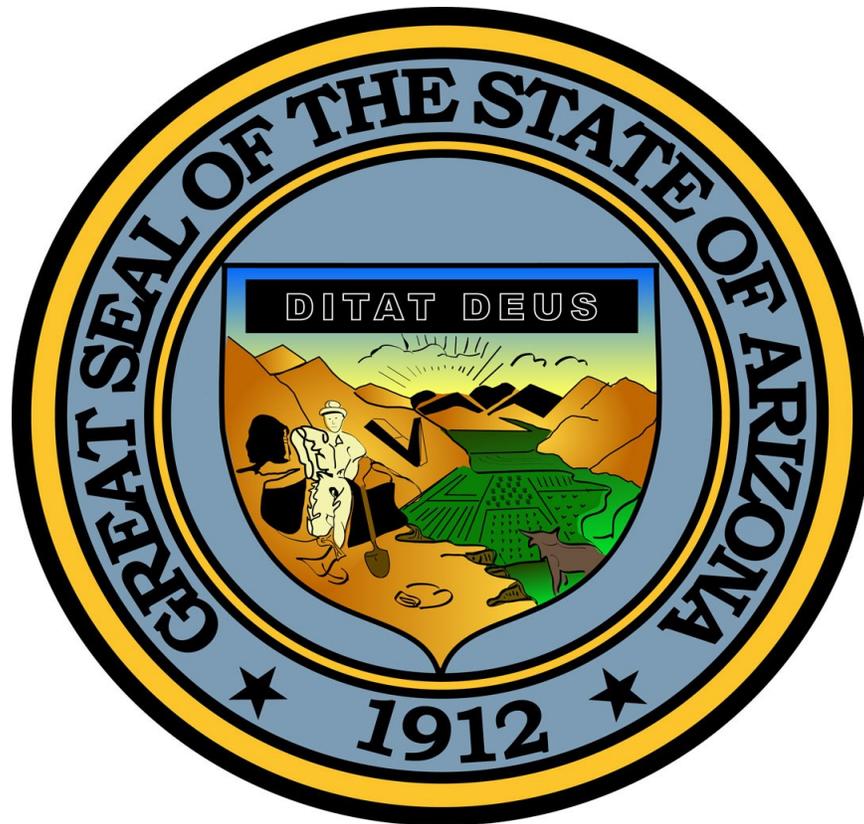


Superior Court of Arizona



Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2012
Data Book**



Welcome to the 2012 Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains juvenile justice data for fiscal years 2008 to 2012.

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 2012 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.

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

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About This Publication

Fiscal year 2012 marks the 24th 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 FY2012 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 FY2012. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were dispositioned in FY2012.

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 FY2012, referrals decreased by 7.9% to a historic low of 24,117.

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 FY2012). 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 FY2012, the MCJPD continued to provide excellent services to youth in the community and in detention.

Selected highlights from the year include:

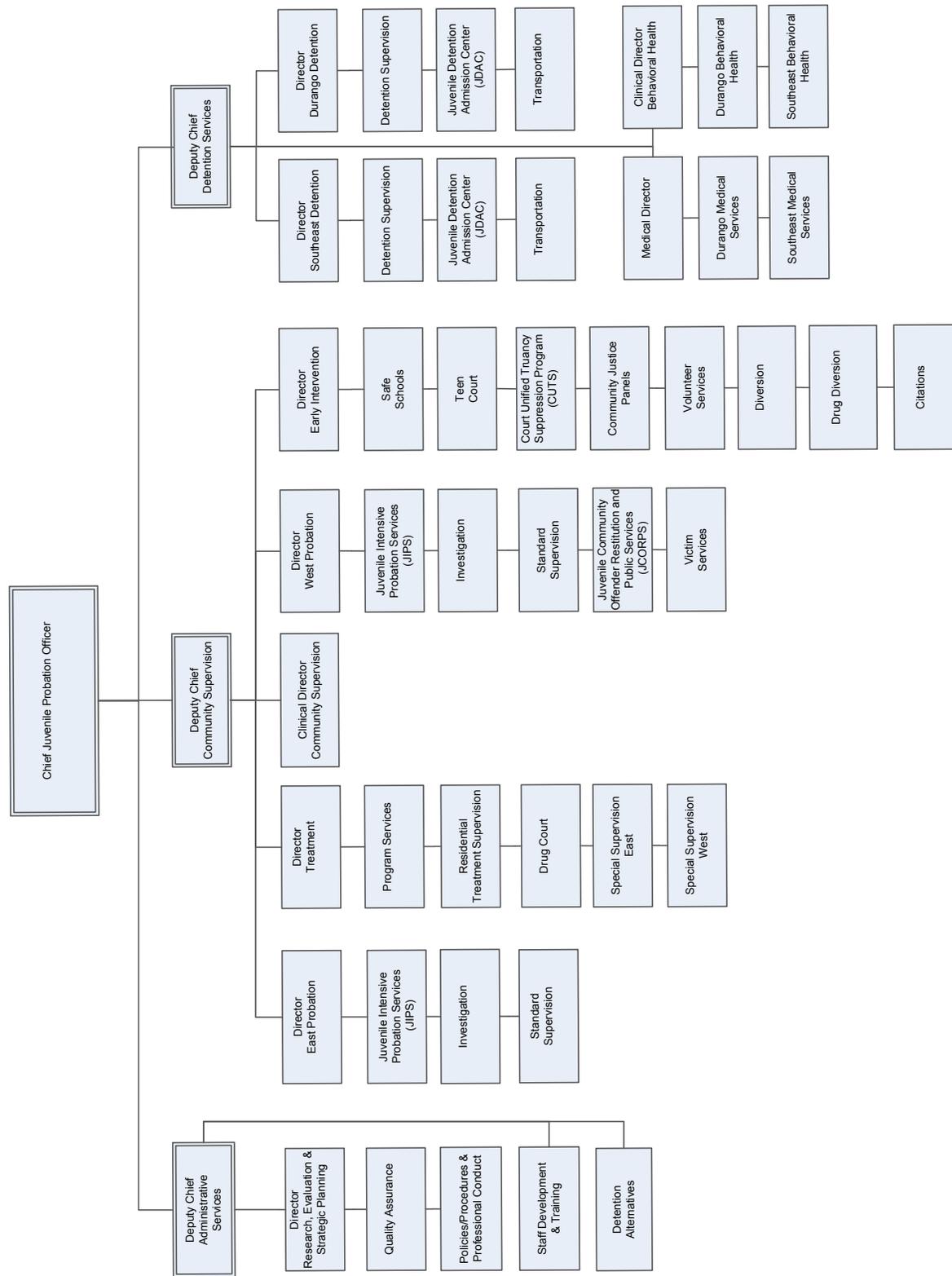
- **Accountability:** The Juvenile Probation Department Juvenile Community Restitution and Public Service (JCORPS) Program matches juveniles with community service projects that youth can fulfill the terms of probation and/or other consequences for behavior and earn money to pay restitution. During FY 2012, juveniles performed 17,412 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 (\$87,060 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, 988.18 in restitution money which was paid directly to victims of their crimes.
- **YMCA Youth Development Program:** The Department continued in its work with the YMCA and the County in this evening support program. Adjudicated males, ages 16 and up, in the select zip codes of 85040, 85041, and 85042 are eligible for this program. The YMCA provides pro-social activities and life skills, Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART), mentoring, and recreation services. The clients report to the YMCA Monday through Friday from 4:00 to 9:00 p.m. This program is used as an alternative to detention, a productive and approved activity for JIPS clients, and as a reentry program for clients coming out of detention.
- **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI):** The Department officially began its partnership with the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts and the Annie E. Casey Foundation as part of a statewide collaboration. Working with JDAI will help the Department focus on reducing its reliance on secure detention, improving public safety and enhancing the available alternatives for youth who might otherwise be detained.
- **Intelligence-Led Community Policing, Community Prosecution, and Community Partnerships (IL3CP):** This is a collaboration between Juvenile Probation, Adult Probation, City of Mesa Police and Fire, and City of Mesa Attorney's Office. Together, the partners focused on high risk areas in Mesa neighborhoods, doing clean up crews, removing weeds and garbage, and painting curbs. Two Juvenile Probation Officers represented Juvenile Probation and were also part of a youth employment training program. All of the partners held Neighborhood Appreciation Days where information and food were shared, as well as community issues bringing neighborhoods together.
- **Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement Project:** The Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department is committed to providing appropriate services to youth based on sound decision making. Nationally, four states (**Arizona**, Pennsylvania, Florida and Connecticut) were selected to be sites to participate in intensive training and technical assistance to develop customized strategies for improving outcomes for juveniles. MCJPD is the pilot site for Arizona. The JJSIP is designed to improve outcomes for juvenile offenders. The JJSIP is designed to help states reduce recidivism and improve other outcomes for juvenile offenders by better translating knowledge on "what works" into everyday practice and policy. The JJSIP is based on
 - The Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP), a tool developed by Dr. Mark Lipsey at Vanderbilt University
 - The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders --developed by Dr. James C. Howell and John Wilson.
- **Arizona Youth Assessment System (AZYAS):** The Arizona Youth Assessment System (AZYAS) is a new dynamic risk and needs assessment and case planning tool developed in collaboration with the Administrative

Introduction

Office of the Courts. In September 2012, the Department implemented the use of the AZYAS on all youth placed on court ordered probation.

- **Citation Court:** *Citation Court* was developed to handle low risk citation offenders outside a formal court setting. In *Citation Court* there are no County Attorney representatives as well as no court appointed counsel for the juvenile. The hearing is presided over by a designated hearing officer who is assigned to hear citation matters and assign appropriate consequences. In *Citation Court*, the youth and family have the ability to pay a designated fine instead of going through the court process.
- **The S.P.A.R.K. (Supporting Parents of At-Risk Kids) Program** is a community-based parent education and support group designed to assist parents in developing more positive and effective parenting skills. This 8-week program was developed by a team of Juvenile Probation staff and is held each week at Florence Crittenton of Arizona. Facilitated by a Probation Supervisor, the curriculum includes such topics as Why Your Child Misbehaves, Effective Listening, Positive Discipline, Talking About Tough Topics, Mental Health Issues, Toxins in Your Relationship, The Art of Negotiation, Natural and Logical Consequences and The 40 Developmental Assets.
- **Maricopa County Transitional Learning Centers (Detention School):** All youth are assessed on their first day of enrollment in the areas of reading, writing, and mathematics to determine placement in skills enhancement, credit recovery or the GED Program. As a result of the collaborative partnership between Detention and School administrations, there have been drastic improvements in the academic achievement levels of detained youth.
- **GED:** The Maricopa County Regional School District (MCRSD) partners with Juvenile Probation to provide youth the opportunity to attain their GED while detained. They prepare through hands on study in the GED classroom. If scheduling permits, a youth may take all or part of the GED exam prior to his or her release from detention. The tests are administered by Probation and Detention Officers trained by the Arizona Department of Education.
- **Safety and Security Enhancements:** The Department has continued its efforts to improve safety and quality assurance for youth in secure care. Installation of an electronic room/welfare check began in FY12. Utilization of the system is planned for FY 13.

MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

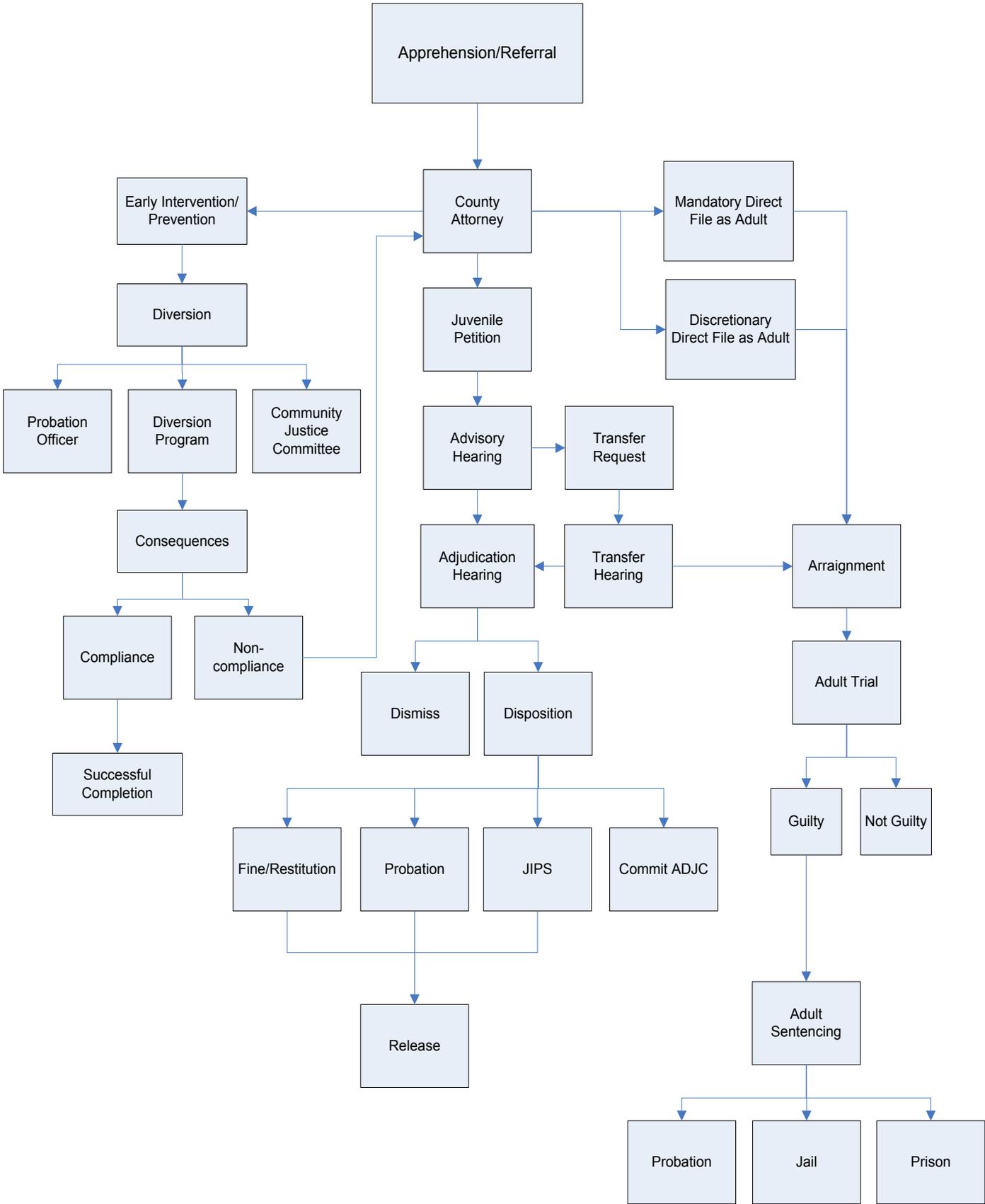


Organizational chart effective 1/1/2013

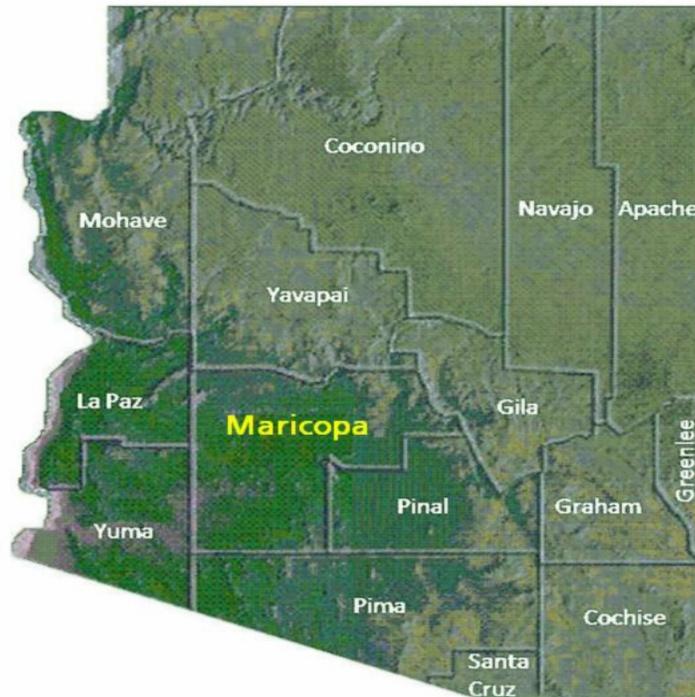
The current organizational chart is available on-line at:

<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 3,942,619 (2010 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 1,469,471) is the county seat, state capital, and the largest city in the state.
- Other major cities in Maricopa County are: Mesa (446,518); Glendale (230,482); Chandler (240,101); Scottsdale (221,020); Gilbert (211,951); Tempe (164,268); and Peoria (156,637).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts 2013, Population 2011 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 FY2012

JUVENILE POPULATION

578,026
(Ages 8 – 17)

REFERRALS

24,117
Juvenile Referred
17,595

DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

8,598
Does not include petitions in Adult

JUVENILE STANDARD PROBATION

New Cases Placed on Standard
Probation
2,685

JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

New Cases Placed on JIPS
406

DETENTION

Detention Admissions
6,257
Avg. Daily Population
239
Avg. Stay Days
13.4

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Committed
Juveniles - 250

Re-Awarded
Juveniles – 114

ADULT PROSECUTIONS

Direct Files
Juveniles – 185

Remands
Juveniles - 7

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties Quickfacts 2013, Population 2011 Estimate

** Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2012*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012*
Estimate of County Population Under 18	995,300	1,018,192	1,007,861	1,028,018	1,048,578
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	525,398	537,482	555,581	566,692	578,026

Referrals Received	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	33,218	33,126	29,228	26,193	24,117
Juveniles Referred	24,390	24,114	21,406	18,980	17,595
Referrals per Juvenile	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.37

Investigative Case Status**	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	9,948	9,253	8,232	7,199	6,316
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	9,550	8,931	7,998	6,987	6,034

Dispositions	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	5,796	4,844	4,443	3,472	2,685
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	415	445	313	328	250
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	739	669	560	483	406

Detention	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Juveniles Brought to Detention	10,441	10,326	9,702	8,639	8,262
Juveniles Detained	8,522	8,227	7,604	6,434	6,257
Percent Detained	81.6%	79.7%	78.4%	74.5%	75.7%
Average Daily Population	335	366	270	243	239
Detention Capacity at Year End	406	406	406	406	406
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	14.3	13.1	12.9	13.7	13.4

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties Quickfacts 2013, Population 2011 Estimate

** 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	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
General Fund	21,466,026	16,303,471	14,134,927	14,830,639	16,247,198
Detention Fund	34,665,509	32,359,937	30,132,249	30,433,952	28,671,089
Total	56,131,535	48,663,408	44,267,176	45,264,591	44,918,287
State Grants					
State Grants	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Diversion Consequences**	495,597	531,139	453,991	412,315	514,125
Diversion Intake	1,912,738	1,773,663	1,622,231	1,205,384	1,228,509
Diversion Counseling	619,217	530,855	421,832	409,264	455,580
Drug Court	28,295	27,968	27,893	28,601	33,616
Family Counseling**	364,815	352,583	366,841	368,400	375,801
GED	0	4,040	5,760	3,320	3,570
JIPS Treatment**	257,680	243,693	176,757	168,025	182,414
JPSF Treatment**	8,833,762	7,341,654	6,846,315	7,432,494	7,855,568
Justice Involved Youth With Children	182,216	180,193	58,550	124,003	0
Juvenile Treatment Services	290,727	271,421	254,254	287,726	359,638
Roosevelt School	492	0	0	0	0
Safe Schools	806,875	737,197	575,162	315,580	427,446
Title IV-E	61,709	156,269	163,767	201,216	154,181
Victim Rights	135,133	135,777	136,612	138,160	140,513
Vocational Rehab	47,604	17,911	0	0	0
Total	14,036,861	12,304,363	11,109,965	11,094,488	11,730,961

FY2008 through FY2012 are actual expenditures.

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

*** Beginning in FY2008 Standard Probation and Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS) were fully funded by the county, hence the drop in state funds and the increase in county funds from FY2006 to FY2007

Financial Summary

Federal Grants	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Bulletproof Vest	549	9,487	20,997	36,064	32,629
JAG	1,089,649	418,720	134,647	182,843	67,688
JAIBG	459,120	330,205	154,488	366,062	238,453
MYAP	7,850	0	0	0	0
Food and Nutrition	568,424	405,144	541,672	393,108	395,468
Title V	40,010	0	0	0	0
Total	2,165,602	1,163,556	851,804	978,077	734,238
Service Fees					
	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Probation Fees	722,932	1,094,341	562,310	534,833	514,449
Probation Surcharge	2,093,567	4,363,914	3,743,966	3,641,090	3,475,237
Diversion Fees	356,675	288,672	327,173	358,529	302,432
Juvenile Restitution Fund	22,768	25,000	22,861	20,086	9,985
Total	3,195,942	5,771,927	4,656,310	4,554,538	4,302,103
	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
All Grants and Fees	19,398,405	19,239,846	16,618,079	16,708,547	16,767,302
County Funds	56,131,535	48,663,408	44,267,176	45,159,387	44,918,287
Total Budget	75,529,940	67,903,254	60,885,255	61,867,934	61,685,589

FY2008 through FY2012 are actual expenditures.

Referrals Received

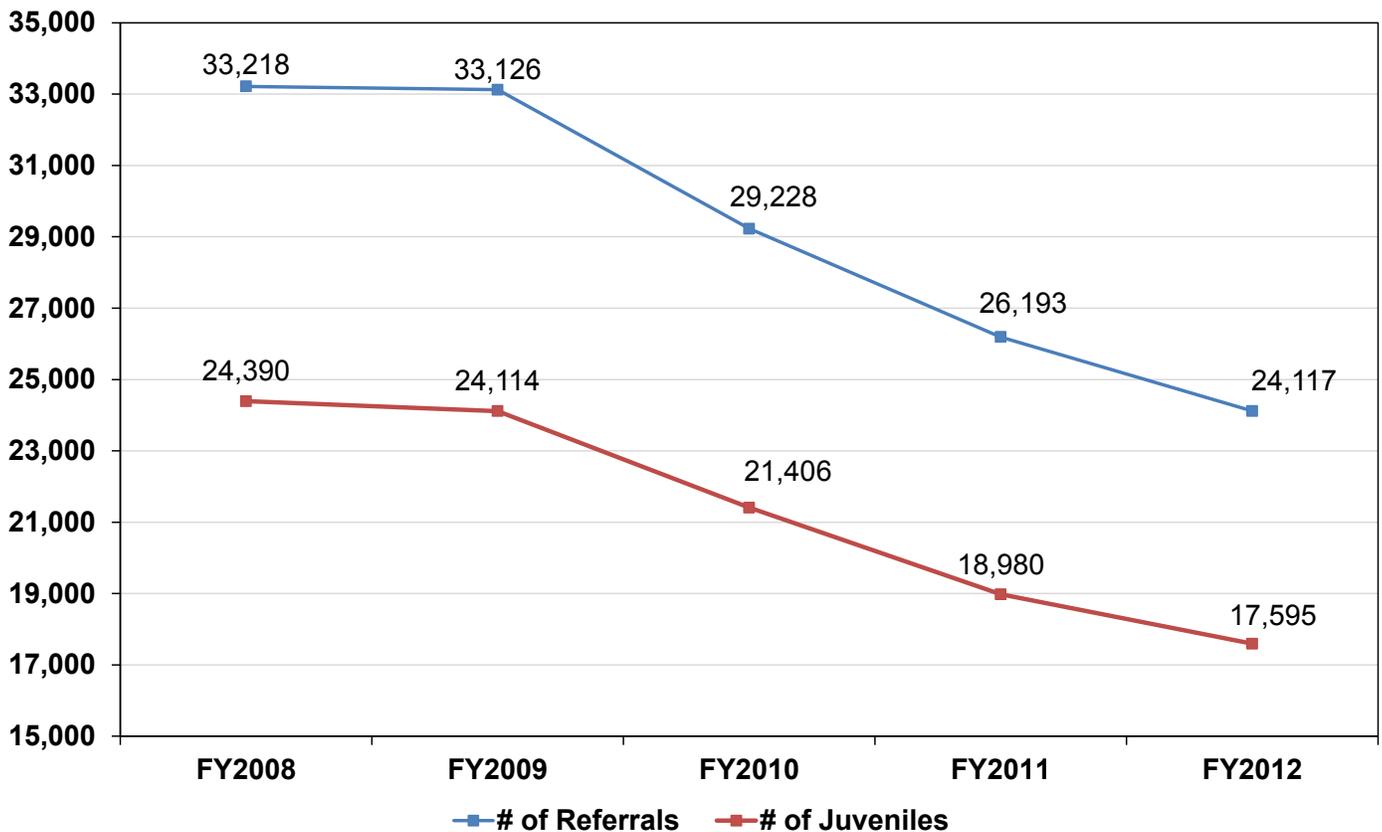
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the Juvenile Court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by 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 (55% in FY2012) generated only one referral. Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2012 (17,595) and the total referrals generated (24,117), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.37 for FY2012.

It is important to note that the juveniles detailed in this section of the report represent only 3% of the estimated 578,026 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2012, approximately one juvenile in every 33 in the county.

The following section covers the 24,117 referrals that were generated in FY2012 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

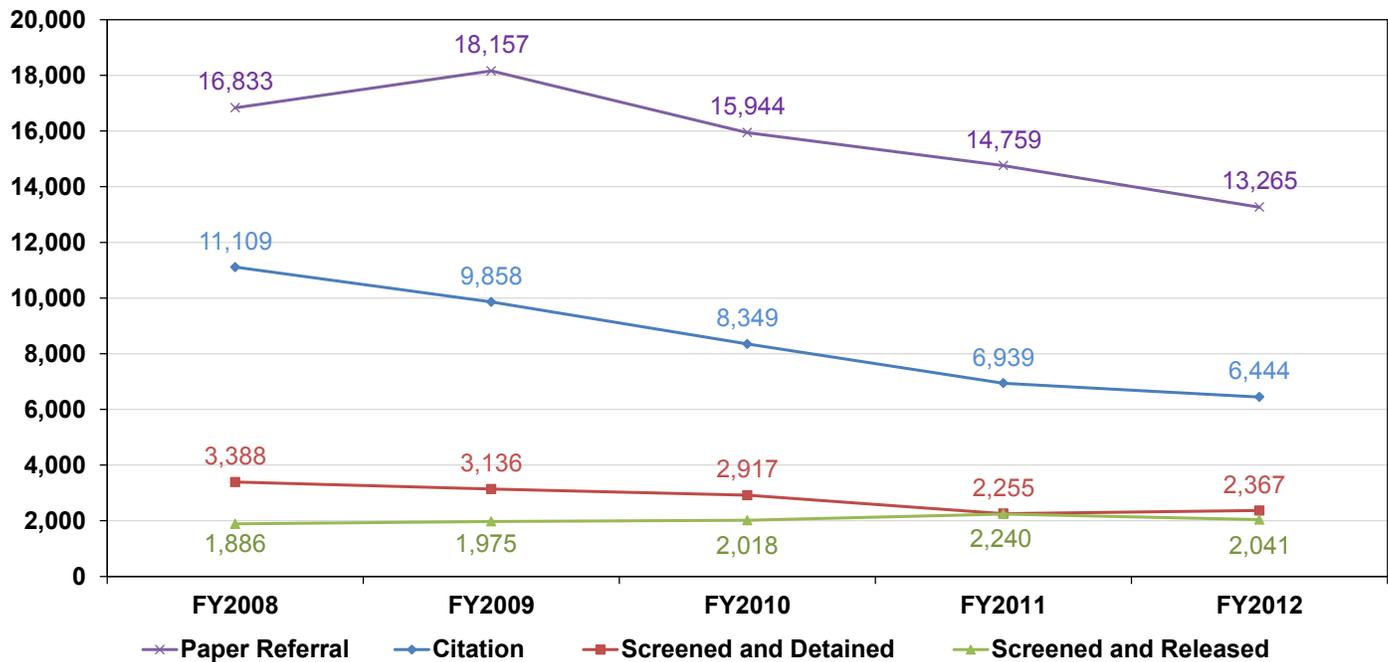
Referrals Received FY2008 - FY2012



Type of Referral

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

Type of Referrals FY2008 - FY2012



The types of referrals are described as follows:

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

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

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

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

The majority of referrals do not involve detention. Approximately 10% of the 24,117 referrals received in FY2012 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	FY2012 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,173	13.2%
Alcohol	2,604	10.8%
Violation of Probation	1,944	8.1%
Curfew	1,450	6.0%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,317	5.5%
Truancy	1,306	5.4%
Assault - Domestic Violence	974	4.0%
Traffic Violation	917	3.8%
Assault - Simple	877	3.6%
Possess Marijuana	697	2.9%
Total	15,259	63.3%

Note: The 15,259 referrals represent the 10 most common offenses of the 24,117 referrals received in FY2012

Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses

Offenses	FY2012 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	1,834	21.3%
Alcohol	939	12.5%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	765	8.9%
Possess Marijuana	538	6.3%
Simple Assault	318	5.6%
Traffic Violation	300	3.5%
Burglary 3	251	2.9%
Aggravated Assault	245	2.8%
Criminal Trespass	244	2.8%
Burglary 2 - Residential	240	2.8%
Total	5,674	69.4%

Note: The 5,674 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 8,598 petitions filed in FY2012. Petitions filed include delinquent petitions, Violations of Probation, citations that resulted in a petition, and petitions remanded back to Juvenile Court from Adult Court.

Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2008 to FY2012

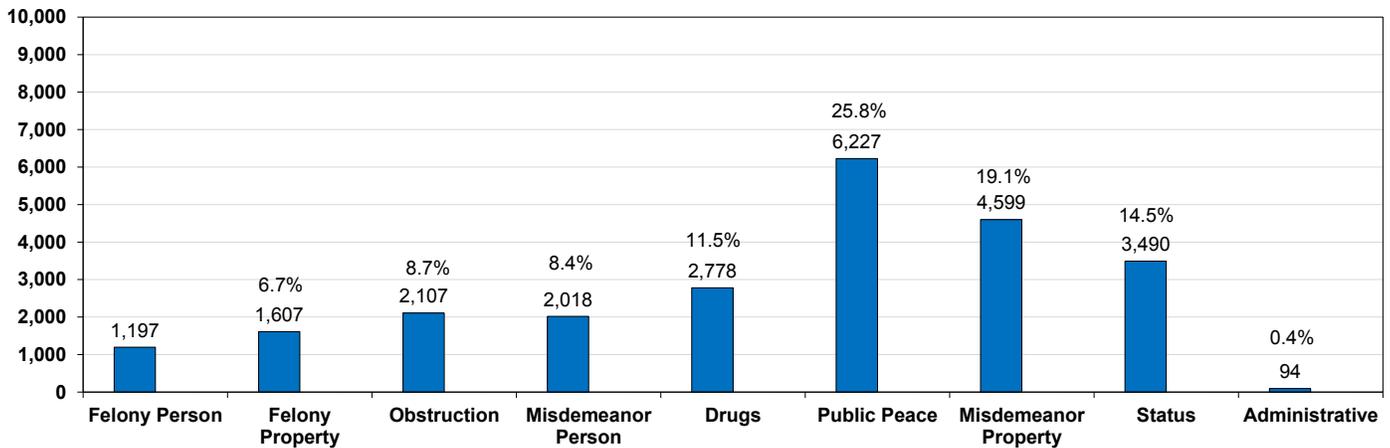
2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Shoplifting - Misd. 3,921	Shoplifting - Misd. 4,571	Shoplifting - Misd. 4,095	Shoplifting - Misd. 3,466	Shoplifting - Misd. 3,173
Curfew 3,016	Curfew 3,282	Alcohol 2,931	Alcohol 2,508	Alcohol 2,604
Alcohol 2,811	Alcohol 2,995	Curfew 2,524	VOP 2,181	VOP 1,944
Truancy 2,703	VOP 2,182	VOP 2,253	Truancy 1,760	Curfew 1,450
VOP 2,214	Truancy 1,782	Truancy 1,757	Curfew 1,700	Drug Paraph. 1,317
Traffic Violation 2,181	Traffic Violation 1,757	Drug Paraph. 1,289	Drug Paraph. 1,384	Truancy 1,306
Drug Paraph. 1,208	Drug Paraph. 1,377	Traffic Violation 1,285	Assault - DV 1,051	Assault - DV 974
Assault - DV 1,109	Runaway 1,140	Assault - DV 1,025	Traffic Violation 977	Traffic Violation 917
Poss. Marijuana 972	Assault - DV 1,133	Assault - Simple 984	Assault - Simple 879	Assault - Simple 877
Assault - Simple 947	Poss. Marijuana 1,061	Poss. Marijuana 941	Poss. Marijuana 835	Poss. Marijuana 697

- Misdemeanor Shoplifting referrals remained in 1st place in FY2012, even though they were down 8.5% from FY2011..
- Alcohol referrals remained in 2nd place rising 4% from FY2011.
- Violation of Probation referrals dropped 11% from FY2011.
- Curfew referrals dropped from FY2011 even though they moved from 5th to 4th place.

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

Offense Severity FY2012

N = 24,117

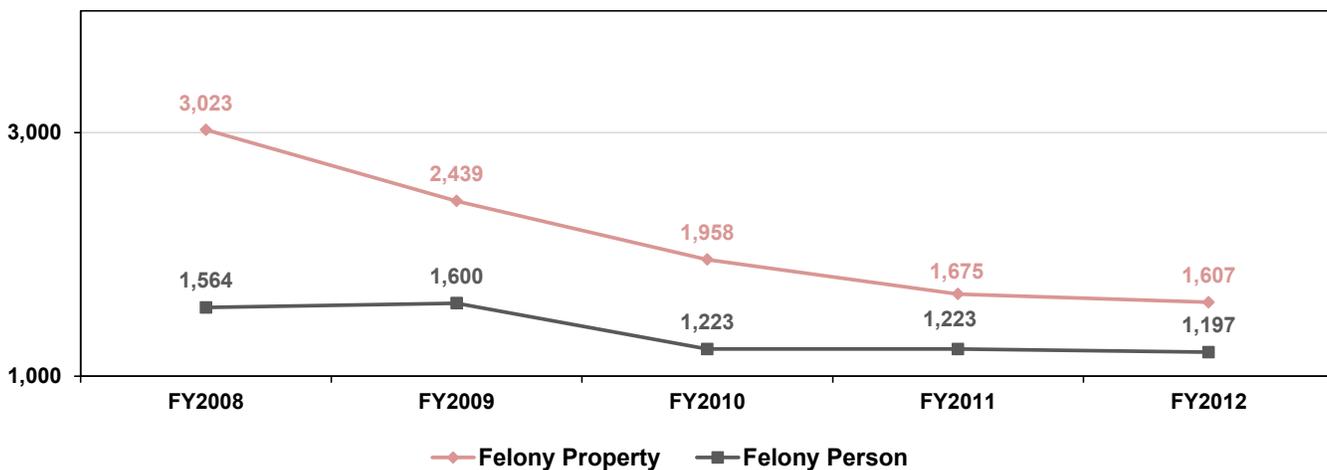
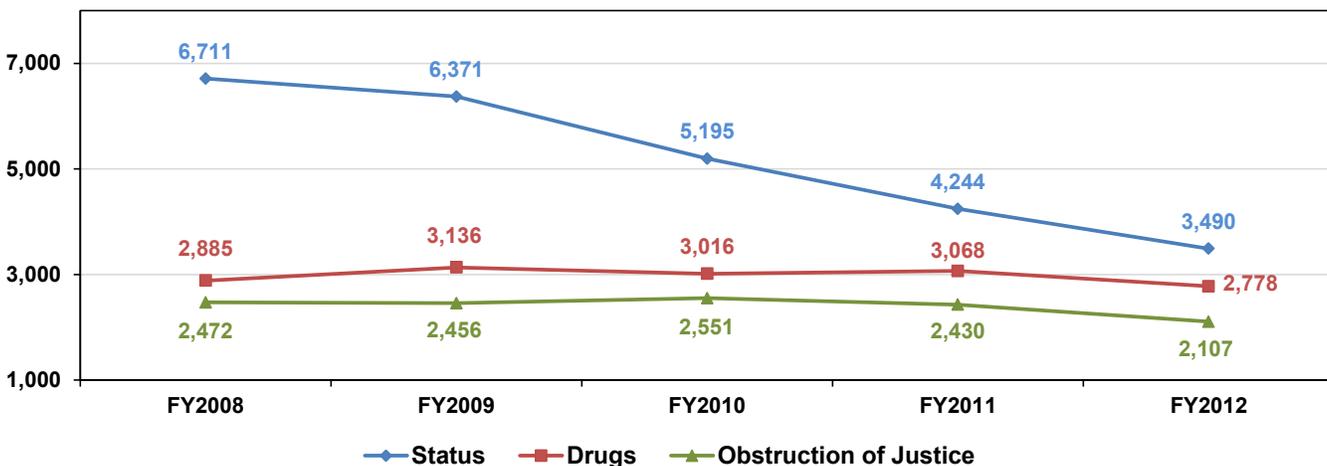
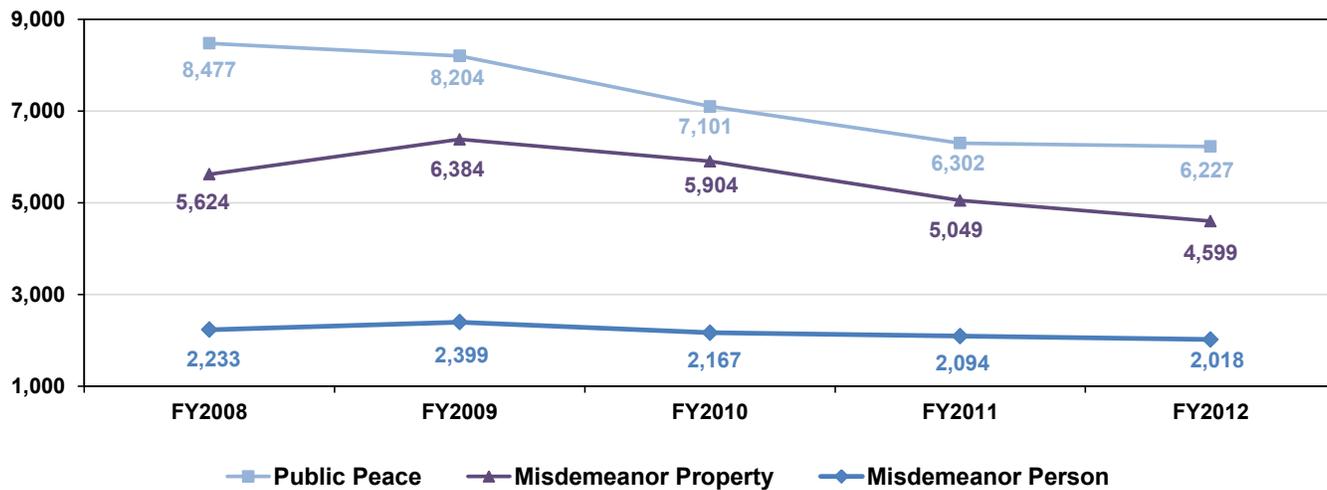


There are literally hundreds of different types of offenses that are sent to the Juvenile Court each year. To analyze these offenses more efficiently each offense has been placed into one of nine severity types. Here are the nine types in descending order of severity:

- 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 FY2008 – FY2012



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 FY2012, females made up 33% (5,849) of the 17,595 juveniles referred. Both males and females were more likely to be involved in misdemeanor property, public peace, or status offenses although in slightly different proportions. Finally, males generated more than 66% of the total public peace referrals this year.

Gender by Offense Severity FY2012

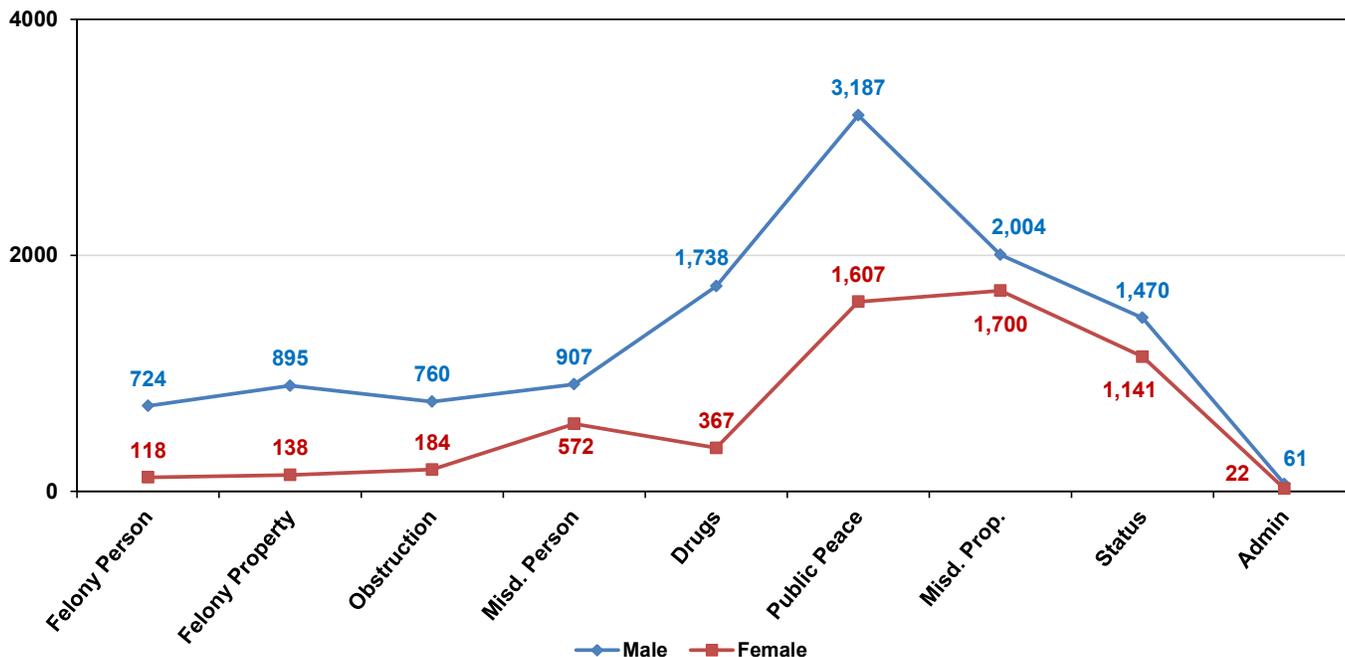
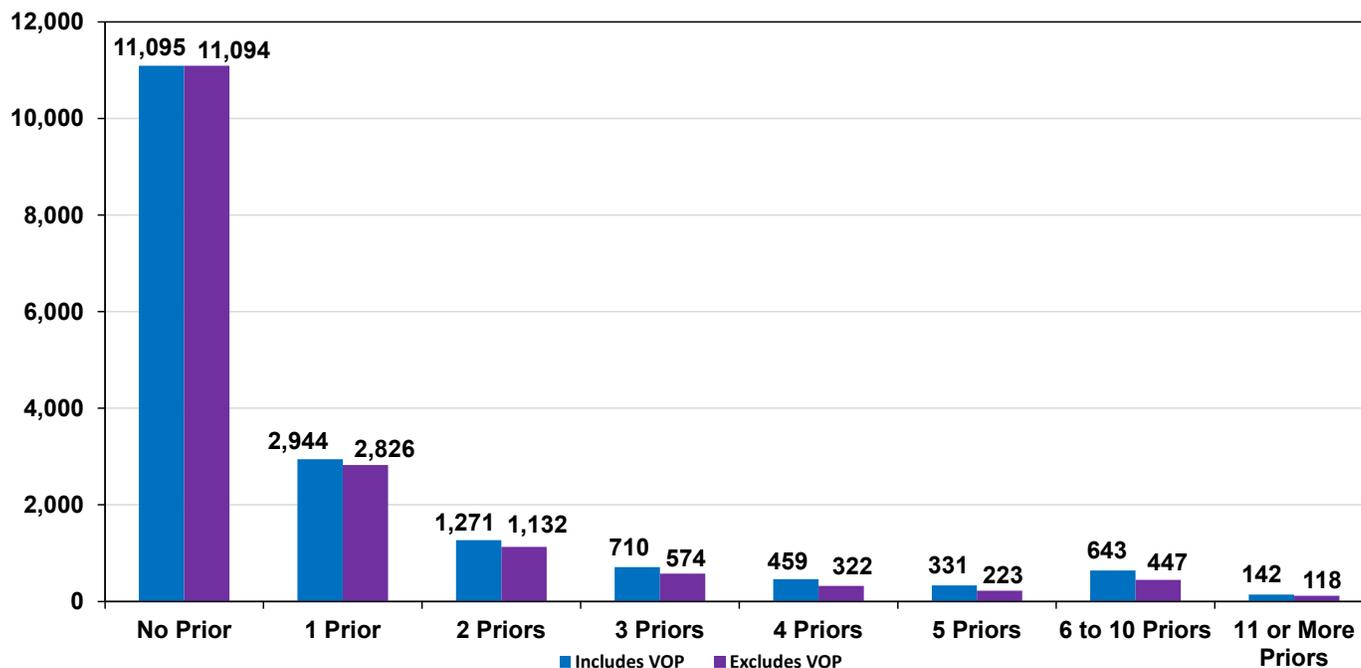


Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2012

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Totals
Male	6.2%	7.6%	6.5%	7.7%	14.8%	27.1%	17.1%	12.5%	0.5%	100%
Female	2.0%	2.4%	3.1%	9.8%	6.3%	27.5%	29.1%	19.5%	0.4%	100%

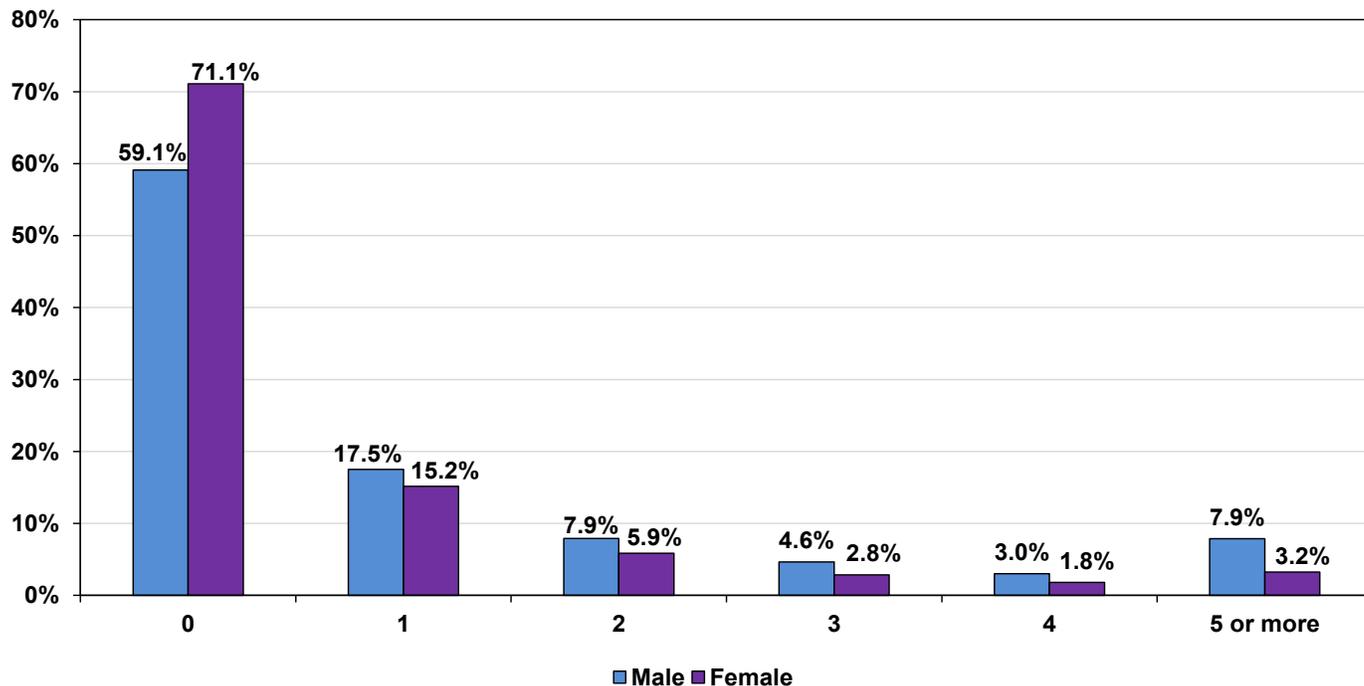
Males were involved in proportionately more felony property, felony person and drug offenses than females. Females were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor property and status offenses than males.

Number of Prior Referrals FY2012



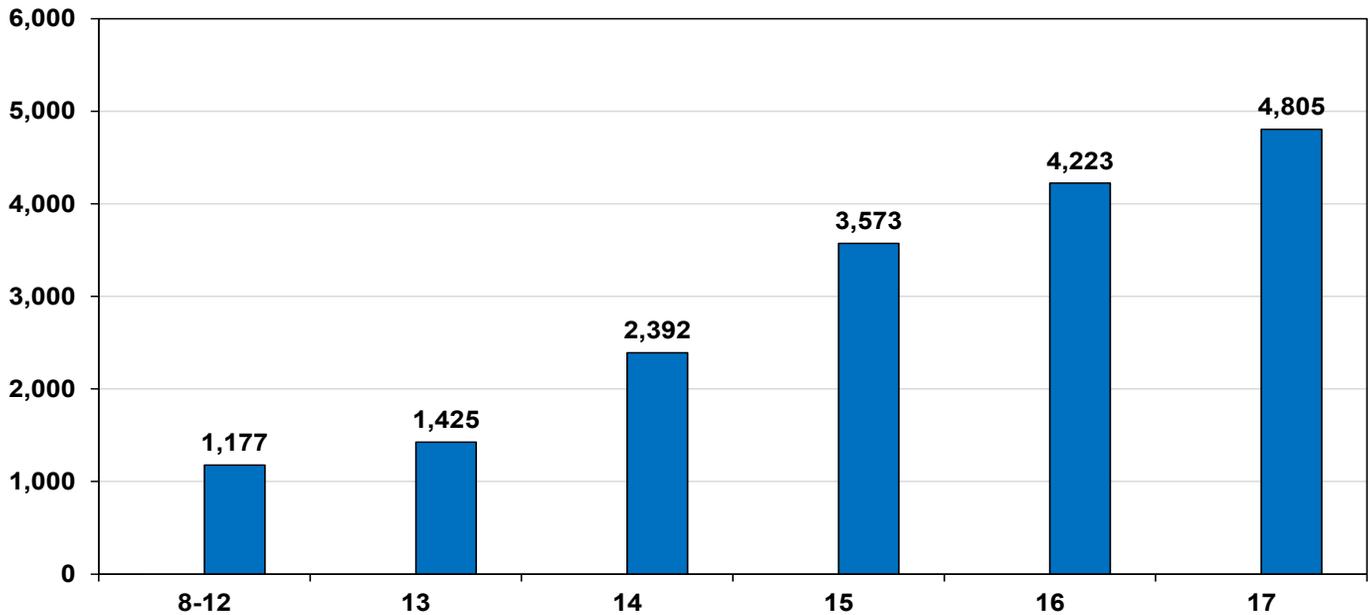
The majority (63%) of the juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court in FY2012 had no prior referrals. Only 9% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County (less than one third of one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 11,095 that had no prior referrals, 9,615 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2012. 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 FY2012



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

Age at Time of First Referral in FY2012 All Juveniles Referred



Note: 72% of the juveniles were 15 and older at the time of their first offense in FY2012.

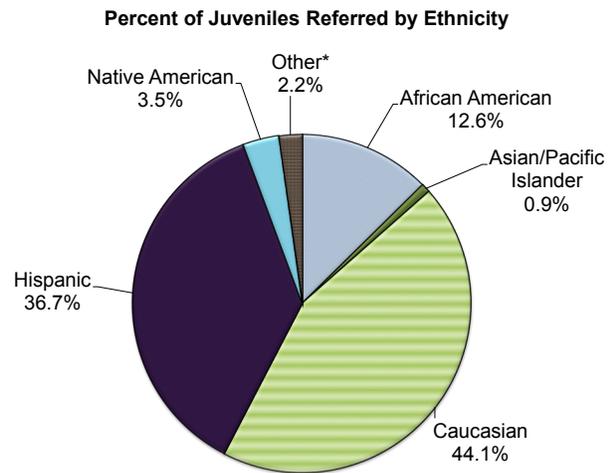
Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2012

Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status
8-10	16.1%	12.2%	0.0%	19.1%	0.87%	13.5%	28.3%	9.6%
11	8.9%	9.3%	0.4%	21.5%	4.8%	9.6%	28.5%	17.0%
12	8.3%	6.6%	1.0%	14.6%	8.6%	13.6%	27.0%	20.1%
13	6.5%	5.3%	2.0%	11.7%	11.2%	14.1%	27.1%	21.9%
14	5.4%	6.7%	4.6%	9.3%	11.4%	15.5%	21.4%	25.3%
15	4.3%	6.2%	5.1%	8.2%	11.7%	21.9%	21.1%	21.0%
16	4.3%	5.5%	6.5%	7.2%	13.3%	31.6%	21.2%	9.7%
17	3.5%	5.0%	7.1%	6.1%	12.9%	40.7%	17.3%	6.8%

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

Ethnicity – FY2012

The data on this page shows the race and ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2012 and compares it with the estimated 2012 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 Caucasian and 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 system¹. 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**

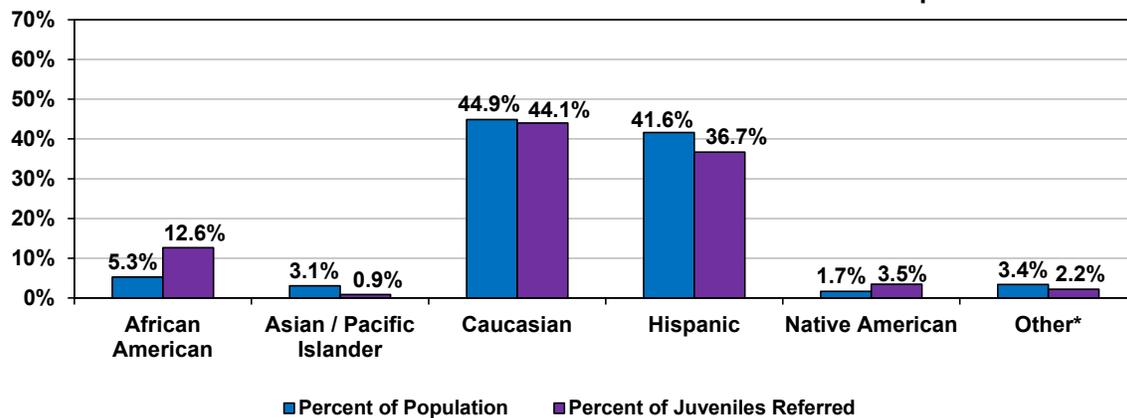


Table 2.3 Ethnicity by Offense Severity FY2012

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
African American	180	176	148	272	193	389	594	264	9	2,225
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	10	4	12	20	39	40	22	1	153
Caucasian	283	331	308	628	1,003	2,637	1,563	953	45	7,751
Hispanic	331	472	428	505	803	1,471	1,336	1,088	19	6,453
Native American	37	38	50	56	69	131	123	100	8	612
Other*	6	6	6	6	17	127	48	184	1	401
Totals	842	1,033	944	1,479	2,105	4,794	3,704	2,611	83	17,595

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

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

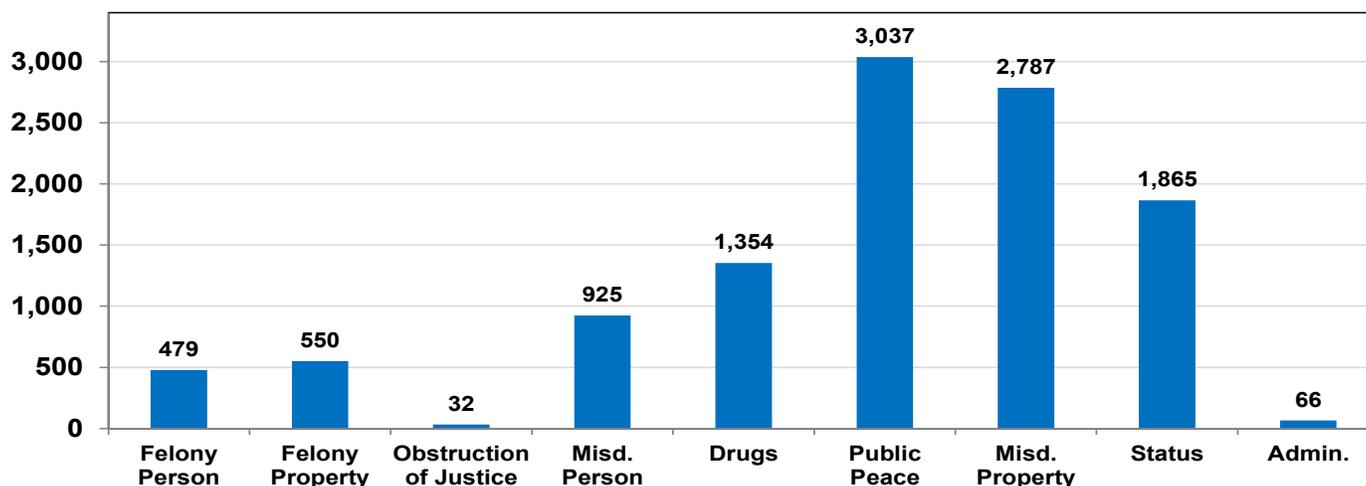
¹ Recent research includes work completed on Maricopa County. *An Impact Evaluation of Three Strategies Created to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact and the Detention Population*. OJJDP-Sponsored, January 2013, NCJ 241506. (47 pages) (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/grants/241506.pdf>).

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 FY2008 – FY2012

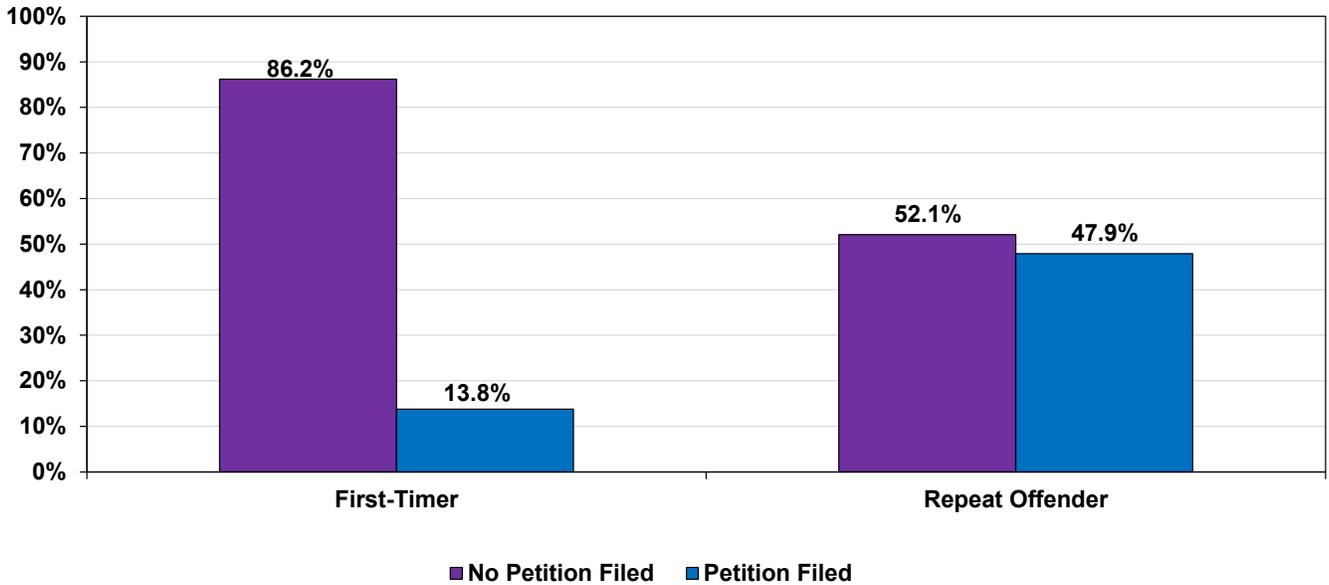
	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
First Complaint in FY	15,196	15,110	13,231	11,896	11,095
	62.3%	62.7%	61.8%	62.7%	63.1%
Additional Complaint(s) in same FY	2,198	2,210	1,836	1,643	1,480
	14.5%	14.6%	13.9%	13.8%	13.3%
Repeat Offender (first complaint received in a prior FY)	9,192	9,004	8,175	7,084	6,500
	37.7%	37.3%	38.2%	37.3%	36.9%
Total Juveniles Referred	24,388	24,114	21,406	18,980	17,595

First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2012

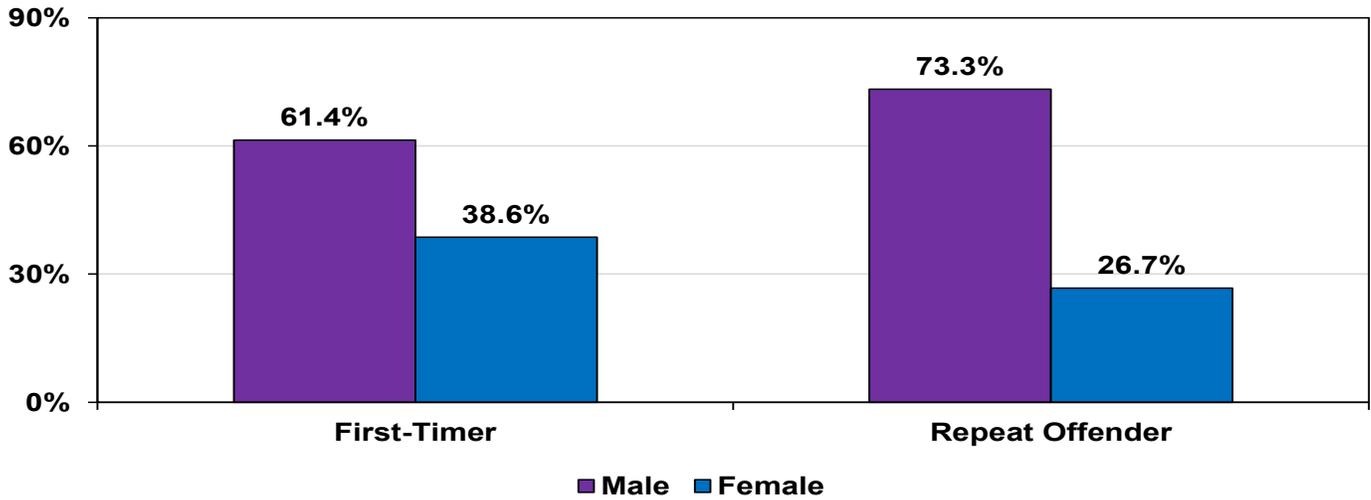


First complaint offenders are more likely to commit diversion – eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in Juvenile Court.

Referral Outcome

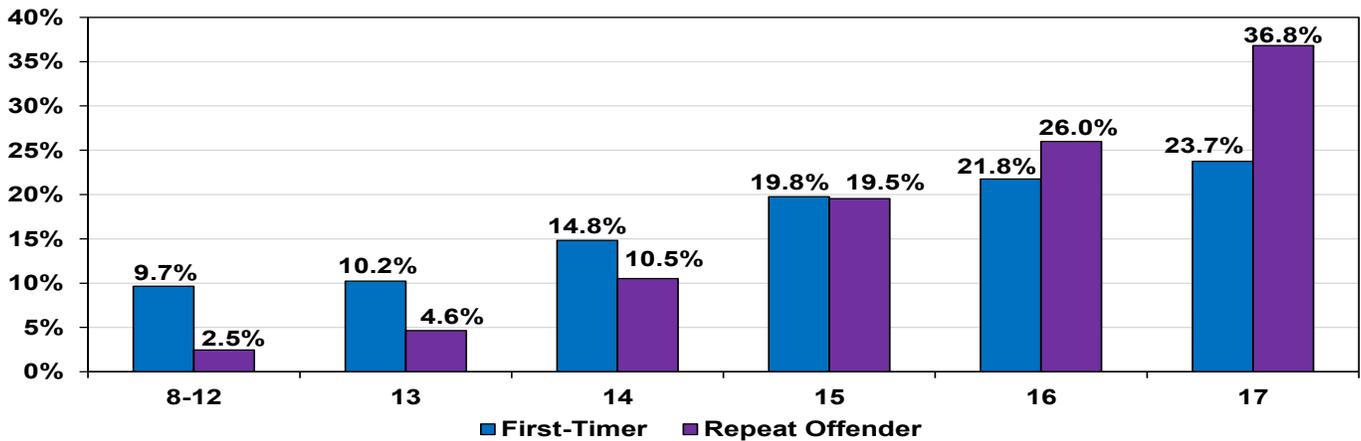


Gender



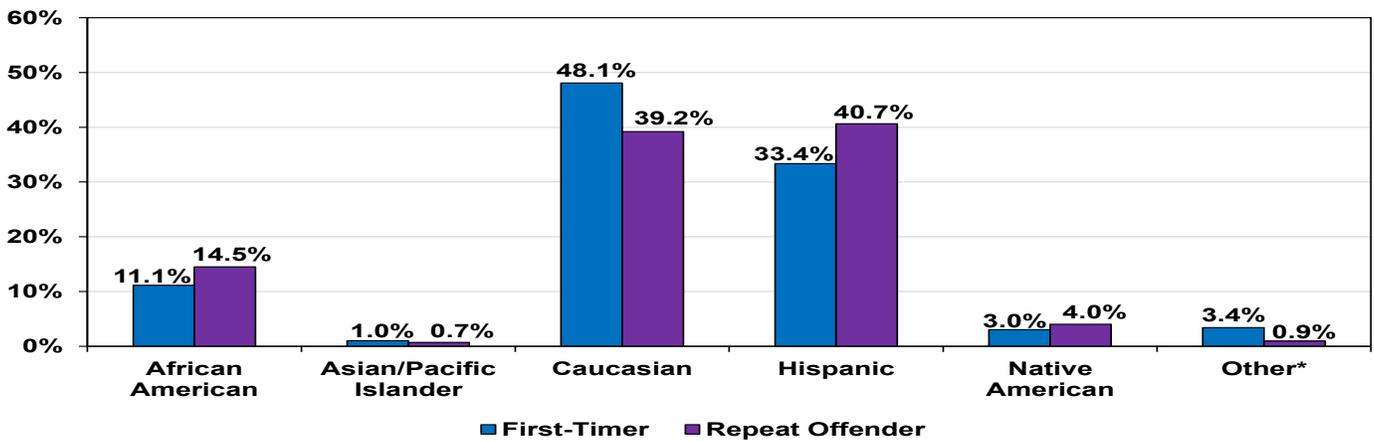
The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

Age at Referral



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

Ethnicity



Detention is a temporary holding facility for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a juvenile is brought to detention, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the juvenile should be detained or released to their parents. Juveniles brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a Judicial Officer within 24 hours of admission. During FY2012, 8,262 juveniles were brought to detention and 6,257 were detained; a 3% decrease in the number of admissions from FY2011.

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 13.4 days, slightly less than the 13.7 ALOS in FY2011. Some juveniles are detained only for a weekend, while others are detained for 30 days or more. However, nearly 50 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. The two detention centers released 6,200 juveniles during FY2012, with an average daily population (ADP) of 239 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 FY2012, 1,974 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 FY2012. 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 FY2012, 98 juveniles took the GED examination and 94 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.

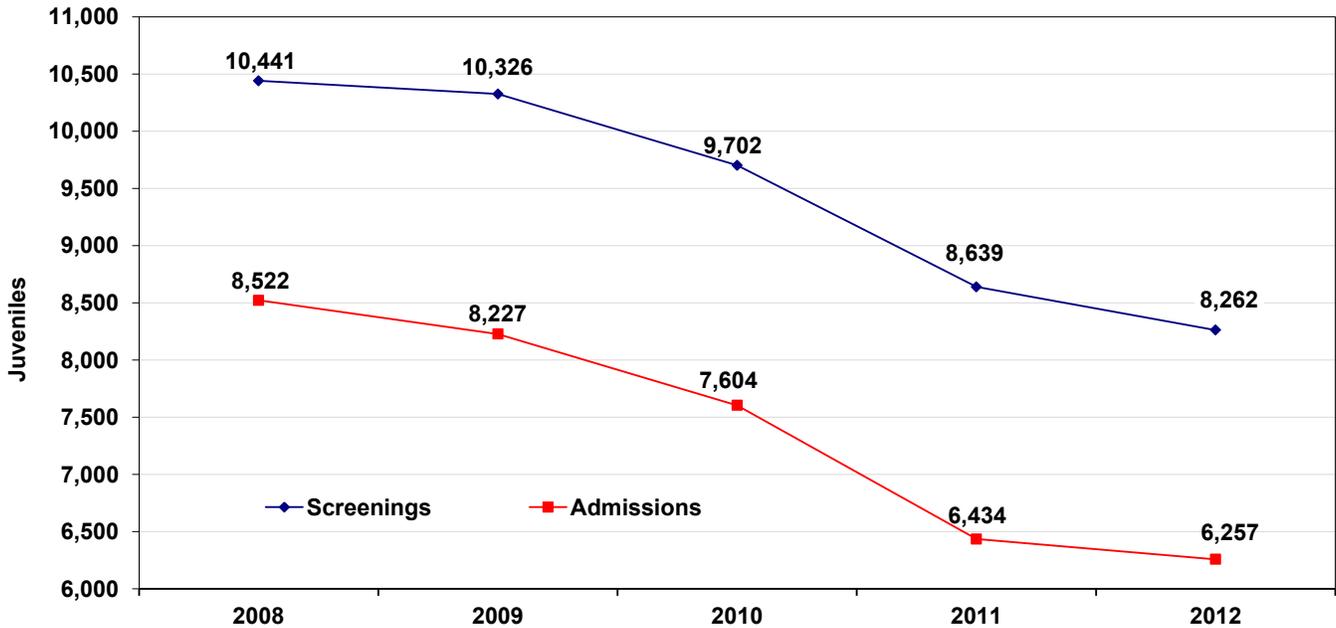
All juveniles are screened and assessed for physical and mental health issues upon their admission to detention. Juveniles are required to receive a medical screening within the first 24 hours of detention and an additional follow-up medical review within 72 hours of their detention stay. Immunizations 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 on going counseling. In FY2012 1,028 youths have received mental health services with 6,828 counseling sessions conducted by mental health personnel. During FY2012, clinical staff conducted 118,266 medical procedures and evaluations and 581 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 FY2012.

Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2008 - FY2012



In FY2012, there were 8,262 juveniles brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 6,257 (76%) admissions (some juveniles were detained more than once during the year).

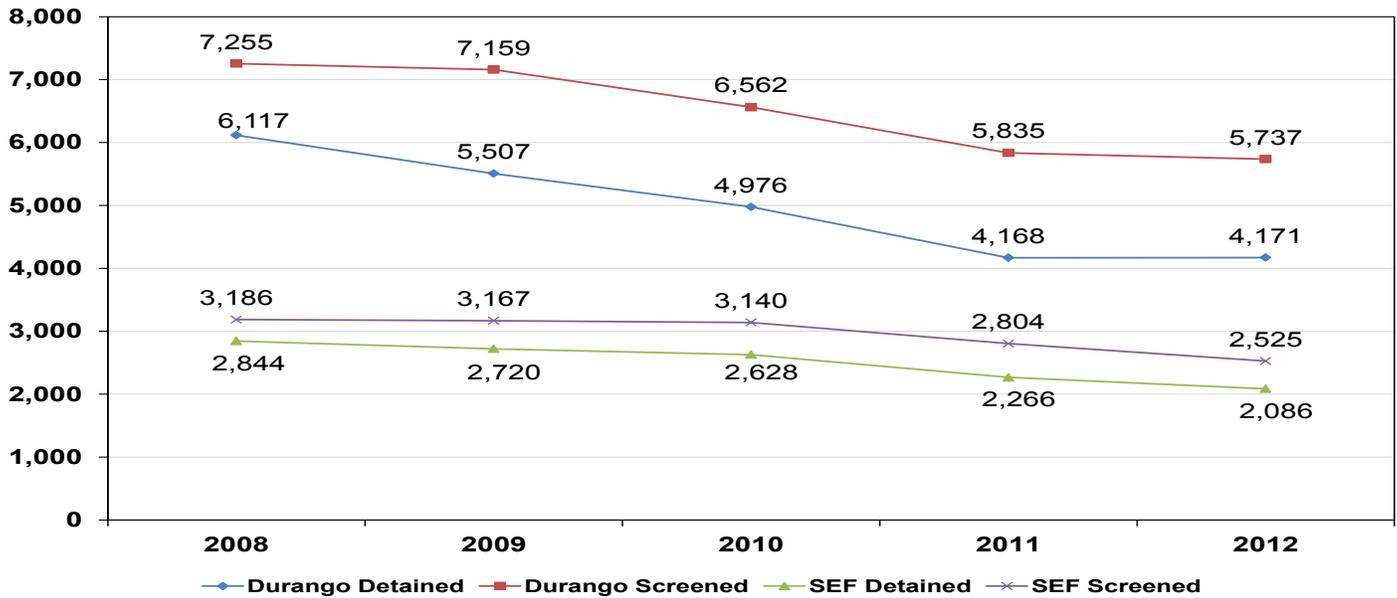
Of the 6,257 admissions, 2,313 or 37% were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 3,944 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanctioned for violating conditions of probation.

The average daily population in detention during FY2012 was 239 juveniles.

The average length of stay for juveniles in detention during FY2012 was 13.4 days.

Approximately 51% 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 FY2008 to FY2012

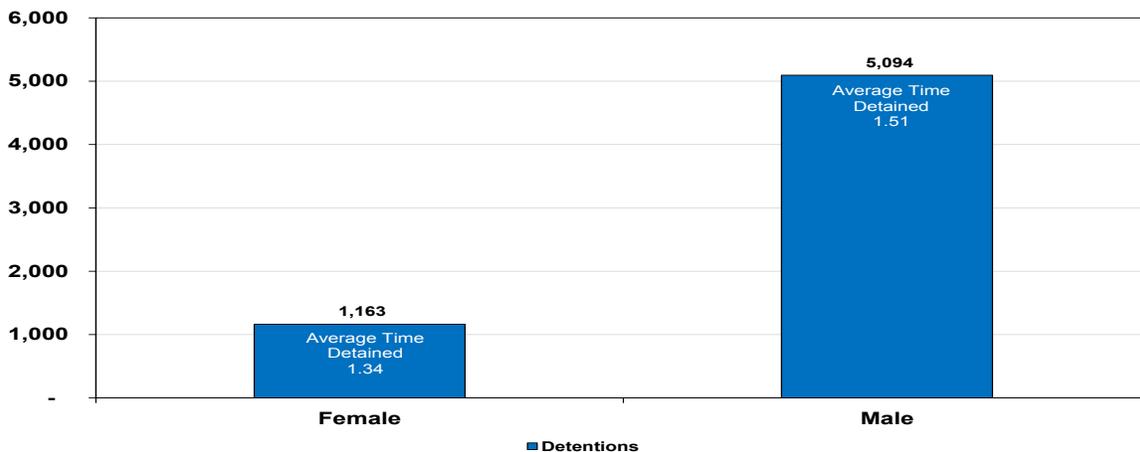


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 81% of all detentions in FY2012.

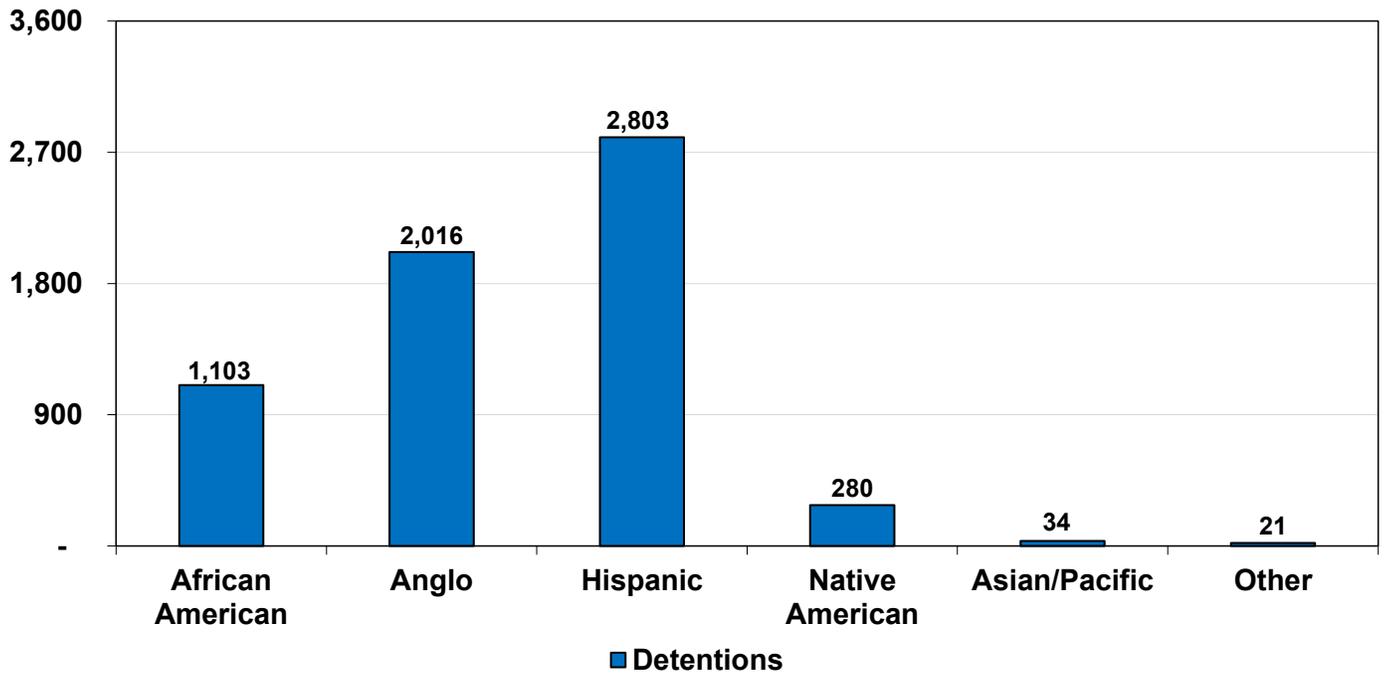
Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2012

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
08 to 10	18	17	1.06
11	33	28	1.18
12	98	75	1.31
13	321	231	1.39
14	739	502	1.47
15	1,320	862	1.53
16	1,776	1,179	1.51
17	1,952	1,343	1.45
Total	6,257	4,237	1.48

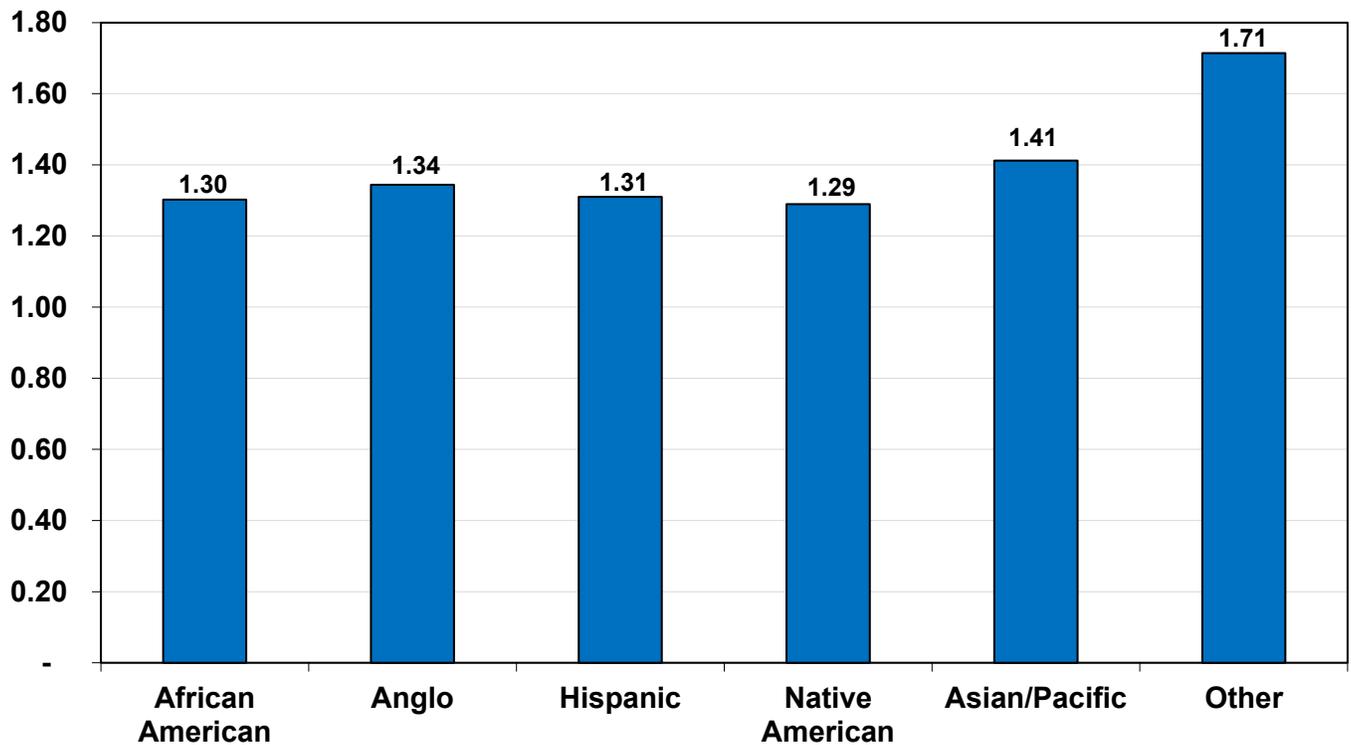
Detention by Gender FY2012



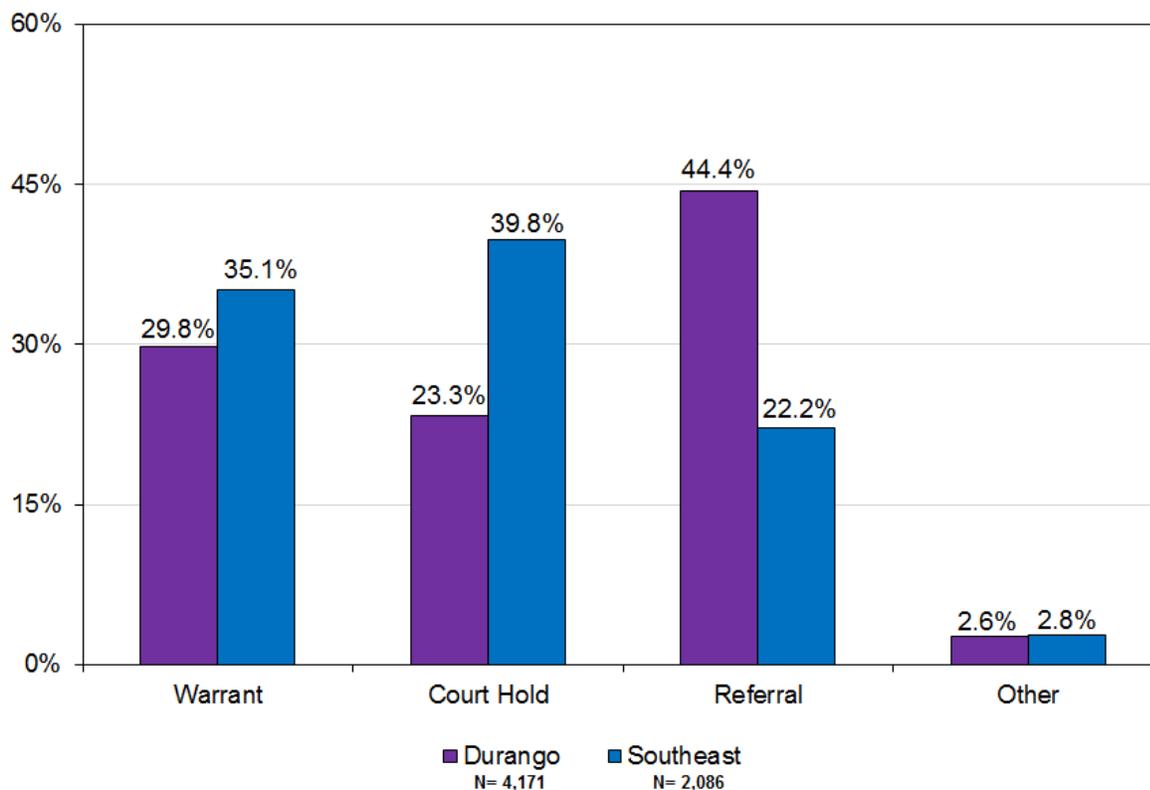
Detention by Ethnicity - FY2012



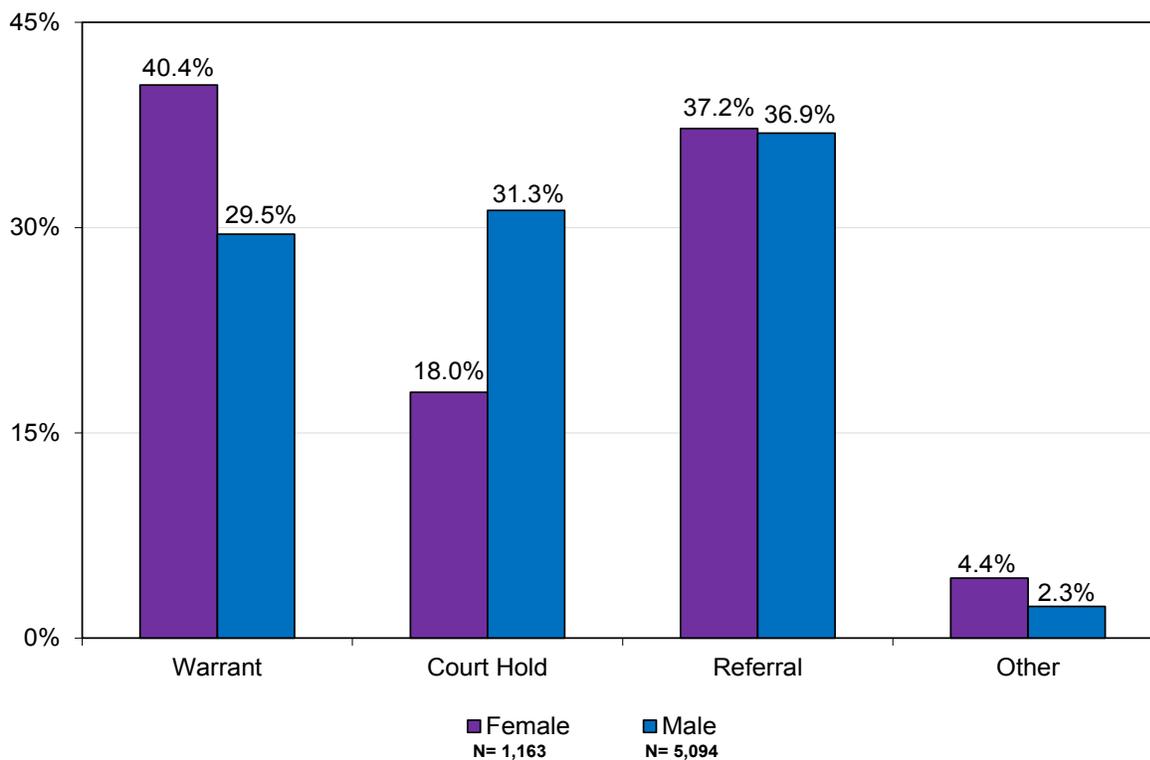
Average Times Detained in FY2012 by Ethnicity



Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2012



Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2012



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 FY2012, the Juvenile Probation Department utilized more than 436 volunteers and operated more than 272 Community Justice Panels in more than 25 locations.

City Diversion Programs: Currently five cities in Maricopa County fund city specific Diversion programs. These programs provide Diversion for youth that have received their first 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.

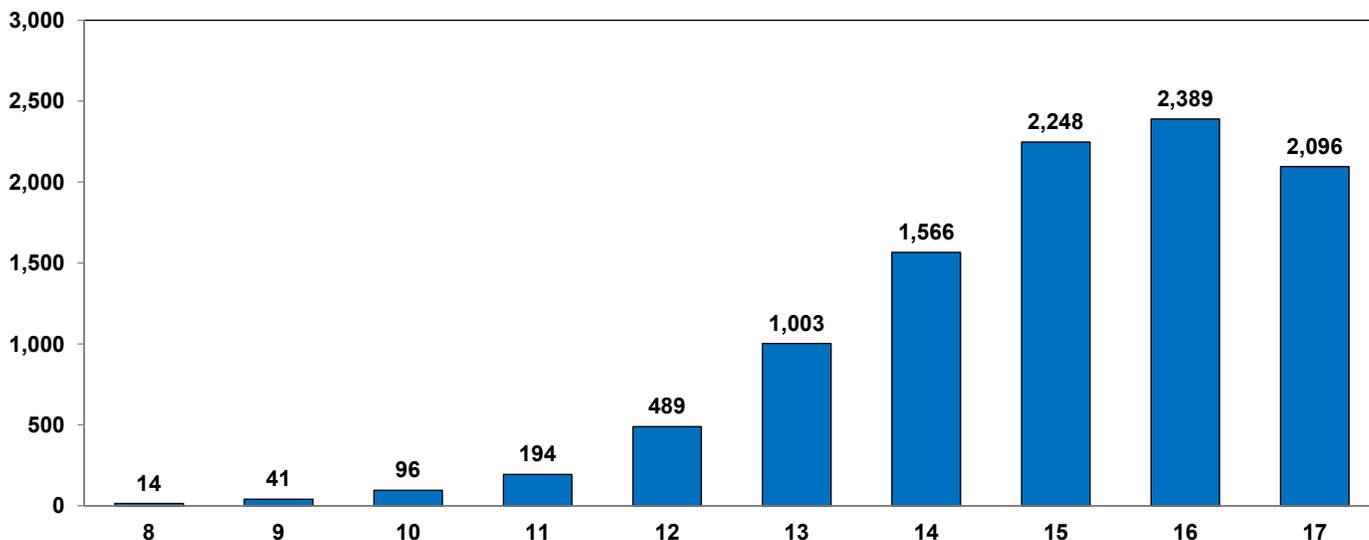
Teen Court: Teen Court is a Prevention/Diversion program that provides diversion opportunities for juveniles who have broken the law, but it also plays an important role in educating young people about the law and citizenship. Student volunteers are used to review and assign consequences to juvenile offenders who have admitted responsibility for their offense and have agreed to have their cases heard by a jury of their peers. 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. One of the added benefits of using this program is that it successfully educates young people about citizenship and the law while also holding the offender accountable.

C.U.T.S. (Court Unified Truancy Suppression Program): Probation officers are assigned to work 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 FY12, C.U.T.S.-Lite conferences showed a 97% 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 FY2012, 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.

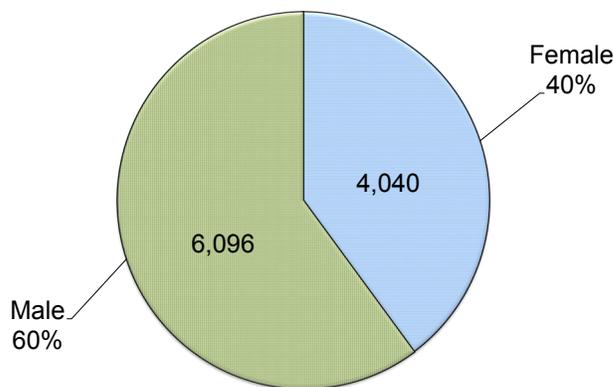
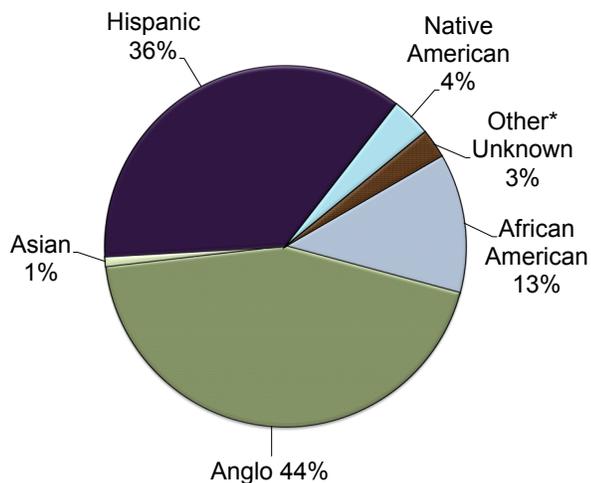
Age at Start of Diversion FY2012

10,136 juveniles started Diversion in FY2012



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 2012, a total of 8,617 juveniles were given 15,740 consequences for 9,455 diversion-eligible referrals and citations. The table below details the 15,487 consequences that were **completed** in FY2012.

Table 5.1 Consequence Completion

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Work Hours	395	2,382	2,777
	14.2%	85.8%	100.0%
Education Related Project	356	2,334	2,690
	13.2%	86.8%	100.0%
Education Program	252	2,105	2,357
	10.7%	89.3%	100.0%
Teen Court	116	1,270	1,386
	8.4%	91.6%	100.0%
Drug Diversion Program	181	1,141	1,322
	13.7%	86.3%	100.0%
Apology Letter	111	1,202	1,313
	8.5%	91.5%	100.0%
Counseling	80	1,133	1,213
	6.6%	93.4%	100.0%
Alcohol Related Program	54	571	625
	8.6%	91.4%	100%
Miscellaneous	60	400	460
	13.0%	87.0%	100%
City Diversion	84	277	361
	23.3%	76.7%	100%
T.E.E.N. Program	47	286	333
	14.1%	85.9%	100%
Act as a Tutor	151	165	316
	47.8%	52.2%	100%
CUTS Truancy Program	92	219	311
	29.6%	70.4%	100%
Fire Education Program	3	20	23
	13.0%	87.0%	100%
Total	1,982	13,505	15,487
Percent	12.8%	87.2%	100%

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 2012).

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 FY2012, of the 3,091 juveniles placed on probation, 87% were placed on Standard Probation and 13% were placed on Intensive Probation.

As of June 2012, there were 97 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:

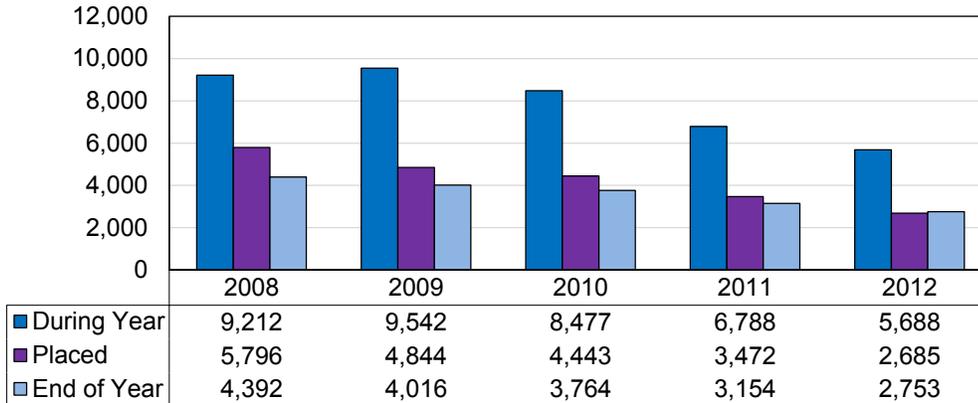
- Drug Court (supervision of 20 cases maximum);
- Special Supervision (supervision of 25 cases maximum of adjudicated juvenile sex offenders);
- Transfers (supervision of juveniles being transferred to Adult Court including juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, as well 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.

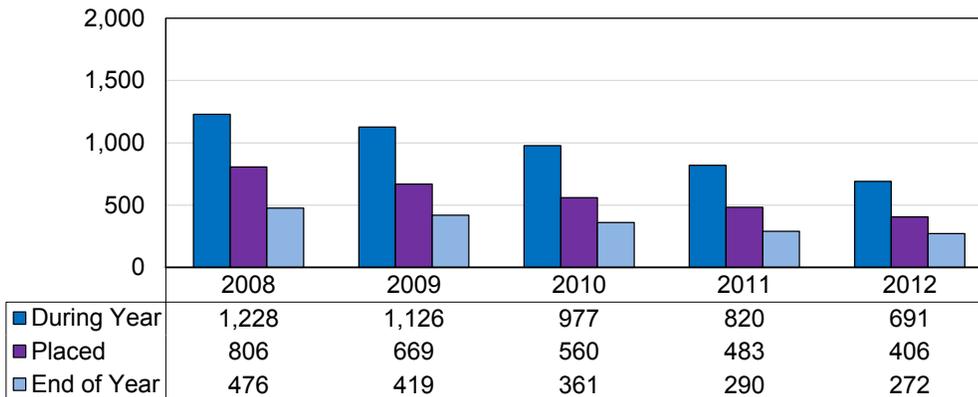
Probation Statistics FY2008 – FY2012

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation continues to decline, but juveniles are staying longer. From FY2009 to FY2012, the total number of youth on Standard Probation decreased by 40%, but the average days supervised increased by 12%. Juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) also continued to decline (44% from FY2008 to FY2012) while the average days on JIPS shows a slight decrease over the same time period (5%).

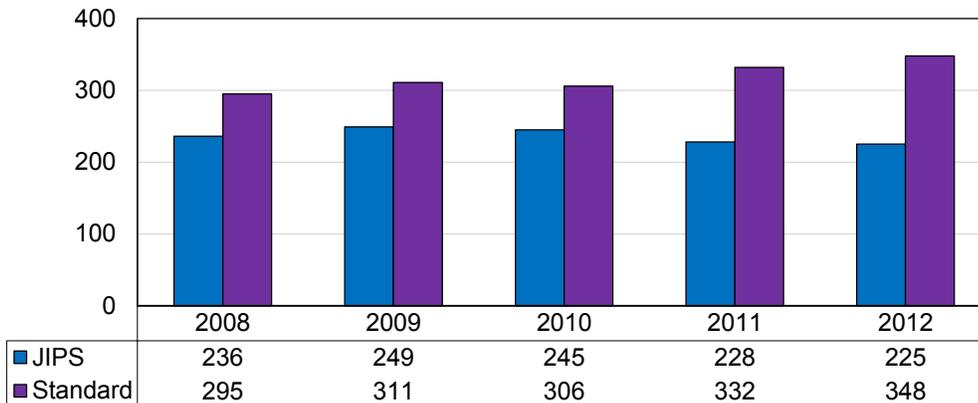
Standard Probation FY2008 - FY2012



JIPS FY2008 - FY2012



Average Days on Probation: FY2008 - FY2012



* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2012.

Placed on Standard Probation

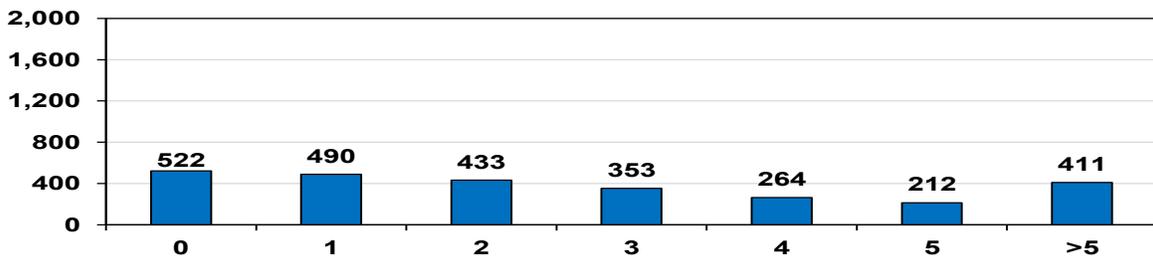
Standard Probation is the most frequently used form of probation in Maricopa County. The focus of this type of supervision is community protection, fostering change in a juvenile’s behavior, ensuring accountability and facilitating restitution to victims and the community.

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.

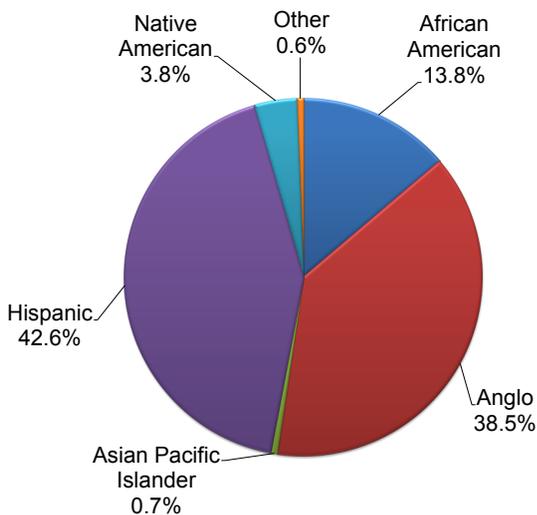
- Level 1 is used primarily when the juvenile is detained or is having issues in the community that require increased supervision with multiple monthly face to face contacts;
- Level 2 is where you will find most youths on standard probation and requires a monthly physical contact with the juvenile either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

2,685 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2012

Number of Prior Referrals



Ethnicity



Gender

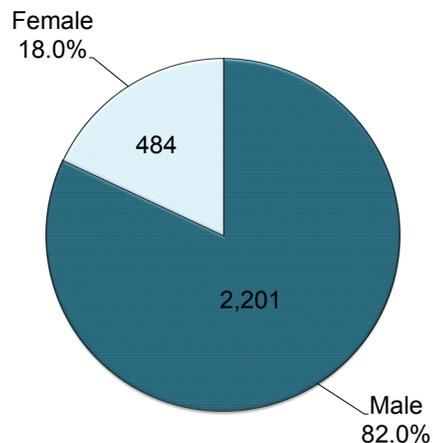


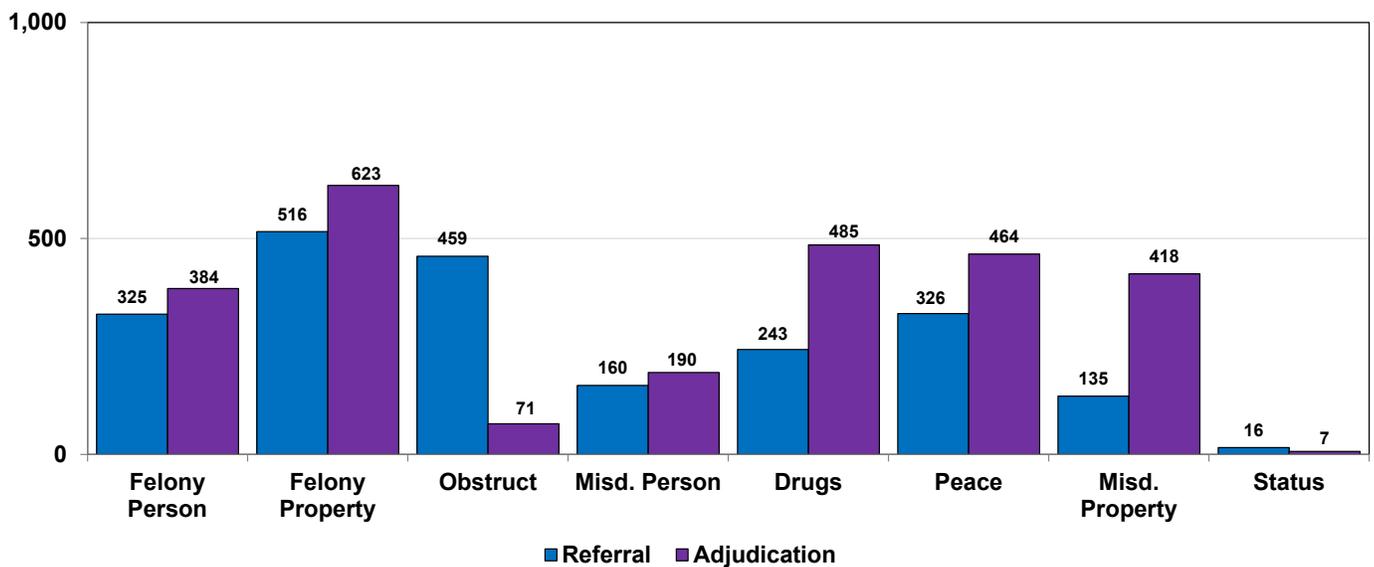
Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation

11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
2	30	101	251	460	596	1,245	2,685
0.1%	1.1%	3.8%	9.3%	17.1%	22.2%	46.4%	100%

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

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 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 FY2012.

Most Serious Offense for Referrals and Adjudications Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation in FY2012



Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)

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

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

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

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

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

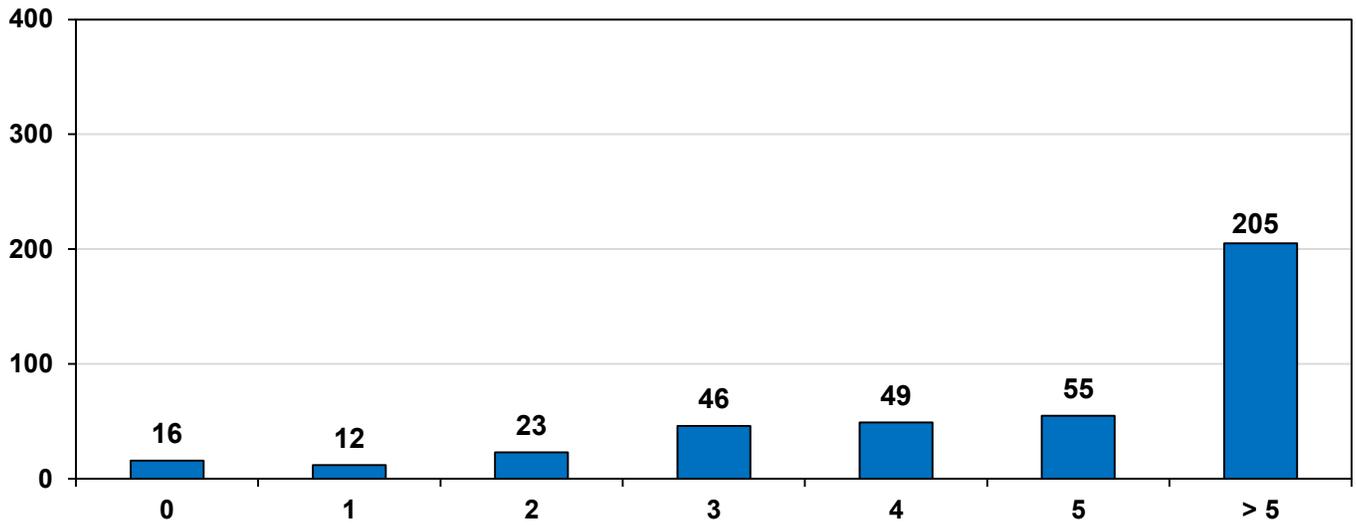
- Level 1 dictates four weekly face to face contacts with the juvenile;
- Level 2 reduces those contacts to two weekly and;
- Level 3 results in one weekly contact.

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

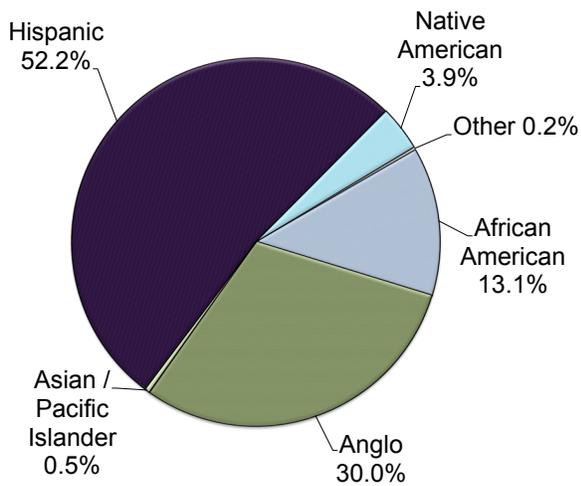
Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

406 Juveniles were placed on JIPS in FY2012

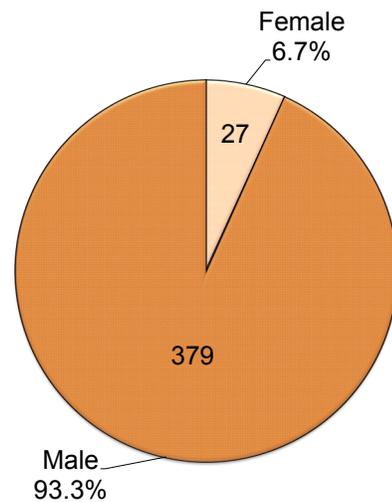
Number of Prior Referrals



Ethnicity



Gender



Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2012

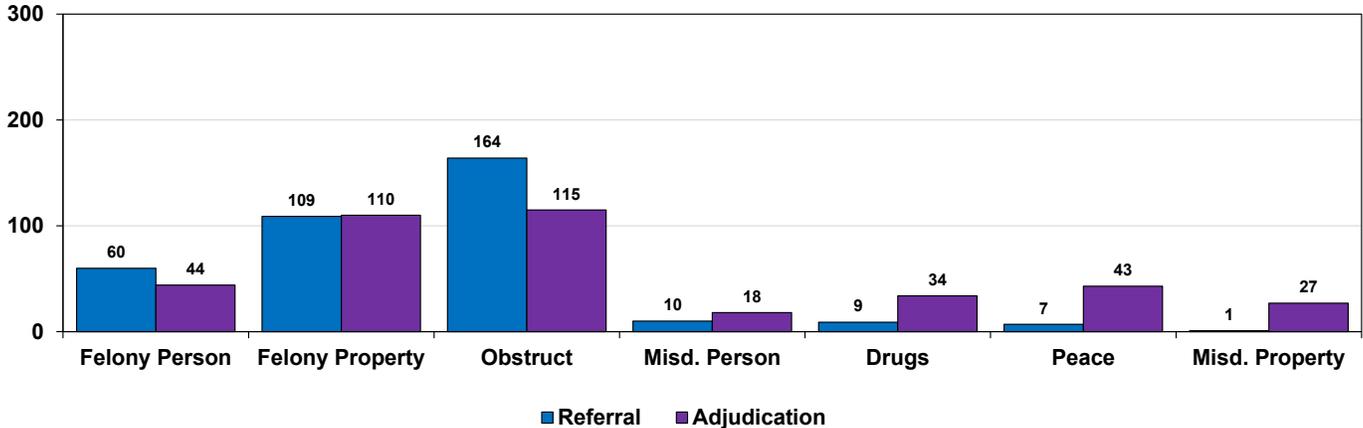
12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
1	8	23	65	113	196	406
0.2%	2.0%	5.7%	16.0%	27.8%	48.3%	100.0%

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 FY2012.

Most Serious Offense for Referral and Adjudications for Juveniles Placed on JIPS



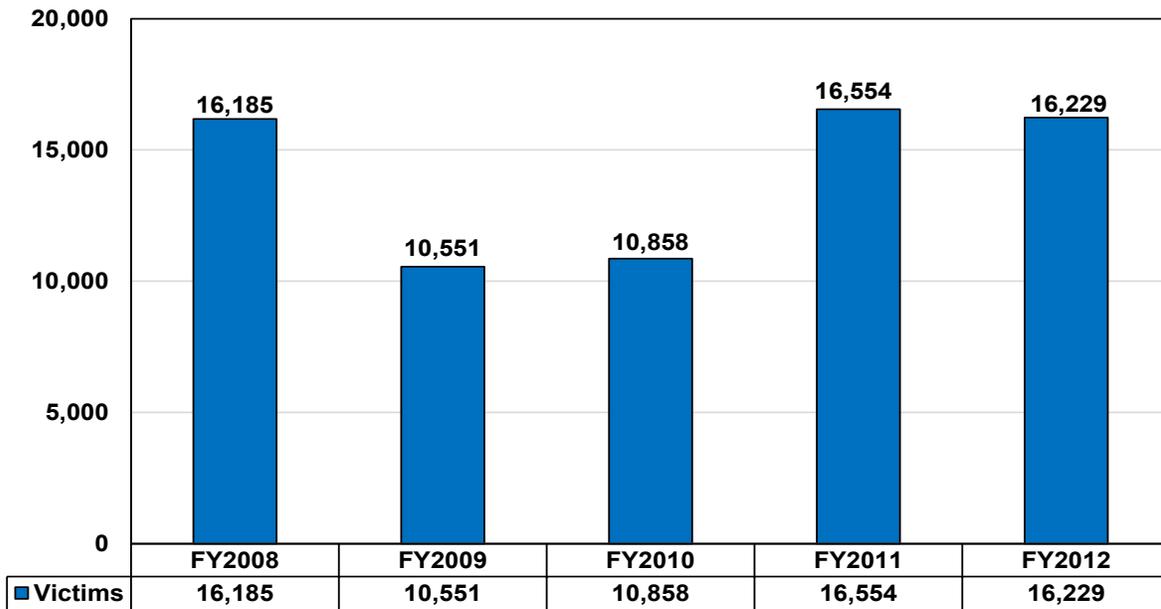
Note: No juveniles were placed on JIPS for a status offense. Administrative offenses are not reported (N=9).

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

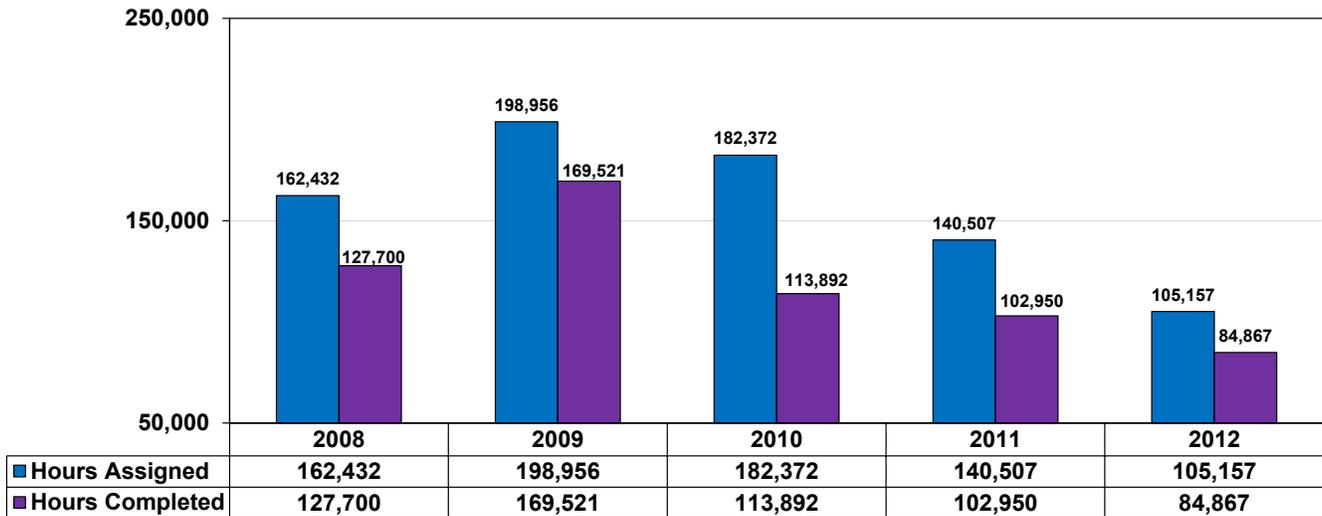
When juveniles are referred for violations of the law, the Juvenile Court is required to hold them accountable for their actions. Some options available are requiring them to pay restitution to a victim, perform community restitution work, pay a fine or attend a class or program that addresses a particular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

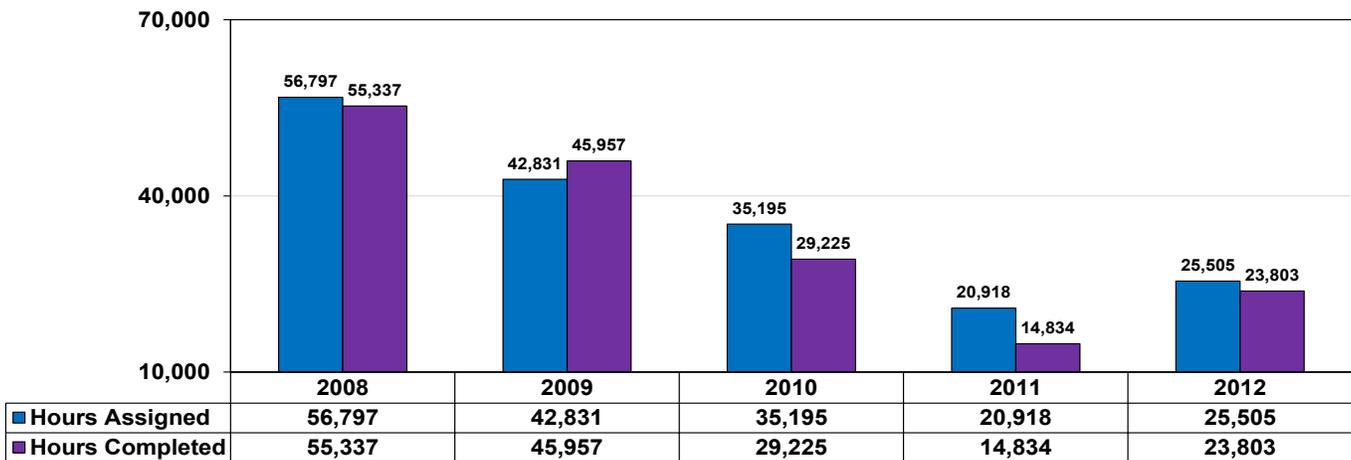
If juveniles do not comply with sanctions, they are subject to further action, such as a violation of probation, or filing of a new petition.

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.

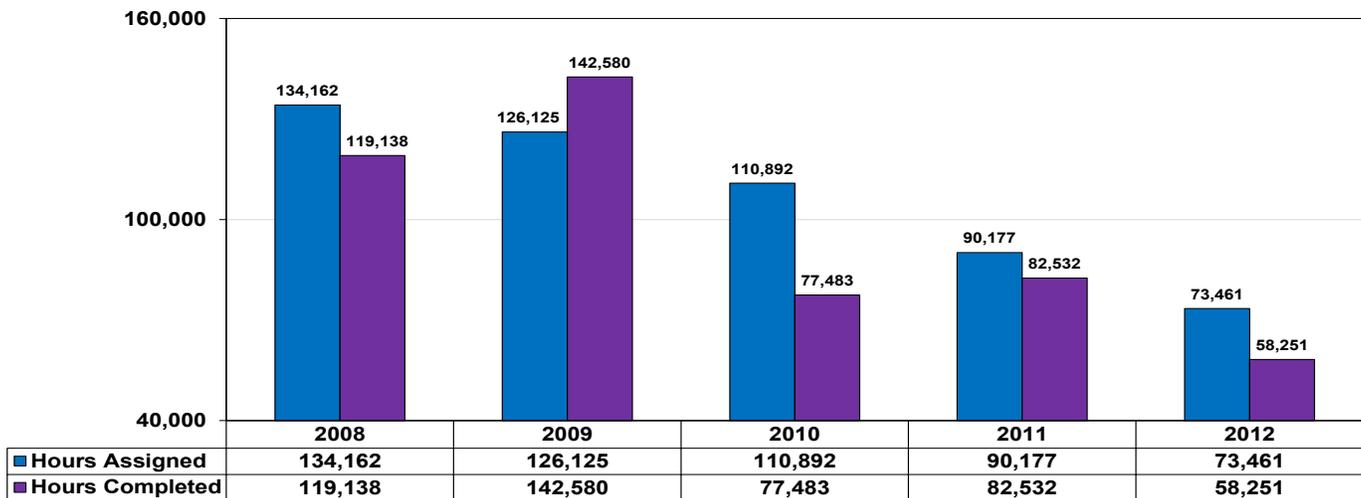
Community Work Hours FY2008 - FY2012



Educational / Counseling Programs FY2008 - FY2012



Other Consequences FY2008 - FY2012



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 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.

83 juveniles received 8,358 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2012.

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.

377 juveniles received 2,430 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2012.

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.

296 juveniles received 555 days out of home care and 1,821 counseling hours in FY2012.

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.

269 juveniles received 128 evaluations, 390 assessments, 2,307 weeks of out of home care, and 11,976 hours of counseling in FY2012.

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

1,023 juveniles received 1,190 evaluations in FY2012.

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.

2,320 juveniles received 4,974 drug tests in FY2012.

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.

207 juveniles received 3,747 hours of Mentoring in FY2012.

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.

811 juveniles received 1,225 days of behavior specific education classes and 2,644 hours of life skills development services in FY2012.

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.

146 juveniles participated in Drug Court during FY2012.

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.

19 juveniles participated in the BSFT program in FY2012.

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.

44 juveniles and their families participated in FFT services during FY2012.

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.

28 juveniles and their families received MST services in FY2012.

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.

6 juveniles and their families participated in MST-PSB services in FY2012.

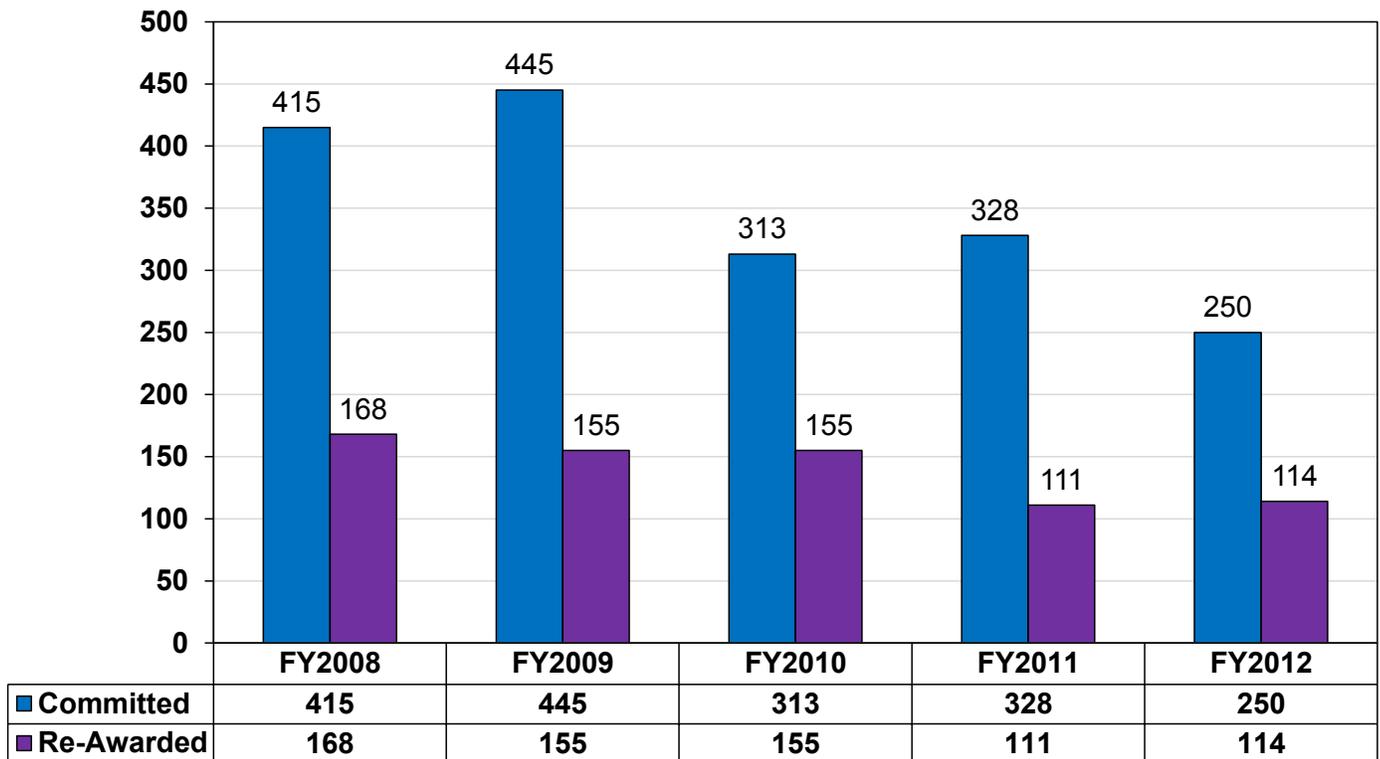
Table 8.1 Youth Served in FY2012 with Risk Level at Time of Placement

Category	Total Youth Served	Low	Moderate	High	Not Available
Acute Care	4	0%	0%	100%	0%
Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)	19	5%	5%	89%	0%
Delinquency Prevention/Intervention Education	811	50%	33%	17%	2%
Detention Alternative Program	36	3%	11%	86%	3%
Drug Court	146	3%	1%	96%	2%
Drug Test	2,320	15%	20%	65%	4%
Evaluation and Diagnosis	1,023	6%	15%	80%	7%
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	44	2%	16%	82%	0%
Mentoring	207	7%	17%	76%	1%
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	28	0%	7%	93%	0%
Out of Home Care	83	0%	10%	90%	1%
Outpatient Mental Health Services	377	18%	31%	50%	2%
Substance Abuse Services	296	3%	12%	85%	3%
Total	5,394	16%	20%	60%	4%

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 FY2012, 95% of the juveniles committed to ADJC were identified as high risk according to the Arizona Risk/Needs Assessment Instrument.

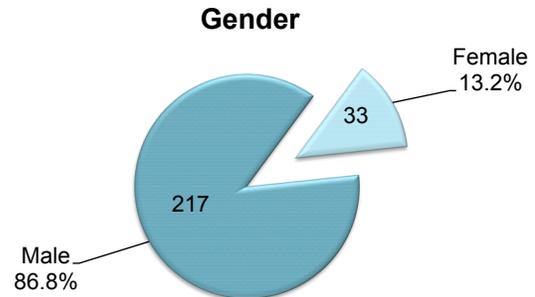
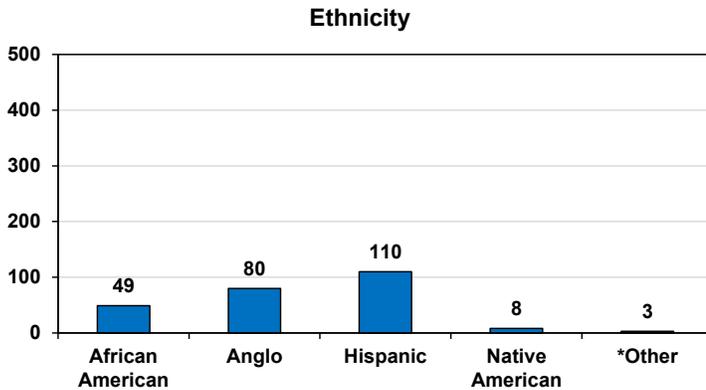
Juveniles Sent to the Department of Juvenile Corrections



Commitments and Awards are unduplicated within each category. Juveniles may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year. “Committed” refers to the first time a juvenile is dispositioned to ADJC, while “Awarded” refers to subsequent disposition to ADJC. In FY2012, 250 Commits and 114 Awards were sent to ADJC.

Commitment Profile

In FY2012, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 250. The number of juveniles re-awarded to ADJC in FY2012 was 114.



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

Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

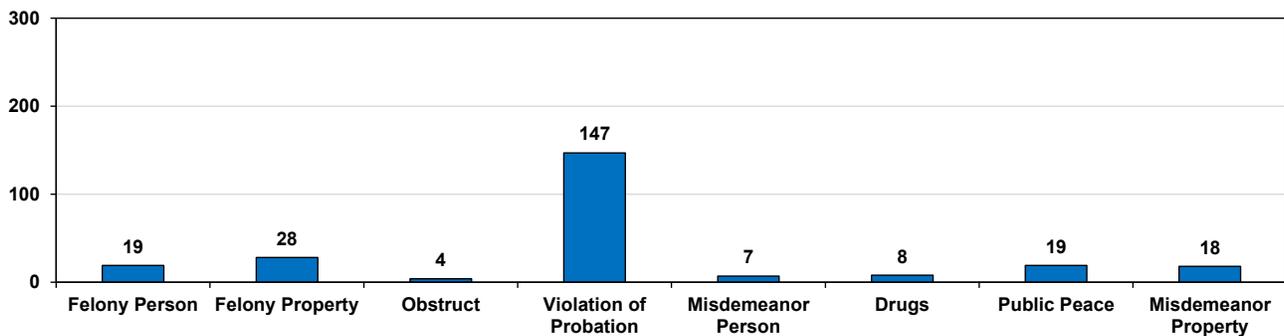


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Age at Time of Commitment		
13 Years	1	0.4%
14 Years	23	9.2%
15 Years	36	14.4%
16 Years	77	30.8%
17 Years	113	45.2%
Total	250	100%

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

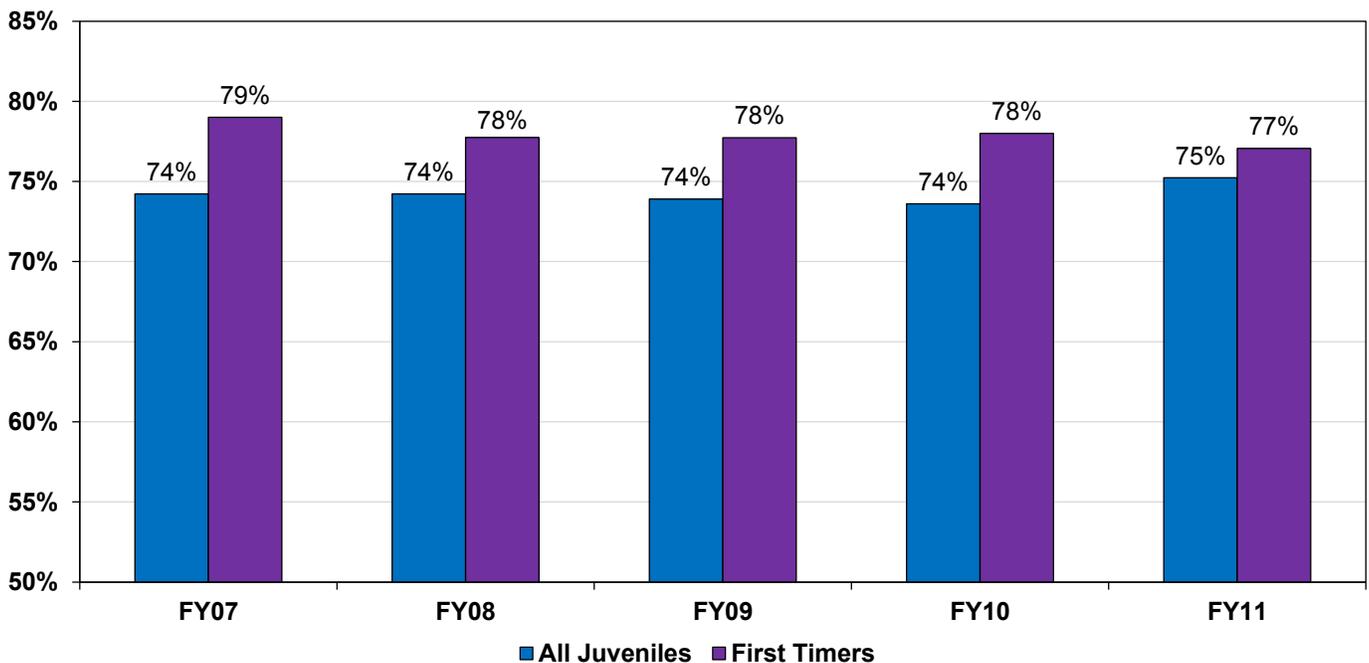
Felony Adjudications		
None	77	30.8%
One	122	48.8%
Two	43	17.2%
Three	7	2.8%
Four	1	0.4%
Total	250	100%

Recidivism is the variable 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 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 17 years old at the time of completion are not included because they will not have an entire year available. Also excluded are all administrative offenses and violations of probation.

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

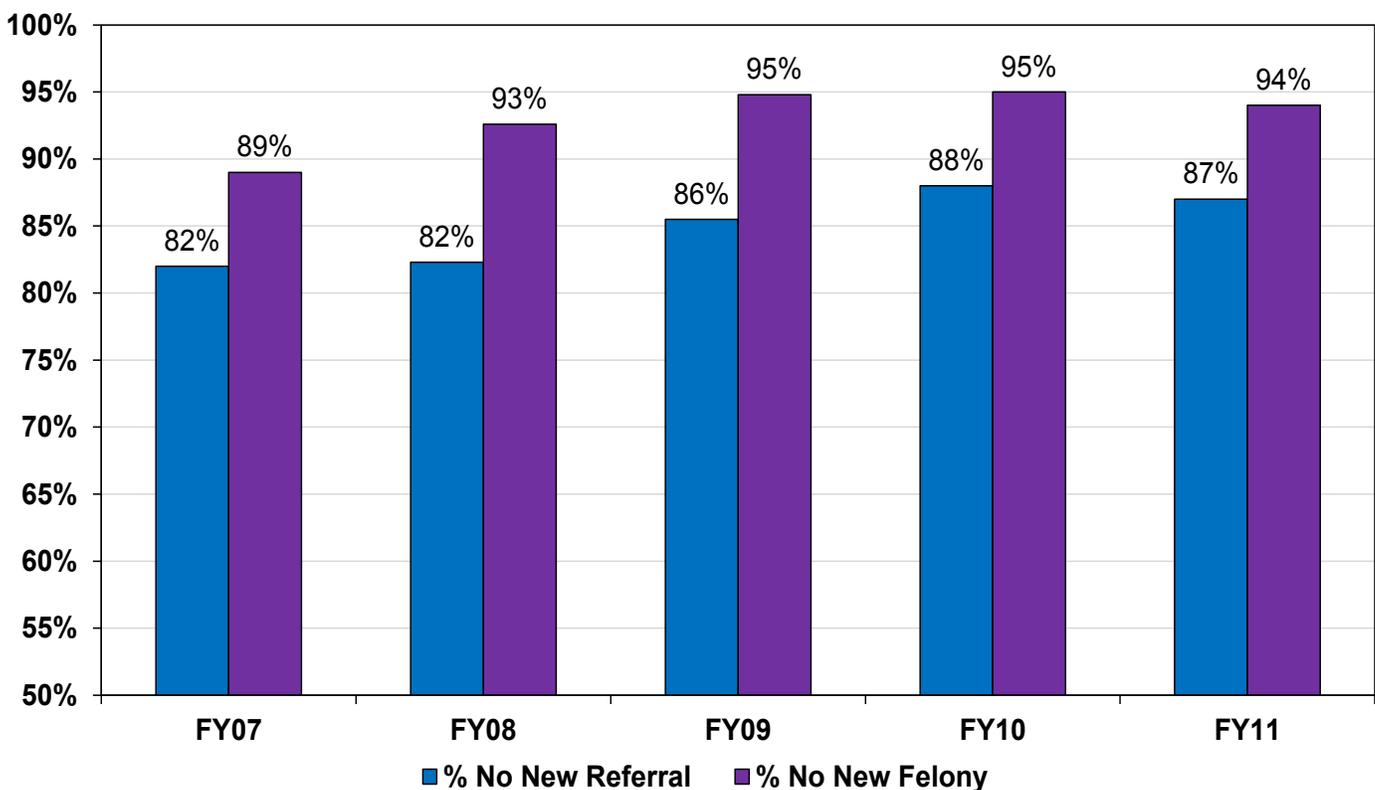


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

Diversion/Early Intervention

The following two tables show the proportions, youth who were not apprehended for a new delinquent offense for all the juveniles who successfully completed either a Diversion/Early Intervention program or Probation in a given year. The time starts when the juvenile completes the program and runs for 365 days. Again, juveniles who are older than 17 years old at time of completion are not included.

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

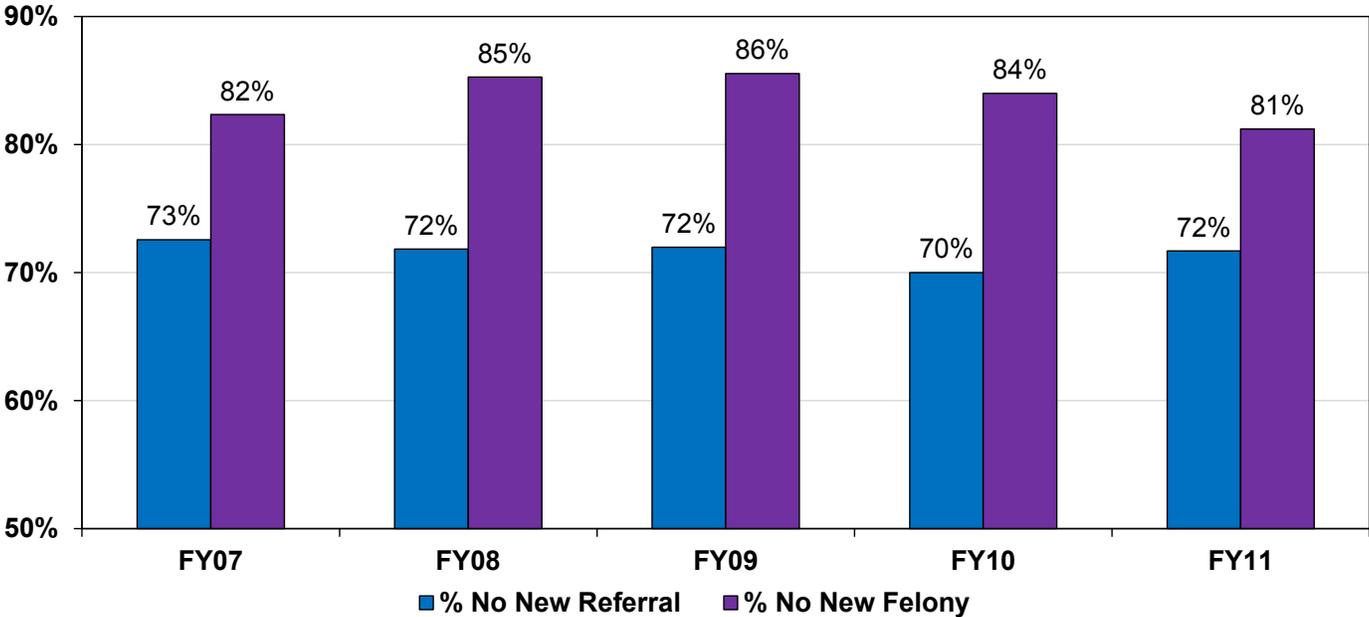


Recidivism is based on not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Diversion/Early Intervention in a given year.

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.

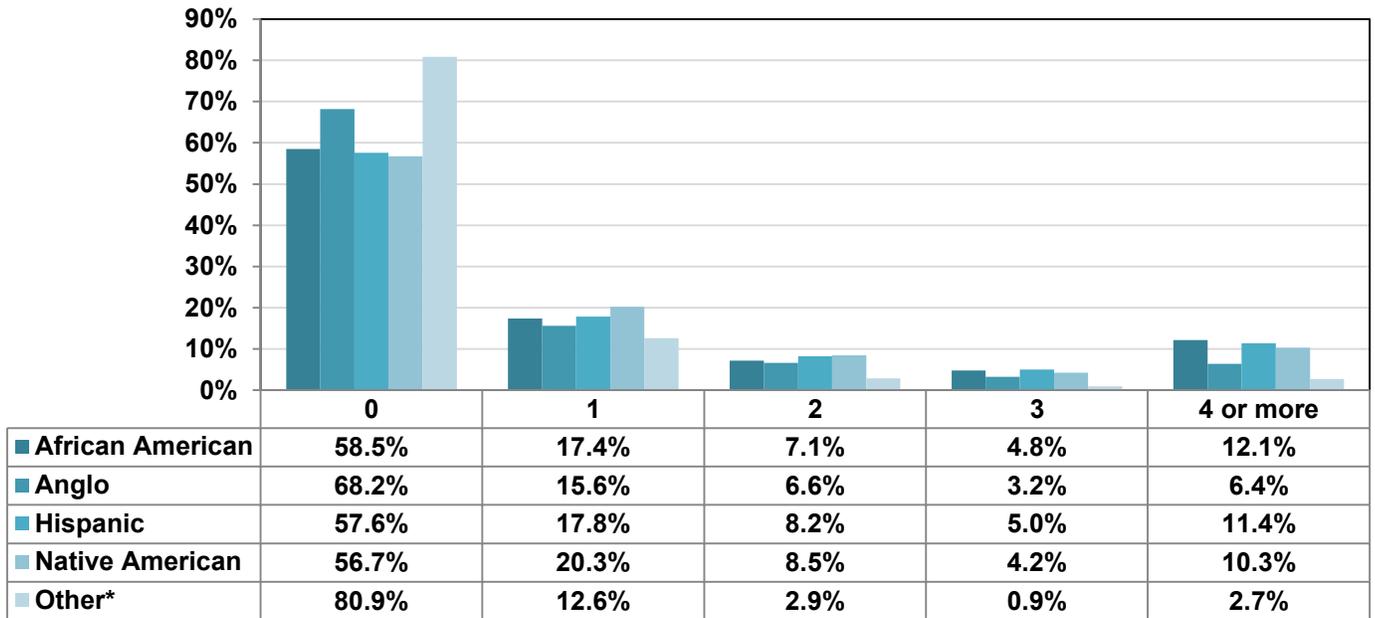
Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation



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 FY2008 - FY2012

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Citation	33.4%	29.8%	28.6%	26.5%	26.7%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	10.2%	9.5%	10.0%	8.6%	9.8%
Screened and Released	5.7%	6.0%	6.9%	8.6%	8.5%
Paper Referral**	50.7%	54.8%	54.6%	56.3%	55.0%

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

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

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

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

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	138	137	118	123	110
Aggravated Assault	451	439	397	400	396
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	247	211	129	124	106
Arson-Occupied Structure	23	14	19	20	22
Child Abuse - Felony	3	7	5	1	0
Child Molest	82	106	74	92	86
Custodial Interference - Felony	1	1	0	1	0
Drive By Shooting	20	14	8	14	3
Gang/Syndicate Participation	30	74	35	49	25
Harrassment/Terrorism - Felony	4	1	0	1	0
Kidnap	30	30	37	24	21
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	1	14	25	19
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	19	14	12	12	11
Obscenity	1	1	0	0	0
Poisoning	7	4	3	0	1
Prostitution	0	3	0	0	4
Robbery	129	138	90	88	115
Robbery - Armed	196	209	104	95	110
Sexual Abuse - Felony	127	115	104	82	101
Sexual Assault - Felony	30	27	21	12	18
Smuggling	0	0	0	1	0
Threats - Felony	26	54	53	59	49
Felony Person Totals	1,564	1,600	1,223	1,223	1,197

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	39	16	18	16	12
Burglary 1 - Armed	67	46	44	38	50
Burglary 2 - Residential	513	536	475	430	483
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	543	399	396	335	350
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	11	16	5	3	2
Chop Shop Participation	5	1	0	0	2
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	33	27	16	17	25
Criminal Damage - Felony	422	357	144	89	58
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	141	154	169	167	107
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	186	185	120	119	76
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	118	120	41	28	18
Extortion - Felony	2	1	0	0	1
Forgery - Felony	62	51	35	20	26
Fraud	54	65	80	72	69
Littering/Polluting - Felony	1	0	14	6	6
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	68	44	35	25	52
Shoplifting - Felony	21	16	15	17	7
Smuggling	1	1	0	1	0
Theft - Felony	121	84	68	105	97
Theft from Mail - Felony	1	0	0	0	0
Theft Means of Transportation	391	197	178	111	84
Theft of Vehicle - Felony	5	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	218	123	105	76	82
Felony Property Totals	3,023	2,439	1,958	1,675	1,607

Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
City Ordinance	1	1	2	11	9
Compound Felony	1	0	0	0	0
Contempt of Court	2	2	1	0	0
Escape	118	121	155	117	32
Failure to Obey Police	32	40	23	25	36
Hindering Prosecution	22	13	17	19	15
Obstruct Criminal Investigation	7	4	3	4	1
Obstruct Government Operations	21	21	23	19	15
Resisting Arrest	53	65	74	52	52
Violation of Probation	2,214	2,182	2,253	2,181	1,944
Other*	1	7	0	2	3
Total	2,472	2,456	2,551	2,430	2,107

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

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Aggravated Assault - Participate	0	1	3	4	3
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,108	1,133	1,028	1,051	974
Assault - Simple	947	1,048	984	879	877
Custodial Interference-Misdemeanor	0	0	0	1	0
Endangerment	10	23	14	8	18
Obscenity	0	0	0	6	3
Robbery - Participation - Misd	0	0	0	1	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	168	192	138	144	141
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	2
Other*	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2,233	2,399	2,167	2,094	2,018

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

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offense

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
City Ordinance	9	1	3	3	1
Contraband in Secure Facility	3	3	3	2	0
Dangerous Drugs	75	77	78	101	114
Drug Paraphernalia	1,208	1,377	1,289	1,384	1,317
Drugs on School Grounds	260	285	371	394	349
Illegal Vapors	15	24	28	14	11
Imitation Substances	3	6	2	7	2
Involving Minor in Drugs	2	3	3	1	0
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	194	107	104	135	125
Possess Marijuana	972	1,061	941	835	697
Possess Marijuana for Sale	111	119	137	118	112
Precursor Chemicals	0	0	1	1	0
Prescription Drugs	33	72	54	71	46
Using Facilities for Drugs	0	1	2	2	4
Total	2,885	3,136	3,016	3,068	2,778

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Alcohol	2,968	2,995	2,931	2,508	2,604
Boating Offense	22	20	19	26	49
Bribery - Felony	0	1	0	0	0
City Ordinance	127	132	82	109	86
Contraband in Secure Facility	6	10	5	2	3
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Nuisance	4	6	3	5	4
Criminal Trespass	582	602	574	575	518
Cruelty to Animals	1	4	3	1	7
Dangerous Drugs	0	1	0	2	3
Discharge Firearm - Non-Res. Building	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	505	689	511	471	590
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	505	455	490	583	531
Driving While Intoxicated	173	186	150	145	118
Explosives Misconduct	2	2	6	2	1
False Report	310	314	236	174	193
Felony Flight	27	14	12	15	6
Firearms Possession by a Minor	74	74	50	44	36
Fireworks	14	12	3	8	4
Gambling	0	0	0	2	0
Game and Fish	10	6	11	2	8
Gang/Syndicate Participation	29	2	5	1	0
Graffiti Tools	18	17	22	8	3
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	54	61	31	41	22
Leaving an Accident	13	14	4	3	2
Lewd Behavior - Felony	7	8	8	8	15
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	17	16	22	21	14
Loitering	1	6	6	19	17
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	18	9	10	7	5
Obscenity	6	10	7	16	12
Prostitution	8	26	5	3	2
Public Health	0	0	3	0	0
Reckless Burning	28	29	24	24	16
School Interference	116	92	80	54	68
Stalking/Threatening	1	0	1	0	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	439	457	352	346	264
Traffic Violation	2,170	1,755	1,280	975	913
Trespass - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0
Unlawful use of Telephone	30	41	37	21	21
Violation of Fire Ban	0	0	1	1	1
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	114	79	55	48	48
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	19	29	29	24	23
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	54	27	32	7	20
*Other	5	3	0	1	0
Total	8,477	8,204	7,101	6,302	6,227

* 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

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	4	12	4	4	1
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	0	1	1	0	1
City Ordinance	0	0	0	9	3
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	3	6	3	3	6
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	315	336	397	333	348
Criminal Damage - Aggravated-Misd	0	3	0	0	0
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	340	386	373	269	212
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	333	310	342	343	298
Fraud	0	0	1	0	1
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	17	11	9	8	5
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	30	34	31	23	21
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,921	4,571	4,095	3,466	3,173
Theft - Misdemeanor	659	711	648	591	530
Unlawful Use Transportation - Misdemeanor	2	0	0	0	0
Other*	0	3	0	0	0
Total	5,624	6,384	5,904	5,049	4,599

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

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
City Ordinance - Graffiti Tools	0	0	0	0	16
Curfew	3,016	3,282	2,524	1,700	1,450
Incorrigible	94	96	44	29	20
Runaway	822	1,140	827	703	661
Runaway - FOJ	76	70	43	52	37
Runaway from Placement	0	1	0	0	0
Truancy	2,703	1,782	1,757	1,760	1,306
Total	6,711	6,371	5,195	4,244	3,490

Table A.10 Most Severe Referral Offense – Administrative Offenses

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Administrative	4	0	0	1	0
Courtesy Supervision	42	26	36	47	33
Traffic Violation	12	2	5	2	4
Transfer for Hearing	11	6	0	0	0
Transfer - Probation Supervision	91	53	1	2	3
Warrant	67	47	71	56	54
Other*	0	3	0	0	0
Total	227	137	113	108	94

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2012

	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	6,384	26.47%
Mesa Police Department	2,748	11.39%
Glendale Police Department	2,026	8.40%
Probation Officer	1,941	8.05%
Chandler Police Department	1,475	6.12%
Tempe Police Department	1,314	5.45%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	1,257	5.21%
School	1,181	4.90%
Scottsdale Police Department	1,067	4.42%
Gilbert Police Department	925	3.84%
Surprise Police Department	792	3.28%
Avondale Police Department	705	2.92%
Peoria Police Department	669	2.77%
Buckeye Police Department	381	1.58%
Goodyear Police Department	317	1.31%
El Mirage Police Department	288	1.19%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	238	0.99%
Tolleson Police Department	129	0.53%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	60	0.25%
Wickenburg Police Department	56	0.23%
Other Arizona County	52	0.22%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	33	0.14%
*Other Law Enforcement	29	0.12%
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	19	0.08%
Surveillance Officer	18	0.07%
Salt River Indian Police Department	13	0.05%
Total	24,117	100%

* 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 FY2012

Referring Agency	Felony		Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person		Drugs	Public Peace		Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
	Person	Felony Property		Misd. Person	Misd. Property							
Phoenix Police Department	552	747	51	629	1,593	840	1,647	1,593	300	25	6,384	
Mesa Police Department	116	180	11	205	525	466	826	525	408	11	2,748	
Glendale Police Department	104	134	15	396	653	183	438	653	100	3	2,026	
Probation Officer	0	0	1,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,941	
Chandler Police Department	37	83	11	130	318	128	380	318	385	3	1,475	
Tempe Police Department	56	55	6	100	346	164	286	346	301	0	1,314	
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	66	73	3	62	116	97	706	116	129	5	1,257	
School	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1,178	0	1,181	
Scottsdale Police Department	35	51	11	73	163	190	432	163	112	0	1,067	
Gilbert Police Department	26	48	3	65	139	181	306	139	156	1	925	
Surprise Police Department	39	46	7	76	215	94	214	215	100	1	792	
Avondale Police Department	22	36	2	92	142	88	170	142	153	0	705	
Peoria Police Department	35	53	4	76	191	116	181	191	11	2	669	
Buckeye Police Department	15	19	3	43	50	52	110	50	89	0	381	
Goodyear Police Department	11	22	7	19	58	65	101	58	33	1	317	
El Mirage Police Department	15	33	1	33	66	24	103	66	13	0	288	
Arizona Department of Public Safety	2	7	2	1	5	12	205	5	1	3	238	
Tolleson Police Department	13	9	1	10	6	45	36	6	8	1	129	
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	43	2	9	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	60	
Wickenburg Police Department	3	4	0	4	2	10	22	2	11	0	56	
Other Arizona County	0	2	1	1	1	5	5	1	0	37	52	
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	2	0	0	1	3	4	21	3	2	0	33	
*Other Law Enforcement	4	2	2	0	1	10	10	1	0	0	29	
AZ State University PD -- Tempe	1	0	0	0	1	2	15	1	0	0	19	
Surveillance Officer	0	1	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	18	
Salt River Indian Police Department	0	0	0	0	4	2	7	4	0	0	13	
Total	1,197	1,607	2,107	2,018	4,599	2,778	6,227	4,599	3,490	94	24,117	

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

While the total number of referrals is down 8% overall from FY2011 to FY2012, but two sources have seen an increase in the last year. Peoria and Surprise Police Departments both had an increase in the number of their referrals (6% and 3%, respectively). The Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of juvenile referrals although numbers have dropped by 29.8% over the past five years.

Table A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	Percent Change FY2008 to FY2012
Phoenix Police Department	9,091 27.37%	9,402 28.38%	7,923 27.11%	6,683 25.51%	6,384 26.47%	-29.8%
Mesa Police Department	3,510 10.57%	3,422 10.33%	2,758 9.44%	2,840 10.84%	2,748 11.39%	-21.7%
Glendale Police Department	2,637 7.94%	2,330 7.03%	2,473 8.46%	2,278 8.70%	2,026 8.40%	-23.2%
Probation Officer	2,212 6.66%	2,180 6.58%	2,251 7.70%	2,179 8.32%	1,941 8.05%	-12.3%
Chandler Police Department	1,861 5.60%	2,355 7.11%	1,987 6.80%	1,708 6.52%	1,475 6.12%	-20.7%
School	2,600 7.83%	1,702 5.14%	1,672 5.72%	1,637 6.25%	1,314 5.45%	-33.5%
Tempe Police Department	1,977 5.95%	2,071 6.25%	1,665 5.70%	1,401 5.35%	1,257 5.21%	-18.2%
Scottsdale Police Department	1,548 4.66%	1,520 4.59%	1,198 4.10%	1,189 4.54%	1,181 4.90%	-54.6%
Maricopa County Sheriff	1,537 4.63%	1,494 4.51%	1,128 3.86%	1,109 4.23%	1,067 4.42%	-31.1%
Gilbert Police Department	1,450 4.37%	1,579 4.77%	1,358 4.65%	987 3.77%	925 3.84%	-36.2%
Peoria Police Department	796 2.40%	762 2.30%	754 2.58%	750 2.86%	792 3.28%	20.9%
Avondale Police Department	988 2.97%	1128 3.41%	1072 3.67%	727 2.78%	705 2.92%	-28.6%
Surprise Police Department	655 2.0%	668 2.0%	742 2.5%	647 2.5%	669 2.8%	-16.0%
Buckeye Police Department	353 1.1%	534 1.6%	617 2.1%	473 1.8%	381 1.6%	7.9%
Other Sources*	2,003 6.0%	1,979 6.0%	1,630 5.6%	1,585 6.1%	1,252 5.2%	-37.5%
Total	33,218	33,126	29,228	26,193	24,117	-27.4%

**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 FY2012. 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 FY2012 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2008.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2008 to FY2012, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 27%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have declined at a slightly slower pace (23% since FY2008).

Table A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2012	Rank		Total FY2008	Percent Change from FY2008 to FY2012
			FY2012	Rank FY2008		
85225	Chandler	859	1	2	837	2.6%
85301	Glendale	636	2	1	1,028	-38.1%
85204	Mesa	586	3	6	744	-21.2%
85009	Phoenix	549	4	7	739	-25.7%
85008	Phoenix	515	5	9	599	-14.0%
85201	Mesa	493	6	12	507	-2.8%
85041	Phoenix	462	7	5	779	-40.7%
85033	Phoenix	460	8	3	816	-43.6%
85035	Phoenix	443	9	8	655	-32.4%
85345	Peoria	425	10	10	563	-24.5%
85006	Phoenix	409	11	17	464	-11.9%
85323	Avondale	398	12	4	795	-49.9%
85210	Mesa	384	13	26	380	1.1%
85326	Buckeye	381	14	14	482	-21.0%
85015	Phoenix	369	15	20	441	-16.3%
85335	El Mirage	359	16	34	349	2.9%
85303	Glendale	326	17	22	413	-21.1%
85202	Mesa	322	18	52	256	25.8%
85037	Phoenix	315	19	19	447	-29.5%
85031	Phoenix	307	20	18	456	-32.7%
Total of Top 20		8,998			11,750	-23.4%
All Complaints		24,117			33,217	-27.4%
Percent of All Referrals from Top 20		37.3%			35.4%	

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2012

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Agua	85320	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Anthem	85086	6	6	8	15	11	63	37	39	0	185
Apache Junction	85120	3	5	2	0	4	11	12	20	0	57
Apache Junction*	85220	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
Arlington	85322	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	9
Avondale	85323	15	22	41	36	36	103	71	73	1	398
Avondale	85392	16	15	6	20	32	50	48	68	2	257
Buckeye	85326	19	23	21	42	43	96	63	74	0	381
Buckeye	85395	1	3	0	14	8	21	13	6	0	66
Carefree	85377	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	1	0	10
Cave Creek	85331	0	6	2	4	14	33	16	0	0	75
Chandler	85224	8	8	14	19	21	67	46	65	0	248
Chandler	85225	21	38	90	75	63	184	137	245	6	859
Chandler	85226	1	7	6	16	20	54	34	26	2	166
Chandler	85244	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
Chandler	85249	3	3	10	11	15	45	20	17	0	124
Chandler	85286	2	6	4	7	13	43	14	25	2	116
El Mirage	85335	12	24	19	33	41	117	77	36	0	359
Fountain Hills	85268	3	3	2	1	16	46	9	7	1	88
Fountain Hills/Scottsdale	85269	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ft. McDowell	85264	1	1	1	2	6	3	1	1	0	16
Gila Bend	85337	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Gilbert	85233	8	7	12	19	26	45	19	29	0	165
Gilbert	85234	4	12	10	21	31	99	36	45	1	259
Gilbert	85295	1	7	3	4	20	31	26	13	1	106
Gilbert	85296	5	11	14	11	39	52	38	35	0	205
Gilbert	85297	4	6	7	15	22	47	24	30	0	155
Gilbert	85298	0	2	2	2	8	16	3	15	0	48
Gilbert	85299	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glendale	85301	48	58	57	107	52	137	124	51	2	636
Glendale	85302	6	12	25	53	24	60	48	21	1	250
Glendale	85303	24	19	26	58	31	73	66	29	0	326
Glendale	85304	8	6	7	15	11	39	30	6	0	122
Glendale	85305	2	1	4	18	6	17	18	1	0	67
Glendale	85306	7	8	12	32	12	35	30	16	0	152
Glendale	85307	2	2	5	8	10	10	13	3	0	53
Glendale	85308	10	15	12	23	39	72	61	20	0	252
Glendale	85310	4	7	7	11	11	33	24	0	0	97
Glendale	85311	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Glendale	85312	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Glendale	85318	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2012 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Goodyear	85338	10	11	11	11	43	70	39	22	0	217
Goodyear	85396	2	1	1	2	4	25	12	9	0	56
Higley	85236	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Laveen	85339	23	26	37	19	21	32	62	20	0	240
Litchfield Park	85340	2	6	3	8	23	42	23	11	0	118
Mesa	85201	18	31	63	29	73	121	73	84	1	493
Mesa	85202	10	19	32	19	47	69	45	81	0	322
Mesa	85203	10	18	29	17	39	70	36	56	2	277
Mesa	85204	18	33	47	34	76	160	77	139	2	586
Mesa	85205	5	12	12	6	27	61	34	18	2	177
Mesa	85206	2	4	15	7	11	24	19	21	1	104
Mesa	85207	9	5	15	23	32	64	33	55	1	237
Mesa	85208	8	15	38	13	25	70	33	64	2	268
Mesa	85209	5	6	6	11	19	48	24	27	1	147
Mesa	85210	10	19	32	19	52	82	64	106	0	384
Mesa	85211	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Mesa	85212	6	9	5	11	19	51	17	13	0	131
Mesa	85213	3	6	8	15	32	38	18	28	0	148
Mesa	85215	1	0	0	7	8	12	5	2	0	35
Mesa	85216	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Mesa	85274	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Mesa	85275	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Morristown	85342	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	5
New River	85027	42	20	27	28	18	44	44	11	1	235
New River	85087	0	0	1	0	3	4	7	7	0	22
Peoria	85345	19	24	35	42	43	103	105	53	1	425
Peoria	85380	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Peoria	85381	5	5	6	7	12	24	23	10	0	92
Peoria	85382	4	7	6	18	21	43	42	11	0	152
Peoria	85383	1	11	8	8	20	33	28	7	0	116
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85003	0	5	6	2	1	6	7	3	0	30
Phoenix	85004	0	0	3	1	3	4	8	1	0	20
Phoenix	85005	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	5
Phoenix	85006	46	47	93	36	38	61	48	38	2	409
Phoenix	85007	17	10	13	4	7	21	23	14	0	109
Phoenix	85008	43	49	44	32	53	120	103	68	3	515
Phoenix	85009	43	52	72	34	45	141	59	103	0	549
Phoenix	85011	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85012	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	3	0	13
Phoenix	85013	4	4	11	19	8	14	14	5	0	79
Phoenix	85014	9	4	11	5	13	23	29	11	0	105
Phoenix	85015	15	33	54	29	33	72	90	43	0	369
Phoenix	85016	14	21	24	15	21	45	33	22	2	197
Phoenix	85017	21	29	37	21	49	49	64	25	2	297
Phoenix	85018	6	9	9	4	16	61	29	15	0	149
Phoenix	85019	8	19	29	21	19	40	37	33	1	207

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2012 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix	85020	8	10	4	8	8	30	7	10	1	86
Phoenix	85021	14	16	21	10	13	31	34	16	2	157
Phoenix	85022	9	7	10	12	19	36	29	11	1	134
Phoenix	85023	7	10	17	17	13	37	36	14	2	153
Phoenix	85024	6	1	5	13	3	33	19	4	0	84
Phoenix	85025	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Phoenix	85028	1	4	3	3	8	16	7	4	0	46
Phoenix	85029	9	16	17	22	23	57	48	22	2	216
Phoenix	85031	22	30	42	15	34	67	59	38	0	307
Phoenix	85032	21	24	17	14	31	70	57	22	0	256
Phoenix	85033	22	43	33	35	41	106	105	74	1	460
Phoenix	85034	4	7	10	3	5	9	15	7	0	60
Phoenix	85035	23	39	36	31	54	81	96	82	1	443
Phoenix	85036	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85037	21	32	22	27	38	69	81	24	1	315
Phoenix	85040	27	26	42	18	29	52	72	20	0	286
Phoenix	85041	28	66	49	43	48	77	104	46	1	462
Phoenix	85042	15	28	28	17	31	53	58	28	0	258
Phoenix	85043	11	21	11	16	29	58	46	61	0	253
Phoenix	85044	5	4	4	3	18	27	24	6	1	92
Phoenix	85045	0	3	0	2	5	14	2	0	0	26
Phoenix	85048	5	5	3	8	18	44	23	7	1	114
Phoenix	85050	3	3	8	9	15	30	13	1	0	82
Phoenix	85051	14	12	34	14	26	65	61	34	0	260
Phoenix	85053	7	4	4	23	16	25	33	10	0	122
Phoenix	85060	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85063	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Phoenix	85066	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85068	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85069	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	4
Phoenix	85080	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85083	5	0	4	4	4	15	11	4	0	47
Phoenix	85085	2	5	4	5	5	18	15	6	0	60
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	2	1	1	1	1	5	0	4	0	15
Queen Creek	85242	3	7	23	11	12	18	14	6	1	95
Scottsdale	85250	1	1	4	4	7	35	12	8	0	72
Scottsdale	85251	7	11	11	18	29	64	30	31	0	201
Scottsdale	85252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Scottsdale	85253	3	4	0	3	10	21	4	4	0	49
Scottsdale	85255	1	4	0	9	12	52	5	2	0	85
Scottsdale	85256	4	5	6	4	10	18	13	9	0	69
Scottsdale	85257	1	9	14	15	11	53	40	37	0	180
Scottsdale	85258	1	6	0	3	12	41	3	2	0	68
Scottsdale	85259	3	2	5	4	24	53	14	6	0	111
Scottsdale	85260	4	5	3	7	20	47	11	5	0	102

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2012 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Scottsdale	85262	0	2	0	0	4	10	2	0	0	18
Scottsdale	85266	0	1	1	0	2	9	1	1	0	15
Scottsdale	85267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Scottsdale	85271	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	5	6	9	14	22	70	31	7	1	165
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	7
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	0	2	1	2	11	8	6	3	0	33
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	1	2	2	2	4	21	9	4	0	45
Surprise	85374	8	16	9	24	24	62	65	22	0	230
Surprise	85378	3	7	3	2	8	16	20	6	0	65
Surprise	85379	14	11	16	15	18	88	78	30	2	272
Surprise	85387	0	1	2	0	4	11	12	6	0	36
Surprise	85388	12	10	12	17	14	45	58	33	0	201
Tempe	85280	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Tempe	85281	12	7	15	18	23	64	39	71	0	249
Tempe	85282	12	5	25	20	34	55	44	103	0	298
Tempe	85284	2	1	1	3	5	16	9	11	0	48
Tempe	85285	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	6
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	21	13	27	20	41	60	57	59	1	299
Tolleson	85353	13	21	29	16	40	63	48	47	1	278
Tonopah	85354	1	0	3	2	1	5	4	1	0	17
Waddell	85355	4	3	0	9	3	19	5	5	0	48
Wickenburg	85390	1	3	1	3	2	7	4	7	0	28
Wittman	85361	3	0	0	0	4	16	6	2	0	31
Youngtown	85363	0	3	4	2	4	8	9	1	0	31
Other Arizona Counties		53	71	147	83	88	261	203	85	13	1004
Other Jursidictions**		24	30	25	34	58	108	103	52	17	451
Total		1,197	1,607	2,107	2,018	2,778	6,227	4,599	3,490	94	24,117

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 FY2012

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstr	Misd. Property	Drugs	Peace	Petty Theft	Status	Admin	Totals
APACHE	1	2	2	0	1	1	5	1	0	13
COCHISE	0	1	6	0	5	5	1	1	0	19
COCONINO	0	2	4	4	2	10	4	0	1	27
GILA	3	1	3	0	2	8	8	0	1	26
GRAHAM	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	8
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
MOHAVE	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
NAVAJO	2	2	1	2	0	7	3	1	0	18
PIMA	2	4	8	7	6	21	12	4	4	68
PINAL	36	57	109	57	68	179	146	73	5	730
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YAVAPAI	9	1	13	13	3	26	14	3	2	84
YUMA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	53	71	147	83	88	261	203	85	13	1,004

Appendix D – Detention

Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2012

Table A.17 Detentions by Gender

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	1,163	867	1.34
Male	5,094	3,370	1.51
Total	6,257	4,237	1.48

Table A.18 Detentions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	1,103	764	1.44
Anglo	2,016	1,378	1.46
Asian/Pacific	34	27	1.26
Hispanic	2,803	1,853	1.51
Native American	280	201	1.39
*Other	21	14	1.50
Total	6,257	4,237	1.48

Table A.19 Females Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	224	175	1.28
Anglo	429	323	1.33
Asian/Pacific	5	5	1.00
Hispanic	428	308	1.39
Native American	76	55	1.38
*Other	1	1	1.00
Total	1,163	867	1.34

Table A.20 Males Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	879	589	1.49
Anglo	1,587	1,055	1.50
Asian/Pacific	29	22	1.32
Hispanic	2,375	1,545	1.54
Native American	204	146	1.40
*Other	20	13	1.54
Total	5,094	3,370	1.51

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

Appendix D – Detention

Table A.21 Reasons for Detention by Average Length of Stay by Facility FY2012

Reason	Durango	Average Days Detained	Southeast	Average Days Detained
Warrant	1,241	23.6	733	24.2
Court Hold	970	20.4	831	24.6
Referral	1,850	8.9	463	13.6
*Other	110	6.2	59	9.4
Total	4,171		2,086	

Table A.22 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2012

Reason	African American	Asian/Pacific	Anglo	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	335	10	598	911	114	6	1,974
Court Hold	248	6	665	819	55	8	1,801
Referral	476	18	695	1,011	107	6	2,313
Other	44	0	58	62	4	1	169
Total	1,103	34	2,016	2,803	280	21	6,257

Table A.23 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2012

Sex	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	470	209	433	51	1,163
Male	1,504	1,592	1,880	118	5,094
Total	1,974	1,801	2,313	169	6,257

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

Appendix E – Glossary

JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E – 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.

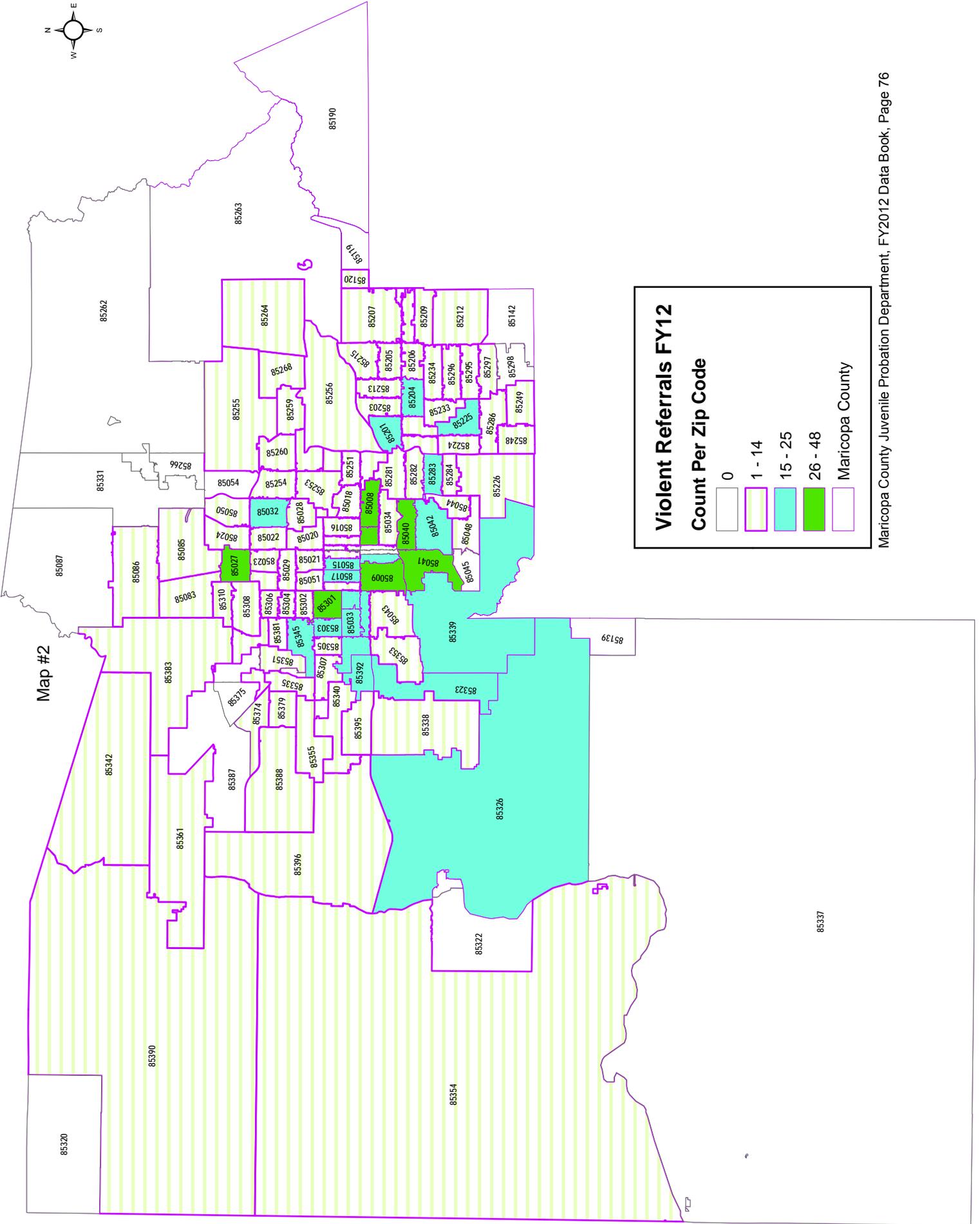
Restorative Justice: A philosophical framework asserting that every offense hurts the particular individual victim and the community as a whole. It holds that the offender needs to repair that harm and restore a sense of safety to the community in exchange for the community welcoming the offender back 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.



Map #2



Violent Referrals FY12

Count Per Zip Code

- 0
- 1 - 14
- 15 - 25
- 26 - 48
- Maricopa County

