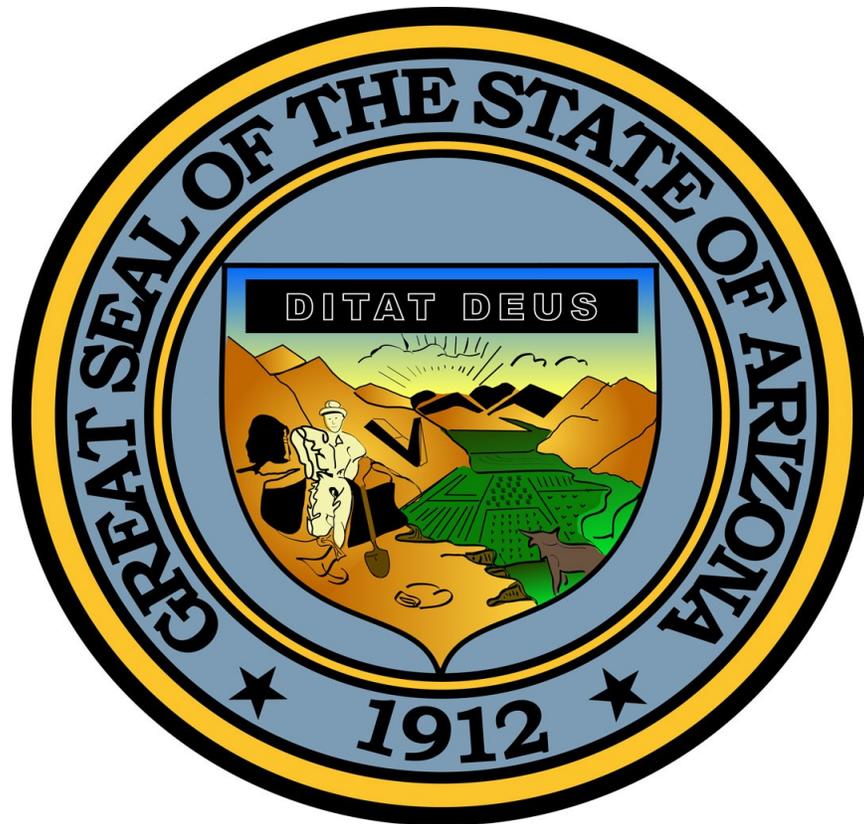


# Superior Court of Arizona

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## Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2009  
Data Book**



Welcome to the 2009 Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains juvenile justice data for fiscal years 2005 to 2009.

**Vision:**

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

**Mission:**

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

The 2009 Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Data Book  
Produced by  
Superior Court in Maricopa County  
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A special thank you to the management staff who contributed countless hours reviewing this report to ensure its accuracy and quality.

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

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## About This Publication

Fiscal year 2009 marks the 21<sup>st</sup> year of the publication of data from the Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County Juvenile Court and Probation Department and the third year of producing data for the fiscal year. Data comes primarily from the integrated Court Information System (iCIS), the automated system serving the judicial branch of Maricopa County. Historically, data were obtained from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS), but on July 27, 2007, the Maricopa County Judicial Branch migrated juvenile justice information to iCIS.

This data book provides information about juveniles (ages 8 – 17) at various stages of the juvenile justice system. Data are presented both for FY2009 and for a five-year trend whenever feasible. The report contains information related to:

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

It is important to note that not all data presented in this data book represents juveniles who entered the system during FY2009. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were dispositioned in FY2009.

Certain trend data in this publication may differ from previously published values due to the changes from calendar year reporting to fiscal year reporting in FY2007.

The number of juveniles in the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors including the practices of law enforcement and prosecutors and legislative changes. In addition, changes in the population of juveniles aged 8 to 17 can influence the number of referrals to the Juvenile Court. While estimates from the Department of Economic Security in Arizona indicate that the youth population of Maricopa County continues to increase, referrals to the juvenile justice system have not been following that trend. Instead, referrals have varied between 32,000 and 35,000 for the past several years.

# Introduction

## INTRODUCTION

The Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) supervises youth placed on probation by the Juvenile Court and manages two detention facilities with a 406 bed capacity and a functional (staffing) capacity of 340 (in FY2009). In addition, the Department administers community-based prevention programs, formal diversion in collaboration with the Maricopa County Attorney, and Community Justice Centers as an extension of restorative justice.

Highlights from the year include:

**Alternatives to Detention:** The Department began using an all Electronic Monitoring program as a way to monitor youth living in the community (both radio-frequency and global positioning satellite units).

**Parenting Program:** Detained youth who are parents of children continue to be offered parenting and child care education through the grant funded HOPE (Helping Others with Parenting Education) program.

**GED Testing:** The Detention facilities provided GED study and testing services to eligible detained youth. Through this program, 57 youth obtained their GED certificate from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009.

**Evidence-Based Practices (EBP):** An EBP committee was established within the Department in order to facilitate assessment and training around evidence-based decision-making and practices. In FY2009, the committee conducted an organizational assessment of the leadership team and developed an Introduction to EBP training. The Detention facilities implemented EBP programming as well, recently conducting training in Aggression Replacement Therapy.

**Disproportionate Minority Contact:** The Department collaborated with Juvenile Court and the Casey Family Foundation to organize a conference regarding African-American youth and their involvement and over-representation in both the Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare systems.

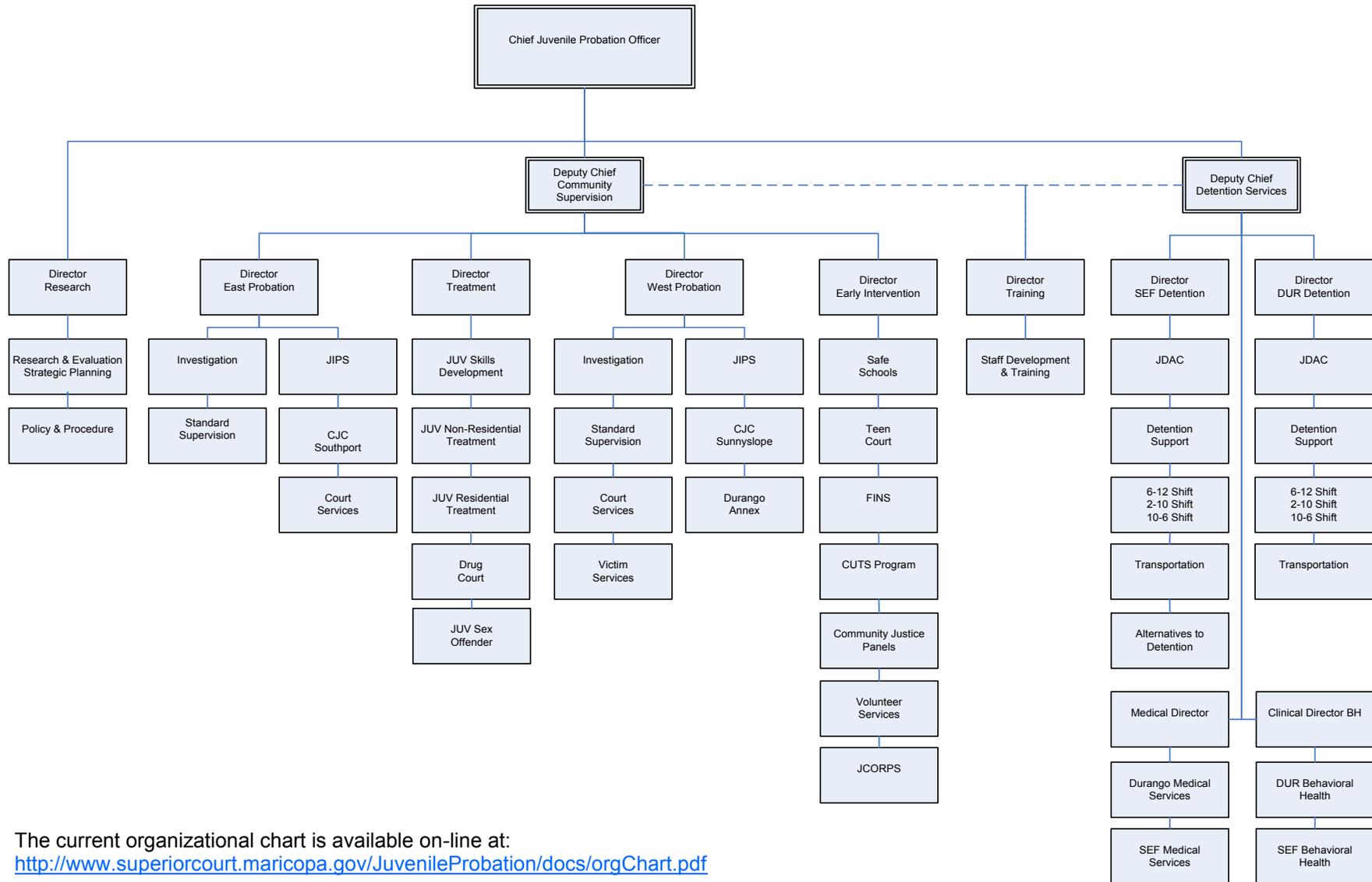
**Compliance Monitoring Caseload:** On June 1, 2009, the Department implemented Compliance Monitoring Caseloads (CMC) in the standard field probation divisions. The principles of evidence-based practices suggest that supervision level should match risk level (juveniles at a low risk to reoffend benefit more from less intervention and supervision than juveniles who are at a greater risk to reoffend). The purpose of the project has been to develop caseloads of these low risk clients and assign them to specific officers who have higher caseloads (due to the reduced supervision requirements). This enables standard field officers to concentrate their efforts on the cases that do require higher supervision and intervention which enhances community safety and juvenile accountability.

**SUPPORTING PARENTS OF AT-RISK KIDS - THE S.P.A.R.K. PROGRAM:** The SPARK program was implemented in July 2008 with the goal of providing parents with the education and support they need to enhance their parenting skills. The program is free because the facilitators are volunteers from within MCJPD. Currently, twenty facilitators are running groups at eight sites.

**GED Prep Course - Providing Resources for Educational Purposes:** The GED Prep was designed to provide assistance and information to youth outside of detention with the goal of producing a higher rate of GED graduates in the future. The class is designed for youth who are not eligible to graduate from High School for various reasons and therefore, are seeking their GED instead. Early results suggest that these youth not only move forward and further their education, but they also become eligible for early release from probation.

**Graduated Responses:** A pilot program was implemented in which probation officers utilized graduated responses in lieu of routine violations of probation in appropriate cases.

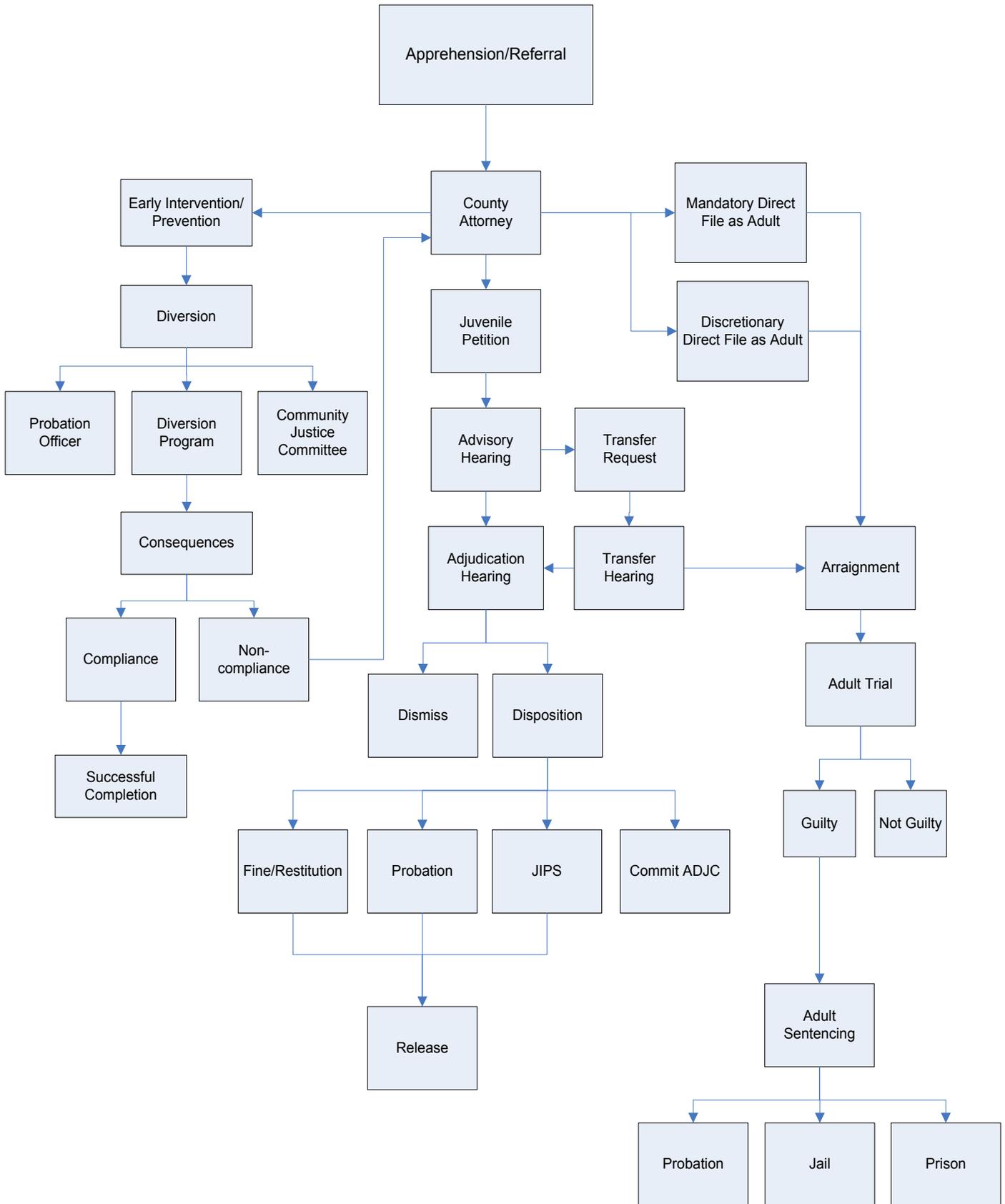
# MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



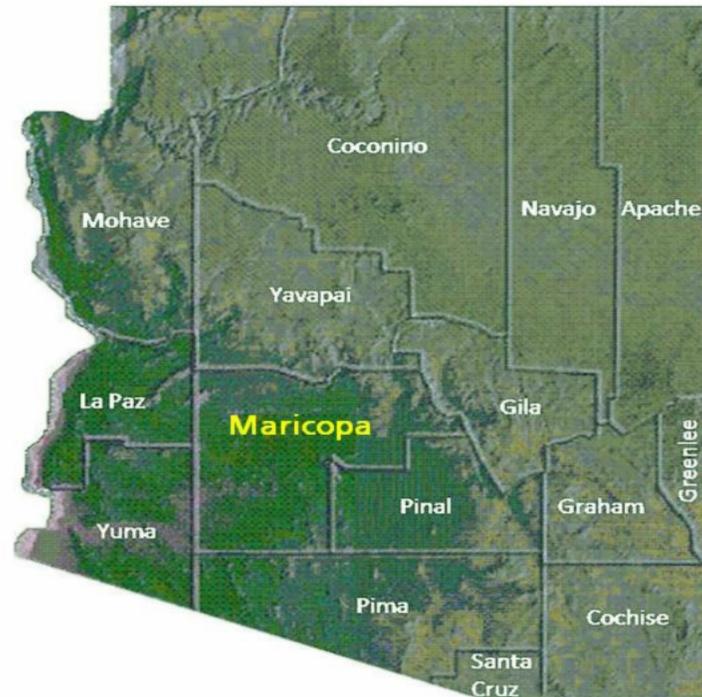
The current organizational chart is available on-line at:  
<http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/JuvenileProbation/docs/orgChart.pdf>

Organizational chart is reflective of the department in FY2009. The department was reorganized in FY2010.

# 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 6,629,455 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,204 square miles, and a population of 3,987,942 (DES estimate, July 2007).
- Approximately 60% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are 433 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,538,568) is the county seat, state capital, and the largest city in the state.
- Other major cities in Maricopa County are: Mesa (456,344); Glendale (246,076); Scottsdale (240,126); Chandler (241,205); Gilbert (203,656); Tempe (167,871); and Peoria (151,541).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau & Arizona Department of Economic Security Population Statistics Unit, Population Estimates July 2007

# Statistical Summary Chart

## Maricopa County Juvenile Court FY2009

### JUVENILE POPULATION

537,482

(Ages 8 – 17)

### REFERRALS

33,126

Juvenile Referred  
24,114

### DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

14,010

Does not include petitions in Adult

### JUVENILE STANDARD PROBATION

New Cases Placed on Standard  
Probation  
4,844

### JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

New Cases Placed on JIPS  
669

### DETENTION

Detention Admissions 8,227  
Avg. Daily Population 282  
Detention Bed Capacity 406  
Avg. Stay 13.1 Days

### DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Re-Awarded  
Juveniles – 155

Committed  
Juveniles - 445

### ADULT PROSECUTIONS

Direct Files  
Juveniles – 393

Remands  
Juveniles - 22

\* Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2009*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

## Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Estimate of County Population Under 18	929,710	951,049	972,923	995,300	1,018,192
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	490,751	502,038	513,585	525,398	537,482

Referrals* Received	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	32,725	33,433	34,738	33,218	33,126
Juveniles Referred	23,819	24,484	25,437	24,390	24,114
Referrals per Juvenile	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.37

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

Dispositions	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	4,642	4,844	4,903	5,796	4,844
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	560	549	739	806	669
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	424	400	449	415	445

Detention	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Juveniles Brought to Detention	9,829	10,138	10,597	10,441	10,326
Juveniles Detained**	8,688	8,508	8,805	8,522	8,227
Percent Detained	88.4%	83.9%	83.1%	81.6%	79.7%
Average Daily Population	442	432	413	335	282
Detention Capacity at Year End	406	406	406	406	406
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	18.8	18.2	16.7	14.3	13.1

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

### Juvenile Court

Petitions Filed	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Adoption	1,043	1,210	1,354	1,205	1,184
Severance*	326	353	339	333	376
Dependency	1,872	1,814	1,959	2,018	2,592
Delinquency/Incorrigibility	14,059	13,758	14,400	14,010	12,841
Guardianship**	894	1,800	2,049	1,999	2,042
Miscellaneous	480	670	627	1,130	386
<b>Total Petitions Filed</b>	<b>18,674</b>	<b>19,605</b>	<b>20,728</b>	<b>20,695</b>	<b>19,421</b>

\* Severance Petitions Filed was modified in FY2008 to exclude motions due to difficulties in obtaining data on severance motions. Past fiscal year data was also modified to match FY2008.

\*\* In January of 2005 (FY04/05) Guardianship petitions involving minors were moved from the Adult Court to the Juvenile Court to be handled with other Juvenile Court matters.

# Financial Summary

County	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
General Fund	12,025,407	12,088,457	21,668,719	21,466,026	16,303,471
Detention Fund	22,080,447	27,436,497	34,122,100	34,665,509	32,359,937
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,105,854</b>	<b>39,524,954</b>	<b>55,790,818</b>	<b>56,131,535</b>	<b>48,663,408</b>
State Grants	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Court Improvement	43,362	1,423	1,500	0	0
Diversion Consequences**	432,035	419,900	430,419	495,597	531,139
Diversion Intake	1,424,818	1,456,258	1,693,629	1,912,738	1,773,663
Diversion Counseling	999,532	813,261	847,740	619,217	530,855
Drug Court	0	0	23240	28,295	27,968
Family Counseling**	347,756	323,270	362,733	364,815	352,583
First Cuts	66,163	70,000	68,472	0	0
GED	0	0	0	0	4,040
Gateway	2,128	7,500	7,500	0	0
Hazard Abatement	6,006	0	0	0	0
JCEF	395,805	55,407	0	0	0
JIPS***	3,882,207	3,793,427	0	0	0
JIPS Treatment**	412,812	280,488	366,382	257,680	243,693
JPSF Treatment**	10,258,069	7,918,394	8,804,749	8,833,762	7,341,654
Junior Justice Program	4,015				
Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund	5,000	6,000	0	0	0
Justice Involved Youth With Children	0	0	174091	182,216	180,193
Juvenile Treatment Services	173,944	227,753	254,023	290,727	271,421
Roosevelt School	0	46693	60,269	492	0
Safe Schools	1,629,396	1,755,667	2,164,296	806,875	737,197
Standard Probation***	3,669,850	3,656,177	0	0	0
Title IV-E	0	0	0	61709.46	156269
Victim Rights	123,761	129,802	140,000	135,133	135,777
Vocational Rehab	70,000	67,597	69,988	47,604	17,911
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,946,659</b>	<b>21,029,017</b>	<b>15,469,031</b>	<b>14,036,861</b>	<b>12,304,363</b>

FY2005 through FY2009 are actual expenditures.

\*\* Indicates amounts retained by the grantor to be spent on behalf of the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department.

Previous year's numbers adjusted to reflect final fiscal year end closing amounts.

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

# Financial Summary

<b>Federal Grants</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>FY2008</b>	<b>FY2009</b>
Aftercare	5,589	0	0	0	0
BJA	324,432	287,108	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vest	0	-81	18040	549	9,487
JAG	0	1240192	824,485	1,089,649	418,720
JAIBG	1,210,051	457,926	398,247	459,120	330,205
MYAP	0	39853	66,797	7,850	0
SOAR	99,288	17,572	0	0	0
Food and Nutrition	582,110	595,185	645,532	568,424	405,144
Title V	69,175	84,246	114,355	40,010	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,290,645</b>	<b>2,722,001</b>	<b>2,067,456</b>	<b>2,165,602</b>	<b>1,163,556</b>
<b>Service Fees</b>	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>FY2008</b>	<b>FY2009</b>
Probation Fees	911,586	765,688	995,762	722,932	1,094,341
Probation Subsidy	0	0	0	2093567	4,363,914
Diversion Fees	185,469	201,076	246,598	356,675	288,672
Juvenile Probation Capital Fund	337,108	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Restitution Fund	27,335	29,925	27,009	22,768	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,461,498</b>	<b>996,689</b>	<b>1,269,369</b>	<b>3,195,942</b>	<b>5,771,927</b>
	<b>FY2005</b>	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>FY2008</b>	<b>FY2009</b>
<b>All Grants and Fees</b>	<b>27,698,802</b>	<b>24,747,707</b>	<b>18,805,856</b>	<b>19,398,405</b>	<b>19,239,846</b>
<b>County Funds</b>	<b>34,105,854</b>	<b>39,524,954</b>	<b>55,790,818</b>	<b>56,131,535</b>	<b>48,663,408</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>61,804,656</b>	<b>64,272,661</b>	<b>74,596,674</b>	<b>75,529,940</b>	<b>67,903,254</b>

FY2005 through FY2009 are actual expenditures.

# Referrals Received

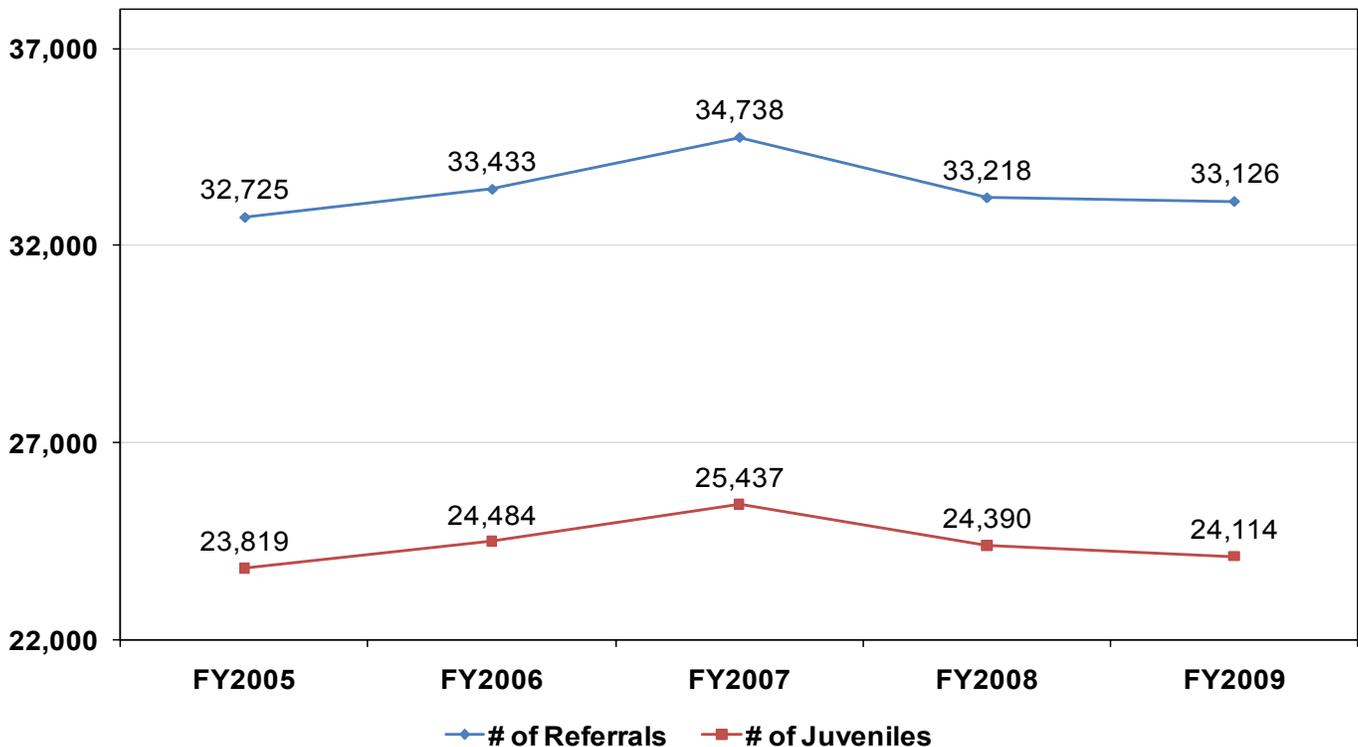
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the Juvenile Court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by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

Juveniles Referred is the number of unduplicated juveniles that generated referrals in a given year. A majority of the juveniles referred (53.5% in FY2009) generated only one referral. Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2009 (24,114) and the total referrals generated (33,126), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.37 for FY2009.

It is important to note that the juveniles detailed in this section of the report represent only 4.5% of the estimated 537,482 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2009, approximately one juvenile in every 22 in the county.

The following section covers the 33,126 referrals that were generated in FY2009 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

Referrals Received FY2005 to FY2009

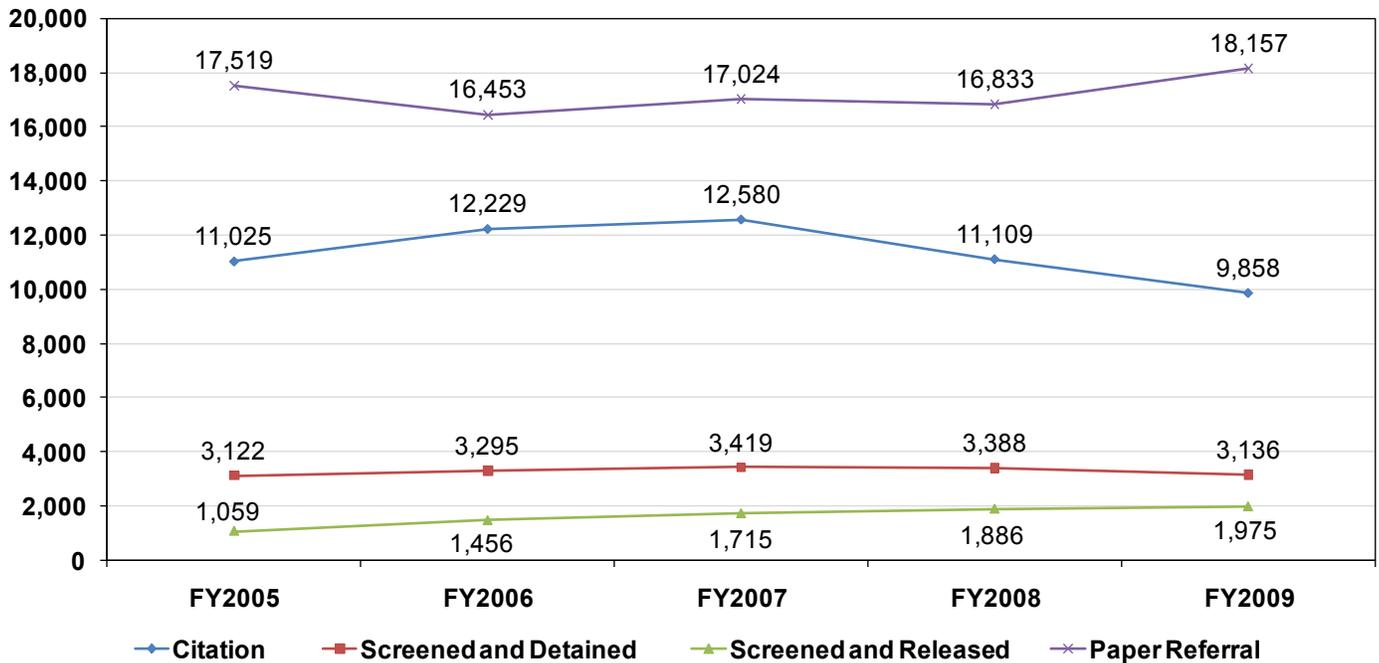


# Referrals Received

## Type of Referral

Historically juvenile referrals have been categorized in one of four different types: Citation, Screened and Detained, Screened and Released and Paper. In FY2009, the Juvenile Court added new categories for Detained Review, Transfer Hearings, Transfer Probation, and Direct Adult. To maintain trend data Detained Review referrals will be counted with Screened and Detained, Transfer (Hearings and Probation) and Direct Adult will be counted with Paper.

Type of Referral FY2005 to FY2009



Note: FY2009 Total may not match Total Referrals in FY2009 (33,126) due to missing or incomplete data

The types of referrals are described as follows:

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

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

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

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

The majority of referrals do not involve detention. Only 9.5% of the 33,126 referrals received in FY2009 resulted in a juvenile being detained. Additional information on detained youth begins on page 28.

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

**Table 1.1 Ten Most Common Referral Offenses**

Offenses	FY2009 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	4,571	13.8%
Curfew	3,282	9.9%
Alcohol	2,995	9.0%
Violation of Probation	2,182	6.6%
Truancy	1,782	5.4%
Traffic Violation	1,757	5.3%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,377	4.2%
Runaway	1,140	3.4%
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,133	3.4%
Possess Marijuana	1,061	3.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,280</b>	<b>64.2%</b>

Note: The 21,280 referrals that make up the 10 most common offenses account for 64.2% of the total 33,126 referrals in FY2009.

**Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses**

Offenses	FY2009 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	2,131	25.7%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1,395	16.8%
Alcohol	1,081	13.1%
Possess Marijuana	916	11.1%
Assault - Simple	664	8.0%
Traffic Violation	613	7.4%
Disorderly Conduct	441	5.3%
Criminal Damage - Misd	366	4.4%
Burglary 2 - Residential	354	4.3%
Aggravated Assault	322	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,283</b>	<b>64.4%</b>

Note: The 8,283 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses on the 12,844 delinquent petitions filed in FY2009.

# Referrals Received

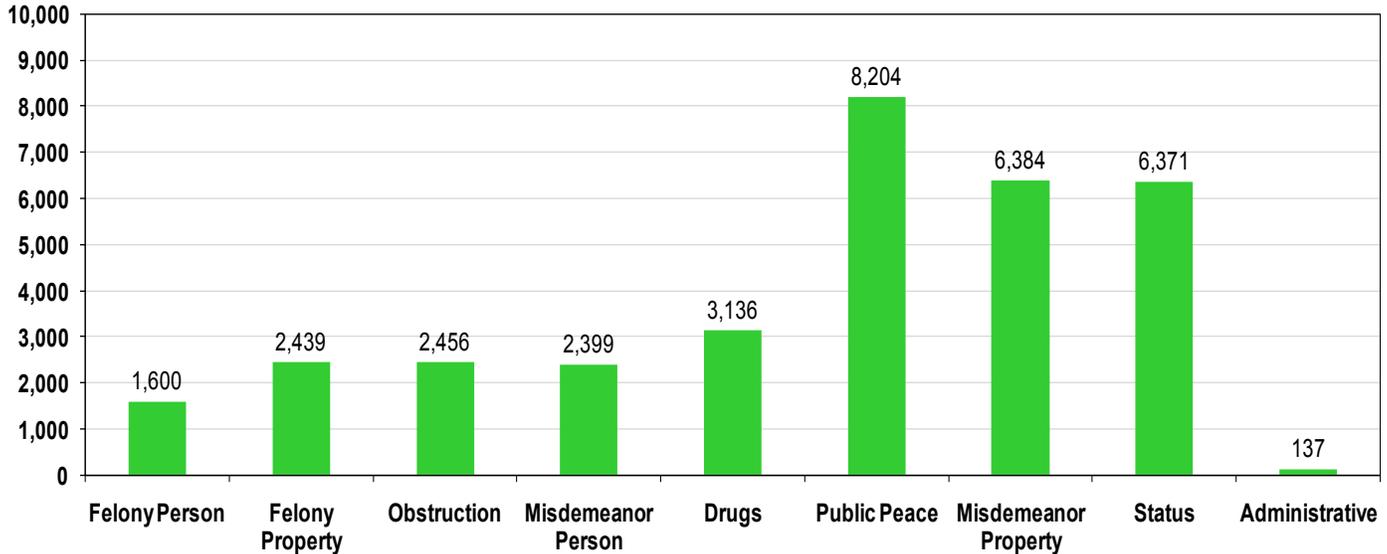
**Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2005 to FY2009**

FY2005		FY2006		FY2007		FY2008		FY2009	
Shoplifting - Misd.	3,667	Truancy	3,758	Truancy	3,689	Shoplifting - Misd.	3,921	Shoplifting - Misd.	4,571
Truancy	3,299	Shoplifting - Misd.	2,970	Curfew	3,286	Curfew	3,016	Curfew	3,282
VOP	2,732	Curfew	2,947	Shoplifting - Misd.	3,062	Alcohol	2,811	Alcohol	2,995
Alcohol	2,420	Alcohol	2,549	Alcohol	2,858	Truancy	2,703	VOP	2,182
Traffic Violation	2,393	Traffic Violation	2,422	VOP	2,489	VOP	2,214	Truancy	1,782
Curfew	2,229	VOP	2,398	Traffic Violation	2,374	Traffic Violation	2,181	Traffic Violation	1,757
Possess Marijuana	1,540	Possess Marijuana	1,668	Possess Marijuana	1,816	Drug Paraphernalia	1,208	Drug Paraphernalia	1,377
Assault - DV	1,140	Assault - DV	1,178	Assault - DV	1,114	Assault - DV	1,109	Runaway	1,140
Assault - Simple	1,062	Assault - Simple	1,079	Assault - Simple	1,093	Possess Marijuana	972	Assault - DV	1,133
Runaway	872	Runaway	912	Runaway	890	Assault - Simple	947	Possess Marijuana	1,061

- Shoplifting – Misdemeanor remained in 1<sup>st</sup> place in FY2009 and increased by 16.6% from FY2008.
- Curfew remained in 2<sup>nd</sup> place but had a slight increase of 8.8% from FY2008.
- Alcohol remained in 3<sup>rd</sup> place, but had an increase of 6.5% from FY2008.
- Truancy continued to drop from 4<sup>th</sup> place in FY2008 to 5<sup>th</sup> place in FY2009, a decrease of 34.1%.

\*Misd– Misdemeanor, DV– Domestic Violence, VOP– Violation of Probation

## Offense Severity



Note: Total may not match Total Referrals in FY2009 (33,126) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record.

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

**Felony Person**

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

**Felony Property**

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

**Obstruction of Justice**

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

**Misdemeanor Person**

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

**Drugs**

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

**Public Peace**

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

**Misdemeanor Property**

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

**Status**

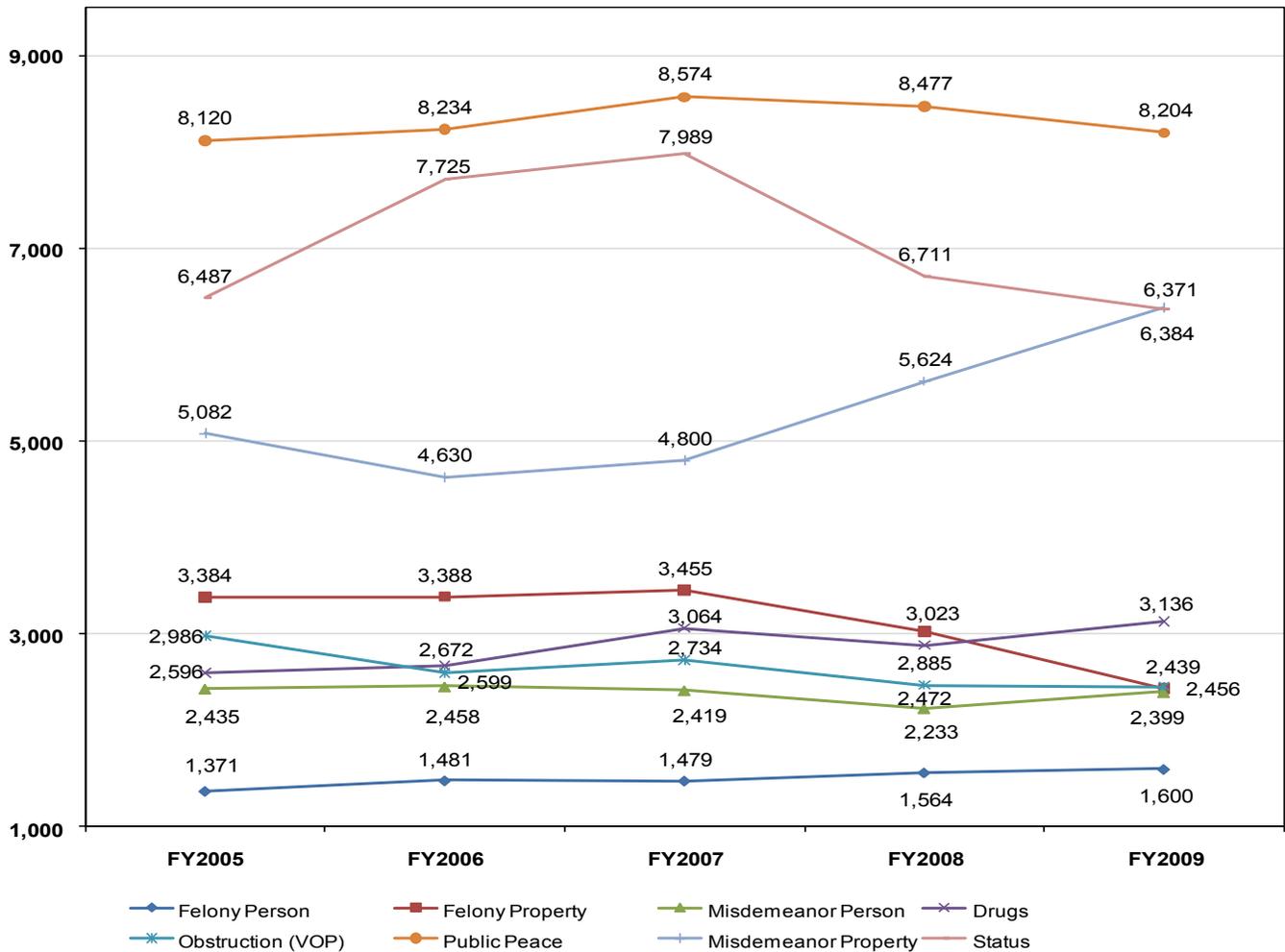
These offenses are acts that are illegal only because a juvenile commits them, such as: incorrigibility, truancy, runaway, and curfew.

**Administrative**

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

# Referrals Received

## Offense Severity FY2005 – FY2009

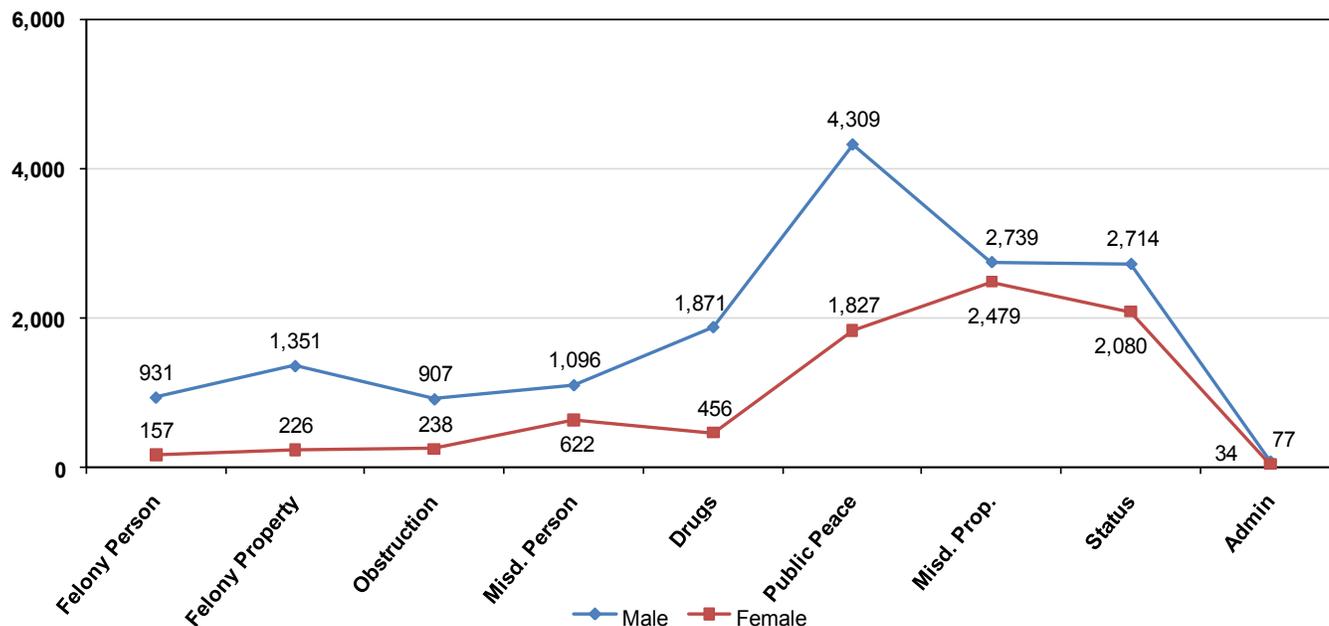


Note: Data for Administrative Offenses were omitted due to the difference in scale. Administrative Offense Data appears on pg 59.

- Felony Person offenses remain the smallest category of referrals received, increasing only 2.3% from FY2008.
- Public Peace, Status Offenses, Felony Property, and Obstruction offenses continued to decline from FY2007.
- The Obstruction of Justice category contains violations of probation (VOP). In FY2009, 88.8% (2,182) of the referrals received in this category were VOPs, which are typically considered to be a workload issue for probation departments.
- Property offenses show the greatest five year change. Felony Property referrals dropped 27.9% from FY2005 to FY2009 while misdemeanor property referrals increased 25.6% for the same time period.

## Gender – FY2009

In FY2009, females made up 34% (8,119) of the 24,114 juveniles referred. Both males and females are most likely to be involved in status offenses, public peace offenses, or misdemeanor property. Males are also involved in proportionately more felony property and public peace offenses than females.

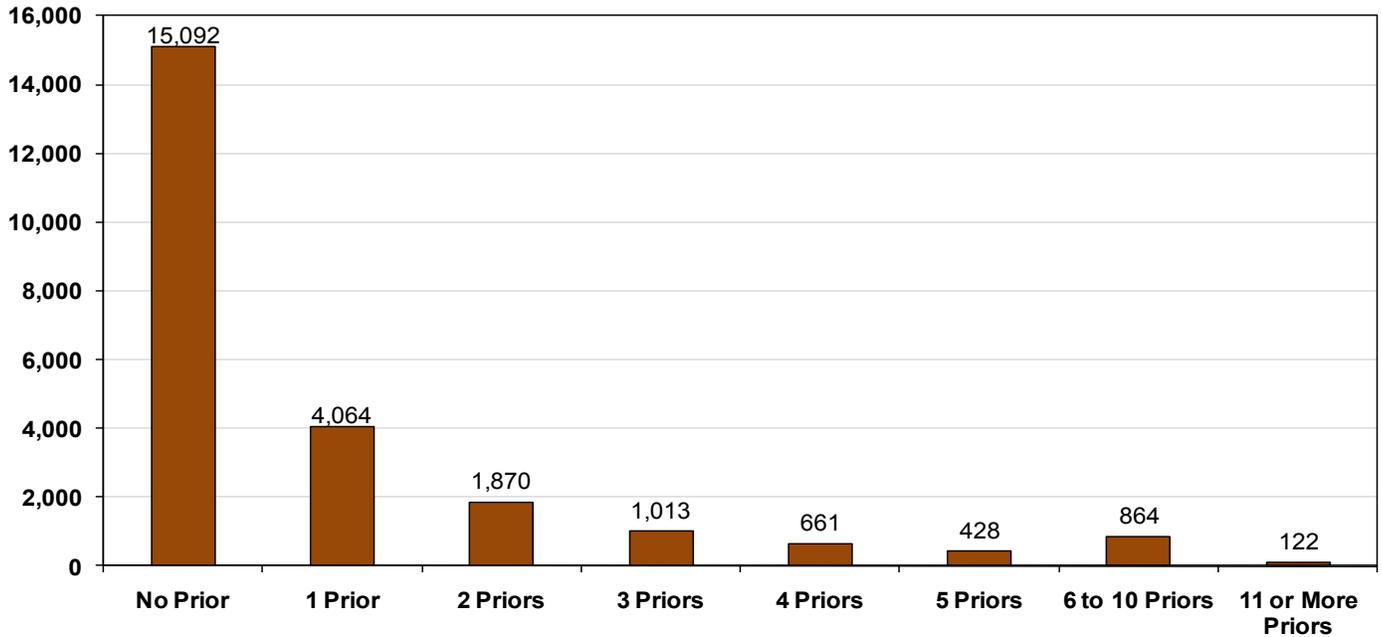


**Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity**

	Felony Per-son	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Per-son	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Totals
<b>Female</b>	1.9%	2.8%	2.9%	7.7%	5.6%	22.5%	30.5%	25.6%	0.4%	<b>100%</b>
<b>Male</b>	5.8%	8.4%	5.7%	6.9%	11.7%	26.9%	17.1%	17.0%	0.5%	<b>100%</b>

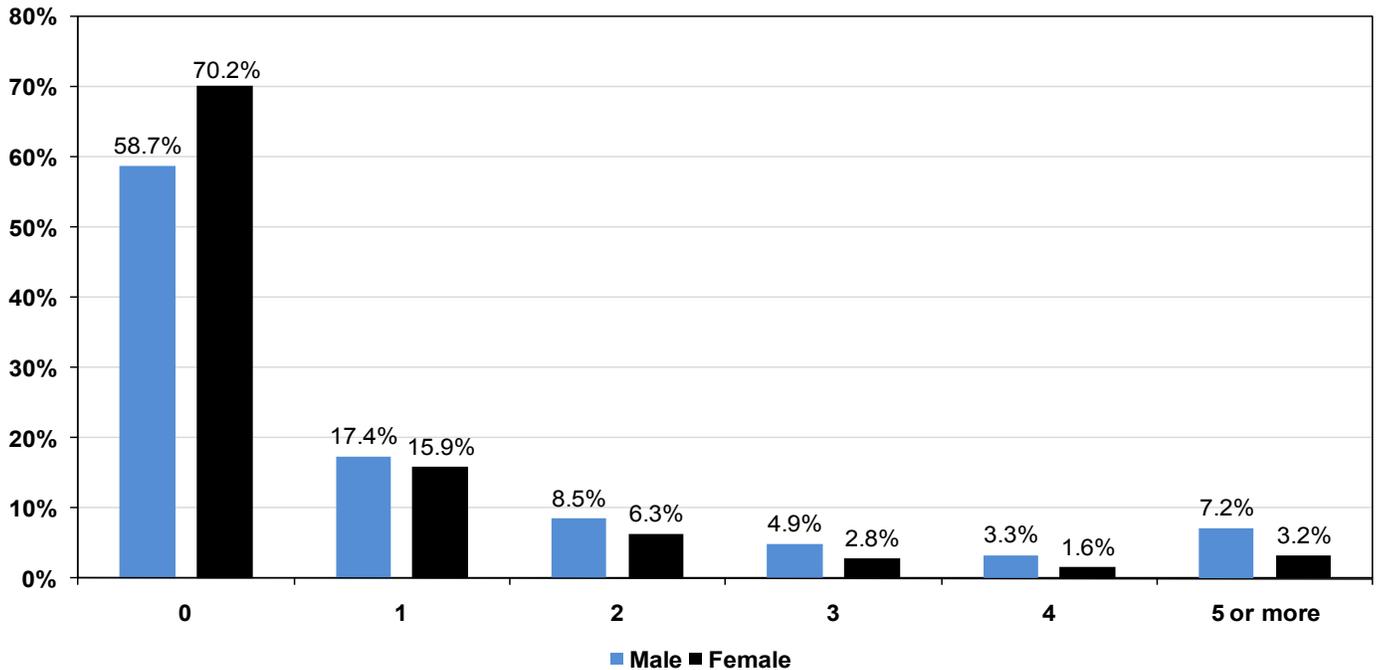
Note: The information presented in this section characterizes individual juveniles (unduplicated). For those juveniles referred more than once during the fiscal year, information from the first referral received in the fiscal year is reported.

### Number of Prior Referrals FY2009



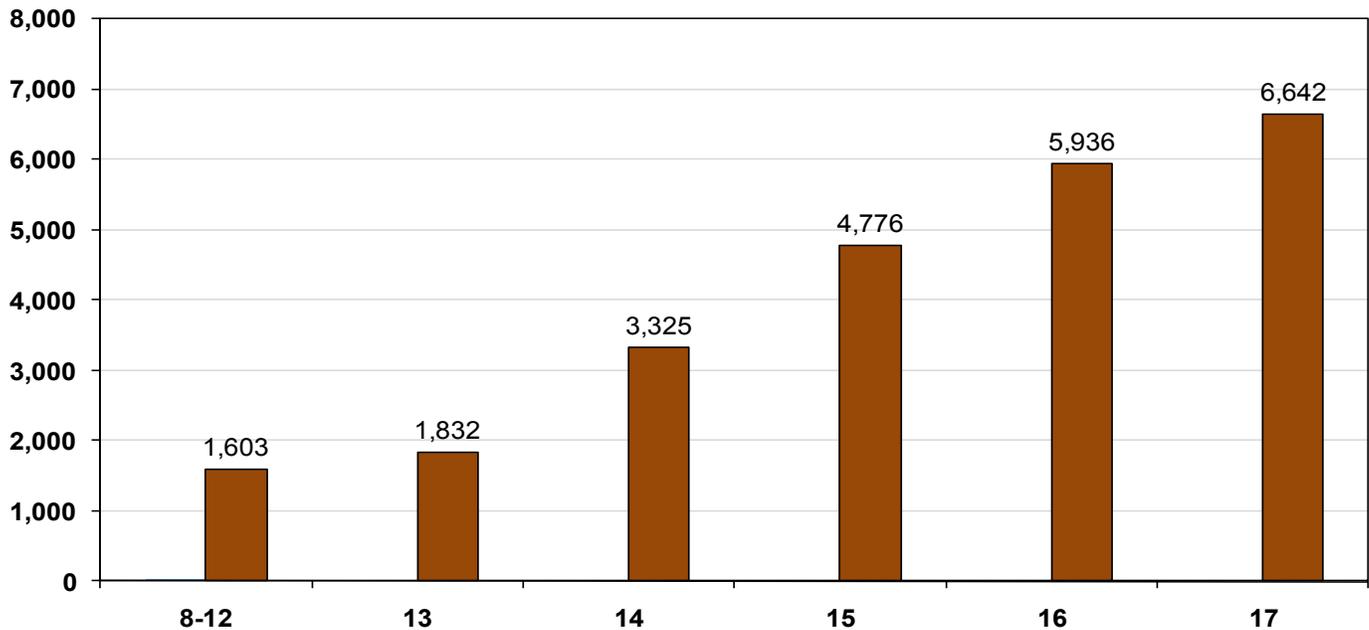
The majority (63%) of the juveniles referred to the juvenile court in FY2009 had no prior referrals. 8.6% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County (less than one percent of all youth in the county age 8 to 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of those 15,092 that had no prior referrals, 12,900 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2009. These juveniles are categorized as First Time Offenders and are detailed on page 26.

### Prior Referrals by Gender FY2009



Note: Percentages add to 100% within each gender category. Referrals by Race/Ethnicity breakdown is located in Appendix page 55.

## Age at Time of First Referral in FY2009 All Juveniles Referred



Note: Total may not match Total Juveniles Referred in FY2009 (24,114) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record.

Older juveniles are more likely to generate a referral

- 27.5% of referrals involve 17 year olds
- 71.9% of referrals involve juveniles 15 and older
- Juveniles less than 14 are involved in only 14.2% of referrals

Research suggests that a juvenile receiving their first referral at a young age is at greater risk for future delinquency.

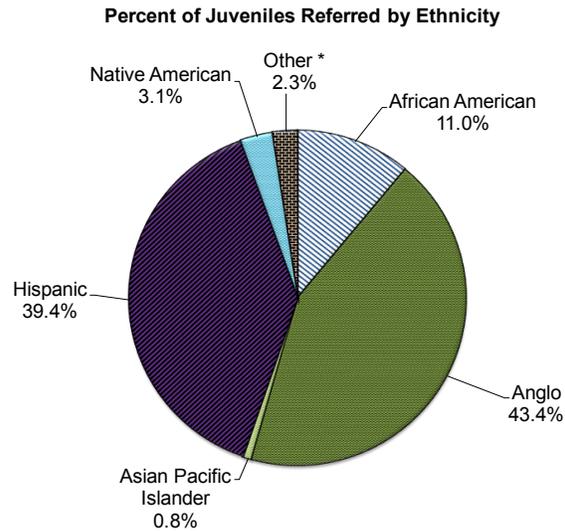
**Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2009**

Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Total
8-10	11.2%	14.5%	0.3%	14.2%	1.21%	12.7%	30.0%	15.8%	0.0%	100.0%
11	12.5%	11.4%	0.0%	14.9%	3.5%	9.0%	31.9%	16.5%	0.3%	100.0%
12	7.0%	9.6%	1.1%	12.4%	6.9%	9.7%	31.9%	21.1%	0.3%	100.0%
13	4.7%	9.7%	1.7%	11.1%	8.5%	13.6%	26.8%	23.6%	0.3%	100.0%
14	4.4%	6.8%	3.8%	8.0%	8.8%	14.5%	24.2%	29.0%	0.4%	100.0%
15	4.0%	6.3%	5.0%	6.3%	8.7%	19.7%	21.3%	28.4%	0.4%	100.0%
16	4.2%	6.2%	6.0%	6.2%	11.2%	29.2%	21.1%	15.2%	0.7%	100.0%
17	4.1%	4.9%	5.8%	5.4%	10.8%	38.6%	17.3%	12.6%	0.5%	100.0%

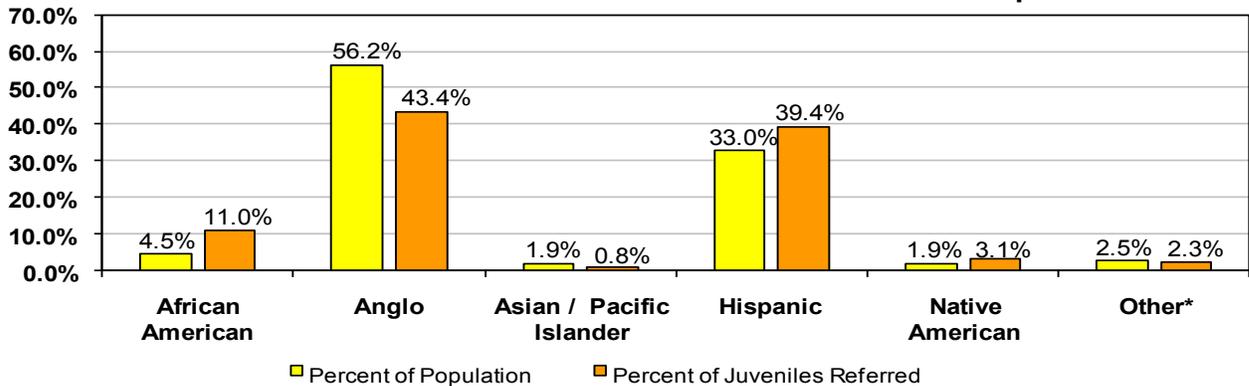
Note: Total may not match Total Juveniles Referred in FY2009 (24,114) due to missing or incomplete age data.

## Ethnicity – FY2009

The data on this page shows the ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2009 and compares it with the estimated 2009 ethnic distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. Anglo (Caucasian, but not Hispanic) juveniles account for 56.2% of the population but only 43.4% of the juveniles referred. Hispanic juveniles show just the reverse, 33.0% of the population but 39.4% of the juveniles referred. African Americans make up 11% of the juveniles referred even though they are 4.5% of the population. Asians have the fewest juveniles referred in comparison to their share of the population. This distribution of juveniles across ethnic groups has remained relatively constant in recent years. The category of other includes those juveniles with ethnicity listed as unknown.



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



**Table 2.3 Ethnicity by Offense Severity FY2009\*\*\***

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Misd. Obstruction	Misd. Person	Misd. Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
African American	228	167	155	272	182	475	747	422	8	2,656
Anglo	358	623	375	797	1,212	3,272	2,289	1,473	58	10,457
Asian / Pacific Islander	15	14	6	15	19	44	52	36	0	201
Hispanic	425	702	552	542	787	2,039	1,911	2,509	30	9,497
Native American	46	52	49	65	97	134	138	150	11	742
Other*	16	19	8	27	30	172	81	204	4	561
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>24,114</b>

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

\*\*Source: Juvenile Population Estimates from Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit.

\*\*\*This table with percentages instead of numbers is available in the Appendix.

# First Time Offenders

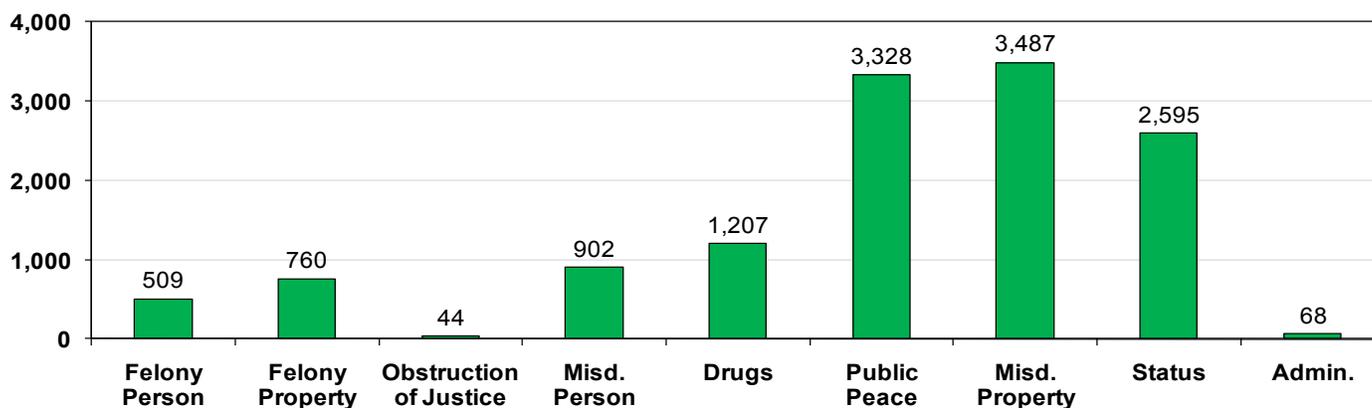
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First Time Offenders are categorized as juveniles who generated their first referral in FY2009 and had no subsequent referrals by the end of the fiscal year. There were 12,900 juveniles that fit these criteria in FY2009. Repeat Offenders are those juveniles who received more than one referral in FY2009.

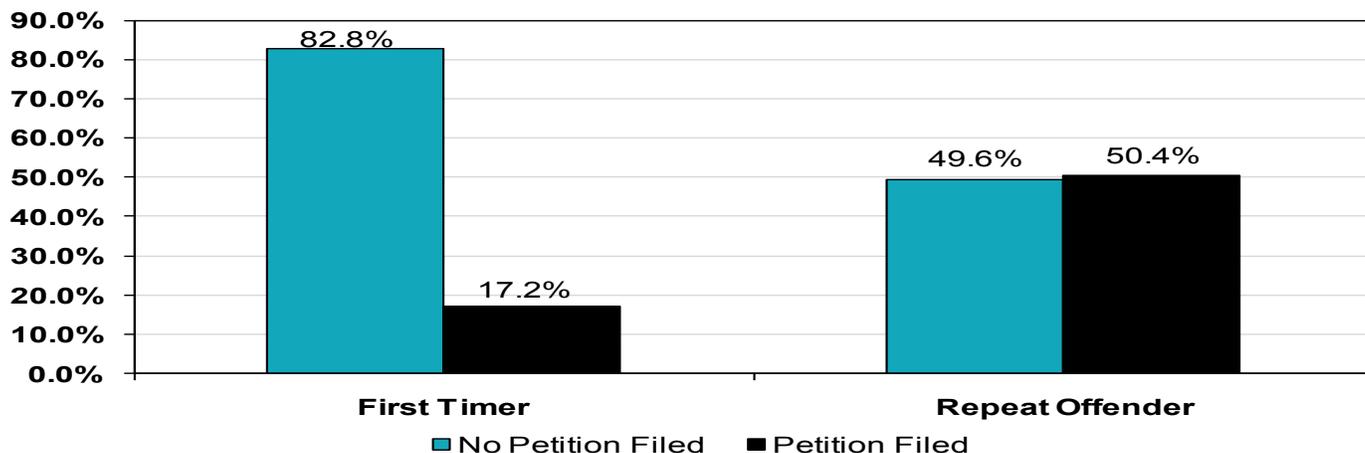
**Table 3.1 First Timers vs. Repeat Offenders FY2005 – FY2009**

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
First Timer	12,622 51.2%	13,236 53.7%	13,602 53.5%	13,000 53.3%	12,900 53.5%
Repeat Offender	11,197 47.0%	11,248 45.9%	11,835 46.5%	11,390 46.7%	11,214 46.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,819</b>	<b>24,484</b>	<b>25,437</b>	<b>24,390</b>	<b>24,114</b>

## First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2009

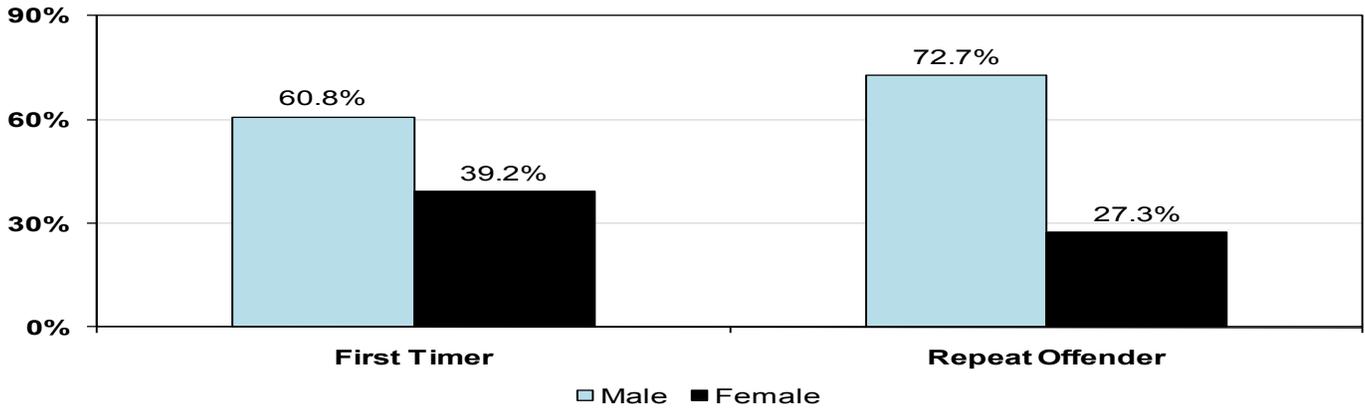


## Referral Outcome



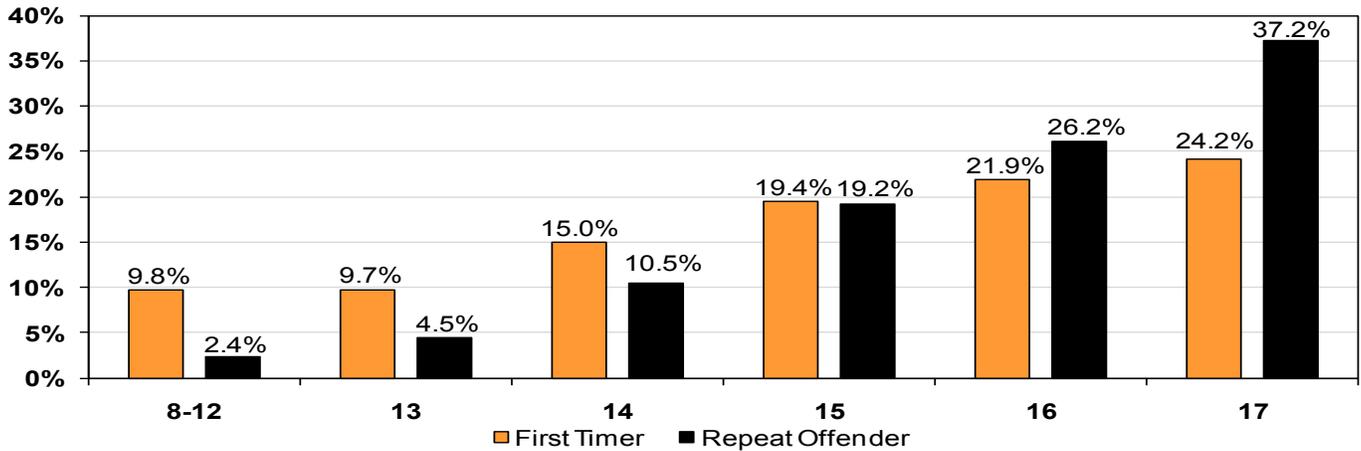
First time offenders are more likely to commit diversion – eligible offenses and, thus, less likely to have a petition filed in Juvenile Court. In FY2009, repeat offenders had petitions filed about half of the time.

## Gender



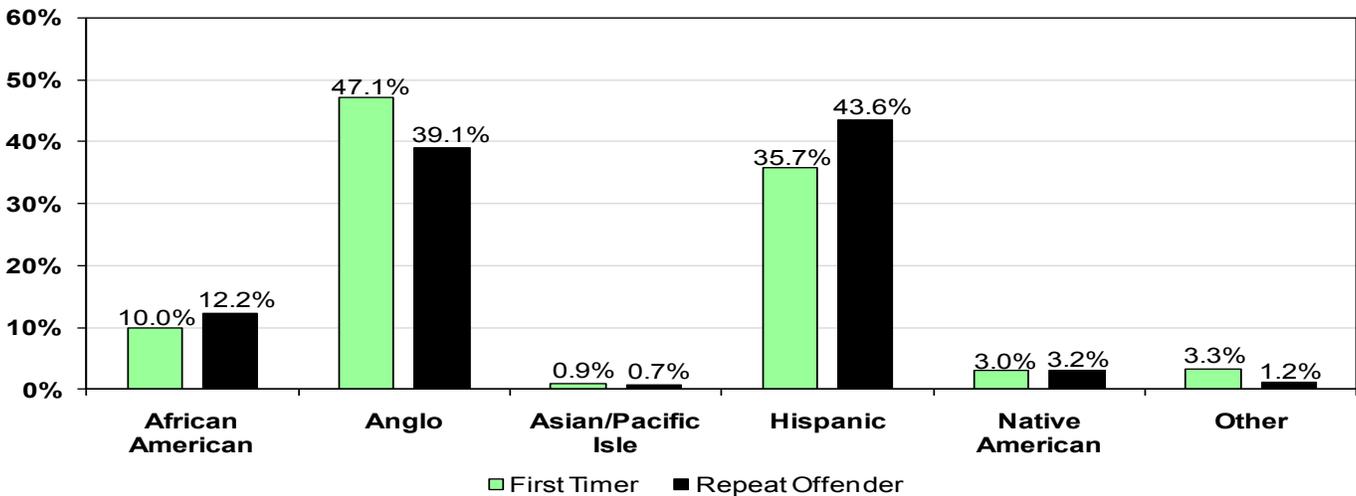
The proportion of female first timers increased slightly from FY2007, when females made up 37.7% of First Time Offenders.

## Age at Referral



First Timers make up a higher percent of offenders below age 15. Above age 15 the percent of Repeat Offenders increases with age.

## Ethnicity



Detention is a temporary holding facility for youth who have been determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from future court hearings. Youth held in detention are either pending a court hearing or awaiting placement.

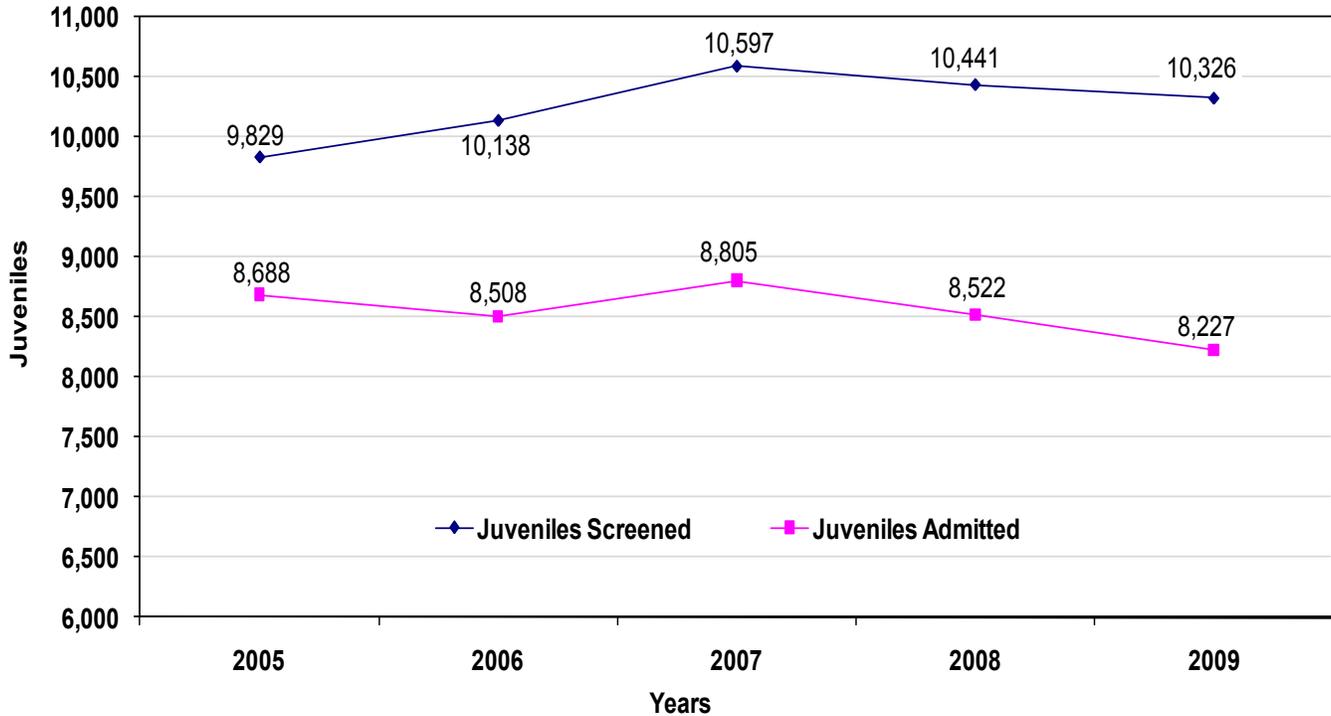
Youth can be detained for a variety of reasons. First, youth who commit a crime can be brought to detention by the police if they are determined to be a risk to the community (depending on the severity of the crime or the youth's criminal history). Once the police bring youth into detention, the Juvenile Detention Assessment Center (JDAC) staff conduct an intake assessment using an established tool and Supreme Court rules, to determine if the youth should be detained. Youth brought to detention by the police and detained will have a hearing, before a judge, within 24 hours of their admission to determine if they need to remain detained. Youth who violate their probation or their previous terms of release can have their probation and/or their release revoked if they are deemed to be a risk to the community. These youth are detained in court at a hearing.

As of FY2009, except in unusual cases, detention is not used as a disposition (or sentence) for youth. Youth who are sentenced to further confinement as a consequence for their crime are committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). Youth in detention are under the supervision of the county Juvenile Court. Youth committed to ADJC are under the supervision of the state.

### **What kind of programming is done in detention?**

Youth in detention are provided with transitional programming to teach them knowledge or skills that will assist them in being successful when they are released from detention. For example, detention is currently moving toward providing transitional programming that is evidence-based in order to ensure the effectiveness of the programs. One evidence-based practice includes linking youth to programs in their own community. As a result, detention programmers bring in guest speakers from agencies such as Girl Scouts, Empact, and City of Phoenix.

## Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2005 - FY2009



In FY2009, there were 10,326 juveniles brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 8,227 (79.6%) admissions (some juveniles are detained more than once during the year).

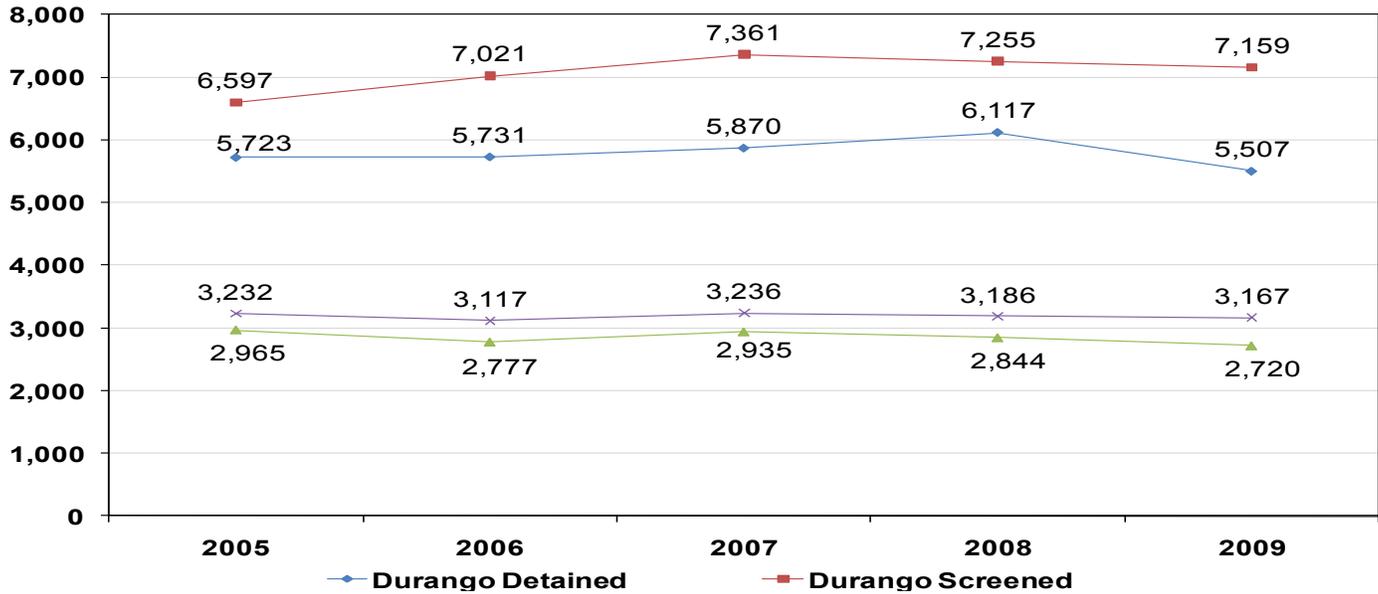
Of the 8,227 admissions 3,102 were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 5,125 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanction for violating conditions of probation.

The average daily population in detention for FY2009 was 282.

The average length of stay in FY2009 was 13.1 days.

Approximately 48% of juveniles are released from detention in two days or less; either charges could not be filed against them, or a judge released them upon reviewing their situation more thoroughly.

## Screened and Detained by Facility FY2005 to FY2009

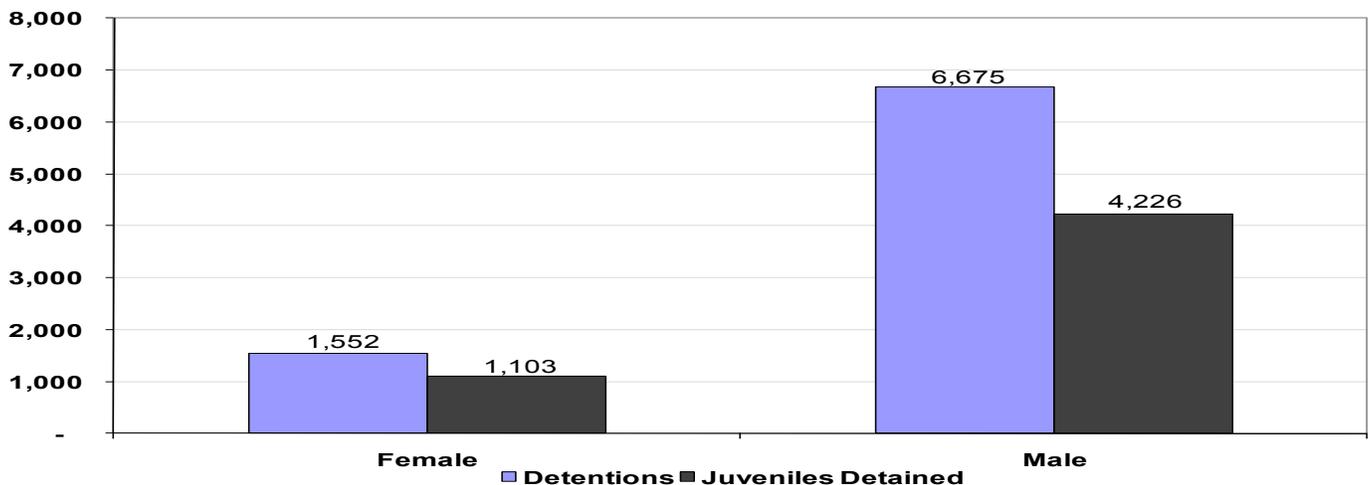


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 81% of all detentions in FY2009.

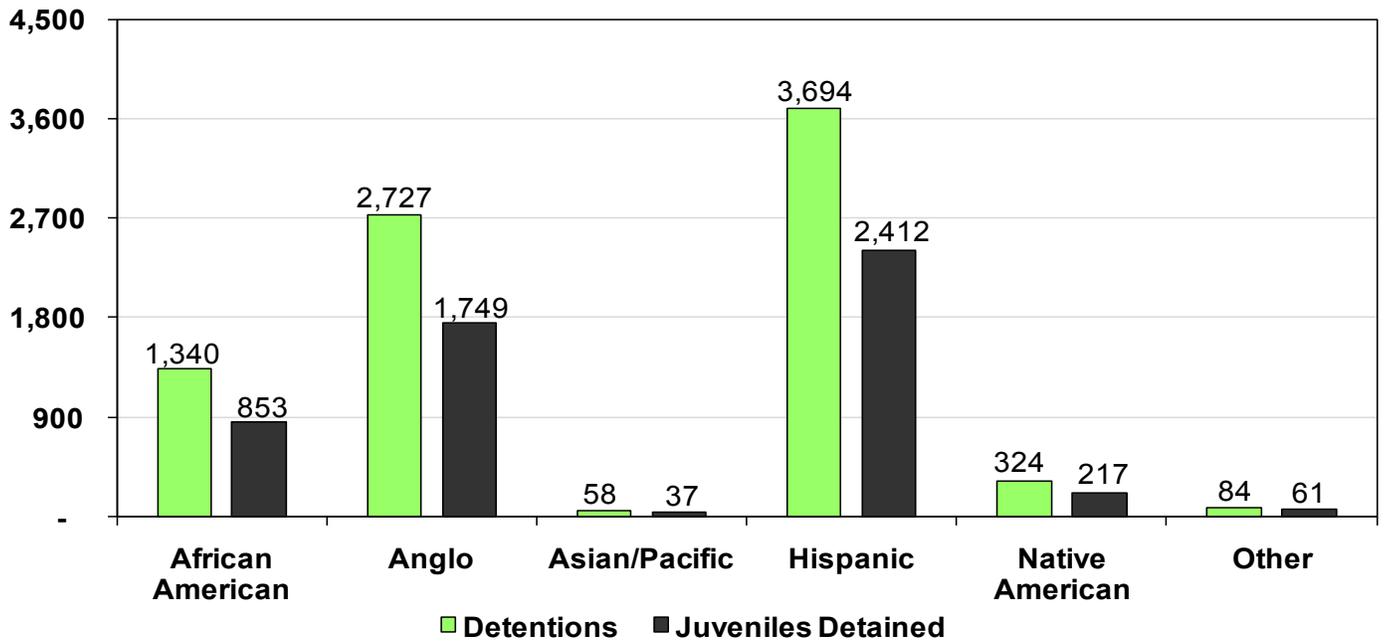
**Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2009**

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
8 to 10	29	24	1.07
11	63	47	1.26
12	154	110	1.31
13	402	274	1.37
14	921	592	1.41
15	1,627	1,034	1.42
16	2,290	1,443	1.41
17	2,741	1,805	1.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,227</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>1.40</b>

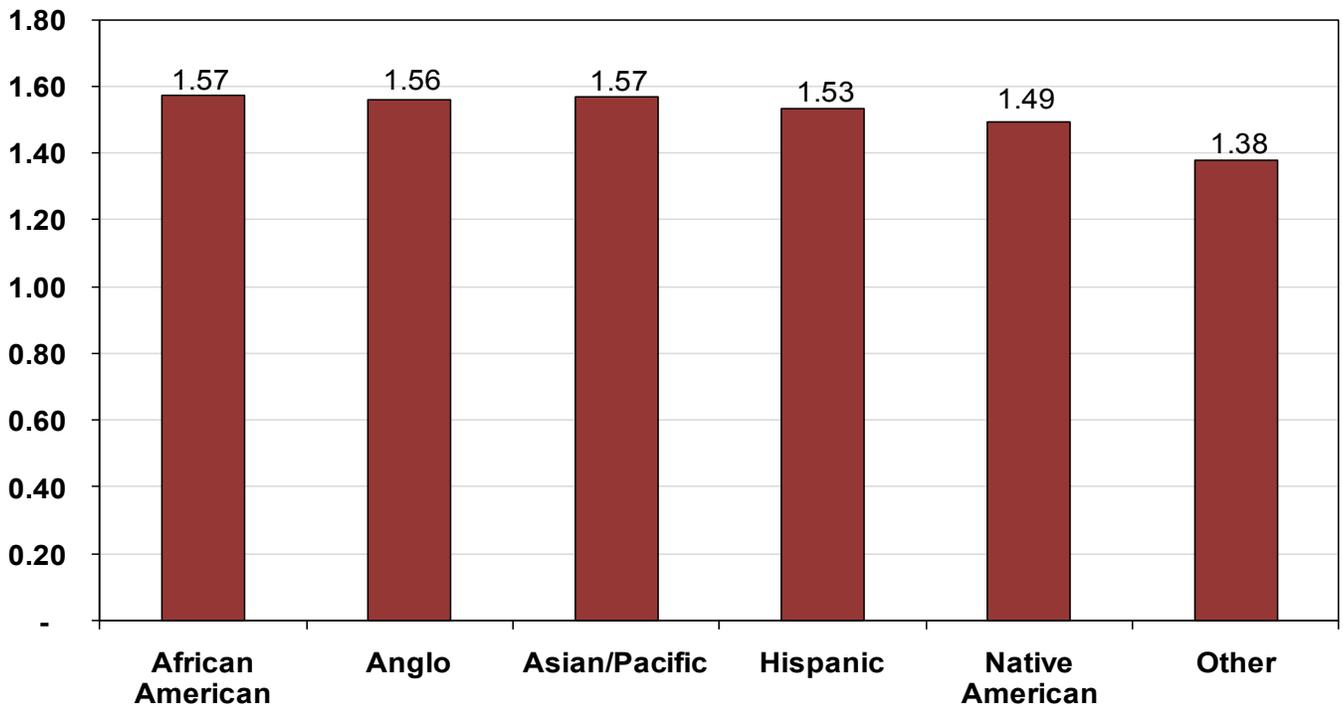
## Detention by Gender FY2009



### Detention by Ethnicity - FY2009



### Average Times Detained in FY2009 by Ethnicity



Most illegal activity by juveniles involves children who are first or second time offenders charged with relatively minor violations of the law. There is a good chance they will never be referred again. For the most part, these are the types of juveniles assigned to diversion programs. The Early Intervention Division of the Juvenile Probation Department is dedicated to the principles of Restorative Justice and encourages participation from the victim, the offender, and the community. In a diversion program a juvenile can satisfy his obligation to the state and to the victim without going through the formal court process. To participate in a diversion program a juvenile must:

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

If the juvenile complies with these requirements, the County Attorney will not file formal charges. If the juvenile does not comply, the case is submitted to the County Attorney for review. This could result in the filing of a petition alleging delinquency or incorrigibility in which the juvenile would have to appear before a judge for disposition of their case.

The County Attorney's office determines which offenses are eligible for diversion. These are generally misdemeanor offenses, status offenses and a limited number of minor related offenses. The juvenile probation department, several cities, and private entities administer an array of diversion programs.

Juveniles are assigned to any one of several types of diversion programs, depending on where they live and the type of offense alleged. In order to participate in diversion, the juvenile must accept responsibility for the alleged delinquent or incorrigible behavior. In order to have the matter closed without formal Court action, the juvenile must complete all sanctions imposed by their assigned Diversion Unit Juvenile Probation Officer.

The following are some of the diversion programs available in Maricopa County

**Diversion Program:** The majority of delinquent and status offense referrals are assigned to Probation Officers within the Diversion Unit of the Early Intervention Division. These Officers schedule interviews with the juvenile and family in order to determine if the case can be handled without formal Court involvement. In order to determine if the juvenile will enter a diversion program, the Juvenile Probation Officer considers the nature of the offense along with other social, educational and familial information.

**Community Justice Panels:** A number of delinquent and status offense referrals are assigned to Community Justice Panels. A Community Justice Panel is made up of a Probation Officer and volunteers from the local community. The panels meet with juveniles and their parents/guardians within local communities and conduct interviews similar to those held within Diversion. This restorative justice effort allows for the community and the offender to participate in the resolution of the referral. The department has partnered with neighborhood associations, community groups, and local retailers to form those Community Justice Panels.

**City Diversion Programs:** Several cities in Maricopa County operate or fund city specific diversion programs. Generally these programs provide diversion for juveniles that have received their first referral for things such as truancy, status offenses, or alcohol offenses. The cities of Phoenix, Mesa, Gilbert, Scottsdale, Peoria, and Glendale have diversion programs. If juveniles do not complete the consequences or programs assigned through the city diversion process, the case is then assigned to the Early Intervention Diversion program for follow up. Depending upon the circumstances, the juveniles can be offered another diversion alternative, or the case may be sent to the County Attorney for review.

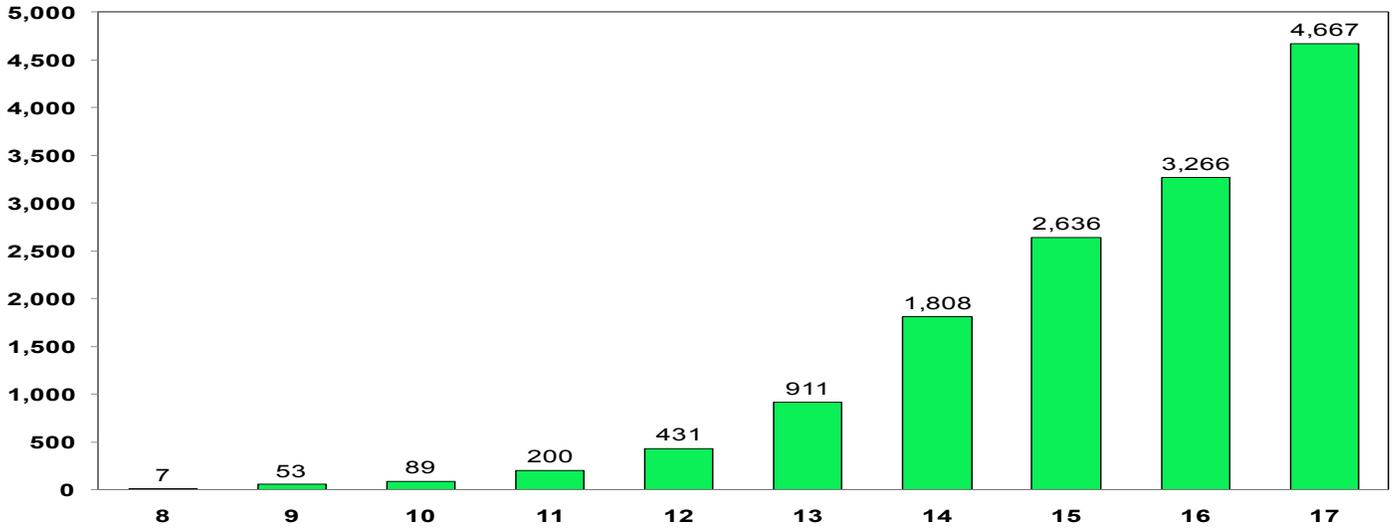
**Drug Diversion:** First time offenders referred for drug related offenses can be assigned to the Drug Diversion program, as determined by the County Attorney's Office. The County Attorney may find that the case is appropriate for Drug Diversion and then make them eligible to participate in a drug education and prevention program. If the juvenile completes the approved drug education and prevention program, the County Attorney will not file a petition. The Probation Officer, much like in the Diversion program, meets with the juvenile and to determine consequences that, if completed, will resolve the offense.

**Teen Court:** Teen Court is an alternative diversion option whereby consequences related to delinquent or status offenses are imposed by a jury of the juvenile's peers. Before being assigned to Teen Court, the juveniles meet with a Probation Officer, accept responsibility for their actions, and agree to have their case heard within one of the Teen Courts operated across Maricopa County. The Teen Court jury is trained and supervised by probation staff, or other adult volunteers familiar with the juvenile justice system. Both the juvenile and parents must appear before the Teen Court.

**CUTS:** The Court Unified Truancy Suppression (CUTS) program is a cooperative effort between the Juvenile Probation Department and several schools to work with truant students and their families. The Probation Officer meets the juvenile and family on campus or at another site within the school district. The goal of the CUTS interview is to develop consequences that will assist the juvenile in attending school on a regular basis and to improve their grades.

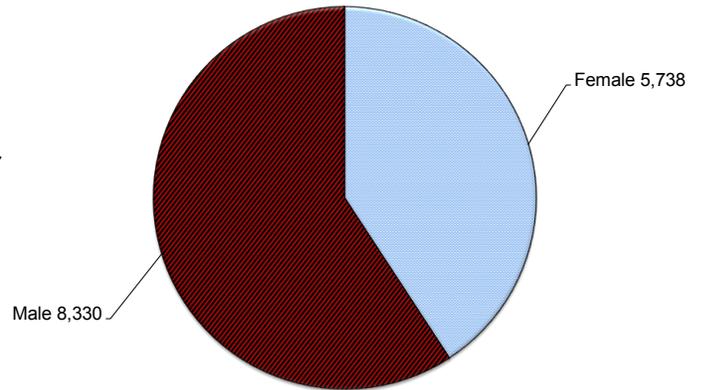
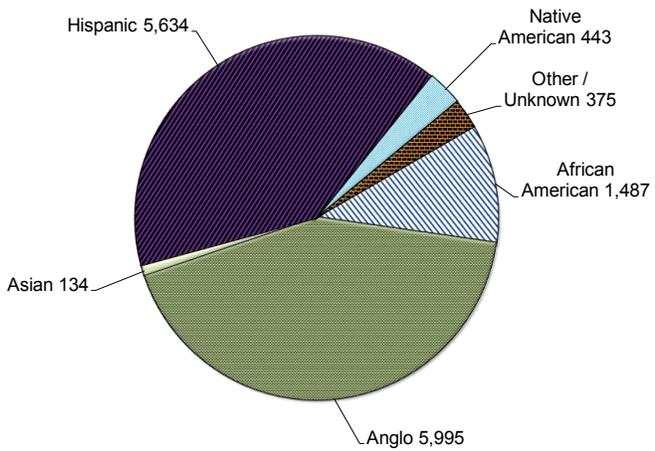
## Age at Start of Diversion FY2009

14,068 juveniles started Diversion in FY2009



**Ethnicity**

**Gender**



## 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 2009, a total of 11,484 juveniles were given 20,824 consequences for 12,818 diversion-eligible referrals and citations.

**Table 5.1 Consequence Completion**

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	N	Y	
Alcohol Related Program	19	1656	1675
Apology Letter	22	1,934	1,956
Apply for Employment	0	3	3
Attend School	1	60	61
Book Report	40	3,039	3,079
Counseling	6	382	388
City Diversion	18	499	517
CUTS Truancy Program	0	72	72
Drug Diversion Program	7	528	535
Education Program	75	3,317	3,392
Fire Education Program	0	22	22
Family Violence Program	0	11	11
Consequence Given by a City or Justice Court	0	1	1
In-House Programs	9	245	254
National Curriculum Training Institute	5	646	651
TASC Drug Program	8	196	204
Teen Court	23	1520	1,543
Act as a Tutor	18	638	656
Work Hours	147	4,780	4,927
Miscellaneous	18	859	877
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b> <b>2.0%</b>	<b>20,408</b> <b>98.0%</b>	<b>20,824</b> <b>100%</b>

Note: Consequence Completed means that the consequence is either still pending completion or that it was completed prior to disposition of the referral.

## Juvenile Probation

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.

Nationally in 2005, probation was the most restrictive disposition used in 60% of the cases that were adjudicated delinquent (Juvenile Court Statistics 2005, NCJJ). In Maricopa County, probation was used in 59% of the referral dispositions. The purpose of probation supervision in Maricopa County is to provide the highest quality service to the court, the community, victims, and juveniles and their families. Probation is a period of time in which a juvenile is expected to comply with court orders and progress behaviorally to a point where the intervention of the Juvenile Probation Department is no longer necessary. Typically, the maximum time that a juvenile can spend on probation is one year, but new offenses and/or failure to pay restitution or fines may lengthen that time.

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

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

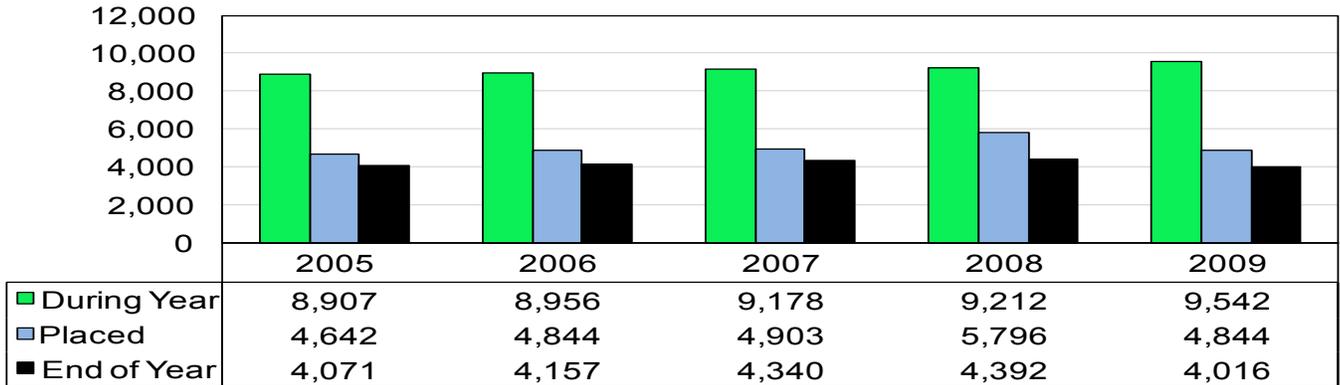
There are two main types of probation supervision for juveniles in Maricopa County; standard and intensive (JIPS). Of the 5,513 juveniles placed on probation in FY2009, 87.9% of them were placed on standard probation.

As of June 30, 2009, there were 141 JPOs in Maricopa County (excluding Early Intervention officers and JPOs who work in Detention). The JPO’s primary job is to ensure that the juvenile is following the conditions of probation (the juvenile’s contract with the Court). JPOs are college-educated and carry caseloads that average between 25 and 45 cases (depending on the type of supervision). Standard Probation Officers carry a minimum of 35 standard cases and also carry approximately 8 investigative (pre-disposition) cases. In Maricopa County, there are specialized caseloads within standard probation. These specialized caseloads include Drug Court, Special Supervision (supervision of adjudicated juvenile sex offenders), Transfer (supervision of juveniles being transferred to Adult Court), Investigative (supervision of juveniles prior to disposition so that information can be gathered for court decision-making) and Residential Treatment. JPOs who work specialized caseloads carry smaller caseloads because of the complexity of the cases and the necessity for increased supervision. Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS) Officers work with a surveillance officer and carry approximately 25 cases.

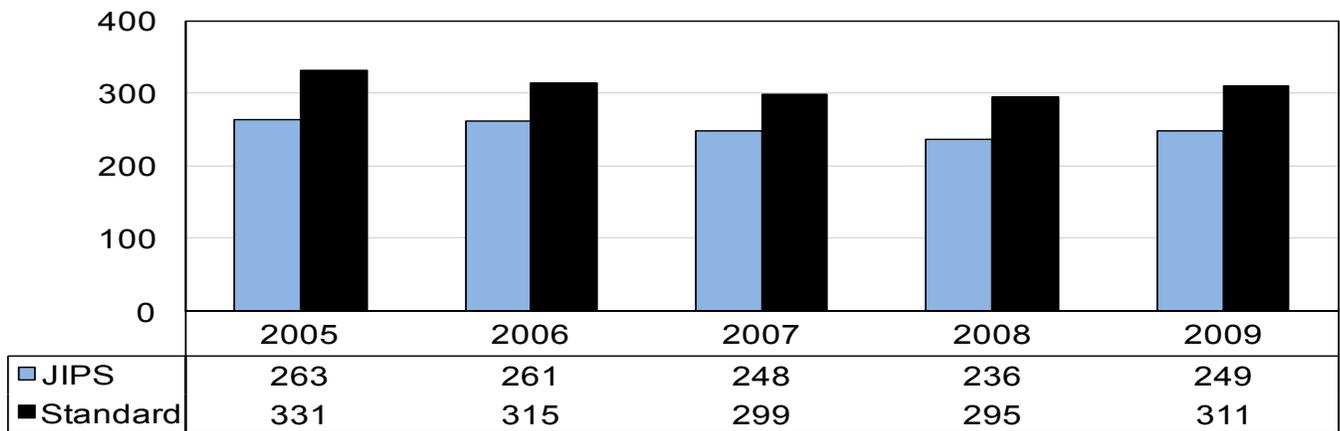
## Probation Statistics FY2005 – FY2009

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation has continued to increase since FY2005; while the average number of days on Standard Probation declined by 6% when compared to FY2005. In FY2009, the number of juveniles on JIPS during the year decreased by 16% when compared to FY2005. Juveniles, on the average, spent 13 more days on JIPS in FY2009 than juveniles released from JIPS during FY2008.

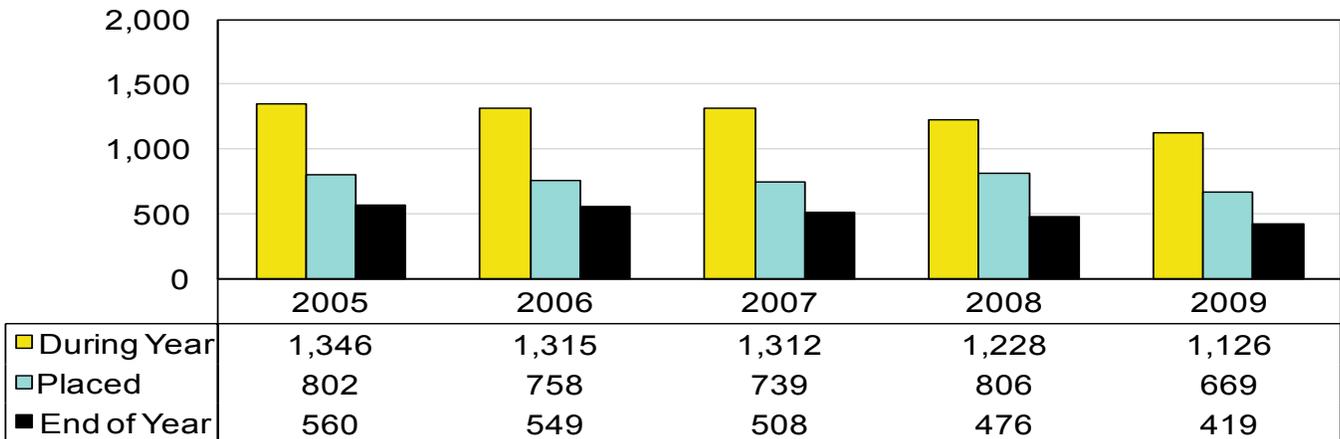
### Standard Probation FY2005 - FY2009



### Average Days on Probation: FY2005 - FY2009



### JIPS FY2005 - FY2009



\* End of year counts the number of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30th, 2009.

## Placed on Standard Probation

Standard Probation is the most common type of probation used in Maricopa County. A juvenile is placed on Standard Probation when a Judge determines that he or she does not need the maximum restrictive environment of the Department of Juvenile Corrections, but does need supervision and monitoring. Supervision is provided by a single Juvenile Probation Officer.

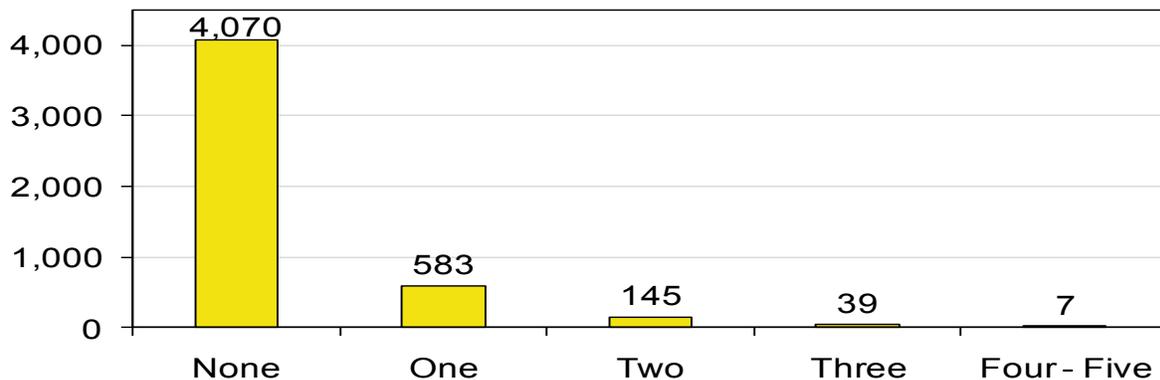
Standard Probation is focused on community protection; fostering change in juveniles' behavior; ensuring accountability; and, facilitating restitution to victims and the community. Standard probation officers typically carry an average of 35 standard probation cases and an additional 8 investigative cases.

Supervision is based on a level system in which positive behavior is rewarded with more freedom. The level system dictates how many contacts will be made with the juvenile and the parent/guardian. Level I is the highest supervision level and is used when the juvenile has either just returned from a stay at a residential treatment facility, has unresolved petitions with the court, or is determined to need a higher degree of monitoring. The probation officer will make two personal contacts per month with the juvenile and one telephone or personal contact with the parent/guardian. Level II is used for juveniles who are following the terms of probation, but are involved in counseling, drug testing, or a Child Protective Services placement. Contacts are reduced to one personal contact per month with the juvenile and one telephone or personal contact with the parent/guardian. Level III supervision is for juveniles who are considered a low-risk for re-offending and who are complying with the terms of their probation. Only telephone contact is required once per month with either the juvenile or their parent/guardian.

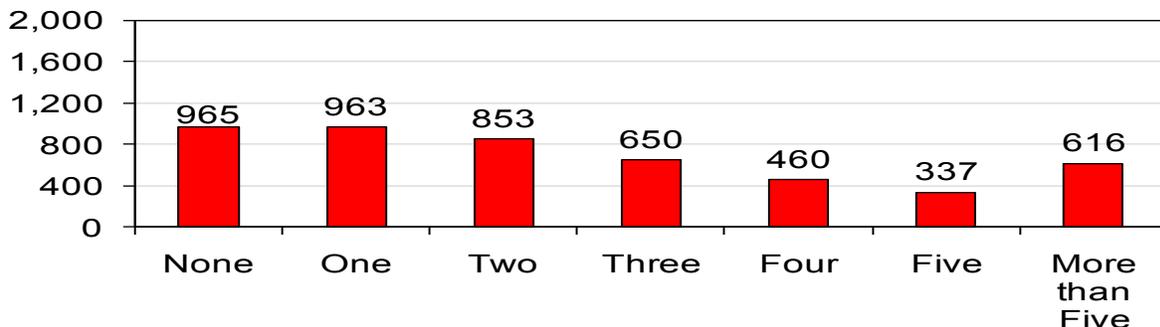
In Fiscal Year 2009

4,844 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2009

### Number of Felony Adjudications

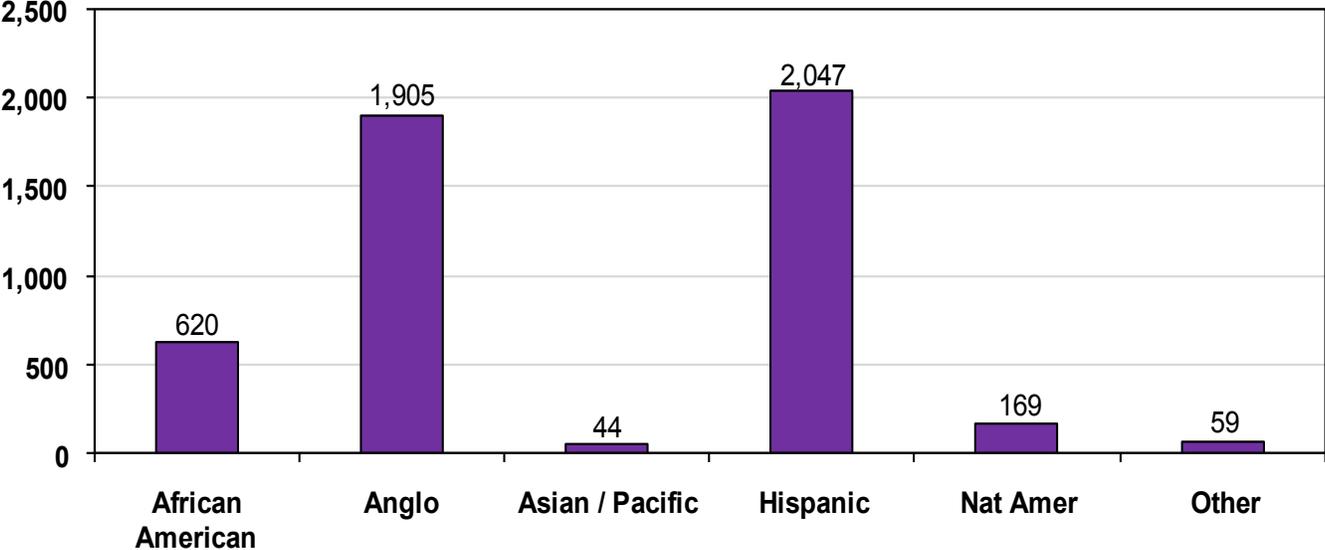


### Number of Prior Referrals

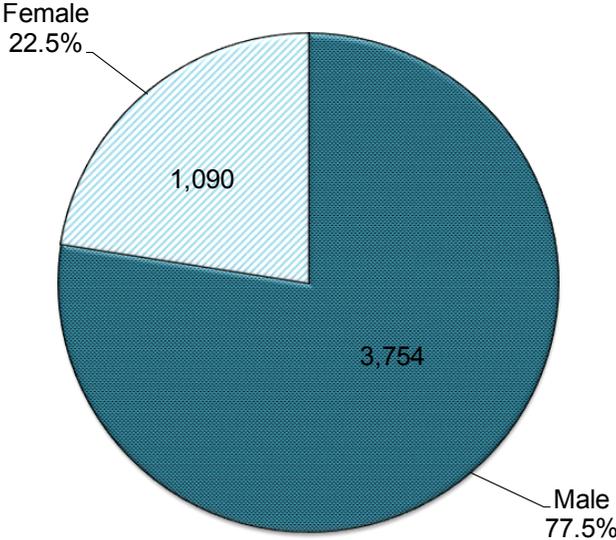


Placed on Standard Probation

Ethnicity FY2009



Gender FY2009



## Placed on Standard Probation

Table 6.1 Age at Disposition to Standard Probation

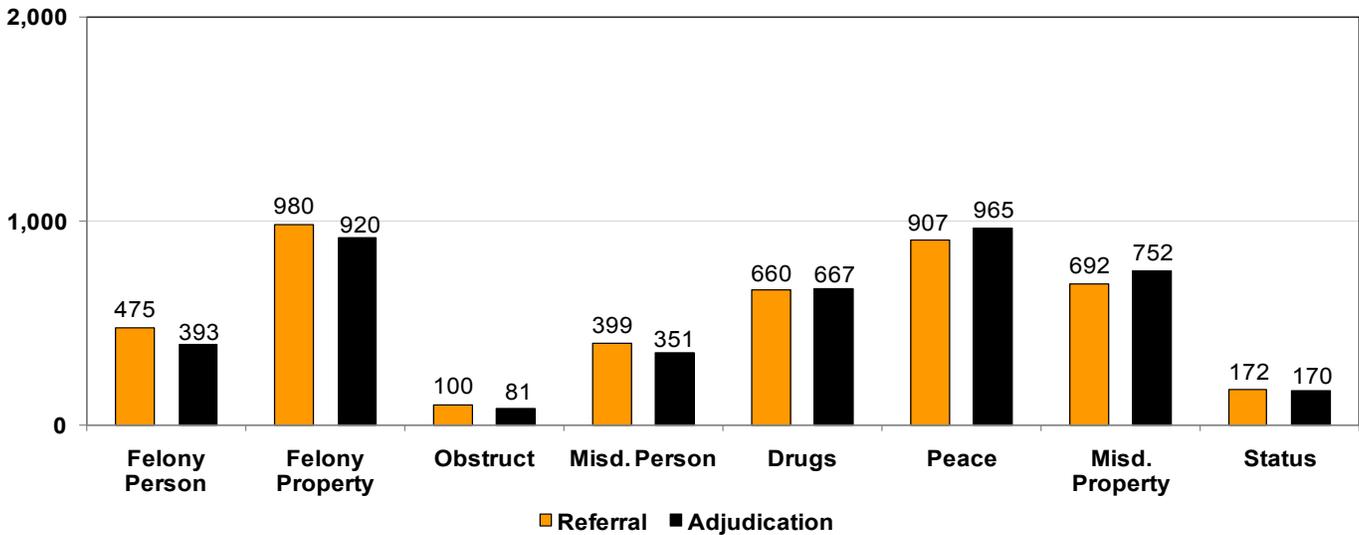
Age at Disposition								
≤ 10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
0	33	59	186	443	756	1,149	2,218	4,844
0.0%	0.7%	1.2%	3.8%	9.1%	15.6%	23.7%	45.8%	100%

### Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

#### For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was Standard Probation

Referrals often have more than one count (charge) attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious count on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 20). The County Attorney may not file a petition on all counts on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all counts on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious charges on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on standard probation in FY2009.

#### Most Serious Offense FY2009



## Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a type of probation used by the Juvenile Court when there is a need for additional supervision and increased structured activity. At a minimum, JIPS is mandated when a juvenile of at least 14 years of age has incurred two separately dispositioned felonies (sentenced on two separate felonies).

The purpose of JIPS is to provide an alternative for juveniles who might otherwise be removed from their homes to be placed in a residential treatment facility or placed at the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. Placing a juvenile on JIPS is significantly less expensive and allows juveniles to remain in their communities.

The goal of JIPS is to provide community protection through a restriction of the juvenile's freedom in the community and by enforcing increased participation in structured positive/pro-social activity. Supervision is provided by a probation team consisting of a Probation Officer and a Surveillance Officer. Team coverage allows for supervision to be available seven days a week. It is believed that providing supervision during hours when juveniles are most often home alone, and on weekends, reduces the likelihood that they will engage in further delinquent behavior. Therefore, field visits are made mainly in the after school, evening, and night time hours. Juveniles placed on JIPS may not leave home without a parent or guardian unless they are going to a pre-approved activity. They must also provide written proof to the probation team that they are engaged in at least 32 hours of structured activity each week (school, community service, work, etc.). It is believed that if juveniles can connect into pro-social activities within their communities, there will be less of a need for additional supervision.

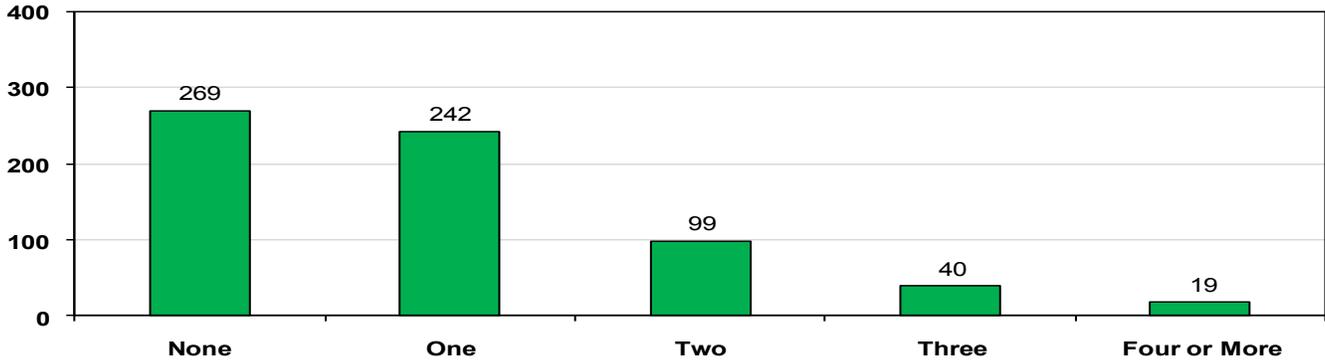
Supervision is based on a level system in which positive behavior is rewarded with more freedom. This system allows for supervision to be reduced incrementally so eventually juveniles can return to a productive lifestyle without the involvement of the Court. The level system dictates how many contacts will be made with the juvenile, parent/guardian, school, and the employer. A written review process is used for the juvenile's promotion through the level system.

In a typical JIPS case, juveniles are placed on Level I when first ordered onto JIPS. They will have face-to-face contact with probation staff at least four times per week. Weekly contact will also be made with parents/guardians, the school, and the employer. When promoted to Level II, contacts are reduced to two face-to-face contacts per week and employer contacts drop to bi-weekly. All other contact requirements remain the same. Finally, when a juvenile is promoted to Level III, face-to-face contacts with the juvenile are reduced to once per week. All other contact requirements remain the same. If successful, it takes approximately six months for a juvenile to advance through the level system and to be reduced to Standard Probation.

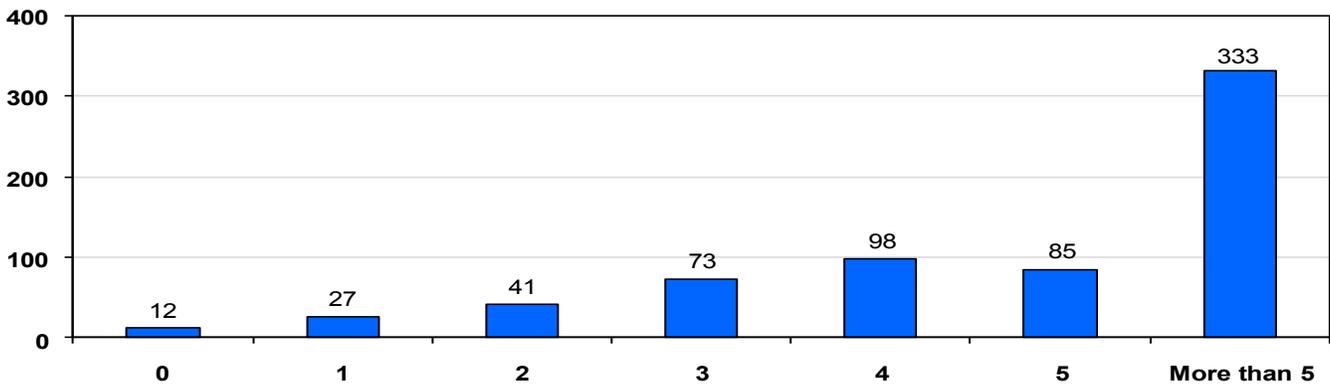
## Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

In Fiscal Year 2009  
669 Juveniles were placed on JIPS in FY2009

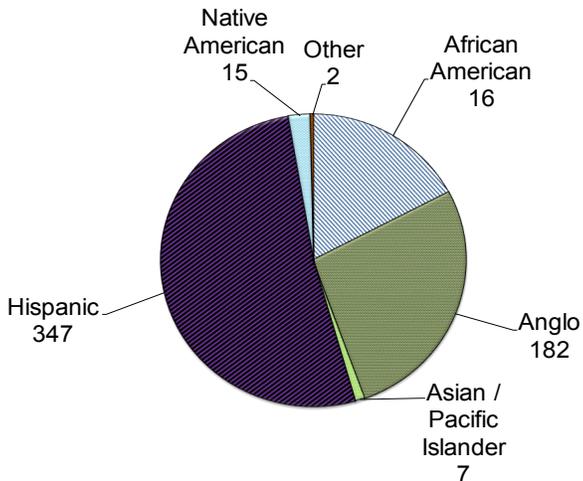
### Number of Felony Adjudications



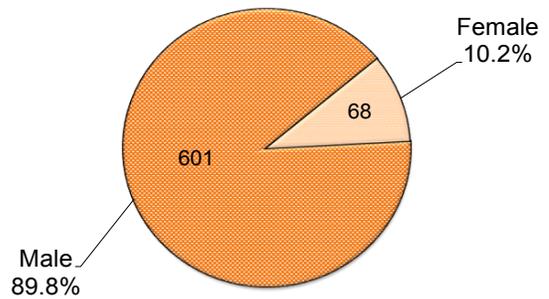
### Number of Prior Referrals



### Ethnicity



### Gender



## Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

**Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2009**

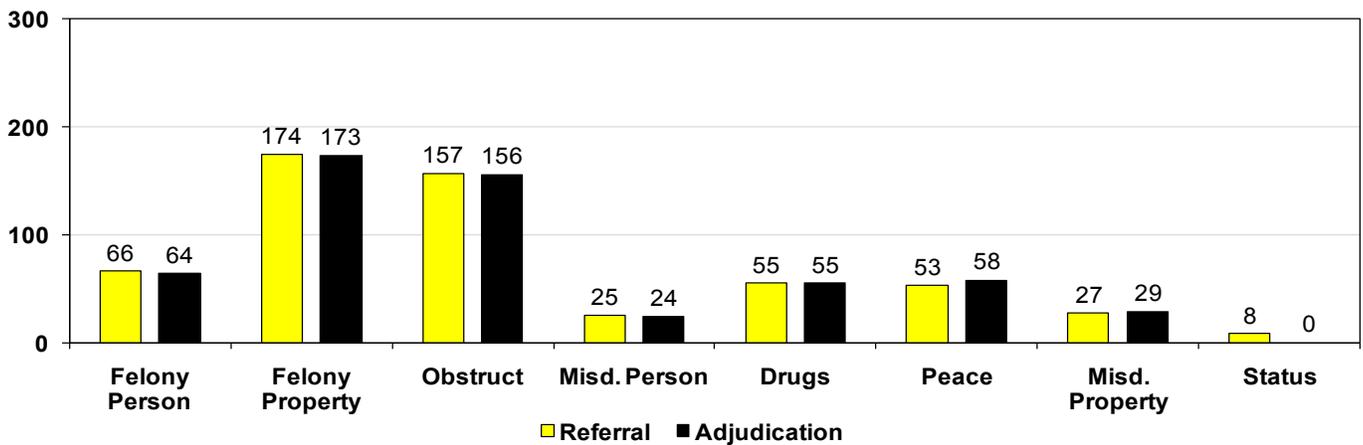
Age at Disposition							
11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
0	2	8	38	109	194	318	<b>669</b>
0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	5.7%	16.3%	29.0%	47.5%	<b>100%</b>

## Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

### For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was JIPS

Referrals often have more than one count (charge) attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious count on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 13). The County Attorney may not file a petition on all counts on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all counts on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious charges on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on intensive probation in FY2009.

### Most Serious Offense for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2009

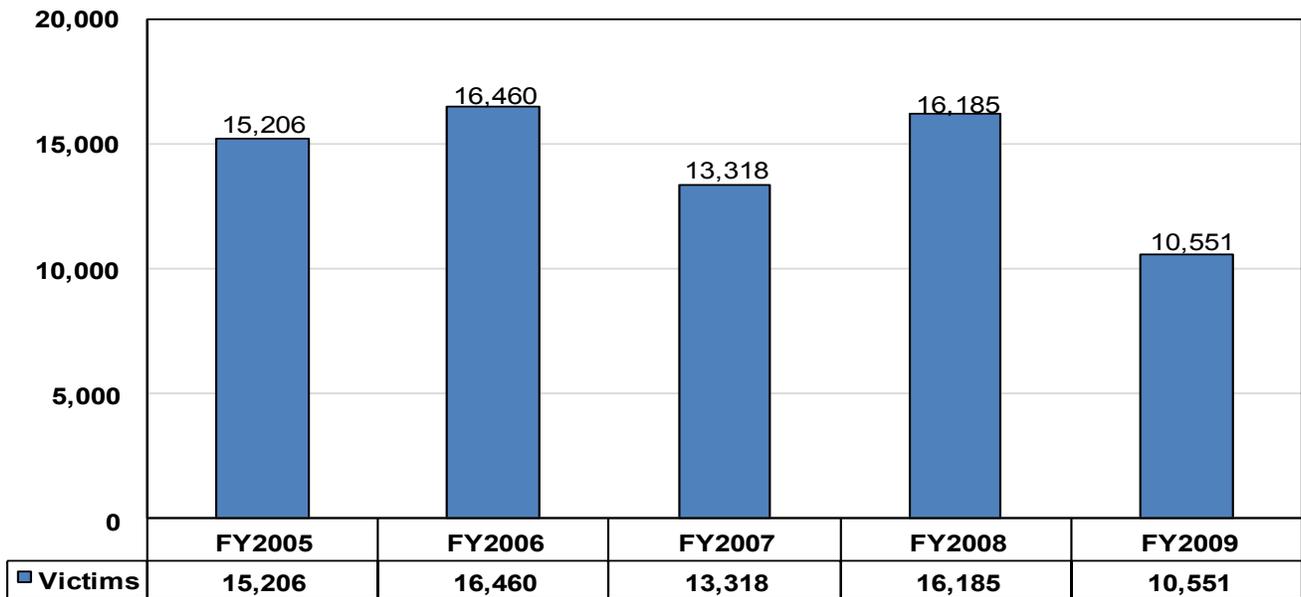


## Victim Contacts

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

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

**Number of Victims Contacted**



## Juvenile Accountability

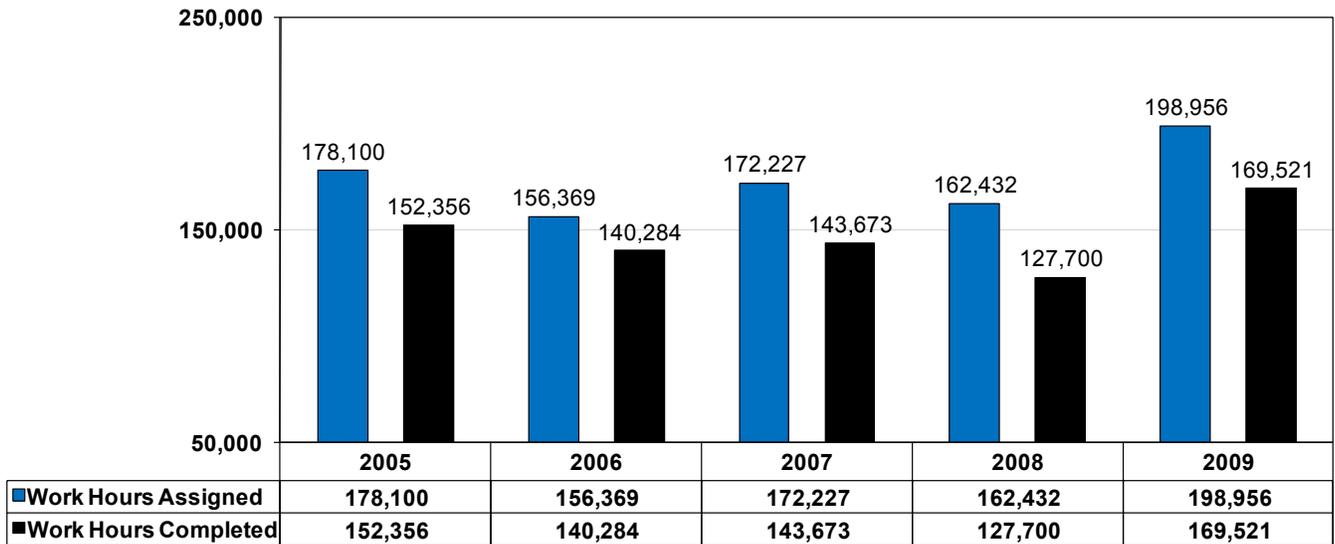
When juveniles are referred for violations of the law, the Juvenile Court is required to hold them accountable for their actions. Some options available are requiring them to pay restitution to a victim, perform community restitution work, pay a fine or attend a class or program that addresses a particular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

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

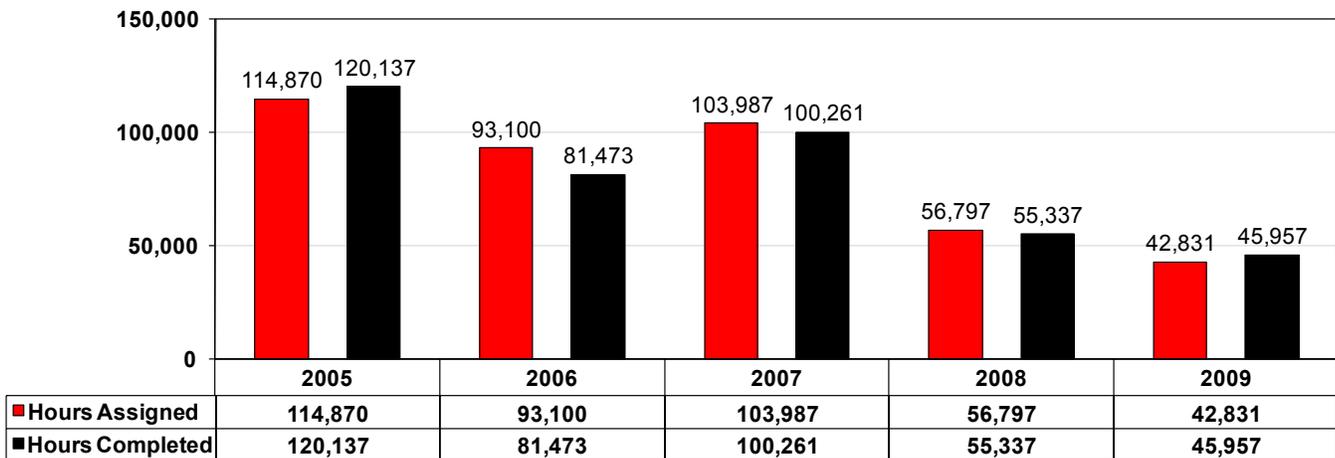
If juveniles do not comply with the sanctions imposed, they are subject to further action, such as a violation of probation, or filing of a new petition.

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

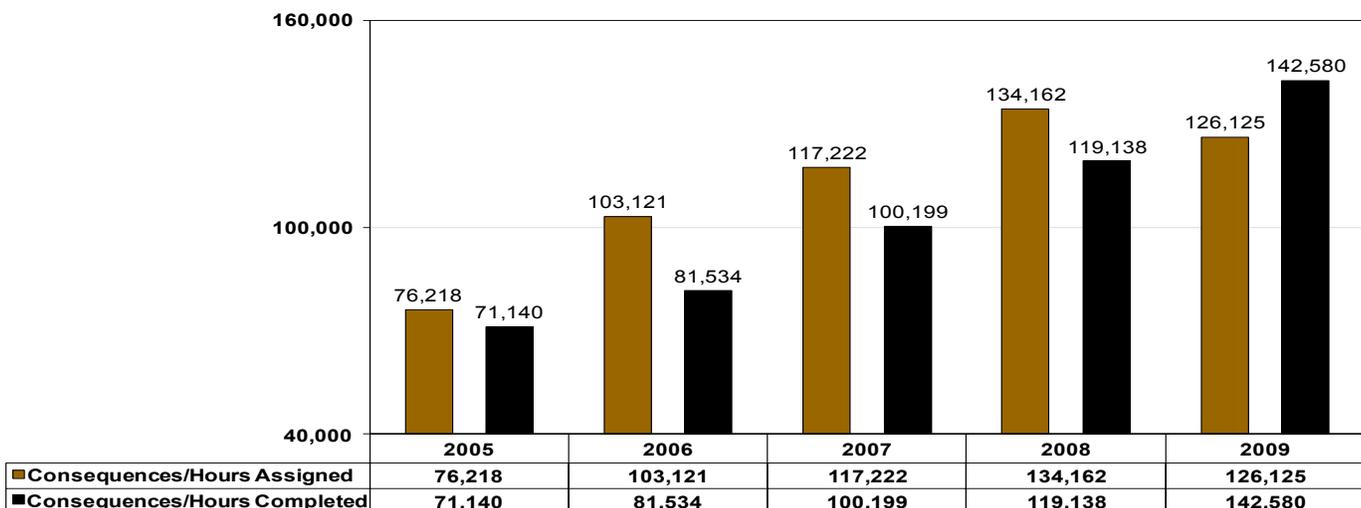
## Community Work Hours FY2005-FY2009



## Educational / Counseling Programs FY2005 - FY2009



## Other Consequences FY2005 - FY2009



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

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

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

## Levels of Service (funded by the MCJPD)

Out-of-Home Care: Residential treatment addresses the youth's medical and behavioral health needs, as well as including a plan for subsequent discharge to a lower level of care. 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.

- 346 juveniles received Out-of-Home services in FY2009.

Evaluation, Diagnosis and Ancillary Services: These types of services include assessments, psychological, and psychosexual evaluations and polygraph examinations. These services can assist in determining and addressing presenting issues, the juvenile's amenability to treatment and possible treatment interventions. Ancillary services include urinalysis testing to screen for the presence of illegal substances and/or alcohol use.

- 2,125 juveniles received evaluation, diagnosis and ancillary services in FY2009.

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.

- 143 juveniles received counseling services in FY2009.

Delinquency Prevention/Intervention: 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 life.

- 2,834 juveniles received some form of delinquency prevention/intervention services in FY2009.

Sex Offender Services: These services are provided in an individual, group and/or family counseling setting. Services are designed to address specific needs and treatment goals and to reduce the need for more intensive services as well as to improve the youth's pro-social functioning.

- 460 juveniles received sex offender treatment services in FY2009.

Substance Abuse Services: These services include individual, family and group counseling to address substance abuse problems. These services can be provided in the home or in an office-based setting. These can also include intensive outpatient services which are provided to youth up to three hours per day at least three days per week.

- 688 juveniles received substance abuse services in FY2009.

## **Court Ordered Evaluations**

This service provides acute psychiatric care for a youth admitted to an inpatient acute care facility for at least an overnight stay to stabilize behavioral health problems. The immediate goal is to stabilize destructive behaviors, thoughts, and/or mood disturbances so that the risk of harm to self or others is reduced. The overall goal is eventually stabilize the youth so that they may be moved to a less restrictive level of care.

## **Drug Court**

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

- 122 juveniles participated in Drug Court during FY2009.

## **Evidenced Based Programming**

In addition to the other services mentioned, the MCJPD offers three programs that the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence has either certified as a model program (Functional Family Therapy and Multi-Systemic Therapy) or designated as a promising program (Brief Strategic Family Therapy). The model programs have a significant amount of evidence supporting their effectiveness and the promising programs have shown good results in the community, but have not had sufficient time to demonstrate their effectiveness or long-term sustainability. Additionally, but MCJPD began using Multisystemic 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 interaction patterns. BSFT referrals are for youth ages 8 to 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.

- 60 juveniles participated in the BSFT program in FY2009

## 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 to 17. FFT is family focused, using the alliance model and involvement with all family members. 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.

- 86 juveniles and their families participated in FFT services during FY2009.

## 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 at risk 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 types and mix of services provided. The philosophy includes the families and communities providing the best and most effective ways to raise children. MST focuses on the strengths of the youth, family, and environment for solutions.

- 90 juveniles and their families received MST services in FY2009.

## 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 and dissemination foundation of standard MST, the MST-PSB model represents a state-of-the-art, evidence-based practice uniquely developed to address the multiple determinants underlying problematic juvenile sexual behavior. This model represents a particularly potent advancement in the treatment of juvenile sexual offenders given the relative infancy of available treatment options, the paucity of outcome-related research supporting other existing treatments, and the level of social concern regarding the seriousness of target behaviors for this population.

MST-PSB is delivered in the community (clients' homes, schools, neighborhoods) to ensure ecological validity and treatment generalization, occurs with a high level of intensity and frequency (often three or more sessions per week), incorporates treatment interventions that are strongly supported and informed by research, and places a high premium on approaching each client/family as unique. Ensuring client, victim, and community safety is a paramount mission of the model. Extensive assessment and planning underlie the individualized safety plan of each youth and family. Treatment commonly incorporates intensive family therapy, parent training, cognitive-behavioral therapy, skills building, school and other community system interventions, and clarification work.

- 16 juveniles and their families participated in MST-PSB services in FY2009.

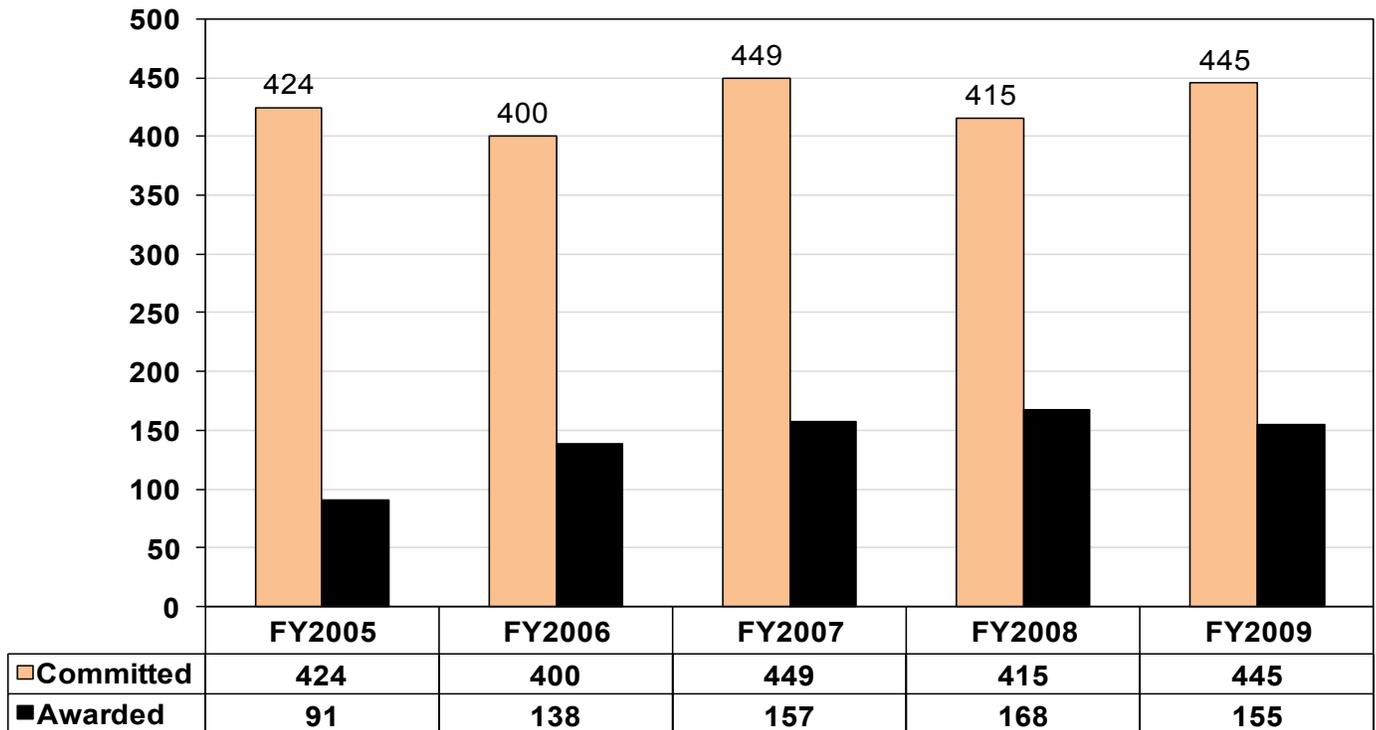
## Trends

Juveniles, who are committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or prosecuted as adults, present the most serious challenges to the juvenile justice system. These are juveniles whom judges and probation officers consider the highest risk to the community. When a juvenile is committed or prosecuted as an adult, the Juvenile Court relinquishes supervision of that juvenile.

In order to be eligible for commitment to the ADJC, the juvenile must be adjudicated of a delinquent offense, or a Violation of Probation based upon a delinquent offense. Those juveniles who have been adjudicated on only incorrigible offenses, status offenses, or Violations of Probation based upon incorrigible or status offenses do not meet the criteria for commitment. Recommendations for commitment to the ADJC should be reserved for those juveniles who pose a threat to public safety or who have engaged 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 than secure setting. Commitment is not generally considered appropriate for juveniles who only exhibit chronic incorrigible or nuisance type behavior. The law provides that a juvenile adjudicated for a second (or subsequent) felony shall be placed in JIPS or may be committed to the ADJC.

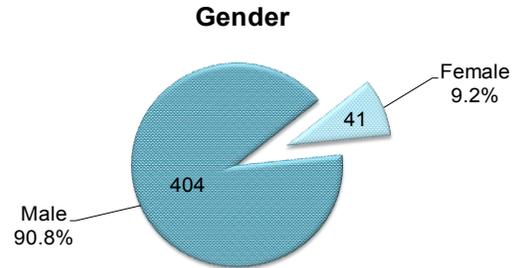
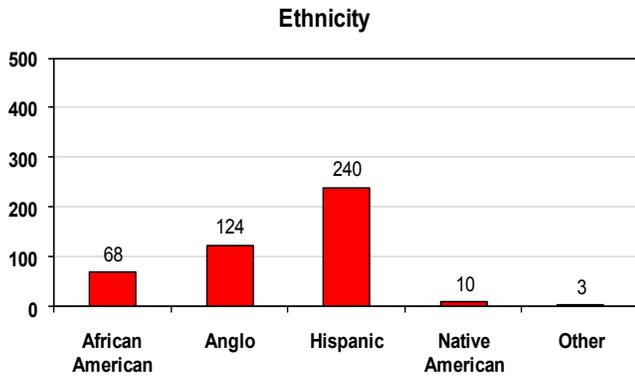
Initial commitments to Juvenile Corrections have been variable since FY2005 with decreases in fiscal years 2006 and 2008. Re-awards are cases in which a juvenile previously committed is adjudicated for a new offense and returned to the ADJC. The number of re-awards to the ADJC has increased by 70.3% from FY2005 to FY2009. The number of commitments has increased by 5% since FY2005.

### Juveniles Sent to the Department of Corrections



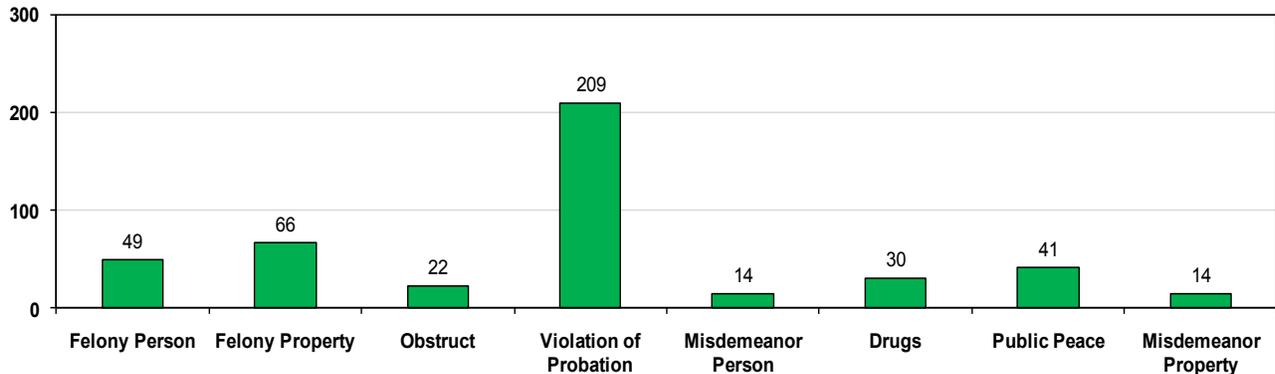
## Commitment Profile

In FY2009, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 445. The number of juveniles re-awarded to ADJC in FY2009 was 155.



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

## Most Serious Offense on the Commitment



**Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC**

Age at Time of Commitment		
13 Years	5	1.1%
14 Years	47	10.6%
15 Years	81	18.2%
16 Years	146	32.8%
17 Years	166	37.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed**

Felony Adjudications		
None	130	29.2%
One	175	39.3%
Two	93	20.9%
Three	35	7.9%
Four or More	12	2.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

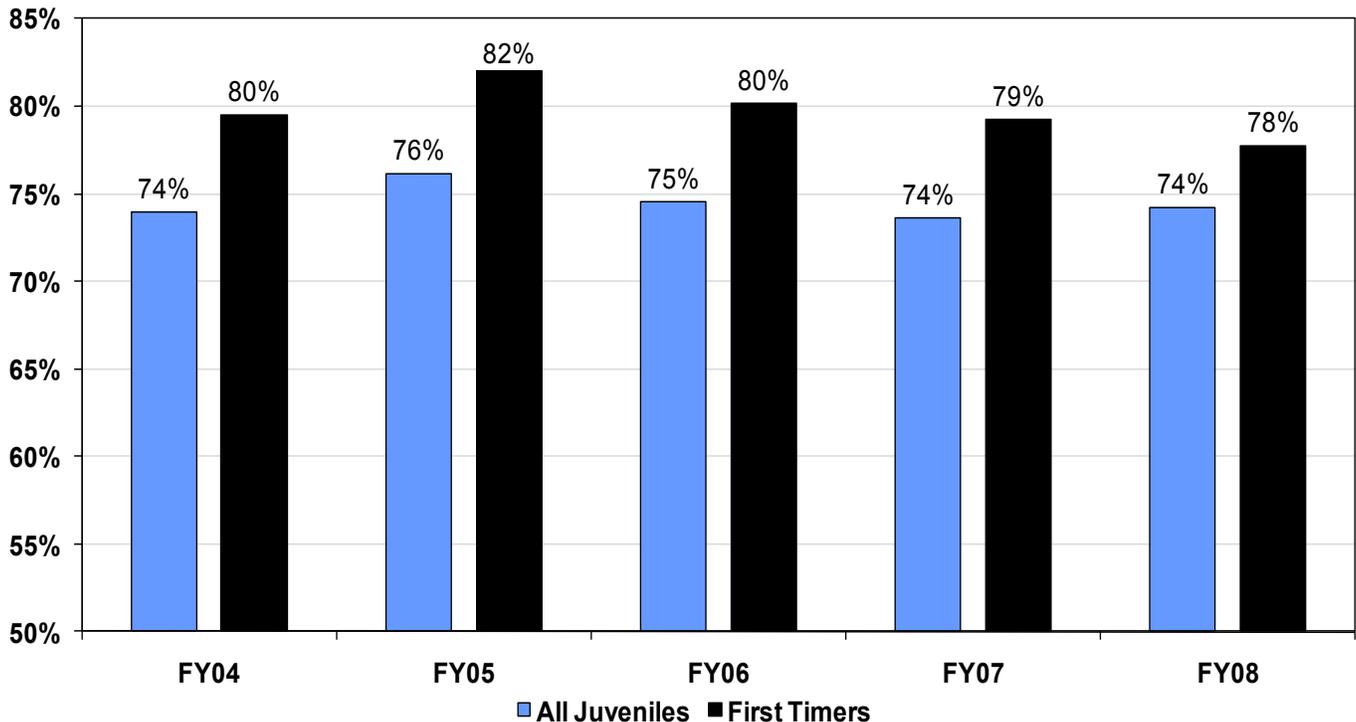
## Probability of Not Getting a New Offense Within One Year

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

Juveniles who are 17 years old at the time of completion are not included because they will not have an entire year available. Also excluded are all administrative offenses and violations of probation. It is important that all of the juveniles in the analysis have an entire year to recidivate so that the success rate is a representation of all the juveniles with an equal chance of success. The data below for 2004 to 2006 will not match previously published annual reports as they reported calendar year data and fiscal year data is included here.

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

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

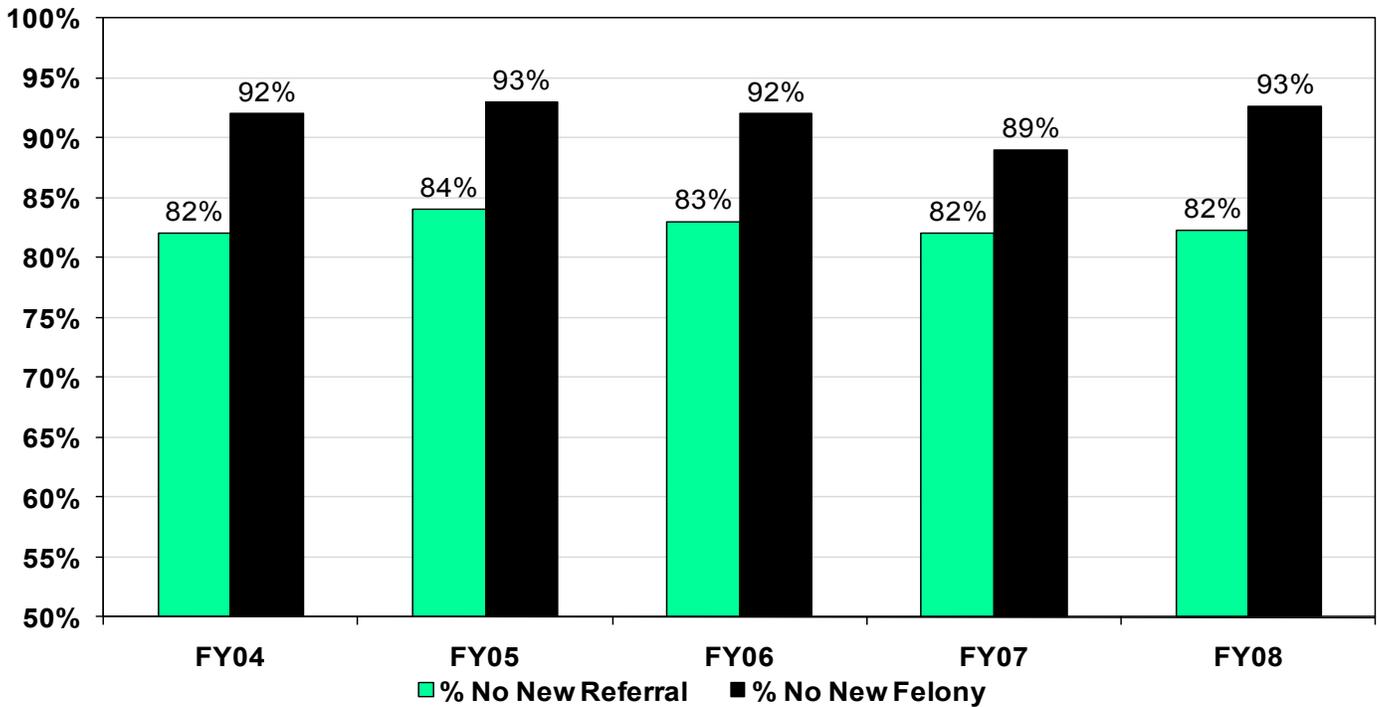


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

## Diversion/Early Intervention

By law juveniles who are apprehended for illegal activity must complete some consequence, which could be in an Diversion/Early Intervention Program or through placement on Probation. The following two tables show the probability of not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense for all the juveniles who successfully completed either an Diversion/Early Intervention program or Probation in a given year. The time starts when the juvenile completes the program and runs for 365 days. Again, juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included. The data below for 2004 to 2006 will not match previously published annual reports as they reported calendar year data and fiscal year data is included here.

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

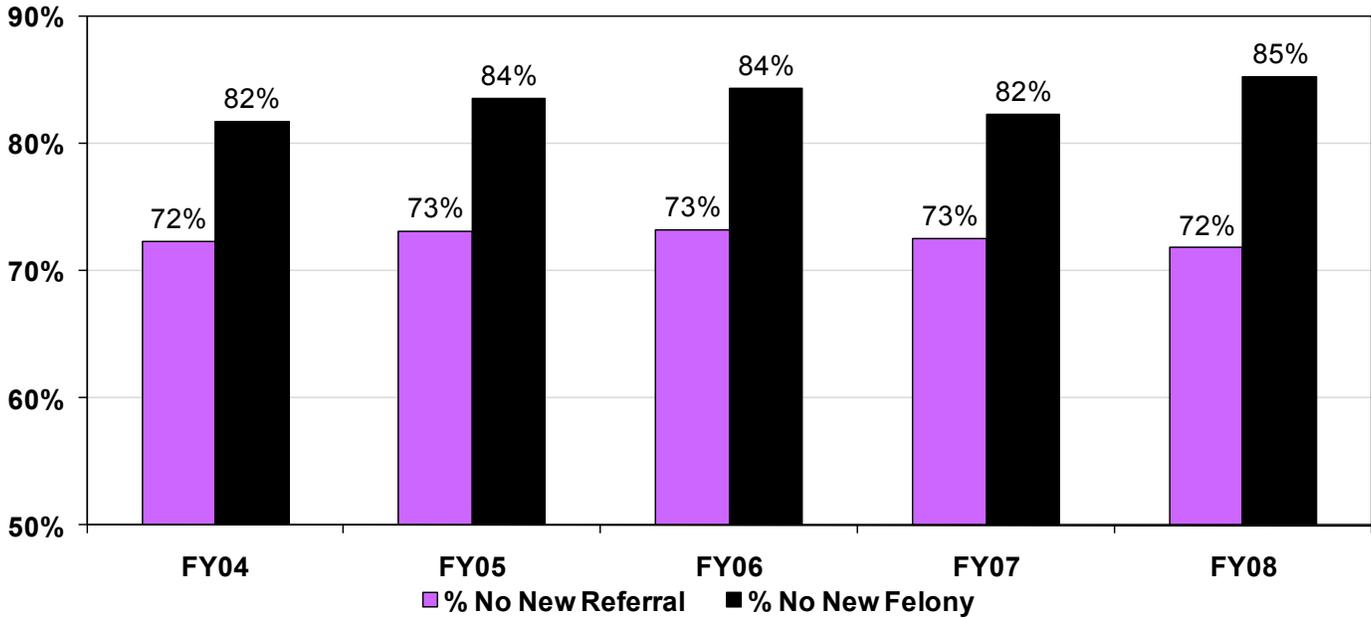


Recidivism is based on not acquiring a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Diversion/Early Intervention in a given year.

## Probation

The graph below shows those juveniles who completed probation (Standard or JIPS) within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral within 365 days of probation completion. As in the prior graphs, juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included. Data will not match for 2004 to 2006 published annual reports because this data is reported for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year as in the past.

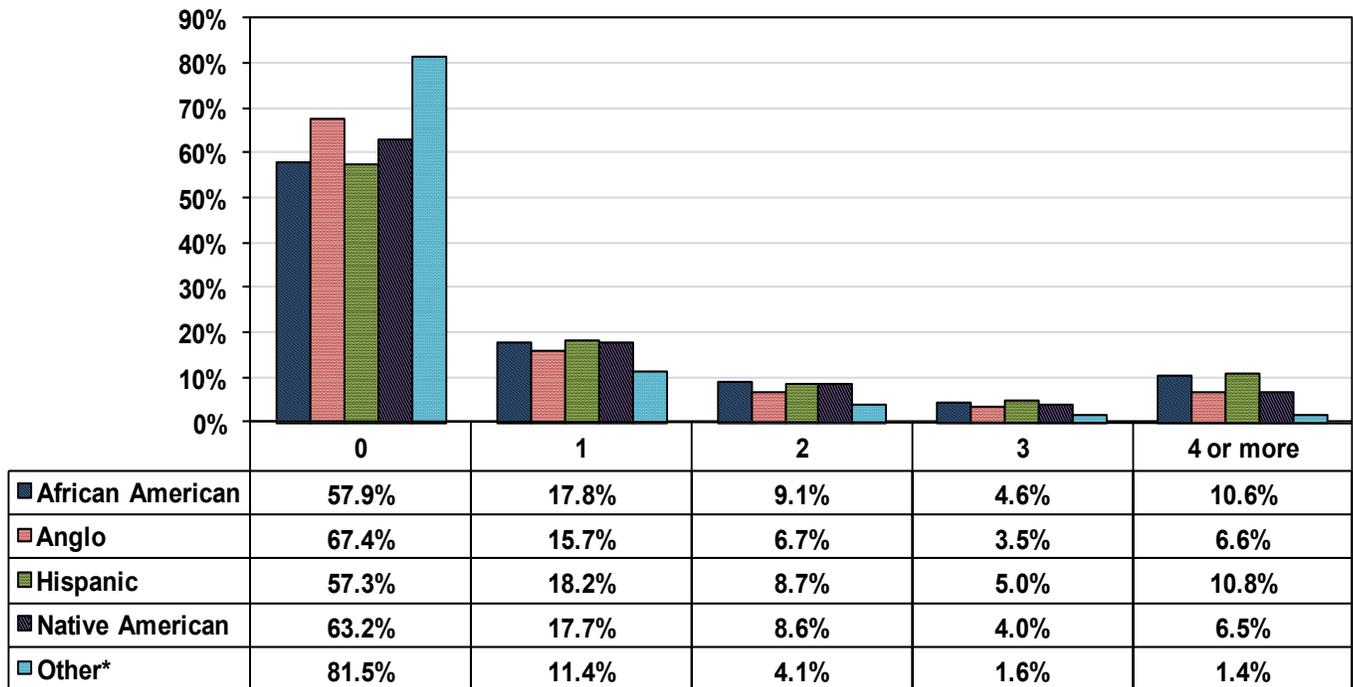
**Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation**



# APPENDIX

# Appendix – Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

## Prior Referrals by Race/Ethnicity



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

\*Other includes those where ethnicity was listed as unknown, was not given, or missing.

**Table A.1 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2005 - FY2009**

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
<b>Citation</b>	33.7%	36.6%	36.2%	33.4%	29.8%
<b>Physical Referral:</b>					
<b>Screened and Detained</b>	9.5%	9.9%	9.8%	10.2%	9.5%
<b>Screened and Released</b>	3.2%	4.4%	4.9%	5.7%	6.0%
<b>Paper Referral</b>	53.5%	49.2%	49.0%	50.7%	54.8%

## Appendix – 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 ARS Code. MCJPD has developed a collapsed file which categorizes these offenses down to 161 for ease of reporting.

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	158	144	138	138	137
Aggravated Assault	478	513	482	451	439
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	191	202	204	247	211
Arson-Occupied Structure	12	19	8	23	14
Child Abuse - Felony	1	5	3	3	7
Child Molest	97	93	71	82	106
Custodial Interference - Felony	1	3	4	1	1
Drive By Shooting	27	20	12	20	14
Gang/Syndicate Participation	2	3	2	30	74
Harrassment/Terrorism - Felony	0	0	0	4	1
Kidnap	21	18	13	30	30
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	0	0	0	1
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	18	22	32	19	14
Obscenity	0	0	0	1	1
Poisoning	1	3	2	7	4
Prostitution	0	3	0	0	3
Robbery	77	96	140	129	138
Robbery - Armed	114	137	199	196	209
Sexual Abuse - Felony	119	138	110	127	115
Sexual Assault - Felony	21	30	24	30	27
Threats - Felony	33	32	35	26	54
<b>Felony Person Totals</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,600</b>

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

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	23	36	18	39	16
Burglary 1 - Armed	52	40	56	67	46
Burglary 2 - Residential	414	371	555	513	536
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	541	511	477	543	399
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	13	27	26	11	16
Chop Shop Participation	7	1	7	5	1
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	30	35	46	33	27
Criminal Damage - Felony	373	483	407	422	357
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	185	139	126	141	154
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	54	82	155	186	185
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	87	81	113	118	120
Extortion - Felony	5	1	1	2	1
Forgery - Felony	69	64	83	62	51
Fraud	32	37	42	54	65
Human Smuggling for Profit	0	3	1	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Felony	1	0	0	1	0
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	50	54	66	68	44
Shoplifting - Felony	191	168	150	21	16
Smuggling	0	0	0	1	1
Theft - Felony	250	272	231	121	84
Theft from Mail - Felony	2	0	0	1	0
Theft Means of Transportation	652	630	583	391	197
Theft of Vehicle - Felony	3	4	1	5	0
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	350	349	311	218	123
<b>Felony Property Totals</b>	<b>3,384</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>2,439</b>

## Appendix – Referrals Received

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

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
City Ordinance	1	0	0	1	1
Compound Felony	0	0	1	1	0
Contempt of Court	0	1	2	2	2
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	0	1	0	0
Escape	90	74	83	118	121
Failure to Obey Police	24	33	48	32	40
False Report	0	0	0	0	0
Hindering Prosecution	18	17	18	22	13
Obstruct Criminal Investigation	13	9	13	7	4
Obstruct Government Operations	29	12	20	21	21
Resisting Arrest	79	55	58	53	65
Violation of Probation	2,732	2,398	2,490	2,214	2,182
Other*	0	0	0	1	7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,986</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>2,456</b>

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

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

Misdemeanor Person Offenses	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Aggravated Assault - Participate	2	3	1	0	1
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,140	1,178	1,114	1,108	1,133
Assault - Simple	1,062	1,079	1,093	947	1,048
Custodial Interference-Misdemeanor	0	1	1	0	0
Endangerment	22	15	22	10	23
Sexual Abuse/Assault - Misdemeanor	2	0	0	0	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	207	181	188	168	192
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	1
Other*	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>2,399</b>

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

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

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
City Ordinance	0	0	0	9	1
Contraband in Secure Facility	3	3	2	3	3
Dangerous Drugs	181	149	145	75	77
Drug Paraphernalia	374	432	531	1,208	1,377
Drugs on School Grounds	300	202	214	260	285
Illegal Vapors	12	20	17	15	24
Imitation Substances	3	2	3	3	6
Involving Minor in Drugs	0	1	3	2	3
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	98	115	173	194	107
Possess Marijuana	1,540	1,668	1,816	972	1,061
Possess Marijuana for Sale	46	49	87	111	119
Prescription Drugs	39	31	71	33	72
Using Facilities for Drugs	0	0	2	0	1
<b>Drug Totals</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>3,136</b>

## Appendix – Referrals Received

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

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Alcohol	2,420	2,549	2,858	2,968	2,995
Boating Offense	93	41	34	22	20
Bribery - Felony	0	0	0	0	1
City Ordinance	228	219	164	127	132
Contraband in Secure Facility	2	1	1	6	10
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	1	0	0	0	0
Criminal Nuisance	16	6	7	4	6
Criminal Trespass	519	460	551	582	602
Cruelty to Animals	4	3	8	1	4
Dangerous Drugs	0	0	0	0	1
Discharge Firearm - Non-Res. Building	0	0	3	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	515	557	531	505	689
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	389	434	414	505	455
Driving While Intoxicated	239	215	242	173	186
Explosives Misconduct	3	4	4	2	2
False Report	271	274	298	310	314
Felony Flight	10	16	20	27	14
Firearms Possion by a Minor	37	43	73	74	74
Fireworks	29	19	15	14	12
Game and Fish	20	4	2	10	6
Gang/Syndicate Participation	11	22	10	29	2
Graffiti Tools	7	6	3	18	17
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	81	64	61	54	61
Leaving an Accident	14	13	8	13	14
Lewd Behavior - Felony	5	8	8	7	8
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	15	18	20	17	16
Loitering	5	6	15	1	6
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	6	6	5	18	9
Obscenity	5	2	10	6	10
Prostitution	32	22	18	8	26
Reckless Burning	25	36	58	28	29
School Interference	133	149	120	116	92
Stalking/Threatening	0	0	0	1	0
Teacher Abuse	0	0	1	0	0
Tobacco	393	378	440	439	457
Traffic Violation	2,385	2,422	2,367	2,170	1,755
Unlawful use of Telephone	24	23	18	30	41
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	74	102	85	114	79
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	47	39	31	19	29
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	62	71	70	54	27
*Other	0	2	1	5	3
<b>Public Peace Totals</b>	<b>8,120</b>	<b>8,234</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>8,477</b>	<b>8,204</b>

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

## Appendix – Referrals Received

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

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	0	3	2	4	12
Bribery - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	4	1	1	0	1
Burglary - Possession of Tools - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	4	5	4	3	6
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	322	334	311	315	336
Criminal Damage-Aggr-Misd	0	0	0	0	3
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	136	297	325	340	386
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	372	376	355	333	310
Fraud	0	2	2	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	19	17	16	17	11
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	20	22	15	30	34
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,667	2,970	3,062	3,921	4,571
Theft - Misdemeanor	537	603	705	659	711
Theft of Vehicle - Misdemeanor	1	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Use Transportation - Misdemeanor	0	0	1	2	0
Other*	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,624</b>	<b>6,384</b>

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

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

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Curfew	2,229	2,947	3,286	3,016	3,282
Incorrigible	10	11	62	94	96
Runaway	872	912	890	822	1,140
Runaway - FOJ	77	97	62	76	70
Runaway from Placement	0	0	0	0	1
Truancy	3,299	3,758	3,689	2,703	1,782
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>7,725</b>	<b>7,989</b>	<b>6,711</b>	<b>6,371</b>

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

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Administrative	1	5	0	4	0
Courtesy Supervision	52	40	39	42	26
Traffic Violation	0	0	0	12	2
Transfer for Hearing	25	22	16	11	6
Transfer-Probation Supervision	89	89	80	91	53
Warrant	97	90	89	67	47
Other*	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>137</b>

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

# Appendix – Disposition of Referrals

(Based on Disposition Date)\*

**Table A.11 Non-Court Dispositions FY2005 – FY2009**

		FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
<b>Administrative</b>	Withdrawn	3	0	4	6	44
	Non-Complaint Completed	0	0	0	0	1
	Released (Traffic or Delinquency Warrant)	36	20	0	0	0
<b>Record Only</b>	Other	277	307	446	344	554
	Pending Adult	2	2	7	265	194
	Referred - Diversion Program	0	0	0	8	1
	County Attorney Chose Not To File	1,693	1,450	1,592	1,385	1,982
	Referred Limited Jurisdiction Court	101	96	106	73	171
	Referred - Other Agency	0	0	0	54	18
	Referred - Other Jurisdiction	0	0	0	1	4
	Referred - Police Agency	881	841	974	877	1,982
	Referred -ADJC (Az Dept of Juv Corrections)	45	67	52	1	11
<b>Interviewed</b>	Adjusted Counsel & Warn	0	6	2	32	80
	Adjusted – Conditional	9,425	9,116	8,901	9,407	10,523
	Adjusted – From Other Jurisdiction	132	125	180	109	73
	Adjusted - Not Filed by County Attorney	770	666	581	535	243
	Adjusted	553	461	467	483	569
	Adjusted – Plea	33	30	33	23	9
	Adjusted - Other	0	0	0	0	9
<b>Non-Court</b>	Loss of Jurisdiction	2,464	2,189	2,311	1,707	4,642
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,415</b>	<b>15,376</b>	<b>15,656</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>21,110</b>

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

# Appendix – Disposition of Referrals

(Based on Disposition Date)

**Table A.12 Court Dispositions FY2005 – FY2009**

		FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
<b>Dismissed</b>	Dismissed	4,972	4,970	4,990	1,363	4,305
<b>Terminate &amp; Close</b>	Terminate & Close	142	126	162	84	68
<b>Penalty</b>	Penalty	195	188	159	158	178
<b>Probation</b>	Probation (Standard & JIPS)	4,514	4,513	4,803	4,803	5,122
	Probation with Restitution	569	439	531	428	494
	Continued Probation	3,298	3,071	2,684	2,369	2,652
	Continued Probation - Restitution	196	165	147	70	101
	Courtesy Probation	151	142	126	52	35
<b>ADJC</b>	Committed – ADJC	460	525	518	521	573
	Awarded – ADJC	147	94	149	191	176
<b>Transferred</b>	To Other Jurisdiction	123	40	29	29	35
<b>Remanded</b>	To Adult Court	61	74	58	44	24
<b>Limited Jurisdiction Court</b>	Guilty	566	631	331	234	503
	Not Guilty	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Court - Other</b>	Other	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,395</b>	<b>14,978</b>	<b>14,687</b>	<b>10,347</b>	<b>14,267</b>

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

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

## Appendix – Referral Source

**Table A.13 Source of Referral FY2009**

	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	9,402	28.38%
Mesa Police Department	3,422	10.33%
Chandler Police Department	2,355	7.11%
Glendale Police Department	2,330	7.03%
Probation Officer	2,180	6.58%
Tempe Police Department	2,071	6.25%
School	1,702	5.14%
Gilbert Police Department	1,579	4.77%
Scottsdale Police Department	1,520	4.59%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	1,494	4.51%
Avondale Police Department	1,128	3.41%
Peoria Police Department	762	2.30%
Surprise Police Department	668	2.02%
Buckeye Police Department	534	1.61%
Goodyear Police Department	483	1.46%
El Mirage Police Department	366	1.10%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	329	0.99%
Tolleson Police Department	155	0.47%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	115	0.35%
Surveillance Officer	109	0.33%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	94	0.28%
Other Law Enforcement	93	0.28%
Other Arizona County	93	0.28%
Wickenburg Police Department	80	0.24%
Salt River Indian Police Department	29	0.09%
Tohono O'odham Nation Police Dept	12	0.04%
Youngtown Police Department	11	0.03%
Fort McDowell Tribal Police Dept	5	0.02%
Paradise Valley Police Department	3	0.01%
Parents or Legal Guardian	2	0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,126</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Appendix – Referral Source

**Table A.14 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2009**

Referring Agency	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Phoenix Police Department	647	1,008	68	696	793	1,947	2,459	1,769	15	<b>9,402</b>
Mesa Police Department	190	251	11	257	475	953	804	471	10	<b>3,422</b>
Chandler Police Department	74	131	10	227	214	582	480	631	6	<b>2,355</b>
Glendale Police Department	170	230	12	363	225	622	674	31	3	<b>2,330</b>
Probation Officer	0	0	2,179	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>2,180</b>
Tempe Police Department	92	71	6	157	200	526	570	447	2	<b>2,071</b>
School	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	1,654	0	<b>1,702</b>
Gilbert Police Department	54	118	11	117	288	451	245	294	1	<b>1,579</b>
Scottsdale Police Department	35	75	11	101	212	716	220	149	1	<b>1,520</b>
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	66	132	10	71	149	763	130	167	6	<b>1,494</b>
Avondale Police Department	41	73	4	112	107	245	175	371	0	<b>1,128</b>
Peoria Police Department	25	80	6	75	128	240	189	19	0	<b>762</b>
Surprise Police Department	38	64	10	59	102	189	151	55	0	<b>668</b>
Buckeye Police Department	33	48	1	37	57	154	55	149	0	<b>534</b>
Goodyear Police Department	13	75	2	38	60	138	93	63	1	<b>483</b>
El Mirage Police Department	19	41	1	54	25	135	71	20	0	<b>366</b>
Arizona Department of Public Safety	8	7	1	1	18	289	4	0	1	<b>329</b>
Tolleson Police Department	4	6	0	16	37	34	20	37	1	<b>155</b>
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	78	7	1	2	3	12	12	0	0	<b>115</b>
Surveillance Officer	0	0	107	0	0	0	2	0	0	<b>109</b>
Other Arizona County	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	85	<b>93</b>
Wickenburg Police Department	1	3	1	4	15	39	6	11	0	<b>80</b>
Salt River Indian Police Department	2	2	0	1	6	11	7	0	0	<b>29</b>
State Capitol Police Dept	0	3	0	0	2	17	4	0	1	<b>27</b>
Tempe City Attorney	1	2	0	0	2	8	4	4	0	<b>21</b>
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	1	0	0	0	9	9	1	0	0	<b>20</b>
AZ State Liquor License Control	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	<b>13</b>
Youngtown Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	<b>11</b>
Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Parents or Legal Guardian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Other Law Enforcement	4	7	1	5	3	27	3	12	4	<b>66</b>
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	3	1	3	2	4	18	2	5	0	<b>38</b>
Other - Unknown Source	1	3	0	3	2	4	3	6	0	<b>22</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>33,126</b>

## Appendix – Referral Source

The total number of referrals has only increased 1.2% since FY2005, but some sources have changed dramatically. Phoenix Police Department saw only an 8.2% increase in referrals, whereas Gilbert, Avondale, and Goodyear all saw increases over 55% (58.1%, 88%, and 69% respectively).

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

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	Percent Change FY2005 to FY2009
Phoenix Police Department	<b>8,687</b>	<b>9,149</b>	<b>9,587</b>	<b>9,091</b>	<b>9,402</b>	<b>8.2%</b>
	26.5%	27.4%	27.6%	27.4%	28.4%	
School	<b>2,836</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>20.7%</b>
	8.7%	10.9%	10.4%	10.6%	10.3%	
Mesa Police Department	<b>3,638</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>-35.3%</b>
	11.1%	8.8%	9.7%	7.9%	7.1%	
Glendale Police Department	<b>2,361</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
	7.2%	8.2%	8.1%	7.8%	7.0%	
Probation Officer	<b>2,756</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>-20.9%</b>
	8.4%	7.2%	7.2%	6.7%	6.6%	
Tempe Police Department	<b>2,314</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>-10.5%</b>
	7.1%	6.7%	5.6%	6.0%	6.3%	
Chandler Police Department	<b>2,039</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>-16.5%</b>
	6.2%	6.7%	5.5%	5.6%	5.1%	
Maricopa County Sheriff	<b>1,586</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	
Scottsdale Police Department	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>20.4%</b>
	3.9%	3.4%	4.1%	4.6%	4.6%	
Gilbert Police Department	<b>945</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>58.1%</b>
	2.9%	3.0%	3.9%	4.4%	4.5%	
Avondale Police Department	<b>600</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>88.0%</b>
	1.8%	2.2%	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	
Peoria Police Department	<b>656</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>16.2%</b>
	2.0%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	
Surprise Police Department	<b>571</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>17.0%</b>
	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	
Goodyear Police Department	<b>316</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>69.0%</b>
	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	
Other Sources	<b>2,158</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>
	6.6%	5.4%	4.8%	5.5%	6.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,725</b>	<b>33,433</b>	<b>34,738</b>	<b>33,218</b>	<b>33,126</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

# Appendix – Referral Source

## Top 20 Zip Codes

This table focuses on the 20 Zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2009. Note that it portrays the Zip code where the juvenile lived at the time of the offense, not the Zip code where the offense took place. The Zip codes are ranked one through 20 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2005.

The last column shows the percentage change from FY2005 to FY2009, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have increased by 3.2%, the total referrals from these 20 Zip codes have decreased by 2.9% since FY2005.

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

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2009	Rank FY2009	Rank FY2005	Total FY2005	Percentage Change from FY2005 to FY2009
85225	Chandler	1,077	1	1	1,163	-7.4%
85301	Glendale	871	2	2	993	-12.3%
85033	Phoenix (Maryvale)	829	3	3	891	-7.0%
85041	Phoenix	746	4	12	571	30.6%
85323	Avondale	718	5	9	637	12.7%
85035	Phoenix (Maryvale)	706	6	4	830	-14.9%
85009	Phoenix	688	7	5	780	-11.8%
85204	Mesa	687	8	7	682	0.7%
85201	Mesa	628	9	6	710	-11.5%
85008	Phoenix	587	10	10	618	-5.0%
85326	Buckeye	541	11	37	336	61.0%
85037	Phoenix	522	12	19	461	13.2%
85345	Peoria	522	13	8	664	-21.4%
85017	Phoenix	495	14	16	496	-0.2%
85242	Queen Creek	468	15	55	226	107.1%
85040	Phoenix	450	16	14	548	-17.9%
85031	Phoenix	432	17	15	543	-20.4%
85224	Chandler	422	18	17	476	-11.3%
85015	Phoenix	417	19	11	597	-30.2%
85051	Phoenix	417	20	32	363	14.9%
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,223</b>			<b>12,585</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>
<b>All Complaints</b>		<b>33,126</b>			<b>32,725</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>% of All Complaints from Top 20</b>		<b>36.9%</b>			<b>38.5%</b>	

# Appendix – Referral Source

**Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2009**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Aguila	85320	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Anthem	85086	6	24	9	11	19	51	33	47	1	201
Apache Jct	85220	5	2	3	4	13	21	19	10	0	77
Arlington	85322	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	1	0	11
Avondale	85323	24	41	44	62	62	144	111	229	1	718
Avondale	85392	4	16	15	33	33	67	54	99	2	323
Black Canyon City	85324	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	5
Buckeye	85326	49	43	34	37	44	126	68	136	4	541
Buckeye	85396	2	2	2	2	6	15	6	6	0	41
Carefree	85377	0	0	0	1	2	6	2	0	0	11
Cave Creek	85327	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	0	11
Cave Creek	85331	3	16	3	13	34	86	32	16	0	203
Chandler	85224	13	13	18	46	34	121	51	126	0	422
Chandler	85225	47	50	71	92	98	265	156	294	4	1077
Chandler	85226	9	10	6	27	29	77	53	79	0	290
Chandler	85244	0	3	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	10
Chandler	85246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chandler	85249	10	24	10	15	23	64	48	48	1	243
Chandler	85286	2	12	5	5	13	42	33	26	0	138
El Mirage	85335	25	33	33	49	30	121	86	36	2	415
Fountain Hills	85268	0	23	7	3	12	67	13	28	0	153
Gila Bend	85337	3	2	4	3	0	3	2	10	0	27
Gilbert	85233	9	14	26	22	42	77	62	50	0	302
Gilbert	85234	16	19	28	38	58	109	62	80	0	410
Gilbert	85295	6	5	3	13	37	35	28	33	0	160
Gilbert	85296	12	26	12	31	61	77	53	41	0	313
Gilbert	85297	6	15	5	14	19	65	37	47	2	210
Gilbert	85298	4	6	2	4	9	37	20	22	1	105
Gilbert	85299	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	5
Glendale	85301	53	80	71	91	66	178	186	143	3	871
Glendale	85302	19	27	41	49	20	82	86	31	3	358
Glendale	85303	25	35	31	47	36	98	71	62	1	406
Glendale	85304	14	22	18	41	21	57	51	23	0	247
Glendale	85305	11	13	11	16	6	31	21	12	1	122
Glendale	85306	13	15	11	28	12	57	50	18	0	204
Glendale	85307	4	13	3	4	8	26	13	11	1	83
Glendale	85308	10	27	23	28	32	113	99	20	0	352
Glendale	85310	4	2	8	18	9	51	26	10	2	130
Glendale	85311	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Glendale	85312	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Glendale	85318	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

# Appendix – Referral Source

**Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2009 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Goodyear	85338	16	48	11	27	44	81	66	68	3	364
Goodyear	85395	1	1	2	8	9	21	11	10	0	63
Higley	85236	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	2	0	11
Laveen	85339	20	36	33	13	30	59	72	105	0	368
Litchfield Park	85340	6	6	10	10	11	36	35	18	0	132
Mesa	85201	21	44	73	29	71	180	81	128	1	628
Mesa	85202	18	11	34	22	30	78	54	51	2	300
Mesa	85203	24	43	32	29	46	74	52	75	0	375
Mesa	85204	31	47	76	35	78	171	124	124	1	687
Mesa	85205	13	15	15	21	28	84	42	40	0	258
Mesa	85206	5	3	16	11	18	42	29	29	0	153
Mesa	85207	10	12	11	20	46	115	49	44	0	307
Mesa	85208	11	33	20	20	36	94	51	64	0	329
Mesa	85209	1	8	4	11	16	43	34	27	1	145
Mesa	85210	21	25	27	22	47	90	74	85	5	396
Mesa	85211	1	0	1	2	1	5	0	2	0	12
Mesa	85212	4	7	10	14	20	53	41	25	0	174
Mesa	85213	5	10	12	12	17	81	27	32	0	196
Mesa	85214	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Mesa	85215	6	2	6	6	5	20	13	7	0	65
Mesa	85216	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Mesa	85274	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mesa	85275	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mesa	85277	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Morristown	85342	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4
New River	85087	3	3	3	2	0	20	9	9	0	49
Palo Verde	85343	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Paradise Valley	85253	2	3	0	3	8	29	4	9	0	58
Peoria	85345	22	35	66	40	55	113	107	79	5	522
Peoria	85380	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Peoria	85381	1	8	11	5	16	17	30	14	1	103
Peoria	85382	3	11	7	9	18	58	49	16	0	171
Peoria	85383	4	14	13	5	11	50	40	12	1	150
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Phoenix	85001	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85002	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85003	0	3	7	0	3	17	5	5	0	40
Phoenix	85004	6	3	9	2	5	5	6	5	0	41
Phoenix	85005	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Phoenix	85006	31	32	42	44	27	67	63	84	1	391
Phoenix	85007	7	13	19	16	9	25	44	25	1	159
Phoenix	85008	27	63	49	32	54	143	124	94	1	587
Phoenix	85009	34	65	63	29	48	128	114	204	3	688
Phoenix	85010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Phoenix	85012	4	1	0	1	1	12	1	3	2	25
Phoenix	85013	7	13	22	16	11	28	21	20	4	142
Phoenix	85014	14	13	13	10	19	35	29	28	0	161

# Appendix – Referral Source

**Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2009 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix	85015	27	35	32	27	34	78	101	80	3	417
Phoenix	85016	18	19	24	13	24	49	42	47	0	236
Phoenix	85017	29	35	51	32	29	82	100	133	4	495
Phoenix	85018	10	8	13	9	9	46	39	22	0	156
Phoenix	85019	14	32	26	14	26	51	102	99	1	365
Phoenix	85020	14	23	19	9	15	37	40	23	0	180
Phoenix	85021	19	12	27	17	17	43	67	33	1	236
Phoenix	85022	20	17	19	17	16	69	61	43	0	262
Phoenix	85023	5	23	23	16	16	30	58	26	1	198
Phoenix	85024	6	9	7	11	7	24	14	10	0	88
Phoenix	85027	40	25	22	30	15	50	60	26	0	268
Phoenix	85028	3	5	2	6	6	28	12	7	0	69
Phoenix	85029	21	32	24	33	27	82	77	43	7	346
Phoenix	85030	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85031	10	38	41	15	24	79	76	149	0	432
Phoenix	85032	22	32	24	14	46	114	89	52	2	395
Phoenix	85033	37	65	63	47	48	136	150	280	3	829
Phoenix	85034	6	8	12	5	9	24	19	13	0	96
Phoenix	85035	28	57	64	38	39	112	102	266	0	706
Phoenix	85036	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85037	23	37	45	36	43	84	105	147	2	522
Phoenix	85038	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85039	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
Phoenix	85040	31	52	45	32	38	62	90	99	1	450
Phoenix	85041	49	74	66	38	58	158	146	152	5	746
Phoenix	85042	34	31	28	21	30	67	91	62	0	364
Phoenix	85043	10	30	28	21	26	64	48	80	1	308
Phoenix	85044	7	8	10	6	20	35	44	10	0	140
Phoenix	85045	1	1	0	1	4	8	1	0	0	16
Phoenix	85046	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85048	2	14	4	11	14	56	43	8	0	152
Phoenix	85050	1	7	3	3	12	16	20	9	0	71
Phoenix	85051	27	37	33	30	33	87	105	62	3	417
Phoenix	85053	5	13	22	15	5	44	40	33	0	177
Phoenix	85054	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	1	0	9
Phoenix	85060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85063	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	0	0	12
Phoenix	85064	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85066	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	5
Phoenix	85069	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Phoenix	85074	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85079	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Phoenix	85080	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	7
Phoenix	85082	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85083	10	3	3	4	4	14	12	4	0	54
Phoenix	85085	2	7	2	6	7	19	18	3	0	64

# Appendix – Referral Source

**Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2009 (cont.)**

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	4	6	7	1	3	8	8	16	0	53
Queen Creek	85227	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Queen Creek	85242	26	35	52	36	56	124	73	62	4	468
Queen Creek	85243	3	6	2	1	8	27	16	3	0	66
Scottsdale	85250	1	7	4	5	7	52	14	15	0	105
Scottsdale	85251	6	13	22	17	24	70	37	23	2	214
Scottsdale	85252	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Scottsdale	85255	4	8	0	11	15	71	23	6	0	138
Scottsdale	85256	7	3	4	4	16	13	13	3	0	63
Scottsdale	85257	4	12	20	24	23	85	28	44	1	241
Scottsdale	85258	1	3	2	5	4	31	7	11	0	64
Scottsdale	85259	2	5	3	10	16	78	12	16	0	142
Scottsdale	85260	9	6	5	8	25	78	29	12	0	172
Scottsdale	85261	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Scottsdale	85262	2	0	0	4	5	25	5	0	0	41
Scottsdale	85266	1	0	1	0	5	15	6	5	0	33
Scottsdale	85267	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Scottsdale	85269	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scottsdale/Ft. McDowell	85264	1	1	1	0	3	6	0	2	1	15
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	8	11	10	22	16	105	41	22	0	235
Scottsdale/Rio Verde	85263	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	8
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	0	1	1	3	5	11	4	5	0	30
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85376	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	2	1	3	6	13	31	34	25	0	115
Surprise	85374	16	28	25	28	34	82	69	32	1	315
Surprise	85378	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Surprise	85379	7	12	17	15	28	73	59	32	1	244
Surprise	85387	3	1	1	1	9	2	9	5	0	31
Surprise	85388	3	19	9	9	25	32	28	11	1	137
Tempe	85280	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tempe	85281	14	26	25	29	38	97	50	97	1	377
Tempe	85282	8	20	13	32	35	95	80	123	1	407
Tempe	85284	6	4	1	9	13	39	15	16	0	103
Tempe	85285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tempe	85287	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tempe	85289	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	21	6	17	32	39	101	91	86	1	394
Tolleson	85353	19	22	30	16	30	67	59	90	2	335
Tonopah	85354	0	1	1	4	5	10	16	3	0	40
Waddell	85355	2	4	0	5	3	9	6	2	0	31
Wickenburg	85358	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Wickenburg	85390	2	1	2	2	6	28	6	7	0	54
Wittman	85361	7	9	4	7	12	7	10	4	0	60
Youngtown	85363	1	4	2	2	2	7	6	6	0	30
Other Jurisdictions*		60	70	74	59	106	214	205	149	16	953
Other AZ Counties		28	30	32	38	55	166	182	58	9	598

Note: Total may not match Total Referrals in FY2009 (33,126) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record.

Note: Zip Codes for Maricopa County are determined by Superior Court Administrative Orders that outline the administrative boundaries for the judicial districts. These Administrative Orders are revised as zip codes are added and deleted.

## Appendix – Referral Source

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

**Table A.18 Arizona Counties for FY2005 - FY2009 Referrals**

City	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstr	Misd. Property	Drugs	Peace	Petty Theft	Status	Admin	Totals
APACHE	0	0	2	0	4	2	7	1	0	16
COCHISE	0	1	1	0	2	2	4	0	0	10
COCONINO	5	2	0	2	2	6	8	4	0	29
GILA	1	1	1	3	3	11	21	3	0	44
GRAHAM	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	8
GREENLEE	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
MOHAVE	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
NAVAJO	1	2	1	2	4	10	9	1	2	32
PIMA	10	6	4	6	11	33	17	9	1	97
PINAL	6	9	11	20	22	72	89	27	5	261
SANTA CRUZ	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
YAVAPAI	3	7	6	5	4	18	18	10	1	72
YUMA	0	1	4	0	0	5	4	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>598</b>

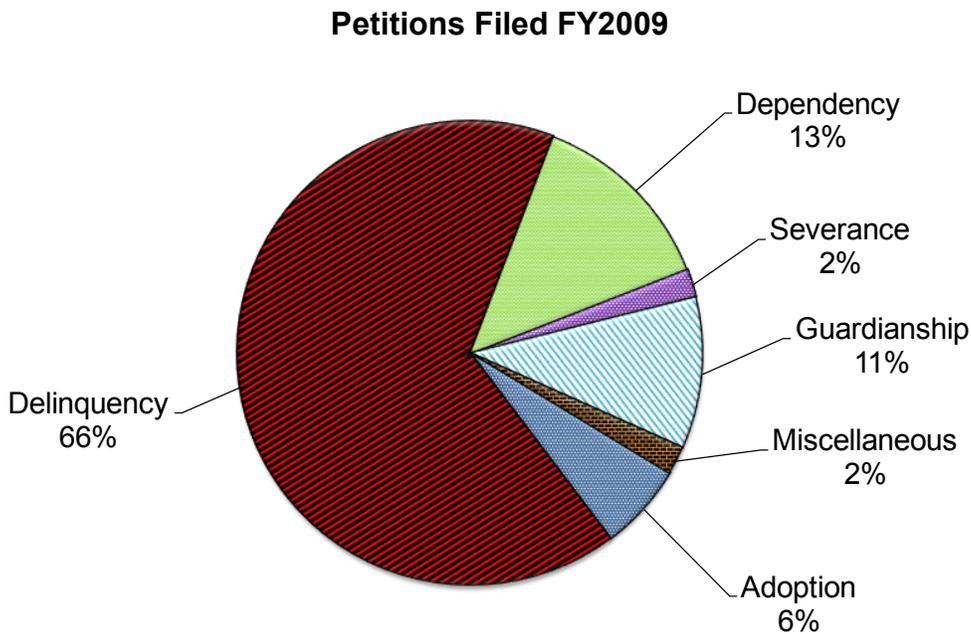
Note: Total may not match Total Referrals in FY2009 (33,126) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record.

# Appendix – Court Activity

## Petitions Filed FY2009

Juvenile judges and commissioners make decisions about adoption and dependency matters as well as delinquency and incorrigibility. The information below details the petitions which occupy the Juvenile Court Calendar.

More detailed information about the Juvenile Court may be found in the *Annual Statistical Report* of the Judicial Branch of Arizona in Maricopa County at <http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/MediarelationsandCommunityOutreach/Publications/reports.asp>



**Table A.19 Petitions Filed FY2005 – FY2009**

Petitions Filed	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Adoption	1,043	1,210	1,354	1,205	1,184
Delinquency	14,059	13,758	14,400	14,010	12,841
Dependency	1,872	1,814	1,959	2,018	2,592
Severance (Petition & Motion) *	326	353	339	333	376
Guardianship **	894	1,800	2,049	1,999	2,042
Miscellaneous ***	821	1,065	1,024	1,130	386
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,477</b>	<b>20,705</b>	<b>21,686</b>	<b>20,695</b>	<b>19,421</b>

In FY2008, severance motions were not included.

\*In FY2008 and FY2009, the number of severance motions filed was not available. Past fiscal year data was modified to match.

\*\* In January of 2005 Guardianship petitions involving minors were moved from the Adult Court to the Juvenile Court to be handled with other Juvenile Court matters. The true impact of this was felt beginning in FY2006.

\*\*\* Miscellaneous includes non-petitions and emancipations. There were 344 non-petitions and 42 emancipations in FY2009.

## Appendix – School Districts

School data is based on the school district at the time of referral regardless of whether the juvenile is enrolled or not. Therefore counts are based on referrals not juveniles. A juvenile may be counted multiple times in one district or may be counted in more than one district. Total from all districts may not match Total Referrals in FY2009 (33,126) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record.

**Table A.20 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2009**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Aguila Elementary	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Alhambra Elementary	8	20	6	24	20	20	49	37	0	184
Arlington Elementary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Avondale Elementary	5	13	1	9	7	15	22	41	0	113
Balsz Elementary	5	5	0	3	2	2	14	1	0	32
Buckeye Elementary	6	6	0	4	3	3	5	7	1	35
Cartwright Elementary	12	37	3	15	15	9	68	51	0	210
Creighton Elementary	3	21	3	7	10	5	24	27	0	100
Fowler Elementary	1	1	0	2	1	2	11	8	0	26
Glendale Elementary	33	28	5	50	25	39	60	36	0	276
Higley Elementary	6	15	11	24	25	46	47	56	2	232
Isaac Elementary	4	25	4	11	11	6	38	39	0	138
JO Combs Elementary District	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	7
Kyrene Elementary	4	8	0	21	10	13	34	15	0	105
Laveen Elementary	4	12	1	4	6	5	15	29	0	76
Liberty Elementary	3	16	0	8	10	13	22	16	0	88
Litchfield Elementary	2	3	1	5	1	6	19	5	0	42
Littleton Elementary	5	4	2	9	2	11	16	23	2	74
Madison Elementary	1	1	1	4	7	1	9	3	0	27
Murphy Elementary	3	3	0	0	1	1	9	3	0	20
Nadaburg Elementary	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Osborn Elementary	7	0	0	4	10	1	12	33	0	67
Palo Verde Elementary	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	14
Paloma Elementary	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Pendergast Elementary	6	19	5	15	7	6	25	47	0	130
Phoenix Elementary	16	19	13	47	9	36	51	24	0	215
Riverside Elementary	0	6	0	1	0	1	5	5	0	18
Roosevelt Elementary	15	41	19	21	23	24	56	46	0	245
Tempe Elementary	22	20	3	29	36	27	66	54	1	258
Tolleson Elementary	1	6	1	7	7	3	13	8	0	46
Union Elementary	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	7	0	14
Washington Elementary	25	30	10	48	32	49	104	75	0	373
Wilson Elementary	2	5	0	4	0	2	3	5	0	21
<b>Totals</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,198</b>

**Table A.21 High School District by Offense Severity FY2009**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Agua Fria Union	16	37	22	36	72	141	115	103	1	543
Buckeye Union	10	19	13	21	37	55	29	39	2	225
Glendale Union	41	59	28	77	75	169	271	87	2	809
Phoenix Union	85	164	93	100	140	399	487	1,067	1	2,536
Tempe Union HS District	41	43	30	89	116	209	229	197	1	955
Tolleson Union	21	39	40	65	82	127	137	233	0	744
<b>Totals</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,812</b>

# Appendix – School Districts

**Table A.22 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2009**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	2	0	16
Cave Creek Unified	5	12	1	18	44	54	42	10	0	186
Chandler Unified	29	49	16	67	96	162	202	233	2	856
Deer Valley Unified	37	63	25	63	50	170	212	82	1	703
Dysart Unified	25	56	28	60	64	150	147	49	1	580
Fountain Hills Unified	0	23	8	3	7	24	14	5	0	84
Gila Bend Unified	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Gilbert Unified	36	43	33	76	145	193	225	166	0	917
Mesa Unified	83	122	84	145	260	381	385	425	4	1,889
Paradise Valley Unified	25	56	19	47	62	170	201	107	0	687
Peoria Unified	29	68	24	105	84	178	214	108	3	813
Queen Creek Unified	0	11	5	9	33	28	43	3	0	132
Saddle Mountain Unified School Dist	2	1	0	4	3	2	7	0	0	19
Scottsdale Unified	16	38	13	43	93	181	110	54	0	548
Wickenburg Unified	4	5	2	3	14	9	8	3	0	48
<b>Totals</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7,481</b>

**Table A.23 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2009**

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Charter Schools	193	308	398	219	383	772	671	603	16	3,563
East Valley Institute of Technology	1	2	1	2	2	2	5	5	0	20
Job Corps - Phoenix	1	1	2	2	5	8	6	6	0	31
Maricopa County Regional Special Svcs District	0	8	3	6	1	10	4	1	0	33
Misc Colleges	5	6	13	11	14	41	26	11	0	127
Misc Other	23	47	40	41	28	97	93	49	3	421
Misc Parochial	4	4	0	7	4	24	30	7	0	80
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	2	0	10
Other	69	118	87	98	121	305	388	144	16	1,346
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	34	31	112	48	14	38	27	33	5	342
<b>Totals</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5,973</b>

\* Other includes ungrouped and missing school district data on a given record

# Appendix – Detention

## Detention by Age and Ethnicity

**Table A.24 Detentions for Anglo Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	12	10	1.20
11	21	16	1.31
12	38	29	1.31
13	113	84	1.35
14	239	158	1.51
15	483	315	1.53
16	813	482	1.69
17	996	651	1.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>1.56</b>

**Table A.25 Detentions for Asian/Pacific Islander Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10			
11			
12			
13	2	2	1.0
14	9	3	3.0
15	7	4	1.8
16	14	10	1.4
17	23	16	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1.57</b>

**Table A.26 Detentions for African American Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	6	6	1.0
11	9	4	2.3
12	39	27	1.4
13	97	59	1.6
14	180	119	1.5
15	291	181	1.6
16	328	221	1.5
17	389	235	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1.57</b>

**Table A.27 Detentions for Hispanic Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	11	8	1.4
11	29	23	1.3
12	68	49	1.4
13	168	114	1.5
14	437	275	1.6
15	758	470	1.6
16	1032	659	1.6
17	1207	820	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>1.53</b>

**Table A.28 Detentions for Native American Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10			
11	1	1	1.0
12	4	3	1.3
13	17	10	1.7
14	38	27	1.4
15	71	50	1.4
16	89	59	1.5
17	104	67	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1.49</b>

**Table A.29 Detentions for Other Youth**

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10			
11	3	3	1.0
12	5	2	2.5
13	5	4	1.3
14	18	10	1.8
15	17	13	1.3
16	14	13	1.1
17	22	17	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1.35</b>

## Appendix – Detention

### Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2009

**Table A.30 Detentions by Gender**

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	1,552	1,103	1.41
Male	6,675	4,226	1.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,227</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>1.54</b>

**Table A.31 Detentions by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	1,339	852	1.57
Anglo	2,715	1,745	1.56
Asian/Pacific	55	35	1.57
Hispanic	3,710	2,418	1.53
Native American	324	217	1.49
Other	84	62	1.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,227</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>1.54</b>

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

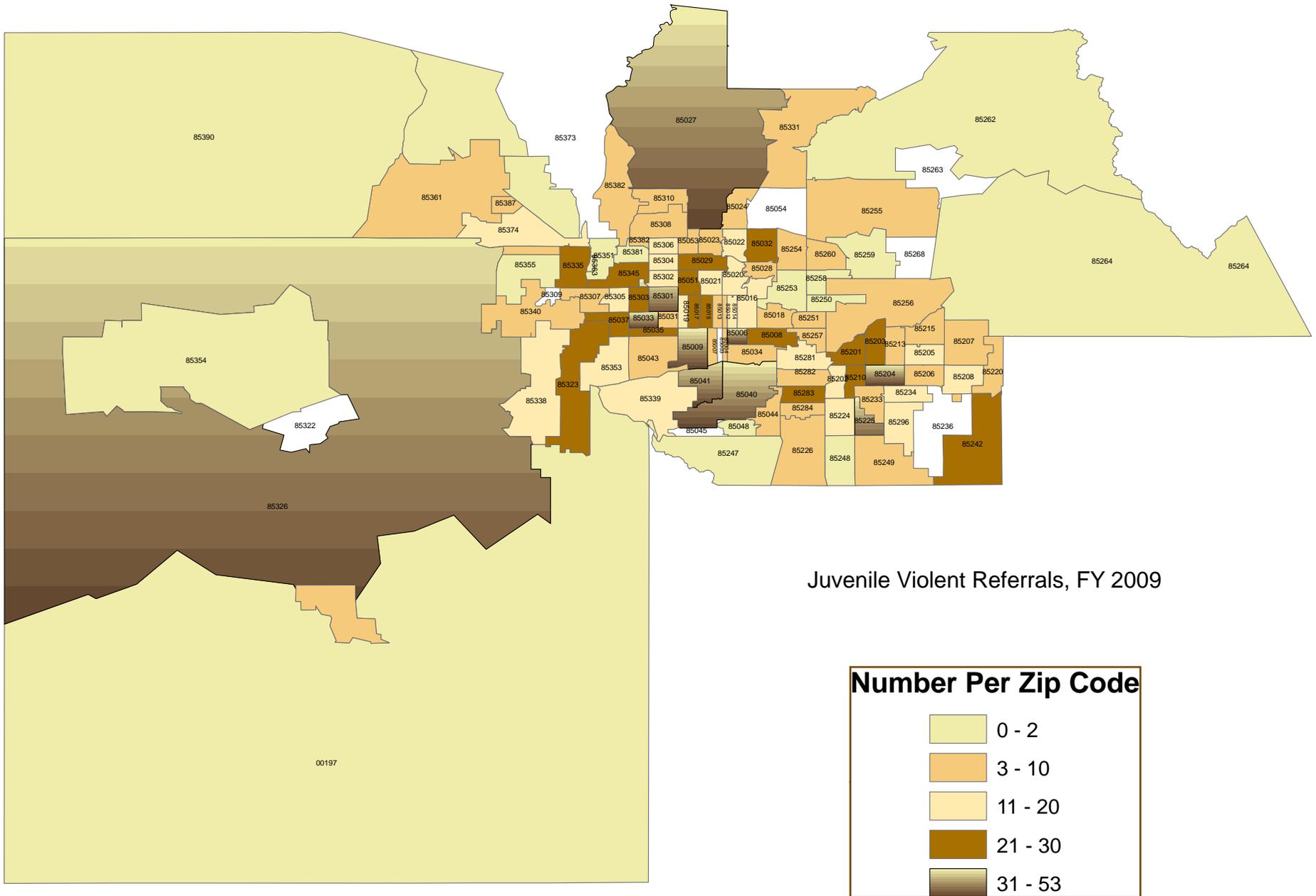
Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	304	217	1.40
Anglo	573	401	1.43
Asian/Pacific	3	3	1.00
Hispanic	551	393	1.40
Native American	101	71	1.42
Other	20	18	1.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1.41</b>

**Table A.33 Males Detained by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	1,035	635	1.63
Anglo	2,142	1,344	1.59
Asian/Pacific	52	32	1.63
Hispanic	3,159	2,025	1.56
Native American	223	146	1.53
Other	64	44	1.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,675</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>1.58</b>



# Map #2



Juvenile Violent Referrals, FY 2009

# Map #3

