

# Superior Court of Arizona

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## Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2016  
Data Book**

Includes Comparison Data FY2012 To FY2016  
<http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/JuvenileProbation/docs/2016DataBook.pdf>

We are pleased to share the 2015 – 2016 Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains a description of the many programs provided by the Department and juvenile justice data for fiscal years 2012 to 2016. Fiscal Year 2016 Highlights and Accomplishments can be reviewed in the Annual Report FY16, Creating Hope, Fostering Connections, and Enhancing Collaborations. The Department continues to emphasize the use of relevant data and information to drive our practices. We hope you find this information informative and useful.

We are thankful to all of our men and women who understand the importance of good data entry, our Research and Planning Division for the production of these materials and to all members of our management team who contributed countless hours reviewing this report to ensure its accuracy and quality.

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Sincerely,

  
Eric Meaux, Chief

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# About This Publication

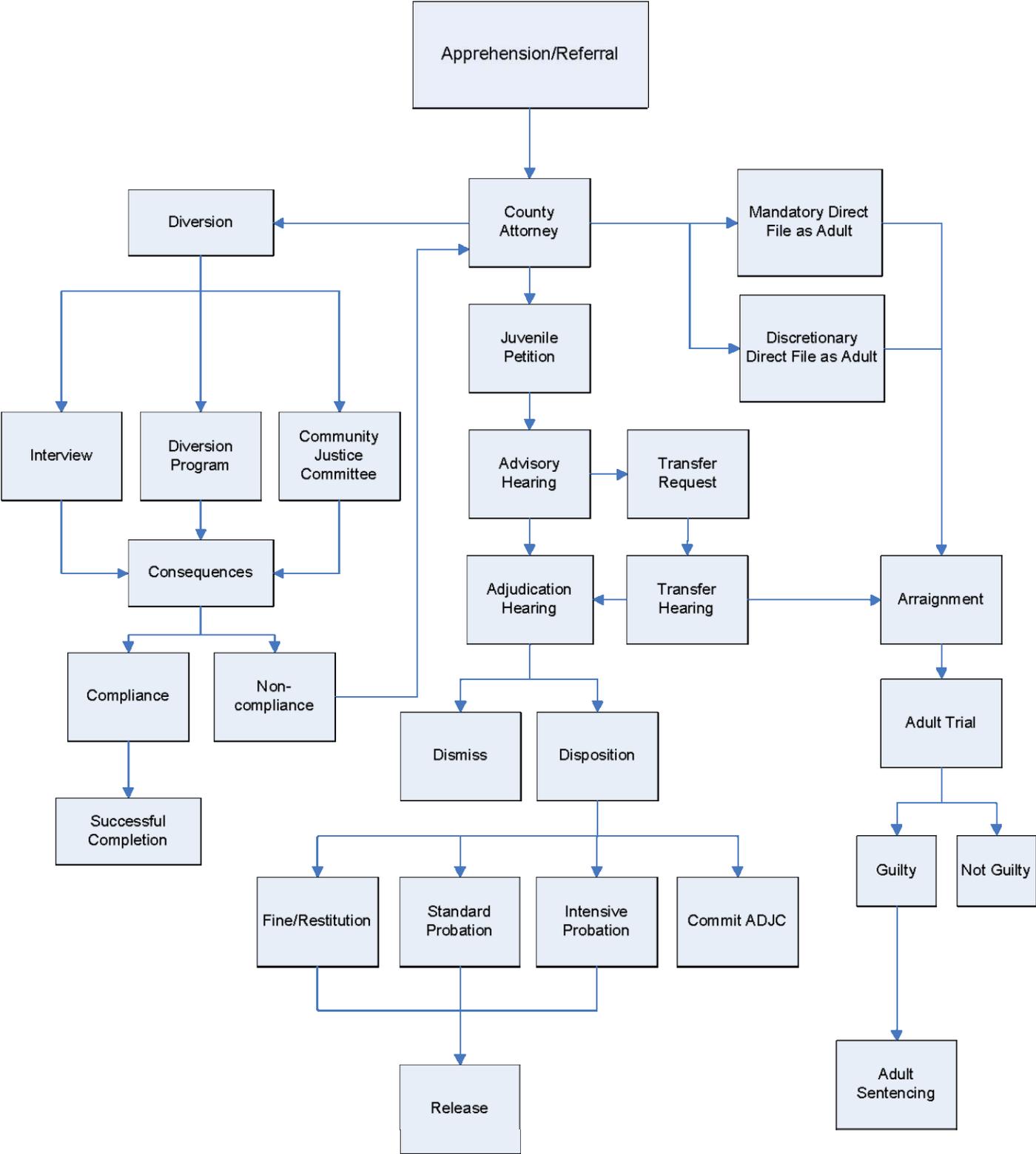
Fiscal year 2016 marks the 28th year of this publication. The data and information presented are derived primarily from the integrated Court Information System (iCIS). The publication provides information about juveniles (ages 8 through 17) at various stages of the juvenile justice system. Data are presented both for FY2016 and for a five-year trend whenever feasible. The report contains information related to:

- Referrals Overall
- Juveniles Referred
- First Time Offenders
- Detention
- Diversion and Prevention
- Community Supervision—Probation
- Restoration
- Treatment
- Commitments to Juvenile Corrections
- Recidivism

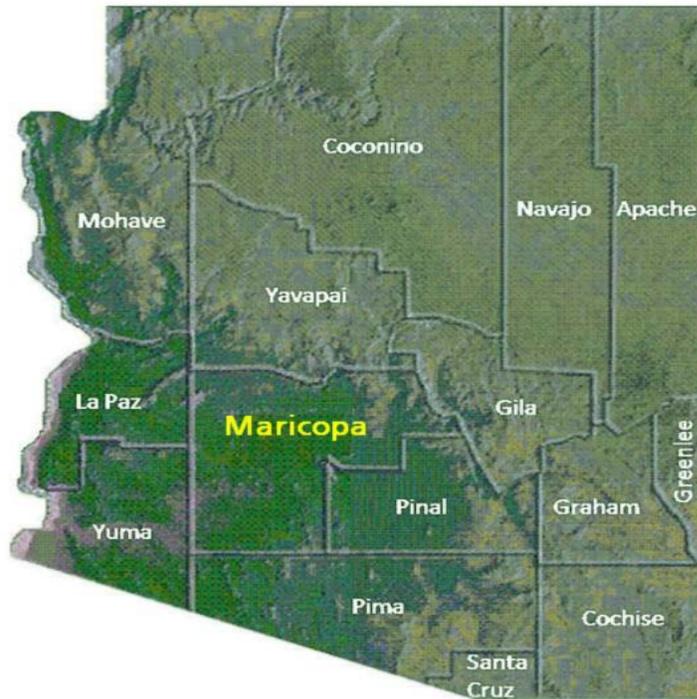
It is important to note that not all data presented in this data book represents juveniles who entered the system during FY2016. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were disposed in FY2016.

The number of juveniles referred to and involved in the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors including the practices of law enforcement, State prosecution and legislation. 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, conversely referrals to the juvenile justice system have decreased. At the same time, proportionately more youth remain in the community rather than being committed to out of home care or placement.

# 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 6,828,065 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,204 square miles, and a population of 4,167,947.
- Approximately 61% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are 453 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,579,700) is the county seat, state capital and the largest city in the state.
- Maricopa County youth age 8-17 account for 14% of the total county population (592,183).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts 2015, Population 2014 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

## Juvenile Probation and Juvenile Court Population and Delinquency Referrals

**FY2016**

<p><b>Maricopa County</b> 592,183 <b>Juvenile Population (Ages 8 - 17)</b></p>	<p><b>Referrals</b> 15,112 <b>Juveniles Referred</b> 11,263</p>
<p><b>Diversion</b> <b>New Cases</b> 7,609</p>	<p><b>Detention</b> <b>Admissions - 3,115</b> <b>Average Daily Population - 159</b> <b>Average Stay Days - 17.9</b></p>
<p><b>Delinquency Petitions</b> 2,859 <b>Does not include petitions in Adult</b></p>	<p><b>Probation Supervision</b> <b>New Cases Placed on Standard</b> 1,886 <b>New Cases place on Juvenile Intensive</b> <b>Probation</b> 329</p>
<p><b>Department of Juvenile Corrections</b> <b>Juveniles Committed - 96</b> <b>Juveniles Re-awarded - 43</b></p>	<p><b>Adult Prosecutions</b> <b>Juvenile Direct Files - 164</b> <b>Juvenile Remands - 3</b></p>

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

\*\* Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2015*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

# Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Estimate of County Population Under 18	1,008,347	1,012,603	1,019,583	1,030,100	1,030,100
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	561,114	566,292	573,534	583,414	583,414

Referrals Received	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	24,117	21,485	18,270	17,118	15,112
Juveniles Referred	17,595	15,548	13,443	12,791	11,263
Referrals per Juvenile	1.37	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.34

Investigative Case Status**	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	6,316	5,387	4,762	4,427	3,834
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	6,034	5,227	4,561	4,312	3,748

Dispositions	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	2,685	2,498	2,179	2,274	1,886
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	250	239	183	152	96
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation	406	402	372	418	329

Detention	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Juveniles Brought to Detention	8,262	7,182	6,682	6,148	5,218
Juveniles Detained	6,257	5,345	4,872	4,082	3,103
Percent Detained	75.7%	74.4%	72.9%	66.4%	59.5%
Average Daily Population	239	217	190	180	159
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.7	17.0

\*Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment & Population Statistics,

\*\* 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	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
General Fund	16,247,198	16,063,648	16,952,689	16,926,732	16,679,597
Detention Fund	28,671,089	29,598,035	31,694,471	33,320,884	32,700,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,918,287</b>	<b>45,661,683</b>	<b>48,647,160</b>	<b>50,247,616</b>	<b>49,380,297</b>
<b>State Grants</b>					
	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Diversion Consequences*	514,125	513,229	495,793	533,556	501,924
Diversion Intake	1,228,509	1,488,578	1,599,972	1,516,931	1,376,997
Diversion Counseling	455,580	567,881	512,222	504,403	<b>395,503</b>
Drug Court	33,616	27,678	0	0	0
Family Counseling*	375,801	379,168	370,751	400,585	370,535
GED	3,570	13,670	870	10,529	<b>10,995</b>
JDAI	0	0	6,223	0	<b>16,265</b>
JIPS Treatment*	182,414	258,280	238,566	200,987	<b>236,129</b>
JPSF Treatment*	7,855,568	7,756,483	7,391,623	9,490,350	<b>7,186,396</b>
Justice Involved Youth With Children	0	0	4,268	0	0
Juvenile Treatment Services	359,638	478,967	553,232	631,317	<b>605,197</b>
Safe Schools	427,446	476,046	466,806	268,681	268,681
Title IV-E	154,181	69,076	0	0	0
Victim Rights	140,513	142,021	142,513	141,932	141,838
Youth In Custody	0	0	0	4,500	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,730,961</b>	<b>12,171,076</b>	<b>11,782,839</b>	<b>13,703,771</b>	<b>11,110,460</b>
<b>Federal Grants</b>					
	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Bulletproof Vest	32,629	0	0	0	0
Food and Nutrition	395,468	359,605	335,431	320,848	283,629
JAG	67,688	90,438	48,848	8,252	15,600
JAIBG	238,453	285,284	248,824	244,033	118,802
PREA			215,407	46,936	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>734,238</b>	<b>735,327</b>	<b>848,510</b>	<b>620,069</b>	<b>418,031</b>
<b>Service Fees</b>					
	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Probation Fees	514,449	624,718	287,868	70,370	65,512
Probation Surcharge	3,475,237	3,057,941	3,250,657	3,041,341	2,831,403
Diversion Fees	302,432	309,154	329,412	82,976	376,234
Juvenile Restitution Fund	9,985	9,260	9,071	8,864	<b>5,982</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,302,103</b>	<b>4,001,073</b>	<b>3,877,008</b>	<b>3,203,551</b>	<b>3,279,131</b>
<b>All Grants and Fees</b>					
	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
All Grants and Fees	16,767,302	16,907,476	16,508,357	17,527,391	14,807,622
County Funds	44,918,287	45,661,683	48,647,160	50,247,616	49,380,297
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>61,685,589</b>	<b>62,569,159</b>	<b>65,155,517</b>	<b>67,775,007</b>	<b>64,187,919</b>

FY2012 through FY2016 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.

# Referrals Received

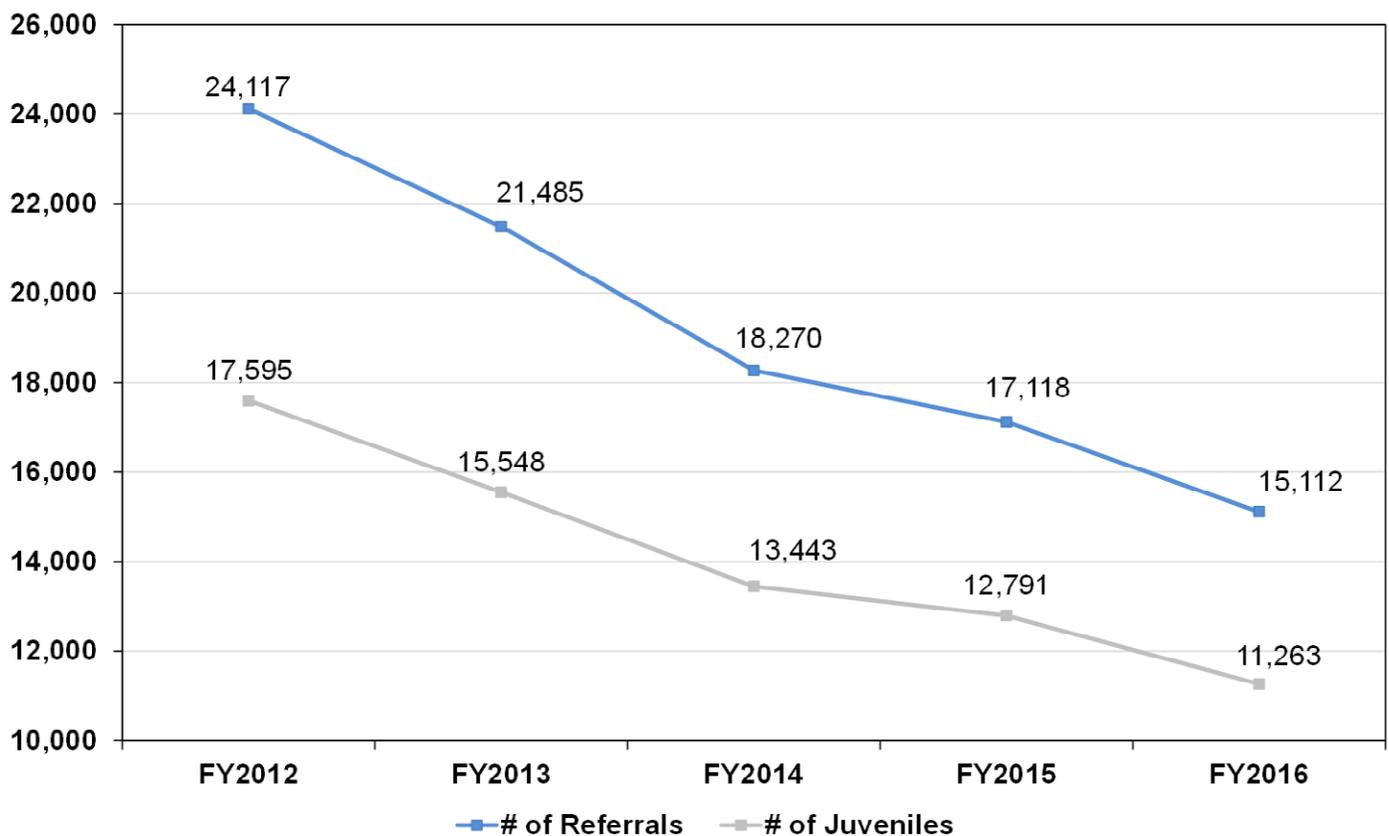
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the juvenile court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by 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 referred in FY2016 received their first complaint and only generated a single referral (57%). Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2016 (11,263) and the total referrals generated (15,112), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.34 for FY2016. Additionally, referrals and juveniles referred have decreased 37% over the past 5 years.

It is important to note that the juveniles detailed in this section of the report represent only 2% of the estimated 593,772 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2016, approximately one juvenile in every 50 in the county.

The following section covers the 15,112 referrals that were generated in FY2016 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses. Referrals include status offenses, violations of probation, and cases that were handled by limited jurisdiction courts. Future reports will separate referrals out into categories.

Referrals Received FY2012 - FY2016

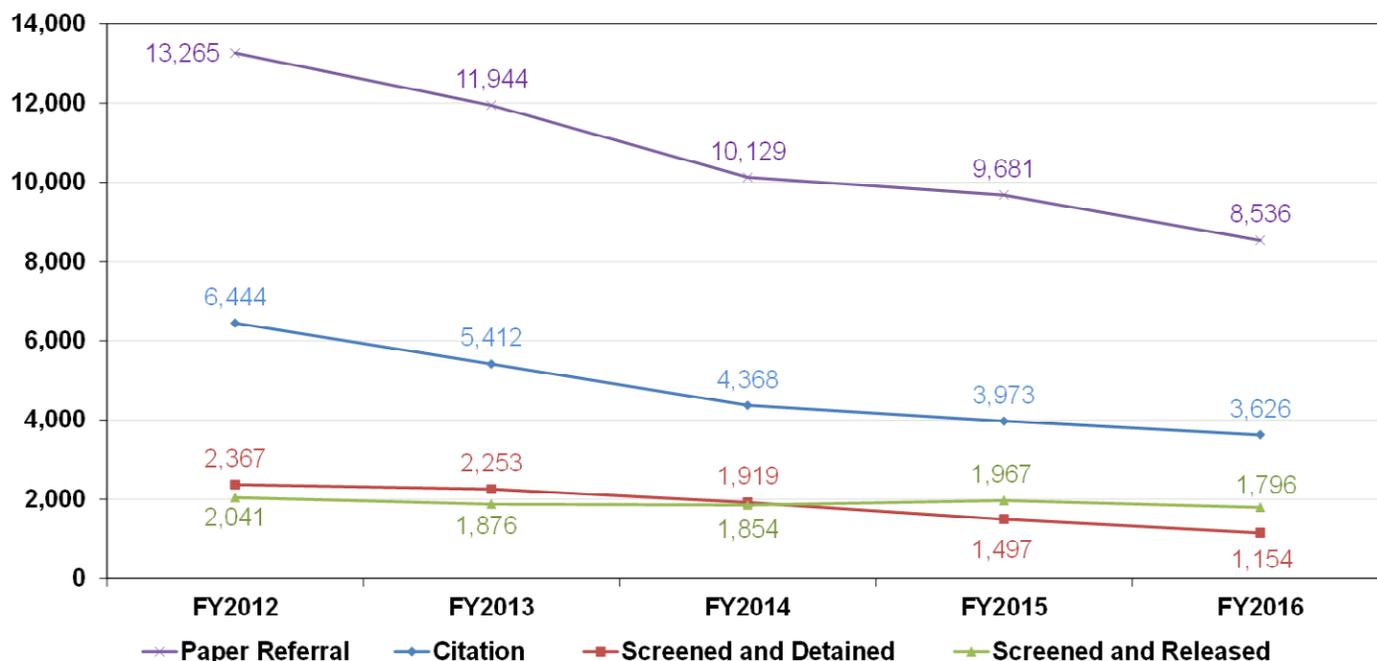


# Referrals Received

## Type of Referral

Juvenile referrals are categorized in one of four different types: Citation, Screened and Detained, Screened and Released and Paper Referral. Detained Review referrals are included with Screened and Detained, Additionally, Transfer (Hearings and Probation) and Direct Adult are counted with Paper Referrals.

Type of Referrals FY2012 - FY2016



The types of referrals are described as follows:

**Paper Referral:** A referral is sent to the juvenile court and the county attorney for processing. Includes transfers from another jurisdiction (Hearings and Probation) and referrals sent directly to adult court as of FY2009.

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

**Screened and Detained:** Juvenile is brought to a detention facility, screened and detained. A referral is sent to the juvenile court. As of FY2009, this also includes juveniles held in detention overnight for a review hearing.

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

The majority of referrals do not involve detention. Approximately 7.6% of the 15,112 referrals received in FY2016 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	FY2016 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1,705	11.3%
Truancy	1,136	7.5%
Alcohol	889	5.9%
Curfew	867	5.7%
Drug Paraphernalia	797	5.3%
Assault - Domestic Violence	777	5.1%
Traffic Violation	683	4.5%
Assault - Simple	598	4.0%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	509	3.4%
Runaway	504	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,465</b>	<b>56.0%</b>

Note: These ten most common offenses represent 60.6% of all referrals (15,112) in FY2016.

**Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses**

Offenses	FY2016 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	1,192	18.0%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	485	7.3%
Possess Marijuana	297	4.5%
Drug Paraphernalia	276	4.2%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	251	3.8%
Assault - Simple	210	3.2%
Aggravated Assault	198	3.0%
Alcohol	198	3.0%
Burglary 2 - Residential - F	188	2.8%
Disorderly Conduct	182	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>52.5%</b>

Note: The 3,477 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 5,496 petitions filed in FY2016. Petitions filed include delinquent petitions, Violations of Probation, citations that resulted in a petition, and petitions remanded back to juvenile court from adult court.

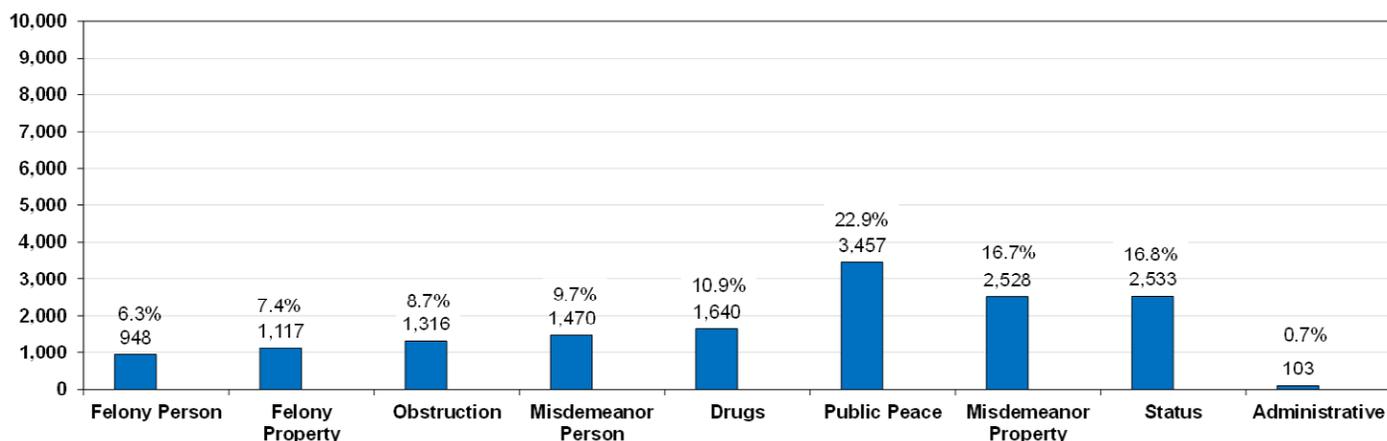
# Referrals Received

**Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2012 to FY2016**

FY2012		FY2013		FY2014		FY2015		FY2016	
Shoplifting - Misd.	3,173	Shoplifting - Misd.	2,652	Shoplifting - Misd.	2,144	Shoplifting - Misd.	2,220	Shoplifting - Misd.	1,705
Alcohol	2,604	Alcohol	2,070	Alcohol	1,746	Alcohol	1,247	Truancy	1,136
Curfew	1,450	Drug Paraph.	1,345	Drug Paraph.	1,197	Drug Paraph.	1,123	Alcohol	889
Drug Paraph.	1,317	Curfew	1,331	Curfew	961	Truancy	1,042	Curfew	867
Truancy	1,306	Truancy	1,167	Assault - DV	892	Curfew	934	Drug Paraph.	797
Assault - DV	974	Assault - DV	927	Truancy	858	Assault - DV	846	Assault - DV	777
Traffic Violation	917	Assault - Simple	802	Traffic Violation	780	Traffic Violation	730	Traffic Violation	683
Assault - Simple	877	Traffic Violation	798	Assault - Simple	680	Assault - Simple	617	Assault - Simple	598
Poss. Marijuana	697	Runaway	723	Possess Marijuana	544	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	492	Disturbing the Peace-Domestic Violence	509
Runaway	661	Possess Marijuana	621	Runaway	514	Runaway	452	Runaway	504

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

## Offense Severity FY2016



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.

**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 conditions 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.

**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**

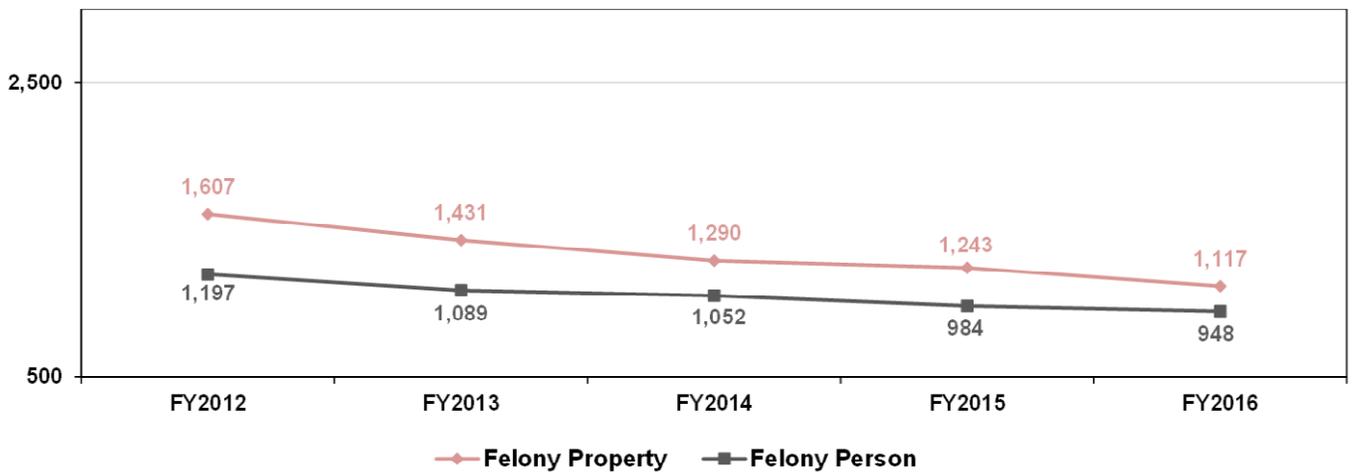
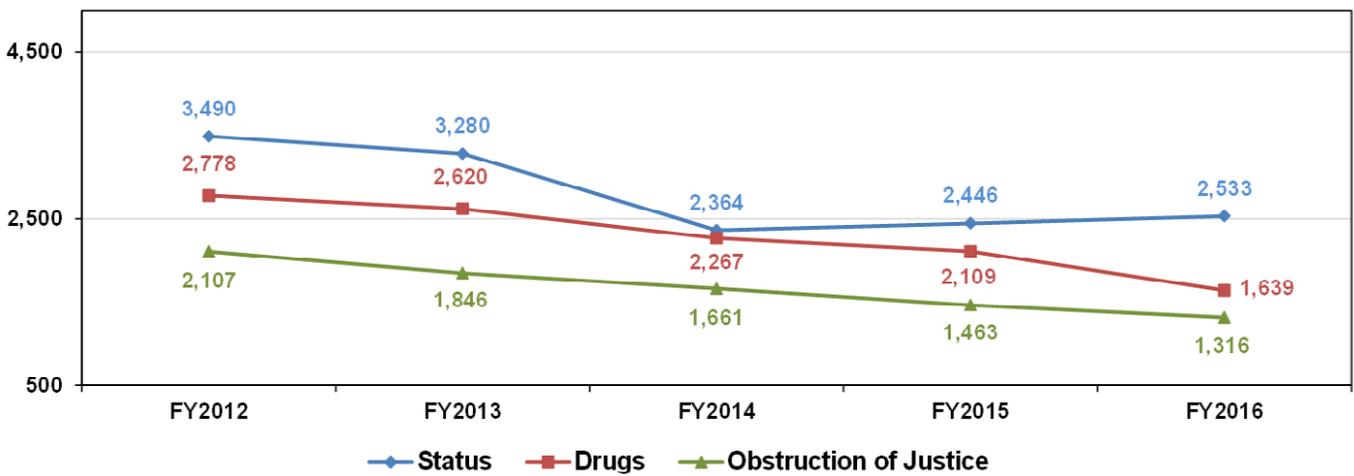
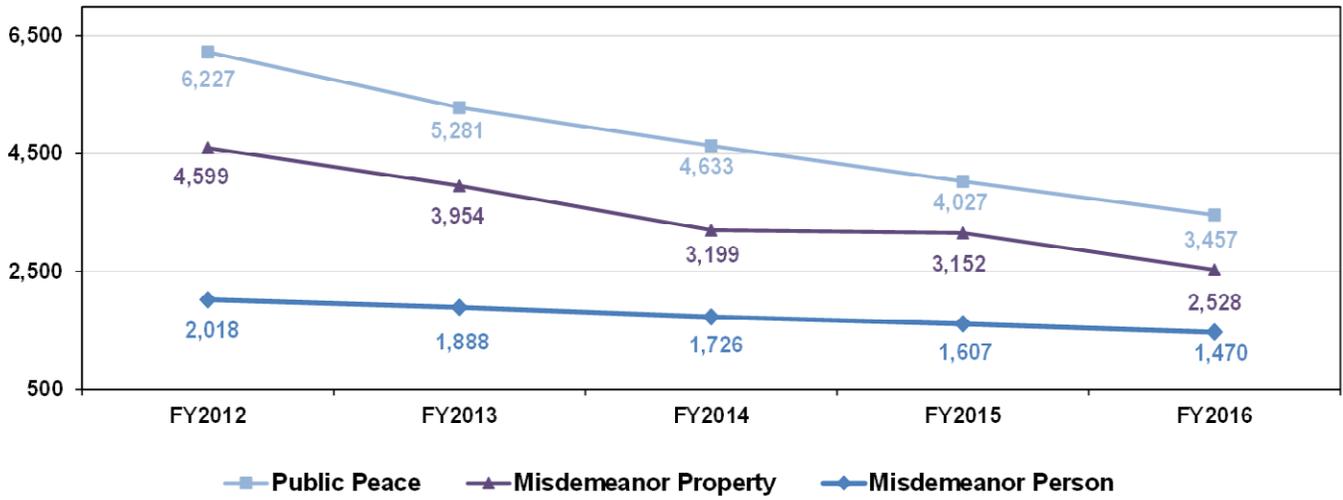
These offenses are acts that are illegal only because a juvenile commits them, such as: incorrigibility, truancy, runaway and curfew.

**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 FY2012 – FY2016

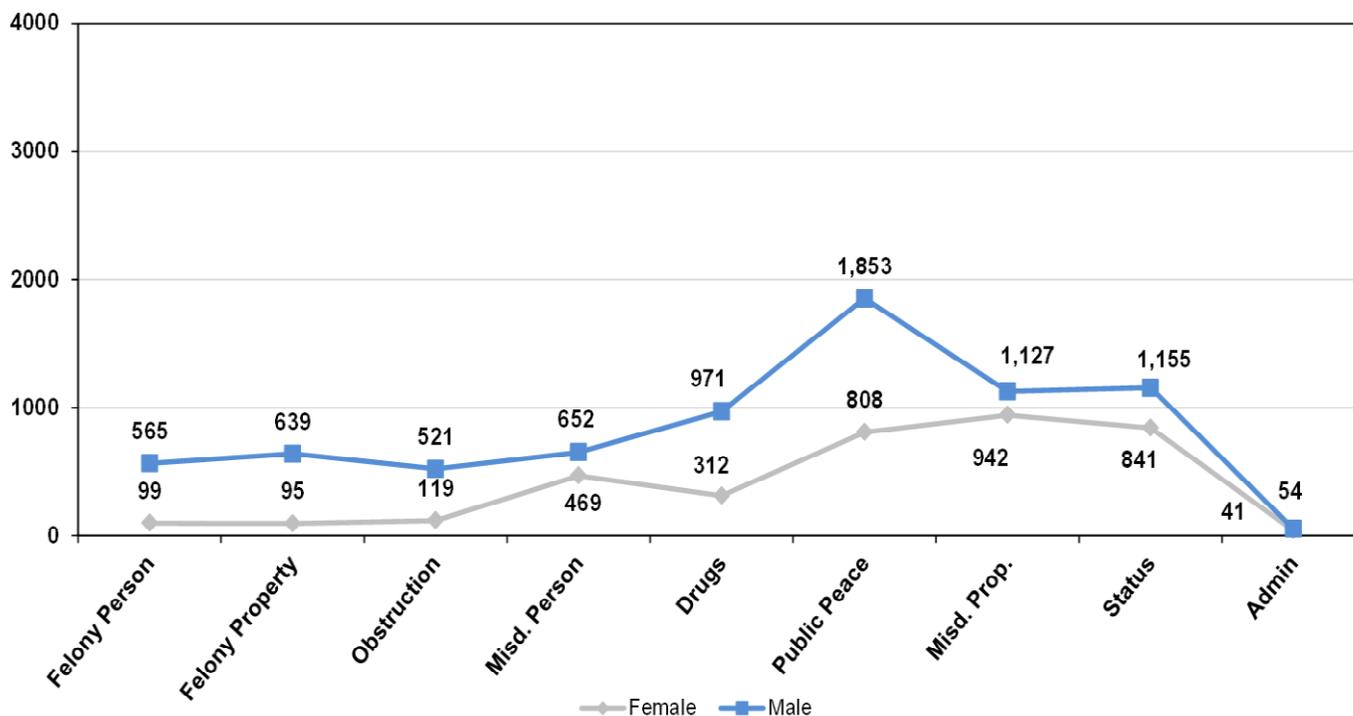


Note: Data for Administrative offenses were omitted due to the difference in scale. Administrative offense data appears on page 61.

## 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 FY2016, females made up 33% (3,726) of the 11,263 juveniles referred. Males were more likely to be involved in public peace and status offenses. Females were more likely to be involved in misdemeanor property.

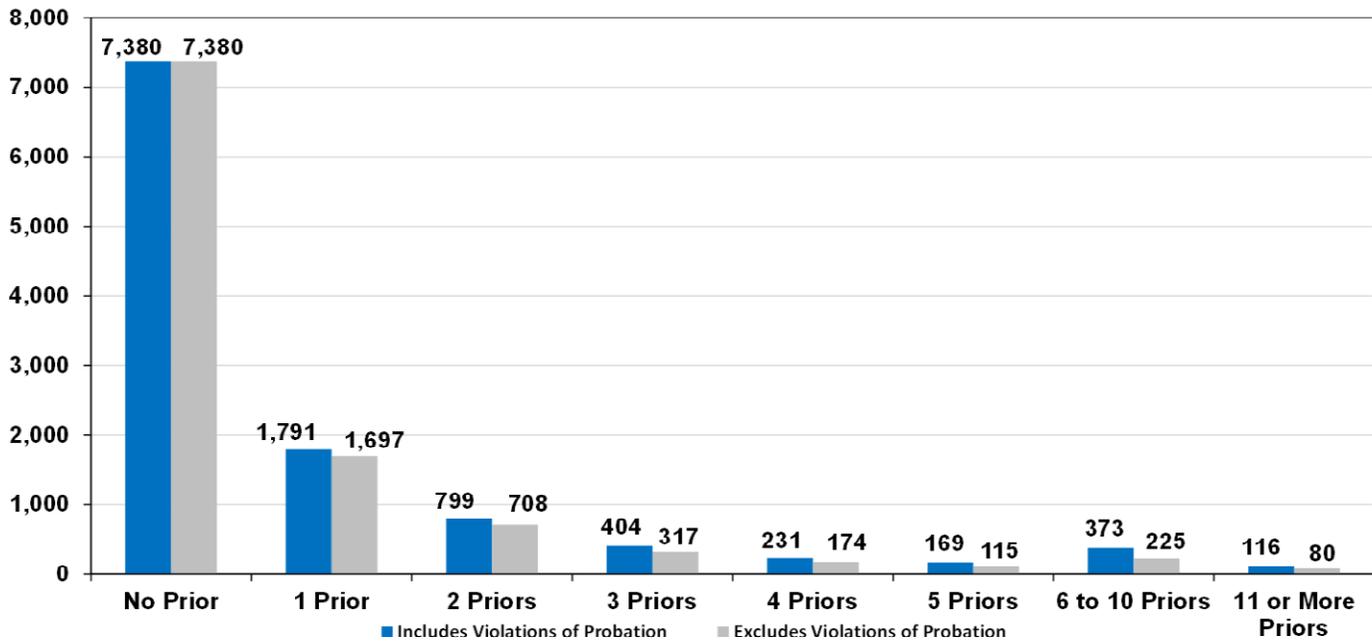


**Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2016**

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Totals
<b>Male</b>	7.5%	8.5%	6.9%	8.7%	12.9%	24.6%	15.0%	15.3%	0.7%	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female</b>	2.7%	2.5%	3.2%	12.6%	8.4%	21.7%	25.3%	22.6%	1.1%	<b>100%</b>

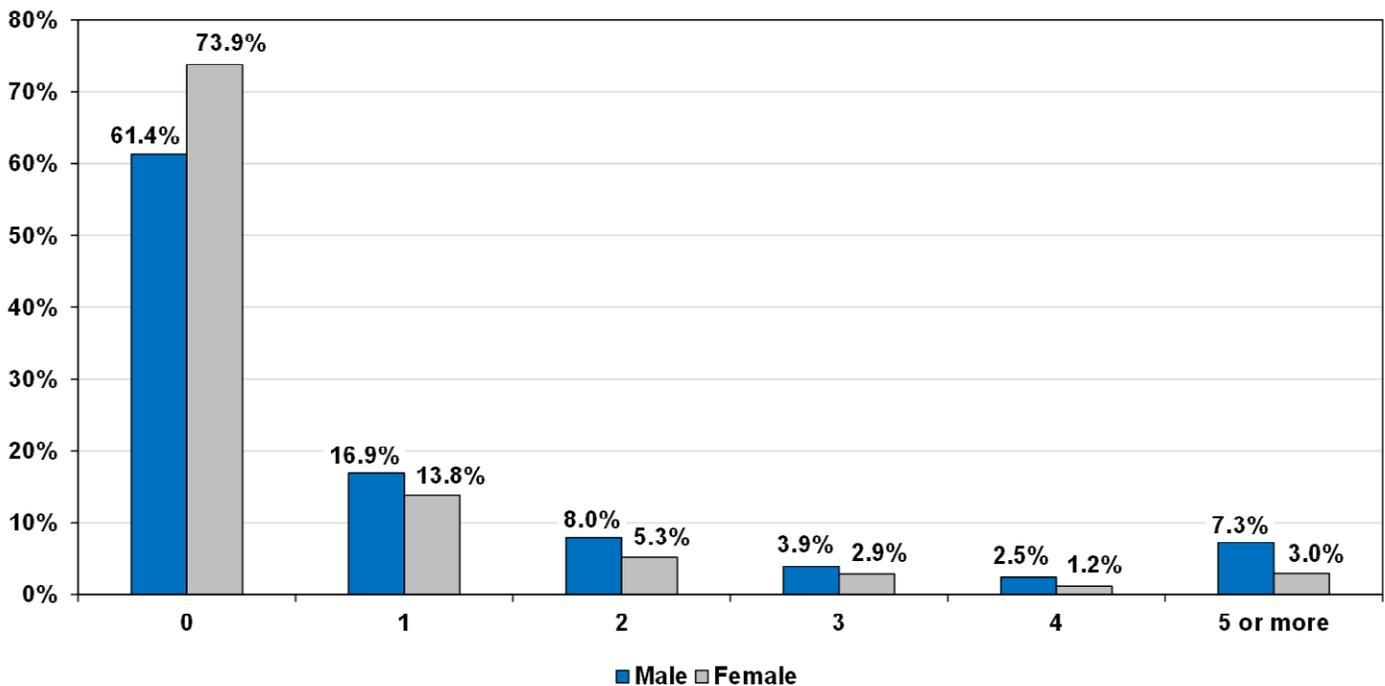
Males were involved in proportionately more felony person, felony property and drug offenses than females. Females were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor property and status offenses than males.

### Number of Prior Referrals FY2016



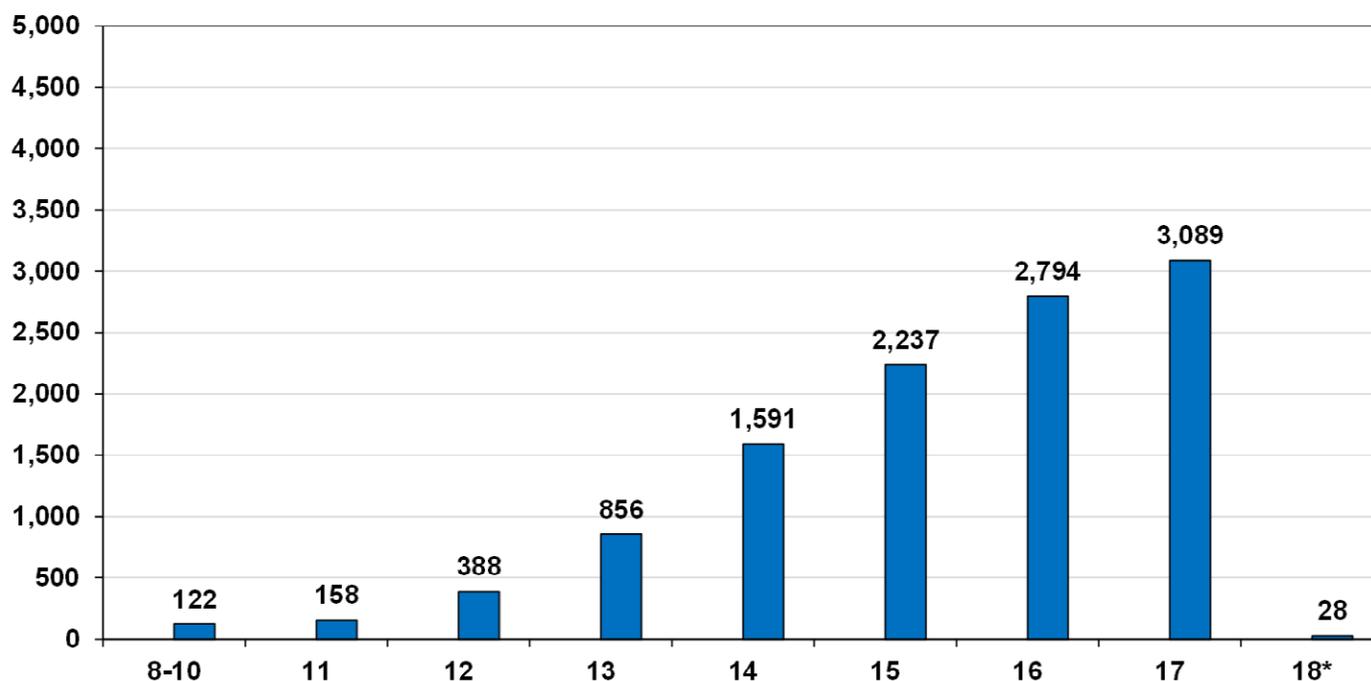
The majority (65%) of the juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court in FY2016 had no prior referrals. Only 7.9% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County (less than one third of one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 7,380 that had no prior referrals, 6,467 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2016. Additional information on these first complaint juveniles is detailed beginning on page 23. Information is also provided on number of prior referrals that excludes violations of probation.

### Prior Referrals by Gender FY2016



Note: Percentages add to 100% within each gender category. Prior referrals by Race/Ethnicity breakdown is located in the Appendix page 52.

## Age at Time of First Referral in FY2016 All Juveniles Referred



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

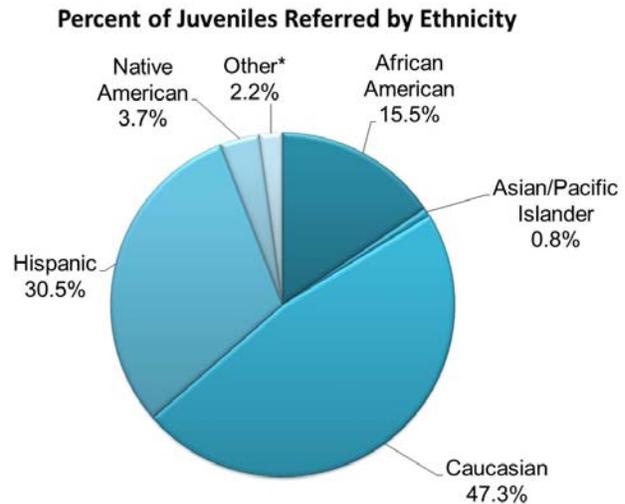
**Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2016**

Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin.
8-10	20.8%	7.6%	0.0%	20.1%	1.4%	12.5%	22.9%	14.6%	0.0%
11	16.2%	5.6%	0.5%	26.4%	4.1%	8.1%	27.4%	10.7%	1.0%
12	9.9%	7.9%	0.4%	15.3%	10.3%	11.5%	22.9%	21.3%	0.4%
13	6.5%	8.0%	3.6%	14.9%	8.9%	12.2%	20.0%	25.8%	0.1%
14	4.9%	5.5%	3.2%	10.6%	12.2%	16.9%	19.1%	27.1%	0.5%
15	5.0%	6.7%	6.0%	9.5%	12.3%	18.7%	19.9%	21.1%	0.7%
16	4.5%	5.9%	7.7%	8.0%	14.6%	27.6%	21.1%	10.1%	0.7%
17	4.9%	5.8%	7.1%	6.8%	15.5%	34.9%	17.6%	6.6%	0.8%
18*	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	4.5%	27.3%	22.7%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%

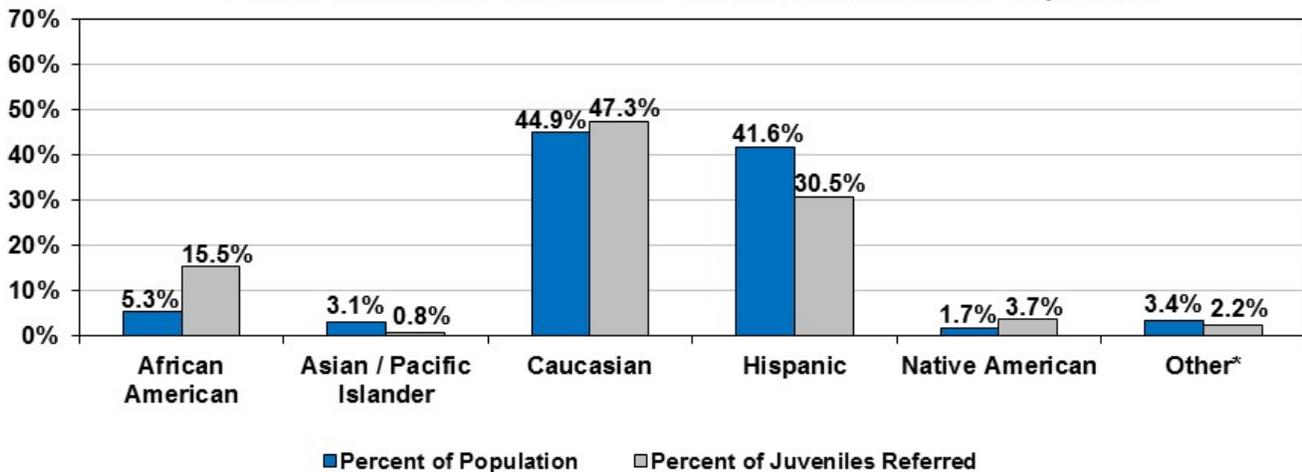
\*Referrals are sometimes received where the youth has already turned 18.

## Ethnicity – FY2016

The data on this page shows the race and ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2016 and compares it with the estimated 2016 distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. African American and Native American youth continue to make up a greater percentage of referrals than their proportion of the population would suggest, while Hispanic youth make up a slightly lower percentage of referrals compared to their population. This is important because the referral is the initial entry into the juvenile justice system and disproportionality at this stage can be magnified at later decision points. A great deal of research exists on disproportionality in the juvenile justice system. 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 FY2016**

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
African American	168	156	140	290	161	349	477	205	16	1,962
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	5	4	9	15	26	31	10	1	104
Caucasian	248	270	245	489	898	1,829	1,111	791	30	5,911
Hispanic	250	325	307	379	542	730	795	696	24	4,048
Native American	26	34	41	40	61	67	85	77	10	441
Other*	7	5	7	8	10	91	27	170	0	325
<b>Totals</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>12,791</b>

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

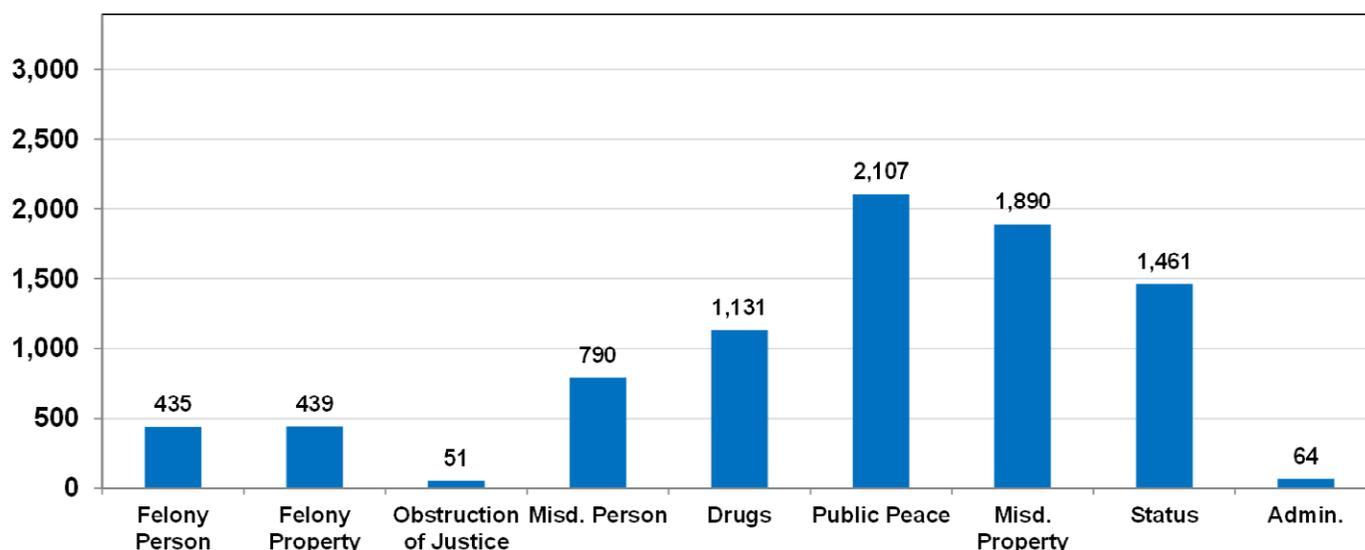
\*\*Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts, 2015

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. First time offenders make up the majority of referrals to the Juvenile Court in Maricopa County. Public peace and misdemeanor property offenses are the most common offense for first time offenders.

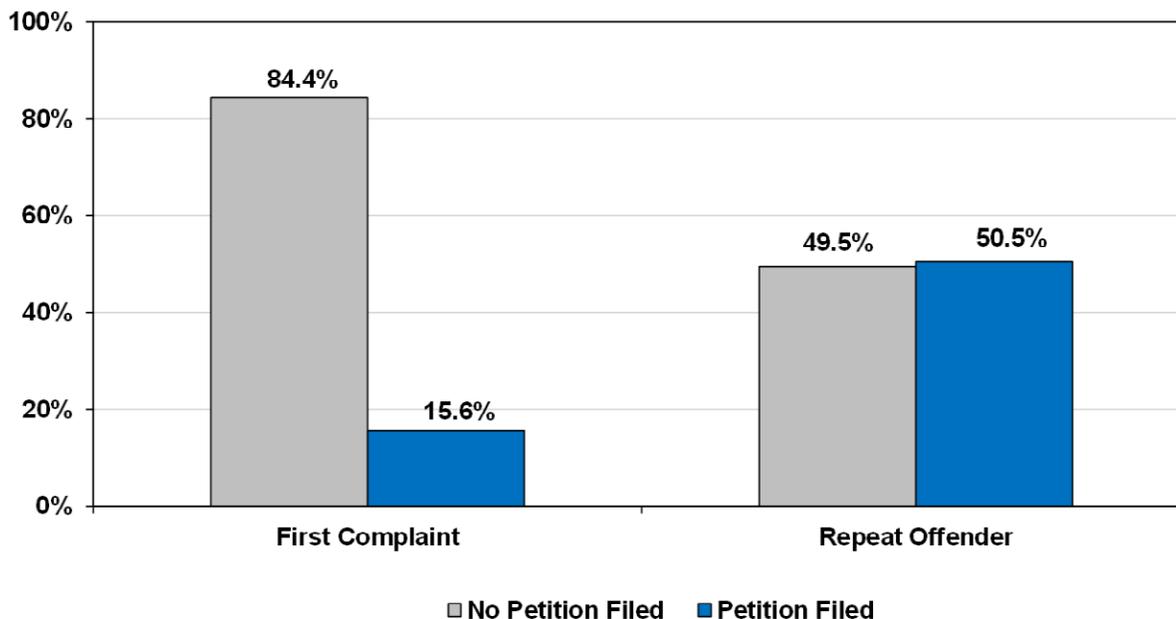
**Table 3.1 First Timers vs. Repeat Offenders FY2012 – FY2016**

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
<b>First Complaint in given Fiscal Year</b>	<b>11,095</b>	<b>9,694</b>	<b>8,539</b>	<b>8,368</b>	<b>7,380</b>
	63.1%	62.3%	63.5%	65.4%	65.5%
<b>Additional Complaint(s) in same FY</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>913</b>
<b>Percent of First Timers w/ additional complaints</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>
<b>Repeat Offender (First complaint received in a prior FY)</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>5,854</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>3,883</b>
	36.9%	37.7%	36.5%	34.6%	34.5%
<b>Total Juveniles Referred</b>	<b>17,595</b>	<b>15,548</b>	<b>13,443</b>	<b>12,791</b>	<b>11,263</b>

**First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2016**

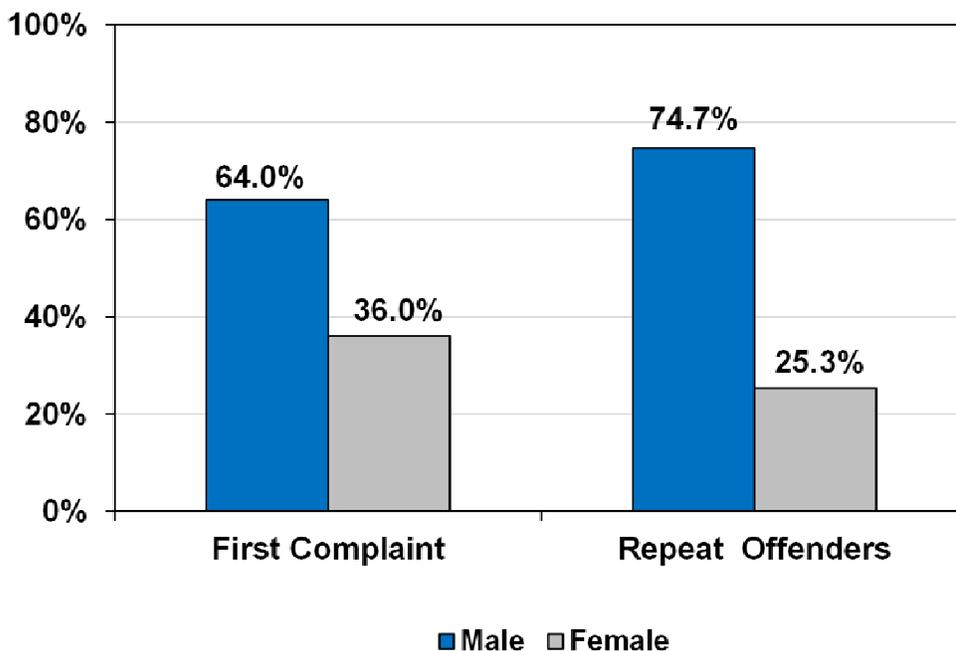


## Referral Outcome



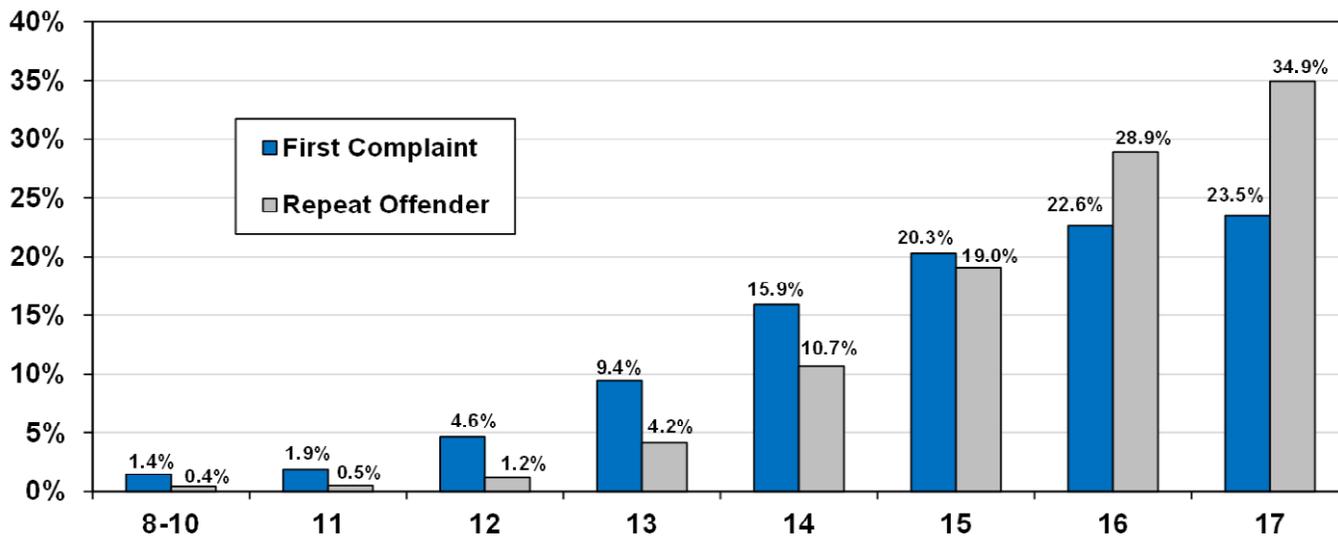
First complaint offenders are more likely to commit diversion eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in juvenile court.

## Gender



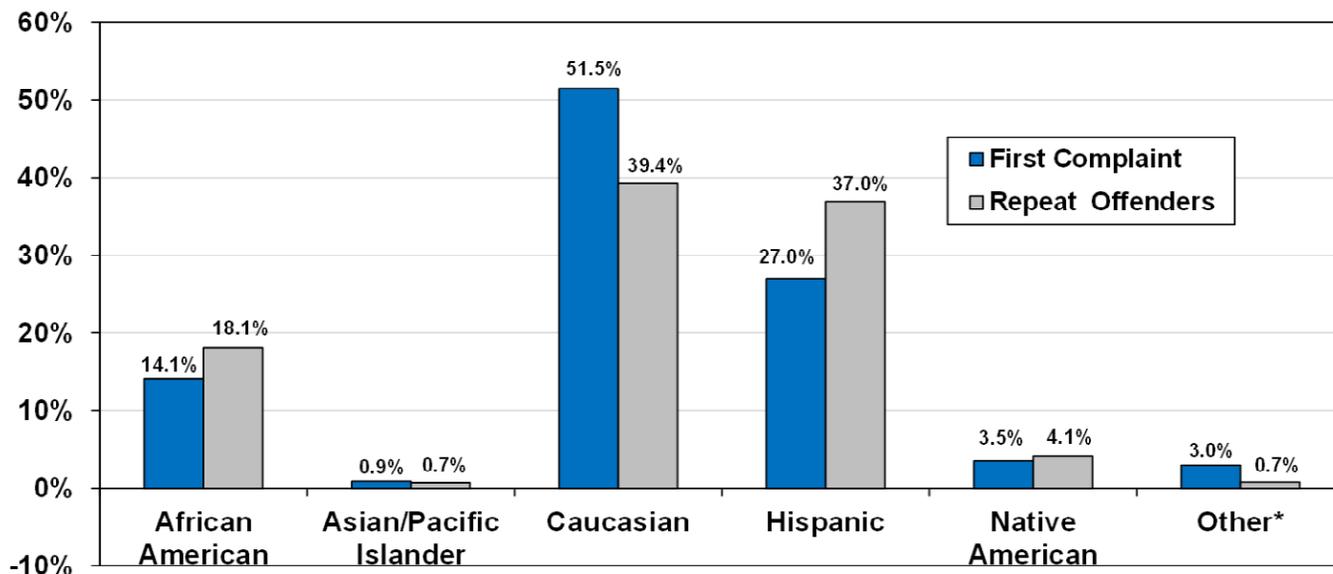
The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

## Age at Referral



While juveniles age 15 and older make up 72% of all juveniles referred, first time offenders tend to be younger than repeat offenders.

## Ethnicity



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

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 operational bed capacity of 192 units. Detention is a temporary holding facility for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a juvenile is brought to detention for an offense, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the juvenile should be detained or released to their parents/guardians. Juveniles brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a judicial officer within 24 hours of admission. During FY2016, 5,235 juveniles were brought to detention and 3,115 were detained, a 24% decrease in the number of admissions from FY2015.

A typical juvenile's average length of stay (ALOS) in detention is 17.9 days, a 31% increase from FY2015. Some juveniles are detained only for a weekend, while others are detained for 30 days or more. However, nearly 25 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. The two detention centers released 3,122 juveniles during FY2016, with an average daily population (ADP) of 159 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.

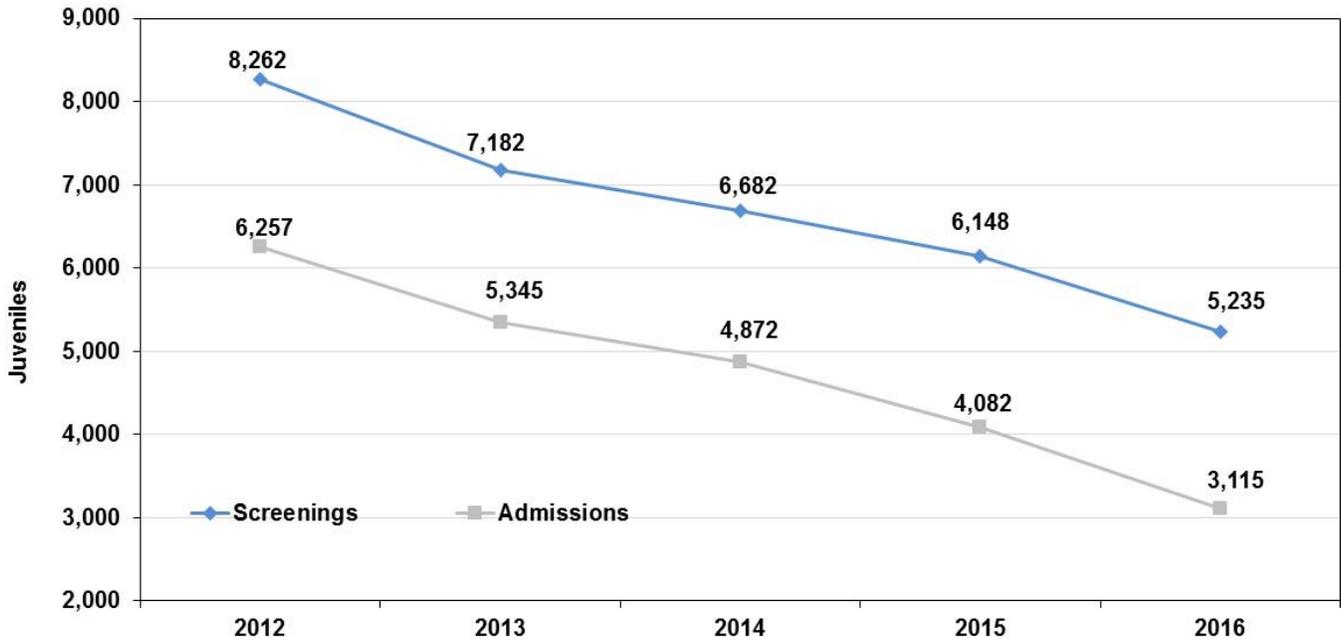
All juveniles are screened and assessed for physical and mental health issues upon their admission to detention. Juveniles are required to receive a medical screening within the first 24 hours of detention. Immunizations are administered to juveniles detained for 7 or more days as part of the general physical examination. Youth who experience acute mental health need receive mental health services in the form of mental health assessment, suicide risk assessment and ongoing counseling. In FY2016, 1,297 youth received mental health services with 4,266 counseling sessions conducted by mental health personnel. During FY2016, clinical staff provided 73,515 evaluations and other medical services to youth in detention.

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 offers 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.

Educational services available to juveniles include the Credit Recovery Program (CRP) that allows juveniles to complete missing classes needed for a high school diploma. 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 FY2016, 61 juveniles took the GED examination and 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.

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 within 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.

**Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2012 - FY2016**



In FY2016, there were 5,235 juveniles brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 3,115 (60%) admissions (some juveniles were detained more than once during the year). Over the past five years there has been a 36% decrease in the number of juveniles brought to detention and a 50% decrease in the number of juveniles detained.

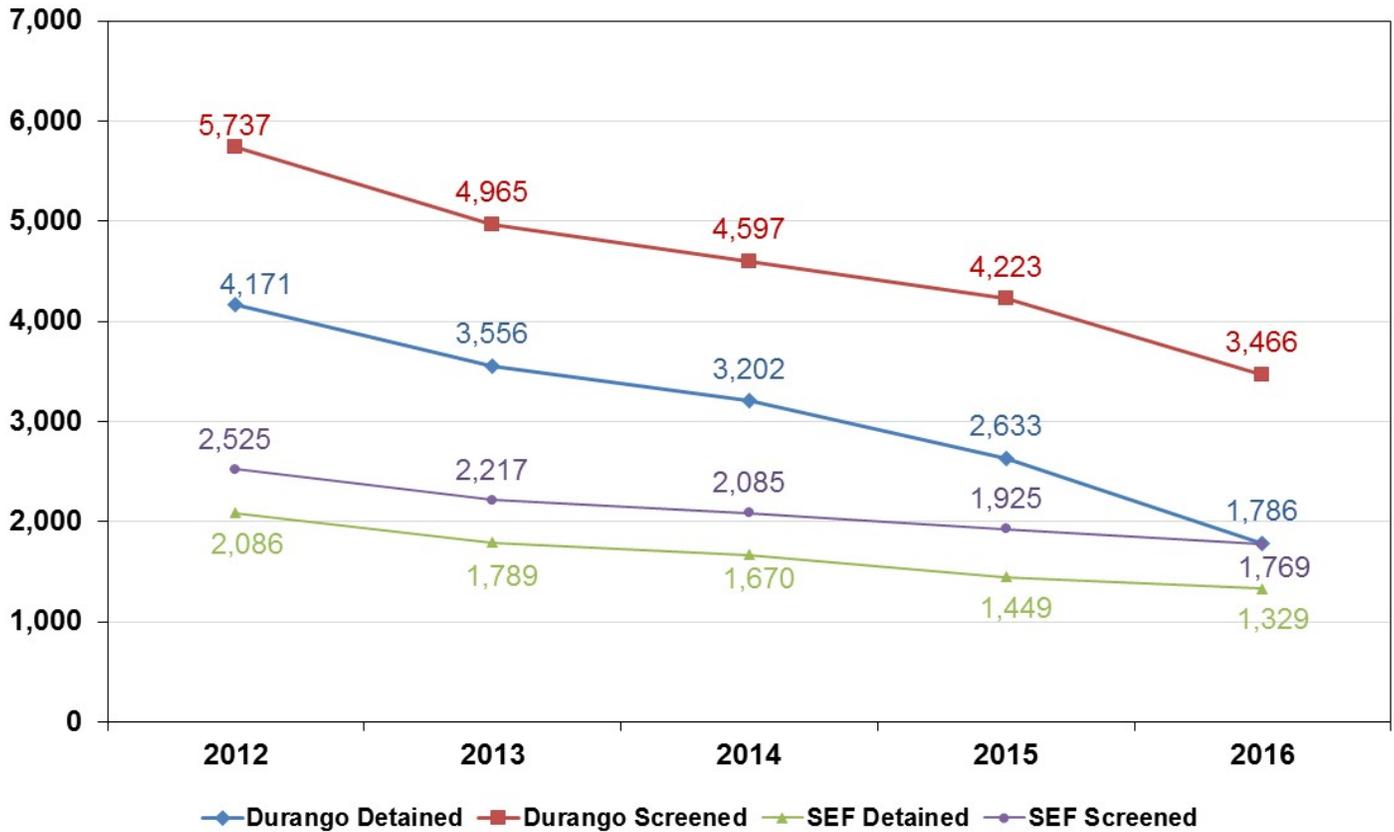
Of the 3,115 admissions, 1,069 or 34% were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 2,046 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanctioned for violating conditions of probation.

The average daily population in detention during FY2016 was 159 juveniles.

The average length of stay for juveniles in detention during FY2016 was 17.9 days.

Approximately 25% 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 FY2012 to FY2016

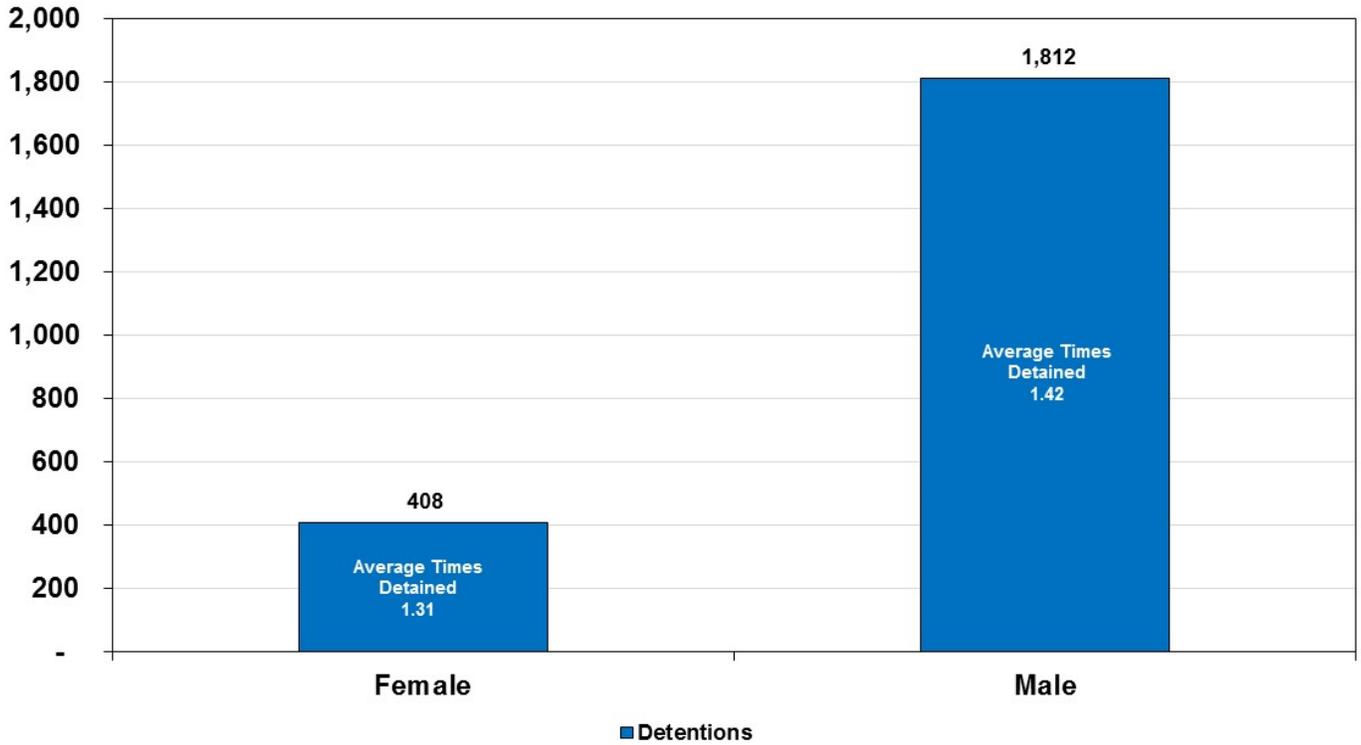


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 84% of all detentions in FY2016.

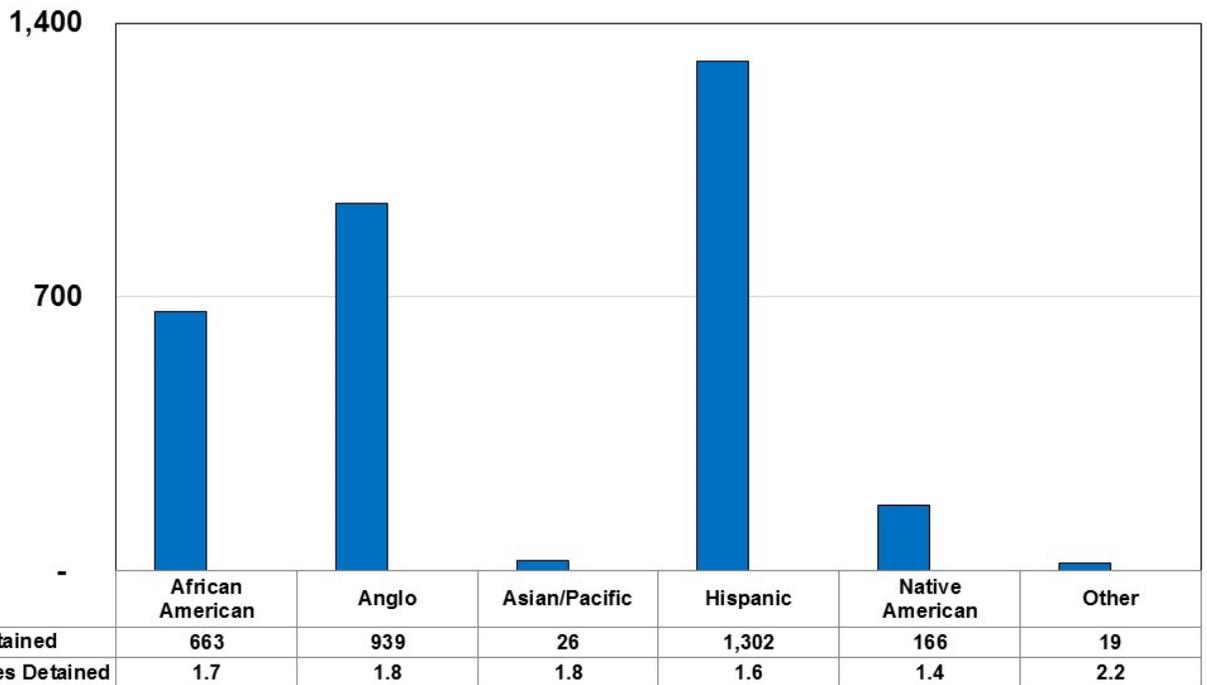
**Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2016**

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
10 to 11	15	14	1.07
12	29	18	1.61
13	141	94	1.50
14	304	223	1.36
15	616	427	1.44
16	883	641	1.38
17	1,127	803	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>1.40</b>

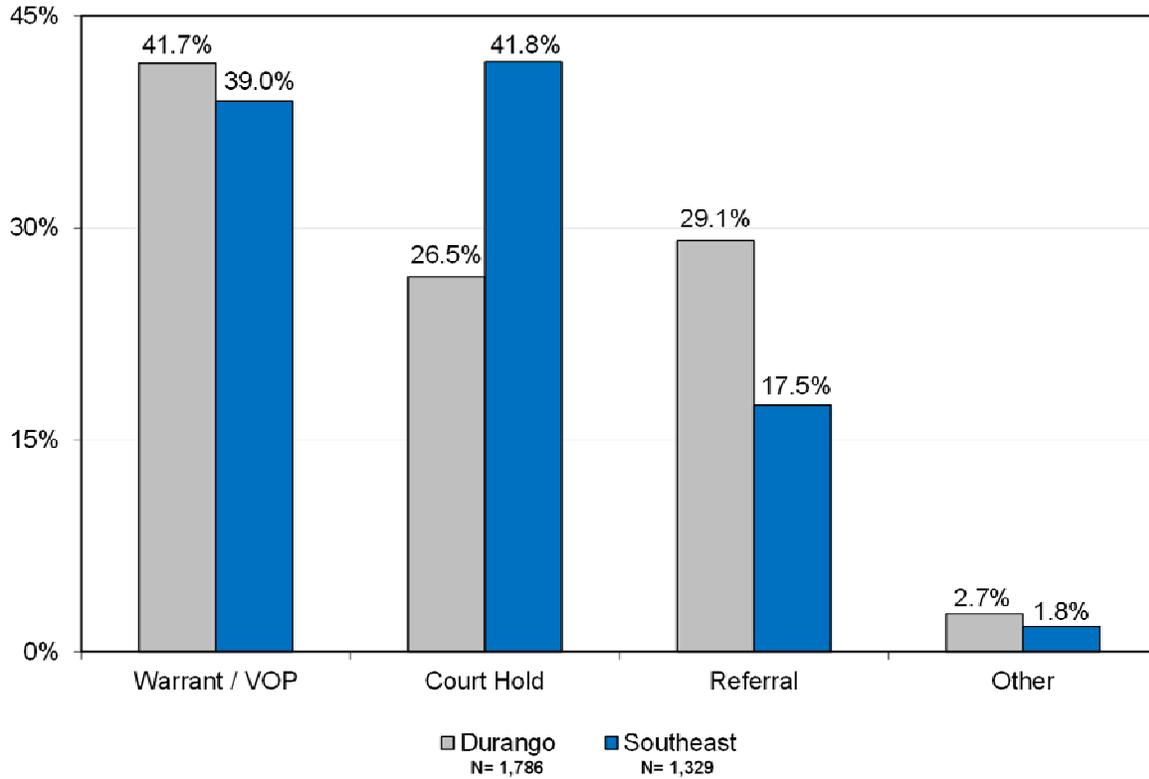
### Detention by Gender FY2016



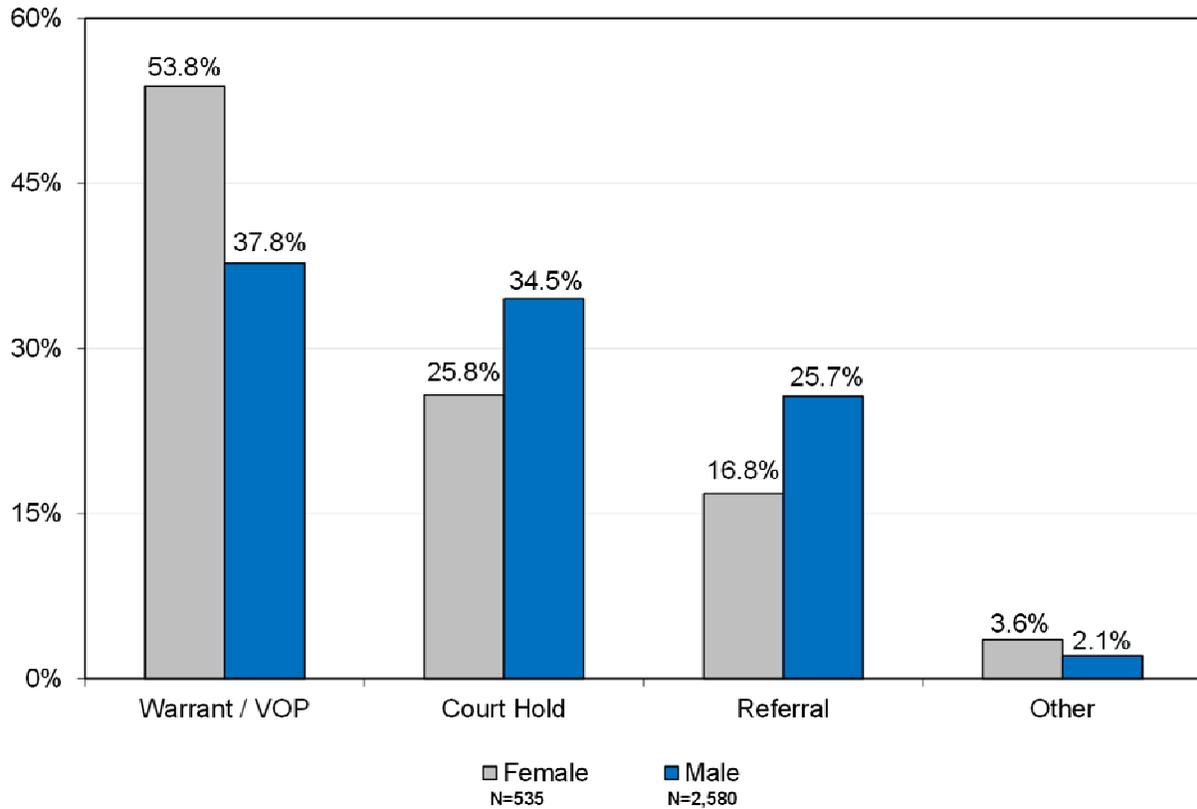
### Detention by Ethnicity FY2016



### Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2016



### Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2016



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.

**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. Juvenile Probation Officers run weekly Teen AA Groups. 100 Teen AA meetings were held during FY16 and 974 juveniles participated in the meetings. During FY16, 39 Partners in Parenting groups were facilitated and 315 parents have participated in, and benefited from, this program.

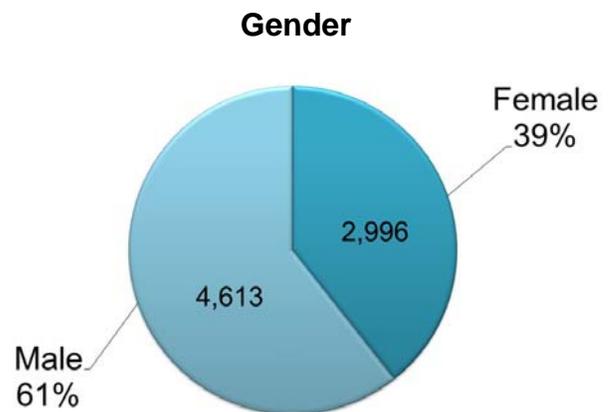
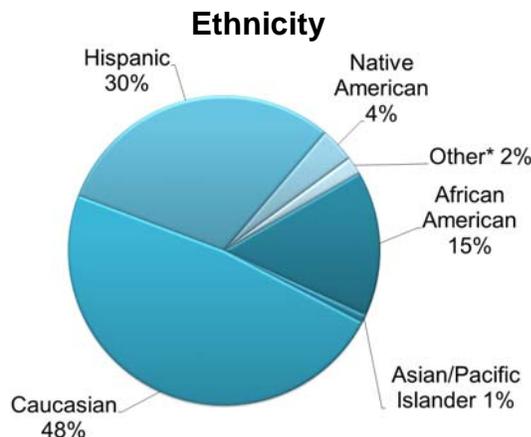
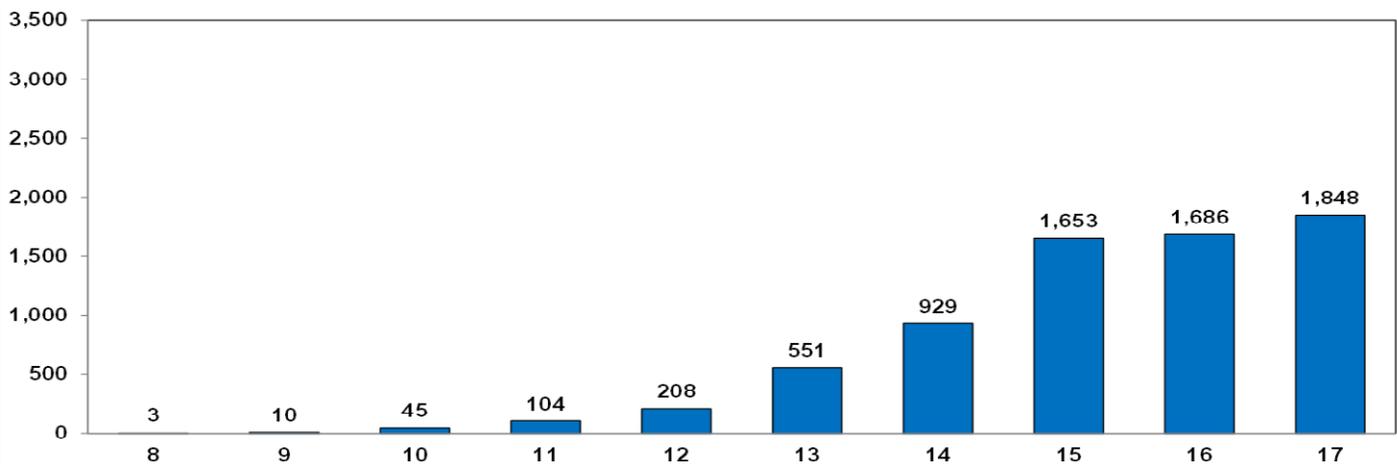
**Teen Court:** Teen Court provides diversion opportunities for juveniles who have broken the law, but it also plays an important role in educating young people about the law and citizenship. Student volunteers are used to review and assign consequences to juvenile offenders who have admitted responsibility for their offense and have agreed to have their cases heard by a jury of their peers. Student volunteers are trained to use the restorative justice principles when deciding appropriate consequences for each youth. Before the juvenile is assigned to Teen Court he/she must meet with a probation officer, accept responsibility for the offense and agree to have his/her case heard within one of the many teen courts in Maricopa County. The Teen Court jury is trained and supervised by probation staff or other approved and trained adult volunteers.

**C.U.T.S. (Court Unified Truancy Suppression Program):** Probation officers are assigned to work with local school districts to address and reduce truancy referrals to the Juvenile Court. The probation officer meets with the juvenile and parent/guardian on campus or at an approved alternative site within the school district. At the meeting they assign consequences that will assist the juvenile in attending school regularly and improving academic performance. One major part of the C.U.T.S. program is C.U.T.S-Lite. Under C.U.T.S.-Lite the school identifies students who are experiencing attendance issues. Once identified the student and their parent/guardian meet with the school and probation officer to develop a plan to avoid a truancy citation from being issued. According to reported data in FY16, C.U.T.S.-Lite conferences showed a 96.6% 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 FY2016, there were three juvenile probation officers assigned to selected schools throughout Maricopa County. The primary responsibility of each officer is to maintain a visible presence on campus; deter delinquent and violent behaviors; serve as an available resource to the school community and provide students and staff with Law Related Enforcement Education (LRE) instruction and training over the course of the school year.

**Volunteer Program:** We have one Program Coordinator who works with the Volunteer Program. The Coordinator recruits new volunteers, reviews the volunteer application packets, sets up volunteer training/orientation, manages on-going volunteer files, refers volunteers to different functions throughout the Department, compiles volunteer data, and updates the volunteer information in iCIS. In FY2016, MCJPD utilized 154 active adults with 322 hours of volunteering and 6 interns who logged 469.25 hours for the department.

### Age at Start of Diversion FY2016



\*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 2016, a total of 5,610 juveniles were given 16,676 consequences for 6,124 diversion-eligible referrals and

**Table 5.1 Consequence Completion**

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Education Related Project	335	1,985	2,320
	14.4%	85.6%	100%
Work Hours	241	1,356	1,597
	15.1%	84.9%	100%
Drug Diversion Program	218	1,041	1,259
	17.3%	82.7%	100%
Miscellaneous	213	1,226	1,439
	14.8%	85.2%	100%
Education Program	175	1,368	1,543
	11.3%	88.7%	100%
Counseling	148	821	969
	15.3%	84.7%	100%
Alcohol Related Program	144	699	843
	17.1%	82.9%	100%
Apology Letter	144	1,209	1,353
	10.6%	89.4%	100%
Teen Court	132	1,053	1,185
	11.1%	88.9%	100%
Act as a Tutor	62	81	143
	43.4%	56.6%	100%
CUTS Truancy Program	51	72	123
	41.5%	58.5%	100%
City Diversion	23	258	281
	8.2%	91.8%	100%
T.E.E.N. Program	20	257	277
	7.2%	92.8%	100%
Carey Activity	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>11,427</b>	<b>13,333</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Juvenile Probation

In the United States, probation is the oldest and most widely used community-based corrections program. Most juvenile dispositions (defined as a consequence issued by the court to address a juvenile's incorrigible or delinquent actions) are multifaceted and involve some form of supervised probation. Nationally, in 2009, formal probation accounted for 54% of all adjudicated delinquency case dispositions (OJJDP National Report Series, *Juvenile Probation Delinquency Caseload, 2009* (NCJ 239082), October 2014).

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 FY2016, of the 2,215 juveniles placed on probation, 85% were placed on Standard Probation and 15% were placed on Intensive Probation.

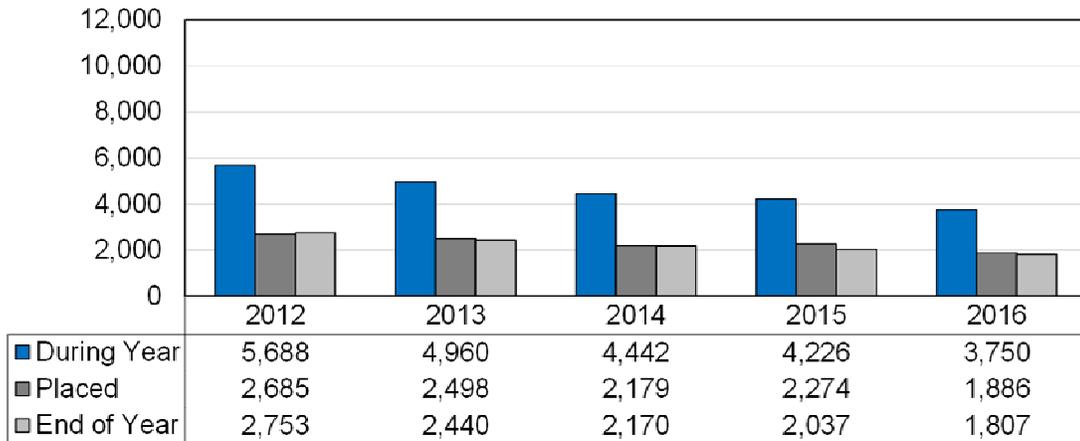
As of June 2016, there were 103 juvenile probation officers\* in Maricopa County. Specialized case management training for JPOs in Evidence Based Practices, Motivational Interviewing techniques, core competencies, standardized assessment testing, case planning, graduated responses, expedited referral review for delinquent youth, and voluntary call in warrant process.

\* Juvenile probation officer count for 2016 includes Standard, Intensive, Special, and Treatment supervision officers.

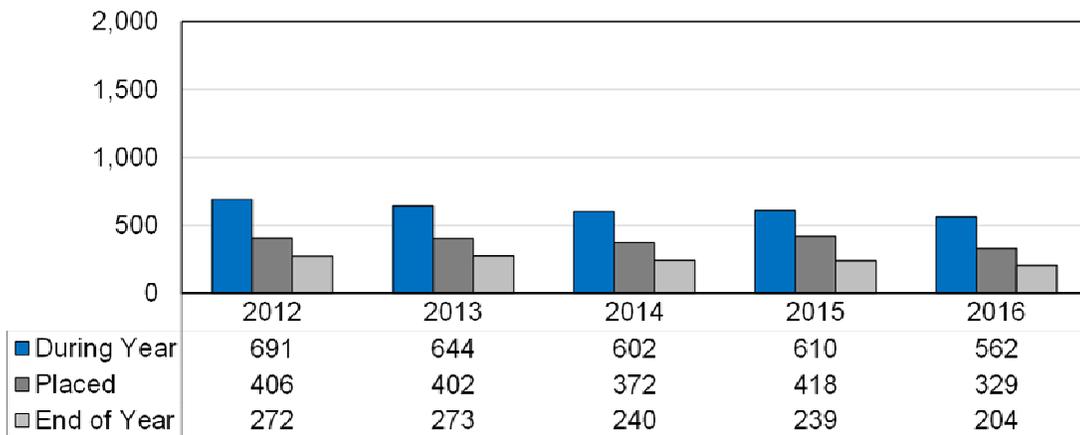
## Probation Statistics FY2012 – FY2016

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation continues to decline. From FY2012 to FY2016, the total number of youth on Standard Probation decreased by 34%, and the average days supervised decreased by 8%. Juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision also continued to decline (19% from FY2012 to FY2016) and the average days on Intensive Probation shows a slight decrease over the same time period (14%).

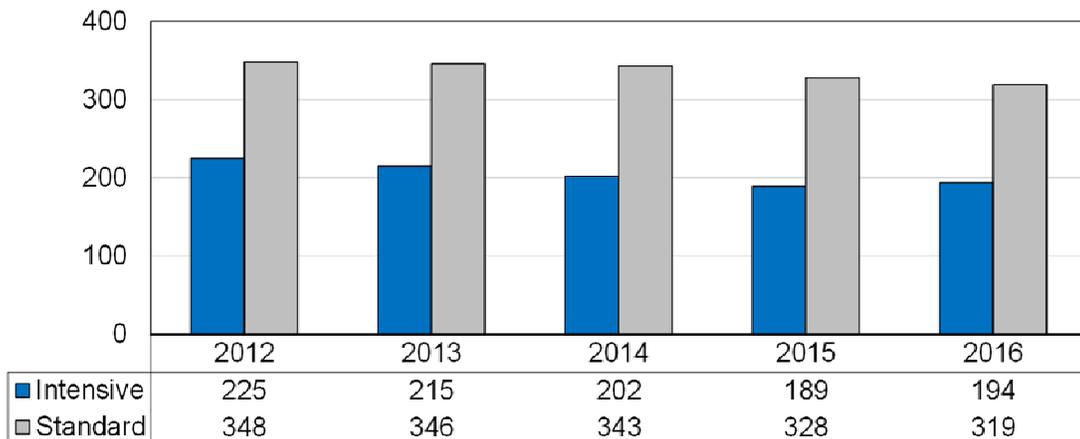
### Standard Probation FY2012 - FY2016



### Intensive Probation FY2012 - FY2016



### Average Days on Probation: FY2012 - FY2016



\* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2016.

## Placed on Standard Probation

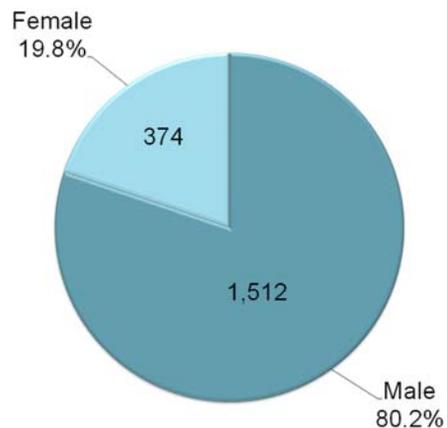
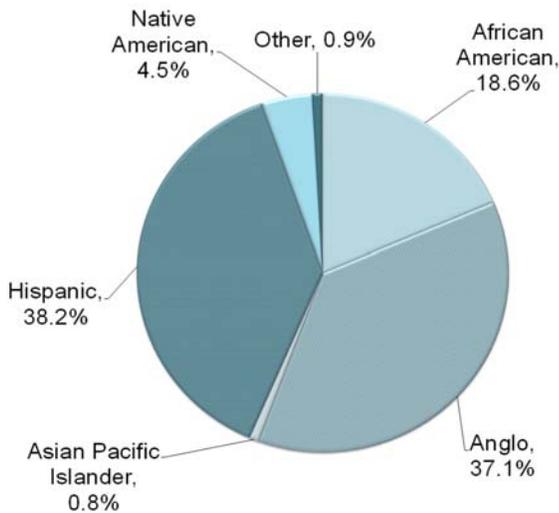
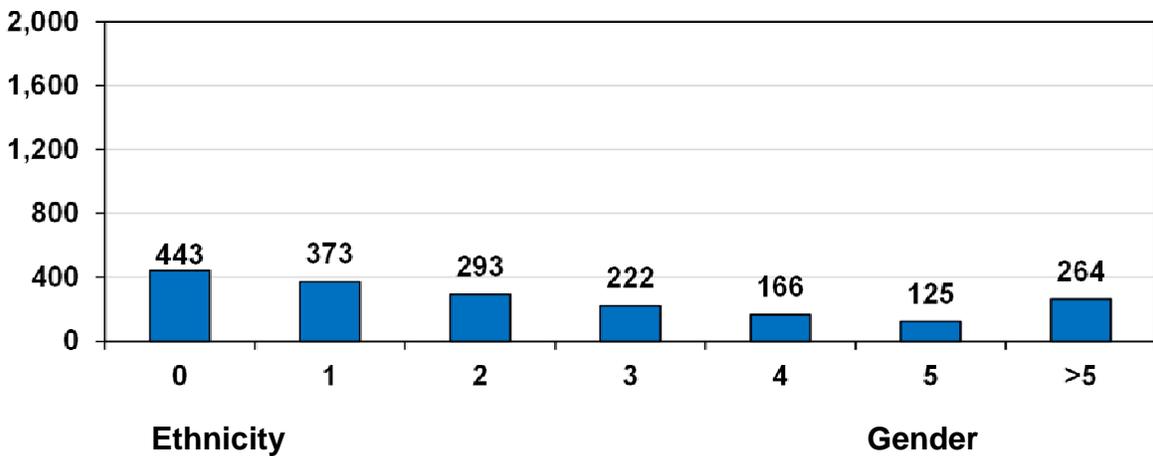
Standard Probation is the most frequently used form of probation in Maricopa County. The focus of this type of supervision is community protection, fostering change in a juvenile’s behavior, ensuring accountability and facilitating restitution to victims and the community.

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 used for most juveniles 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).

1,886 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2016

### Number of Prior Referrals



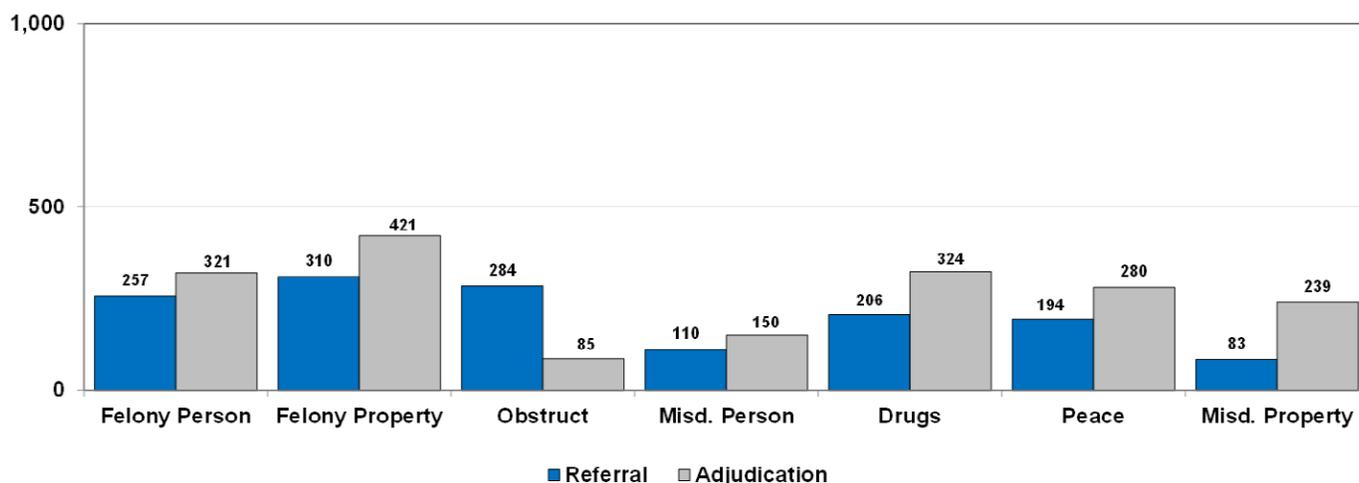
**Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation**

11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
4	15	60	134	291	430	952	1,886
0.2%	0.8%	3.2%	7.1%	15.4%	22.8%	50.5%	100.0%

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

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 21). The county attorney may not file a petition on all offenses, 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 FY2016.

### Most Serious Offense for Referrals and Adjudications Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation in FY2016



Note: Twelve (12) Juveniles on Standard had a Status Offense. Administrative offenses are not reported.

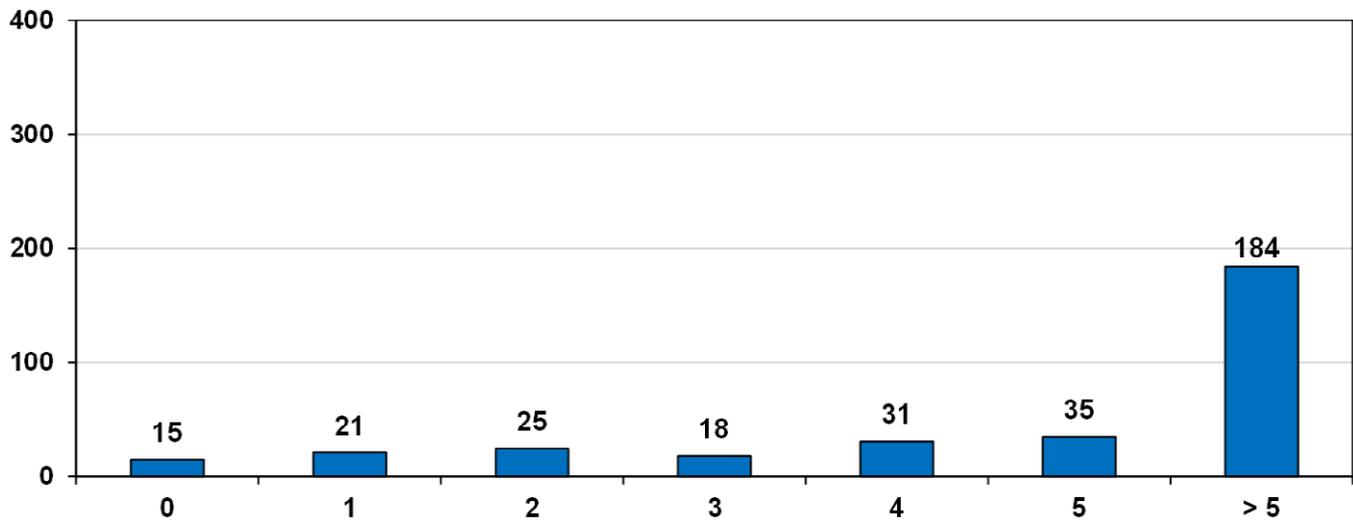
## Intensive Probation Supervision

Intensive Probation Supervision is a program designed to support juvenile offenders who are in need of a highly structured, closely supervised alternative to out-of-home placement. The emphasis of Intensive Supervision is highly structured activity, monitoring and support.

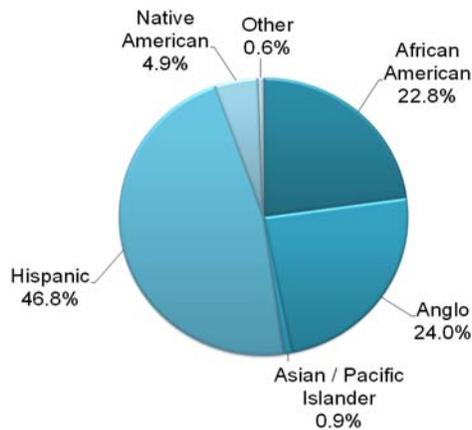
### Placed on Intensive Probation

329 Juveniles were placed on Intensive Probation in FY2016

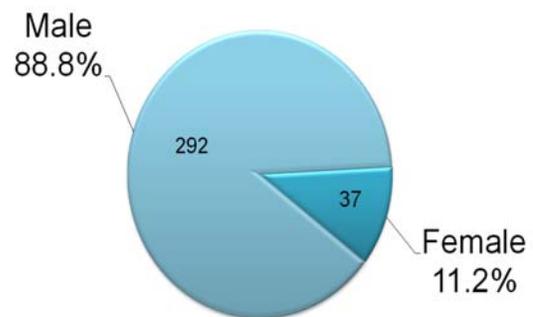
#### Number of Prior Referrals



#### Ethnicity



#### Gender



## Placed on Intensive Probation

Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation in FY2016

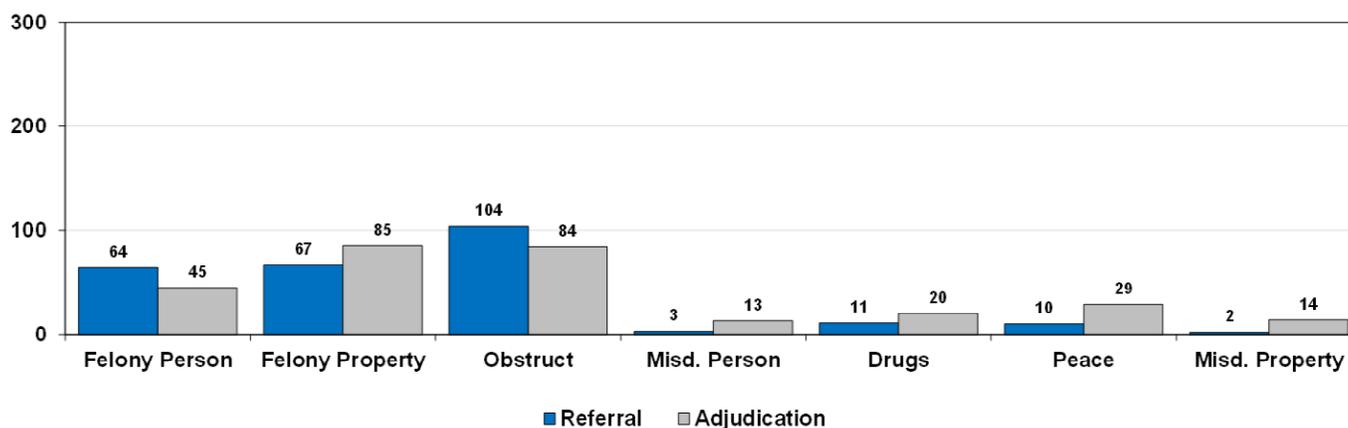
13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
4	13	46	94	172	329
1.2%	4.0%	14.0%	28.6%	52.3%	100.0%

### Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

#### For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was Intensive 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, 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 FY2016.

#### Most Serious Offense for Referral and Adjudications for Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation in FY2016



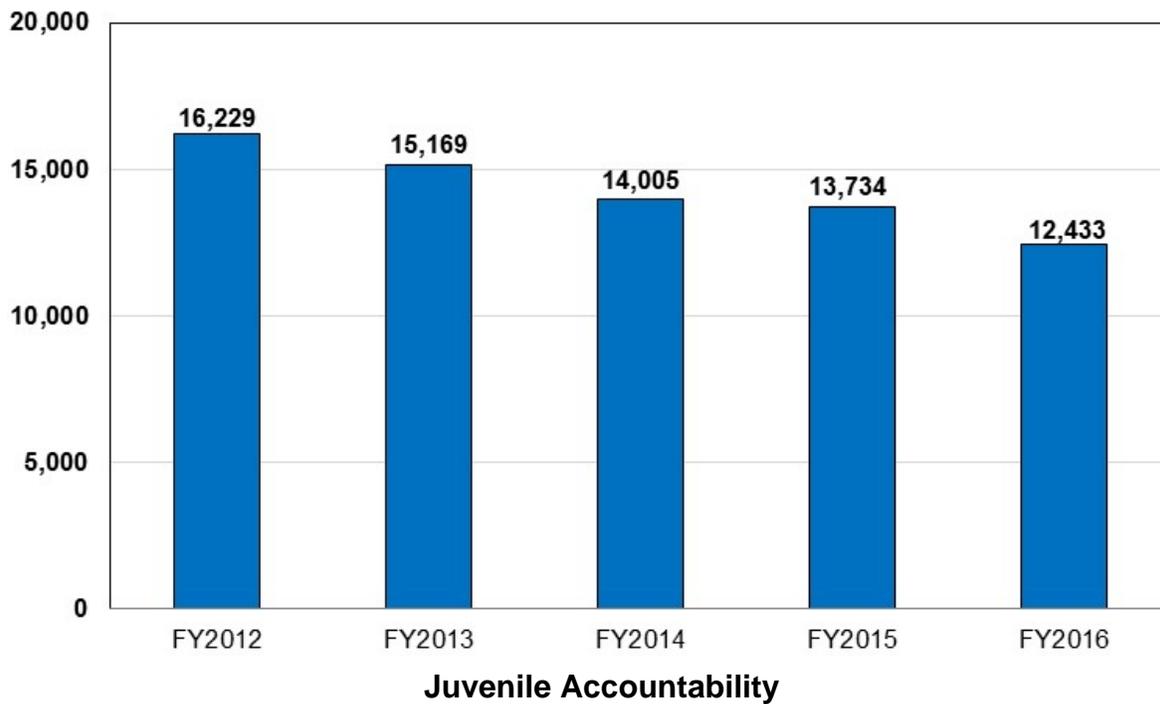
Note: One (1) juvenile was placed on Intensive Probation for a status offense. Administrative offenses are not reported (N=9).

## Victim Notification and Communication

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.

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

**Number of Victims Notified or Contacted**



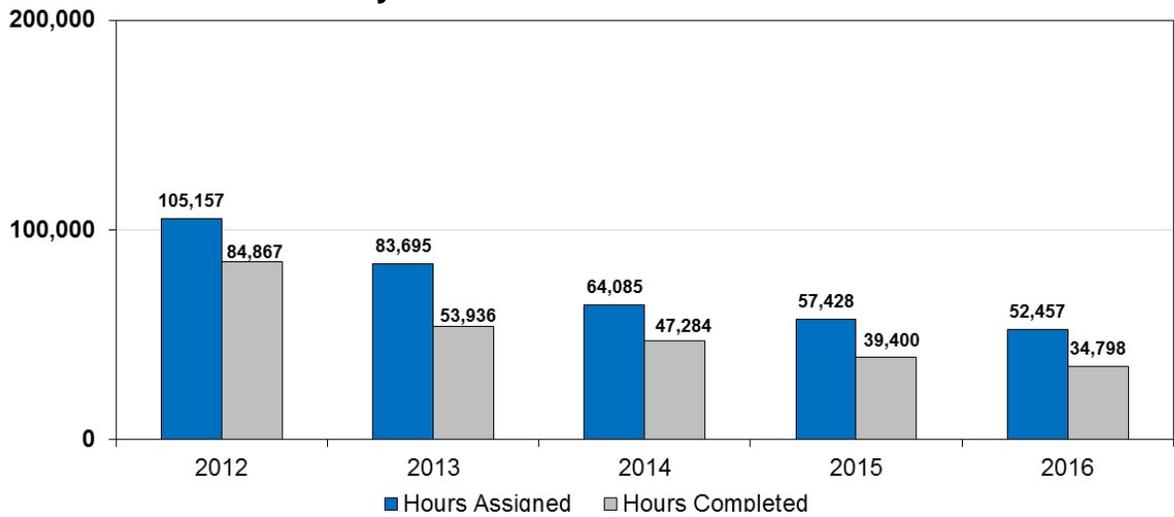
When juveniles are referred for violations of the law, the juvenile court is required to hold them accountable for their actions. Some options available are requiring them to pay restitution to a victim, perform community restitution work, pay a fine or attend a class or program that addresses a particular 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 that participate 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, transport them to the sites and supervise them while they work.

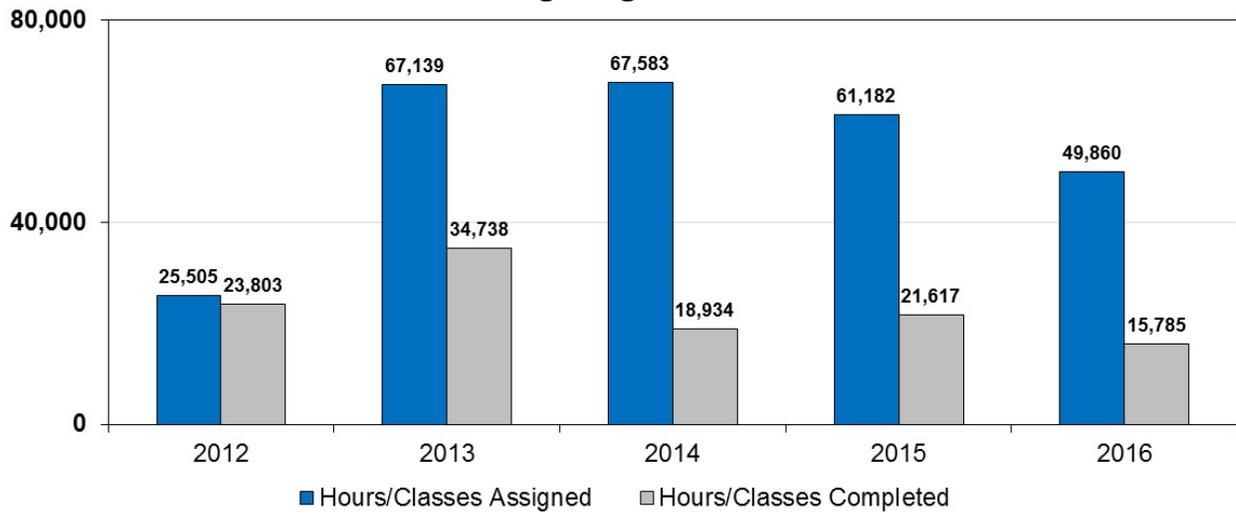
If juveniles do not comply with sanctions, they are subject to further action, such as a violation of probation, or filing of a new petition.

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" represent those assigned in the current fiscal year, hours completed may include hours that were assigned in a prior fiscal year.

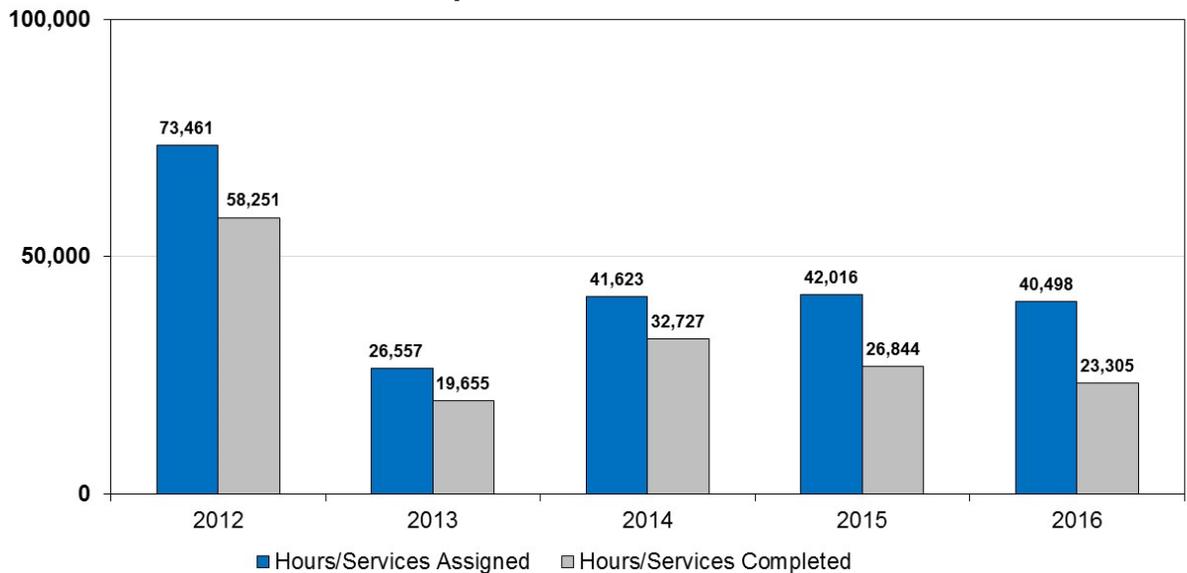
### Community Work Hours FY2012 - FY2016



### Educational / Counseling Programs FY2012 - FY2016



### Other Consequences FY2012 - FY2016



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

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

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

## Levels of Service (funded by the Department)

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 including 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.

99\* juveniles received 15,758 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2016.

63 juveniles received 13,532 days of Sex Offender Out-of-Home services.

14 juveniles received 913 days of Substance Abuse Out-of-Home services.

46 juveniles received 1,293 days of General Mental Health Out-of-Home services.

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.

323 juveniles received 3,049 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2016.

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.

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150 juveniles received 903 days out of home care and 2,070 counseling hours in FY2016.

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.

243 juveniles received 192 evaluations, 483 assessments, 2,564 weeks of out of home care, and 18,351 hours of counseling in FY2016.

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

809 juveniles received 1,160 evaluations in FY2016.

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.

3,419 juveniles received 57,261 drug tests on 36,168 samples provided in FY2016.

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.

71 juveniles received 3,646 hours of Mentoring in FY2016.

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.

487 juveniles received 2,889 units of behavior specific education and life skills development services in FY2016.

## Evidence 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.

7 juveniles participated in the BSFT program in FY2016.

## 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.

21 juveniles and their families participated in FFT services during FY2016.

## 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.

5 juveniles and their families received MST services in FY2016.

## 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.

5 juveniles and their families participated in MST-PSB services in FY2016.

**Table 8.1 Youth Served in FY2016 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service**

Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Low	Moderate	High	Not Available
Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)	7	14	14%	0%	0%	86%
Day - Eve Reporting Center	91	103	22%	55%	17%	5%
Eval and Diagnosis	809	907	22%	28%	10%	40%
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	21	54	28%	35%	4%	33%
Mentoring	71	83	39%	39%	8%	14%
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	5	9	0%	33%	0%	67%
Out of Home Care	99	227	59%	31%	8%	2%
Outpatient Mental Health Services	323	431	27%	16%	5%	52%
Substance Abuse Services	150	231	39%	34%	7%	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1576</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>33%</b>

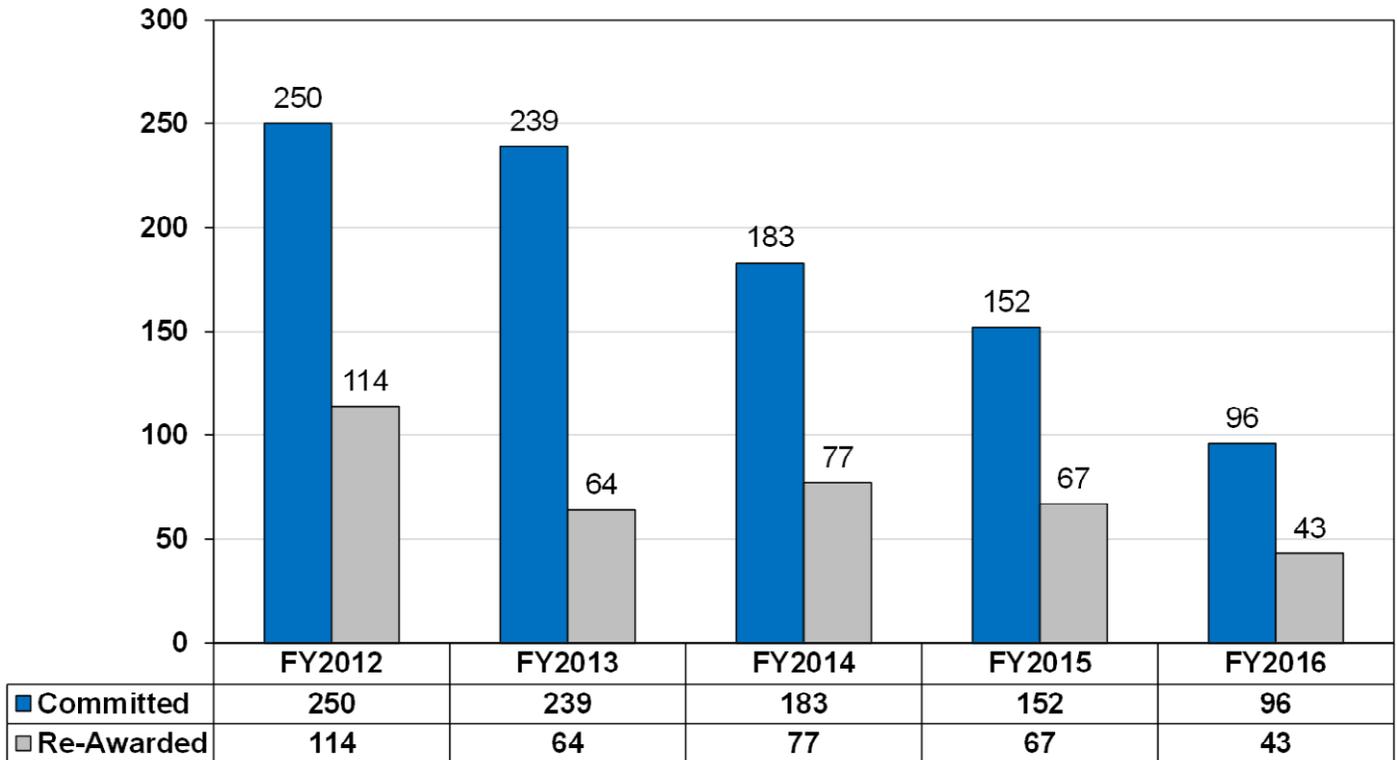
\*A single youth may be counted in more than one category, but is not duplicated within a category.

\*\* Total services referred includes only referrals where at least one unit of the service was rendered. A single referral may have multiple units used and a child may have multiple referrals within a category.

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. 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 FY2016, 36% of the juveniles committed to ADJC with a risk assessment were identified as high risk according to the Arizona Youth Assessment System.

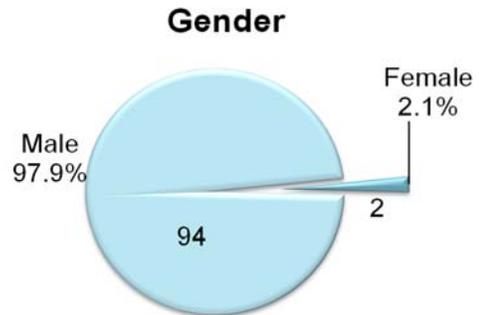
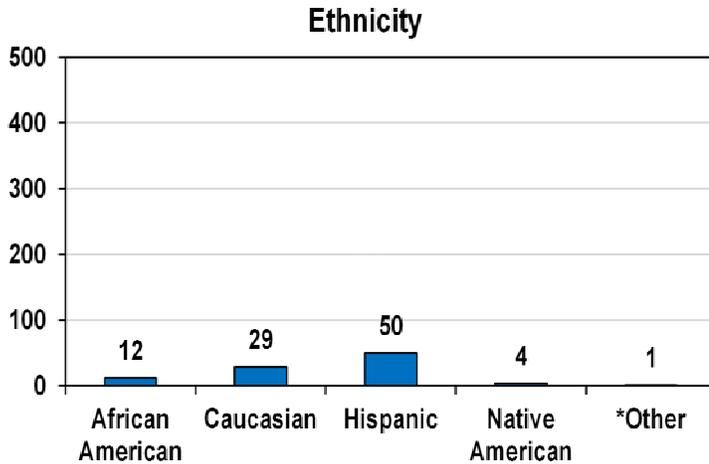
**Juveniles Sent to the Department of Juvenile Corrections**



Commitments and Re-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 “Re-Awarded” refers to subsequent disposition to ADJC. In FY2016, 96 Commits and 43 Re-Awards were sent to ADJC.

## Commitment Profile

In FY2016, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 96. The graphs and tables below provide further information about the 96 commitments.



### Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

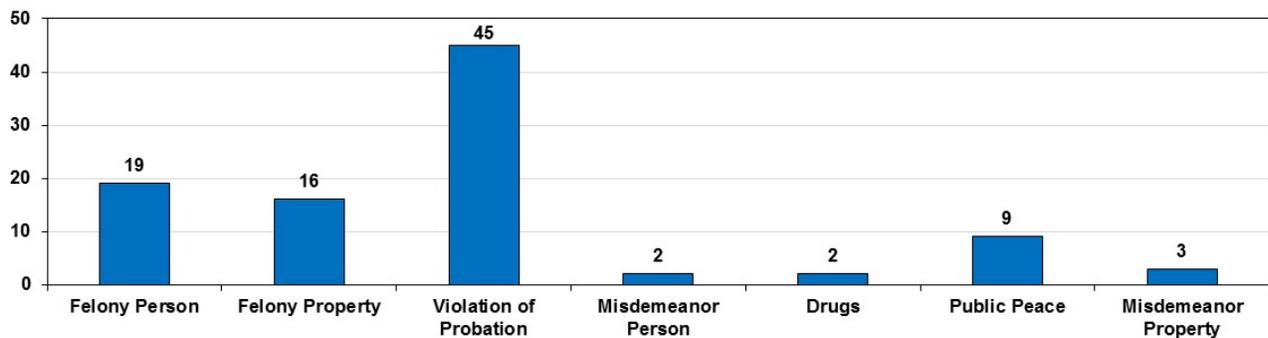


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Age at Time of Commitment		
14	2	2.1%
15	13	13.5%
16	33	34.4%
17	48	50.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

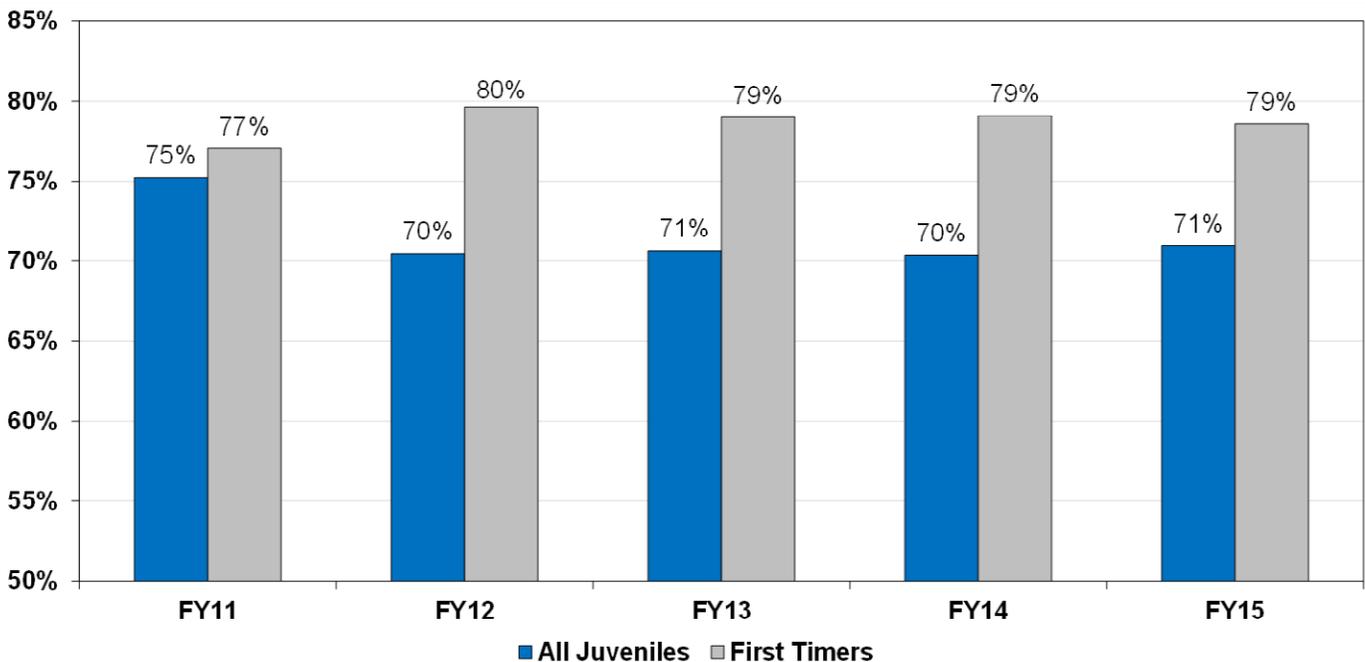
Felony Adjudications		
None	28	29.2%
1	38	39.6%
2	21	21.9%
3	7	7.3%
4	2	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100%</b>

Recidivism is the most commonly used measure to judge how a juvenile has responded to intervention by the juvenile justice system. This section examines a juvenile’s performance for one year from the time they are either referred to the juvenile court or complete involvement with the probation department. All the tables on this and the following two pages show the likelihood that a juvenile will not be apprehended for an illegal act within that year.

It is important that all of the juveniles in the analysis have an entire year to recidivate so that the success rate is a representation of all the juveniles with an equal chance of success. Juveniles who are older than 17 years old (by even a few days) at the time of referral or completion are not included because they will not have an entire year available. In addition, status offenses, administrative offenses and violations of probation were excluded from the recidivism calculator (the numerator).

The first table looks at referrals received in a year and shows the percentage of juveniles who remained referral free for 365 days. “First Timers” includes only juveniles who generated their first referral in that year and had no subsequent referrals within 365 days. “All Juveniles” includes the first referral in that year of any juvenile regardless of referral history.

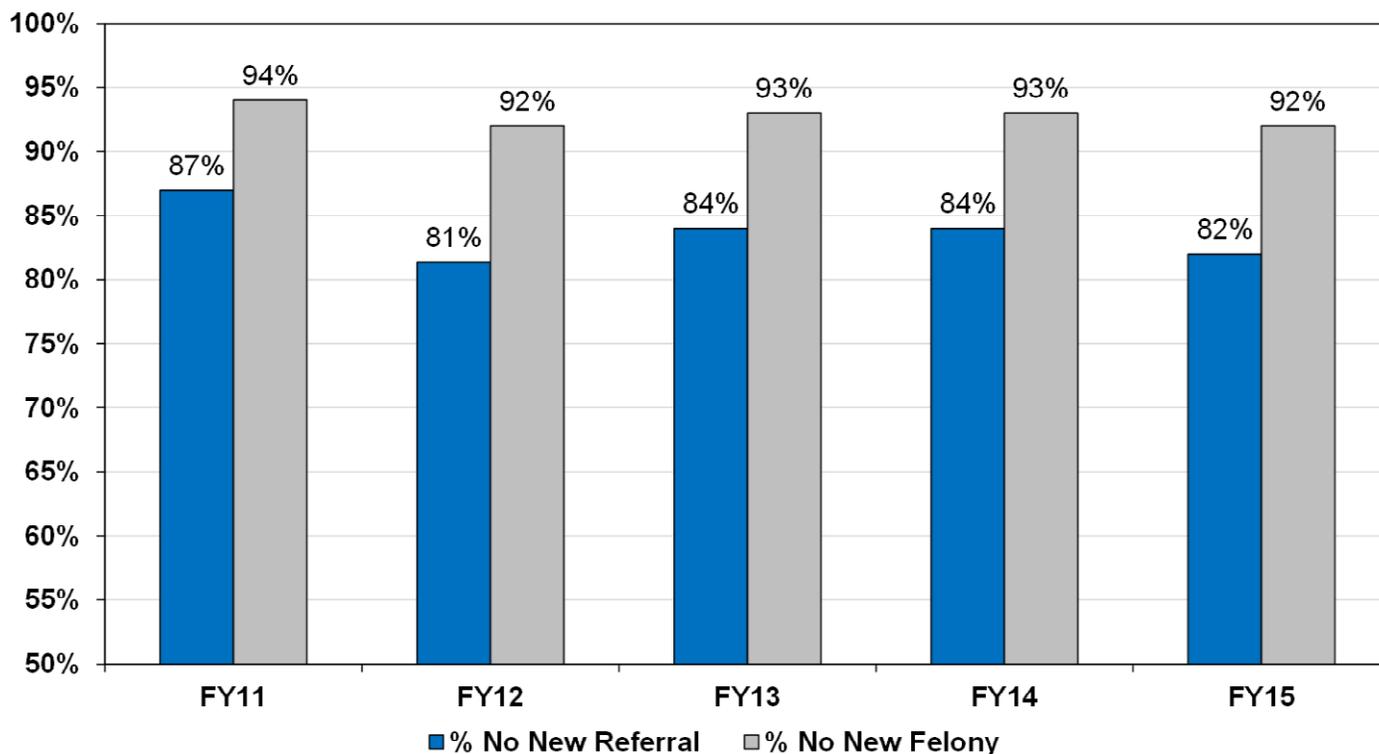
**Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals within One Year of the First Referral in the Previous Fiscal Year**



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 and Prevention

The following table shows the proportions of youth who were not apprehended for a new delinquent offense for all the juveniles who successfully completed Diversion/Prevention in a given year. The time starts when the juvenile completes the program and runs for 365 days. Juveniles who are older than 17 years old at time of completion are not included.

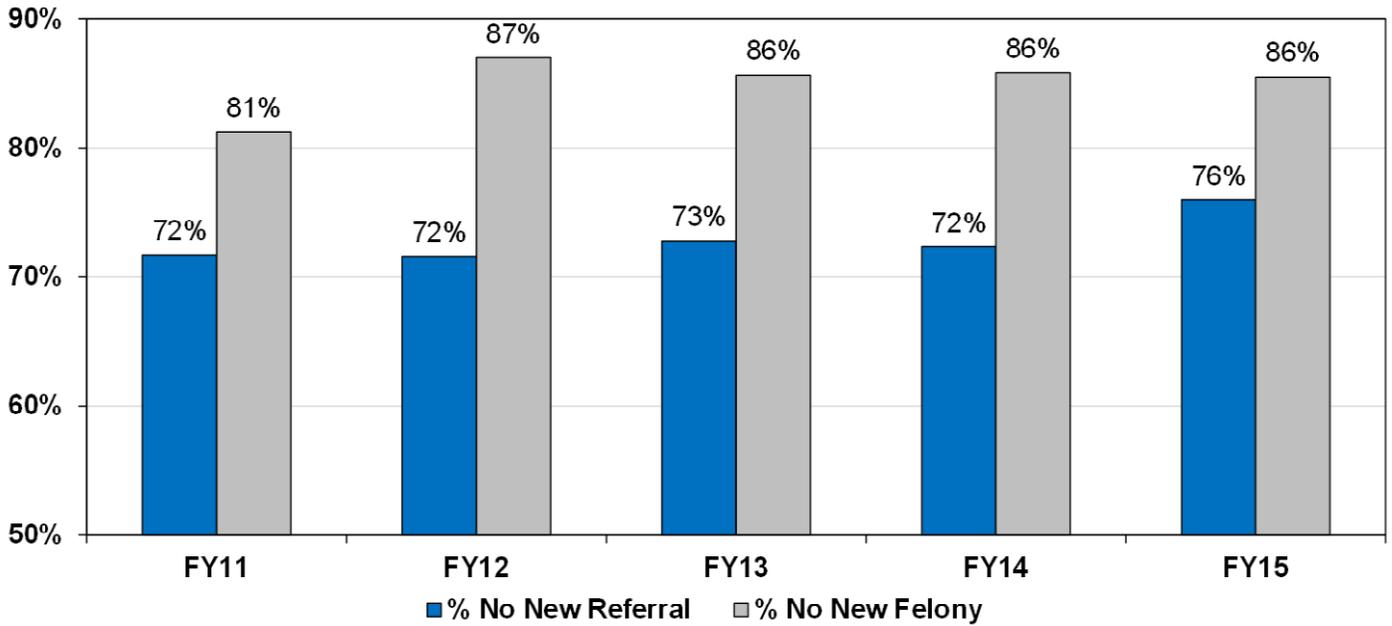


Recidivism is based on not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Diversion/Prevention in a given year.

## Community Supervision—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. Juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included.

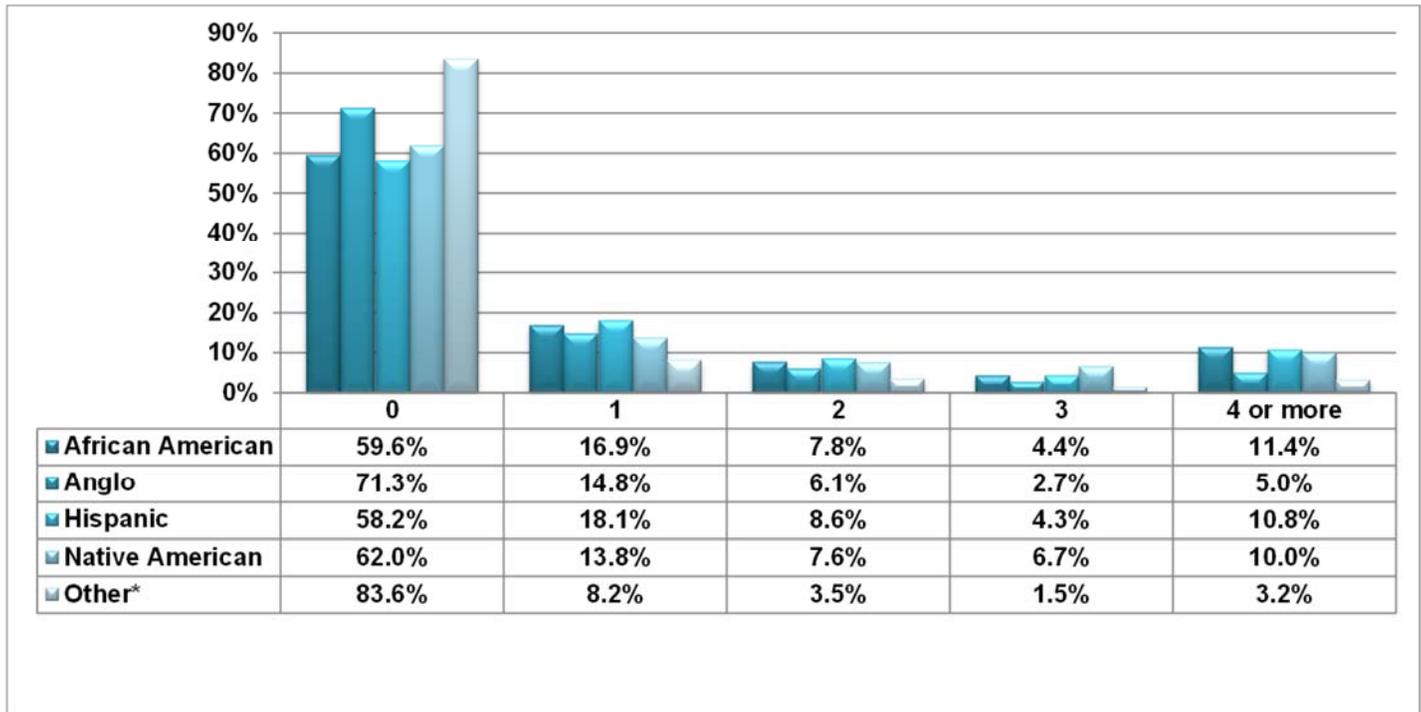
**Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation**



# 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 FY2012 - FY2016**

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Citation	26.7%	25.2%	23.9%	23.2%	24.0%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	9.8%	10.5%	10.5%	8.7%	7.6%
Screened and Released	8.5%	8.7%	10.1%	11.5%	11.9%
Paper Referral**	55.0%	55.6%	55.4%	56.6%	56.5%

\* Detained Review referrals are included in Screened and Detained.

\*\* Paper Referral includes Transfer Hearings, Transfer Probation, and Direct Adult in FY11 and FY12. Only Transfer Hearings and Direct Adult were included as of FY13.

# 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.

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	110	105	89	107	112
Aggravated Assault	396	297	365	316	272
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	106	118	96	73	90
Arson-Occupied Structure	22	4	11	11	9
Child Abuse - Felony	0	2	2	4	2
Child Molest	86	85	85	80	72
Custodial Interference - Felony	0	1	1	1	0
Drive By Shooting	3	2	4	8	5
Gang/Syndicate Participation	25	35	20	27	33
Harrassment/Terrorism - Felony	0	3	1	2	0
Kidnap	21	24	21	39	20
Lewd Behavior - Felony	19	11	11	14	9
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	11	21	20	7	15
Obscenity	0	0	0	1	2
Poisoning	1	3	1	3	0
Prostitution	4	1	0	0	0
Robbery	115	110	79	77	62
Robbery - Armed	110	98	91	66	121
Sexual Abuse - Felony	101	113	105	110	82
Sexual Assault - Felony	18	27	17	19	22
Threats - Felony	49	29	33	19	20
<b>Felony Person Totals</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>948</b>

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

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	12	7	6	11	8
Burglary 1 - Armed	50	52	29	30	18
Burglary 2 - Residential	483	352	343	259	265
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	350	291	251	238	189
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	2	5	3	10	4
Chop Shop Participation	2	0	0	1	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	25	26	18	10	17
Criminal Damage - Felony	58	84	91	75	60
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	107	119	97	44	40
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	76	65	51	49	40
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	18	9	15	13	12
Extortion - Felony	1	1	0	2	0
Forgery - Felony	26	19	11	13	14
Fraud	69	77	43	52	36
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	2	1	0	1
Littering/Polluting - Felony	6	5	2	4	3
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	52	27	27	49	30
Shoplifting - Felony	7	14	8	17	19
Smuggling	0	0	0	0	0
Theft - Felony	97	64	63	57	53
Theft Means of Transportation	84	115	143	184	199
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	82	95	88	125	109
Other*	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Felony Property Totals</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,117</b>

\* Other includes Ungrouped and those with incomplete data on a given referral.

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
City Ordinance	9	9	13	1	0
Contempt of Court	0	0	0	1	1
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	1	0	0	0
Escape	32	9	8	8	8
Failure to Obey Police	36	26	22	26	23
False Report	0	1	0	0	0
Fraud - Felony	0	1	0	0	0
Hindering Prosecution	15	18	8	12	8
Obstruct Criminal Investigation	1	2	4	1	1
Obstruct Government Operations	15	22	17	33	22
Resisting Arrest	52	89	90	65	57
Violation of Probation	1,944	1,668	1,498	1,314	1,194
Other*	3	0	1	0	0
<b>Obstruction of Justice Totals</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,314</b>

\* Other includes Ungrouped and those with incomplete data on a given referral.

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

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	1	0
Aggravated Assault - Participate	3	0	1	1	1
Assault - Domestic Violence	974	927	892	846	777
Assault - Simple	877	802	680	617	598
Endangerment	18	9	12	9	4
Obscenity	3	0	5	3	2
Sexual Abuse/Assault-Misd	0	1	0	0	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	0	0	2
Threats - Misdemeanor	141	148	135	130	86
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	2	1	0	0	0
<b>Misdemeanor Person Totals</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>1,470</b>

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

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
City Ordinance	1	1	1	0	0
Contraband Drugs	0	0	2	0	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	1	1	1	1
Dangerous Drugs	114	95	72	80	61
Drug Paraphernalia	1,317	1,345	1,197	1,123	797
Drugs on School Grounds	349	315	270	287	191
Illegal Vapors	11	0	2	2	3
Imitation Substances	2	2	1	1	0
Involving Minor in Drugs	0	0	3	0	0
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	125	88	64	62	62
Possess Marijuana	697	628	544	441	448
Possess Marijuana for Sale	112	111	84	89	60
Prescription Drugs	46	33	25	23	16
Using Facilities for Drugs	4	1	1	0	0
<b>Drug Offense Totals</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>1,639</b>

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Alcohol	2,604	2,070	1,746	1,248	890
Boating Offense	49	39	27	22	29
Bribery - Felony	0	1	0	0	0
City Ordinance	86	121	58	50	89
Contraband in Secure Facility	3	1	1	5	2
Criminal Nuisance	4	6	8	2	7
Criminal Trespass	518	437	388	336	307
Cruelty to Animals	7	2	7	0	1
Dangerous Drugs	3	0	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	590	446	377	396	319
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	531	512	462	493	509
Driving While Intoxicated	118	129	89	79	75
Explosives Misconduct	1	2	0	1	0
False Report	193	213	182	172	105
Felony Flight	6	9	10	14	10
Firearms Possession by a Minor	36	30	21	20	35
Fireworks	4	1	1	1	0
Fraud - Misd	0	2	9	0	5
Game and Fish	8	8	17	9	11
Gang/Syndicate Participation	0	0	1	0	0
Graffiti Tools	3	7	0	0	0
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	22	36	39	30	43
Leaving an Accident	2	1	4	5	8
Lewd Behavior - Felony	15	8	7	9	5
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	14	13	16	12	13
Loitering	17	7	1	11	0
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	5	4	3	5	5
Obscenity	12	9	7	5	8
Prostitution	2	3	2	5	0
Reckless Burning	16	19	12	14	17
School Interference	68	62	58	50	44
Stalking/Threatening	0	0	0	2	1
Tobacco	264	200	193	224	169
Traffic Violation	913	790	780	727	682
Trespass - Misdemeanor	0	2	0	1	0
Unlawful use of Telephone	21	24	34	25	18
Violation of Fire Ban	1	0	3	1	0
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	48	37	32	28	34
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	23	15	24	14	8
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	20	15	13	10	8
*Other	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Public Peace Totals</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>5,281</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>3,457</b>

\* Other includes Ungrouped and those with incomplete data on a given referral.

## Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	1	1	2	0	4
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	1	0	0	1	0
City Ordinance	3	3	4	3	1
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	6	9	3	4	6
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	348	299	269	226	198
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	212	173	88	36	25
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	298	304	289	297	282
Fraud	1	0	0	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	5	13	13	2	5
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	21	13	10	3	7
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,173	2,652	2,144	2,220	1,705
Theft - Misdemeanor	530	486	377	360	294
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	0	1	0	0	0
Unlawful Use of Telephone	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Misdemeanor Property Totals</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>2,528</b>

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

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
City Ordinance - Graffiti Tools	16	6	2	0	0
Curfew	1,450	1,331	961	934	867
Incorrigible	20	10	2	4	10
Runaway	661	723	514	452	504
Runaway - FOJ	37	43	27	13	16
Truancy	1,306	1,167	858	1,042	1,136
<b>Status Offense Totals</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>2,364</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,533</b>

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

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Administrative	0	0	1	0	1
Courtesy Supervision	33	55	32	36	46
Traffic Violation	4	8	0	3	1
Transfer - Probation Supervision	3	0	0	0	0
Warrant	54	33	45	48	55
<b>Administrative Offense Totals</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>103</b>

## Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2016**

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	2,556	16.91%
Mesa Police Department	1,794	11.87%
Glendale Police Department	1,305	8.64%
Probation Officer	1,194	7.90%
Chandler Police Department	1,107	7.33%
School	1,068	7.07%
Gilbert Police Department	945	6.25%
Tempe Police Department	805	5.33%
Scottsdale Police Department	685	4.53%
Peoria Police Department	631	4.18%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	530	3.51%
Surprise Police Department	524	3.47%
Buckeye Police Department	406	2.69%
Avondale Police Department	386	2.55%
Goodyear Police Department	343	2.27%
El Mirage Police Department	284	1.88%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	218	1.44%
Tolleson Police Department	84	0.56%
Other Arizona County	69	0.46%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	56	0.37%
Wickenburg Police Department	41	0.27%
Other Law Enforcement*	<b>23</b>	0.15%
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	19	0.13%
Salt River Indian Police Department	14	0.09%
AZ State Liquor License Control	10	0.07%
Paradise Valley Police Department	8	0.05%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	7	0.05%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,112</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

# Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.12 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2016**

Referring Agency	Felonv		Felonv		Obstruct.		Misd.		Drugs		Public		Misd.		Status		Totals
	Person	Property	Person	Property	Justice	Justice	Person	Property	Drugs	Peace	Peace	Property	Admin.	Admin.			
Phoenix Police Department	391	417	18	392	233	421	602	64	18	2,556							
Mesa Police Department	122	105	22	158	328	494	316	238	11	1,794							
Glendale Police Department	88	118	12	214	120	253	392	104	4	1,305							
Probation Officer	0	0	1,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,194							
Chandler Police Department	33	72	23	86	121	221	218	331	2	1,107							
School	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1,066	0	1,068							
Gilbert Police Department	28	55	4	67	164	308	145	173	1	945							
Tempe Police Department	51	51	7	83	113	154	194	148	4	805							
Scottsdale Police Department	12	47	7	38	86	307	137	46	5	685							
Peoria Police Department	24	45	2	58	93	195	70	144	0	631							
Maricopa County Sheriffs Office	39	26	2	60	39	263	68	30	3	530							
Surprise Police Department	29	38	4	76	69	157	107	40	4	524							
Buckeye Police Department	18	18	6	53	55	122	49	83	2	406							
Avondale Police Department	21	36	4	67	72	64	84	38	0	386							
Goodyear Police Department	16	41	3	33	57	109	77	7	0	343							
El Mirage Police Department	17	22	4	62	36	84	43	16	0	284							
Arizona Department of Public Safety	2	12	1	0	9	193	1	0	0	218							
Tolleson Police Department	0	0	1	8	19	43	13	0	0	84							
Other Arizona County	0	0	2	4	7	7	3	0	46	69							
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	44	5	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	56							
Wickenburg Police Department	7	3	0	5	2	17	2	5	0	41							
Other Law Enforcement*	4	3	0	1	0	11	3	0	1	23							
AZ State University Police Department – Tempe	1	2	0	1	6	8	0	0	1	19							
Salt River Indian Police Department	0	0	0	1	7	4	2	0	0	14							
AZ State Liquor License Control	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	10							
Paradise Valley Police Department	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	8							
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7							
<b>Totals</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>15,112</b>							

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

## Appendix C – Referral Source

While the total number of referrals is down 12% overall from FY2015 to FY2016. The Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of juvenile referrals although numbers have dropped by 60% over the past five years.

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

Referring Agency	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	Percent Change FY2012 to FY2016
Phoenix Police Department	<b>6,384</b> 26.47%	<b>5,261</b> 24.49%	<b>4,259</b> 23.31%	<b>3,749</b> 21.90%	<b>2,556</b> 21.90%	<b>-60.0%</b>
Mesa Police Department	<b>2,748</b> 11.39%	<b>2,683</b> 12.49%	<b>2,266</b> 12.40%	<b>2,146</b> 12.54%	<b>1,794</b> 12.54%	<b>-34.7%</b>
Glendale Police Department	<b>2,026</b> 8.40%	<b>1,720</b> 8.01%	<b>1,557</b> 8.52%	<b>1,439</b> 8.41%	<b>1,305</b> 8.41%	<b>-35.6%</b>
Probation Officer	<b>1,941</b> 8.05%	<b>1,667</b> 7.76%	<b>1,494</b> 8.18%	<b>1,313</b> 7.67%	<b>1,194</b> 7.67%	<b>-38.5%</b>
Chandler Police Department	<b>1,475</b> 6.12%	<b>1,481</b> 6.89%	<b>993</b> 5.44%	<b>997</b> 5.82%	<b>1,107</b> 5.82%	<b>-24.9%</b>
School	<b>1,181</b> 4.90%	<b>1,012</b> 4.71%	<b>702</b> 3.84%	<b>973</b> 5.68%	<b>1,068</b> 5.68%	<b>-9.6%</b>
Gilbert Police Department	<b>925</b> 3.84%	<b>938</b> 4.37%	<b>966</b> 5.29%	<b>974</b> 5.69%	<b>945</b> 5.69%	<b>2.2%</b>
Tempe Police Department	<b>1,314</b> 5.45%	<b>1,219</b> 5.67%	<b>1,038</b> 5.68%	<b>895</b> 5.23%	<b>805</b> 5.23%	<b>-38.7%</b>
Scottsdale Police Department	<b>1,067</b> 4.42%	<b>928</b> 4.32%	<b>861</b> 4.71%	<b>654</b> 3.82%	<b>685</b> 3.82%	<b>-35.8%</b>
Peoria Police Department	<b>669</b> 2.77%	<b>631</b> 2.94%	<b>552</b> 3.02%	<b>618</b> 3.61%	<b>631</b> 3.61%	<b>-5.7%</b>
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	<b>1,257</b> 5.21%	<b>1,104</b> 5.14%	<b>870</b> 4.76%	<b>668</b> 3.90%	<b>530</b> 3.90%	<b>-57.8%</b>
Surprise Police Department	<b>792</b> 3.28%	<b>592</b> 2.76%	<b>641</b> 3.51%	<b>604</b> 3.53%	<b>524</b> 3.53%	<b>-33.8%</b>
Buckeye Police Department	<b>381</b> 1.58%	<b>366</b> 1.70%	<b>360</b> 1.97%	<b>436</b> 2.55%	<b>406</b> 2.55%	<b>6.6%</b>
Avondale Police Department	<b>705</b> 2.92%	<b>735</b> 3.42%	<b>591</b> 3.23%	<b>492</b> 2.87%	<b>386</b> 2.87%	<b>-45.2%</b>
Other Sources*	<b>1,252</b> 5.19%	<b>1,148</b> 5.34%	<b>1,120</b> 6.13%	<b>1,160</b> 6.78%	<b>1,176</b> 6.78%	<b>-6.1%</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>24,117</b>	<b>21,485</b>	<b>18,270</b>	<b>17,118</b>	<b>15,112</b>	<b>-37.3%</b>

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

## Appendix C – Referral Source

### Top 20 Zip Codes

This table focuses on the 20 zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2016. 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 FY2016 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2012.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2012 to FY2016, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 37.3%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have declined at a slightly slower pace (20.73 since FY2012).

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

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2016	Rank FY2016	Rank FY2012	Total FY2012	Percent Change from FY2012 to FY2016	
85225	Chandler	657	586	1	1	859	-31.8%
85142	Queen Creek* 242	481	495	2	80	95	421.1%
85204	Mesa	404	457	3	3	586	-22.0%
85301	Glendale	396	413	4	2	636	-35.1%
85201	?Mesa	366	342	5	6	493	-30.6%
85335	El Mirage	316	325	6	16	359	-9.5%
85210	Mesa	314	324	7	13	384	-15.6%
85326	Buckeye	312	286	8	14	381	-24.9%
85041	Phoenix	273	275	9	7	462	-40.5%
85033	Phoenix	264	272	10	8	460	-40.9%
85345	Peoria	245	270	11	10	425	-36.5%
85035	Phoenix	237	263	12	9	443	-40.6%
85203	Mesa	228	261	13	26	277	-5.8%
85323	Avondale	211	257	14	12	398	-35.4%
85338	Goodyear	208	256	15	43	217	18.0%
85037	Phoenix	208	253	16	19	315	-19.7%
85302	Glendale	205	248	17	36	250	-0.8%
85379	Surprise	194	248	18	27	272	-8.8%
85207	Mesa	190	227	19	40	237	-4.2%
85202	Mesa	187	218	20	18	322	-32.3%
<b>Total of Top 20</b>		<b>6,276</b>				<b>7,871</b>	<b>-20.3%</b>
<b>All Complaints</b>		<b>15,112</b>				<b>24,117</b>	<b>-37.3%</b>
<b>Percent of All Referrals from Top 20</b>		<b>41.5%</b>				<b>32.6%</b>	

\* Queen Creek Zip Code 85142 includes referrals reported from 85242 per Administrative Order No. 2012-108.

# Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2016**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Anthem	85086	7	2	2	9	1	25	18	7	0	71
Apache Junction	85118	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	5
Apache Junction	85119	1	2	3	0	0	8	1	1	0	16
Apache Junction	85120	1	0	4	3	1	13	5	7	2	36
Arlington	85322	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	8
Avondale	85323	13	21	12	30	22	36	55	22	0	211
Avondale	85392	8	10	9	17	27	29	30	18	1	149
Buckeye	85326	14	12	8	38	32	98	56	52	2	312
Buckeye	85395	4	8	3	10	11	17	9	7	0	69
Cave Creek	85331	2	1	1	7	5	36	4	3	0	59
Chandler	85224	4	16	10	13	18	26	28	47	1	163
Chandler	85225	16	26	84	40	56	128	86	220	1	657
Chandler	85226	3	8	6	19	14	33	19	28	0	130
Chandler	85246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chandler	85249	2	3	1	7	22	22	10	28	0	95
Chandler	85286	5	5	2	10	11	19	15	19	1	87
El Mirage	85335	16	17	25	52	31	93	53	27	2	316
Fountain Hills	85268	0	2	1	0	3	14	3	5	0	28
Ft. McDowell	85264	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Gila Bend	85337	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	8
Gilbert	85233	4	4	11	9	29	39	20	29	0	145
Gilbert	85234	5	8	6	8	27	52	16	40	0	162
Gilbert	85295	2	10	4	9	24	39	26	23	0	137
Gilbert	85296	3	5	6	15	22	65	31	31	0	178
Gilbert	85297	5	10	5	6	15	47	24	28	0	140
Gilbert	85298	2	3	2	4	10	30	8	13	0	72
Gilbert	85299	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Glendale	85301	43	47	45	59	43	75	53	30	1	396
Glendale	85302	13	18	15	39	15	53	38	14	0	205
Glendale	85303	15	12	11	32	9	37	32	20	0	168
Glendale	85304	5	8	3	14	9	19	14	9	0	81
Glendale	85305	3	2	1	1	4	7	3	1	1	23
Glendale	85306	1	3	1	6	5	19	20	16	0	71
Glendale	85307	3	2	4	1	4	6	15	3	0	38
Glendale	85308	5	3	8	15	17	28	39	14	0	129
Glendale	85310	1	1	1	5	2	4	11	4	0	29
Glendale	85311	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
Glendale	85318	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Goodyear	85338	11	16	17	24	27	62	39	11	1	208
Goodyear	85396	1	2	0	7	10	12	5	9	0	46
Higley	85236	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Laveen	85339	19	19	23	15	9	18	41	26	1	171
Litchfield Park	85340	0	1	1	7	18	27	16	8	1	79
?Mesa	85201	25	21	33	31	47	82	50	76	1	366
Mesa	85202	7	6	22	17	17	35	34	44	5	187
Mesa	85203	17	6	24	23	27	42	23	66	0	228
Mesa	85204	14	15	23	27	58	85	47	134	1	404
Mesa	85205	3	7	12	4	15	41	21	35	0	138
Mesa	85206	9	4	12	4	13	16	8	13	0	79
Mesa	85207	4	5	8	12	25	53	12	67	4	190
Mesa	85208	6	3	7	9	14	38	19	53	0	149
Mesa	85209	2	7	6	4	11	17	13	21	1	82

# Appendix C – Referral Source

**Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2016 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Mesa	85210	10	16	18	15	37	55	39	122	2	314
Mesa	85211	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mesa	85212	4	6	6	8	18	31	12	17	1	103
Mesa	85213	6	5	9	5	11	28	9	27	0	100
Mesa	85214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mesa	85215	3	3	0	3	2	11	2	10	0	34
Mesa	85216	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mesa	85275	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	6
Morristown	85342	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
New River	85027	52	22	14	17	16	23	25	7	1	177
?New River	85087	2	2	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	12
Palo Verde	85343	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Peoria	85345	15	11	12	31	33	78	36	29	0	245
Peoria	85381	2	4	1	5	12	19	18	14	0	75
Peoria	85382	2	6	1	9	21	32	17	34	1	123
Peoria	85383	3	13	4	7	17	53	13	65	0	175
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85003	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	3	0	10
Phoenix	85004	2	0	3	0	3	1	6	1	2	18
Phoenix	85005	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
Phoenix	85006	11	14	38	20	4	15	10	18	0	130
Phoenix	85007	4	5	6	4	2	6	7	8	0	42
Phoenix	85008	19	22	16	16	16	28	43	20	3	183
Phoenix	85009	24	32	22	7	15	31	24	14	1	170
Phoenix	85011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85012	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	7
Phoenix	85013	7	4	11	7	2	9	8	6	0	54
Phoenix	85014	6	6	6	4	3	4	3	9	0	41
Phoenix	85015	15	20	38	15	8	20	39	29	2	186
Phoenix	85016	4	4	4	8	5	8	9	7	0	49
Phoenix	85017	15	19	13	8	10	14	15	18	0	112
Phoenix	85018	2	7	2	3	6	19	11	4	0	54
Phoenix	85019	16	12	16	12	9	18	24	17	0	124
?Phoenix	85020	9	2	10	7	3	14	9	1	2	57
Phoenix	85021	6	5	7	12	10	11	31	10	1	93
Phoenix	85022	5	5	3	11	7	9	20	5	0	65
Phoenix	85023	4	5	9	18	6	17	15	8	1	83
Phoenix	85024	1	4	0	2	2	14	6	1	0	30
Phoenix	85025	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85028	1	5	0	1	0	8	9	0	0	24
Phoenix	85029	3	8	9	12	6	15	17	10	1	81
Phoenix	85031	14	12	10	15	11	24	10	47	0	143
Phoenix	85032	6	14	6	11	21	39	33	17	1	148
Phoenix	85033	22	52	30	17	19	46	43	34	1	264
Phoenix	85034	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	4	0	12
Phoenix	85035	24	17	27	11	25	31	37	65	0	237
Phoenix	85037	15	16	19	13	32	28	52	32	1	208
Phoenix	85040	17	18	18	14	11	28	36	18	4	164
Phoenix	85041	23	42	36	35	16	41	41	39	0	273
Phoenix	85042	14	15	20	13	11	17	19	10	2	121
Phoenix	85043	12	15	6	10	12	22	29	20	0	126
?Phoenix	85044	1	2	5	2	9	14	23	5	0	61

# Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2016 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix	85045	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	6
Phoenix	85048	3	5	1	5	6	16	14	5	0	55
Phoenix	85050	0	5	1	4	4	14	7	3	1	39
Phoenix	85051	15	13	23	19	10	24	24	18	0	146
Phoenix	85053	6	12	6	14	9	7	18	4	0	76
Phoenix	85054	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Phoenix	85063	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85069	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85076	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Phoenix	85083	3	2	1	1	1	4	5	7	0	24
Phoenix	85085	2	0	0	2	1	12	3	1	0	21
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	3	0	11
Queen Creek* 240	85140	2	0	5	6	4	12	12	2	0	43
Queen Creek* 242	85142	43	52	104	51	38	87	72	34	0	481
Queen Creek* 243	85143	2	3	3	3	4	11	7	3	0	36
with 85142	85242	0	4	7	0	1	4	3	0	0	19
Rio Verde	85263	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Scottsdale	85250	0	0	1	1	3	8	3	3	0	19
Scottsdale	85251	3	6	3	3	13	14	11	9	2	64
Scottsdale	85253	2	0	1	3	2	12	4	0	0	24
Scottsdale	85255	0	0	1	0	12	38	14	4	0	69
Scottsdale	85256	0	4	2	2	12	6	7	1	0	34
Scottsdale	85257	3	2	7	9	7	27	10	4	1	70
Scottsdale	85258	0	0	0	2	2	17	6	2	0	29
Scottsdale	85259	0	1	0	4	6	36	3	3	0	53
Scottsdale	85260	0	6	5	2	14	50	19	5	0	101
Scottsdale	85262	0	4	0	1	2	8	0	0	0	15
Scottsdale	85266	0	3	0	2	2	13	2	0	0	22
Scottsdale	85267	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85271	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	6	7	14	11	8	25	23	7	0	101
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	3	0	11
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	0	0	2	3	5	3	2	3	0	18
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	1	6	3	3	5	12	12	8	0	50
Surprise	85374	4	5	6	10	13	30	14	10	0	92
Surprise	85378	7	0	5	6	5	7	6	6	0	42
Surprise	85379	10	6	15	39	22	53	36	13	0	194
Surprise	85387	0	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	0	17
Surprise	85388	5	7	6	11	17	36	24	9	1	116
Tempe	85280	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tempe	85281	8	8	12	20	15	32	28	30	1	154
Tempe	85282	5	2	13	13	14	32	13	23	0	115
Tempe	85284	0	2	0	3	1	10	10	5	0	31
Tempe	85285	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	9	9	13	21	27	21	23	47	0	170
Tolleson	85353	11	12	14	18	17	49	26	14	1	162
Tonopah	85354	1	0	0	2	1	2	5	2	0	13
Waddell	85355	0	7	0	1	8	9	7	3	0	35
Wickenburg	85390	2	3	0	1	1	12	2	5	0	26
Wittman	85361	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	1	0	10
Youngtown	85363	0	3	2	3	7	6	5	8	0	34
Other Arizona Counties		31	28	63	38	38	81	83	42	19	423
Other Jurisdictions**		29	29	30	44	33	63	60	34	22	344
		984	1,243	1,463	1,607	2,109	4,027	3,152	2,446	87	15,112

## Appendix C – Referral Source

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

**Table A.16 Referrals by Offense Severity - Other Arizona Counties FY2016**

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
APACHE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
COCHISE	2	0	0	4	2	3	2	1	2	16
COCONINO	2	1	0	0	0	2	7	1	2	15
GILA	3	0	0	0	1	5	8	5	0	22
LA PAZ	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
MOHAVE	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	2	12
NAVAJO	0	0	2	0	3	4	1	2	0	12
PIMA	5	3	1	10	6	13	8	4	3	53
PINAL	13	21	52	18	19	35	44	17	5	224
YAVAPAI	5	1	7	2	6	15	9	9	5	59
YUMA	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>422</b>

## Appendix D – School Districts

School data is based on the school district the juvenile was attending at the time of referral regardless of whether the juvenile is currently enrolled. Therefore counts are based on referrals not juveniles. A given juvenile may be counted multiple times in one district or may be counted in more than one district during the year. Totals from all districts may not match total referrals in FY2016 (15,112) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

**Table A.17 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2016**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Alhambra Elementary District	6	12	1	7	9	5	16	4	0	60
Arlington Elementary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Avondale Elementary District	1	2	0	4	1	1	3	8	0	20
Balsz Elementary District	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Buckeye Elementary District	2	2	0	5	2	2	6	6	0	25
Cartwright Elementary District	4	4	1	21	10	2	12	7	0	61
Creighton Elementary District	1	3	0	3	0	6	5	3	0	21
Fowler Elementary District	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	5	0	11
Glendale Elementary District	13	4	3	28	18	17	25	28	0	136
Isaac Elementary District	10	9	0	7	0	2	9	0	0	37
Kyrene Elementary District	2	3	0	7	5	7	6	8	0	38
Laveen Elementary District	3	3	0	5	0	2	7	0	0	20
Liberty Elementary District	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	7
Litchfield Elementary District	2	0	2	2	3	2	7	0	0	18
Littleton Elementary District	1	3	1	11	4	7	4	4	0	35
Madison Elementary District	2	3	0	1	1	1	8	0	0	16
Morristown Elementary District	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Murphy Elementary District	1	1	1	0	3	0	2	3	1	12
Nadaburg Elementary District	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	9
Osborn Elementary District	4	2	0	2	8	0	10	8	0	34
Palo Verde Elementary District	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	9
Pendergast Elementary	8	4	1	10	4	4	6	4	0	41
Phoenix Elementary District	5	7	1	13	4	6	9	2	0	47
Riverside Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Roosevelt Elementary District	6	2	2	8	3	4	20	5	0	50
Ruth Fisher Elementary District	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6
Tempe Elementary District	6	5	4	20	14	6	27	27	0	109
Tolleson Elementary District	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	7
Union Elementary District	1	2	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	11
Washington Elementary District	12	11	4	23	17	13	19	66	0	165
Wickenburg Unified District	2	2	1	1	2	8	3	2	0	21
Wilson Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,035</b>

**Table A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2016**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Agua Fria Union HS District	5	9	6	21	63	40	83	10	0	237
Buckeye Union HS District	3	7	2	16	17	21	48	2	0	116
Glendale Union HS District	16	13	9	46	40	26	69	0	0	219
Phoenix Union HS District	36	70	51	57	92	42	162	221	0	731
Tempe Union HS District	17	14	20	47	93	42	111	43	0	387
Tolleson Union HS District	12	25	16	37	59	46	105	46	0	346
<b>Totals</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,036</b>

## Appendix D – School Districts

**Table A.19 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2016**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	6
Cave Creek Unified District No. 93	1	2	0	3	15	7	2	0	0	30
Chandler Unified District	17	38	8	41	99	64	82	110	0	459
Deer Valley Unified District	13	6	5	39	56	51	102	19	0	291
Dysart Unified District	24	30	12	77	79	108	121	44	1	496
Fountain Hills Unified District	0	1	0	1	6	3	3	0	0	14
Gila Bend Unified District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gilbert Unified District	14	21	10	31	116	91	78	59	0	420
Higley Unified School District	4	7	7	12	33	28	31	20	0	142
Maricopa Unified District	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Mesa Unified District	43	45	65	77	211	142	199	249	0	1,031
Paradise Valley Unified District	17	17	1	27	32	17	76	17	0	204
Peoria Unified District	15	29	19	50	74	68	85	57	0	397
Queen Creek Unified District	0	0	3	3	10	5	11	2	0	34
Scottsdale Unified District	6	13	3	15	52	45	46	2	0	182
<b>Totals</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,711</b>

**Table A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2016**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Charter Schools	59	112	180	140	185	125	262	44	1	1,108
Adobe Montain School	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
East Valley Institute of Technology	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Job Corps - Phoenix	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	6
Maricopa County Regional Special Services District	0	0	13	3	3	0	4	0	0	23
Misc. Parochial	0	1	1	2	7	6	8	1	0	26
Misc. Colleges (includes Community)	3	1	5	2	12	4	4	0	0	31
Misc. Other Institutions	7	6	10	13	13	14	30	3	0	96
Misc. County School Districts	0	1	0	0	1	2	9	0	0	13
Residential Treatment Facility (Schools)	6	2	64	7	2	5	4	2	0	92
Other*	44	47	30	65	52	89	227	14	1	569
<b>Totals</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,977</b>

\*Other includes records where the School was listed as “unknown” in iCIS data extract.

# Appendix E – Detention

## Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2016

**Table A.21 Detentions by Gender**

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	785	581	1.35
Male	3,297	2,315	1.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>2,896</b>	<b>1.41</b>

**Table A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	865	607	1.43
Anglo	1,271	916	1.39
Asian/Pacific	20	16	1.25
Hispanic	1,724	1,191	1.45
Native American	175	143	1.22
*Other	27	23	1.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>2,896</b>	<b>1.41</b>

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

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	172	125	1.38
Anglo	253	185	1.37
Asian/Pacific	13	10	1.30
Hispanic	289	211	1.37
Native American	53	45	1.18
*Other	5	5	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>1.35</b>

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

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	693	482	1.44
Anglo	1,018	731	1.39
Asian/Pacific	7	6	1.17
Hispanic	1,435	980	1.46
Native American	122	98	1.24
*Other	22	18	1.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>1.42</b>

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

## Appendix E – Detention

**Table A.25 Reasons for Detention by Average Length of Stay by Facility FY2016**

Reason	Durango	Average Days Detained	Southeast	Average Days Detained
Warrant	929	23.4	567	24.9
Court Hold	574	13.8	619	20.7
Referral	1,090	9.6	235	16.4
*Other	40	3.7	28	31.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,633</b>		<b>1,449</b>	

**Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2016**

Reason	African American	Anglo	Asian/Pacific	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	302	430	9	664	82	9	1,496
Court Hold	202	442	5	507	29	8	1,193
Referral	350	378	6	522	60	9	1,325
Other	11	21	0	31	4	1	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4,082</b>

**Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2016**

Gender	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	365	174	227	19	785
Male	1,131	1,019	1,098	49	3,297
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>4,082</b>

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

# Appendix F – Glossary

## JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Citation:** A citation is a police complaint that is written for lesser offenses and may be resolved through a lower jurisdiction.

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

**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 "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, or to ensure that they attend the hearing.

## Appendix F – Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

**Petition:** A "petition" is a legal document filed in the juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent 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.

**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.