

# Superior Court of Arizona

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## Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2013  
Data Book**



Welcome to the 2013 Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains juvenile justice data for fiscal years 2009 to 2013.

**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 2013 Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Data Book  
Produced by  
Superior Court in Maricopa County  
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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.

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# About This Publication

Fiscal year 2013 marks the 25th 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 FY2013 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 FY2013. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were dispositioned in FY2013.

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 FY2013, referrals decreased by 10.9% to a historic low of 21,485.

# 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 FY2013). 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 FY2013, the MCJPD continued to provide excellent services to youth in the community and in detention.

Selected highlights from the year include:

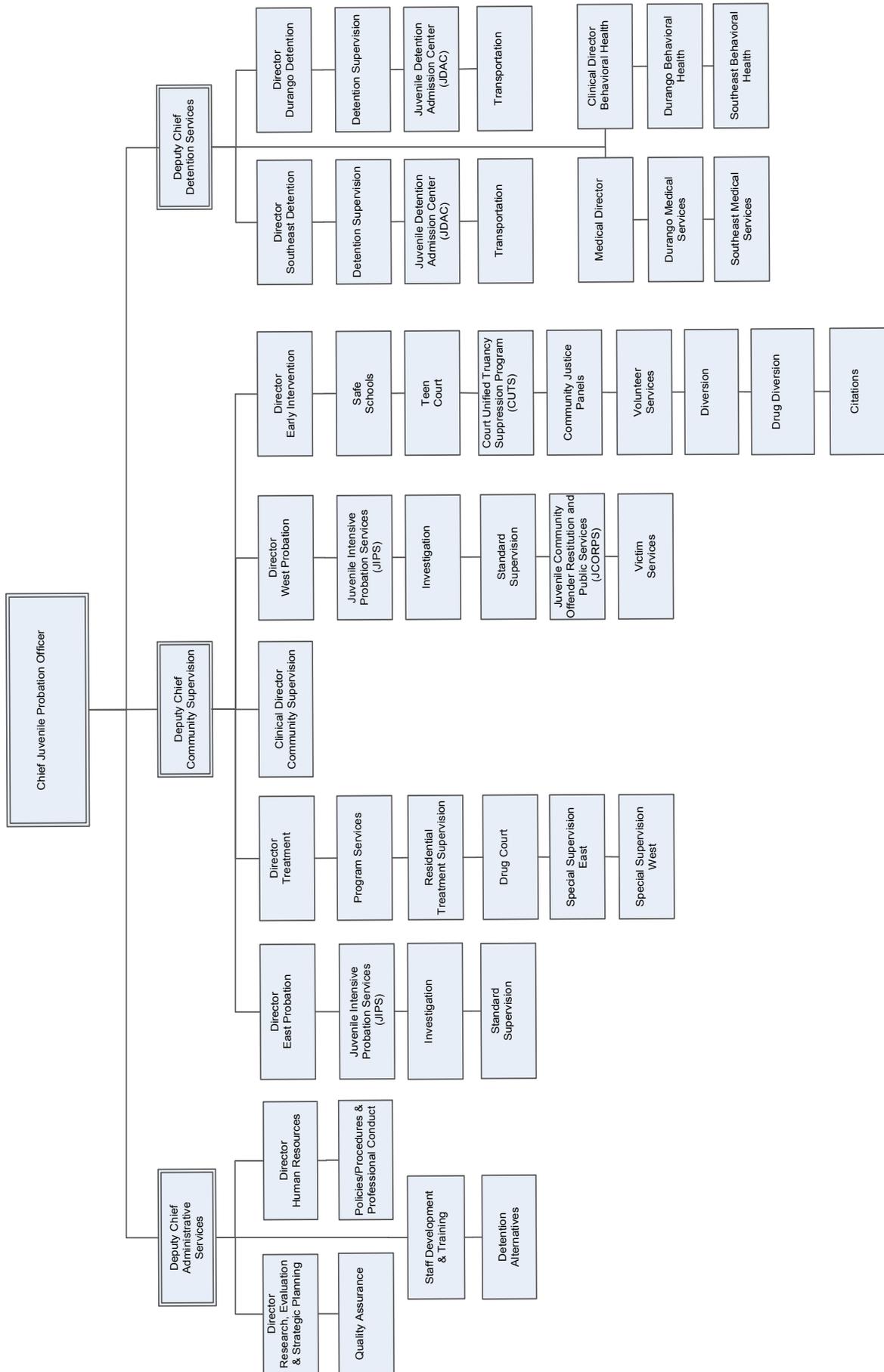
- **Diversion Notification Officer (DNO):** The Diversion Case Notification Program was developed and implemented in August 2012. This new protocol was established from a research and development process that indicates a much higher compliance rate among youth who receive additional contact with the department prior to submitting a Petition Request to the County Attorney. Diversion has developed a system for the DNO to reach out to those who have failed to comply with Diversion consequences or who have failed to appear at Diversion cite in appointments. Although this program is still fairly new, numbers show a substantial increase in the number of youth who regain contact with a probation officer and who are then able to complete their consequences or attend their scheduled cite-in to avoid formal court proceedings. Approximately 80% of all attempted contacts by the DNO resulted in contact with the youth or a family member. Additionally, 45% of the cases resulted in compliance with the diversion program.
- **Accountability:** The Juvenile Probation Department Juvenile Community Restitution and Public Service (JCORPS) Program matches juveniles with community service projects so that youth can fulfill the terms of probation and/or other consequences for behavior and earn money to pay restitution. During FY 2013, juveniles performed 15,855 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 (\$79,275 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 \$9,430 in restitution money which was paid directly to victims of their crimes.
- **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI):** JDAI is a systems improvement data driven framework to responsibly reduce an overreliance on the use of secure detention while maintaining community safety. Paramount to this effort is community collaboration, comprehensive data analysis, the development of alternative programs or responses and a review of applicable policies and procedures. Detention Alternative staff members review detention utilization and identify appropriate alternatives in the community on a case by case basis. In addition, the Department continues to focus on educating and providing Probation Officers with alternatives and graduated responses to violations of probation, warrants, and requests for detention.
- **Transforming Juveniles through Successful Transition (TJST):** The Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department began a new collaboration with the Maricopa County Education Service Agency (MCESA) in FY13 called Transforming Juveniles through Successful Transition (TJST). The mission of TJST is to increase the number of juveniles successfully reintegrated to an appropriate education environment and the community from detention. Eight Transition Facilitators will work with youth and their families to help set goals in four main areas supporting educational success: home and family; hobbies and recreation; community and service; and education and career. In addition, the Transition Facilitators will build rapport with youth and families while they are still in secure care.
- **Cross-over Youth Practice Model (CYPM):** Maricopa County's Juvenile Court and Probation Department have been selected as a Crossover Youth Project Model (CYPM) site for FY13. With the assistance of Georgetown University, CYPM aims to improve outcomes for youth involved in both the delinquent and dependency systems and reduce the number of youth who crossover between the two systems. The goals of this program include a reduction in number of youth crossing over and/or becoming dually adjudicated, a reduction in number of youth placed in out of home care, a reduction in use of congregate care (group homes) and a reduction in Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) in the crossover youth population. MCJPD has gathered data on the prevalence and

# Introduction

trends for Maricopa County for this defined population and is working toward the creation of a process to identify these youth when they enter both the Child Protective and Juvenile Justice systems and the development of joint policies and procedures.

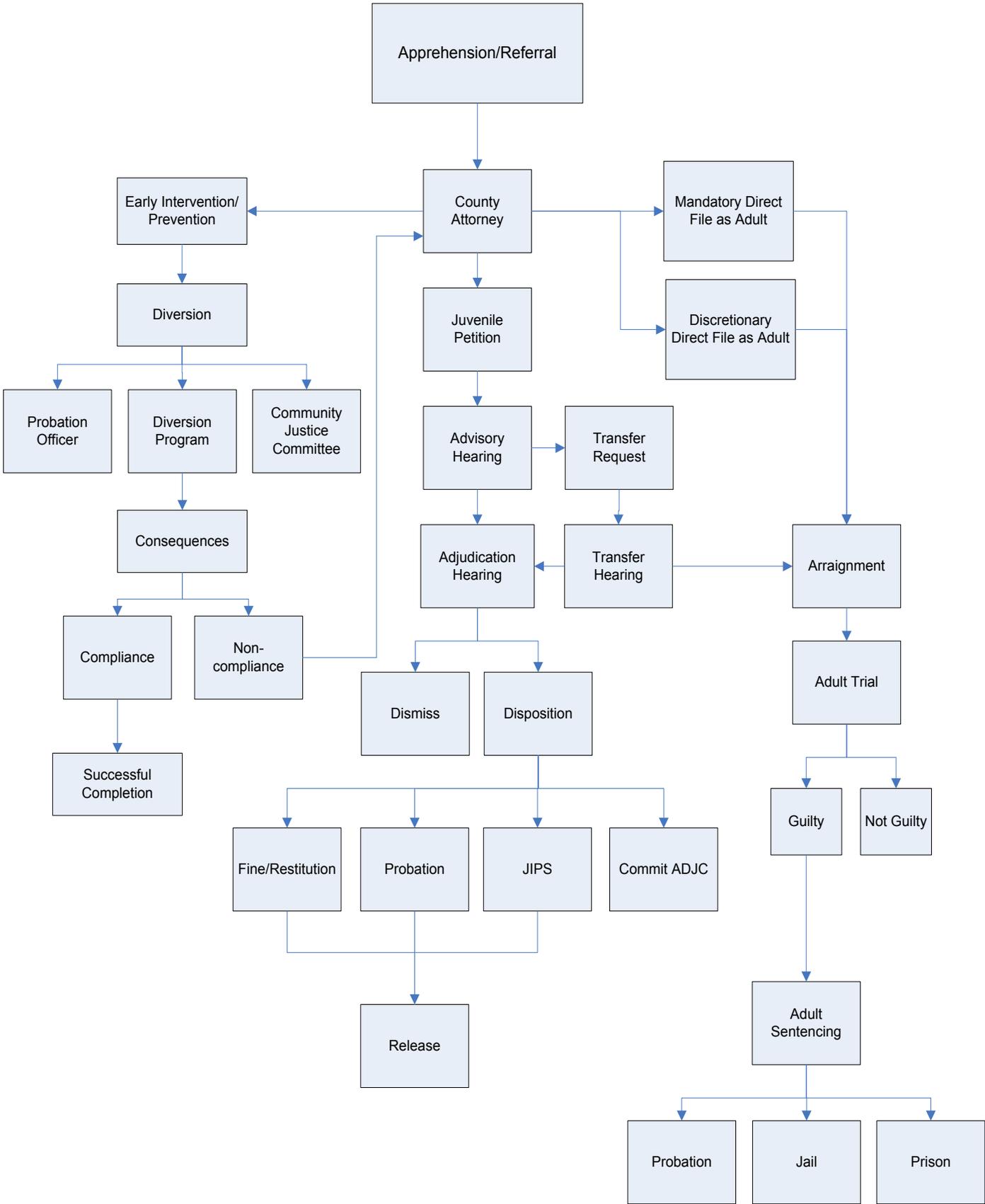
- **Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA):** The Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department was awarded a PREA Implementation Grant in late 2013. In collaboration with Gila and Pinal counties, MCJPD is working to update PREA training curricula, policy and procedure and ensure compliance with Federal requirements. The three counties are also making recommendations to further ensure that the facilities are in compliance with the standards, including the use of a vulnerability assessment, and revising and upgrading the PREA information that is presented to the detained youth.
- **Mental Health Training:** Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department was awarded a grant in FY13 by the National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice (NCMHJJ) to provide mental health training to Detention staff across the state of Arizona.

# MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

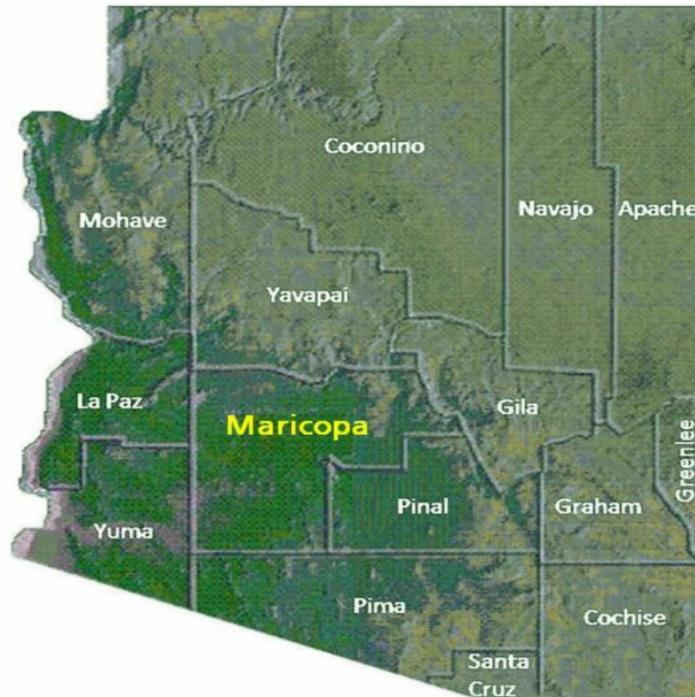


Organizational chart effective 1/1/2013  
 The most current organizational chart is available on-line at:  
<http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/JuvenileProbation/docs/orgChart.pdf>

# 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 6,553,255 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,204 square miles, and a population of 3,942,169 (2011 US Census Bureau).
- Approximately 60% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are 428 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,488,750) is the county seat, state capital and the largest city in the state.
- Other major cities in Maricopa County are: Mesa (452,084); Glendale (232,143); Chandler (245,628); Scottsdale (223,514); Gilbert (221,140); Tempe (166,842); and Peoria (159,789).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts 2013, Population 2012 Estimate U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployee Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

# Statistical Summary Chart

## Maricopa County Juvenile Court FY2013

### JUVENILE POPULATION

566,292\*  
(Ages 8 – 17)

### REFERRALS

21,485  
Juvenile Referred  
15,548

### DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

7,605  
Does not include petitions in Adult

### JUVENILE STANDARD PROBATION

New Cases Placed on Standard  
Probation  
2,498

### JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

New Cases Placed on JIPS  
402

### DETENTION

Detention Admissions  
5,345  
Avg. Daily Population  
217  
Avg. Stay Days  
13.6

### DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Committed  
Juveniles - 239

Re-Awarded  
Juveniles – 64

### ADULT PROSECUTIONS\*\*

Direct Files  
Juveniles – 198

Remands  
Juveniles - 6

\*Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment & Population Statistics, 12/07/2012.

\*\* Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2013*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

# Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013*
Estimate of County Population Under 18	1,002,822	1,007,861	1,008,104	1,008,347	1,012,603
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	537,482	555,581	558,348	561,114	566,292

Referrals Received	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	33,126	29,228	26,193	24,117	21,485
Juveniles Referred	24,114	21,406	18,980	17,595	15,548
Referrals per Juvenile	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38

Investigative Case Status**	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	9,253	8,232	7,199	6,316	5,387
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	8,931	7,998	6,987	6,034	5,227

Dispositions	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	4,844	4,443	3,472	2,685	2,498
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	445	313	328	250	239
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	669	560	483	406	402

Detention	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Juveniles Brought to Detention	10,326	9,702	8,639	8,262	7,182
Juveniles Detained	8,227	7,604	6,434	6,257	5,345
Percent Detained	79.7%	78.4%	74.5%	75.7%	74.4%
Average Daily Population	366	270	243	239	217
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	13.1	12.9	13.7	13.4	13.6

\*Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties Quickfacts 2013, Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment & Population Statistics, 12/07/2012.

\*\* Investigative cases are associated with pre-adjudication and pre-disposition juveniles. Officers make home visits with parents ; conduct social investigations on juveniles assigned to the investigative unit.

# Financial Summary

County	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
<b>General Fund</b>	16,303,471	14,134,927	14,830,639	16,247,198	16,063,648
<b>Detention Fund</b>	32,359,937	30,132,249	30,433,952	28,671,089	29,598,035
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,663,408</b>	<b>44,267,176</b>	<b>45,264,591</b>	<b>44,918,287</b>	<b>45,661,683</b>
State Grants	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
<b>Diversion Consequences*</b>	531,139	453,991	412,315	514,125	513,229
<b>Diversion Intake</b>	1,773,663	1,622,231	1,205,384	1,228,509	1,488,578
<b>Diversion Counseling</b>	530,855	421,832	409,264	455,580	567,881
<b>Drug Court</b>	27,968	27,893	28,601	33,616	27,678
<b>Family Counseling*</b>	352,583	366,841	368,400	375,801	379,168
<b>GED</b>	4,040	5,760	3,320	3,570	13,670
<b>JIPS Treatment*</b>	243,693	176,757	168,025	182,414	258,280
<b>JPSF Treatment*</b>	7,341,654	6,846,315	7,432,494	7,855,568	7,756,483
<b>Justice Involved Youth With Children</b>	180,193	58,550	124,003	0	0
<b>Juvenile Treatment Services</b>	271,421	254,254	287,726	359,638	478,967
<b>Safe Schools</b>	737,197	575,162	315,580	427,446	476,046
<b>Title IV-E</b>	156,269	163,767	201,216	154,181	69,076
<b>Victim Rights</b>	135,777	136,612	138,160	140,513	142,021
<b>Vocational Rehab</b>	17,911	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,304,363</b>	<b>11,109,965</b>	<b>11,094,488</b>	<b>11,730,961</b>	<b>12,171,076</b>

FY2009 through FY2013 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.

# Financial Summary

<b>Federal Grants</b>	<b>FY2009</b>	<b>FY2010</b>	<b>FY2011</b>	<b>FY2012</b>	<b>FY2013</b>
Bulletproof Vest	9,487	20,997	36,064	32,629	0
JAG	418,720	134,647	182,843	67,688	90,438
JAIBG	330,205	154,488	366,062	238,453	285,284
Food and Nutrition	405,144	541,672	393,108	395,468	359,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,163,556</b>	<b>851,804</b>	<b>978,077</b>	<b>734,238</b>	<b>735,327</b>
<b>Service Fees</b>					
<b>Service Fees</b>	<b>FY2009</b>	<b>FY2010</b>	<b>FY2011</b>	<b>FY2012</b>	<b>FY2013</b>
Probation Fees	1,094,341	562,310	534,833	514,449	624,718
Probation Surcharge	4,363,914	3,743,966	3,641,090	3,475,237	3,057,941
Diversion Fees	288,672	327,173	358,529	302,432	309,154
Juvenile Restitution Fund	25,000	22,861	20,086	9,985	9,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,771,927</b>	<b>4,656,310</b>	<b>4,554,538</b>	<b>4,302,103</b>	<b>4,001,073</b>
<b>All Grants and Fees</b>					
<b>All Grants and Fees</b>	<b>FY2009</b>	<b>FY2010</b>	<b>FY2011</b>	<b>FY2012</b>	<b>FY2013</b>
All Grants and Fees	19,239,846	16,618,079	16,708,547	16,767,302	16,907,476
County Funds	48,663,408	44,267,176	45,159,387	44,918,287	45,661,683
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>67,903,254</b>	<b>60,885,255</b>	<b>61,867,934</b>	<b>61,685,589</b>	<b>62,569,159</b>

FY2009 through FY2013 are actual expenditures.

# Referrals Received

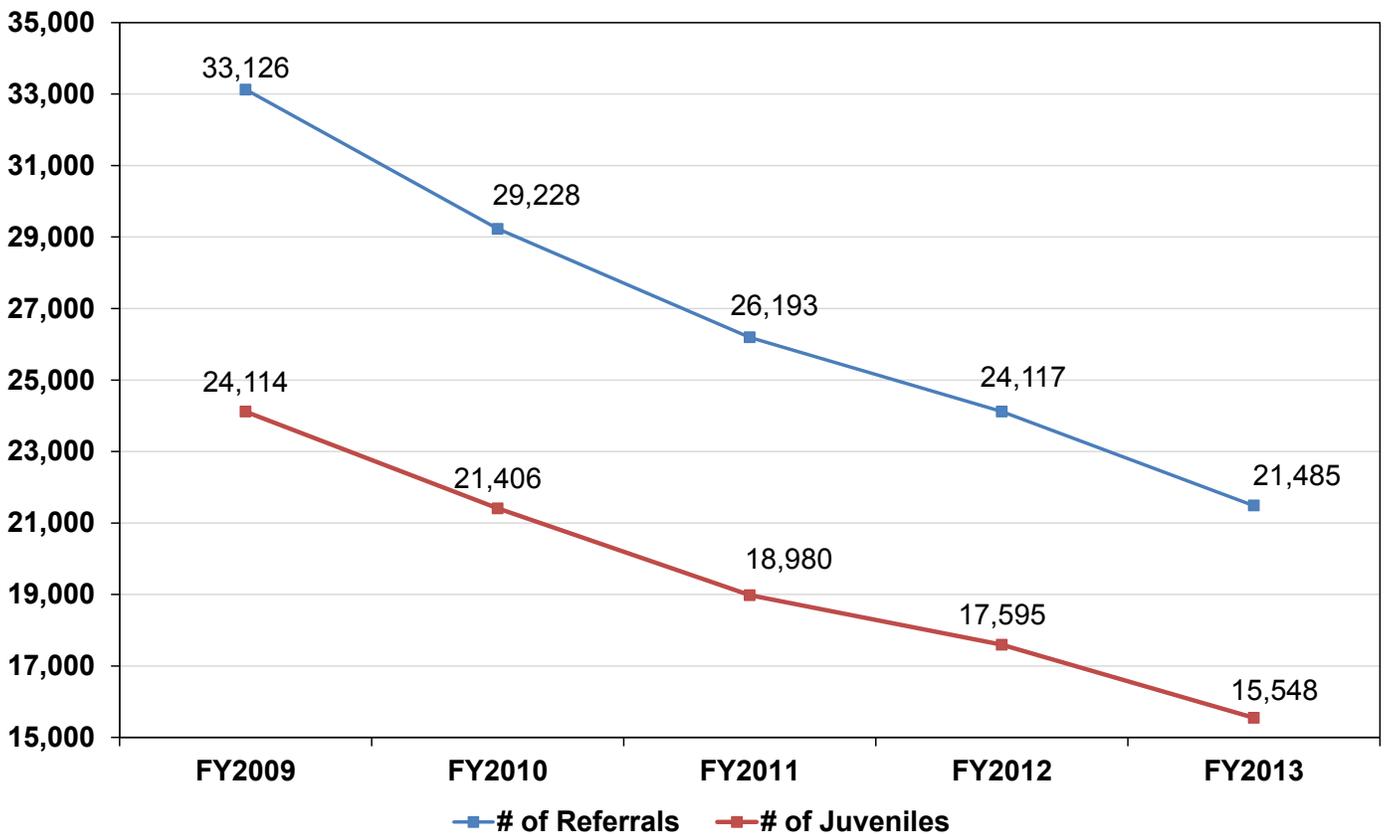
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the Juvenile Court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by 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% in FY2013) generated only one referral. Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2013 (15,548) and the total referrals generated (21,485), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.38 for FY2013.

It is important to note that the juveniles detailed in this section of the report represent only 2% of the estimated 566,292 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2013, approximately one juvenile in every 50 in the county.

The following section covers the 21,485 referrals that were generated in FY2013 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

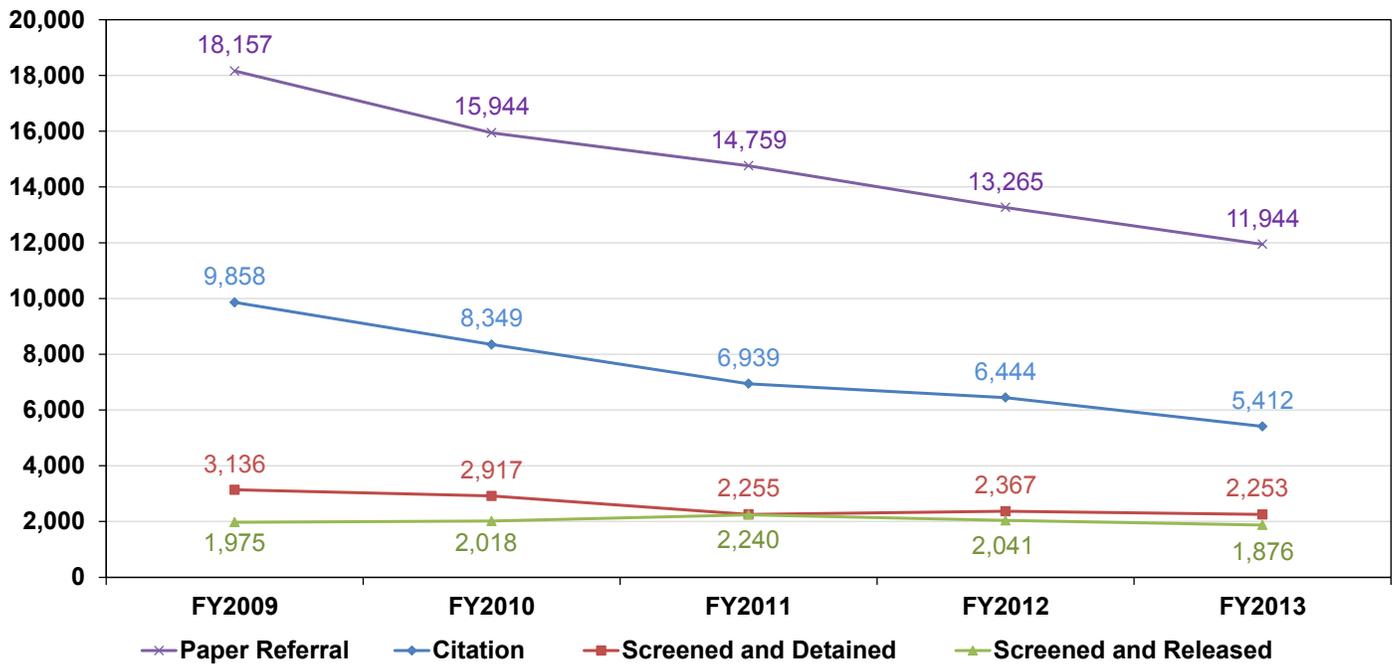
Referrals Received FY2009 - FY2013



## 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 FY2009, 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 FY2009 - FY2013



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 FY2009, 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 FY2009.

The majority of referrals do not involve detention. Approximately 10.5% of the 21,485 referrals received in FY2013 resulted in a juvenile being detained. Additional information on detained youth begins on page 30.

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

# Referrals Received

1

**Table 1.1 Ten Most Common Referral Offenses**

Offenses	FY2013 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	2,652	12.3%
Alcohol	2,070	9.6%
Violation of Probation	1,668	7.8%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,345	6.3%
Curfew	1,331	6.2%
Truancy	1,167	5.4%
Assault - Domestic Violence	927	4.3%
Assault - Simple	802	3.7%
Traffic Violation	798	3.7%
Runaway	723	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,483</b>	<b>62.8%</b>

Note: The 13,483 referrals representing the 10 most common offenses account for 62.8% of the 21,485 referrals received in FY2013

**Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses**

Offenses	FY2013 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	1,650	6.4%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	707	6.0%
Alcohol	559	4.6%
Possess Marijuana	443	3.9%
Drug Paraphernalia	297	3.6%
Assault - Simple	293	3.6%
Burglary 2 - Residential - Felony	268	3.5%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	263	3.3%
Aggravated Assault	227	3.0%
Criminal Trespass	186	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>40.8%</b>

Note: The 4,893 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 7,605 petitions filed in FY2013. Petitions filed include delinquent petitions, Violations of Probation, citations that resulted in a petition, and petitions remanded back to Juvenile Court from Adult Court.

# Referrals Received

**Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2009 to FY2013**

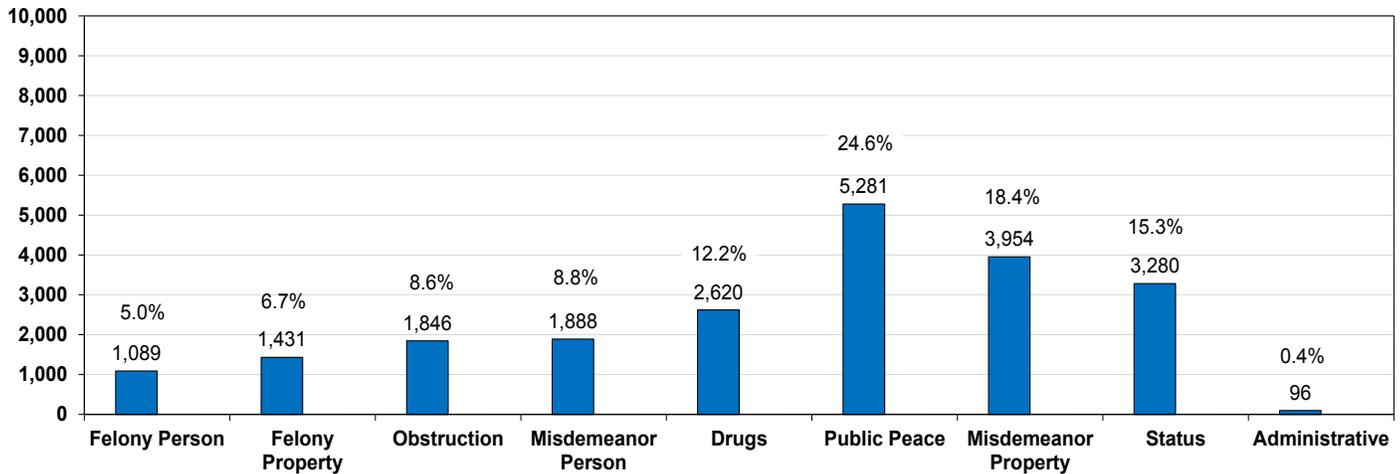
FY2009		FY2010		FY2011		FY2012		FY2013	
Shoplifting - Misd.	4,571	Shoplifting - Misd.	4,095	Shoplifting - Misd.	3,466	Shoplifting - Misd.	3,173	Shoplifting - Misd.	2,652
Curfew	3,282	Alcohol	2,931	Alcohol	2,508	Alcohol	2,604	Alcohol	2,070
Alcohol	2,995	Curfew	2,524	VOP	2,181	VOP	1,944	Violation of Probation	1,668
VOP	2,182	VOP	2,253	Truancy	1,760	Curfew	1,450	Drug Paraphernalia	1,345
Truancy	1,782	Truancy	1,757	Curfew	1,700	Drug Paraph.	1,317	Curfew	1,331
Traffic Violation	1,757	Drug Paraph.	1,289	Drug Paraph.	1,384	Truancy	1,306	Truancy	1,167
Drug Paraph.	1,377	Traffic Violation	1,285	Assault - DV	1,051	Assault - DV	974	Assault - DV	927
Runaway	1,140	Assault - DV	1,028	Traffic Violation	977	Traffic Violation	917	Assault - Simple	802
Assault - DV	1,133	Assault - Simple	984	Assault - Simple	879	Assault - Simple	877	Traffic Violation	798
Poss. Marijuana	1,061	Poss. Marijuana	941	Poss. Marijuana	835	Poss. Marijuana	697	Runaway	723

- Misdemeanor Shoplifting referrals remained in 1st place in FY2013, even though they were down 42% from FY2009.
- Alcohol referrals remained in 2nd place despite a 20.5% drop from FY2012.
- Violation of Probation (VOP) referrals remained in 3rd place despite a 23.5% drop from FY2011.
- Drug Paraphernalia referrals moved up from 5th to 4th place, an increase of 2.1% from FY2012, but still below the FY2011 and FY2009 values.

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

## Offense Severity FY2013

N = 21,485



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. Other examples include resisting arrest, contempt of court, escape and failing to obey police.

**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**

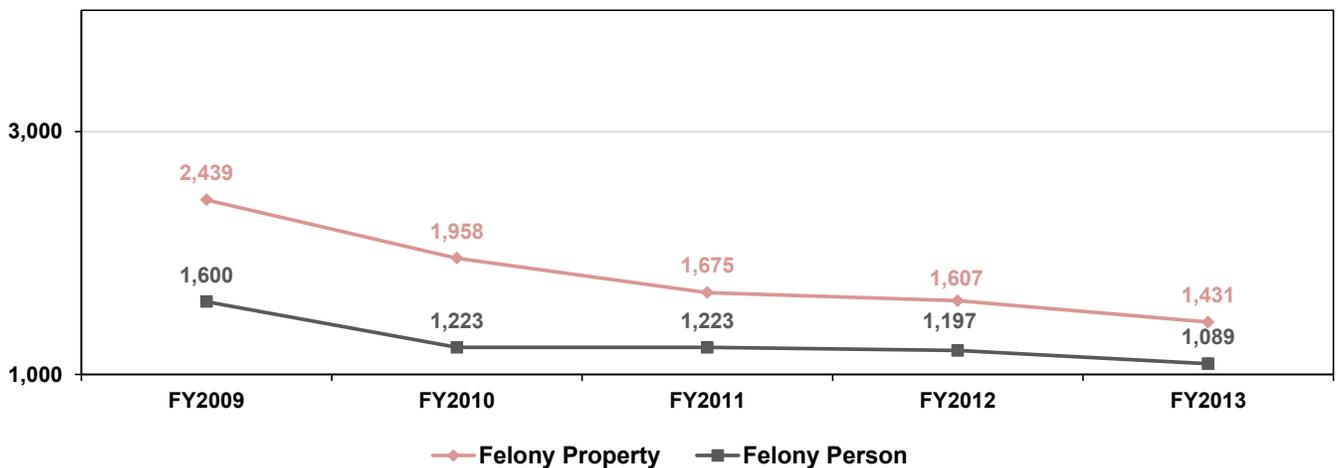
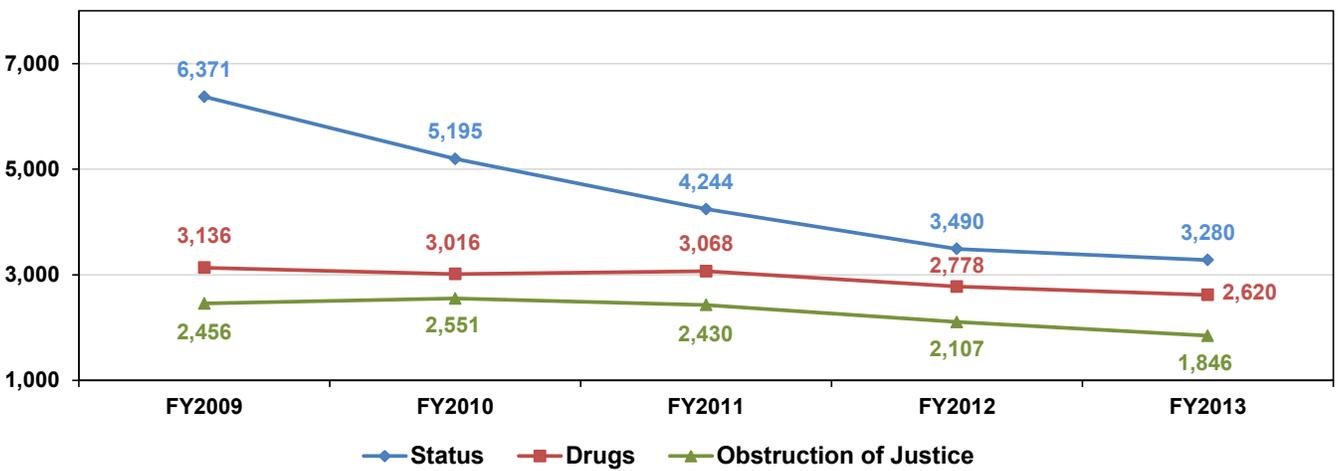
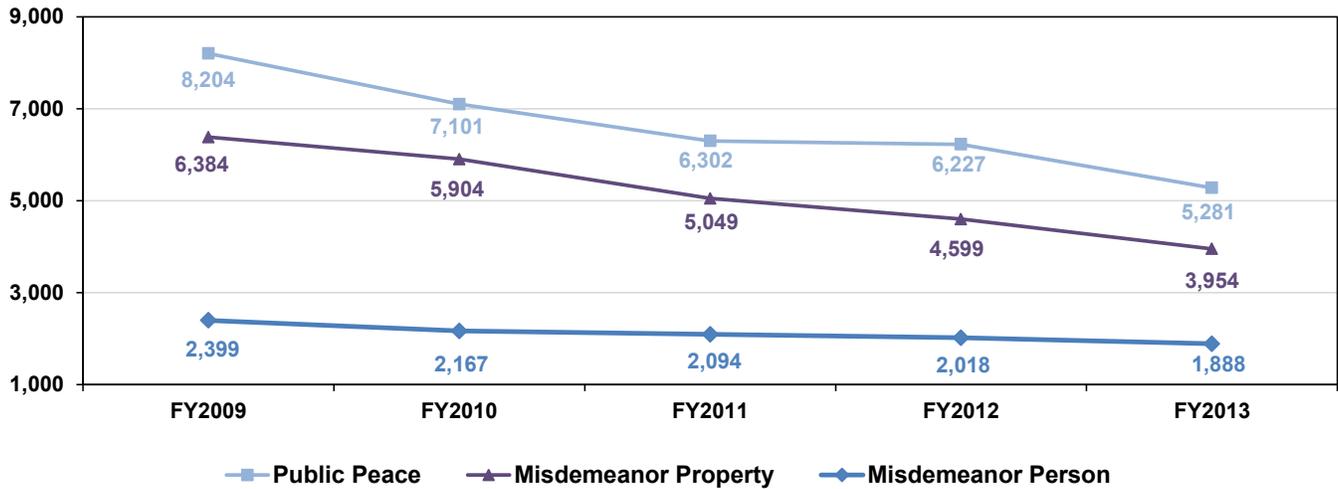
These offenses are acts that are illegal only because a juvenile commits them, such as: incorrigibility, truancy, runaway and curfew.

**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 FY2009 – FY2013



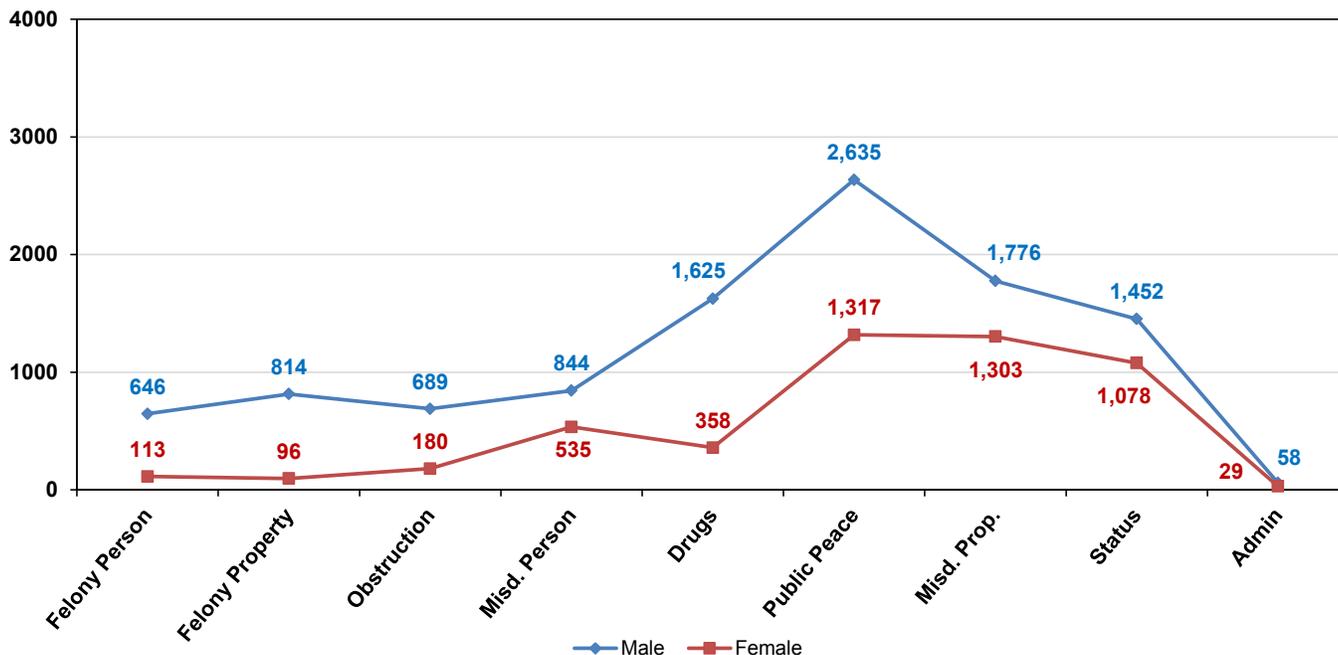
Note: Data for Administrative Offenses were omitted due to the difference in scale. Administrative Offense Data appears on page 61.

## Gender

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 FY2013, females made up 32% (5,009) of the 15,548 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.

**Gender by Offense Severity FY2013**

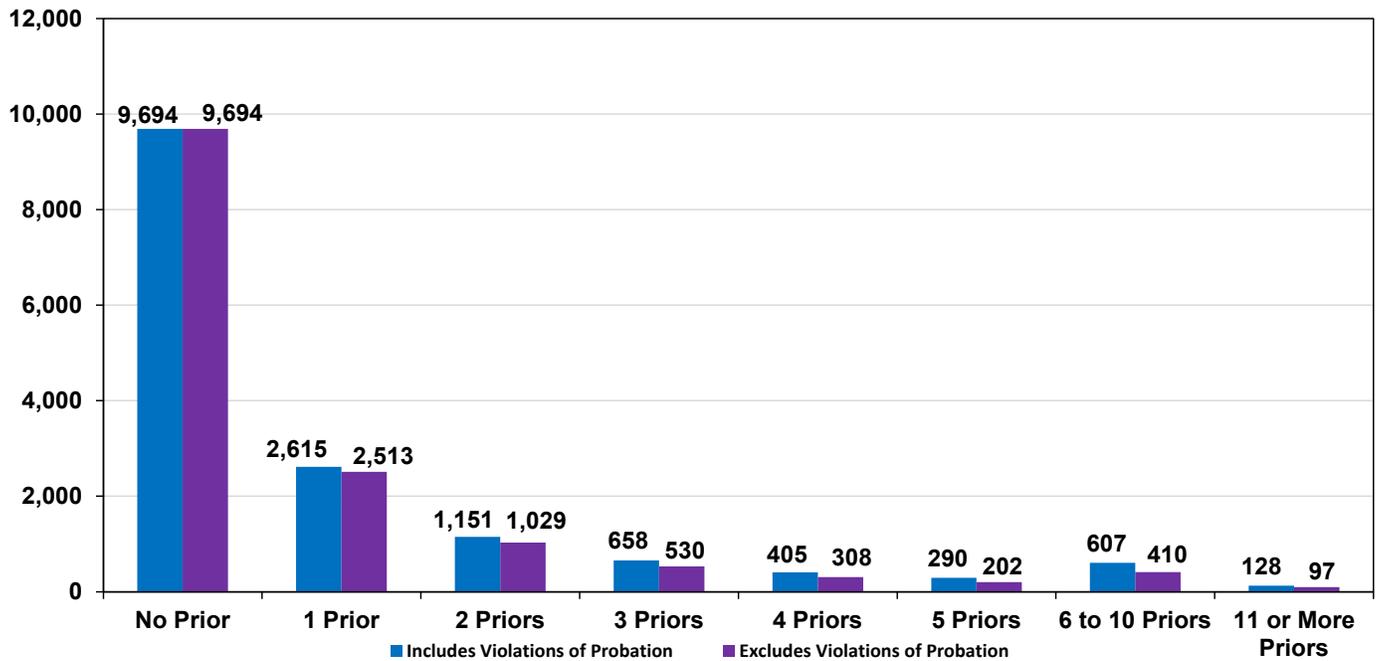


**Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2013**

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Totals
<b>Male</b>	6.1%	7.7%	6.5%	8.0%	15.4%	25.0%	16.9%	13.8%	0.6%	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female</b>	2.3%	1.9%	3.6%	10.7%	7.1%	26.3%	26.0%	21.5%	0.6%	<b>100%</b>

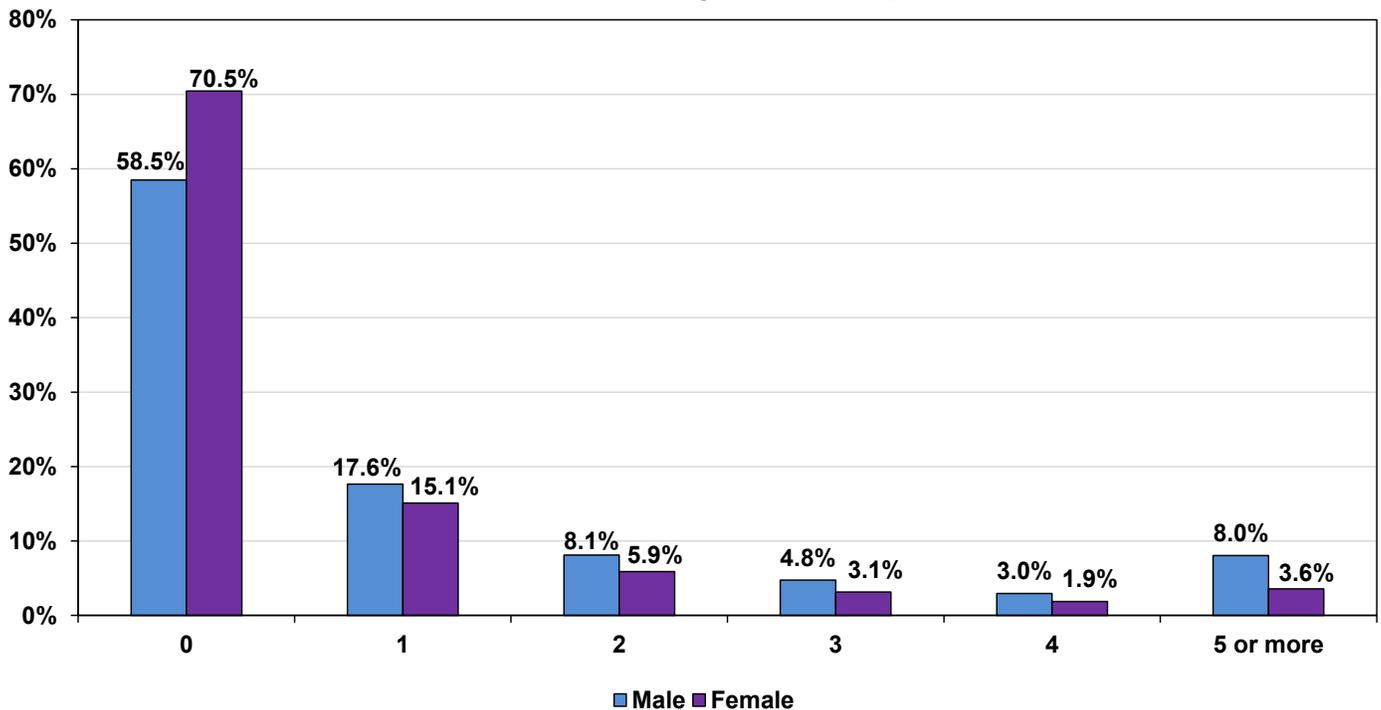
Males were involved in proportionately more felony person, felony property and drug offenses than females. Females were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor property and status offenses than males.

### Number of Prior Referrals FY2013



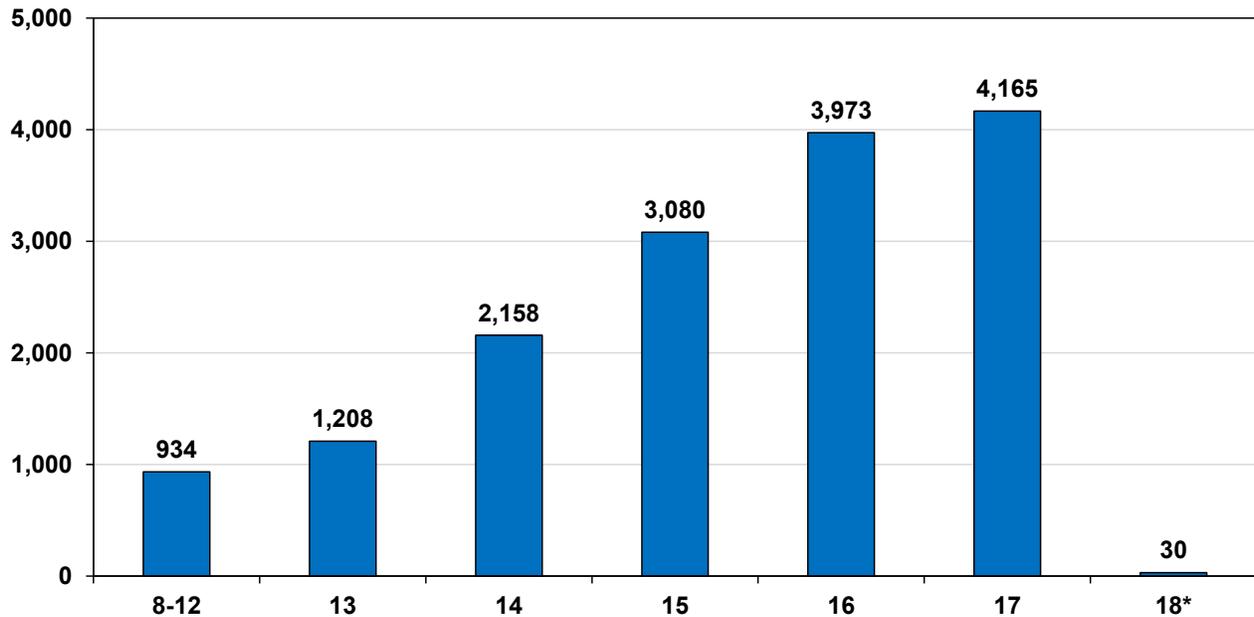
The majority (62%) of the juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court in FY2013 had no prior referrals. Only 9% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County (less than one third of one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 9,694 that had no prior referrals, 8,389 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2013. Additional information on these first complaint juveniles is detailed on page 27. Information is also provided on number of prior referrals that excludes violations of probation.

### Prior Referrals by Gender FY2013



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

## Age at Time of First Referral in FY2013 All Juveniles Referred



\*18 year olds include those juveniles who provided false information at time of screening or date of birth errors in ICIS. Appropriate action was taken to process these cases in adult court where applicable.

Note: 72% of the juveniles were 15 and older at the time of their first offense in FY2013.

**Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2013<sup>1</sup>**

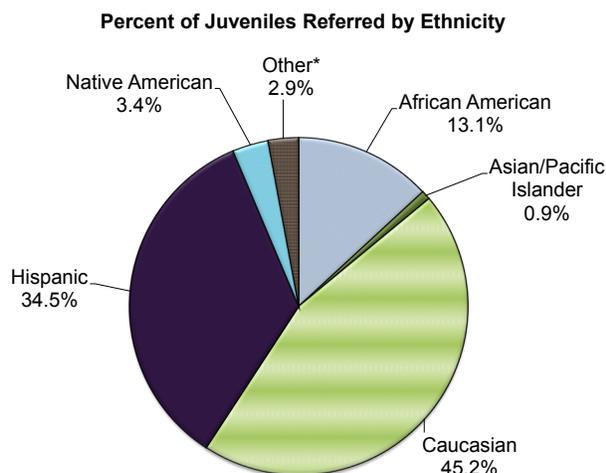
Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status
8-10	11.6%	10.5%	0.0%	22.1%	1.10%	13.8%	24.3%	16.6%
11	9.8%	6.5%	0.5%	23.8%	4.2%	10.3%	26.2%	18.7%
12	11.1%	9.3%	1.3%	14.5%	8.5%	10.0%	24.1%	20.6%
13	6.5%	6.5%	2.7%	13.2%	12.3%	13.3%	23.5%	21.3%
14	4.3%	6.4%	3.2%	11.5%	13.4%	15.5%	19.1%	26.3%
15	4.3%	5.7%	6.0%	8.1%	11.6%	18.9%	20.8%	23.9%
16	4.2%	5.6%	7.4%	7.3%	13.9%	29.9%	19.8%	11.3%
17	4.5%	5.0%	6.7%	6.3%	13.7%	37.9%	17.0%	8.2%
18*	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	23.3%	16.7%	46.7%	0.0%

\*Referrals are sometimes received where the youth has already turned 18.

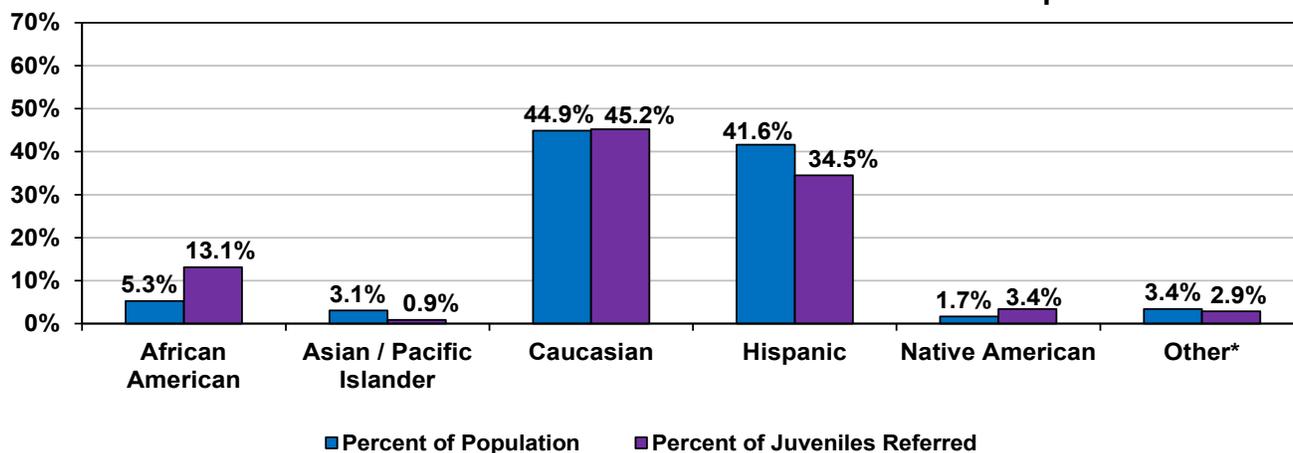
<sup>1</sup>Note: Administrative Offenses by Age are not shown as they account for less than 1% of the total referrals in each age group.

## Ethnicity – FY2013

The data on this page shows the race and ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2013 and compares it with the estimated 2013 distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. African American and Native American youth continue to make up a greater percentage of referrals than their proportion of the population would suggest, while Hispanic youth make up a slightly lower percentage of referrals compared to their population. This is important because the referral is the initial entry into the juvenile justice system and disproportionality at this stage can be magnified at later decision points. A great deal of research exists on disproportionality in the juvenile justice system<sup>1</sup>. For further information, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention offers a number of publications and other resources (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/dmc>).



## Ethnic Breakdown of Juveniles Referred and Juvenile Population\*\*



**Table 2.3 Ethnicity by Offense Severity FY2013**

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
African American	167	119	141	294	183	365	478	289	7	2,043
Islander	3	7	4	12	22	30	41	14		133
Caucasian	254	341	267	590	918	2,245	1,384	989	41	7,029
Hispanic	295	401	396	414	769	1,068	1,041	949	28	5,361
Native American	34	36	54	53	73	90	93	90	10	533
Other*	6	6	7	16	18	154	42	199	1	449
<b>Totals</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>15,548</b>

\*Other includes those where ethnicity was missing or listed as unknown

\*\*Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts, 2013

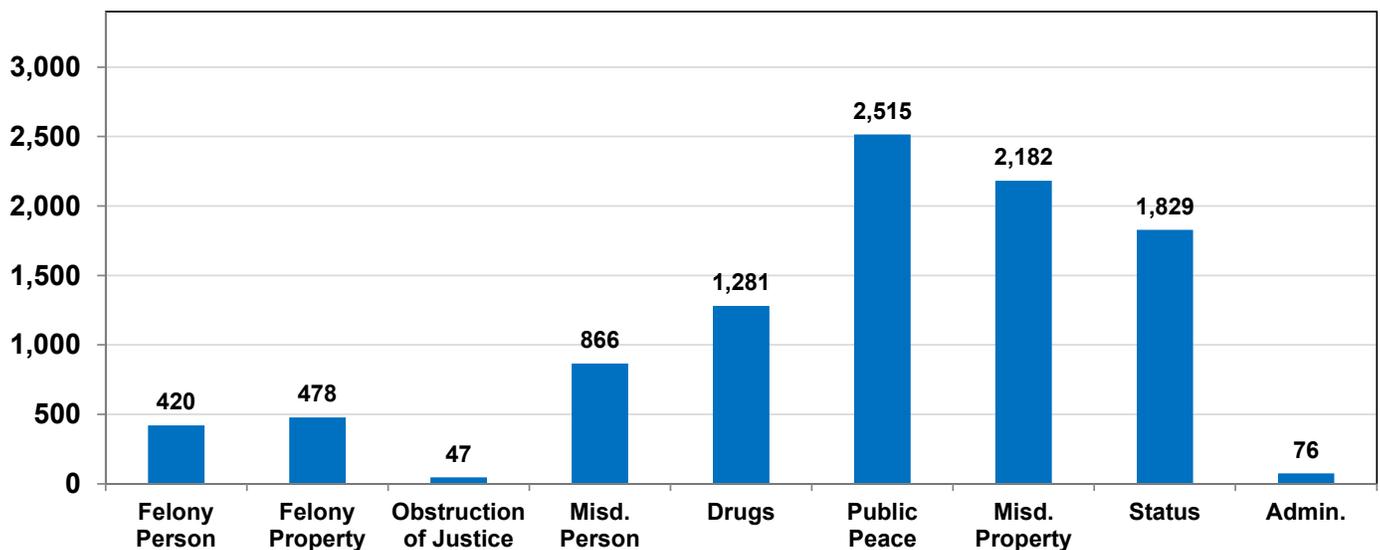
<sup>1</sup> Recent research includes work completed on Maricopa County. *An Impact Evaluation of Three Strategies Created to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact and the Detention Population*, OJJDP-Sponsored, January 2013, NCJ 241506. (47 pages) (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/PublicationsSearchResults.aspx?keyword=An+Impact+Evaluation+of+Three+Strategies+Created+to+Reduce+Disproportionate+Minority+Contact+and+the+Detention+Population>)

A first time offender is defined as any juvenile that received their first complaint (referral) in Maricopa County. In the fiscal year, a sub-set of these juveniles received one or more additional complaints in the same fiscal year and are listed as "Additional complaint(s) in the same FY". Repeat Offenders are those juveniles whose first referral in the fiscal year is listed as a second complaint or higher in the integrated Court Information System. While named the same, this section differs from prior publications in one substantive way. In previous publications, Repeat Offenders included those youth who not only committed their first offense in Maricopa County in the fiscal year, but who also committed additional offenses within the year. The new incarnation of this section moves those youth to the First Offender category, but shows how many re-offended within the fiscal year.

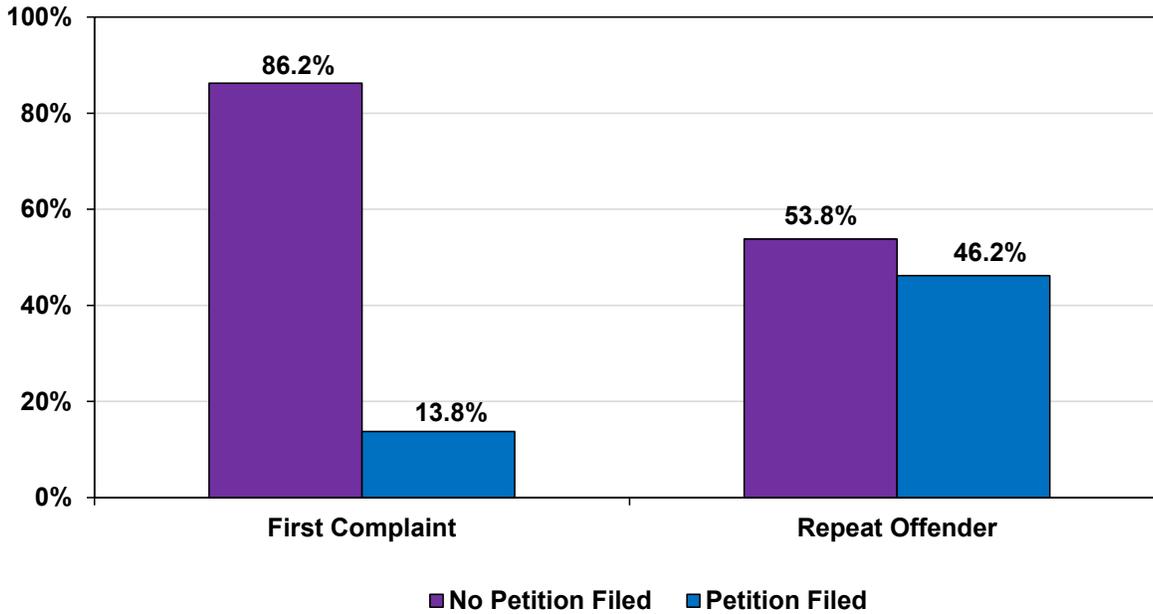
**Table 3.1 First Timers vs. Repeat Offenders FY2009 – FY2013**

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
<b>First Complaint in FY</b>	<b>15,110</b>	<b>13,231</b>	<b>11,896</b>	<b>11,095</b>	<b>9,694</b>
	62.7%	61.8%	62.7%	63.1%	62.3%
<b>Additional Complaint(s) in same FY</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,305</b>
<b>Percent of First Timers w/ additional complaints</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
<b>Repeat Offender (first complaint received in a prior FY)</b>	<b>9,004</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>7,084</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>5,854</b>
	37.3%	38.2%	37.3%	36.9%	37.7%
<b>Total Juveniles Referred</b>	<b>24,114</b>	<b>21,406</b>	<b>18,980</b>	<b>17,595</b>	<b>15,548</b>

**First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2013**

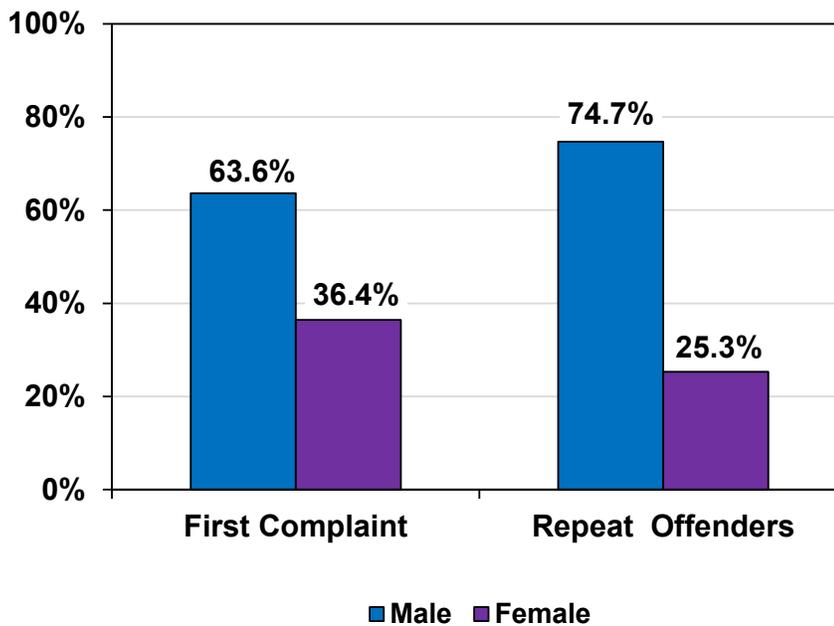


## Referral Outcome



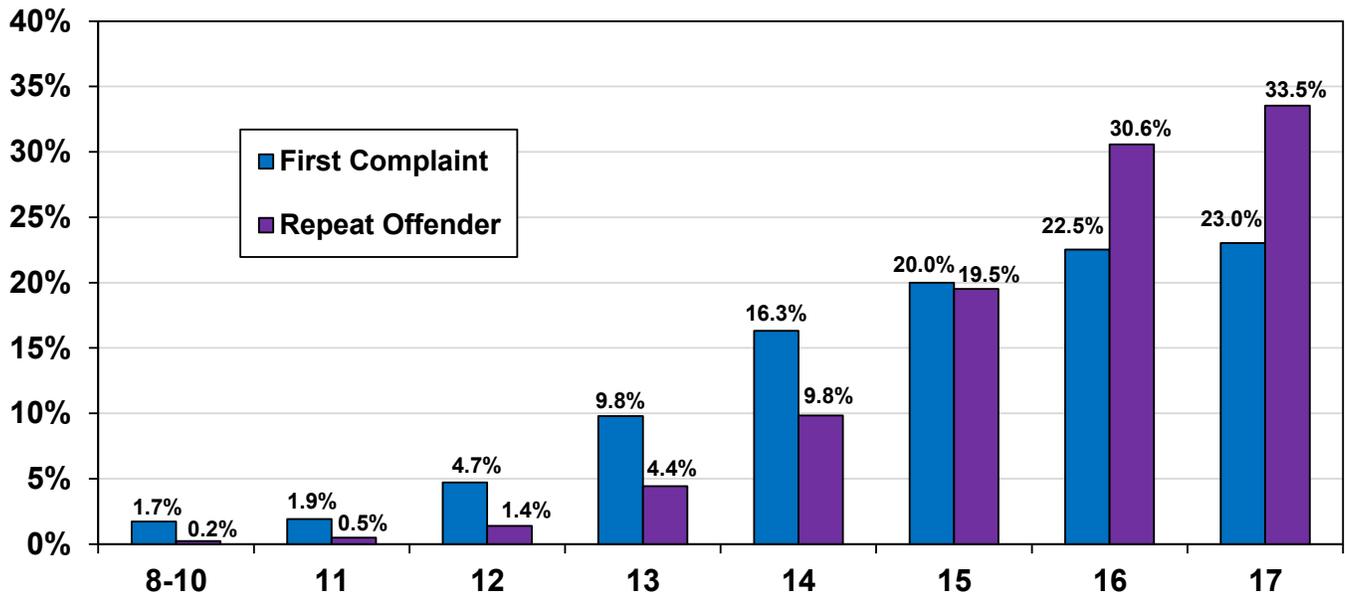
First complaint offenders are more likely to commit diversion – eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in Juvenile Court.

## Gender



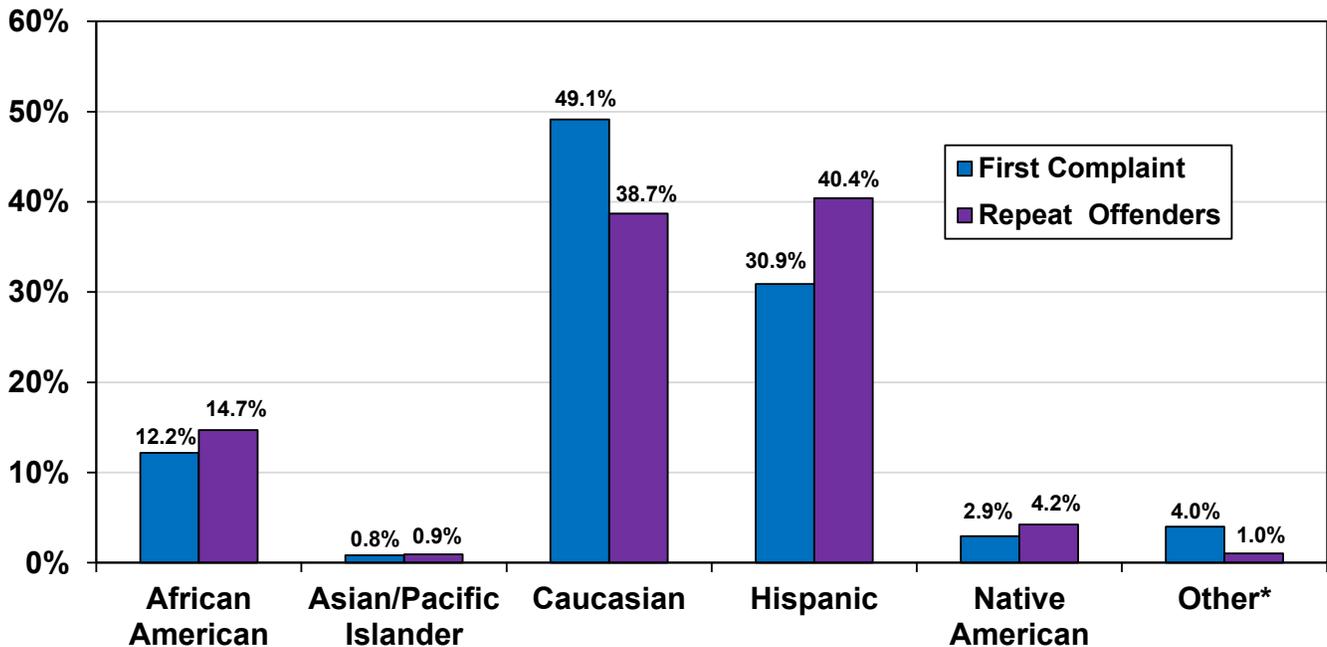
The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

### 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 when compared to first time offenders.

### Ethnicity



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

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 for an offense, 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 FY2013, 7,182 juveniles were brought to detention and 5,345 were detained; a 15% decrease in the number of admissions from FY2012.

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 13.6 days, slightly less than the 13.4 ALOS in FY2012. Some juveniles are detained only for a weekend, while others are detained for 30 days or more. However, nearly 53 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. The two detention centers released 5,438 juveniles during FY2013, with an average daily population (ADP) of 217 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 FY2013, 2,654 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 445 credit hours towards achieving their high school diploma in FY2013. 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 FY2013, 63 juveniles took the GED examination and 60 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.

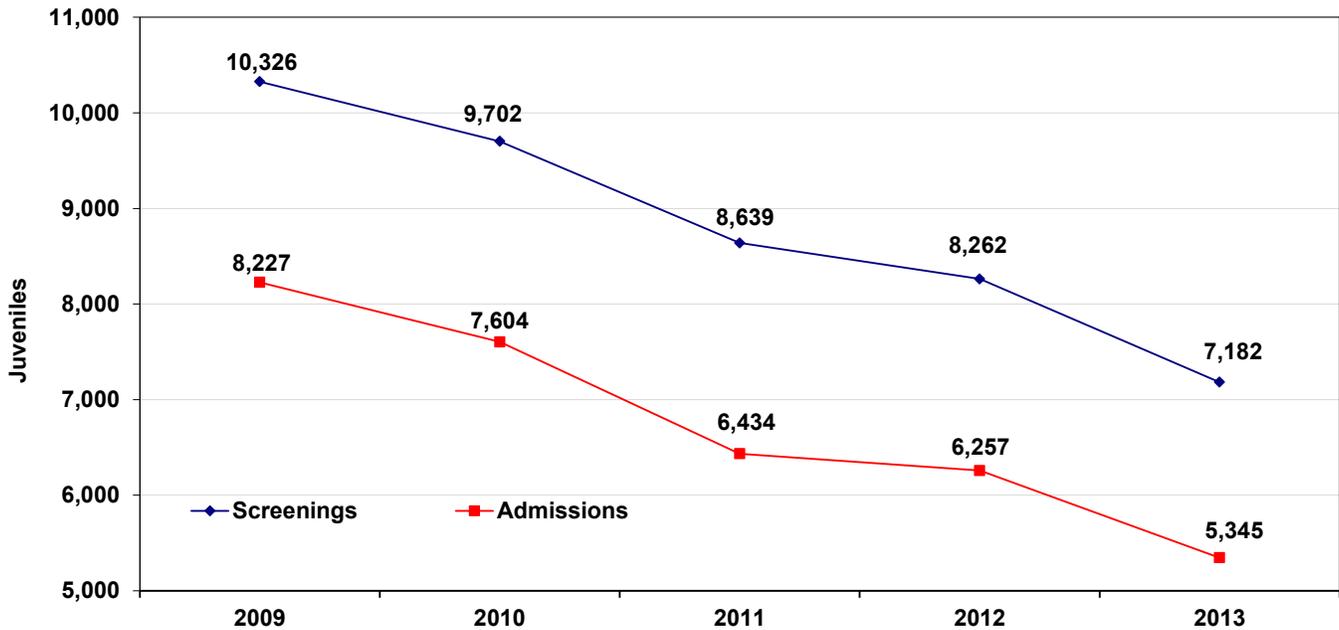
All juveniles are screened and assessed for physical and mental health issues upon their admission to detention. Juveniles are required to receive a medical screening within the first 24 hours of detention and an additional follow-up medical review within 72 hours of their detention stay. Immunizations are administered to juveniles detained for 7 or more days as part of the general physical examination. Youth who experience acute mental health need receive mental health services in the form of mental health assessment, suicide risk assessment and ongoing counseling. In FY2013 894 youths have received mental health services with 7,409 counseling sessions conducted by mental health personnel. During FY2013, clinical staff conducted 86,149 medical procedures and evaluations and 437 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. Other programs in detention that juveniles participate in are:

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 FY2013.

**Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2009 - FY2013**



In FY2013, there were 7,182 juveniles brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 5,345 (74%) admissions (some juveniles were detained more than once during the year).

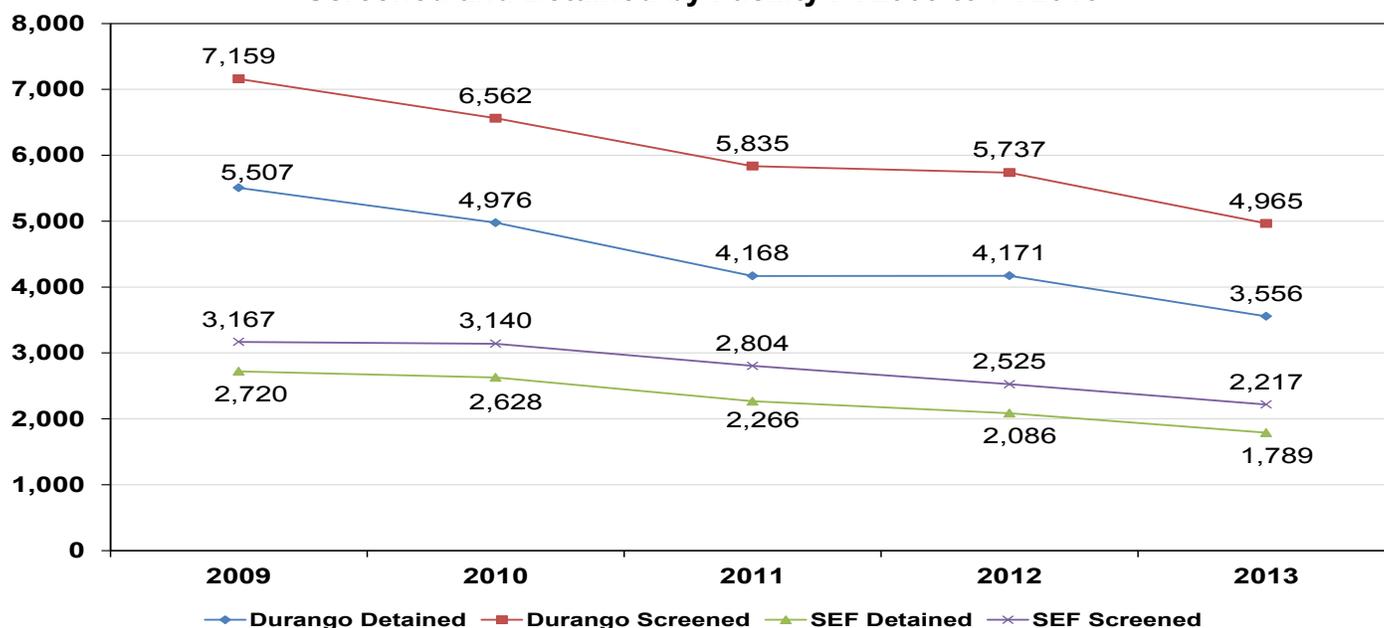
Of the 5,345 admissions, 2,234 or 42% were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 3,111 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanctioned for violating conditions of probation.

The average daily population in detention during FY2013 was 217 juveniles.

The average length of stay for juveniles in detention during FY2013 was 13.6 days.

Approximately 53% 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 FY2009 to FY2013

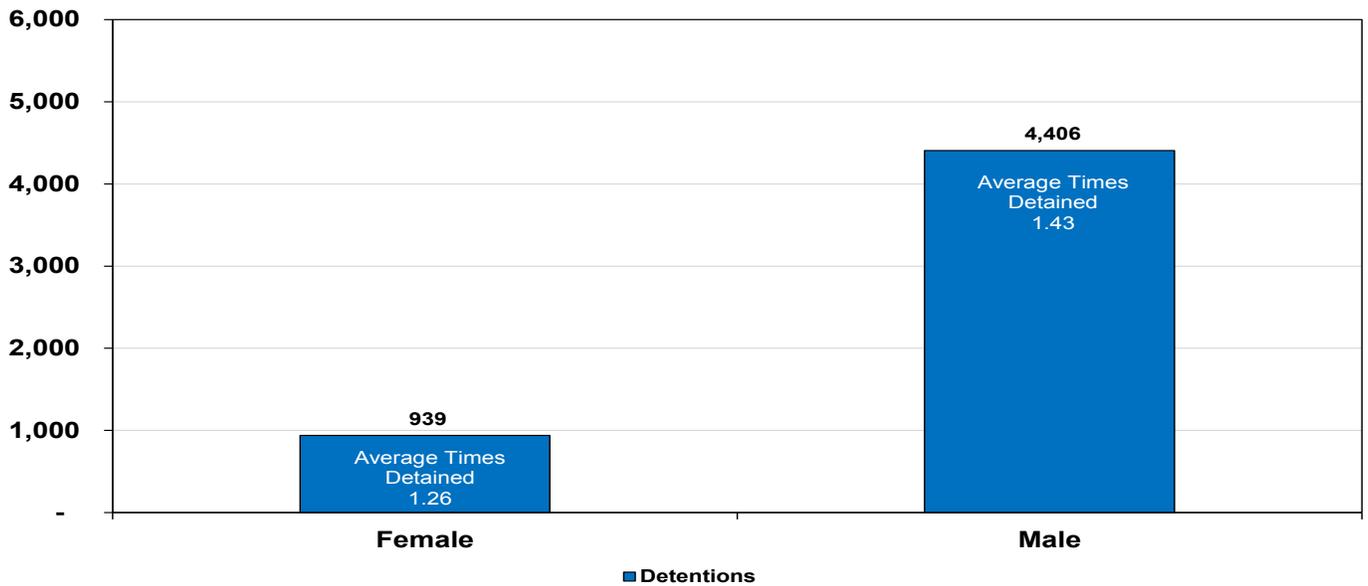


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 87% of all detentions in FY2013.

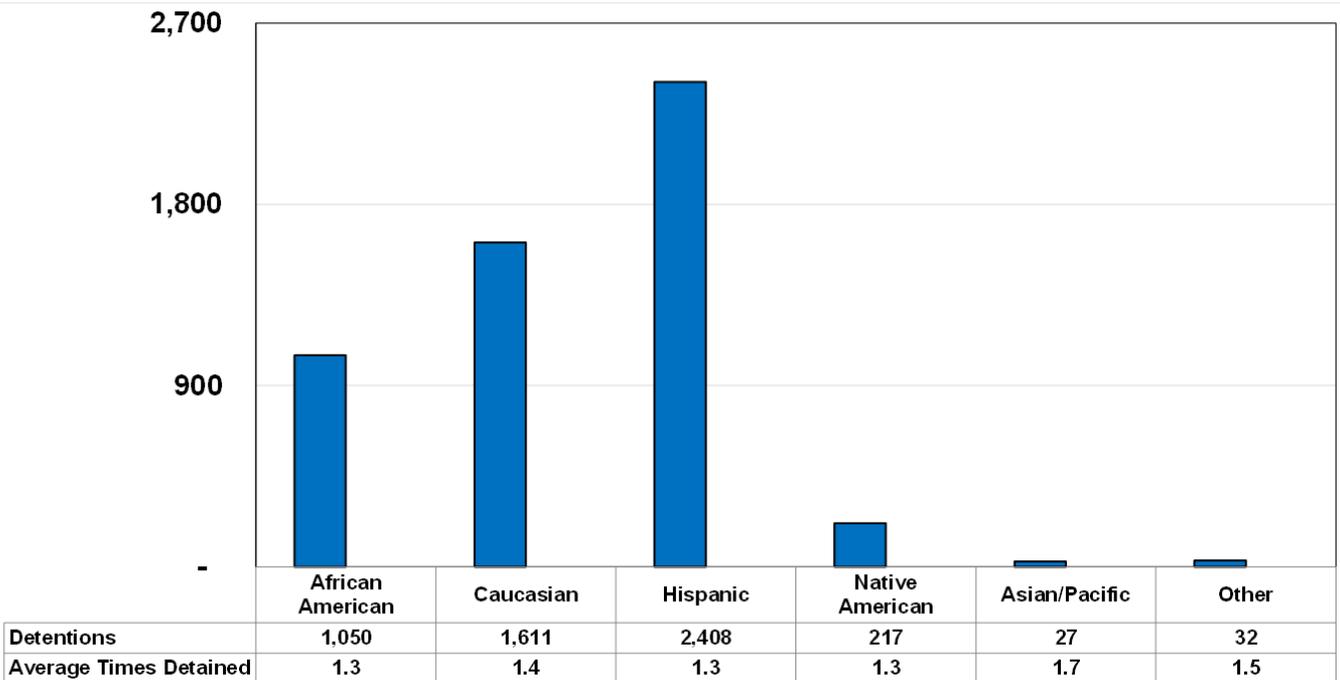
#### Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2013

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
08 to 10	6	6	1.00
11	26	20	1.30
12	49	39	1.26
13	183	145	1.26
14	417	298	1.40
15	850	580	1.47
16	1,356	916	1.48
17	2,458	1,819	1.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>1.40</b>

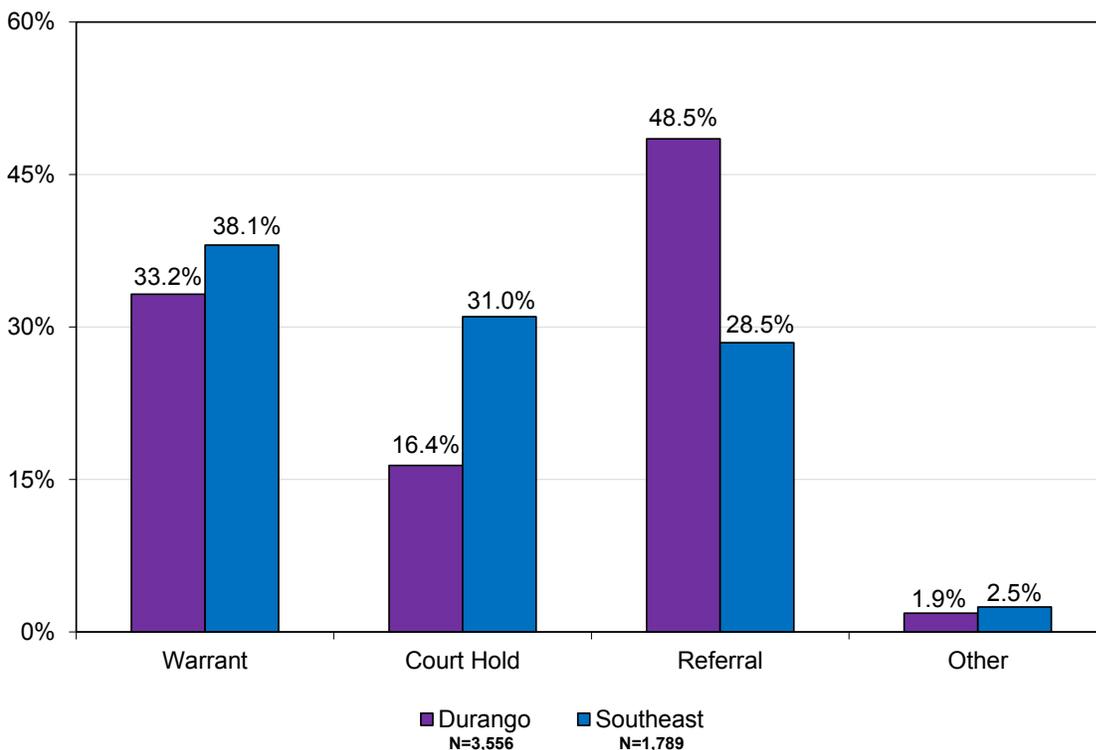
### Detention by Gender FY2013



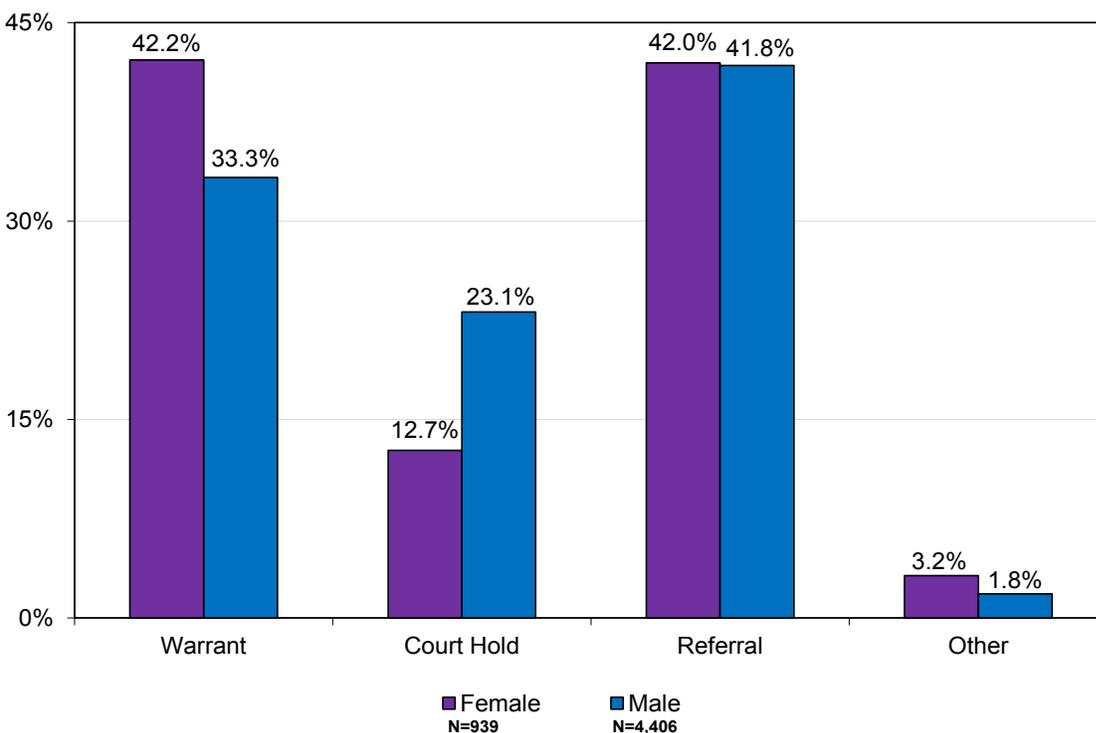
### Detention by Ethnicity - FY2013



### Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2013



### Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2013



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 Judicial Officer 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 FY2013, the Juvenile Probation Department utilized more than 142 volunteers for Community Justice Panels in more than 21 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 time misdemeanor referral. 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, a 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. Student volunteers are trained to use the Restorative Justice Principles when deciding appropriate consequences for each youth. 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.

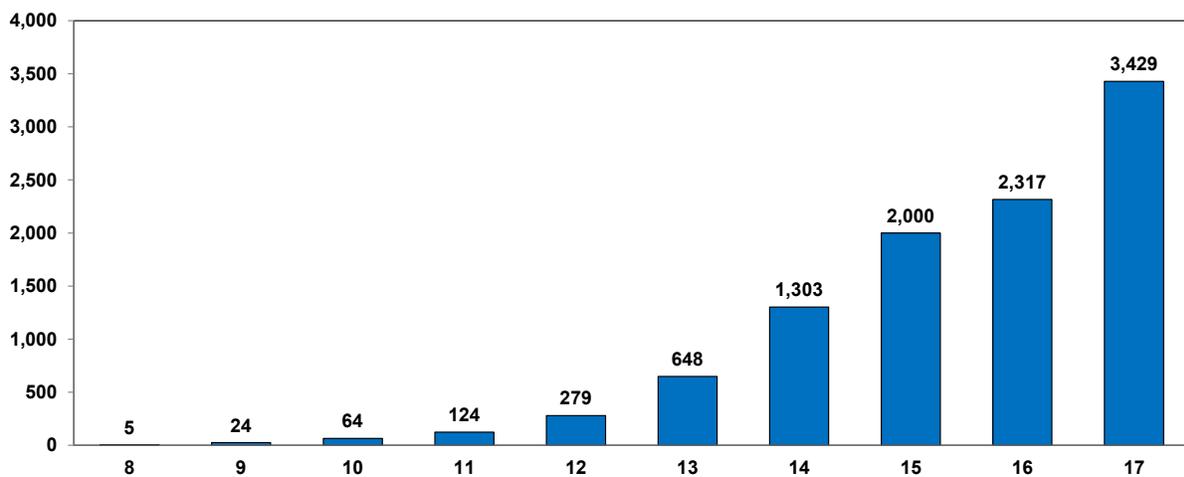
**C.U.T.S. (Court Unified Truancy Suppression Program):** Probation officers are assigned to work with local school districts to address and reduce truancy referrals to the Juvenile Court. The probation officer meets with the juvenile and parent/guardian on campus or at an approved alternative site within the school district. At the meeting they assign consequences that will assist the juvenile in attending school regularly and improving academic performance. One major part of the C.U.T.S. program is C.U.T.S.-Lite. Under C.U.T.S.-Lite the school identifies students who are experiencing attendance issues. Once identified the student and their parent/guardian meet with the school and probation officer to develop a plan to avoid a truancy citation from being issued. According to reported data in FY13, C.U.T.S.-Lite conferences showed a 96.3% success rate which is defined as a student that attended a C.U.T.S.-Lite conference that did not generate a truancy referral within 6 months after the conference.

**Safe Schools:** In FY2013, there were six 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.

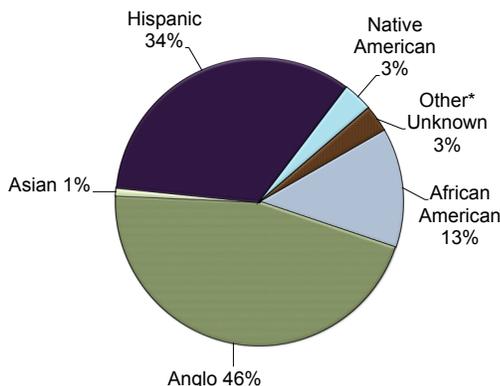
**Volunteer Program:** We have one Program Coordinator who works with the Volunteer Program. The Coordinator recruits new volunteers, reviews the volunteer application packets, sets up volunteer training/orientation, manages on-going volunteer files, refers volunteers to different functions throughout the Department, compiles volunteer data, and updates the volunteer information in iCIS. In FY2013, MCJPD utilized more than 898 volunteers throughout the Department with over 4188 volunteer hours logged.

### Age at Start of Diversion FY2013

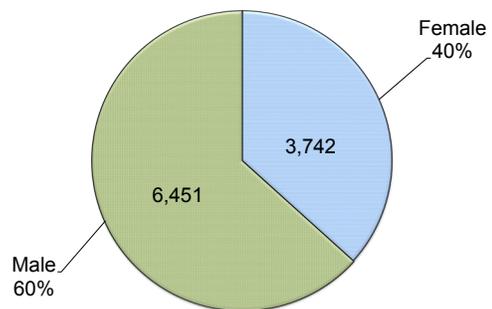
10,193 juveniles started Diversion in FY2013



### 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 2013, a total of 7,314 juveniles were given 14,470 consequences for 8,035 diversion-eligible referrals and citations. The table below details the 14,175 consequences that were completed in FY2013.

**Table 5.1 Consequence Completion**

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Education Related Project	315	2,373	2,688
	11.7%	88.3%	100%
Education Program	228	2,031	2,259
	10.1%	89.9%	100%
Work Hours	294	1,455	1,749
	16.8%	83.2%	100%
Drug Diversion Program	234	1,305	1,539
	15.2%	84.8%	100%
Teen Court	159	1,178	1,337
	11.9%	88.1%	100%
Apology Letter	126	1,053	1,179
	10.7%	89.3%	100%
Counseling	95	1,050	1,145
	8.3%	91.7%	100%
Alcohol Related Program	109	517	626
	17.4%	82.6%	100%
Miscellaneous	90	421	511
	17.6%	82.4%	100%
City Diversion	100	292	392
	25.5%	74.5%	100%
CUTS Truancy Program	44	243	287
	15.3%	84.7%	100%
Act as a Tutor	89	151	240
	37.1%	62.9%	100%
T.E.E.N. Program	18	186	204
	8.8%	91.2%	100%
Fire Education Program	1	18	19
	5.3%	94.7%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>14,175</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>86.6%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 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 2009, formal probation accounted for 54% of all adjudicated delinquency case dispositions (OJJDP National Report Series, *Juvenile Probation Delinquency Caseload, 2009* (NCJ 239082), October 2013).

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 primary types of probation supervision: Standard and Intensive. In FY2013, of the 2,900 juveniles placed on probation, 86% were placed on Standard Probation and 14% were placed on Intensive Probation.

As of June 2013, there were 152 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 25 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 25 cases maximum-supervision of juveniles while living in a facility that provides therapy for substance abuse, mental illness or other behavioral problems).

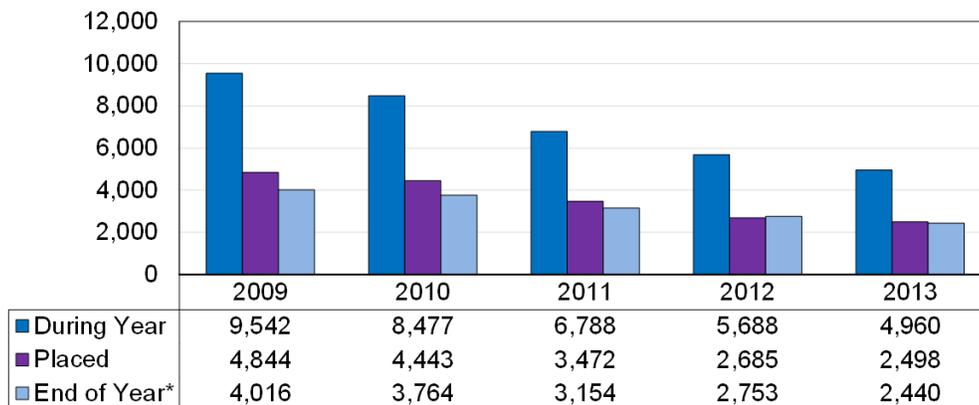
With the exception of Compliance Monitoring, JPO's who carry specialized caseloads have fewer cases because of the complexity of those cases combined with the necessity for increased supervision. Surveillance officers are used to assist JPO's in Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS), Drug Court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

\* Juvenile probation officer count for 2013 includes Standard, JIPS, Sex Offender, Drug Court, and Treatment Unit officers, which differs from prior years.

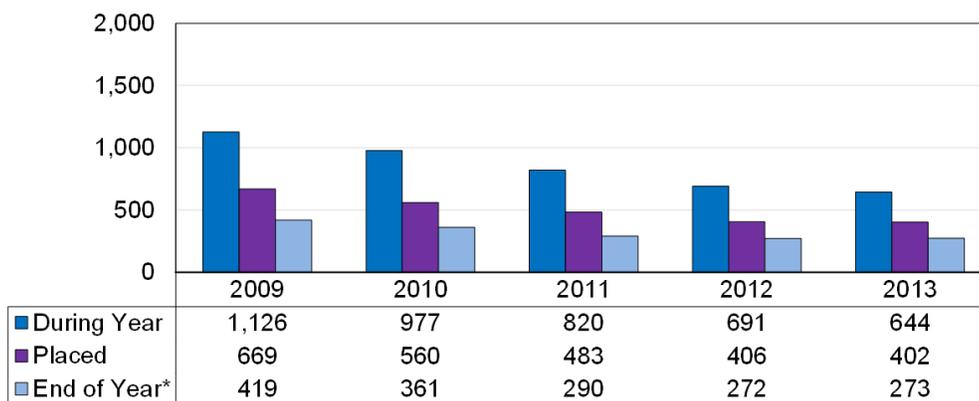
## Probation Statistics FY2009 – FY2013

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation continues to decline, but juveniles are staying longer. From FY2009 to FY2013, the total number of youth on Standard Probation decreased by 48%, but the average days supervised increased by 11%. Juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) also continued to decline (43% from FY2009 to FY2013) while the average days on JIPS shows a slight decrease over the same time period (14%).

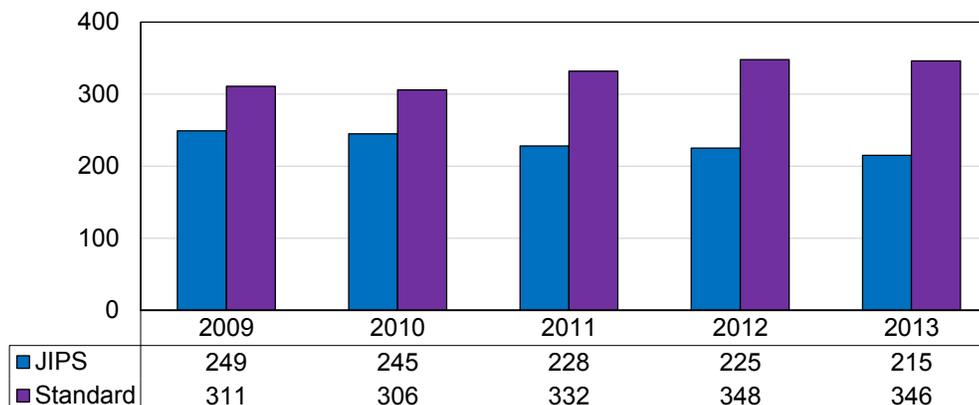
### Standard Probation FY2009 - FY2013



### JIPS FY2009 - FY2013



### Average Days on Probation: FY2009 - FY2013



\* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2013.

## Placed on Standard Probation

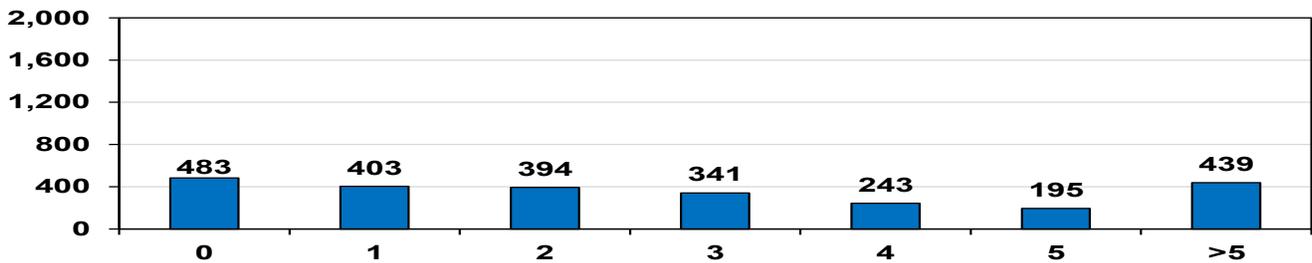
Standard Probation is the most frequently used form of probation in Maricopa County. The focus of this type of supervision is community protection, fostering change in a juvenile's behavior, ensuring accountability and facilitating restitution to victims and the community.

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.

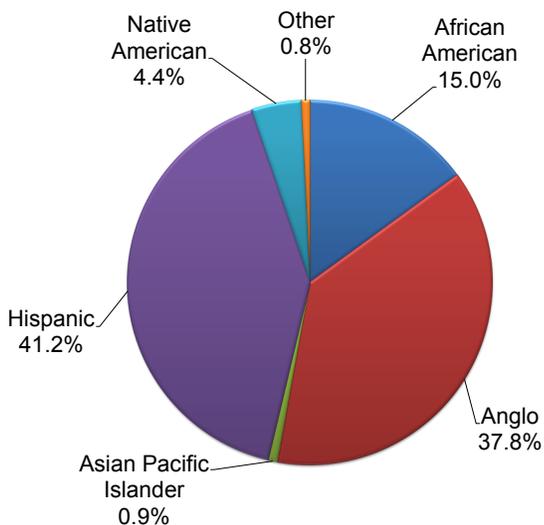
- Level 1 is used primarily when the juvenile is detained or is having issues in the community that require increased supervision with multiple monthly face to face contacts;
- Level 2 is where you will find most youths on Standard Probation and requires a monthly physical contact with the juvenile either 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).

**2,498 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2013**

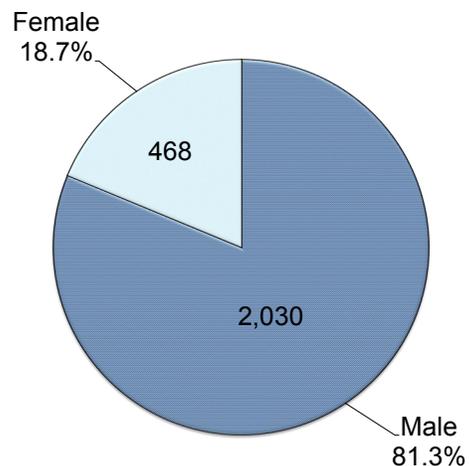
### Number of Prior Referrals



### Ethnicity



### Gender



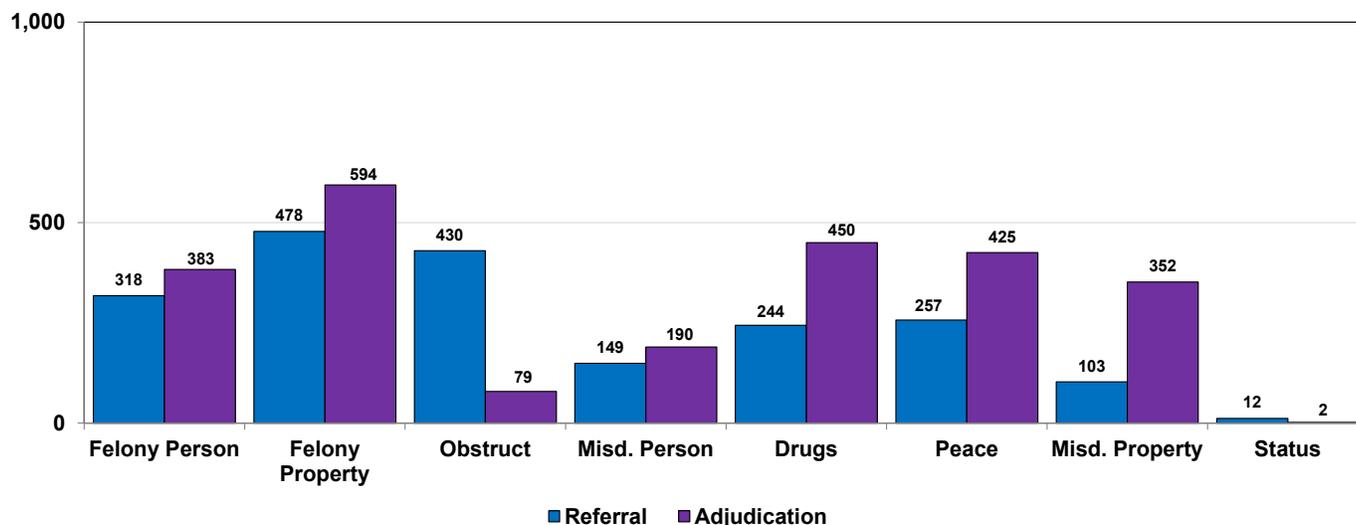
**Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation**

11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
3	15	96	209	393	607	1,175	2,498
0.1%	0.6%	3.8%	8.4%	15.7%	24.3%	47.0%	100.0%

### 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 21). 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 FY2013.

### Most Serious Offense for Referrals and Adjudications Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation in FY2013



## 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:

### Conditions

- 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 JIPS team.
- Submitting to drug and alcohol tests when required by the JIPS team.
- Completing goals and expectations set by the court.

### Activities

- School
- A court-ordered treatment program
- Employment

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.

JIPS is also based on a level system in which positive behavior is rewarded with less restrictions:

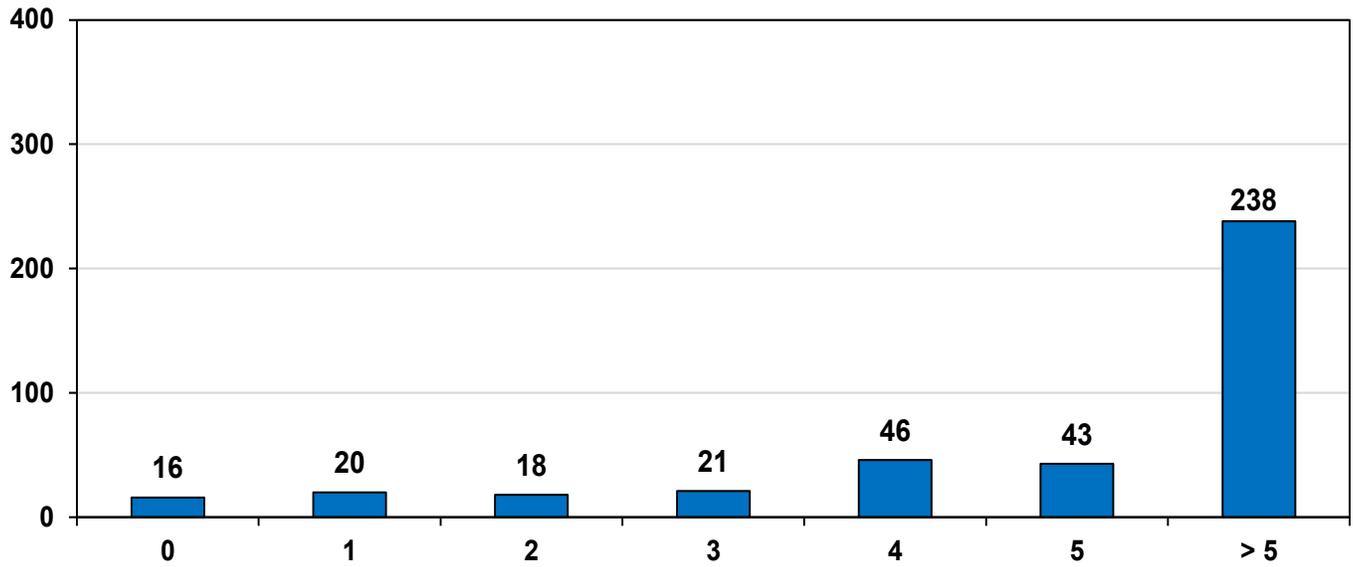
- Level 1 dictates four weekly face to face contacts with the juvenile;
- Level 2 reduces those contacts to two weekly and;
- Level 3 results in one weekly contact.

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

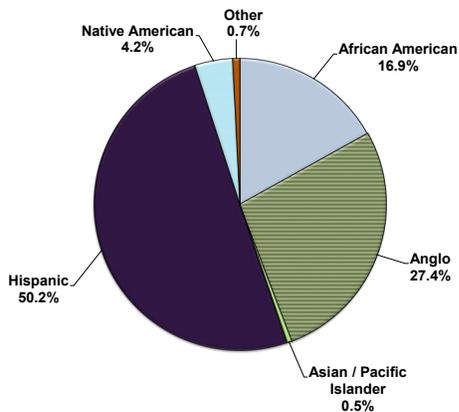
## Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

402 Juveniles were placed on JIPS in FY2013

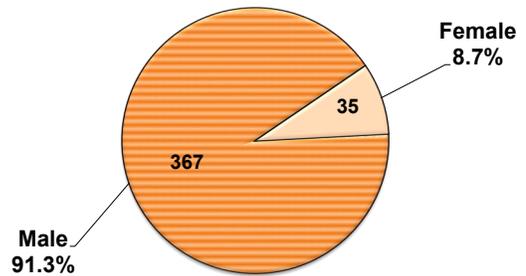
### Number of Prior Referrals



### Ethnicity



### Gender



## Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2013

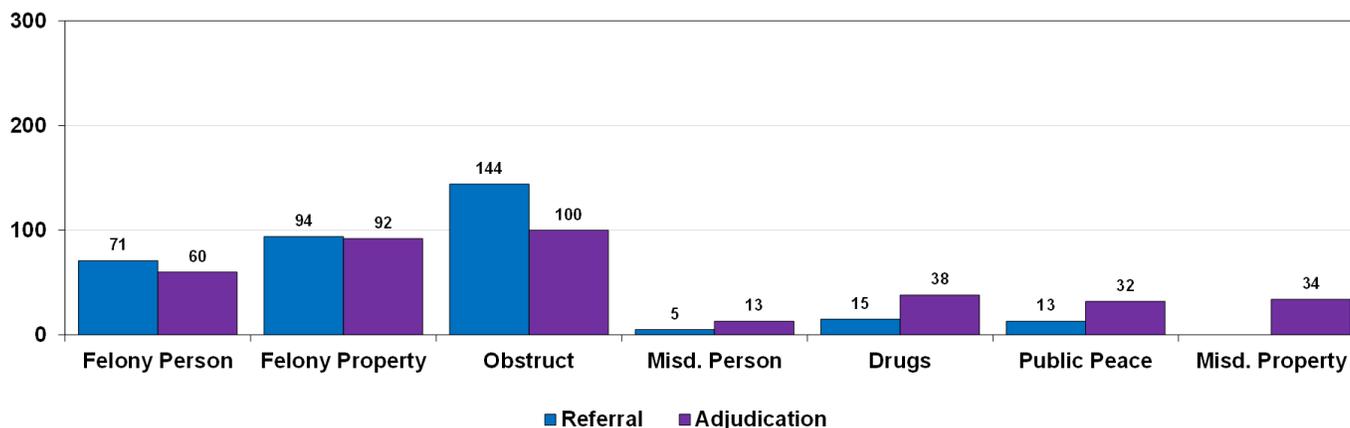
13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
5	24	51	128	194	402
1.2%	6.0%	12.7%	31.8%	48.3%	100.0%

### 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 21). 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 FY2013.

#### Most Serious Offense for Referral and Adjudications for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2013



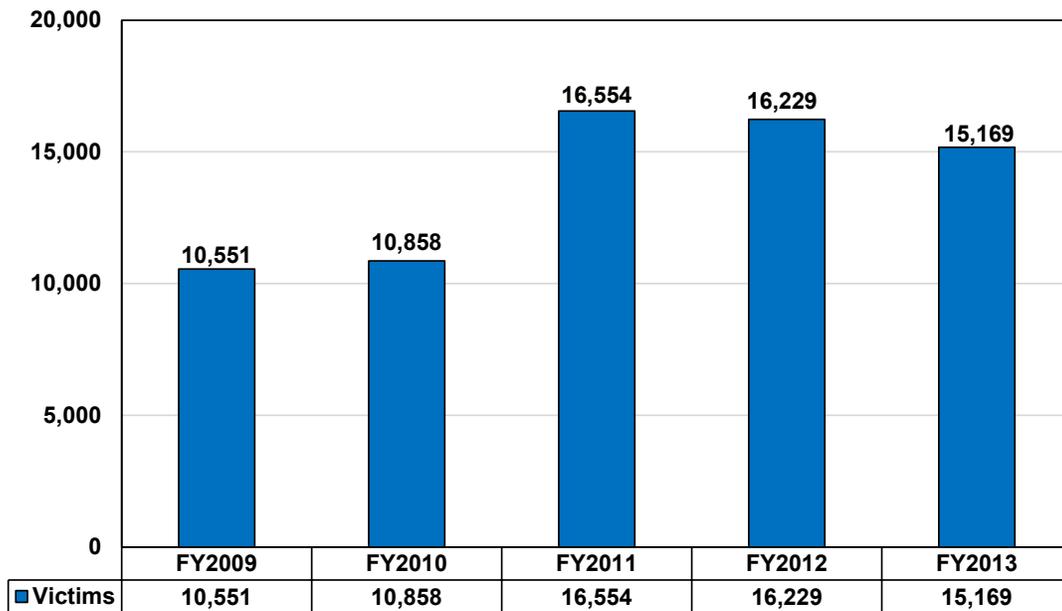
Note: 3 juveniles were placed on JIPS for a status offense. Administrative offenses are not reported (N=8).

## 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. The increase in contacts can be largely attributed to enhancements made to iCIS that led to increases in victim notifications.

**Number of Victims Contacted**



## Juvenile Accountability

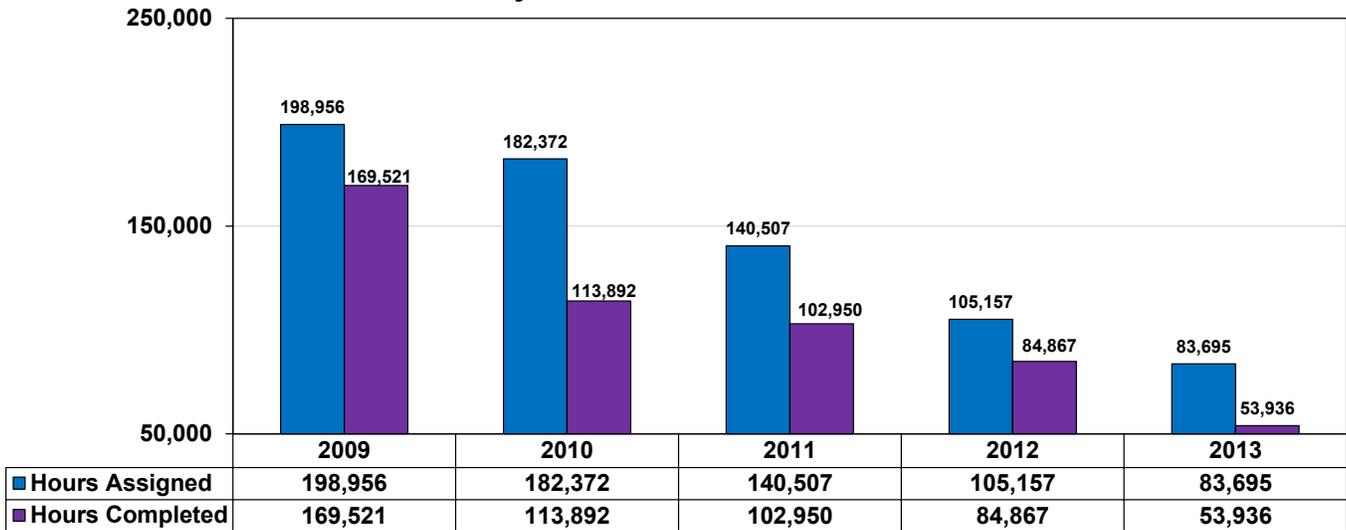
When juveniles are referred for violations of the law, the Juvenile Court is required to hold them accountable for their actions. Some options available are requiring them to pay restitution to a victim, perform community restitution work, pay a fine or attend a class or program that addresses a particular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

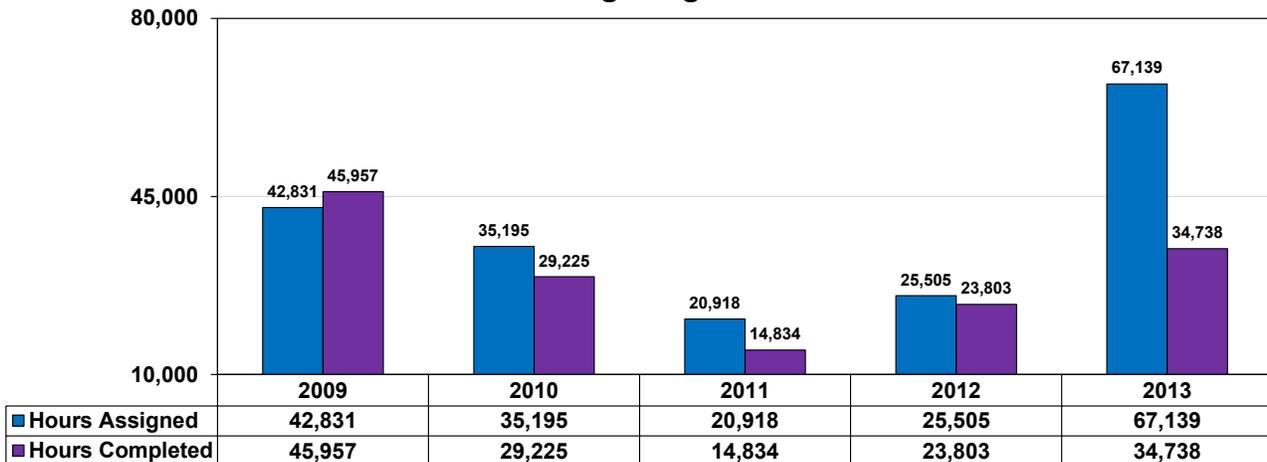
If juveniles do not comply with sanctions, they are subject to further action, such as a violation of probation, or filing of a new petition.

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.

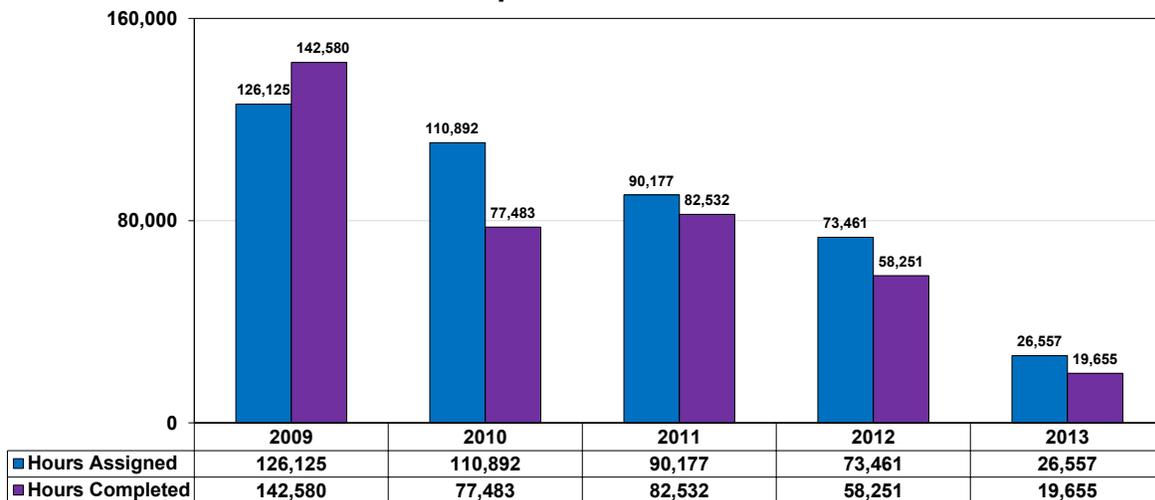
## Community Work Hours FY2009 - FY2013



## Educational / Counseling Programs FY2009 - FY2013



## Other Consequences FY2009 - FY2013



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), and/or the parent/guardian's private insurance. If a juvenile is enrolled or eligible for these benefits, the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (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, and 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.

98 juveniles received 8,529 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2013.

Outpatient Mental Health: 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.

357 juveniles received 2,559 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2013.

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.

222 juveniles received 517 days out of home care and 1,377 counseling hours in FY2013.

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 related to this population of juveniles. Additionally, these services are intended to reduce the need for more intensive services as well as to improve the youth's pro-social functioning. The psychosexual evaluations and sex offender specific assessments assist in identifying treatment needs and provide recommendations for specific treatment and/or level of care needs. Included in sex offender services are evaluations (which addresses sexual history, paraphillic interests, sexual adjustment, risk level [sexual and delinquency] and victimization), sex offender specific assessments, out of home therapeutic interventions, and outpatient counseling services.

283 juveniles received 126 evaluations, 347 assessments, 2,222 weeks of out of home care, and 14,913 hours of counseling in FY2013.

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

956 juveniles received 1,033 evaluations in FY2013.

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, opiates, 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.

1,259 juveniles received 4,908 drug tests in FY2013.

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.

169 juveniles received 4,172 hours of Mentoring in FY2013.

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.

858 juveniles received 957 days of behavior specific education classes and 2,352 hours of life skills development services in FY2013.

## 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.

108 juveniles participated in Drug Court during FY2013.

## 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.

6 juveniles participated in the BSFT program in FY2013.

## 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.

38 juveniles and their families participated in FFT services during FY2013.

## 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 FY2013.

## 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.

3 juveniles and their families participated in MST-PSB services in FY2013.

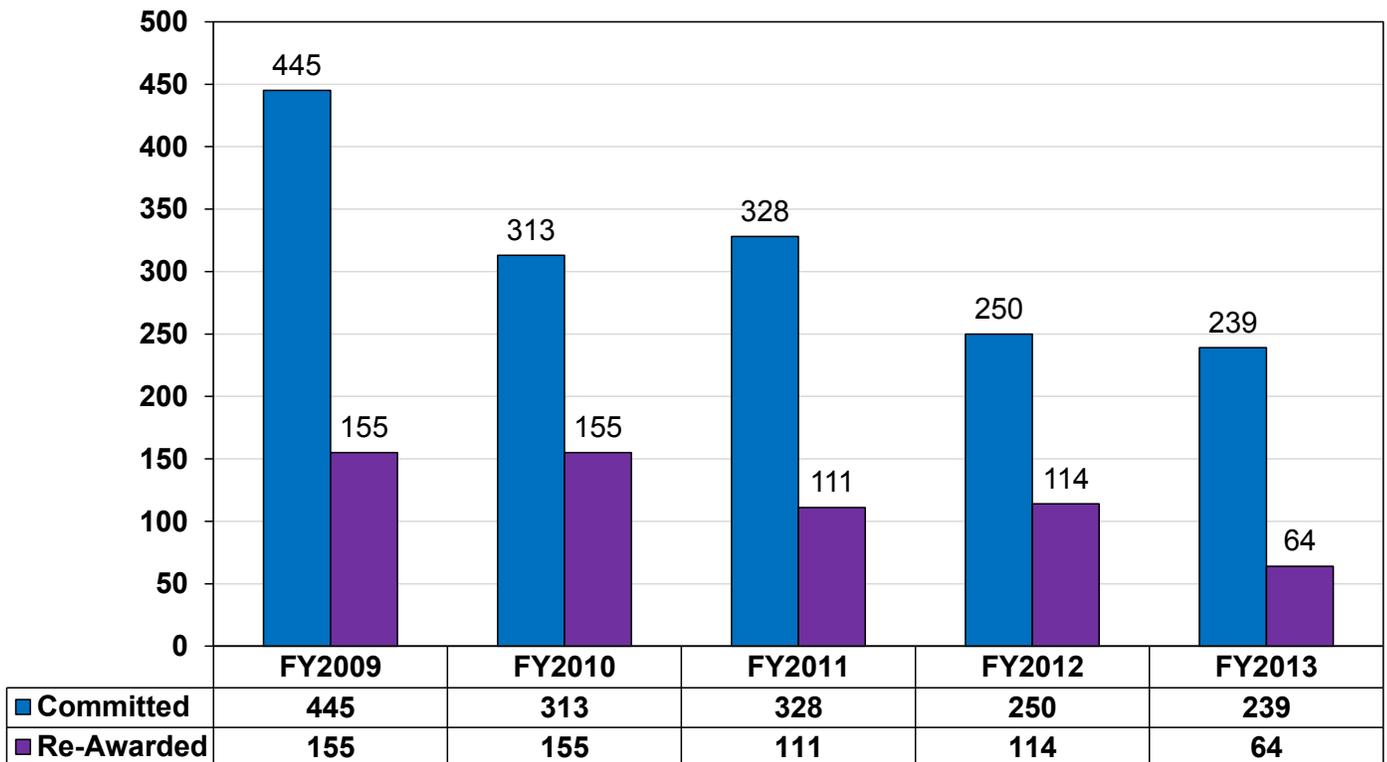
**Table 8.1 Youth Served in FY2013 with Risk Level at Time of Placement**

Category	Total Youth Served	Low	Moderate	High	Not Available
Acute Care	1	0%	0%	100%	0%
Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)	6	0%	0%	100%	0%
Delinquency Prevention/Intervention Education	858	53%	32%	15%	1%
Detention Alternative Program	2	0%	50%	50%	0%
Drug Court	108	0%	1%	99%	1%
Drug Test	1,259	11%	21%	69%	6%
Evaluation and Diagnosis	956	4%	15%	80%	9%
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	38	8%	14%	78%	3%
Mentoring	169	7%	17%	77%	2%
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	21	0%	19%	81%	0%
Out of Home Care	98	2%	7%	91%	0%
Outpatient Mental Health Services	357	24%	32%	44%	1%
Substance Abuse Services	222	5%	10%	85%	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>8%</b>

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*).

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 FY2013, 85% of the juveniles committed to ADJC were identified as high risk according to the Arizona Risk/Needs Assessment Instrument.

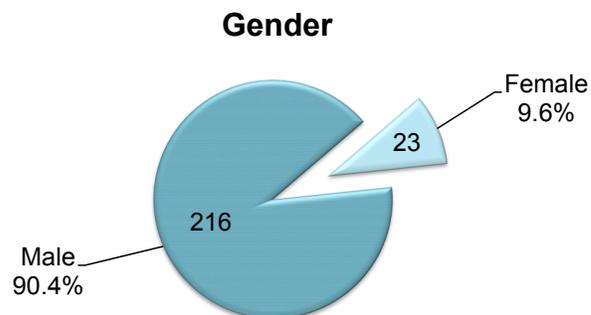
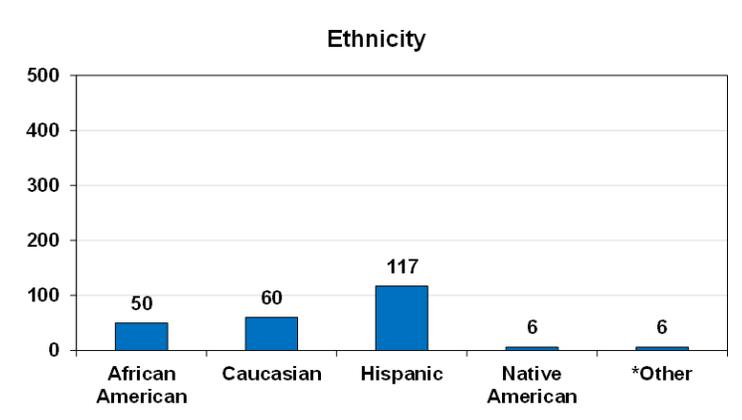
**Juveniles Sent to the Department of Juvenile Corrections**



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 FY2013, 239 Commits and 64 Awards were sent to ADJC.

## Commitment Profile

In FY2013, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 239. The number of juveniles re-awarded to ADJC in FY2013 was 64.



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

## Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

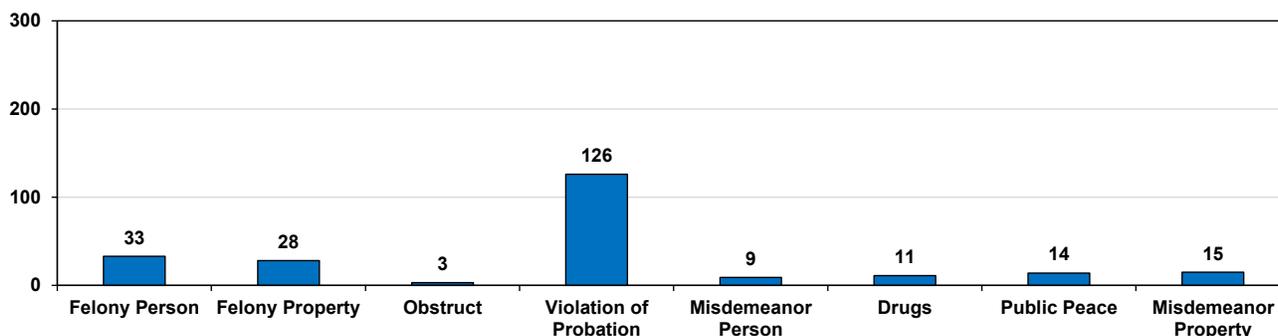


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Age at Time of Commitment		
13 Years	4	1.7%
14 Years	19	7.9%
15 Years	44	18.4%
16 Years	84	35.1%
17 Years	88	36.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

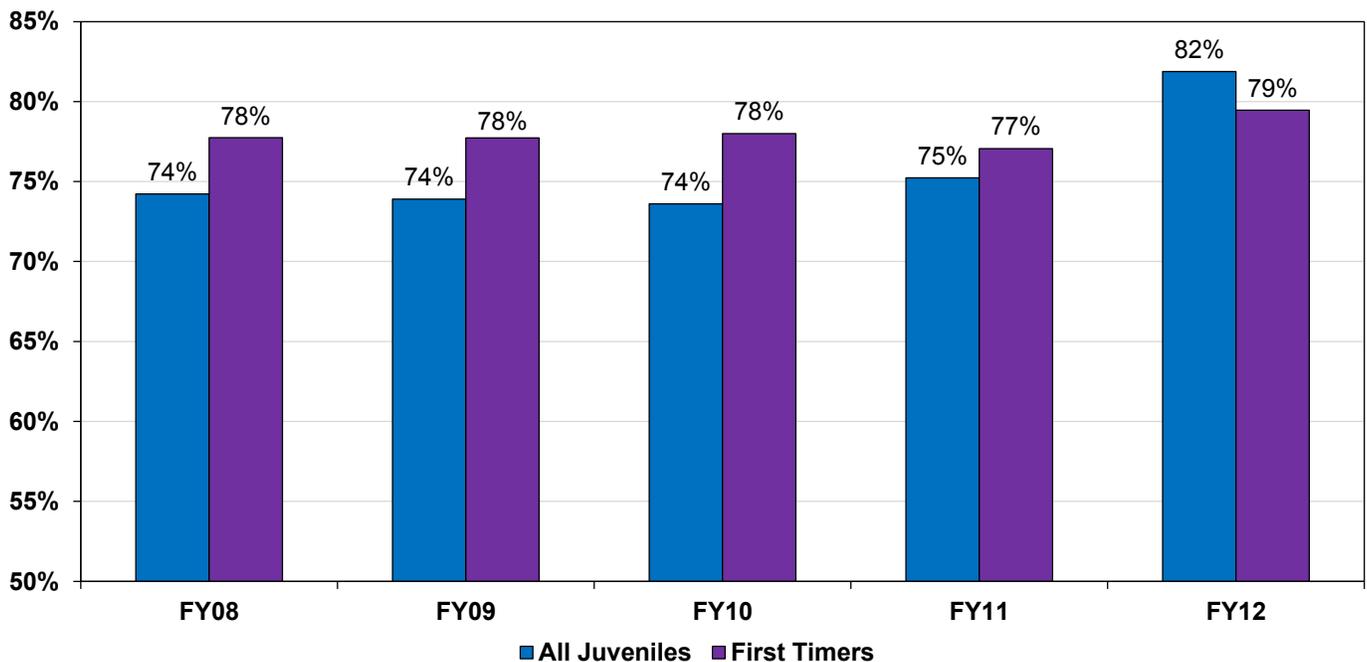
Felony Adjudications		
None	95	39.7%
One	91	38.1%
Two	34	14.2%
Three	11	4.6%
Four	8	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100%</b>

Recidivism is the most commonly used measure 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 are either referred to the Juvenile Court or 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.

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. Juveniles who are older than 17 years old (by even a few days) at the time of referral or completion are not included because they will not have an entire year available. In addition, status offenses, administrative offenses and violations of probation were excluded from the recidivism calculator (the numerator).

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.

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

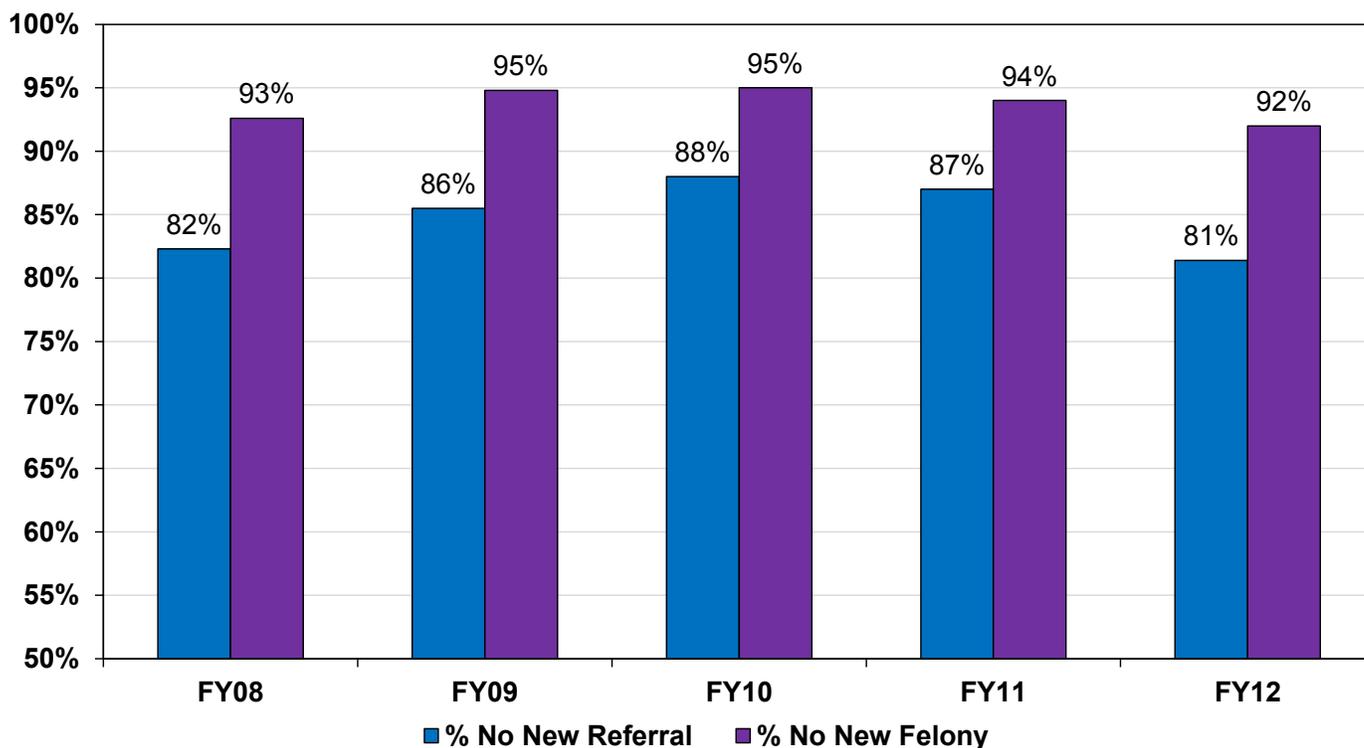


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

## Diversion/Early Intervention

The following table shows the proportions of youth who were not apprehended for a new delinquent offense for all the juveniles who successfully completed Diversion/Early Intervention 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.

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

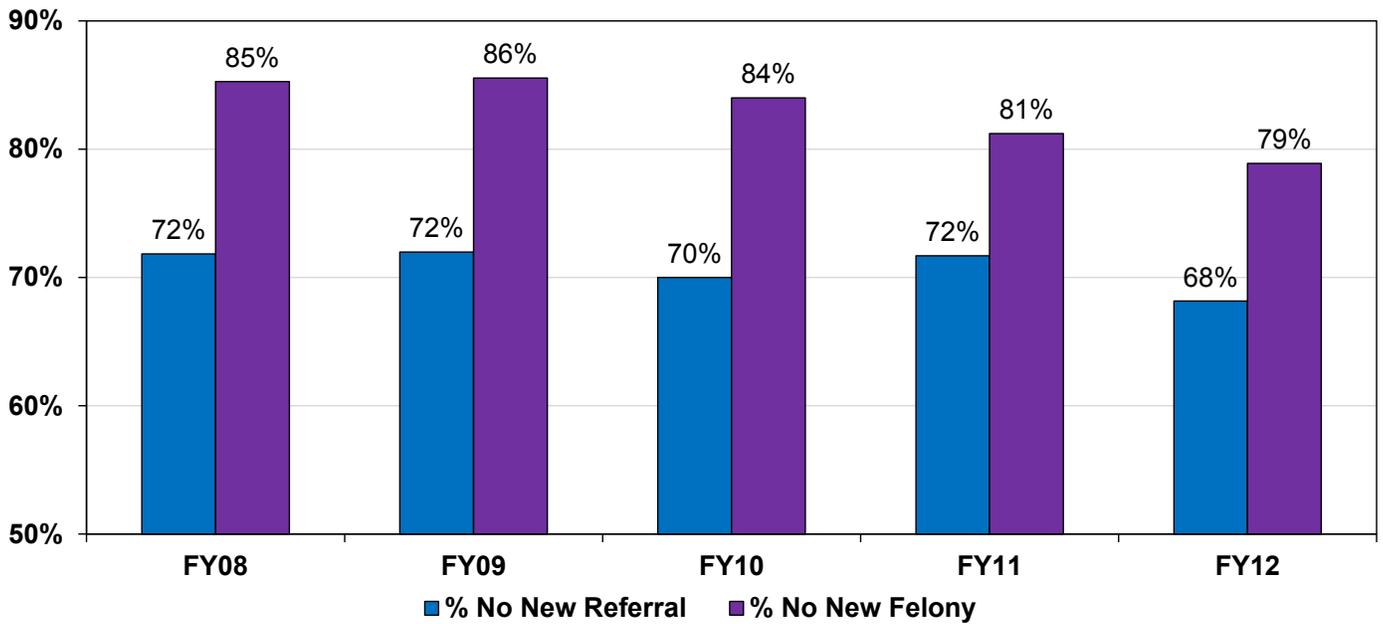


Recidivism is based on not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Diversion/Early Intervention in a given year.

## 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.

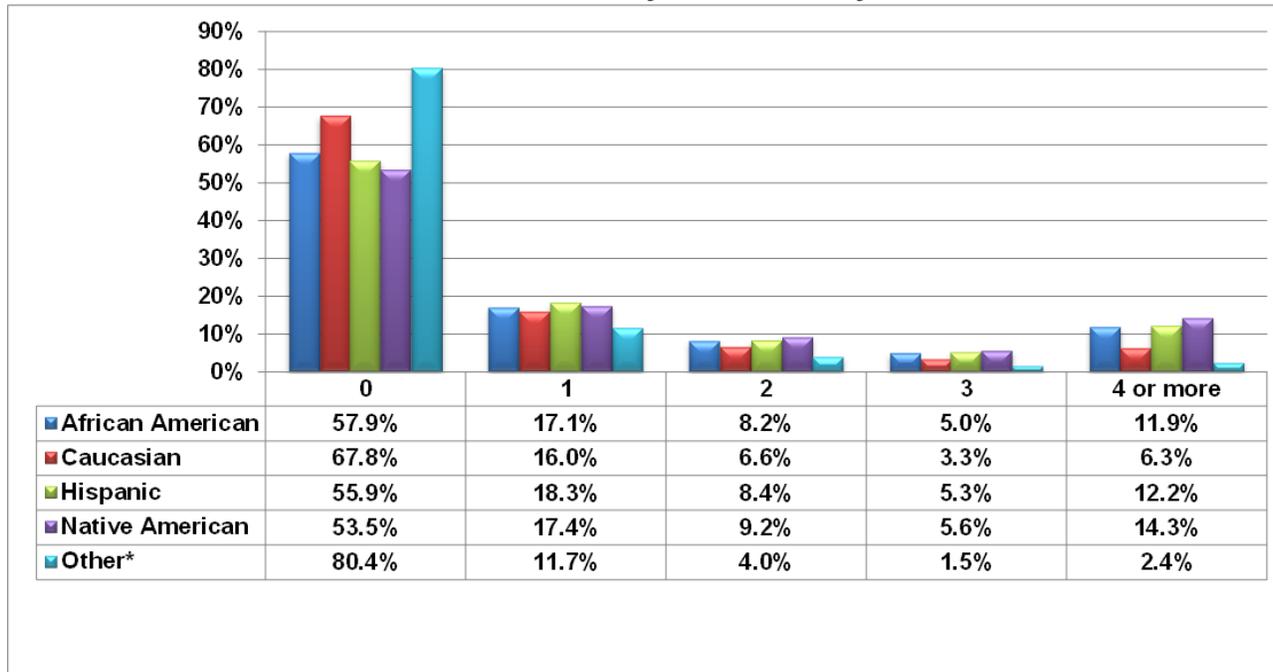
**Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation**



# APPENDIX

# Appendix A – Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

Prior Referrals by Race/Ethnicity



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 FY2009 - FY2013

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Citation	29.8%	28.6%	26.5%	26.7%	25.2%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	9.5%	10.0%	8.6%	9.8%	10.5%
Screened and Released	6.0%	6.9%	8.6%	8.5%	8.7%
Paper Referral**	54.8%	54.6%	56.3%	55.0%	55.6%

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

\*\*Paper Referral includes Transfer Hearings, Transfer Probation, and Direct Adult. 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.

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	137	118	123	110	105
Aggravated Assault	439	397	400	396	297
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	211	129	124	106	118
Arson-Occupied Structure	14	19	20	22	4
Child Abuse - Felony	7	5	1	0	2
Child Molest	106	74	92	86	85
Custodial Interference - Felony	1	0	1	0	1
Drive By Shooting	14	8	14	3	2
Gang/Syndicate Participation	74	35	49	25	35
Harrassment/Terrorism - Felony	1	0	1	0	3
Kidnap	30	37	24	21	24
Lewd Behavior - Felony	1	14	25	19	11
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	14	12	12	11	21
Obscenity	1	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	4	3	0	1	3
Prostitution	3	0	0	4	1
Robbery	138	90	88	115	110
Robbery - Armed	209	104	95	110	98
Sexual Abuse - Felony	115	104	82	101	113
Sexual Assault - Felony	27	21	12	18	27
Smuggling	0	0	1	0	0
Threats - Felony	54	53	59	49	29
<b>Felony Person Totals</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,089</b>

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

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	16	18	16	12	7
Burglary 1 - Armed	46	44	38	50	52
Burglary 2 - Residential	536	475	430	483	352
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	399	396	335	350	291
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	16	5	3	2	5
Chop Shop Participation	1	0	0	2	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	27	16	17	25	26
Criminal Damage - Felony	357	144	89	58	84
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	154	169	167	107	119
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	185	120	119	76	65
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	120	41	28	18	9
Extortion - Felony	1	0	0	1	1
Forgery - Felony	51	35	20	26	19
Fraud	65	80	72	69	77
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	0	0	0	2
Littering/Polluting - Felony	0	14	6	6	5
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	44	35	25	52	27
Shoplifting - Felony	16	15	17	7	14
Smuggling	1	0	1	0	0
Theft - Felony	84	68	105	97	64
Theft from Mail - Felony	0	0	0	0	0
Theft Means of Transportation	197	178	111	84	115
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	123	105	76	82	95
Other*	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Felony Property Totals</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,431</b>

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
City Ordinance	1	2	11	9	9
Compound Felony	0	0	0	0	0
Contempt of Court	2	1	0	0	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	0	0	0	1
Escape	121	155	117	32	9
Failure to Obey Police	40	23	25	36	26
False Report	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud - Felony	0	0	0	0	1
Hindering Prosecution	13	17	19	15	18
Obstruct Criminal Investigation	4	3	4	1	2
Obstruct Government Operations	21	23	19	15	22
Resisting Arrest	65	74	52	52	89
Violation of Probation	2,182	2,253	2,181	1,944	1,668
Other*	7	0	2	3	0
<b>Obstruction of Justice Totals</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>1,846</b>

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

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

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Aggravated Assault - Participate	1	3	4	3	0
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,133	1,028	1,051	974	927
Assault - Simple	1,048	984	879	877	802
Custodial Interference-Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0
Endangerment	23	14	8	18	9
Obscenity	0	0	6	3	0
Robbery - Participation - Misd	0	0	1	0	0
Sexual Abuse/Assault-Misd	0	0	0	0	1
Threats - Misdemeanor	192	138	144	141	148
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	1	0	0	2	1
Other*	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Misdemeanor Person Totals</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>1,888</b>

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

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

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
City Ordinance	1	3	3	1	1
Contraband Drugs	3	3	2	0	1
Dangerous Drugs	77	78	101	114	95
Drug Paraphernalia	1,377	1,289	1,384	1,317	1,345
Drugs on School Grounds	285	371	394	349	315
Illegal Vapors	24	28	14	11	0
Imitation Substances	6	2	7	2	2
Involving Minor in Drugs	3	3	1	0	0
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	107	104	135	125	88
Possess Marijuana	1,061	941	835	697	628
Possess Marijuana for Sale	119	137	118	112	111
Precursor Chemicals	0	1	1	0	0
Prescription Drugs	72	54	71	46	33
Using Facilities for Drugs	1	2	2	4	1
<b>Drug Offense Totals</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>2,620</b>

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Alcohol	2,995	2,931	2,508	2,604	2,070
Boating Offense	20	19	26	49	39
Bribery - Felony	1	0	0	0	1
City Ordinance	132	82	109	86	121
Contraband in Secure Facility	10	5	2	3	1
Criminal Nuisance	6	3	5	4	6
Criminal Trespass	602	574	575	518	437
Cruelty to Animals	4	3	1	7	2
Dangerous Drugs	1	0	2	3	0
Disorderly Conduct	689	511	471	590	446
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	455	490	583	531	512
Driving While Intoxicated	186	150	145	118	129
Explosives Misconduct	2	6	2	1	2
False Report	314	236	174	193	213
Felony Flight	14	12	15	6	9
Firearms Possession by a Minor	74	50	44	36	30
Fireworks	12	3	8	4	1
Fraud - Misd	0	0	0	0	2
Gambling	0	0	2	0	0
Game and Fish	6	11	2	8	8
Gang/Syndicate Participation	2	5	1	0	0
Graffiti Tools	17	22	8	3	7
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	61	31	41	22	36
Leaving an Accident	14	4	3	2	1
Lewd Behavior - Felony	8	8	8	15	8
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	16	22	21	14	13
Loitering	6	6	19	17	7
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	9	10	7	5	4
Obscenity	10	7	16	12	9
Prostitution	26	5	3	2	3
Public Health	0	3	0	0	0
Reckless Burning	29	24	24	16	19
School Interference	92	80	54	68	62
Stalking/Threatening	0	1	0	0	0
Tobacco	457	352	346	264	200
Traffic Violation	1,755	1,280	975	913	790
Trespass - Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	2
Unlawful use of Telephone	41	37	21	21	24
Violation of Fire Ban	0	1	1	1	0
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	79	55	48	48	37
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	29	29	24	23	15
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	27	32	7	20	15
*Other	3	0	1	0	0
<b>Public Peace Totals</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>7,101</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>5,281</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**

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	12	4	4	1	1
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	1	1	0	1	0
City Ordinance	0	0	9	3	3
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	6	3	3	6	9
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	336	397	333	348	299
Criminal Damage - Aggravated-Misd	3	0	0	0	0
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	386	373	269	212	173
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	310	342	343	298	304
Fraud	0	1	0	1	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	11	9	8	5	13
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	34	31	23	21	13
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	4,571	4,095	3,466	3,173	2,652
Theft - Misdemeanor	711	648	591	530	486
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	0	0	0	0	1
Unlawful Use Transportation - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Other*	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Misdemeanor Property Totals</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>3,954</b>

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

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

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
City Ordinance - Graffiti Tools	0	0	0	16	6
Curfew	3,282	2,524	1,700	1,450	1,331
Incorrigible	96	44	29	20	10
Runaway	1,140	827	703	661	723
Runaway - FOJ	70	43	52	37	43
Runaway from Placement	1	0	0	0	0
Truancy	1,782	1,757	1,760	1,306	1,167
<b>Status Offense Totals</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>3,280</b>

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

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Administrative	0	0	1	0	0
Courtesy Supervision	26	36	47	33	55
Traffic Violation	2	5	2	4	8
Transfer for Hearing	6	0	0	0	0
Transfer - Probation Supervision	53	1	2	3	0
Warrant	47	71	56	54	33
Other*	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Administrative Offense Totals</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>

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

## Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2013**

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	5,261	24.49%
Mesa Police Department	2,683	12.49%
Glendale Police Department	1,720	8.01%
Probation Officer	1,667	7.76%
Chandler Police Department	1,481	6.89%
Tempe Police Department	1,219	5.67%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	1,104	5.14%
School	1,012	4.71%
Gilbert Police Department	938	4.37%
Scottsdale Police Department	928	4.32%
Avondale Police Department	735	3.42%
Peoria Police Department	631	2.94%
Surprise Police Department	592	2.76%
Buckeye Police Department	366	1.70%
Goodyear Police Department	273	1.27%
El Mirage Police Department	214	1.00%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	204	0.95%
Tolleson Police Department	133	0.62%
Other Arizona County	84	0.39%
Wickenburg Police Department	65	0.30%
Other Law Enforcement	46	0.21%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	40	0.19%
Salt River Indian Police Department	27	0.13%
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	25	0.12%
AZ State Liquor License Control	20	0.09%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	17	0.08%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,485</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

# Appendix C - Referral Source

**Table A.12 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2013**

Referring Agency	Felony		Felony		Obstruct.		Misd.		Drugs		Public		Misd.		Status		Totals	
	Person	Property	Property	Justice	Person	Person	Person	Property	Person	Person	Peace	Property	Person	Property	Admin.	Admin.	Admin.	Totals
Phoenix Police Department	526	665	70	604	698	1,202	1,314	171	11	5,261								
Mesa Police Department	127	143	19	235	429	818	529	377	6	2,683								
Glendale Police Department	92	117	10	279	232	351	532	106	1	1,720								
Probation Officer	0	0	1,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,667								
Chandler Police Department	36	85	14	131	152	314	294	454	1	1,481								
Tempe Police Department	37	51	2	87	182	256	306	295	3	1,219								
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	59	56	10	49	91	611	99	124	5	1,104								
School	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1,007	0	1,012								
Gilbert Police Department	24	63	6	66	208	289	157	124	1	938								
Scottsdale Police Department	26	48	9	53	155	366	137	133	1	928								
Avondale Police Department	21	27	6	108	77	151	128	216	1	735								
Peoria Police Department	21	47	12	57	109	178	143	64	0	631								
Surprise Police Department	33	45	4	74	82	191	110	53	0	592								
Buckeye Police Department	14	21	2	64	51	86	38	90	0	366								
Goodyear Police Department	7	7	11	16	58	86	69	19	0	273								
El Mirage Police Department	13	13	1	40	25	58	53	11	0	214								
Arizona Department of Public Safety	1	2	2	0	10	177	2	3	7	204								
Tolleson Police Department	5	18	0	7	23	32	31	17	0	133								
Other Arizona County	1	6	1	3	10	4	3	0	56	84								
Wickenburg Police Department	7	9	0	7	10	17	4	11	0	65								
Other Law Enforcement*	2	0	0	5	4	30	2	2	1	46								
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	33	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	40								
Salt River Indian Police Department	0	7	0	0	9	8	3	0	0	27								
AZ State University Police Dept -	1	0	0	0	4	20	0	0	0	25								
AZ State Liquor License Control	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20								
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	3	0	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	17								
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>5,281</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>21,485</b>								

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

## Appendix C – Referral Source

While the total number of referrals is down 11% overall from FY2012 to FY2013, but two sources have seen an increase in the last year. Gilbert and Avondale Police Departments both had an increase in the number of their referrals (1% and 4%, respectively). The Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of juvenile referrals although numbers have dropped by 44% over the past five years.

**Table A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes**

Referring Agency	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	Percent Change
						FY2009 to FY2013
Phoenix Police Department	<b>9,402</b> 28.38%	<b>7,923</b> 27.11%	<b>6,683</b> 25.51%	<b>6,384</b> 26.47%	<b>5,261</b> 24.49%	<b>-44.0%</b>
Mesa Police Department	<b>3,422</b> 10.33%	<b>2,758</b> 9.44%	<b>2,840</b> 10.84%	<b>2,748</b> 11.39%	<b>2,683</b> 12.49%	<b>-21.6%</b>
Glendale Police Department	<b>2,330</b> 7.03%	<b>2,473</b> 8.46%	<b>2,278</b> 8.70%	<b>2,026</b> 8.40%	<b>1,720</b> 8.01%	<b>-26.2%</b>
Probation Officer	<b>2,180</b> 6.58%	<b>2,251</b> 7.70%	<b>2,179</b> 8.32%	<b>1,941</b> 8.05%	<b>1,667</b> 7.76%	<b>-23.5%</b>
Chandler Police Department	<b>2,355</b> 7.11%	<b>1,987</b> 6.80%	<b>1,708</b> 6.52%	<b>1,475</b> 6.12%	<b>1,481</b> 6.89%	<b>-37.1%</b>
Tempe Police Department	<b>2,071</b> 6.25%	<b>1,665</b> 5.70%	<b>1,401</b> 5.35%	<b>1,314</b> 5.45%	<b>1,219</b> 5.67%	<b>-41.1%</b>
Maricopa County Sheriff	<b>1,494</b> 4.51%	<b>1,128</b> 3.86%	<b>1,109</b> 4.23%	<b>1,257</b> 5.21%	<b>1,104</b> 5.14%	<b>-26.1%</b>
School	<b>1,702</b> 5.14%	<b>1,672</b> 5.72%	<b>1,637</b> 6.25%	<b>1,181</b> 4.90%	<b>1,012</b> 4.71%	<b>-40.5%</b>
Gilbert Police Department	<b>1,579</b> 4.77%	<b>1,358</b> 4.65%	<b>987</b> 3.77%	<b>925</b> 3.84%	<b>938</b> 4.37%	<b>-40.6%</b>
Scottsdale Police Department	<b>1,520</b> 4.59%	<b>1,198</b> 4.10%	<b>1,189</b> 4.54%	<b>1,067</b> 4.42%	<b>928</b> 4.32%	<b>-38.9%</b>
Avondale Police Department	<b>1,128</b> 3.41%	<b>1,072</b> 3.67%	<b>727</b> 2.78%	<b>705</b> 2.92%	<b>735</b> 3.42%	<b>-34.8%</b>
Peoria Police Department	<b>762</b> 2.30%	<b>754</b> 2.58%	<b>750</b> 2.86%	<b>669</b> 2.77%	<b>631</b> 2.94%	<b>-17.2%</b>
Surprise Police Department	<b>668</b> 2.02%	<b>742</b> 2.54%	<b>647</b> 2.47%	<b>792</b> 3.28%	<b>592</b> 2.76%	<b>-11.4%</b>
Buckeye Police Department	<b>534</b> 1.61%	<b>617</b> 2.11%	<b>473</b> 1.81%	<b>381</b> 1.58%	<b>366</b> 1.70%	<b>-31.5%</b>
Other Sources*	<b>1,979</b> 5.97%	<b>1,630</b> 5.58%	<b>1,585</b> 6.05%	<b>1,252</b> 5.19%	<b>1,148</b> 5.34%	<b>-42.0%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33,126</b>	<b>29,228</b>	<b>26,193</b>	<b>24,117</b>	<b>21,485</b>	<b>-35.1%</b>

\*\*Other Sources\* values may differ from previously published data due to a change in the rank order of referral sources from year to year.

# Appendix C – Referral Source

## Top 20 Zip Codes

This table focuses on the 20 zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2013. 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 for FY2013 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2009.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2009 to FY2013, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 35%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have declined at a slightly slower pace (32% since FY2009).

**Table A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes**

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2013	Rank FY2013	Rank FY2009	Total FY2009	Percent Change from FY2009 to FY2013
85225	Chandler	814	1	1	1077	-24.4%
85142	Queen Creek*	580	2	15	468	23.9%
85301	Glendale	568	3	2	871	-34.8%
85204	Mesa	553	4	8	687	-19.5%
85201	Mesa	461	5	9	628	-26.6%
85009	Phoenix	423	6	7	688	-38.5%
85041	Phoenix	423	7	4	746	-43.3%
85033	Phoenix	414	8	3	829	-50.1%
85323	Avondale	388	9	5	718	-46.0%
85210	Mesa	377	10	25	396	-4.8%
85035	Phoenix	373	11	6	706	-47.2%
85015	Phoenix	335	12	19	417	-19.7%
85006	Phoenix	332	13	28	391	-15.1%
85345	Peoria	332	14	12	522	-36.4%
85008	Phoenix	330	15	10	587	-43.8%
85037	Phoenix	316	16	13	522	-39.5%
85283	Tempe/Guadalupe	310	17	27	394	-21.3%
85335	El Mirage	306	18	21	415	-26.3%
85326	Buckeye	301	19	11	541	-44.4%
85303	Glendale	295	20	24	406	-27.3%
<b>Total of Top 20</b>		<b>8,231</b>			<b>12,009</b>	<b>-31.5%</b>
<b>All Complaints</b>		<b>21,485</b>			<b>33,126</b>	<b>-35.1%</b>
<b>Percent of All Referrals from Top 20</b>		<b>38.3%</b>			<b>36.3%</b>	

\* Queen Creek Zip Code 85242 (from 2009) is reported with 85142 per Administrative Order No. 2012-108.

## Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2013**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Aguila	85320	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Anthem	85086	4	3	2	10	11	59	16	41	2	148
Apache Junction	85117	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Apache Junction	85118	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	4
Apache Junction	85119	0	1	2	1	4	14	4	4	0	30
Apache Junction	85120	1	3	2	3	3	13	8	9	1	43
Arlington	85322	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	8
Avondale	85323	14	26	29	53	35	74	57	100	0	388
Avondale	85392	11	10	11	26	28	48	39	39	1	213
Buckeye	85326	15	16	12	48	32	69	45	64	0	301
Buckeye	85395	3	0	3	4	11	15	9	7	0	52
Carefree	85377	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Cave Creek	85331	3	0	3	4	9	50	4	9	0	82
Chandler	85224	7	6	8	14	18	61	26	62	2	204
Chandler	85225	26	48	71	68	68	164	125	242	2	814
Chandler	85226	1	5	6	14	25	60	42	26	0	179
Chandler	85244	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Chandler	85246	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Chandler	85249	4	6	5	7	19	35	19	17	0	112
Chandler	85286	0	5	4	13	11	26	15	21	1	96
El Mirage	85335	13	13	21	41	31	79	71	35	2	306
Fountain Hills	85268	2	0	0	3	9	36	7	12	0	69
Ft. McDowell	85264	0	1	0	1	7	6	3	1	0	19
Gila Bend	85337	0	0	0	2	1	7	4	6	1	21
Gilbert	85233	4	11	16	12	37	44	28	33	1	186
Gilbert	85234	4	5	9	15	47	69	41	29	1	220
Gilbert	85295	1	6	2	6	32	41	18	18	0	124
Gilbert	85296	6	8	5	13	32	39	26	23	0	152
Gilbert	85297	2	6	4	8	26	62	28	16	0	152
Gilbert	85298	4	9	2	2	10	36	14	16	0	93
Glendale	85301	35	32	57	73	70	112	122	67	0	568
Glendale	85302	12	18	26	36	33	44	37	28	1	235
Glendale	85303	20	22	28	38	30	80	63	12	2	295
Glendale	85304	5	9	4	31	9	32	35	11	0	136
Glendale	85305	1	7	7	12	6	15	18	7	1	74
Glendale	85306	5	10	1	11	21	23	23	15	0	109
Glendale	85307	3	2	2	3	4	9	8	3	0	34
Glendale	85308	4	14	7	14	33	52	58	27	0	209
Glendale	85310	4	5	2	11	6	25	15	8	0	76
Glendale	85311	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Glendale	85312	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

## Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2013 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Glendale	85318	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Goodyear	85338	8	6	22	18	30	71	52	23	0	230
Goodyear	85396	2	1	0	6	7	13	6	5	0	40
Higley	85236	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Laveen	85339	10	10	20	20	16	30	40	18	2	166
Litchfield Park	85340	3	4	14	4	17	37	14	6	1	100
Mesa	85201	16	20	41	38	68	140	75	60	3	461
Mesa	85202	7	9	23	20	38	48	48	45	1	239
Mesa	85203	13	15	16	27	39	67	48	41	1	267
Mesa	85204	16	27	50	28	75	179	86	90	2	553
Mesa	85205	7	4	12	12	16	53	27	31	2	164
Mesa	85206	7	9	7	8	12	33	20	22	0	118
Mesa	85207	5	8	12	14	26	51	30	56	2	204
Mesa	85208	16	10	22	12	13	43	32	62	1	211
Mesa	85209	5	4	5	13	20	50	24	22	0	143
Mesa	85210	24	11	30	27	40	77	56	110	2	377
Mesa	85211	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Mesa	85212	5	6	10	8	15	44	13	20	0	121
Mesa	85213	7	8	7	12	16	39	18	25	1	133
Mesa	85215	1	2	1	3	14	21	5	9	0	56
Mesa	85275	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Morristown	85342	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	8
New River	85027	43	32	28	23	19	45	40	9	3	242
New River	85087	2	2	0	3	0	7	7	1	0	22
Peoria	85345	11	21	25	40	30	72	69	64	0	332
Peoria	85381	4	4	3	3	14	20	15	6	0	69
Peoria	85382	4	5	7	9	23	54	24	26	0	152
Peoria	85383	1	9	3	7	13	36	30	29	0	128
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Phoenix	85003	4	1	3	1	0	5	4	2	0	20
Phoenix	85004	2	1	4	2	0	3	4	2	0	18
Phoenix	85005	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85006	41	18	83	30	22	47	56	33	2	332
Phoenix	85007	1	8	5	5	8	11	15	19	0	72
Phoenix	85008	16	32	32	19	53	75	69	34	0	330
Phoenix	85009	32	47	37	26	48	84	66	82	1	423
Phoenix	85012	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85013	7	9	27	17	7	17	16	8	3	111
Phoenix	85014	10	4	7	6	11	12	22	6	1	79
Phoenix	85015	17	42	34	33	34	41	77	56	1	335
Phoenix	85016	9	17	14	7	6	14	17	11	0	95
Phoenix	85017	21	28	37	26	27	53	44	41	2	279
Phoenix	85018	8	11	15	6	13	43	18	10	0	124
Phoenix	85019	15	20	19	7	19	22	47	15	0	164
Phoenix	85020	5	2	7	8	8	21	12	6	0	69
Phoenix	85021	5	18	13	5	22	22	21	6	0	112
Phoenix	85022	10	8	12	12	15	40	34	20	1	152

## Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2013 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix	85023	4	9	14	11	17	29	26	14	2	126
Phoenix	85024	5	1	7	7	10	32	9	6	0	77
Phoenix	85028	2	1	3	1	5	28	14	1	0	55
Phoenix	85029	7	5	14	19	26	31	31	21	0	154
Phoenix	85030	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Phoenix	85031	13	20	11	17	36	38	33	42	0	210
Phoenix	85032	14	16	15	18	28	78	59	36	1	265
Phoenix	85033	35	48	49	33	44	81	72	51	1	414
Phoenix	85034	1	4	4	4	5	1	1	3	1	24
Phoenix	85035	31	22	47	37	45	63	76	50	2	373
Phoenix	85037	20	32	34	28	29	52	77	43	1	316
Phoenix	85040	19	25	41	24	35	37	68	34	0	283
Phoenix	85041	26	45	58	37	44	66	96	48	3	423
Phoenix	85042	12	28	22	23	34	45	64	21	1	250
Phoenix	85043	18	26	25	15	15	34	36	41	1	211
Phoenix	85044	5	10	7	6	17	18	23	2	1	89
Phoenix	85045	1	1	3	0	6	11	4	0	0	26
Phoenix	85048	3	4	8	4	15	23	20	6	1	84
Phoenix	85050	3	2	3	4	3	27	10	3	0	55
Phoenix	85051	27	14	27	12	18	33	55	14	2	202
Phoenix	85053	12	5	8	16	16	33	21	9	2	122
Phoenix	85054	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5
Phoenix	85061	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Phoenix	85063	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85066	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Phoenix	85067	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85069	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	8
Phoenix	85071	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Phoenix	85080	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Phoenix	85082	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Phoenix	85083	5	1	0	4	3	12	8	8	0	41
Phoenix	85085	0	3	1	2	2	13	9	5	0	35
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	1	0	0	1	2	4	4	0	0	12
Chandler Heights*	85127	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Queen Creek	85140	3	4	2	1	7	16	11	3	0	47
Queen Creek	85142	38	68	94	67	48	129	73	62	1	580
San Tan Valley*	85143	0	4	4	5	10	21	26	6	1	77
Rio Verde	85263	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
Scottsdale	85250	0	3	4	4	8	19	8	11	0	57
Scottsdale	85251	1	11	4	6	8	30	20	21	0	101
Scottsdale	85253	1	2	1	2	3	23	8	2	0	42
Scottsdale	85255	2	2	1	6	19	50	6	4	0	90
Scottsdale	85256	1	0	7	2	14	11	6	11	0	52
Scottsdale	85257	3	4	18	16	11	31	22	27	0	132
Scottsdale	85258	1	1	2	2	5	25	6	3	1	46
Scottsdale	85259	3	0	3	5	20	36	7	7	0	81

## Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2013 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Scottsdale	85260	0	0	3	6	21	53	9	6	0	98
Scottsdale	85262	0	3	0	0	4	11	1	1	0	20
Scottsdale	85266	0	0	0	2	4	16	4	4	1	31
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	5	3	9	8	21	64	10	7	1	128
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	1	2	3	1	6	10	12	4	0	39
Sun City/West/Grand	85376	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	0	3	1	3	3	10	3	14	0	37
Surprise	85374	6	6	11	10	23	45	32	18	0	151
Surprise	85378	3	1	4	4	9	14	9	5	1	50
Surprise	85379	8	16	7	30	24	57	39	25	1	207
Surprise	85387	0	3	0	3	4	8	3	4	1	26
Surprise	85388	4	5	6	24	14	47	20	16	0	136
Tempe	85281	8	14	15	16	47	54	52	84	0	290
Tempe	85282	11	8	17	23	28	45	48	60	0	240
Tempe	85284	1	1	1	3	9	20	11	9	0	55
Tempe	85285	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	6
Tempe	85287	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	13	20	24	18	49	49	49	88	0	310
Tolleson	85353	11	34	12	17	28	56	57	49	0	264
Tonopah	85354	1	1	2	5	2	6	3	0	1	21
Waddell	85355	0	2	1	5	3	9	6	2	1	29
Wickenburg	85358	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Wickenburg	85390	5	6	2	4	7	9	7	7	1	48
Wittman	85361	1	0	3	1	6	11	6	11	0	39
Youngtown	85363	2	0	4	2	3	5	7	2	0	25
Other Arizona Counties		25	25	67	58	47	107	101	59	5	494
Other Jurisdictions**		31	52	49	36	62	119	112	44	11	516
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>5,281</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>21,485</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 C – Referral Source

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

**Table A.16 Referrals by Offense Severity - Other Arizona Counties FY2013**

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
APACHE	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	1	0	10
COCHISE	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	9
COCONINO	1	1	1	4	0	7	7	1	1	23
GILA	1	1	0	5	3	4	1	1	2	18
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MOHAVE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
NAVAJO	1	1	1	2	0	6	4	0	1	16
PIMA	5	5	1	10	4	21	12	13	0	71
PINAL	10	15	45	21	33	40	50	30	0	244
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YAVAPAI	6	1	16	14	6	25	19	7	1	95
YUMA	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>494</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 FY2013 (21,485) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

**Table A.17 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2013**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Alhambra Elementary	8	18	5	16	24	13	34	33	0	151
Arlington Elementary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Avondale Elementary	1	0	2	7	3	8	8	7	0	36
Balsz Elementary	2	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	9
Buckeye Elementary	0	9	0	9	3	2	3	1	0	27
Cartwright Elementary	6	10	5	25	15	13	20	11	0	105
Creighton Elementary	2	1	1	6	4	0	6	6	0	26
Fowler Elementary	1	1	1	4	2	0	4	31	0	44
Glendale Elementary	6	14	2	23	16	19	32	29	0	141
Higley Elementary	3	1	5	4	33	22	10	11	0	89
Isaac Elementary	8	3	0	7	25	3	13	38	0	97
JO Combs Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kyrene Elementary	6	7	0	7	9	7	12	6	0	54
Laveen Elementary	2	2	0	5	2	0	8	0	0	19
Liberty Elementary	1	0	0	2	2	9	6	0	0	20
Litchfield Elementary	2	1	1	4	3	7	1	1	0	20
Littleton Elementary	0	0	1	11	7	6	7	9	0	41
Madison Elementary	3	0	0	4	2	0	5	3	0	17
Morristown Elementary	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Murphy Elementary	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	11
Nadaburg Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Osborn Elementary	3	1	1	2	2	2	15	15	0	41
Palo Verde Elementary	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	5
Pendergast Elementary	4	7	2	9	2	6	16	12	0	58
Phoenix Elementary	7	9	3	15	7	12	27	13	0	93
Riverside Elementary	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	10
Roosevelt Elementary	1	14	2	13	9	7	17	0	0	63
Tempe Elementary	9	8	2	15	35	4	45	34	0	152
Tolleson Elementary	1	12	0	3	4	0	8	2	0	30
Union Elementary	3	10	1	2	0	4	5	7	0	32
Washington Elementary	5	13	0	17	30	18	36	25	0	144
Wilson Elementary	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,547</b>

**Table A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2013**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Agua Fria Union	10	11	12	25	60	27	66	19	0	230
Buckeye Union	2	5	6	16	19	17	22	6	0	93
Glendale Union	22	18	15	47	73	41	103	2	1	322
Phoenix Union	34	68	71	73	152	69	247	250	0	964
Tempe Union	17	27	37	59	116	70	172	99	1	598
Tolleson Union	14	22	22	48	68	75	92	105	0	446
<b>Totals</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,653</b>

## Appendix D – School Districts

**Table A.19 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2013**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Apache Junction Unified	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
Cave Creek Unified	4	1	2	3	10	7	4	0	0	31
Chandler Unified	14	36	7	49	74	90	119	103	0	492
Deer Valley Unified	18	31	10	52	64	44	137	10	2	368
Dysart Unified	22	24	26	59	80	111	119	29	2	472
Fountain Hills Unified	1	1	0	1	10	9	10	0	0	32
Gila Bend Unified	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	5	0	15
Gilbert Unified	10	22	3	41	83	93	88	36	1	377
Maricopa Unified	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	5
Mesa Unified	57	58	64	108	243	168	262	225	1	1,186
Paradise Valley Unified	12	26	10	39	80	65	128	63	0	423
Peoria Unified	19	35	14	70	98	58	135	75	2	506
Queen Creek Unified	2	7	1	3	12	7	15	0	0	47
Saddle Mountain Unified School Dist	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Scottsdale Unified	13	18	6	34	101	61	98	16	0	347
Wickenburg Unified	2	5	0	4	6	2	9	5	0	33
<b>Totals</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,341</b>

**Table A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2013**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Charter Schools	53	102	179	96	215	161	335	62	2	1,205
East Valley Institute of Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Job Corps - Phoenix	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Maricopa County Regional Special Svcs District	1	1	5	1	1	0	3	0	0	12
Misc Colleges	0	2	3	2	8	5	6	1	0	27
Misc Other	5	11	16	14	12	16	36	2	0	112
Misc Parochial	0	1	0	3	7	3	7	0	1	22
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	12	5	61	38	3	6	1	8	0	134
Other	49	50	51	105	103	118	275	53	16	820
<b>Totals</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,337</b>

# Appendix E – Detention

## Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2013

**Table A.21 Detentions by Gender**

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	939	747	1.26
Male	4,406	3,076	1.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>1.40</b>

**Table A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	1,050	757	1.39
Caucasian	1,611	1,174	1.37
Asian/Pacific	27	22	1.23
Hispanic	2,408	1,688	1.43
Native American	217	154	1.41
*Other	32	28	1.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>1.40</b>

**Table A.23 Females Detained by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	214	171	1.25
Caucasian	368	284	1.30
Asian/Pacific	3	3	1.00
Hispanic	301	246	1.22
Native American	47	38	1.24
*Other	6	5	1.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1.26</b>

**Table A.24 Males Detained by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	836	586	1.43
Caucasian	1,243	890	1.40
Asian/Pacific	24	19	1.26
Hispanic	2,107	1,442	1.46
Native American	170	116	1.47
*Other	26	23	1.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>1.43</b>

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

## Appendix E – Detention

**Table A.25 Reasons for Detention by Average Length of Stay by Facility FY2013**

Reason	Durango	Average Days Detained	Southeast	Average Days Detained
Warrant	1,182	23.5	681	21.3
Court Hold	583	19.2	555	25.0
Referral	1,725	9.1	509	14.2
*Other	66	19.9	44	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,556</b>		<b>1,789</b>	

**Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2013**

Reason	African American	Asian/Pacific	Caucasian	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	325	8	553	878	92	7	1,863
Court Hold	194	4	366	522	46	6	1,138
Referral	507	14	651	966	79	17	2,234
Other	24	1	41	42	0	2	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5,345</b>

**Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2013**

Sex	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	396	119	394	30	939
Male	1,467	1,019	1,840	80	4,406
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>5,345</b>

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

# Appendix F – 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 non-detained.

**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 F – 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.

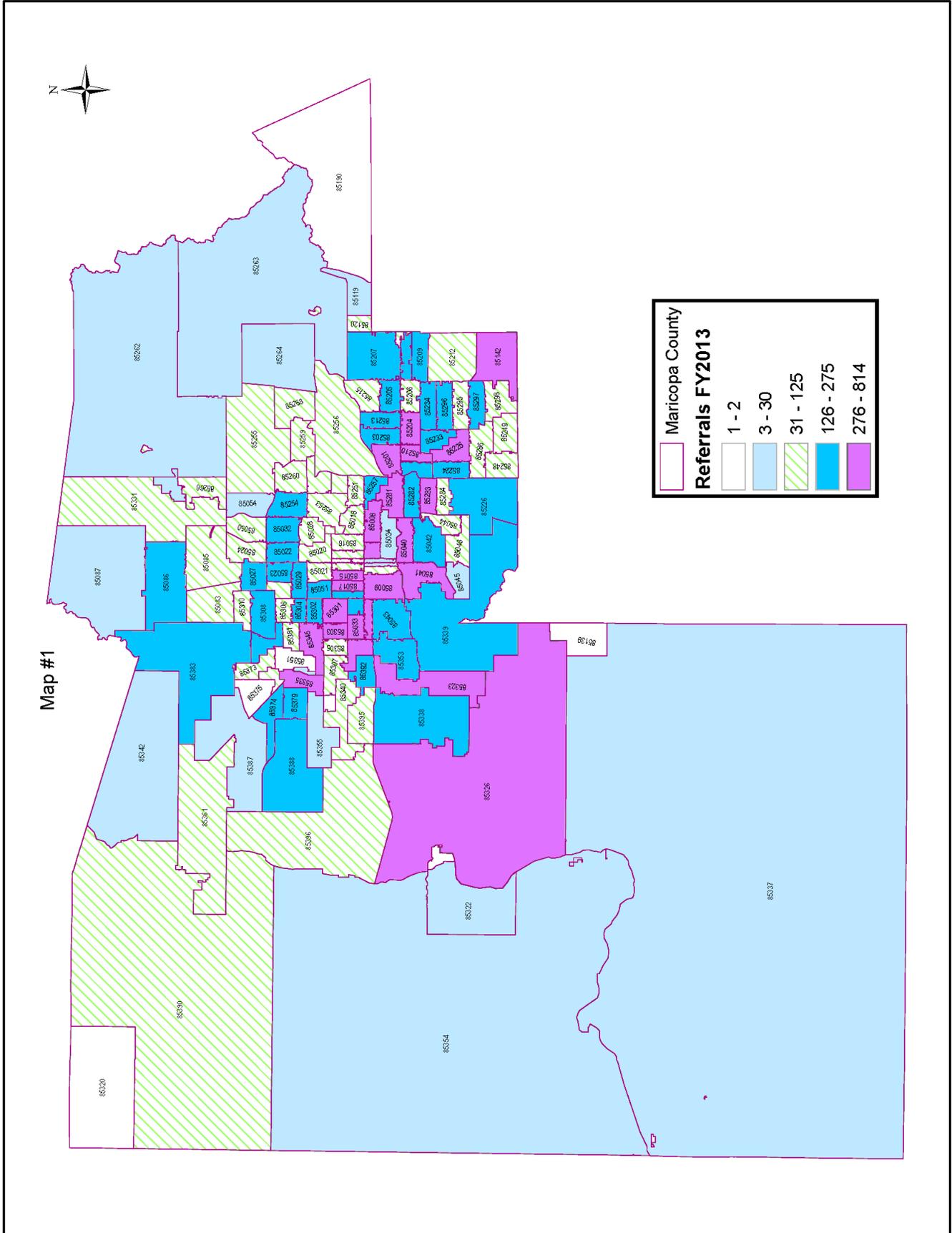
**Referrals:** Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies or individuals requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals" 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.

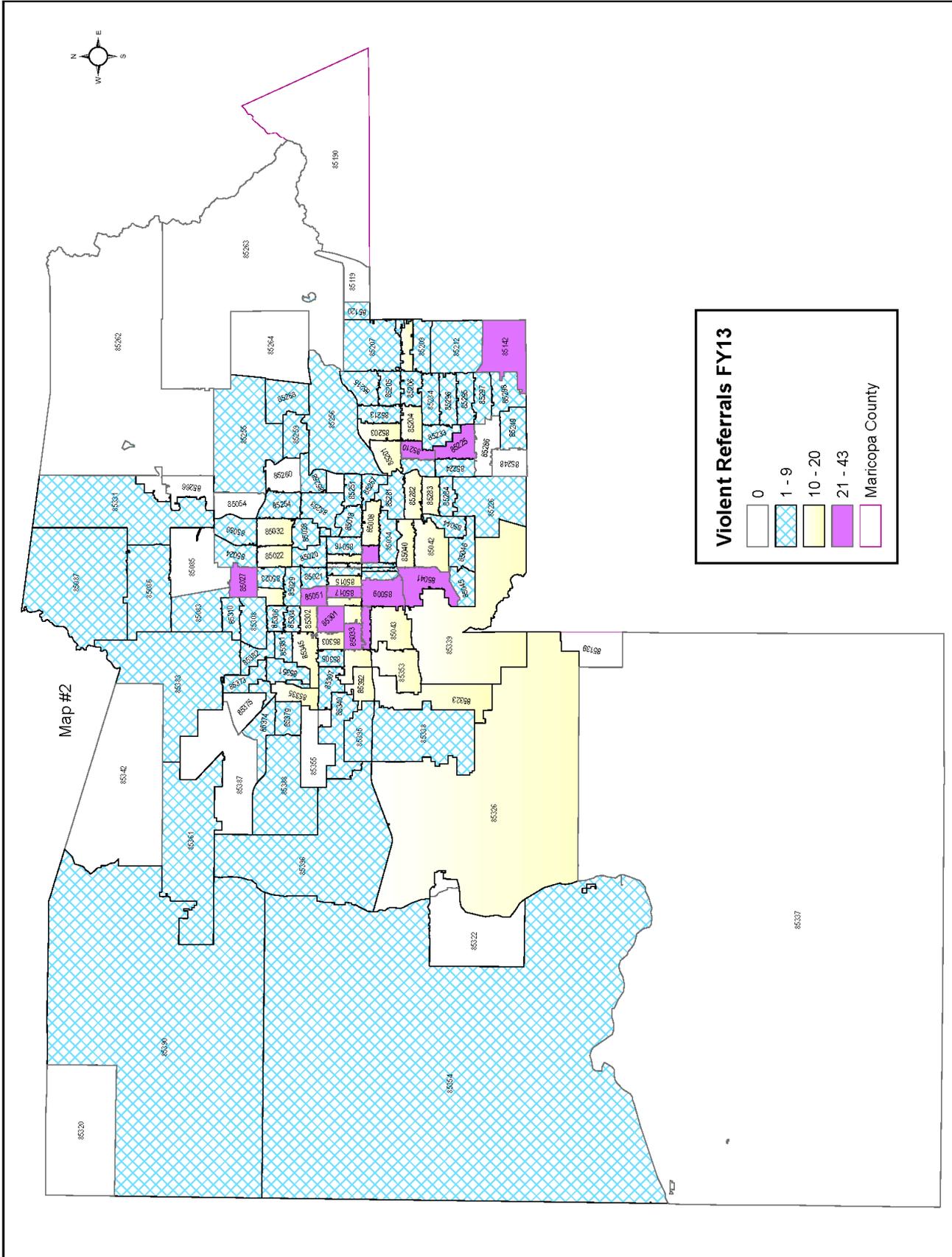
**Standard Probation:** A program of conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile on the condition of continued good behavior and regular reporting to a probation officer.

**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 G - Maps



# Appendix G - Maps



# Appendix G - Maps

