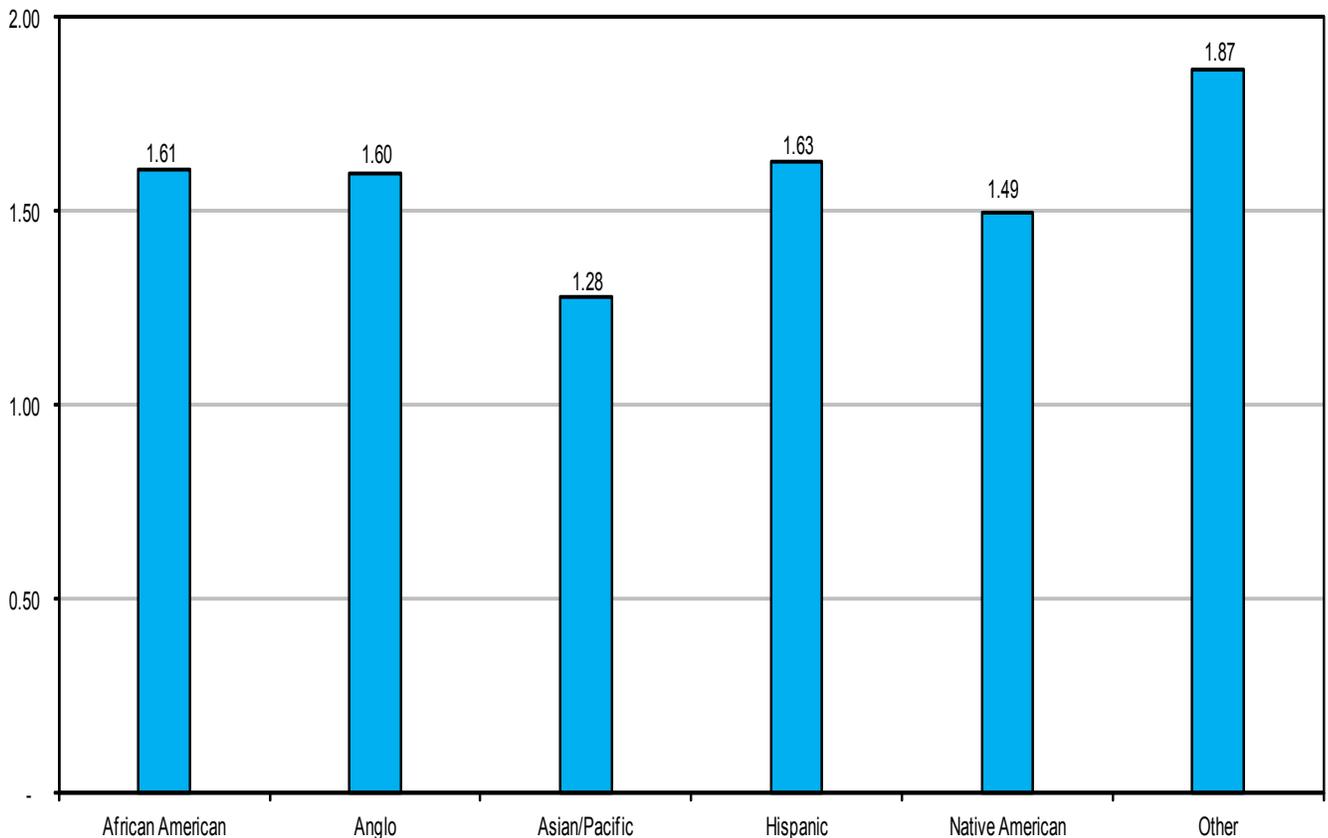
## Detention by Gender FY2011



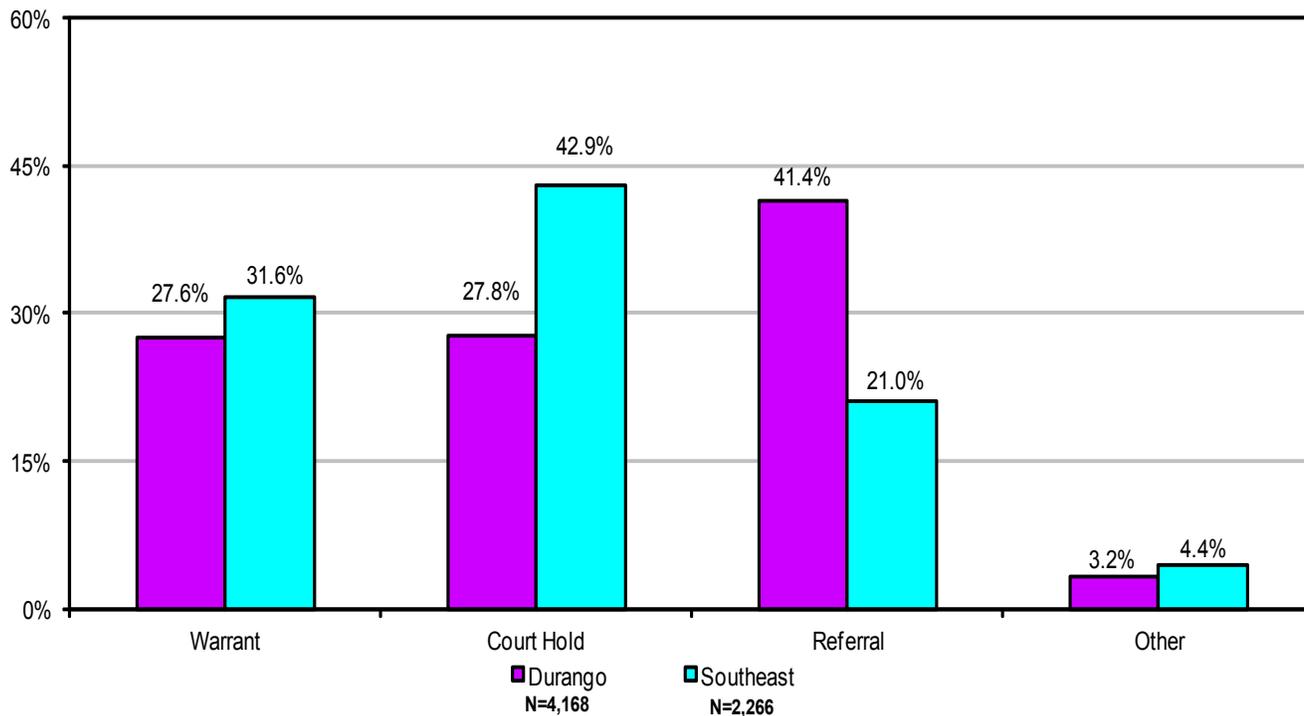
### Detention by Ethnicity - FY2011



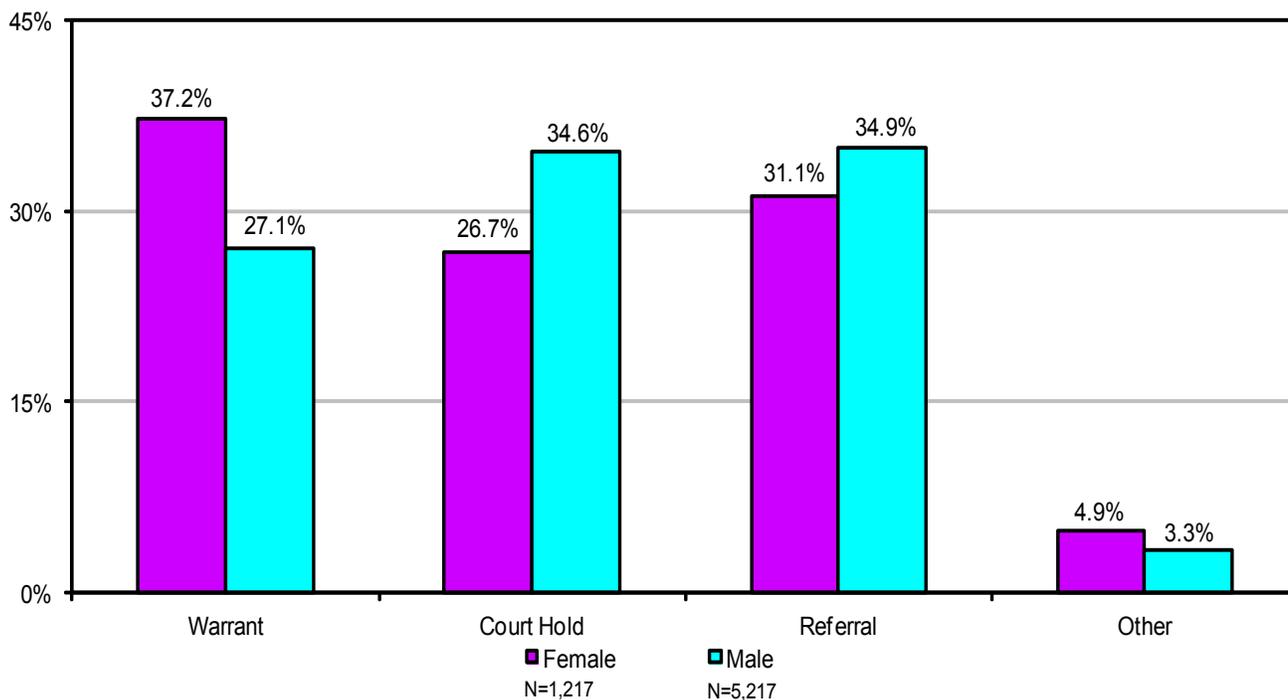
### Average Times Detained in FY2011 by Ethnicity



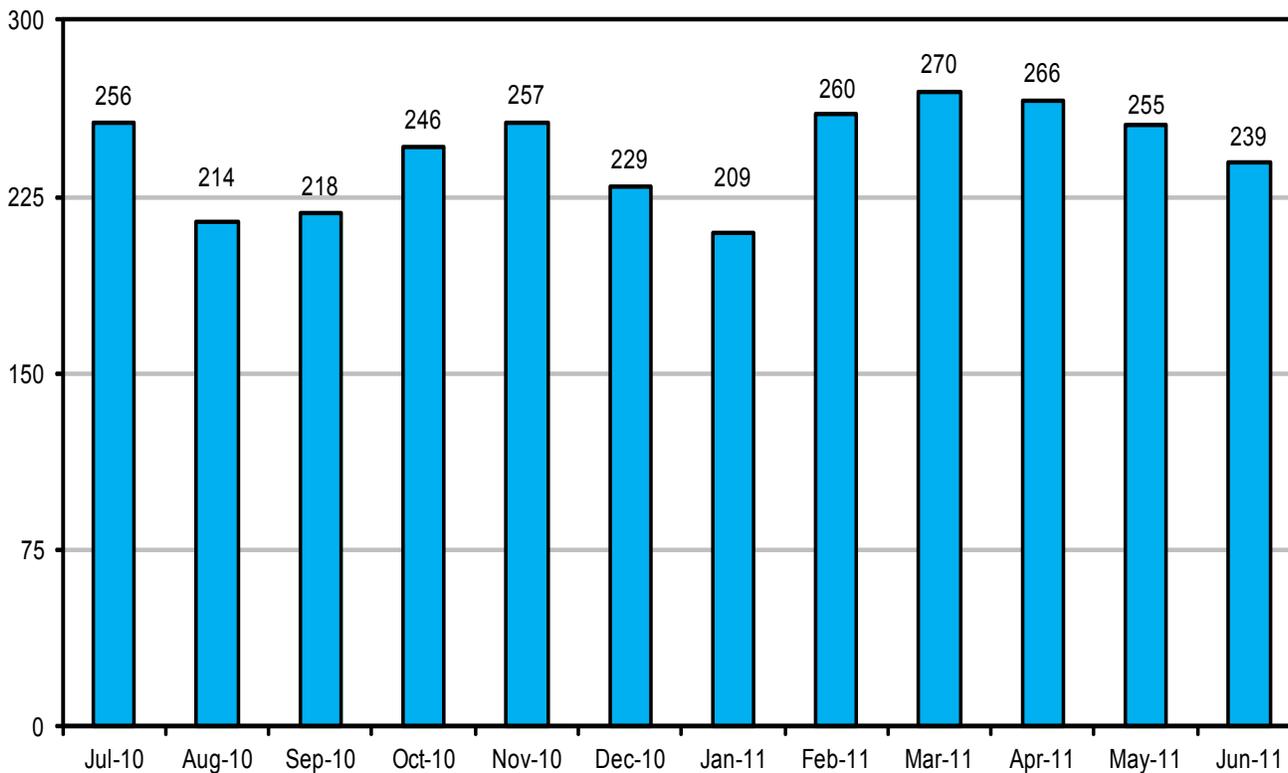
### Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2011



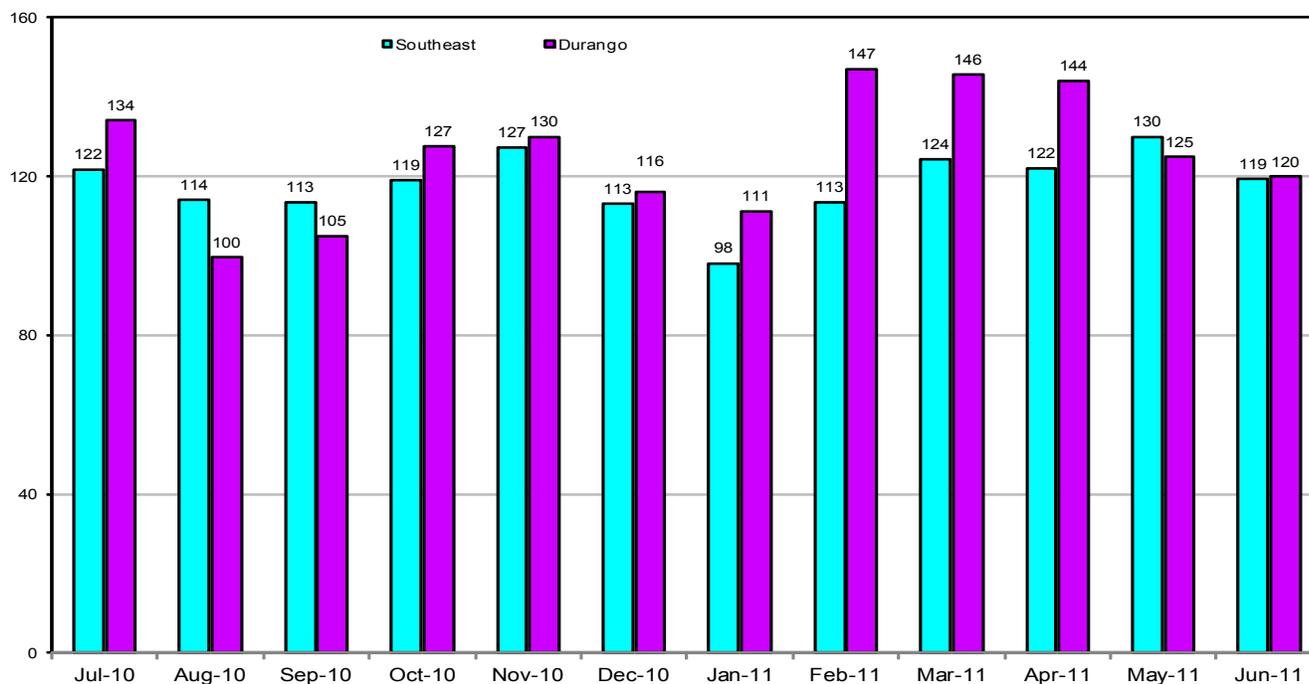
### Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2011



### Average Daily Population, FY2011



### Average Daily Population by Facility, FY2011



First or second time offenders charged with certain designated minor violations of the law are typically assigned to Diversion Programs. These programs are funded by grants and are offered under the supervision of the Early Intervention Division of Juvenile Probation. This Division is dedicated to the principles of Restorative Justice which encourage participation from the victim, the offender and the community. A juvenile can satisfy his/her obligation to the state and to the victim without going through a formal Court process by participating in a Diversion program. A juvenile must meet the following requirements to be approved for a Diversion program:

- Acknowledge responsibility for the illegal act;
- Participate in unpaid community service work and/or an approved education, rehabilitation or supervision program or counseling (as defined in ARS 8-321);
- Pay restitution to the victim(s) when requested; or
- Pay a monetary assessment when required.

The County Attorney will not file formal charges if the juvenile complies with these requirements. If the juvenile does not comply, the County Attorney will review the case and decide on the appropriate action. The end result could be the filing of a petition alleging delinquency or incorrigibility requiring the juvenile to appear before a Judge for the Disposition of the case.

The County Attorney decides which offenses are eligible for Diversion. Typically these are misdemeanor or status offenses. Some of the Diversion programs available in Maricopa County are:

**Diversion:** Probation Officers are assigned cases based upon geographic locations. These Officers schedule interviews with the juvenile and family in order to determine if the case can be handled without formal Court involvement. The Juvenile Probation Officer considers the nature of the offense along with other social, educational and familial information to determine if the juvenile is appropriate for the Diversion Program.

**Community Justice Panels:** A community justice panel is comprised of a Juvenile Probation Officer and volunteers from the local community. The panels meet with the juveniles and their parents/guardians at certain preapproved sites (neighborhood associations, community groups and local retailers) within the local community and conduct interviews similar to those held in Diversion. Throughout FY2011, the Juvenile Probation Department utilized more than 436 volunteers and operated more than 272 Community Justice Panels in more than 25 locations.

**City Diversion Programs:** Currently five cities in Maricopa County fund city specific Diversion programs. These programs provide Diversion for youth that have received their first referral for status offenses (truancy, curfew or tobacco) or alcohol offenses. If juveniles are not compliant with the consequences administered through these programs the case is then assigned to the Early Intervention Diversion Program for handling. The juvenile may be offered another Diversion alternative or the case may be sent back to the County Attorney for review.

**Drug Diversion:** Probation Officers are assigned cases for youth referred on drug related offenses. If the juvenile completes the approved drug education and prevention program, the County Attorney will not file a petition. In addition to participating in Drug Diversion, Probation Officer meets with the juvenile to determine the appropriate consequence that the juvenile must complete in order to resolve the offense.

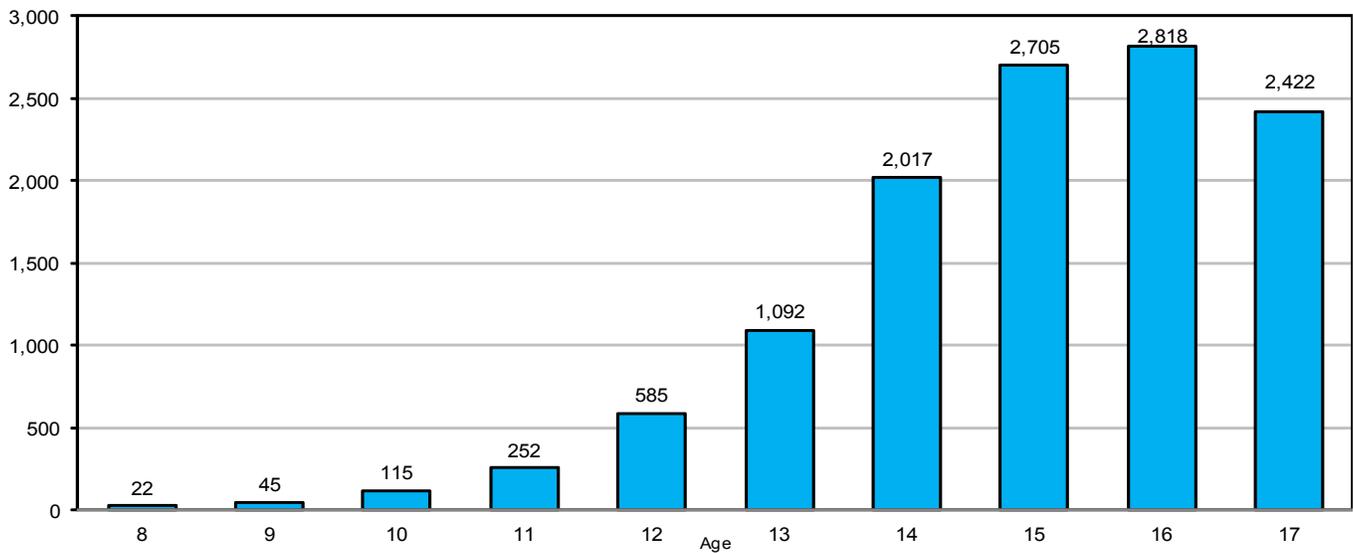
**Teen Court:** Teen Court is a Prevention/Diversion program that provides diversion opportunities for juveniles who have broken the law, but it also plays an important role in educating young people about the law and citizenship. Student volunteers are used to review and assign consequences to juvenile offenders who have admitted responsibility for their offense and have agreed to have their cases heard by a jury of their peers. Before the juvenile is assigned to Teen Court he/she must meet with a Probation Officer, accept responsibility for the offense and agree to have his/her case heard within one of the many Teen Courts in Maricopa County. The Teen Court jury is trained and supervised by Probation staff or other approved and trained adult volunteers. The juvenile and parent/guardian must agree to appear before the Teen Court. One of the added benefits of using this program is that it successfully educates young people about citizenship and the law while also holding the offender accountable.

**C.U.T.S. (Court Unified Truancy Suppression Program):** Probation Officers are assigned to work within local School Districts to address and reduce truancy referrals to the Juvenile Court. The Probation Officer meets with the juvenile and parent/guardian on campus or at an approved alternative site within the school district and develops consequences that will assist the juvenile in attending school regularly and improving academic performance.

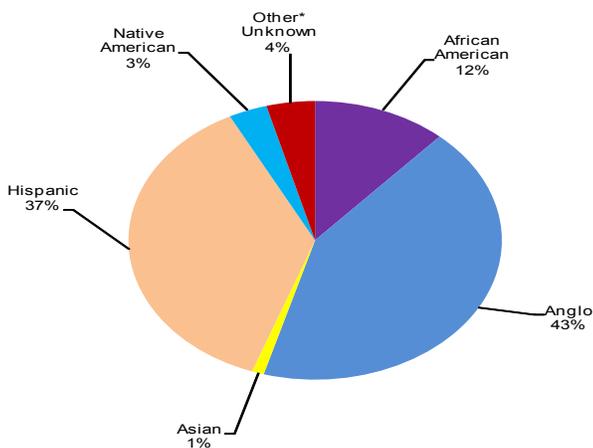
**Safe Schools:** In FY2011, there were six (6) Juvenile Probation Officers assigned to selected schools throughout Maricopa County. The primary responsibility of each Officer is to maintain a visible presence on campus; deter delinquent and violent behaviors; serve as an available resource to the school community and provide students and staff with Law Related Enforcement Education (LRE) instruction and training over the course of the school year.

### Age at Start of Diversion FY2011

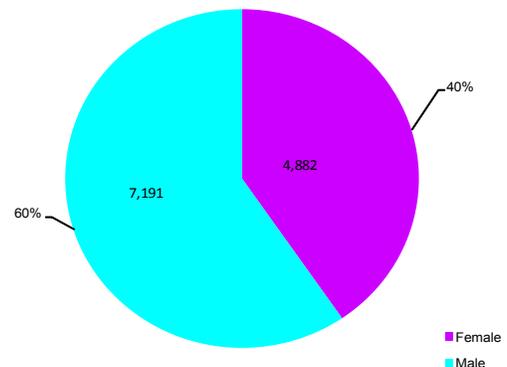
12,338 juveniles started Diversion in FY2011



### Ethnicity



### Gender



\*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

## Consequences

The following table shows the many different kinds of consequences given to juveniles in Diversion through the Juvenile Probation Department.

There is not a one-to-one relationship among juveniles, referrals, and diversion consequences. A juvenile can be given more than one consequence for a single referral, and occasionally two referrals can be dealt with simultaneously and receive the same consequence(s).

In 2011, a total of 9,169 juveniles were given 17,194 consequences for 10,034 diversion-eligible referrals and citations. The table below details those consequences completed in FY2011.

**Table 5.1 Consequence Completion**

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Alcohol Related Program	171 12.4%	1,207 87.6%	1,378 100%
Apology Letter	154 12.5%	1,080 87.5%	1,234 100%
Apply for Employment	4 66.7%	2 33.3%	6 100%
Attend School	10 38.5%	16 61.5%	26 100%
Book Report	445 17.8%	2,058 82.2%	2,503 100%
Counseling	85 7.3%	1,080 92.7%	1,165 100%
City Diversion	94 23.6%	304 76.4%	398 100%
Drug Diversion Program	155 15.3%	858 84.7%	1,013 100%
Education Program	309 14.9%	1,768 85.1%	2,077 100%
Family Violence Program	0 0.0%	12 100.0%	12 100%
Fire Education Program	3 21.4%	11 78.6%	14 100%
National Curriculum Training Institute	16 25.4%	47 74.6%	63 100%
TASC Drug Program	36 14.3%	216 85.7%	252 100%
T.E.E.N. Program	94 15.9%	498 84.1%	592 100%
Teen Court	165 13.0%	1105 87.0%	1,270 100%
Act as a Tutor	217 48.5%	230 51.5%	447 100%
Work Hours	788 21.4%	2,887 78.6%	3,675 100%
Miscellaneous	70 18.0%	319 82.0%	389 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>13,698</b>	<b>16,514</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>82.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Consequence Completed means that the consequence is either still pending completion or that it was not completed prior to disposition of the referral.

## Juvenile Probation

In the United States, probation is the oldest and most widely used community-based corrections program. Most juvenile dispositions (defined as a consequence issued by the court to address a juvenile's incorrigible or delinquent actions) are multifaceted and involve some form of supervised probation. Nationally in 2007, formal probation was the most severe disposition ordered in 57% of the cases in which the youth was adjudicated delinquent. (Internet citation: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/default.asp>. Released on August 11, 2003).

Juvenile Probation has been called the "workhorse" of the juvenile justice system. Probation staff are used at many points in the process. For example, probation staff work with youth who are diverted from formal case processing, who are awaiting adjudication, and who have been placed on probation (Standard or Intensive) by the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Probation Officer is the primary contact with the juvenile and family once the juvenile is placed on probation. The role of the Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO) includes

- promoting public safety;
- monitoring compliance with court orders;
- assessing the juvenile's need for services and sanctions as well as the risk to the community;
- monitoring progress of a juvenile on probation in programs designed to accomplish long term behavioral change;
- involving the community and families in the rehabilitation of juveniles as appropriate.

There are two types of probation supervision: Standard and Intensive. In FY2011 of the 3,955 juveniles placed on probation 88% were placed on Standard Probation and 12% were placed on Intensive Probation.

As of November 14, 2011, there were 246 Juvenile Probation Officers in Maricopa County. JPO's in Maricopa County are required to possess a Bachelors Degree from an accredited university. Standard Probation Officers carry caseloads that average between 25 and 45 cases. Intensive and Special Supervision JPO's generally carry between 20-30 cases. There are a number of specialized caseloads within Standard Probation:

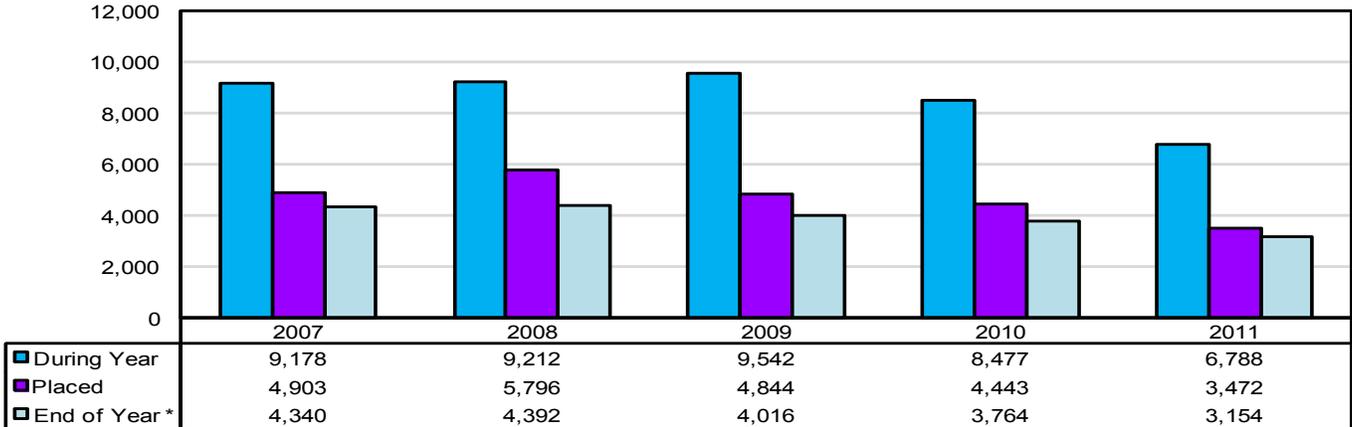
- Drug Court (supervision of 20 cases maximum);
- Special Supervision (supervision of 30 cases maximum of adjudicated juvenile sex offenders);
- Transfers (supervision of juveniles being transferred to Adult Court including juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, as well as juvenile's in other jurisdictions (cases outside of Maricopa County));
- Investigative (40 cases maximum-supervision of juveniles prior to disposition so that information can be gathered for court decision-making);
- Compliance Monitoring Caseload (supervision of 100 cases maximum- low risk juvenile offenders usually on Summary Probation) and;
- Residential Treatment (supervision of 30 cases maximum-supervision of juveniles while living in a facility that provides therapy for substance abuse, mental illness or other behavioral problems).

With the exception of Compliance Monitoring, JPO's who carry specialized caseloads have fewer cases because of the complexity of those cases combined with the necessity for increased supervision. Surveillance Officers are used to assist JPO's in Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS), Drug Court and Special Supervision as youth contact requirements are frequent.

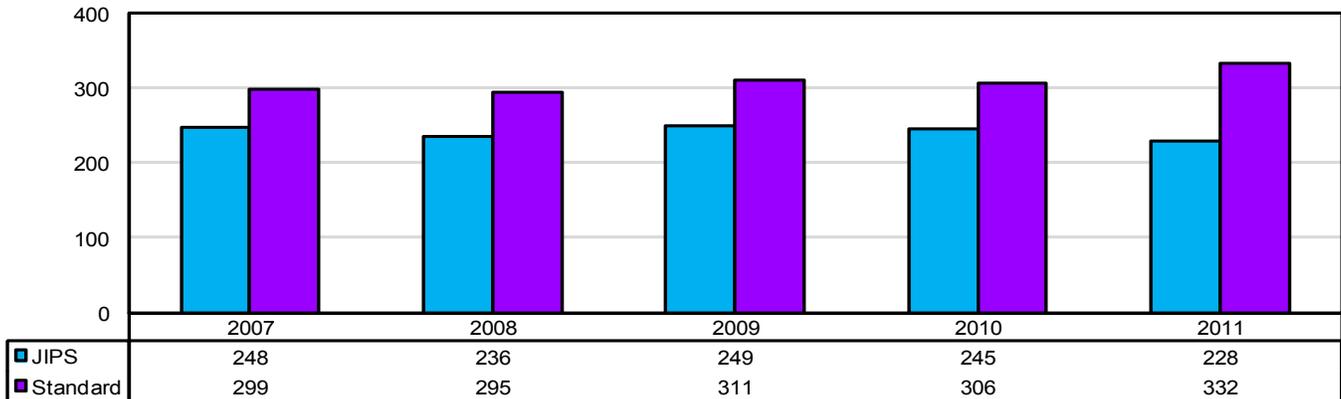
## Probation Statistics FY2007 – FY2011

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation increased by 4% between FY2007 and FY2009, and then decreased by 29% from FY2009 to FY2011. Over the same five years, the average days spent on probation increased by 11%. Juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) declined by 38% from FY2007 to FY2009 and the average days on JIPS declined by 8%.

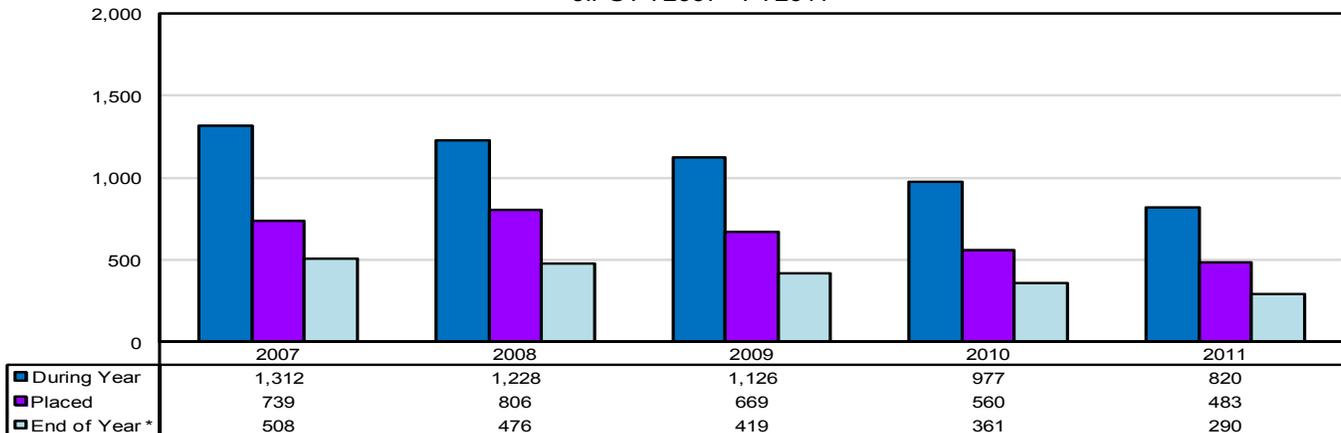
Standard Probation FY2007 - FY2011



Average Days on Probation FY2007 - FY2011



JIPS FY2007 - FY2011



\* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2011.

## Placed on Standard Probation

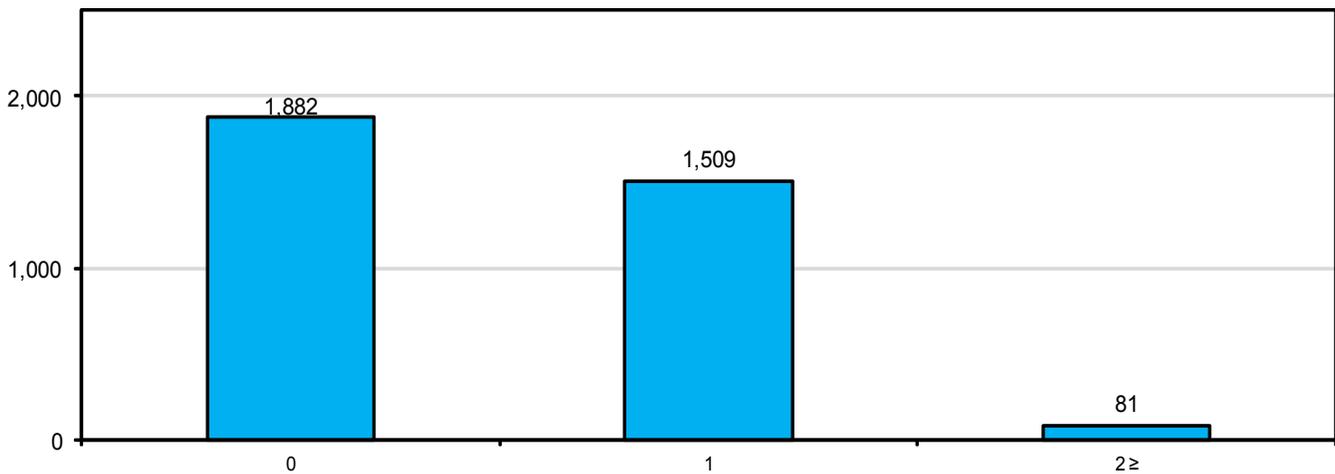
Standard Probation is the most frequently used form of probation in Maricopa County. The focus of this type of supervision is community protection, fostering change in a juvenile's behavior, ensuring accountability and facilitating restitution to victims and the community.

Supervision contact standards for Standard Probation are administered using a level system. Depending upon the juvenile's supervision level, contact may be more or less frequent.

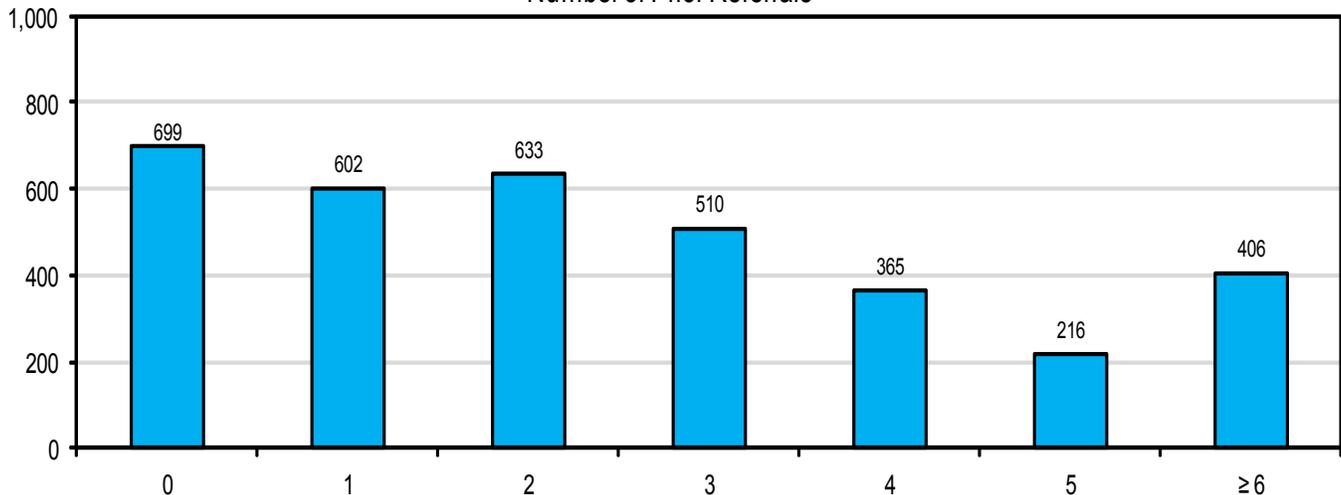
- Level 1 is used primarily when the juvenile is detained or is having issues in the community that require increased supervision with multiple face to face contacts;
- Level 2 is where you will find most youths on standard probation and requires a monthly physical contact with the juvenile either in the community (home, school, work, etc.) or at the probation office and;
- Level 3 is used for juveniles that have demonstrated their willingness to follow the rules and complete all court ordered requirements ahead of scheduled due dates (when imposed).

3,472 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2011

Number of Felony Adjudications Per Juvenile During FY2011

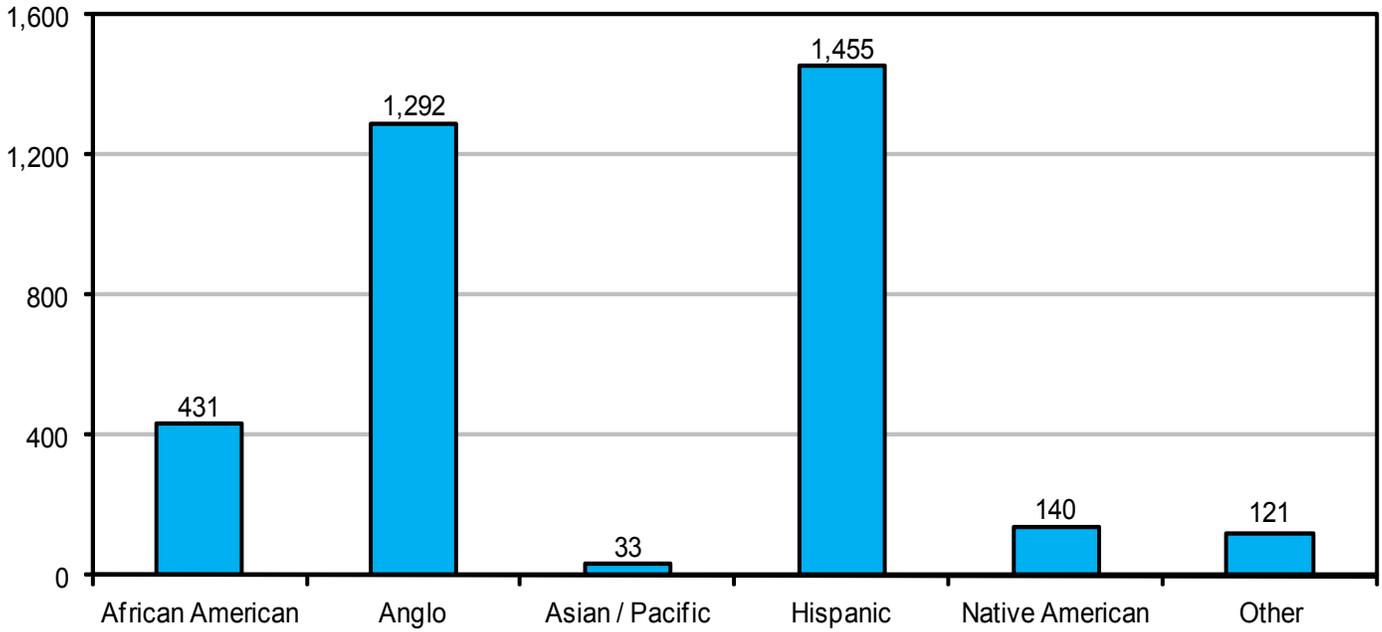


Number of Prior Referrals

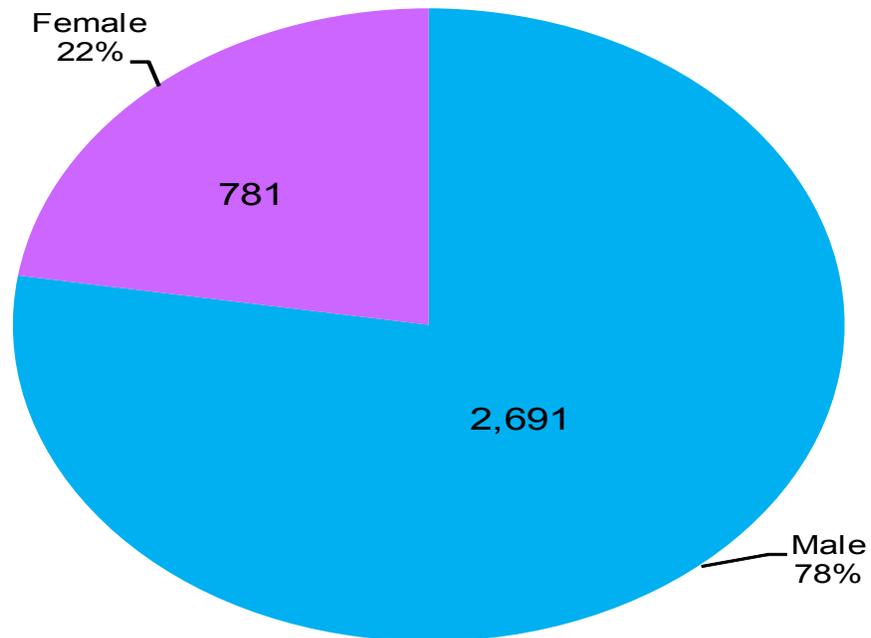


## Placed on Standard Probation

### Ethnicity FY2011



### Gender FY2011



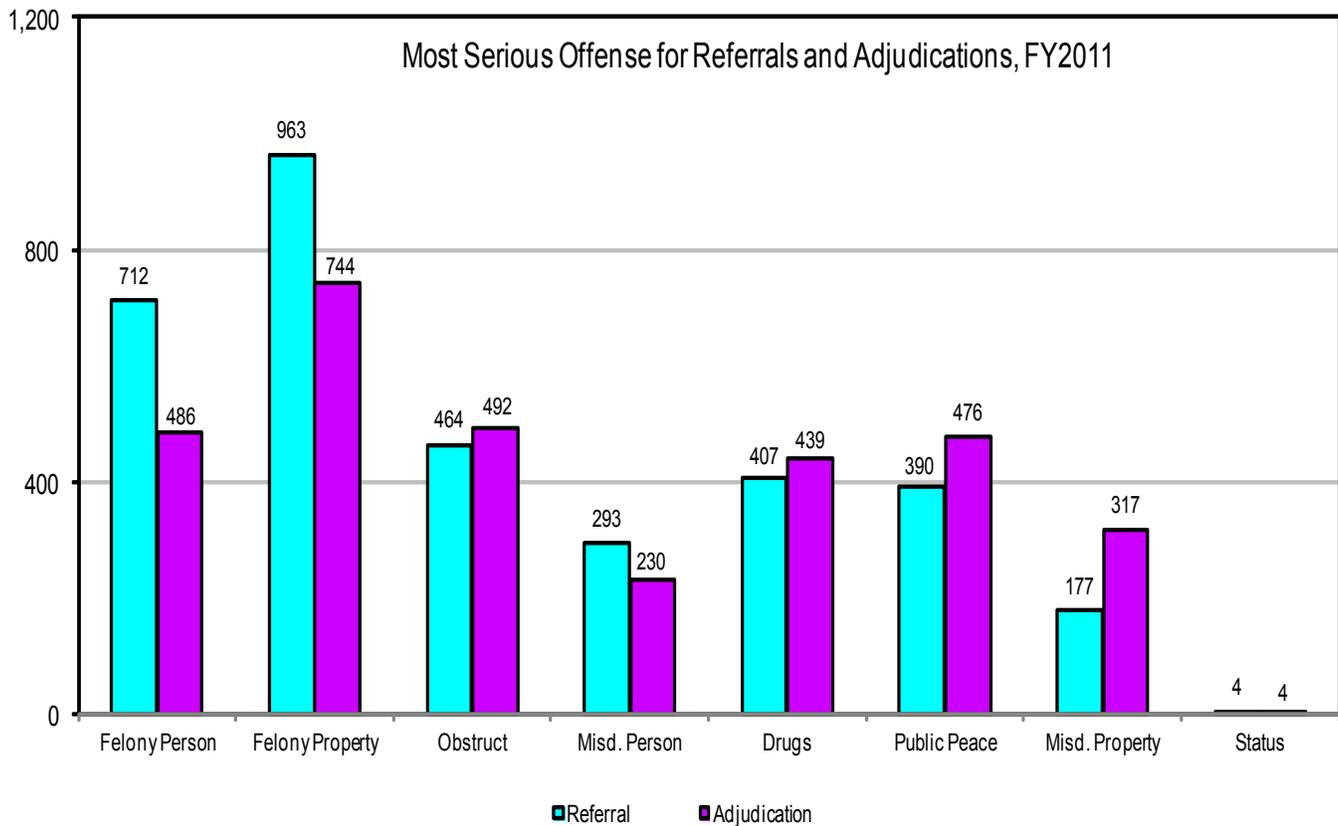
## Placed on Standard Probation

**Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation**

≤ 10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
1	3	32	120	310	574	844	1,588	3,472
0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	3.5%	8.9%	16.5%	24.3%	45.7%	100%

### Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was Standard Probation

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 20). The County Attorney may not file a petition on all offenses on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all offenses on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious offenses on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on Standard Probation in FY2011.



## Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a program designed to divert juvenile offenders who are in need of a highly structured, closely supervised alternative to out-of-home placement. The JIPS program demonstrates to offenders that probation means accountability and consequences as well as productive rehabilitative activities. The emphasis of JIPS is frequent surveillance, work, education, accountability and home restriction. JIPS is also used when the juvenile has been adjudicated of a second felony offense. On July 21, 1997 it was mandated by the Arizona Legislature that a juvenile adjudicated of a second felony offense must be placed on JIPS, be committed to ADJC (Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections) or sent to Adult Court.

Participants in the JIPS program must comply with several specific conditions while being supervised by a JIPS team. Juveniles must participate in one or more of the following activities for not less than 32 hours each week:

- School
- A court-ordered treatment program
- Employment
- Supervised community service work
- Paying victim restitution and a monthly probation fee.
- Living in a location approved by the JIPS team.
- Remaining at home except to go to work, school, perform community service, or participate in special activities as approved by the probation officer.
- Submitting to drug and alcohol tests when required by the JIPS team.
- Completing goals and expectations set by the court.

A typical JIPS team consists of a Juvenile Probation Officer and a Surveillance Officer. Requirements dictate that a two person team may supervise a maximum of 25 youth at a time.

Similarly, Standard Probation and JIPS are based on a level system in which positive behavior is rewarded with less restrictions:

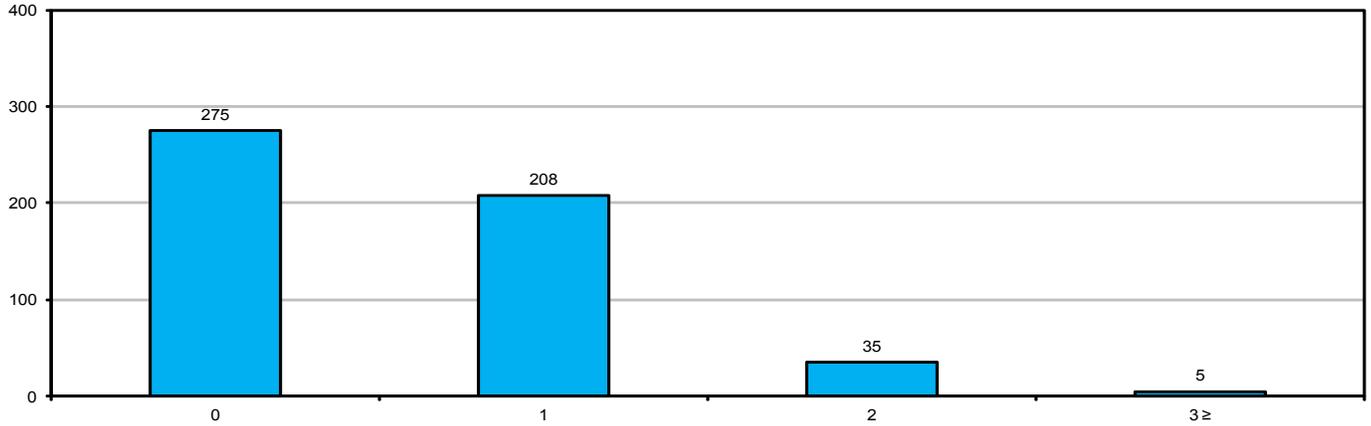
- Level 1 dictates four weekly face to face contacts with the juvenile;
- Level 2 reduces those contacts to two weekly and;
- Level 3 results in one weekly contact.

If successful through these levels, some juveniles are reduced to Standard Probation while others may be released from probation altogether.

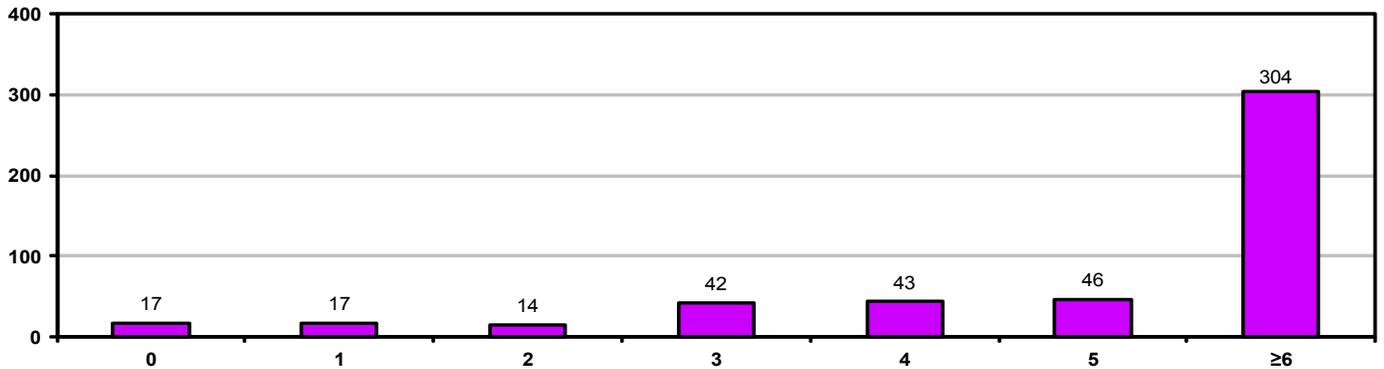
## Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

483 Juveniles were placed on JIPS in FY2011

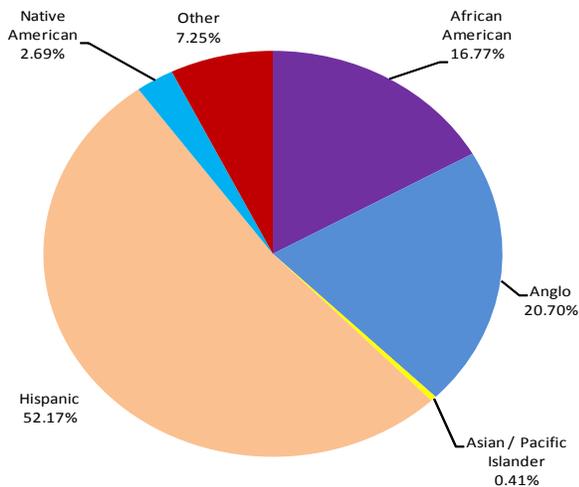
### Number of Felony Adjudications Per Juvenile During FY2011



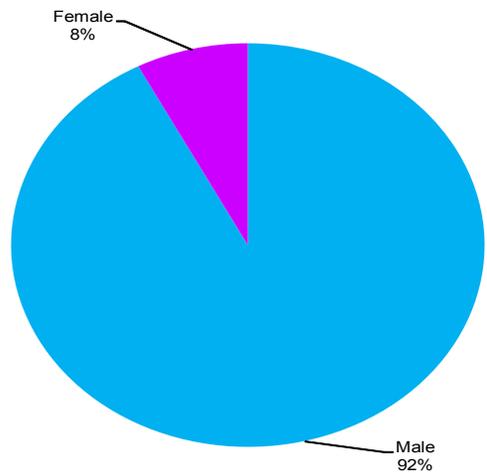
### Number of Prior Referrals



### Ethnicity



### Gender



## Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

**Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2011**

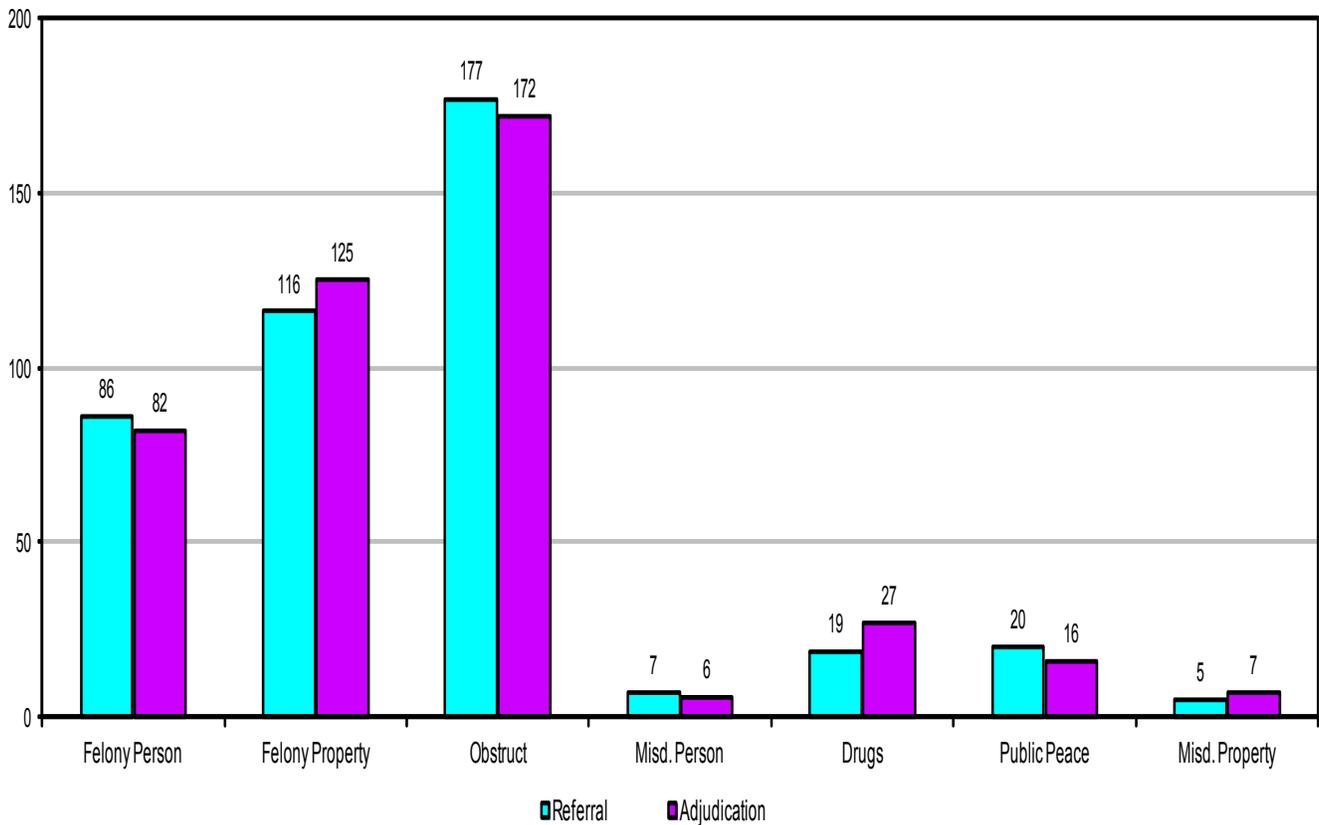
11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
		1	29	55	142	256	483
0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	6.0%	11.4%	29.4%	53.0%	100.0%

### Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

#### For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was JIPS

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 20). The County Attorney may not file a petition on all offenses on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all counts on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious offense on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on Intensive Probation in FY2011.

#### Most Serious Offense for Juveniles Placed on JIPS

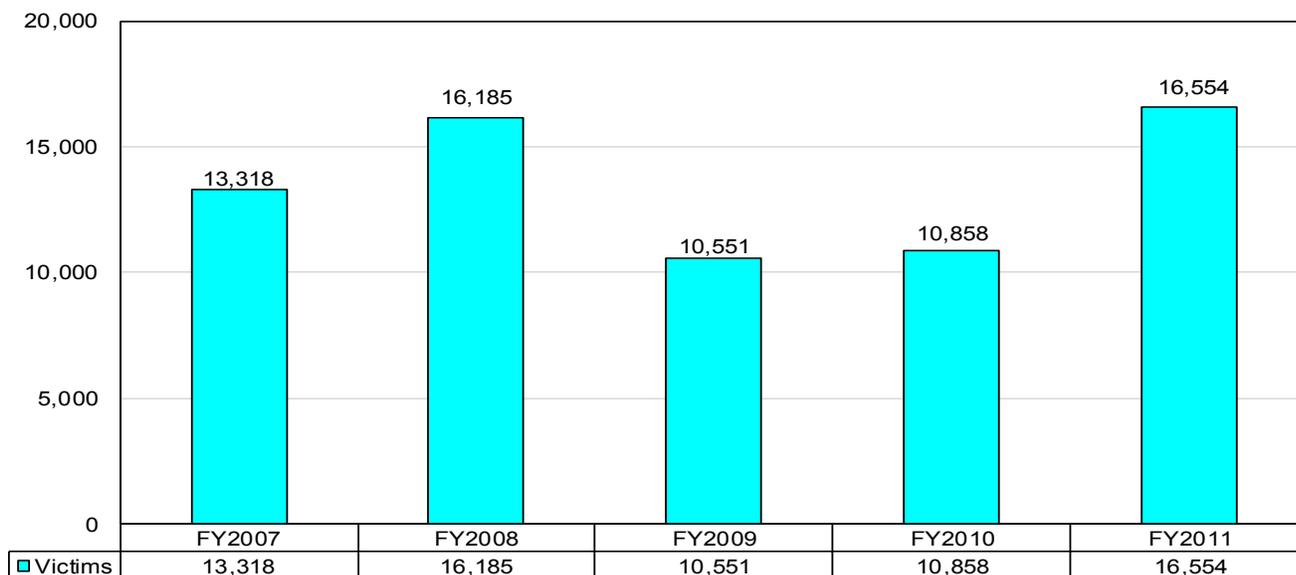


## Victim Contacts

After the juvenile’s first court hearing the Victim Services Unit of the Juvenile Probation Department sends a letter to the victim(s) of the crime. Victim Services keeps the victim(s) informed of all developments in the case, and informs them about how to request restitution. Victims must submit a Verified Victim Statement to the Court in a timely manner to receive restitution.

The chart below shows the number of victims that have been contacted each year by the Victim Services Unit.

**Number of Victims Contacted**



## Juvenile Accountability

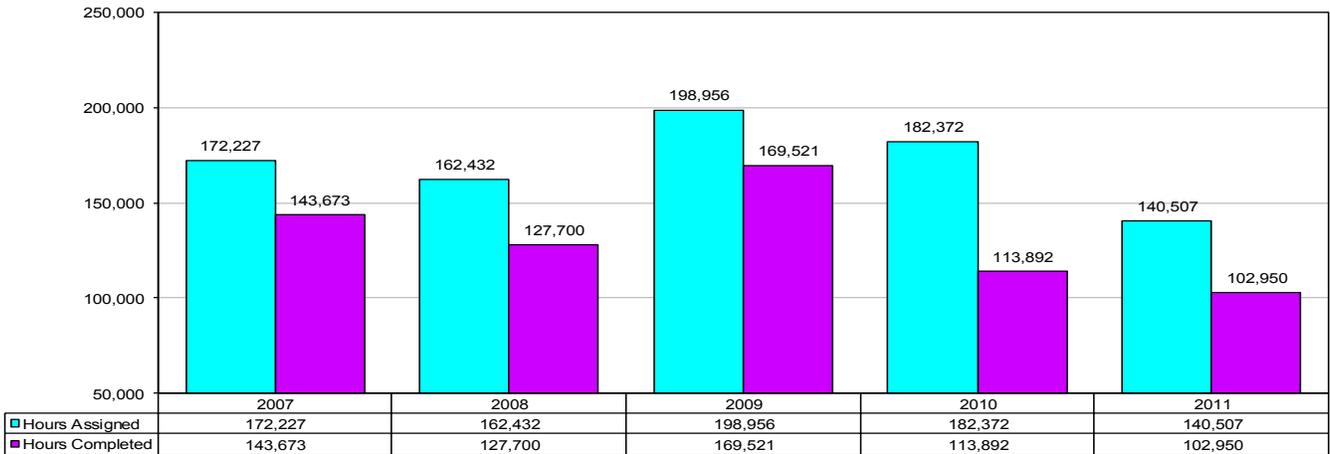
When juveniles are referred for violations of the law, the Juvenile Court is required to hold them accountable for their actions. Some options available are requiring them to pay restitution to a victim, perform community restitution work, pay a fine or attend a class or program that addresses a particular problem.

Many juveniles who are required to perform unpaid community restitution work do it through the Juvenile Community Offender Restitution and Public Service program (JCORPS). The juveniles in this program: clean-up graffiti, pick up roadside litter, help to build and refurbish homes, and work in food banks. Probation staff members who are assigned to JCORPS locate sites for juveniles to do community work, bring them to the sites, and supervise them while they work.

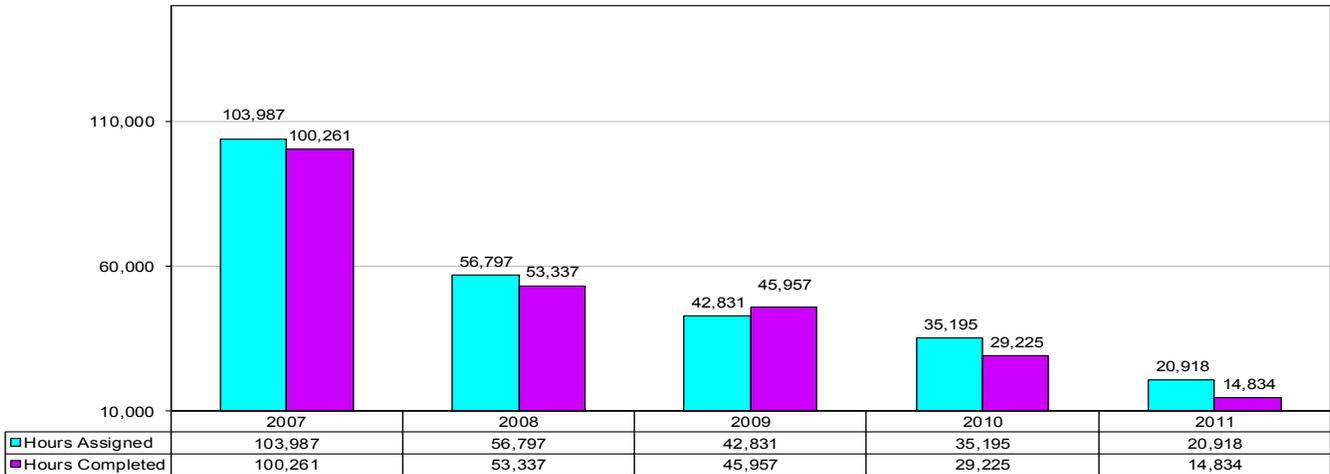
If juveniles do not comply with sanctions, they are subject to further action, such as a violation of probation, or filing of a new petition.

The charts on the next page show how juveniles have been held accountable and how they have complied with orders to work in the community, attend educational or counseling programs, or complete other consequences such as apology letters and Teen Court. While “hours assigned” were assigned in the current fiscal year, hours completed may include hours that were assigned in a prior fiscal year.

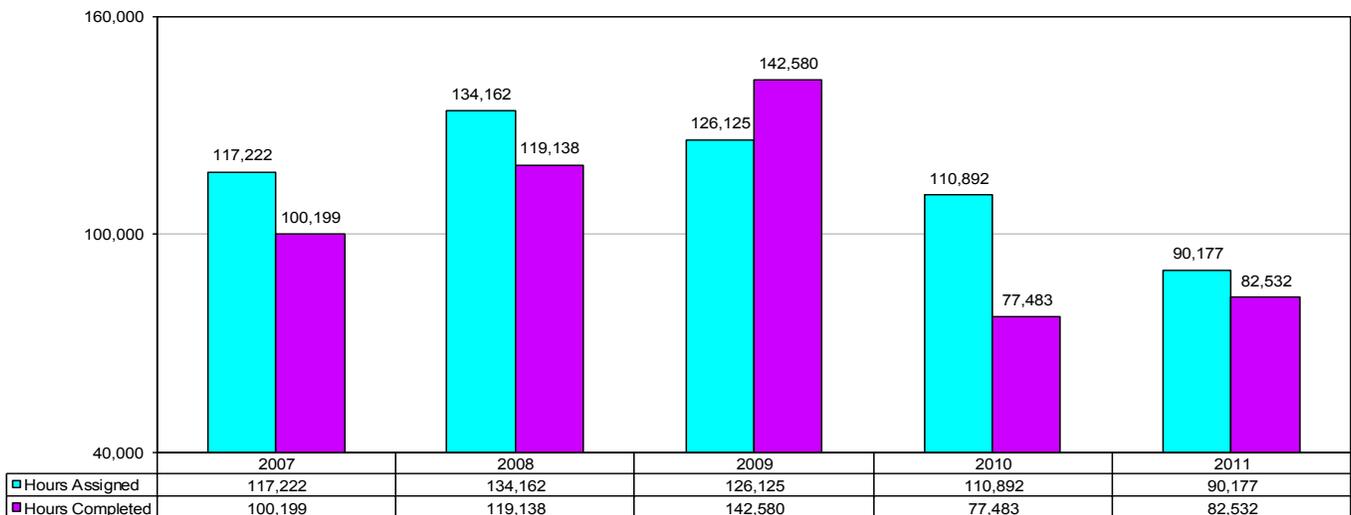
## Community Work Hours FY2007 - FY2011



## Educational / Counseling Programs FY2007 - FY2011



## Other Consequences FY2007 - FY2011



Juveniles involved with the probation department may receive treatment, education and/or intervention services. ARS § 8-322 established the Juvenile Probation Services Fund (JPSF) to fund treatment services with the goal of reducing recidivism. The probation department actively seeks all sources of available funding for services prior to utilizing these monies.

In order to maximize resources, all juveniles are screened for behavioral health coverage through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the Regional Behavioral Health Authority (RBHA), or the parent/guardian's private insurance. If a juvenile is enrolled or eligible for these benefits, the MCJPD will assist the family in obtaining necessary treatment by aiding in the coordination of care.

In the event a juvenile does not have benefits for behavioral health services, MCJPD will utilize monies in the JPSF for juveniles identified as medium or high risk. Parent/guardians may be responsible to reimburse the MCJPD for some or all of the expense, per ARS § 8-243, based on ability to pay. The Department provides access to various levels of service from prevention to out of home treatment. A youth is placed in an appropriate level of service based on identified risk and need.

### **Levels of Service (funded by the MCJPD)**

Out-of-Home Care: Residential treatment addresses the youth's medical and behavioral health needs, as well as including a plan for subsequent discharge to a lower level of care. MCJPD utilizes funding for out of home care facilities which are therapeutic in nature, which include Therapeutic Group Homes and Residential Treatment Centers. The programs are designed to improve or stabilize youth in order to treat presenting medical and behavioral health needs. The program models include a family component and work on the specific presenting issues for the youth.

169 juveniles received 20,095 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2011.

Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services: This service provides appropriate interventions to address the youth's cognitive, social or behavioral issues, including a wide range of personal, interpersonal, situational and functional problems. Services may be provided to an individual, a group of persons, a family or multi-family group and may be delivered in the office or in the client's home, with the exception of the group services.

201 juveniles received 1,418 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2011.

Outpatient Substance Abuse Services: These services provide appropriate treatment interventions to address the youth's substance abuse, dependence or addiction. Services may be provided to an individual, a group of persons, a family or multi-family group and be delivered in the office or in the youth's home with the exception of multi-family group services. These services also include Therapeutic Day Programs which are provided as either a half day program (up to 3 hours) or a full day program (4 hours or more) of therapeutic programming and will not replace a youth's education requirements. The therapeutic day programs are highly structured and closely supervised intensive therapeutic treatment services and activities designed to address the substance abusing population. They also provide individual, group and/or family counseling. This group of outpatient services also includes Substance Abuse Assessments, which provides a comprehensive evaluation of the youth's substance use and recommendations for the least restrictive level of care.

191 juveniles received 13 assessments, 18 days out of home care, and 1,761 counseling hours in FY2011.

Sex Offender Services: These services are provided in an individual, group and/or family counseling setting. Services are designed to address specific needs and treatment goals and to reduce the need for more intensive services as well as to improve the youth's pro-social functioning. Also included in sex offender services are evaluation and sexual history, paraphillic interests, sexual adjustment, risk level (sexual and delinquency) and victimology. The psychosexual evaluations assist in identifying treatment needs and provide recommendations for specific treatment and/or level of care needs.

250 juveniles received 129 evaluations, 307 assessments, 618 weeks of out of home care, and 15,267 hours of counseling in FY2011.

Evaluation and Diagnosis Services: These types of services include assessments, psychological, and psychosexual evaluations and polygraph examinations. These services can assist in determining and addressing presenting issues, the juvenile's amenability to treatment and possible treatment interventions.

1,141 juveniles received 1,190 evaluations in FY2011.

Drug Testing Services: These services provide for laboratory examination and procedures on specimens derived from the human body for detection of chemical substances. Juveniles are tested for various substances deemed illegal for juveniles (or not prescribed to an individual youth), which may include marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, amphetamines, alcohol, ecstasy, and spice. These services also include confirmation testing for drug tests which may be found as positive to determine the exact derivative of the positive test results.

6,253 juveniles received 30,084 drug tests in FY2011.

Juvenile Alternative Centers: This service provides a community based alternative to the traditional intake and adjustment process for status offenders and their families. Alternative Centers are designed to provide immediate crisis stabilization to youth arrested for incorrigibility offenses such as runaway, curfew violation, truancy, or misdemeanor offenses.

487 juveniles received services from Juvenile Alternative Centers in FY2011.

Mentoring Services: This service provides a youth with a consistent, positive adult relationship over time which will have a positive impact upon the youth's thinking, self esteem, peer relationships, school performance, family relationship and other personal and social traits.

96 juveniles received 1,275 hours of Mentoring in FY2011.

Delinquency Prevention/Intervention Education: These are programs that include education-based classes relating to a specific issue such as truancy, shoplifting, drugs and alcohol, or gang participation. The goal of behavior specific classes is to educate youth about a specific issue and its impact upon their current and future lives. These services also include tutoring, problem solving development, life skills development and comprehensive youth programs.

916 juveniles received 735 days of behavior specific education classes and 13.25 hours tutoring in FY2011.

## **Drug Court**

The mission of the Juvenile Drug Court is to stop the abuse of alcohol and other drugs and related delinquent activity. Drug Courts promote recovery through a coordinated response to offenders dependent on alcohol and other drugs. Realization of these goals requires a team approach, including cooperation and collaboration of the judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, probation authorities, local service providers, and the greater community. The combined energies of these individuals and organizations can assist and encourage juveniles to accept help that could change their lives.

135 juveniles participated in Drug Court during FY2011.

## **Evidenced Based Programming**

In addition to the other services mentioned, the MCJPD offers three programs that the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence has either certified as a model program (Functional Family Therapy and Multi-Systemic Therapy) or designated as a promising program (Brief Strategic Family Therapy). The model programs have a significant amount of evidence supporting their effectiveness and the promising program has shown good results in the community, but has not had sufficient time to demonstrate effectiveness or long-term sustainability. MCJPD began using Multi-Systemic Therapy for Youth with Problem Sexual Behaviors (MST-PSB) to address the needs of youth with problem sexual behaviors. These programs are provided by external contracted service providers.

## **Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)**

BSFT is a short-term program designed to modify maladaptive behaviors. BSFT referrals are for youth ages 8 through 17 at risk for developing behavior problems. The focus is on identifying family interaction patterns that are related to the behavior problems and changing them through alternatives, reframing and working with boundaries.

41 juveniles participated in the BSFT program in FY2011.

## **Functional Family Therapy (FFT)**

FFT is a 10 to 12 week service (12 hours of direct service time) that uses short-term, strength based family intervention. FFT referrals are for youth at risk ages 11 through 17. The initial focus is to motivate the family to prevent drop-out from the services. FFT's philosophy is to incorporate community resources to maintain, generalize and support family change.

55 juveniles and their families participated in FFT services during FY2011.

## Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)

MST is a 3-5 month model for services. It is a community-based and family-driven program. It targets antisocial and delinquent behavior, providing services in the home. The focus is to empower the parent/guardian to solve current and future problems. The "client" is the entire environment of the youth, which includes family, peers, school and the neighborhood in which they reside. MST is appropriate for youth ages 11 to 17 who have repeated non-compliance with treatment and may be facing possible out-of-home placement. MST is based upon core values which include the philosophy that a system of care should be child-centered, with the needs of the child and family dictating the type and mix of services provided. The philosophy also includes the premise that families and communities provide the best and most effective ways to raise children. MST focuses on the strengths of the youth, family, and environment for solutions.

21 juveniles and their families received MST services in FY2011.

## Multi-Systemic Therapy for Problem Sexual Behavior (MST-PSB)

Multi-systemic Therapy for Youth with Problem Sexual Behaviors (MST-PSB) is a clinical adaptation of Multi-systemic Therapy (MST) that has been specifically designed and developed to treat youth (and their families) for problematic sexual behavior. Building upon the research of standard MST, the MST-PSB model addresses the underlying problematic juvenile sexual behavior.

MST-PSB is delivered in the community (clients' homes, schools, neighborhoods) and occurs with a high level of intensity and frequency (often three or more sessions per week) and places a high premium on approaching each client/family as unique.

8 juveniles and their families participated in MST-PSB services in FY2011.

### Youth Served in FY2011 with Risk Level at Time of Placement

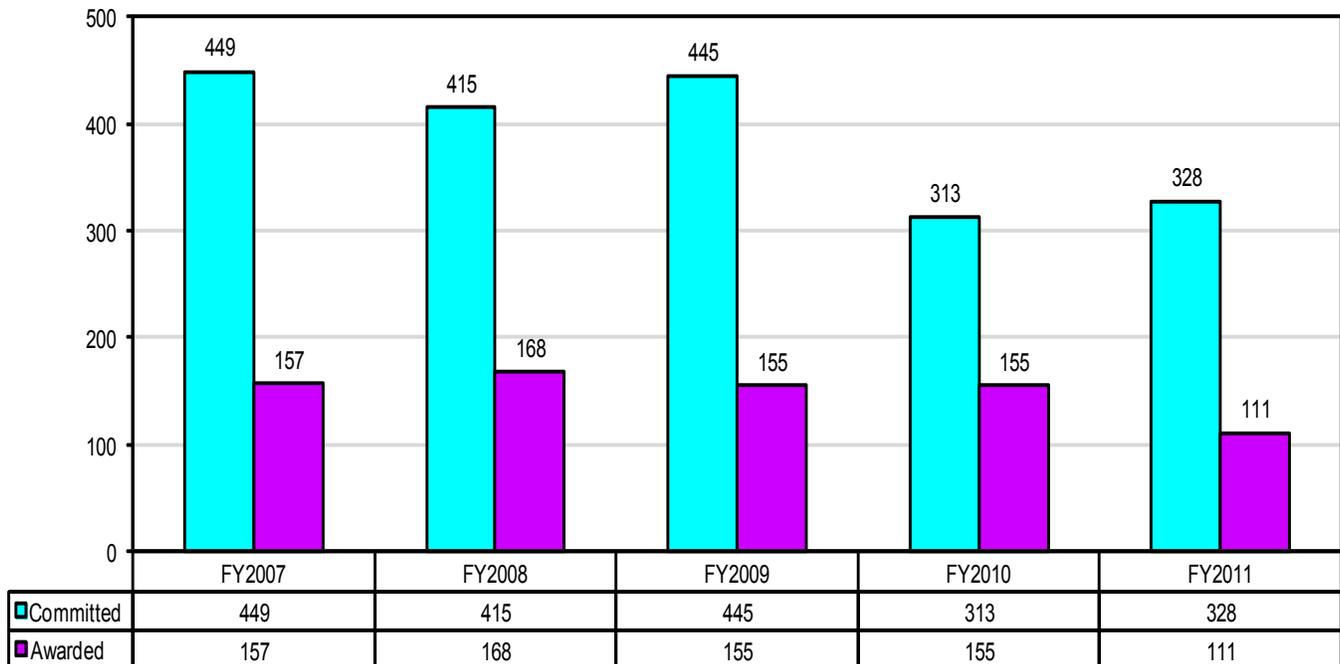
Category	Total Youth Served	Low	Moderate	High	Not Available
Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)	42	10%	19%	71%	0%
Delinquency Prevention/Intervention Education	916	49%	35%	15%	1%
Drug Court	146	6%	5%	88%	0%
Drug Test	6,253	20%	24%	49%	8%
Evaluation and Diagnosis	1,141	6%	12%	75%	7%
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	55	0%	13%	89%	0%
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	21	5%	19%	76%	0%
Out of Home Care	169	12%	23%	63%	2%
Outpatient Mental Health Services	201	13%	28%	59%	0%
Substance Abuse Services	191	4%	14%	81%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>6%</b>

## Trends

The juvenile court relinquishes supervision of a juvenile once they have been committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or prosecuted as an adult. Juveniles committed to ADJC or prosecuted as adults present the most serious challenges to the juvenile justice system; Judges and Probation Officers consider these juveniles to be a high risk to the community. National research suggests a nationwide trend of reduced commitments to secure juvenile correctional facilities due to declines in juvenile crime (arrests, referrals and adjudications) and successes among prevention and diversion programs (Yearbook 2010: A National Perspective of Juvenile Corrections, (2010) Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators). Despite this encouraging data Arizona saw an increase in juvenile commitments in FY2011.

ADJC commitment is typically recommended for those juveniles who pose a threat to public safety or who engage in a pattern of behavior characterized by persistent and delinquent offenses that, as demonstrated through the use of other alternatives, cannot be controlled in a less secure setting. If a juvenile has been adjudicated on a status offense (such as curfew, tobacco or truancy) or a violation of probation based upon a status offense they do not meet the criteria for commitment. Juveniles who exhibit chronic incorrigible or nuisance type behavior are generally not considered appropriate candidates for commitment. A juvenile must be adjudicated of a delinquent offense (misdemeanor or felony), or if on probation, a violation of probation, in order to be eligible for commitment to the ADJC. Judges and Probation Officers consider commitment for those juveniles that are determined to be at a high risk to the community. Juveniles may be placed on JIPS or committed to ADJC as provided by law if adjudicated for a second (or subsequent) felony. Juveniles committed to ADJC are generally at a high risk to reoffend. In FY2011, 95% of the juveniles committed to ADJC were identified as high risk according to the Arizona Risk/Needs Assessment Instrument.

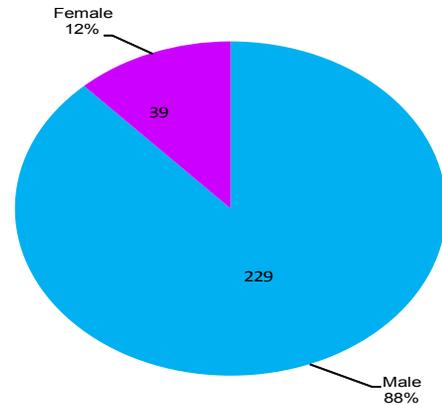
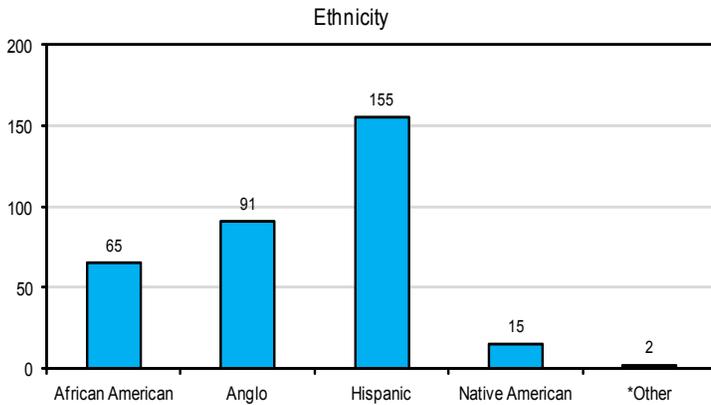
## Juveniles Sent to the Department of Juvenile Corrections



Commitments and Awards are unduplicated within each category. Juveniles may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year. "Committed" refers to the first time a juvenile is dispositioned to ADJC, while "Awarded" refers to subsequent disposition to ADJC. In FY2011, 328 Commits and 111 Awards were sent to ADJC.

## Commitment Profile

In FY2011, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 328. The number of juveniles awarded to ADJC in FY2011 was 111.



\* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and those where ethnicity was listed as unknown.

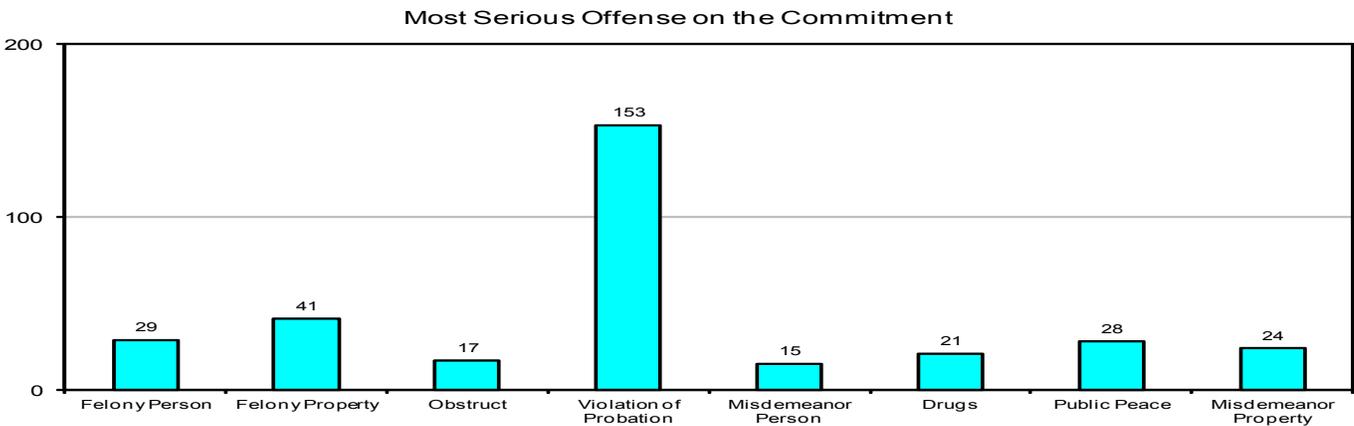


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Age at Time of Commitment		
12 Years	1	0.3%
13 Years	3	0.9%
14 Years	29	8.8%
15 Years	60	18.3%
16 Years	111	33.8%
17 Years	124	37.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when committed

Felony Adjudications		
None	117	35.7%
One	122	37.2%
Two	61	18.6%
Three	22	6.7%
Four or More	6	1.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>100%</b>

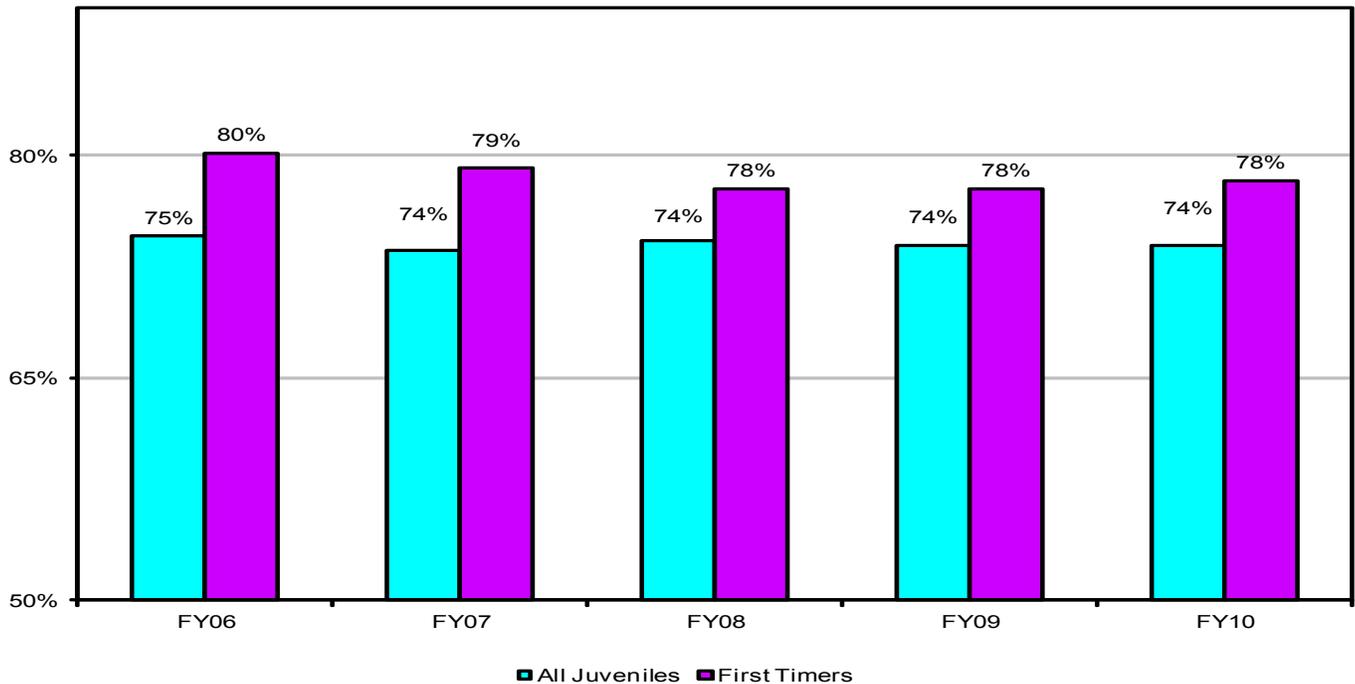
## Probability of Not Getting a New Offense Within One Year

Recidivism is the variable most commonly used to judge how a juvenile has responded to intervention by the juvenile justice system. This section examines a juvenile's performance for one year from the time they complete involvement with the Probation Department. All the tables on this and the following two pages show the likelihood that a juvenile will not be apprehended for an illegal act within that year.

Juveniles who are 17 years old at the time of completion are not included because they will not have an entire year available. Also excluded are all administrative offenses and violations of probation. It is important that all of the juveniles in the analysis have an entire year to recidivate so that the success rate is a representation of all the juveniles with an equal chance of success. The data below for FY2006 will not match previously published annual reports as the reported calendar year data and fiscal year data is included here.

The first table looks at referrals received in a year and shows the percentage of juveniles who remained referral free for 365 days. "First Timers" includes only juveniles who generated their first referral in that year and had no subsequent referrals by the end of the fiscal year. "All Juveniles" includes the first referral in that year of any juvenile regardless of referral history. "First Timers" always have a better chance of success, simply because most juveniles who are apprehended learn from their experience and are never referred again.

**Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals within One Year of the First Referral in the Previous Fiscal Year**

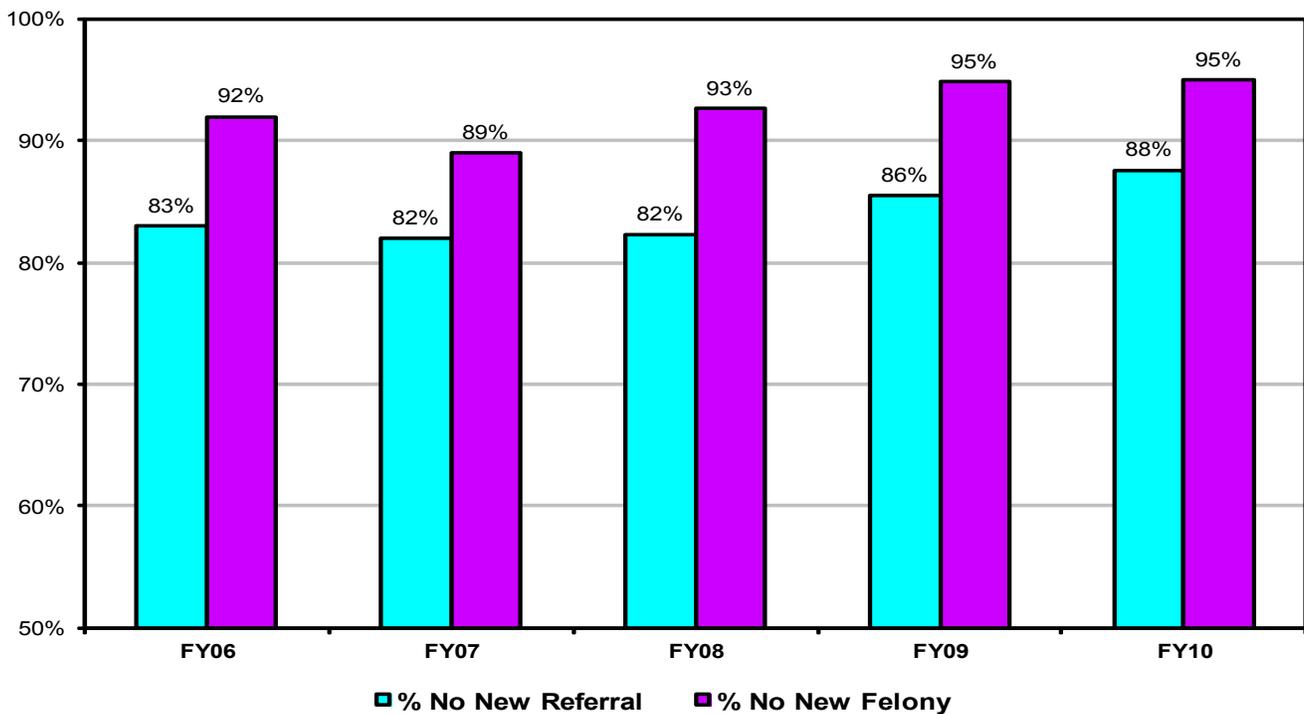


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

## Diversion/Early Intervention

By law juveniles who are apprehended for illegal activity must complete some consequence, which could be in a Diversion/Early Intervention Program or through placement on Probation. The following two tables show the probability of not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense for all the juveniles who successfully completed either a Diversion/Early Intervention program or Probation in a given year. The time starts when the juvenile completes the program and runs for 365 days. Again, juveniles who are older than 17 years old at time of completion are not included. The data below for FY2006 will not match previously published annual reports as they reported calendar year data and fiscal year data is included here.

### Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Successful Completion of Diversion/Early Intervention

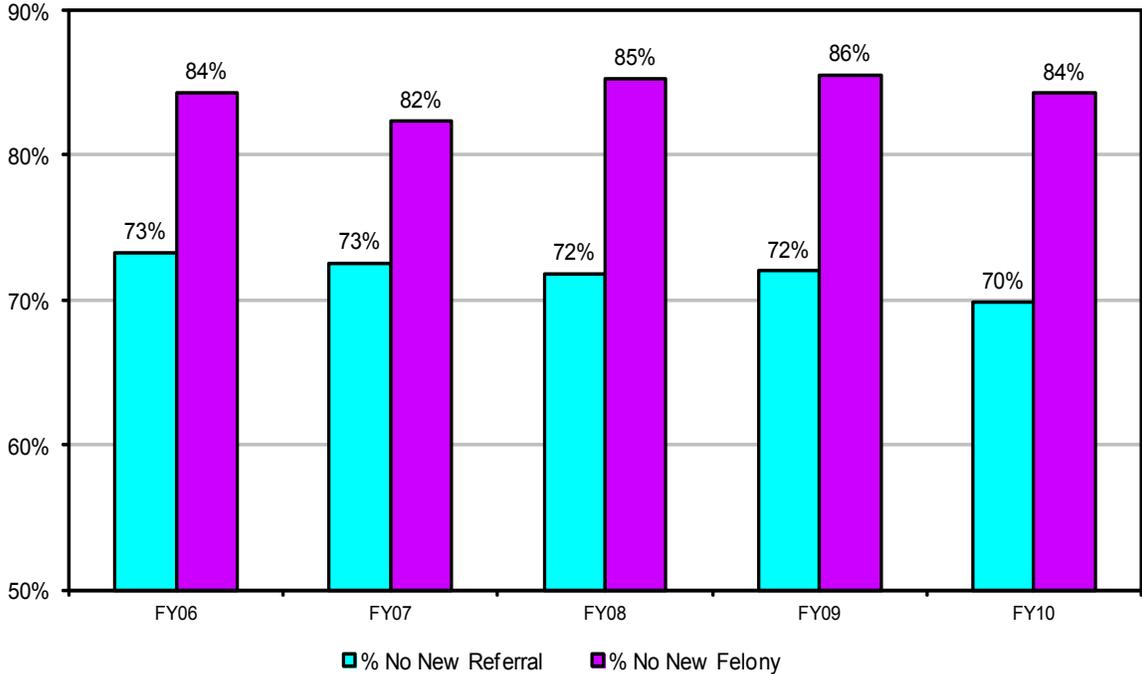


Recidivism is based on not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Diversion/Early Intervention in a given year.

## Probation

The graph below shows those juveniles who completed probation (Standard or JIPS) within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral within 365 days of probation completion. As in the prior graphs, juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included. Data will not match for FY2006 published annual reports because this data is reported for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year as in the past.

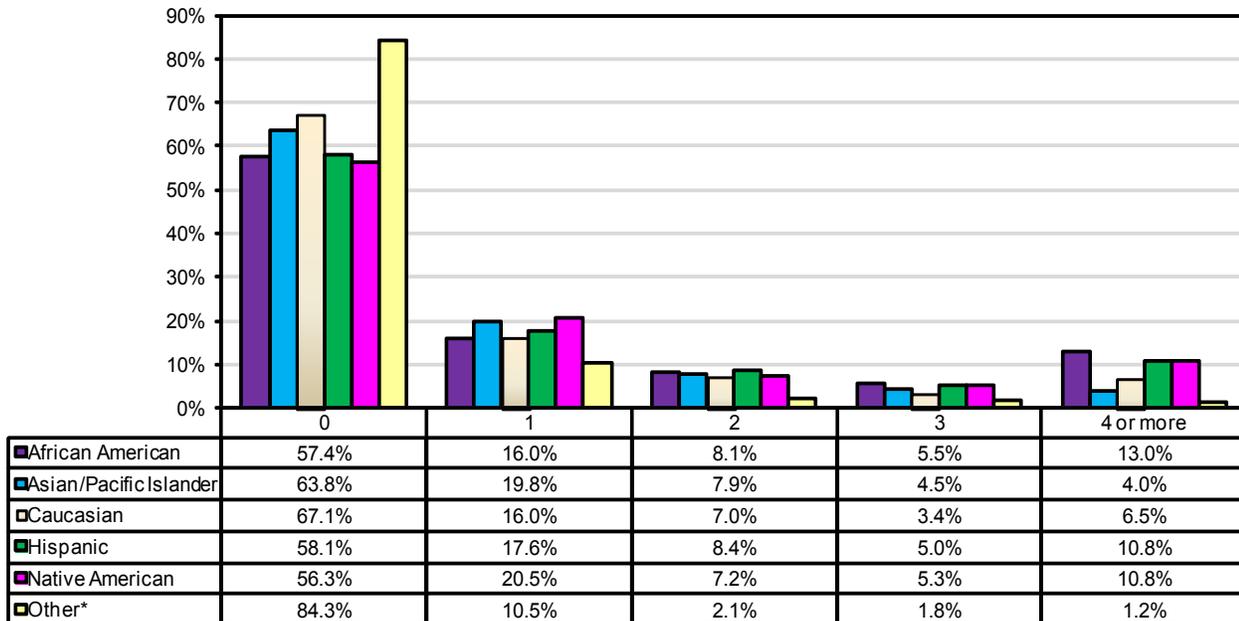
**Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation**



# APPENDIX

# Appendix A – Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

## Prior Referrals by Race/Ethnicity



\*Other includes those where ethnicity was listed as unknown and those with incomplete data.

Note: Percentages add to 100% across each ethnic category.

\*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, ungrouped and those with incomplete data.

**Table A.1 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2007 - FY2011**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Citation	36.2%	33.4%	29.8%	28.6%	26.5%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	9.8%	10.2%	9.5%	10.0%	8.6%
Screened and Released	4.9%	5.7%	6.0%	6.9%	8.6%
Paper Referral**	49.0%	50.7%	54.8%	54.6%	56.3%

\*Screened and Detained includes Detained Review which was added in FY08.

\*\*Paper Referral includes Transfer Hearings, Transfer Probation, and Direct Adult in FY08 and FY09. Only Transfer Hearings and Direct Adult were included starting in FY10.

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

**Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person**

Note: Most Severe Referral offenses are collapsed into similar categories for ease of reporting. There are over 3,700 offenses in the Arizona Revised Statute. MCJPD has developed a collapse file which categorizes these offenses down to 161 for ease of reporting.

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	138	138	137	118	123
Aggravated Assault	482	451	439	397	400
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	204	247	211	129	124
Arson-Occupied Structure	8	23	14	19	20
Child Abuse - Felony	3	3	7	5	1
Child Molest	71	82	106	74	92
Custodial Interference - Felony	4	1	1	0	1
Drive By Shooting	12	20	14	8	14
Gang/Syndicate Participation	2	30	74	35	49
Harassment/Terrorism - Felony	0	4	1	0	1
Kidnap	13	30	30	37	24
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	0	1	14	25
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	32	19	14	12	12
Obscenity	0	1	1	0	0
Poisoning	2	7	4	3	0
Prostitution	0	0	3	0	0
Robbery	140	129	138	90	88
Robbery - Armed	199	196	209	104	95
Sexual Abuse - Felony	110	127	115	104	82
Sexual Assault - Felony	24	30	27	21	12
Smuggling	0	0	0	0	1
Threats - Felony	35	26	54	53	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,223</b>

**Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	18	39	16	18	16
Burglary 1 - Armed	56	67	46	44	38
Burglary 2 - Residential	555	513	536	475	430
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	477	543	399	396	335
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	26	11	16	5	3
Chop Shop Participation	7	5	1	0	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	46	33	27	16	17
Criminal Damage - Felony	407	422	357	144	89
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	126	141	154	169	167
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	155	186	185	120	119
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	113	118	120	41	28
Extortion - Felony	1	2	1	0	0
Forgery - Felony	83	62	51	35	20
Fraud	42	54	65	80	72
Human Smuggling for Profit	1	0	0	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Felony	0	1	0	14	6
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	66	68	44	35	25
Shoplifting - Felony	150	21	16	15	17
Smuggling	0	1	1	0	1
Theft - Felony	231	121	84	68	105
Theft from Mail - Felony	0	1	0	0	0
Theft Means of Transportation	583	391	197	178	111
Theft of Vehicle - Felony	1	5	0	0	0
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	311	218	123	105	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,675</b>

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

**Table A.4 Most Severe Referral Offense – Obstruction of Justice**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
City Ordinance	0	1	1	2	11
Compound Felony	1	1	0	0	0
Contempt of Court	2	2	2	1	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	0	0	0	0
Escape	83	118	121	155	117
Failure to Obey Police	48	32	40	23	25
False Report	0	0	0	0	0
Hindering Prosecution	18	22	13	17	19
Obstruct Criminal Investigation	13	7	4	3	4
Obstruct Government Operations	20	21	21	23	19
Resisting Arrest	58	53	65	74	52
Violation of Probation	2,490	2,214	2,182	2,253	2,181
Other*	0	1	7	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>2,430</b>

**Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Aggravated Assault - Participate	1	0	1	3	4
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,114	1,108	1,133	1,028	1,051
Assault - Simple	1,093	947	1,048	984	879
Custodial Interference - Misdemeanor	1	0	0	0	1
Endangerment	22	10	23	14	8
Obscenity	0	0	0	0	6
Robbery - Participation - Misd	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual Abuse/Assault - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	188	168	192	138	144
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0
Other*	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,094</b>

**Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offenses**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
City Ordinance	0	9	1	3	3
Contraband in Secure Facility	2	3	3	3	2
Dangerous Drugs	145	75	77	78	101
Drug Paraphernalia	531	1,208	1,377	1,289	1,384
Drugs on School Grounds	214	260	285	371	394
Illegal Vapors	17	15	24	28	14
Imitation Substances	3	3	6	2	7
Involving Minor in Drugs	3	2	3	3	1
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	173	194	107	104	135
Possess Marijuana	1,816	972	1,061	941	835
Possess Marijuana for Sale	87	111	119	137	118
Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	1	1
Prescription Drugs	71	33	72	54	71
Using Facilities for Drugs	2	0	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,068</b>

# Appendix B – Referrals Received

**Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Alcohol	2,858	2,968	2,995	2,931	2,508
Boating Offense	34	22	20	19	26
Bribery - Felony	0	0	1	0	0
City Ordinance	164	127	132	82	109
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	6	10	5	2
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Nuisance	7	4	6	3	5
Criminal Trespass	551	582	602	574	575
Cruelty to Animals	8	1	4	3	1
Dangerous Drugs	0	0	1	0	2
Discharge Firearm - Non-Res. Building	3	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	531	505	689	511	471
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	414	505	455	490	583
Driving While Intoxicated	242	173	186	150	145
Explosives Misconduct	4	2	2	6	2
False Report	298	310	314	236	174
Felony Flight	20	27	14	12	15
Firearms Possession by a Minor	73	74	74	50	44
Fireworks	15	14	12	3	8
Gambling	0	0	0	0	2
Game and Fish	2	10	6	11	2
Gang/Syndicate Participation	10	29	2	5	1
Graffiti Tools	3	18	17	22	8
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	61	54	61	31	41
Leaving an Accident	8	13	14	4	3
Lewd Behavior - Felony	8	7	8	8	8
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	20	17	16	22	21
Loitering	15	1	6	6	19
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	5	18	9	10	7
Obscenity	10	6	10	7	16
Prostitution	18	8	26	5	3
Public Health	0	0	0	3	0
Reckless Burning	58	28	29	24	24
School Interference	120	116	92	80	54
Stalking/Threatening	0	1	0	1	0
Teacher Abuse	1	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	440	439	457	352	346
Traffic Violation	2,367	2,170	1,755	1,280	975
Trespass - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	1	0
Unlawful use of Telephone	18	30	41	37	21
Violation of Fire Ban	0	0	0	1	1
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	85	114	79	55	48
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	31	19	29	29	24
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	70	54	27	32	7
*Other	1	5	3	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>8,477</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>6,302</b>

\* Other includes offenses that were not grouped into categories and those with incomplete data.

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

**Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	2	4	12	4	4
Bribery - Misdemeanor	1	0	0	0	0
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	1	0	1	1	0
Burglary - Possession of Tools - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
City Ordinance	0	0	0	0	9
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	4	3	6	3	3
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	311	315	336	397	333
Criminal Damage - Aggravated-Misd	0	0	3	0	0
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	325	340	386	373	269
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	355	333	310	342	343
Fraud	2	0	0	1	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	16	17	11	9	8
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	15	30	34	31	23
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,062	3,921	4,571	4,095	3,466
Theft - Misdemeanor	705	659	711	648	591
Theft of Vehicle - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use Transportation - Misdemeanor	1	2	0	0	0
Other*	0	0	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,624</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>5,049</b>

\* Other includes offenses that were not grouped into categories and those with incomplete data.

**Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Curfew	3,286	3,016	3,282	2,524	1,700
Incorrigible	62	94	96	44	29
Runaway	890	822	1,140	827	703
Runaway - FOJ	62	76	70	43	52
Runaway from Placement	0	0	1	0	0
Truancy	3,689	2,703	1,782	1,757	1,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,989</b>	<b>6,711</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>4,244</b>

**Table A.10 Most Severe Referral Offense – Administrative Offenses**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Administrative	0	4	0	0	1
Courtesy Supervision	39	42	26	36	47
Traffic Violation	0	12	2	5	2
Transfer for Hearing	16	11	6	0	0
Transfer - Probation Supervision	80	91	53	1	2
Warrant	89	67	47	71	56
Other*	0	0	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>108</b>

\* Other includes offenses that were not grouped into categories and those with incomplete data.

# Appendix C – Disposition of Referrals

(Based on Disposition Date)\*

**Table A.11 Non-Court Dispositions FY2007 - FY2011**

		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Administrative	Withdraw n	4	6	44	22	11
	Non-Complaint Completed	0	0	1	0	0
	Released (Traffic or Delinquency Warrant)	0	0	0	0	0
Record Only	Other	446	344	554	0	541
	Pending Adult	7	265	194	60	170
	Referred - Diversion Program	0	8	1	0	0
	County Attorney Chose Not To File	1,592	1,385	1,982	1,827	1,899
	Referred Limited Jurisdiction Court	106	73	171	122	50
	Referred - Other Agency	0	54	18	6	
	Referred - Other Jurisdiction	0	1	4	2	2
	Referred - Police Agency	974	877	1,982	1,094	868
	Referred -ADJC (Az Dept of Juv Corrections)	52	1	11	10	11
Interview ed	Adjusted Counsel & Warn	2	32	80	53	64
	Adjusted – Conditional	8,901	9,407	10,523	9,410	450
	Adjusted – From Other Jurisdiction	180	109	73	58	58
	Adjusted - Not Filed by County Attorney	581	535	243	121	15
	Adjusted	467	483	569	587	385
	Adjusted – Plea	33	23	9	23	33
	Adjusted - Other	0	0	9	9	3
	Diversion - Completed*					8,523
	Diversion - Did Not Complete*					30
Non-Court	Loss of Jurisdiction	2,311	1,707	4,642	1,138	291
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,656</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>21,110</b>	<b>14,542</b>	<b>13,404</b>

\* New disposition codes in FY2011.

\* In the past these numbers were based on dispositions of Referrals filed during the year. As of 2004, they now reflect all dispositions in each year.

# Appendix C – Disposition of Referrals

(Based on Disposition Date)

**Table A.12 Court Dispositions FY2007 – FY2011**

		FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Dismissed	Dismissed	4,990	1,363	4,305	4,126	3,893
Terminate & Close	Terminate & Close	162	84	68	41	30
Penalty	Penalty	159	158	178	222	192
Probation	Probation (Standard & JIPS)	4,803	4,803	5,122	4,133	3,286
	Probation with Restitution	531	428	494	438	382
	Continued Probation	2,684	2,369	2,652	2,777	2,349
	Continued Probation - Restitution	147	70	101	142	111
	Courtesy Probation	126	52	35	31	47
ADJC	Committed – ADJC	518	521	573	394	383
	Awarded – ADJC	149	191	176	185	129
Transferred	To Other Jurisdiction	29	29	35	31	44
Remanded	To Adult Court	58	44	24	12	13
Limited Jurisdiction Court	Guilty	331	234	503	680	539
	Not Guilty	0	1	0	1	0
Court - Other*	Other	0	0	1	154	64
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,687</b>	<b>10,347</b>	<b>14,267</b>	<b>13,367</b>	<b>11,462</b>

\* Court - Other now includes Adult Court dispositions that are entered into iCIS.

Notes: In the past these numbers were based on dispositions of referrals filed during the year. They now reflect the total count of dispositions for each year.

Dispositions are at the referral-level and may not equal information presented at the juvenile level on prior pages.

## Appendix D – Referral Source

**Table A.13 Source of Referral FY2011**

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	6,683	25.5%
Mesa Police Department	2,840	10.8%
Glendale Police Department	2,278	8.7%
Probation Officer	2,179	8.3%
Chandler Police Department	1,708	6.5%
School	1,637	6.2%
Tempe Police Department	1,401	5.3%
Scottsdale Police Department	1,189	4.5%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	1,109	4.2%
Gilbert Police Department	987	3.8%
Peoria Police Department	750	2.9%
Avondale Police Department	727	2.8%
Surprise Police Department	647	2.5%
Buckeye Police Department	473	1.8%
Goodyear Police Department	430	1.6%
El Mirage Police Department	267	1.0%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	239	0.9%
Tolleson Police Department	172	0.7%
Surveillance Officer	168	0.6%
Other Arizona County	77	0.3%
Wickenburg Police Department	65	0.2%
Other Law Enforcement *	63	0.2%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	35	0.1%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	31	0.1%
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	29	0.1%
Salt River Indian Police Department	9	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,193</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Other Law Enforcement also includes agencies with 5 or less referrals.

# Appendix D – Referral Source

**Table A.14 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2011**

Referring Agency	Felony		Obstruct. Justice	Misd.		Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
	Person	Property		Person	Drugs					
Phoenix Police Department	499	702	42	614	946	1630	1800	431	19	6,683
Mesa Police Department	173	191	18	219	490	851	548	338	12	2,840
Glendale Police Department	130	178	15	403	253	486	680	131	2	2,278
Probation Officer	0	1	2178	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,179
Chandler Police Department	56	110	12	160	173	455	370	369	3	1,708
School	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	1623	0	1,637
Tempe Police Department	53	76	1	109	190	340	324	305	3	1,401
Scottsdale Police Department	34	47	7	85	175	516	164	157	4	1,189
Maricopa County Sheriffs Office	57	54	6	73	103	533	111	170	2	1,109
Gilbert Police Department	24	53	7	84	201	239	241	132	6	987
Peoria Police Department	22	45	9	76	113	223	228	33	1	750
Avondale Police Department	25	28	1	73	92	162	143	201	2	727
Surprise Police Department	37	56	7	68	84	194	148	53	0	647
Buckeye Police Department	22	21	3	45	49	133	41	159	0	473
Goodyear Police Department	20	39	9	25	68	101	113	55	0	430
El Mirage Police Department	15	26	1	33	36	60	49	46	1	267
Arizona Department of Public Safety	6	6	1	1	10	209	3	2	1	239
Tolleson Police Department	6	21	2	9	41	43	20	30	0	172
Surveillance Officer	0	14	109	0	0	0	44	0	1	168
Other Arizona County	4	2	1	2	6	4	7	1	50	77
Wickenburg Police Department	2	0	0	11	16	27	6	3	0	65
Other Law Enforcement *	7	1	1	3	14	32	3	1	1	63
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	3	4	0	0	1	18	5	4	0	35
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	28	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	31
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	0	0	0	0	4	25	0	0	0	29
Salt River Indian Police Department	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>26,193</b>

\* Other Law Enforcement also includes agencies with 5 or less referrals.

## Appendix D – Referral Source

While the total number of referrals is down 24.6% from FY2007, some sources have increased in the last five years. The Phoenix Police Department remains the highest referral source even though its referrals have dropped 15.7% from FY2010, which is down 30.3% from its FY2007 level. Despite an increase of 3.0% from last year, Mesa Police Department has decreased 15.9% from its FY2007 level. Also notable, School referrals have dropped steadily from FY2007, down 54.8% in the last five years. Buckeye Police Department showed the largest increase in the last five years, up 34.8 % from FY2007 in spite of a drop of 23.3% from FY2010.

**Table A.15 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes**

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	Percent Change FY2007 to FY2011
Phoenix Police Department	<b>9,587</b> 27.60%	<b>9,091</b> 27.37%	<b>9,402</b> 28.38%	<b>7,923</b> 27.11%	<b>6,683</b> 25.51%	<b>-30.3%</b>
Mesa Police Department	<b>3,376</b> 9.72%	<b>3,510</b> 10.57%	<b>3,422</b> 10.33%	<b>2,758</b> 9.44%	<b>2,840</b> 10.84%	<b>-15.9%</b>
Glendale Police Department	<b>2,830</b> 8.15%	<b>2,637</b> 7.94%	<b>2,330</b> 7.03%	<b>2,473</b> 8.46%	<b>2,278</b> 8.70%	<b>-19.5%</b>
Probation Officer	<b>2,498</b> 7.19%	<b>2,212</b> 6.66%	<b>2,180</b> 6.58%	<b>2,251</b> 7.70%	<b>2,179</b> 8.32%	<b>-12.8%</b>
Chandler Police Department	<b>1,915</b> 5.51%	<b>1,861</b> 5.60%	<b>2,355</b> 7.11%	<b>1,987</b> 6.80%	<b>1,708</b> 6.52%	<b>-10.8%</b>
School	<b>3,619</b> 10.42%	<b>2,600</b> 7.83%	<b>1,702</b> 5.14%	<b>1,672</b> 5.72%	<b>1,637</b> 6.25%	<b>-54.8%</b>
Tempe Police Department	<b>1,957</b> 5.63%	<b>1,977</b> 5.95%	<b>2,071</b> 6.25%	<b>1,665</b> 5.70%	<b>1,401</b> 5.35%	<b>-28.4%</b>
Scottsdale Police Department	<b>1,420</b> 4.09%	<b>1,548</b> 4.66%	<b>1,520</b> 4.59%	<b>1,198</b> 4.10%	<b>1,189</b> 4.54%	<b>-16.3%</b>
Maricopa County Sheriff	<b>1,567</b> 4.51%	<b>1,537</b> 4.63%	<b>1,494</b> 4.51%	<b>1,128</b> 3.86%	<b>1,109</b> 4.23%	<b>-29.2%</b>
Gilbert Police Department	<b>1,360</b> 3.92%	<b>1,450</b> 4.37%	<b>1,579</b> 4.77%	<b>1,358</b> 4.65%	<b>987</b> 3.77%	<b>-27.4%</b>
Peoria Police Department	<b>714</b> 2.06%	<b>796</b> 2.40%	<b>762</b> 2.30%	<b>754</b> 2.58%	<b>750</b> 2.86%	<b>5.0%</b>
Avondale Police Department	<b>945</b> 2.72%	<b>988</b> 2.97%	<b>1,128</b> 3.41%	<b>1,072</b> 3.67%	<b>727</b> 2.78%	<b>-23.1%</b>
Surprise Police Department	<b>692</b> 1.99%	<b>655</b> 1.97%	<b>668</b> 2.02%	<b>742</b> 2.54%	<b>647</b> 2.47%	<b>-6.5%</b>
Buckeye Police Department	<b>351</b> 1.01%	<b>353</b> 1.06%	<b>534</b> 1.61%	<b>617</b> 2.11%	<b>473</b> 1.81%	<b>34.8%</b>
Other Sources*	<b>1,907</b> 5.49%	<b>2,003</b> 6.03%	<b>1,979</b> 5.97%	<b>1,630</b> 5.58%	<b>1,585</b> 6.05%	<b>-16.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,738</b>	<b>33,218</b>	<b>33,126</b>	<b>29,228</b>	<b>26,193</b>	<b>-24.6%</b>

\*Other sources values for FY2007 to FY2010 may differ from previously published data due to change in rank order of referral sources from year to year.

## Appendix D – Referral Source

### Top 20 Zip Codes

This table focuses on the 20 zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2011. Note that it portrays the zip code where the juvenile lived at the time of the offense, not the zip code where the offense took place. The zip codes are ranked one through 20 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2007.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2007 to FY2011, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 24.6%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have also decreased by 19.5% since FY2007.

**Table A.16 Top 20 Zip Codes**

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2011	Rank FY2011	Rank FY2007	Total FY2007	Percent Change from FY2007 to FY2011
85225	Chandler	901	1	4	852	5.8%
85301	Glendale	759	2	1	1,109	-31.6%
85204	Mesa	637	3	8	683	-6.7%
85201	Mesa	528	4	13	543	-2.8%
85323	Avondale	508	5	2	957	-46.9%
85035	Phoenix	499	6	6	712	-29.9%
85009	Phoenix	487	7	3	853	-42.9%
85033	Phoenix	468	8	5	845	-44.6%
85345	Peoria	467	9	12	555	-15.9%
85008	Phoenix	466	10	10	614	-24.1%
85326	Buckeye	435	11	32	365	19.2%
85015	Phoenix	434	12	16	480	-9.6%
85041	Phoenix	430	13	7	683	-37.0%
85031	Phoenix	421	14	20	425	-0.9%
85202	Mesa	393	15	42	296	32.8%
85037	Phoenix	373	16	18	440	-15.2%
85210	Mesa	368	17	26	400	-8.0%
85006	Phoenix	363	18	15	480	-24.4%
85302	Glendale	342	19	27	391	-12.5%
85042	Phoenix	337	20	50	268	25.7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,616</b>			<b>11,951</b>	<b>-19.5%</b>
<b>All Complaints</b>		<b>26,193</b>			<b>34,738</b>	<b>-24.6%</b>
<b>Percent of All Referrals From Top 20</b>		<b>36.7%</b>			<b>34.4%</b>	<b>6.70%</b>

# Appendix D – Referral Source

**Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2011**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Anthem	85086	4	3	9	10	9	55	24	30	0	144
Apache Jct	85120	3	1	4	2	5	12	15	9	0	51
Apache Jct*	85220	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Arlington*	85322	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Avondale	85323	12	17	50	42	45	116	92	132	2	508
Avondale	85392	7	14	17	28	30	45	60	68	0	269
Buckeye	85326	22	15	23	41	36	116	53	129	0	435
Cave Creek	85327	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	7
Cave Creek	85331	3	6	6	5	14	54	21	16	0	125
Chandler	85224	9	16	17	23	22	95	45	61	3	291
Chandler	85225	31	75	86	92	77	186	148	203	3	901
Chandler	85226	2	5	8	16	27	93	42	48	0	241
Chandler	85244	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	6
Chandler	85249	2	6	10	12	24	43	22	27	0	146
Chandler	85286	2	2	6	6	8	33	21	21	0	99
El Mirage	85335	19	23	23	29	40	58	52	59	1	304
Fountain Hills	85268	2	2	6	1	9	39	13	19	1	92
Ft. McDowell	85264	0	0	3	1	1	3	2	0	0	10
Gila Bend	85337	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	6
Gilbert	85233	1	4	13	17	41	57	39	19	2	193
Gilbert	85234	13	11	20	24	47	78	55	33	1	282
Gilbert	85295	2	5	4	4	20	29	38	27	1	130
Gilbert	85296	9	7	8	10	29	48	49	32	1	193
Gilbert	85297	2	3	10	7	16	14	27	21	1	101
Gilbert	85298	6	0	7	4	11	23	10	8	0	69
Gilbert	85299	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Glendale	85301	45	60	69	136	79	149	152	67	2	759
Glendale	85302	21	25	38	40	38	75	70	33	2	342
Glendale	85303	12	23	37	48	32	75	75	23	1	326
Glendale	85304	14	13	18	17	16	35	36	13	0	162
Glendale	85305	4	4	8	16	12	33	24	8	0	109
Glendale	85306	16	14	12	32	24	37	44	21	1	201
Glendale	85307	2	0	7	9	10	10	15	6	0	59
Glendale	85308	13	12	21	31	28	75	61	18	0	259
Glendale	85310	1	5	13	10	16	31	22	10	0	108
Glendale	85311	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	8
Glendale	85318	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Goodyear	85338	14	19	31	15	47	65	71	43	0	305
Goodyear	85395	3	11	8	6	13	17	25	9	0	92
Goodyear	85396	0	0	0	3	4	11	11	8	0	37
Laveen	85339	23	17	41	20	27	48	59	31	4	270

# Appendix D – Referral Source

**Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2011 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Litchfield Park	85340	6	10	8	13	17	47	35	26	1	163
Mesa	85201	24	26	79	44	56	109	64	124	2	528
Mesa	85202	26	26	31	31	38	91	62	86	2	393
Mesa	85203	18	16	39	19	48	68	44	76	2	330
Mesa	85204	20	41	86	37	74	164	98	115	2	637
Mesa	85205	5	6	6	10	31	55	31	24	2	170
Mesa	85206	11	9	8	9	18	42	22	17	0	136
Mesa	85207	7	14	11	15	37	71	35	44	1	235
Mesa	85208	5	7	39	14	47	62	39	71	1	285
Mesa*	85209	7	10	10	12	21	43	27	28	1	159
Mesa	85210	10	22	20	15	53	90	44	112	2	368
Mesa	85211	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
Mesa	85212	6	9	7	5	25	37	20	6	1	116
Mesa	85213	5	12	3	6	25	47	20	45	0	163
Mesa	85214	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Mesa	85215	2	2	6	1	7	12	11	10	0	51
Mesa	85274	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Mesa	85275	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Morristown	85342	0	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	9
New River	85027	29	9	21	18	25	52	44	22	1	221
New River	85087	1	1	4	3	3	11	4	2	0	29
Peoria	85345	16	25	44	48	46	105	124	54	5	467
Peoria	85380	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	5
Peoria	85381	6	3	7	12	13	30	31	9	0	111
Peoria	85382	2	8	8	9	16	49	27	17	1	137
Peoria	85383	5	5	6	6	19	34	28	11	0	114
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85002	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Phoenix	85003	1	2	5	3	2	9	15	3	0	40
Phoenix	85004	0	2	2	1	1	5	9	6	0	26
Phoenix	85005	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Phoenix	85006	32	30	56	39	29	70	63	43	1	363
Phoenix	85007	9	21	19	8	14	22	31	20	0	144
Phoenix	85008	24	46	52	27	42	110	101	64	0	466
Phoenix	85009	32	47	46	32	65	86	81	97	1	487
Phoenix	85011	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85012	1	0	1	1	0	3	4	3	0	13
Phoenix	85013	4	7	16	19	12	16	18	19	0	111
Phoenix	85014	9	8	16	9	10	39	25	26	0	142
Phoenix	85015	28	38	52	25	45	78	99	68	1	434
Phoenix	85016	6	13	29	10	11	32	41	23	0	165
Phoenix	85017	25	27	40	31	35	52	67	53	1	331
Phoenix	85018	5	6	11	5	14	35	28	18	1	123
Phoenix	85019	7	30	30	19	31	48	51	39	1	256
Phoenix	85020	6	6	6	4	14	29	25	21	0	111
Phoenix	85021	12	15	16	16	18	33	40	28	0	178

## Appendix D – Referral Source

**Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2011 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix	85022	9	7	17	11	21	61	40	23	0	189
Phoenix	85023	8	9	22	14	15	39	46	22	0	175
Phoenix	85024	5	6	6	6	10	23	22	7	0	85
Phoenix	85028	0	6	3	5	5	24	9	2	0	54
Phoenix	85029	11	25	29	13	36	49	50	41	1	255
Phoenix	85031	18	27	39	29	39	81	82	106	0	421
Phoenix	85032	28	27	32	13	40	75	72	40	0	327
Phoenix	85033	22	42	57	27	45	97	104	72	2	468
Phoenix	85034	0	10	9	11	3	16	11	16	0	76
Phoenix	85035	22	43	60	30	55	97	85	107	0	499
Phoenix	85036	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85037	27	20	31	37	55	57	81	65	0	373
Phoenix	85040	18	23	36	22	31	65	61	36	0	292
Phoenix	85041	24	49	51	30	49	87	79	58	3	430
Phoenix	85042	20	38	37	24	47	46	81	40	4	337
Phoenix	85043	8	24	24	14	38	36	69	44	0	257
Phoenix	85044	5	4	9	8	13	47	22	6	0	114
Phoenix	85045	1	1	2	0	5	6	2	1	0	18
Phoenix	85048	4	7	8	9	12	36	12	13	0	101
Phoenix	85050	7	4	12	9	9	23	14	4	0	82
Phoenix	85051	6	20	39	12	28	54	47	41	2	249
Phoenix	85053	11	3	11	10	13	13	18	13	0	92
Phoenix	85060	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85063	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	8
Phoenix	85066	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Phoenix	85069	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Phoenix	85079	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85083	5	2	3	3	9	18	17	6	0	63
Phoenix	85085	5	4	3	4	9	13	9	6	0	53
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	2	0	7	3	2	6	3	9	0	32
Queen Creek	85242	16	30	59	23	24	34	34	22	2	244
Queen Creek	85243	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Scottsdale	85250	3	3	0	6	10	48	12	15	0	97
Scottsdale	85251	6	2	9	12	19	59	22	46	0	175
Scottsdale	85252	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Paradise Valley*	85253	2	3	0	2	7	23	2	6	0	45
Scottsdale	85255	0	5	1	7	12	49	6	7	0	87
Scottsdale	85256	8	4	6	4	14	18	7	5	0	66
Scottsdale	85257	9	10	9	16	22	65	32	32	0	195
Scottsdale	85258	0	0	1	2	9	35	7	2	0	56
Scottsdale	85259	4	1	2	12	19	60	9	9	0	116
Scottsdale	85260	1	4	5	8	19	54	11	15	0	117
Scottsdale	85261	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85262	0	3	0	0	1	14	3	2	0	23
Scottsdale	85266	0	1	1	4	6	20	6	4	0	42
Scottsdale	85271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

## Appendix D – Referral Source

**Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2011 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony	Felony	Obst.	Misd.	Public			Status	Admin	Total
		Person	Property	Justice	Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Property			
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	5	9	12	15	19	70	36	20	0	186
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	0	3	0	4	2	12	10	1	0	32
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	1	2	5	5	7	26	11	9	1	67
Surprise	85374	6	11	9	14	22	56	44	21	0	183
Surprise	85378	1	4	8	7	5	21	12	8	0	66
Surprise	85379	12	15	10	25	25	65	67	30	0	249
Surprise	85387	2	4	3	3	4	10	13	4	0	43
Surprise	85388	7	13	8	13	17	43	31	13	0	145
Tempe	85281	17	13	30	40	30	77	59	70	0	336
Tempe	85282	12	14	19	23	36	57	46	90	0	297
Tempe	85284	1	1	3	3	10	34	9	8	0	69
Tempe	85285	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Tempe	85287	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	16	19	16	27	55	65	50	80	0	328
Tolleson	85353	14	33	30	18	32	43	66	59	1	296
Tonopah	85354	1	2	6	0	3	6	9	1	2	30
Waddell	85355	0	2	2	4	7	12	14	7	0	48
Wickenburg	85358	1	0	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	10
Wickenburg	85390	1	0	1	4	6	11	5	1	0	29
Wittman	85361	1	1	2	1	8	14	14	8	0	49
Youngtown	85363	2	1	2	3	10	9	5	7	1	40
Other AZ Counties		46	56	104	68	110	242	233	112	20	991
Other Jurisdictions**		23	25	34	34	74	109	105	57	13	474
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>26,193</b>

Note: Zip codes for Maricopa County are determined by Superior Court Administrative Order AO 2010-064 that establishes the administrative boundaries for the judicial districts. These Administrative Orders are revised annually as zip codes are added and deleted.

\*Some zip codes and cities not listed in AO 2010-064 are included to provide continuity with previously published data.

\*\*Other Jurisdictions includes referrals where zip code was out of state, not given or unknown.

## Appendix D – Referral Source

Below is a breakdown of Referrals to the Maricopa Juvenile Court from Arizona Counties outside Maricopa.

**Table A.18 Referrals by Offense Severity - Other Arizona Counties FY2011**

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst	Misd. Property	Drugs	Peace	Petty Theft	Status	Admin	Totals
APACHE	1	1	1	1	0	5	6	1	0	16
COCHISE	1	0	2	0	4	5	3	1	0	16
COCONINO	4	1	4	7	8	6	9	6	2	47
GILA	2	2	3	1	1	8	7	0	3	27
GRAHAM	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	6
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA PAZ	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	9
MOHAVE	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	9
NAVAJO	0	2	2	0	1	4	8	0	2	19
PIMA	4	2	7	7	7	32	6	5	1	71
PINAL	31	41	68	43	76	148	173	84	10	674
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
YAVAPAI	2	4	8	6	9	29	12	9	2	81
YUMA	0	1	7	0	1	1	1	2	0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>991</b>

## Appendix D – School Districts

School data is based on the school district the juvenile was attending at the time of referral regardless of whether the juvenile is currently enrolled. Therefore counts are based on referrals not juveniles. A given juvenile may be counted multiple times in one district or may be counted in more than one district during the year. Totals from all districts may not match Total Referrals in FY2011 (26,193) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

**Table A.19 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2011**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Alhambra Elementary	11	23	1	20	32	15	41	15	0	158
Avondale Elementary	0	0	1	4	13	3	14	5	0	40
Balsz Elementary	2	2	2	3	0	0	4	17	0	30
Buckeye Elementary	4	3	2	8	1	3	5	4	0	30
Cartwright Elementary	13	12	7	18	25	12	41	29	0	157
Creighton Elementary	0	7	1	4	4	1	11	15	1	44
Fowler Elementary	2	3	0	2	5	2	12	20	0	46
Glendale Elementary	14	21	1	43	13	20	37	9	0	158
Higley Elementary	2	6	9	12	22	11	21	9	0	92
Isaac Elementary	9	12	8	23	21	10	23	37	0	143
JO Combs Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kyrene Elementary	6	4	1	12	15	6	21	18	0	83
Laveen Elementary	10	3	1	7	6	3	5	6	0	41
Liberty Elementary	0	0	1	4	5	2	6	6	0	24
Litchfield Elementary	5	1	1	8	3	3	10	0	0	31
Littleton Elementary	1	2	0	6	4	8	5	11	0	37
Madison Elementary	5	0	1	4	2	0	10	3	0	25
Morristown Elementary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Murphy Elementary	0	2	0	3	2	1	4	2	0	14
Nadaburg Elementary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Osborn Elementary	3	6	3	3	8	2	24	27	0	76
Palo Verde Elementary	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	6
Pendergast Elementary	4	4	0	11	7	4	14	14	0	58
Phoenix Elementary	3	21	1	24	8	6	21	22	0	106
Riverside Elementary	0	3	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	10
Roosevelt Elementary	18	23	9	14	23	23	31	5	0	146
Tempe Elementary	9	6	5	17	26	13	48	38	0	162
Tolleson Elementary	2	10	0	1	4	1	12	1	0	31
Union Elementary	4	4	0	5	8	1	9	18	0	49
Washington Elementary	20	10	3	23	37	25	58	160	0	336
Wilson Elementary	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,139</b>

**Table A.20 High School District by Offense Severity FY2011**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Agua Fria Union	12	17	23	26	76	63	110	24	1	352
Buckeye Union	6	6	6	3	20	16	22	11	0	90
Glendale Union	13	29	19	54	79	77	157	18	0	446
Phoenix Union	50	85	64	94	211	124	312	447	0	1,387
Tempe Union HS District	13	34	23	65	132	105	169	105	0	646
Tolleson Union	13	19	15	35	88	60	138	116	0	484
<b>Totals</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,405</b>

## Appendix D – School Districts

**Table A.21 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2011**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	0	9
Cave Creek Unified	3	6	1	8	14	21	19	7	0	79
Chandler Unified	24	35	19	59	100	126	164	120	2	649
Deer Valley Unified	21	31	17	54	81	63	152	41	0	460
Dysart Unified	23	39	25	61	79	104	175	50	0	556
Fountain Hills Unified	0	0	1	1	7	9	17	2	0	37
Gilbert Unified	15	13	21	54	118	93	121	47	2	484
Mesa Unified	52	68	65	109	255	157	245	437	1	1,389
Paradise Valley Unified	20	28	20	35	84	49	138	49	0	423
Peoria Unified	33	39	19	85	97	118	206	90	0	687
Queen Creek Unified	1	1	4	6	7	8	28	4	0	59
Saddle Mountain Unified School Dist	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	0	0	12
Scottsdale Unified	9	11	9	55	90	127	80	24	0	405
Wickenburg Unified	2	2	1	9	19	10	10	0	0	53
<b>Totals</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,302</b>

**Table A.22 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2011**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Job Corps - Phoenix	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
East Valley Institute of Technology	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
Maricopa County Regional Special Svcs District	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	9
Misc Colleges	2	1	7	1	5	12	11	2	0	41
Misc Parochial	0	1	0	3	8	13	15	10	0	50
Resid. Treatment Facility (Schools)	14	4	54	36	2	1	9	5	1	126
Misc Other	3	9	22	27	12	32	57	10	0	172
Other*	32	60	43	65	104	120	312	37	10	783
Charter Schools	55	95	235	120	253	213	421	138	0	1,530
<b>Totals</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2,729</b>

# Appendix E – Detention

## Detention by Age and Ethnicity

**Table A.23 Detentions for Anglo Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	8	8	1.00
11	17	13	1.31
12	27	25	1.08
13	83	59	1.41
14	191	126	1.52
15	355	226	1.57
16	541	328	1.65
17	585	354	1.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1.59</b>

**Table A.24 Detentions for Asian/Pacific Islander**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	0	0	0.0
11	1	1	0.0
12	0	0	0.0
13	1	1	1.0
14	7	5	0.0
15	10	7	1.4
16	12	10	1.2
17	10	8	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.32</b>

**Table A.25 Detentions for African American**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	1	1	1.00
11	6	6	1.00
12	17	15	1.13
13	68	36	1.89
14	142	96	1.48
15	207	142	1.46
16	310	175	1.77
17	346	211	1.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1.61</b>

**Table A.26 Detentions for Hispanic Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	9	8	1.1
11	17	15	1.1
12	31	23	1.3
13	140	95	1.5
14	365	234	1.6
15	645	365	1.8
16	839	497	1.7
17	862	552	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>1.63</b>

**Table A.27 Detentions for Native American Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	1	1	1.00
11	0	0	0.00
12	10	5	2.00
13	16	11	1.45
14	30	22	1.36
15	68	37	1.84
16	78	54	1.44
17	78	58	1.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1.50</b>

**Table A.28 Detentions for Other Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	0	0	0.00
11	0	0	0.00
12	1	1	0.00
13	1	1	1.00
14	24	13	1.85
15	32	20	1.60
16	92	53	1.74
17	150	90	1.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1.69</b>

# Appendix E – Detention

## Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2011

**Table A.29 Detentions by Gender**

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	1,217	852	1.43
Male	5,217	3,156	1.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>1.61</b>

**Table A.30 Detentions by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	1,097	682	1.61
Anglo	1,807	1,139	1.59
Asian/Pacific	41	32	1.28
Hispanic	2,908	1,789	1.63
Native American	281	188	1.49
Other	300	178	1.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>1.61</b>

**Table A.31 Females Detained by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	267	185	1.44
Anglo	410	283	1.45
Asian/Pacific	8	7	1.14
Hispanic	419	293	1.43
Native American	69	53	1.30
Other	44	31	1.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1.43</b>

**Table A.32 Males Detained by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	830	497	1.67
Anglo	1,397	856	1.63
Asian/Pacific	33	25	1.32
Hispanic	2,489	1,496	1.66
Native American	212	135	1.57
Other	256	147	1.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,217</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>1.65</b>

\*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

## Appendix E – Detention

**Table A.33 Reasons for Detention by ALOS FY2011**

Reason	Durango	Average Days Detained	Southeast	Average Days Detained
Warrant	1,150	17.7	717	18.3
Court Hold	1,158	10.8	973	11.9
Referral	1,726	9.6	476	11.0
Other	134	2.2	100	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,168</b>		<b>2,266</b>	

**Table A.34 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2011**

Reason	African American	Anglo	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	328	490	866	92	91	1,867
Court Hold	290	693	939	76	133	2,131
Referral	439	570	1,007	100	86	2,202
Other	40	54	96	13	31	234
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>6,434</b>

**Table A.35 Reasons for Detention by Gender and Ethnicity FY2011**

Gender	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	453	325	379	60	1,217
Male	1,414	1,806	1,823	174	5,217
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>6,434</b>

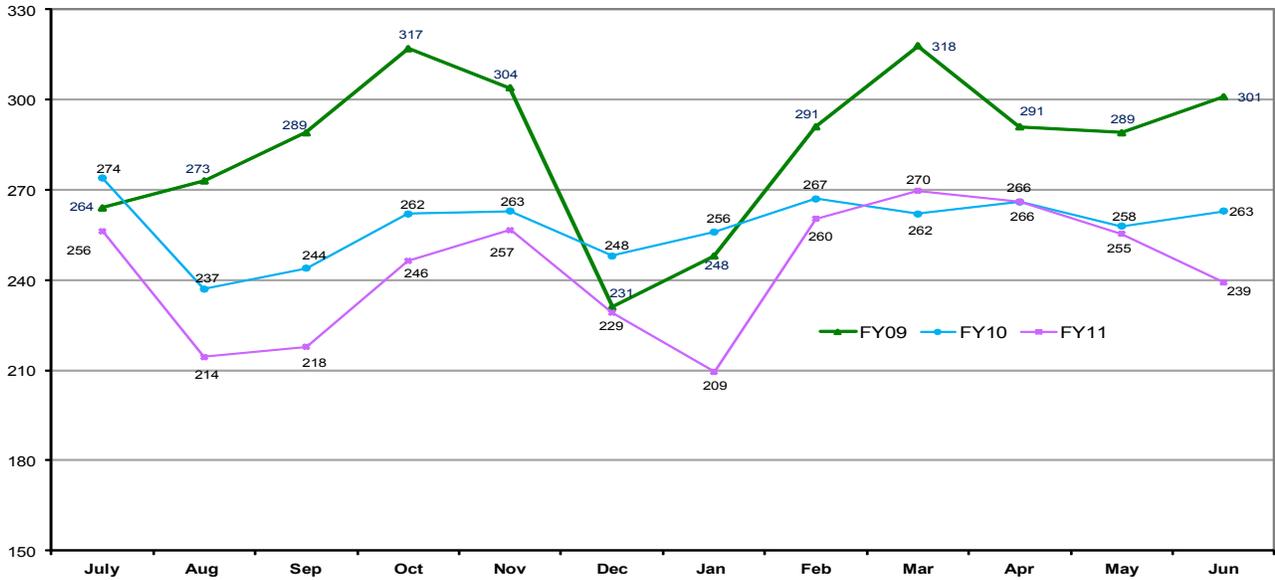
**Table A.36 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2011**

Reason	African American	Anglo	Hispanic	Native American	Other*
Warrant	29.9%	27.1%	29.8%	32.7%	26.7%
Court Hold	26.4%	38.4%	32.3%	27.0%	39.0%
Referral	40.0%	31.5%	34.6%	35.6%	25.2%
Other	3.6%	3.0%	3.3%	4.6%	9.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

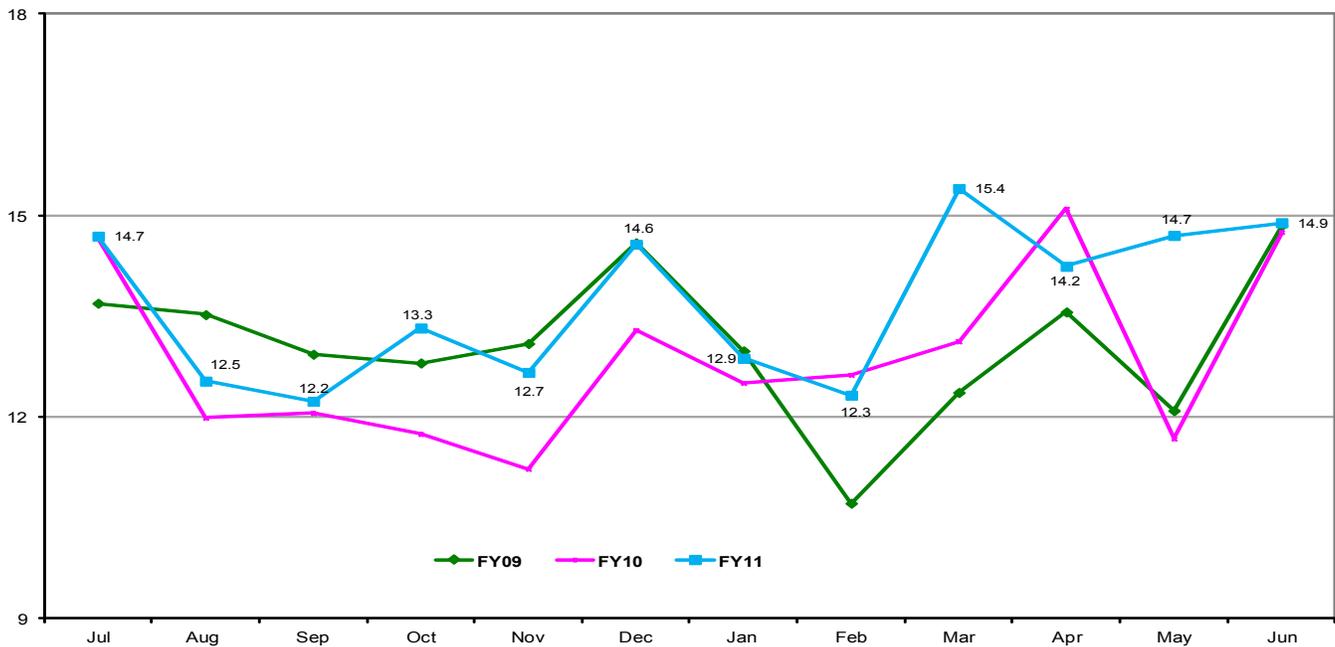
\*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

# Appendix E – Detention

## Average Daily Population, FY2009, FY2010, and FY2011

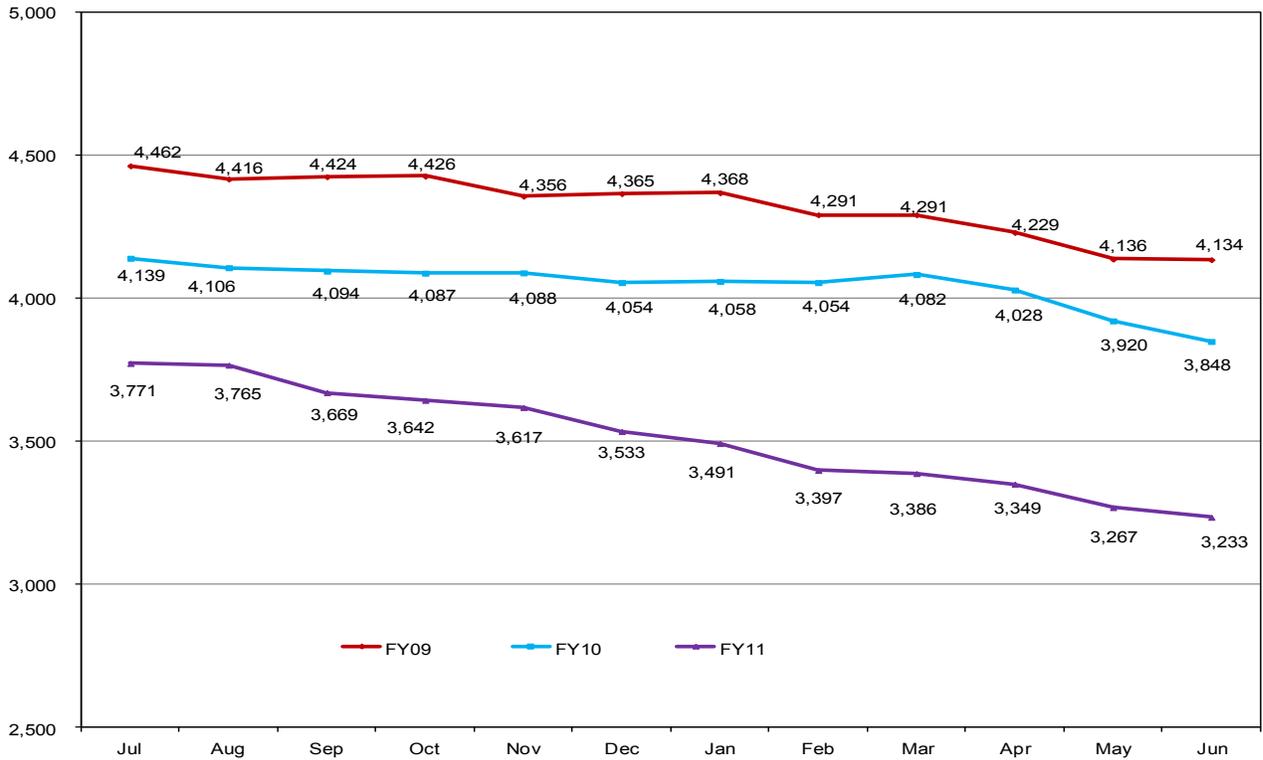


## Average Length of Stay in Detention of Juveniles Released During FY2009, FY2010, and FY2011

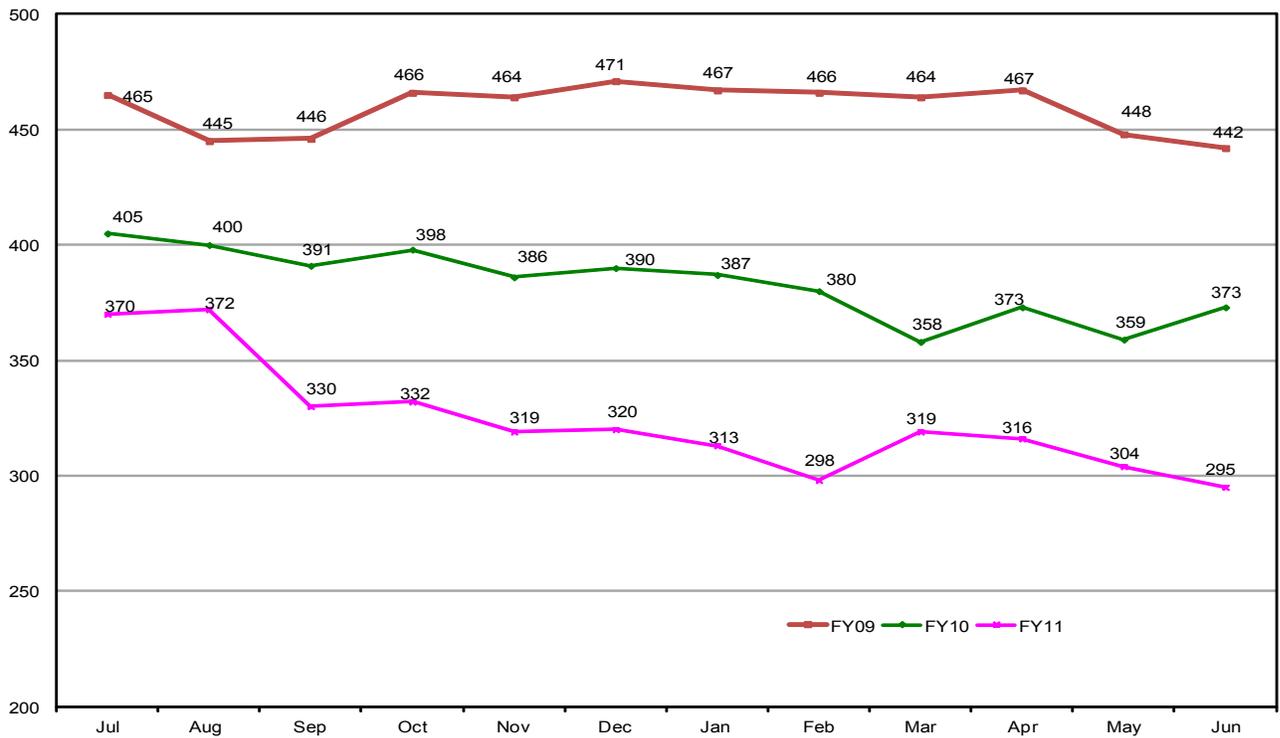


# Appendix F – Probation

## Juveniles on Standard Probation During FY2009, FY2010, and FY2011



## Juveniles on Intensive Probation During FY2009, FY2010, and FY2011



# Appendix G – Glossary

## JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMS

**Adjudication Hearing:** In the juvenile court, the adjudication hearing is the proceeding in which a juvenile is found to be a delinquent, incorrigible or dependent youth. The hearing is formal and is attended by the judicial officer, county attorney, defense attorney and the juvenile. The parents/guardians and a juvenile probation officer may also attend, along with any victims or witnesses required. The adjudication hearing is sometimes compared to the trial process in adult court, without the jury. In some respects, an "adjudication" for a delinquent offense is the juvenile court's equivalent of a "criminal conviction" in adult court.

**Advisory Hearing:** A formal Court hearing wherein the juvenile is advised of the charges against him/her, advised of his/her rights and asked if he/she wishes to be represented by a lawyer. A parent must be present in court with the juvenile. The adult system counterpart is the Arraignment. There are two types of Advisory hearings: Detained and Released.

**Adult Court:** Adult court has been defined in statute as the appropriate justice court, municipal court or criminal division of Superior Court with jurisdiction to hear offenses committed by juveniles. Statute specifies that juveniles who commit certain offenses, are chronic felony offenders, or have historical prior convictions, must be prosecuted in the adult court and if convicted, are subject to adult sentencing laws.

**Adult Probation:** Adult probation is a function of the judicial branch of government, and has as its primary responsibility the community-based supervision of adults convicted of criminal offenses who are not sentenced to prison. Juveniles prosecuted as adults and who are placed on probation, are placed on adult probation.

**Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC):** The ADJC is operated by the executive branch and is the juvenile counterpart of the Department of Corrections. ADJC operates facilities and programs primarily aimed at more serious juvenile offenders committed to their care and custody by the juvenile court. ADJC operates secure correctional facilities, community-based after care programs, and juvenile parole.

**Chronic Felony Offender:** A chronic felony offender is statutorily defined as a juvenile who on two prior separate occasions was adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would have been comparable to a felony offense had the juvenile been prosecuted as an adult, and who commits a third felony offense. The county attorney is required by statute to bring criminal prosecution in adult court against all juveniles 15 years of age or older who are charged with committing a third felony offense. The county attorney has discretion to also indict 14-year-old juveniles as chronic felony offenders and to prosecute them as adults.

**Citation:** A citation is a Police Complaint that is written for lesser offenses and may be resolved through a Lower Jurisdiction.

**Community Restitution:** When used as a "diversion" consequence, community restitution is unpaid work performed by a juvenile who admits to the delinquency or incorrigible charges and is eligible to have his/her prosecution "diverted" by the county attorney. Community restitution may also be a condition of juvenile probation. Community restitution work may involve such things as graffiti abatement, litter cleanup or any other public or private community assistance project under the supervision of the county attorney or juvenile court.

**Complaint:** By statute, a complaint is a written statement or report normally prepared by a law enforcement officer and submitted under oath to the Juvenile Court or the Superior Court, alleging that a juvenile has violated the law. It is also called a "delinquency complaint" or "written referral" (paper referral).

**Delinquent Juvenile:** A delinquent juvenile is simply a juvenile who, if he/she was an adult, could be charged with any crime listed in Title 13 of the Arizona Revised Statutes. If the juvenile was an adult, the offense would be a criminal act.

**Detention:** Juvenile detention is specifically defined as the temporary confinement of a juvenile in a physically restricting facility, surrounded by a locked and physically restrictive secure barrier, with restricted ingress and egress. Juveniles are typically held in detention pending court hearings for purposes of public protection, for their own protection, for another jurisdiction, to ensure that they attend the hearing, or as a consequence for their misbehavior.

## Appendix G – Glossary

**Discretionary Filings:** Statute permits the county attorney to bring criminal prosecution in adult court if the juvenile is fourteen years of age or older and is accused of the serious, chronic and violent offenses enumerated in the law that warrant mandatory adult prosecution for juveniles fifteen years of age or older. In addition, criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. Essentially, the county attorney has full discretion in these instances to file a petition in juvenile court or to seek adult prosecution. (A.R.S. § 13-501)

**Disposition Hearing:** A disposition hearing is conducted following the adjudication hearing to determine the most appropriate punishment or intervention for the juvenile. This hearing is comparable to a "sentencing hearing" in the adult criminal court. Simply stated, "disposition" refers to the process by which the juvenile court judge decides what to do with the juvenile.

**Diversion:** Diversion is a process by which formal court action (prosecution) is averted. The diversion process is an opportunity for youth to admit their misdeeds and to accept the consequences without going through a formal adjudication and disposition process. By statute, the county attorney has sole discretion to divert prosecution for juveniles accused of committing any incorrigible or delinquent offense.

**Incorrigible Youth:** Juveniles who commit offenses which would not be considered crimes if they were committed by adults are called status offenders (incorrigible youth). Typically, incorrigible youth are juveniles who refuse to obey the reasonable and proper directions of their parents or guardians. Juveniles who are habitually truant from school, run away from home, or violate curfew are considered to be incorrigible.

**Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS):** Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S. § 8-351) defines JIPS as "a program.....of highly structured and closely supervised juvenile probation.....which emphasizes surveillance, treatment, work, education and home detention." A primary purpose of JIPS is to reduce the commitments to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) and other institutional or out-of-home placements. Statute requires that all juveniles adjudicated for a second felony offense must be placed on JIPS, committed to ADJC, or sent to adult court.

**Petition:** A "petition" is a legal document filed in the juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent, incorrigible, or a dependent child and requesting that the court assume jurisdiction over the youth. The petition initiates the formal court hearing process of the juvenile court. The county attorney, who determines what charges to bring against the juvenile, prepares the delinquent or incorrigibility petition.

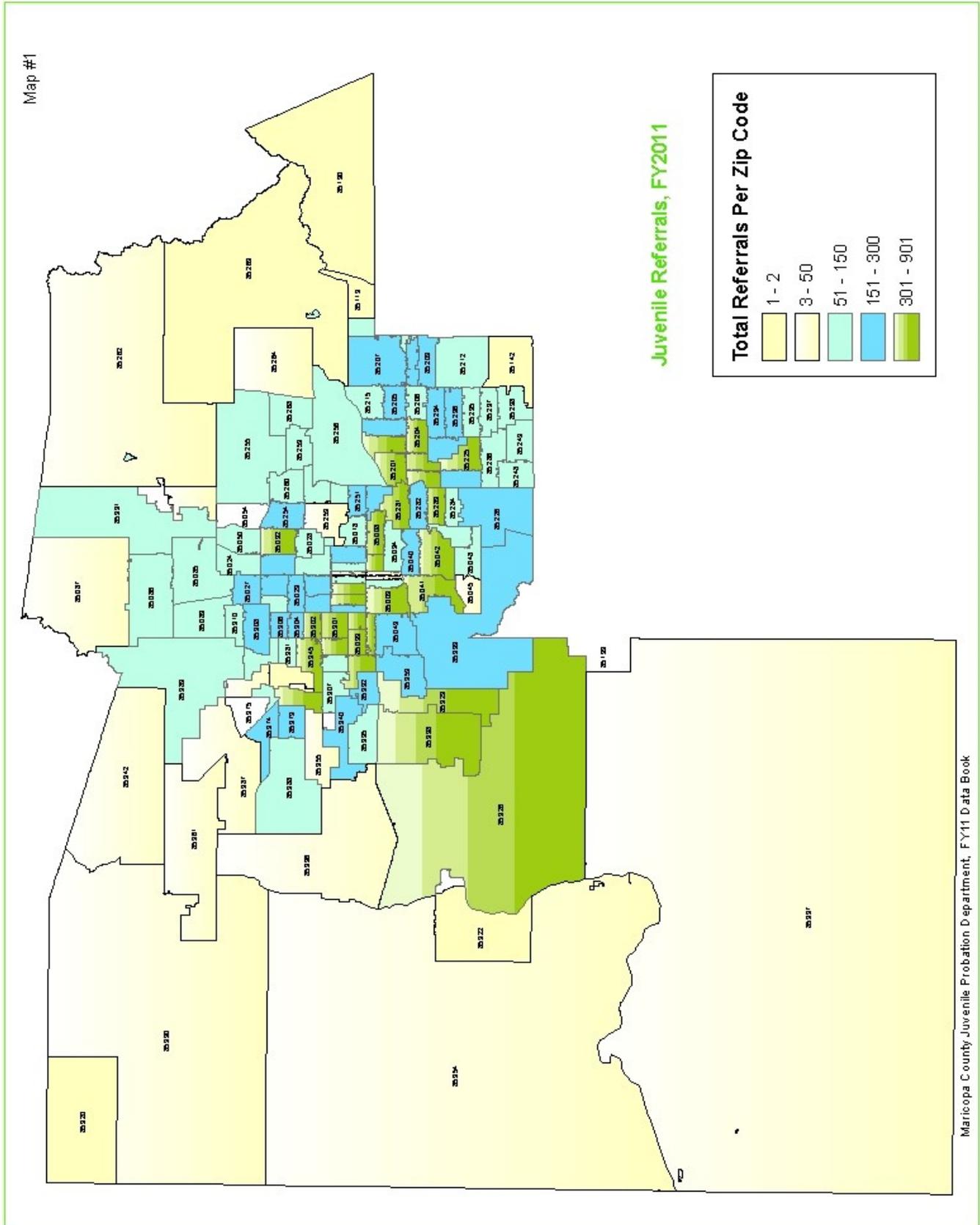
**Referrals:** Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies or individuals requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals" as in an actual arrest and custody by law enforcement. Juveniles may have multiple referrals during any given year or over an extended period of time between the ages of eight and seventeen. Multiple referrals typically signal high risk, even when the referrals are for numerous incorrigible or relatively minor offenses.

**Restorative Justice:** A philosophical framework asserting that every offense hurts the particular individual victim and the community as a whole. It holds that the offender needs to repair that harm and restore a sense of safety to the community in exchange for the community welcoming the offender back into full community acceptance; it also holds that the offender's skills should be positively enhanced in the process. The three areas of focus are the Victim Restoration (community & individual), Offender Accountability and Offender Competence.

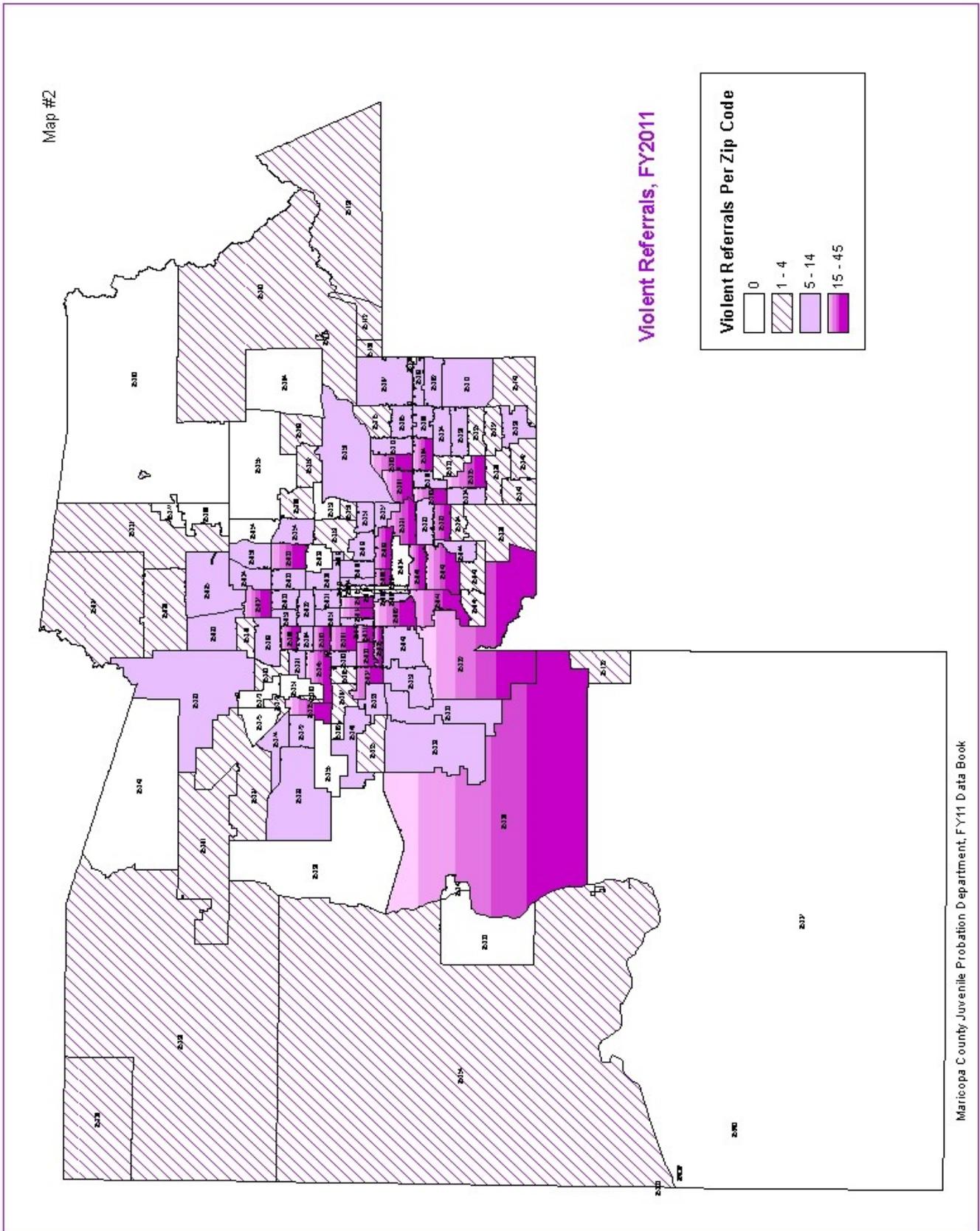
**Standard Probation:** A program of conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile on the condition of continued good behavior and regular reporting to a probation officer.

**Transfer Hearing:** A formal Court hearing comprised of two parts: Probable Cause and Transfer. During the Probable Cause section the Court decides if it is probable that the juvenile committed the alleged offense. During the Transfer section, the Court decides if this matter is to remain in Juvenile Court or be remanded to the Adult system for prosecution. If the case is transferred to Adult Court, the juvenile is subject to all the penalties and consequences an adult would receive if found guilty.

# Appendix H – Maps by Zip Code



# Appendix H – Maps by Zip Code



# Appendix H – Maps by Zip Code

