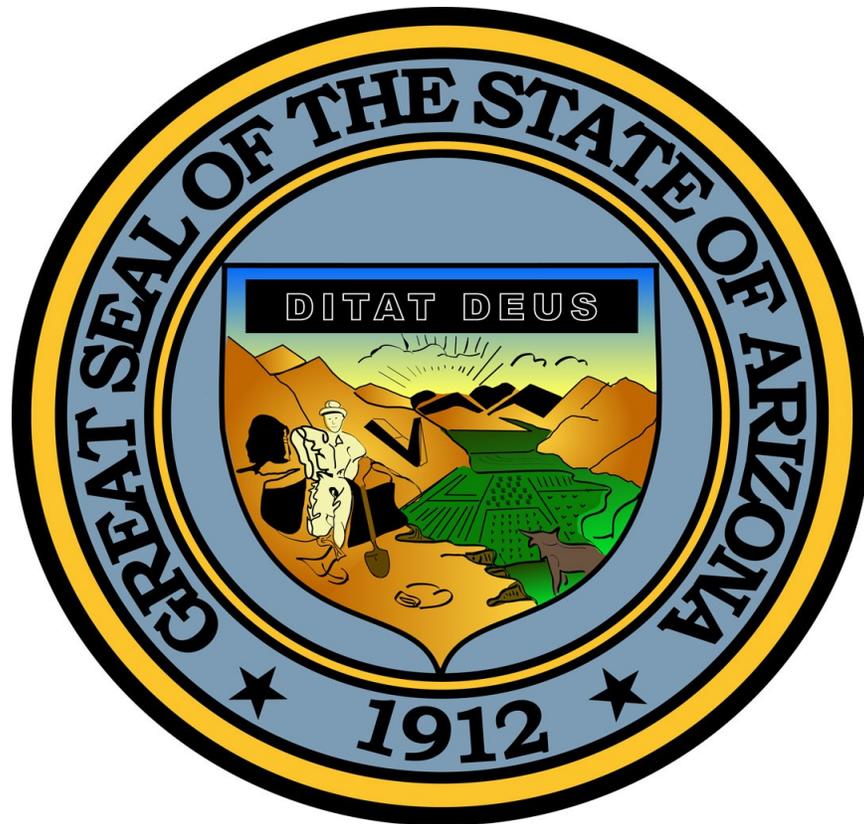


Superior Court of Arizona



Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2010
Data Book**



Welcome to the 2010 Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains juvenile justice data for fiscal years 2006 to 2010.

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 2010 Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Data Book
Produced by
Superior Court in Maricopa County
Juvenile Probation Department

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

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

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About This Publication

Fiscal year 2010 marks the 22nd year of the publication of data from the Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County Juvenile Court and Probation Department and the fourth year of producing data for the fiscal year. Data is derived primarily from the integrated Court Information System (iCIS), the automated system serving the judicial branch in Maricopa County. Historically, data were obtained from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS), 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 FY2010 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 FY2010. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were dispositioned in FY2011.

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 followed that trend. In FY2010, referrals decreased by 11.8% to a historic low of 29,228.

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) supervises youth placed on probation by the Juvenile Court and operates two detention facilities with a 406 bed capacity and a functional (staffing) capacity of 272 (in FY2010). In addition, the Department administers community-based prevention programs, formal diversion in collaboration with the Maricopa County Attorney, and Community Justice Centers as an extension of restorative justice. In FY2010, the MCJPD continued to provide excellent services to youth in the community and in detention. The Department also saw a renewed focus on education in the two detention facilities.

Selected highlights from the year include:

Community Collaborations: Two probation officers from the Southeast office continued to lead probationers, the Court, and probation staff in the preparation of food and serving residents of the Ronald McDonald House in Phoenix. It is an opportunity for probationers to be positively impacted by others and for staff to become involved in the community. In addition, Juvenile Probation Officers began collaborating with the Herbert Kieckheffer Girls and Boys Club to conduct Teen Court and community office at the center. This collaboration brought probation programs/services into the community where the youth reside.

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.

Detention Alternatives: The Juvenile Electronic Technological Surveillance (JETS) Program began in the spring of 2009. The JETS Program monitors youth by using Global Position Satellite (GPS) units. The GPS units provide the court with additional information regarding the youth's compliance with court orders. The GPS units are able to monitor youth in multiple locations and allow youth to be in the community while awaiting future court hearings. The GPS unit also protects victims by creating exclusion zones around areas that pertain to the victims.

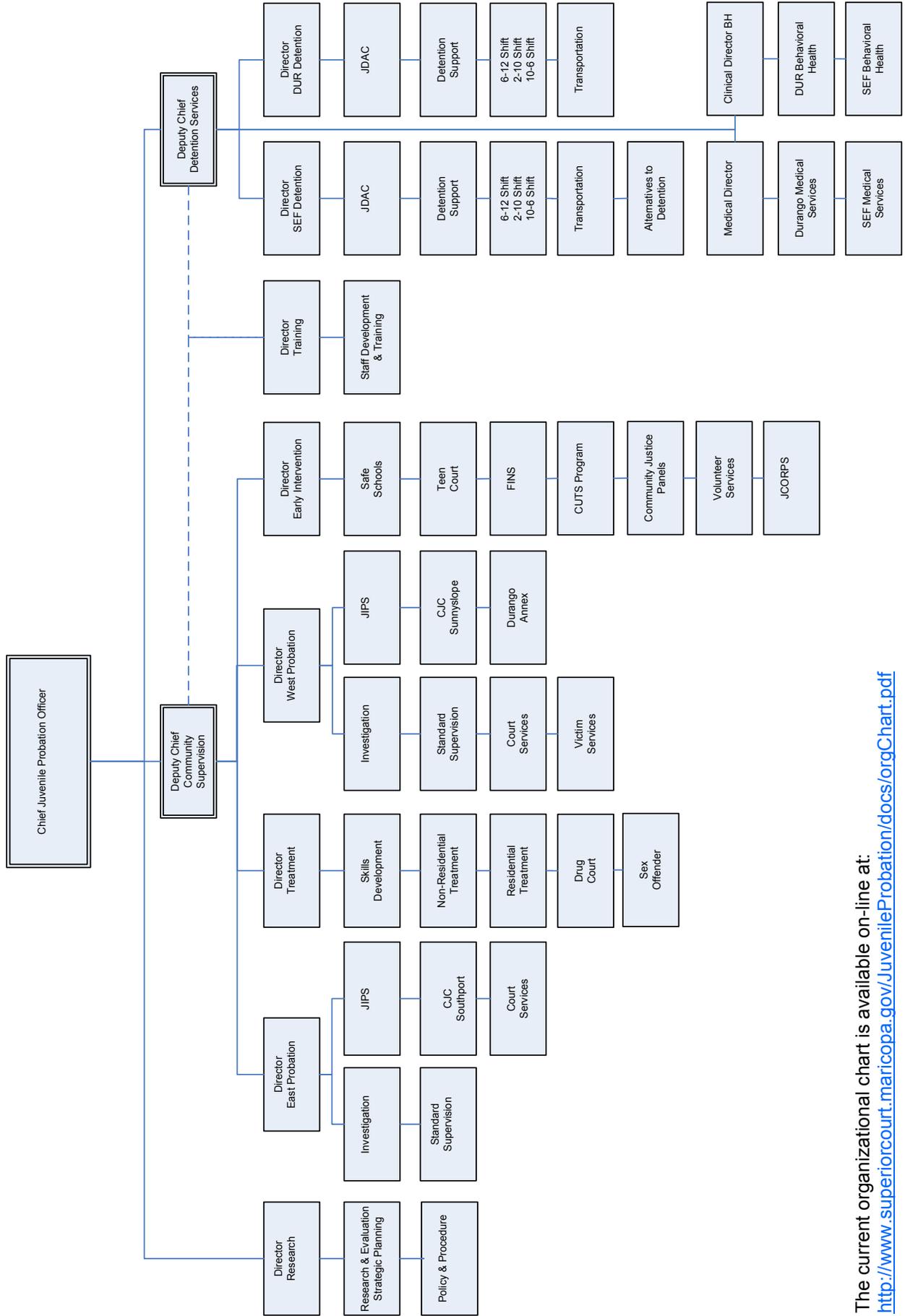
Maricopa County Transitional Learning Centers (Detention School): All youth are assessed on their first day of enrollment in the areas of reading, writing, and mathematics to determine placement in skills enhancement, credit recovery or the GED Program. As a result of the collaborative partnership between Detention and School administrations, there have been dramatic improvements in the academic achievement levels of detained youth. During FY2010, detained youth earned a total of 782.5 high school credits compared to 128 high school credits earned in FY2009.

Teen Outreach Program (TOP): The Durango Detention Facility partnered with the Maricopa County Health Department to offer the Teen Outreach Program, an evidence-based program that provides support and opportunities to youth to prepare for successful adulthood and avoid problem behavior. This program has proven to increase academic success and prevent teenage pregnancy by providing life skills training in dealing with peer pressure, good decision making, sex education, and goal setting.

GED in Detention: The Maricopa County Regional School District (MCRSD) partners with Juvenile Probation to provide youth the opportunity to attain their GED while detained. The tests are administered by Probation and Detention Officers trained by the Arizona Department of Education. In FY2010, 119 youth took the GED test with 101 youth attaining their GED.

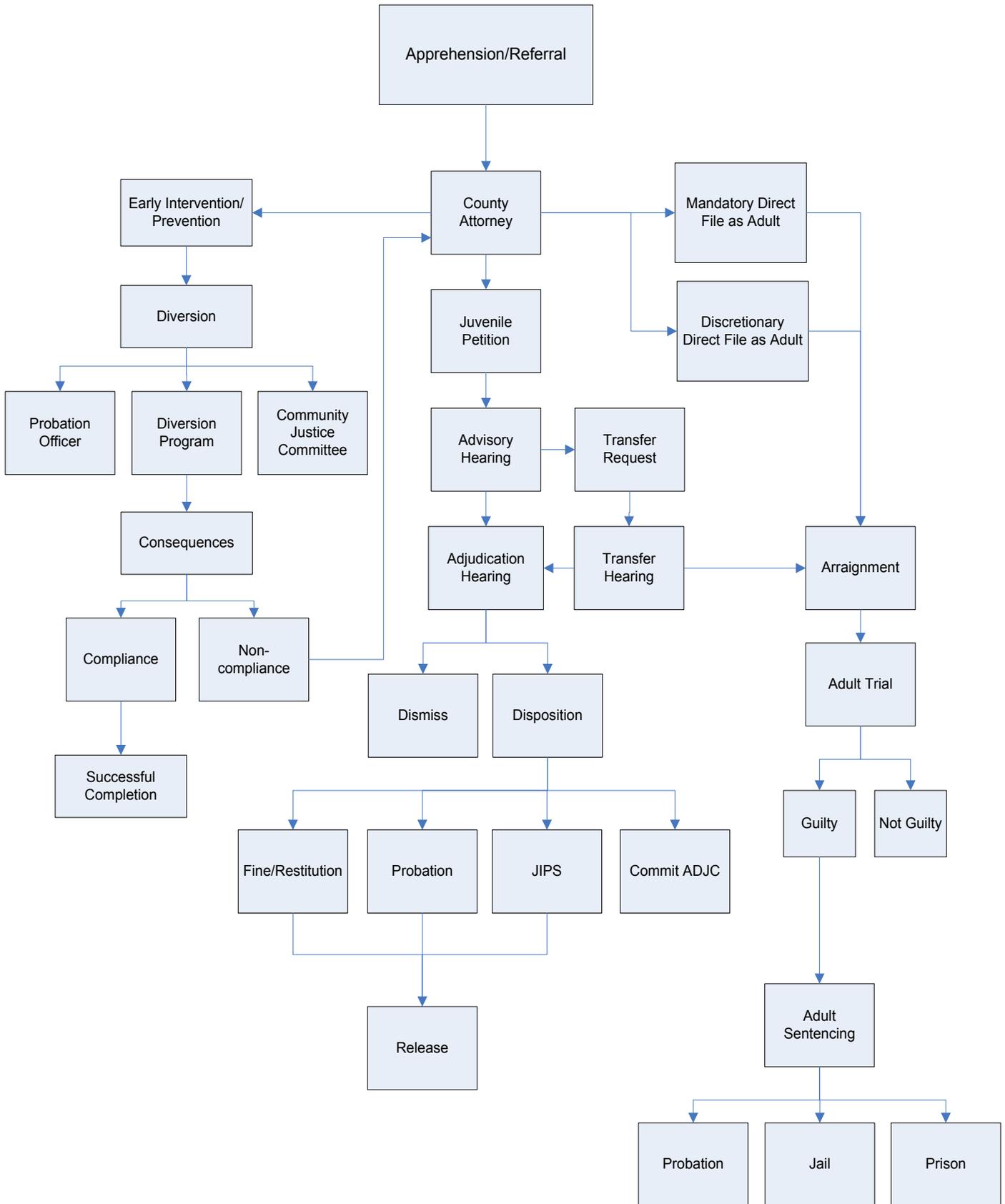
Parenting Program: The Helping Others with Parenting Education (H.O.P.E.) grant, a collaborative effort addressing the needs of young mothers and fathers in detention, continued in FY2010. In partnership with the Girl Scouts Cactus Pine Council, City of Phoenix, Department of Economic Security (DES), and Women and Children (WIC), the program offers child development, parenting skills, substance abuse, sexual health education and case management. In FY2010, the program served 99 new youth.

MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

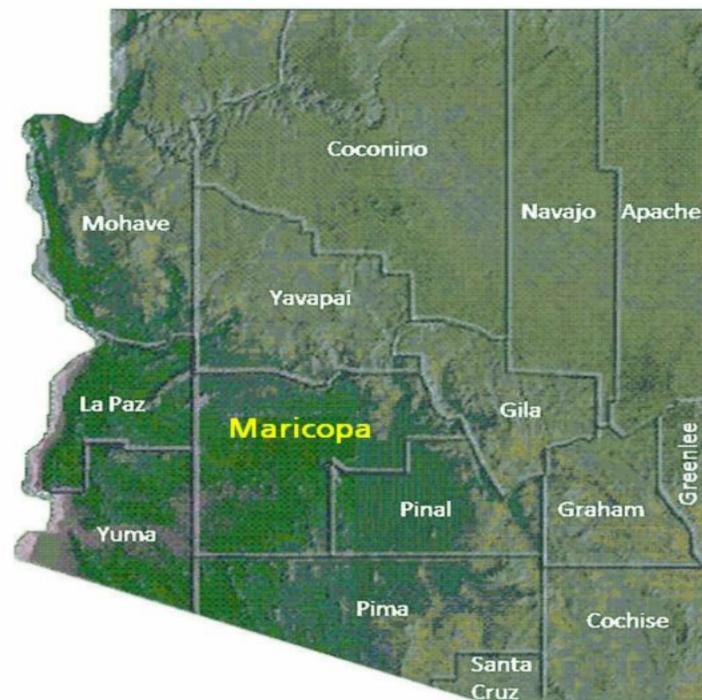


The current organizational chart is available on-line at: <http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/JuvenileProbation/docs/orgChart.pdf>

How Maricopa County's Juvenile Justice System Works



State and County Statistics/Juvenile Population



- Arizona is geographically the 6th largest state in the nation with 113,642 square miles and a population of 6,629,455 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); Chandler (241,205); Scottsdale (240,126); 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 FY2010

JUVENILE POPULATION

549,844

(Ages 8 – 17)

REFERRALS

29,228

Juvenile Referred
21,406

DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

12,112

Does not include petitions in Adult

JUVENILE STANDARD PROBATION

New Cases Placed on Standard
Probation
4,443

JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

New Cases Placed on JIPS
560

DETENTION

Detention Admissions 7,604
Avg. Daily Population 270
Detention Bed Capacity 406
Avg. Stay Days 12.9

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Committed
Juveniles – 313

Awarded
Juveniles - 155

ADULT PROSECUTIONS

Direct Files
Juveniles – 260

Remands
Juveniles - 11

* Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2010*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Estimate of County Population Under 18	951,049	972,923	995,300	1,018,192	1,041,610
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	502,038	513,585	525,398	537,482	549,844

Referrals* Received	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	33,433	34,738	33,218	33,126	29,228
Juveniles Referred	24,484	25,437	24,390	24,114	21,406
Referrals per Juvenile	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.37

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

Dispositions	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	4,844	4,903	5,796	4,844	4,443
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	549	739	806	669	560
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	400	449	415	445	313

Detention	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Juveniles Brought to Detention	10,138	10,597	10,441	10,326	9,702
Juveniles Detained**	8,508	8,805	8,522	8,227	7,604
Percent Detained	83.9%	83.1%	81.6%	79.7%	78.4%
Average Daily Population	432	413	335	282	270
Detention Capacity at Year End	406	406	406	406	406
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	18.2	16.7	14.3	13.1	12.9

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

Financial Summary

County	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
General Fund	12,088,457	21,668,719	21,466,026	16,303,471	14,134,927
Detention Fund	27,436,497	34,122,100	34,665,509	32,359,937	30,132,249
Total	39,524,954	55,790,818	56,131,535	48,663,408	44,267,176
State Grants					
Court Improvement	1,423	1,500	0	0	0
Diversion Consequences**	419,900	430,419	495,597	531,139	453,991
Diversion Intake	1,456,258	1,693,629	1,912,738	1,773,663	1,622,231
Diversion Counseling	813,261	847,740	619,217	530,855	421,832
Drug Court	0	23,240	28,295	27,968	27,893
Family Counseling**	323,270	362,733	364,815	352,583	366,841
First Cuts	70,000	68,472	0	0	0
GED	0	0	0	4,040	5,760
Gateway	7,500	7,500	0	0	0
JCEF	55,407	0	0	0	0
JIPS***	3,793,427	0	0	0	0
JIPS Treatment**	280,488	366,382	257,680	243,693	176,757
JPSF Treatment**	7,918,394	8,804,749	8,833,762	7,341,654	6,846,315
Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund	6,000	0	0	0	0
Justice Involved Youth With Children	0	174,091	182,216	180,193	58,550
Juvenile Treatment Services	227,753	254,023	290,727	271,421	254,254
Roosevelt School	46,693	60,269	492	0	0
Safe Schools	1,755,667	2,164,296	806,875	737,197	575,162
Standard Probation***	3,656,177	0	0	0	0
Title IV-E	0	0	61,709	156,269	163,767
Victim Rights	129,802	140,000	135,133	135,777	136,612
Vocational Rehab	67,597	69,988	47,604	17,911	0
Total	21,029,017	15,469,031	14,036,861	12,304,363	11,109,965

FY2006 through FY2010 are actual expenditures.

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

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

Financial Summary

Federal Grants	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
BJA	287,108	0	0	0	0
Bulletproof Vest	-81	18,040	549	9,487	20,997
JAG	1,240,192	824,485	1,089,649	418,720	134,647
JABG	457,926	398,247	459,120	330,205	154,488
MYAP	39,853	66,797	7,850	0	0
SOAR	17,572	0	0	0	0
Food and Nutrition	595,185	645,532	568,424	405,144	541,672
Title V	84,246	114,355	40,010	0	0
Total	2,722,001	2,067,456	2,165,602	1,163,556	851,804
Service Fees	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Probation Fees	765,688	995,762	722,932	1,094,341	562,310
Probation Subsidy	0	0	2,093,567	4,363,914	3,743,966
Diversions Fees	201,076	246,598	356,675	288,672	327,173
Juvenile Restitution Fund	29,925	27,009	22,768	25,000	22,861
Total	996,689	1,269,369	3,195,942	5,771,927	4,656,310
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
All Grants and Fees	24,747,707	18,805,856	19,398,405	19,239,846	16,618,079
County Funds	39,524,954	55,790,818	56,131,535	48,663,408	44,267,176
Total Budget	64,272,661	74,596,674	75,529,940	67,903,254	60,885,255

FY2006 through FY2010 are actual expenditures.

Referrals Received

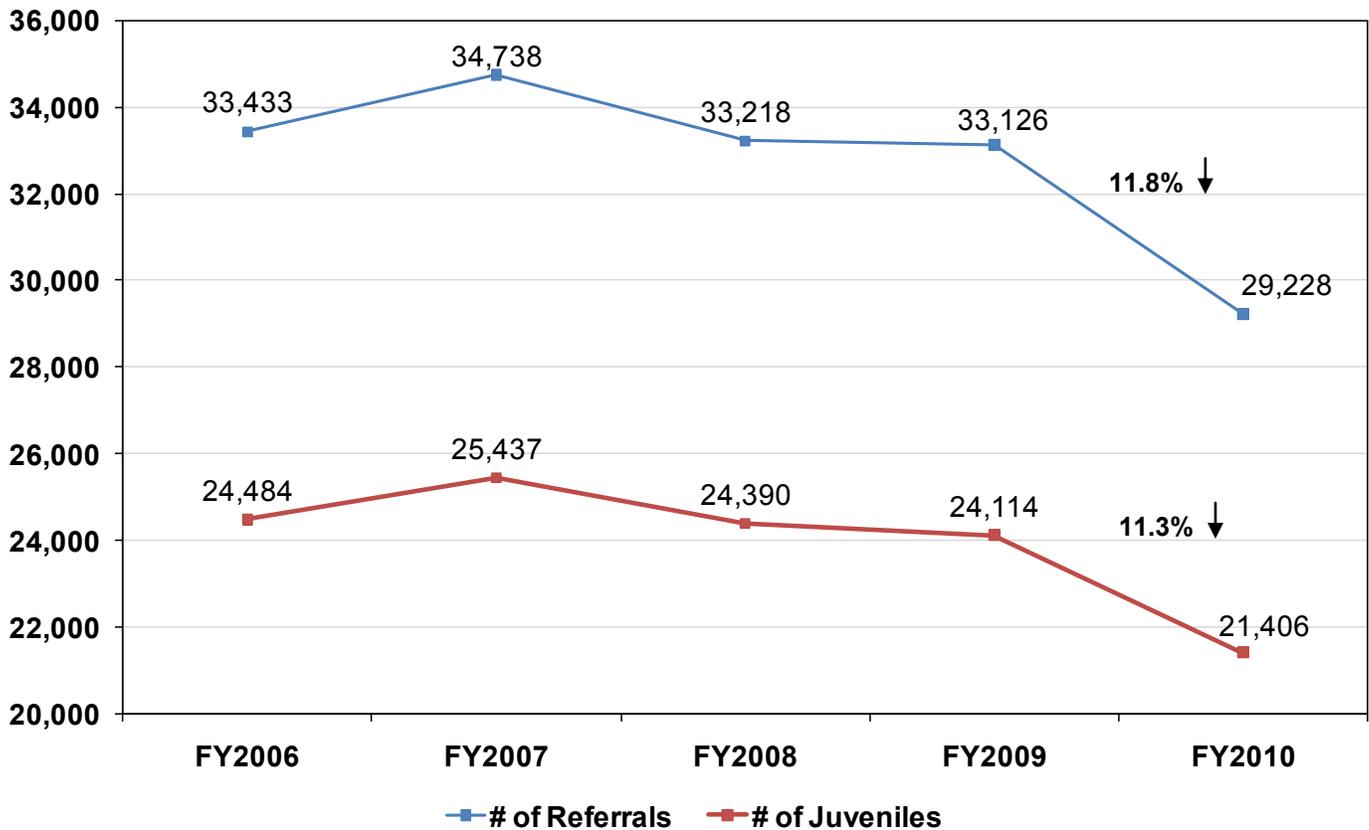
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the Juvenile Court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by 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 (53.2% in FY2010) generated only one referral. Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2010 (21,406) and the total referrals generated (29,228), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.37 for FY2010.

It is important to note that the juveniles detailed in this section of the report represent only 3.9% of the estimated 549,844 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2010, approximately one juvenile in every 26 in the county.

The following section covers the 29,228 referrals that were generated in FY2010 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

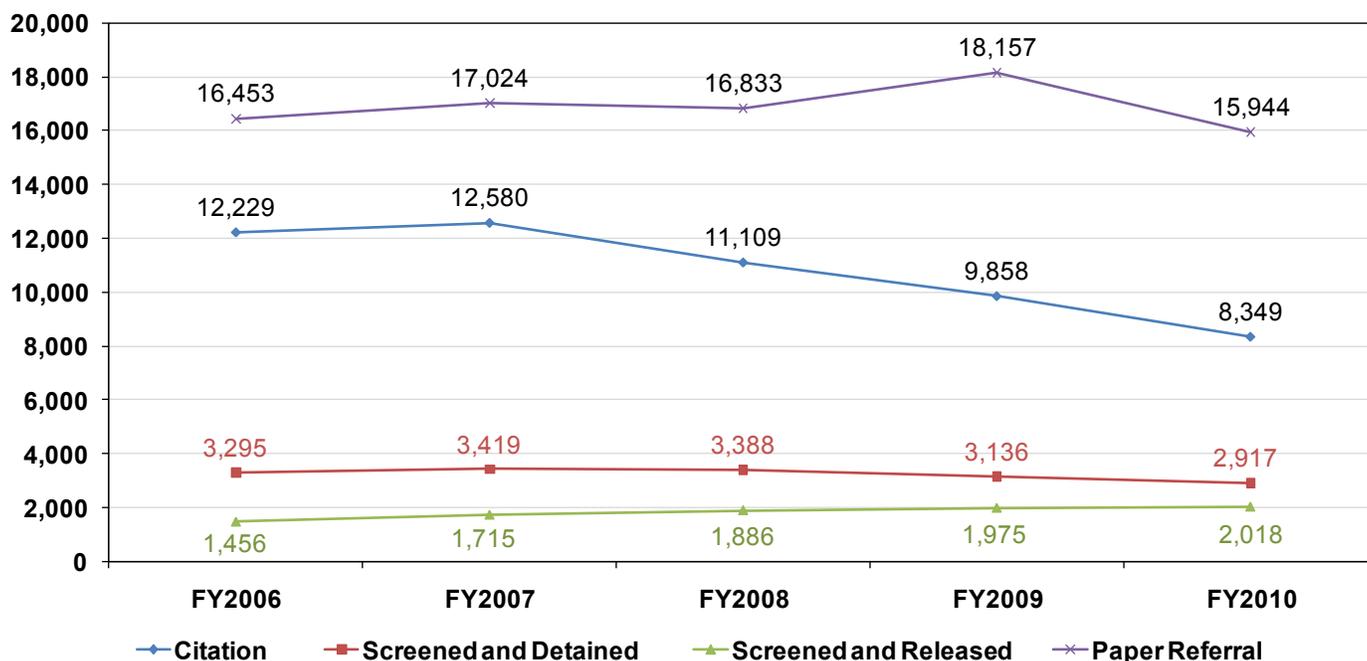
Referrals Received FY2006 to FY2010



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 are counted with Paper.

Type of Referral FY2006 to FY2010



The types of referrals are described as follows:

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

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

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

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

The majority of referrals do not involve detention. Approximately 10% of the 29,228 referrals received in FY2010 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	FY2010 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	4,095	14.0%
Alcohol	2,931	10.0%
Curfew	2,524	8.6%
Violation of Probation	2,253	7.7%
Truancy	1,757	6.0%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,289	4.4%
Traffic	1,285	4.4%
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,028	3.5%
Assault - Simple	984	3.4%
Possess Marijuana	941	3.2%
Total	19,087	65.3%

Note: The 19,087 referrals that make up the 10 most common offenses account for 65.3% of the total 29,228 referrals in FY2010.

Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses

Offenses	FY2010 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	2,237	18.5%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	1,317	10.9%
Alcohol	1,256	10.4%
Possess Marijuana	586	4.9%
Traffic Violation	517	4.3%
Simple Assault	502	4.2%
Drug Paraphernalia	489	4.1%
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	382	3.2%
Burglary 2 - Residential	350	2.9%
Assault - Domestic Violence	308	2.6%
Total	7,944	65.6%

Note: The 7,944 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses on the 12,112 delinquent petitions filed in FY2010.

Referrals Received

Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2006 to FY2010

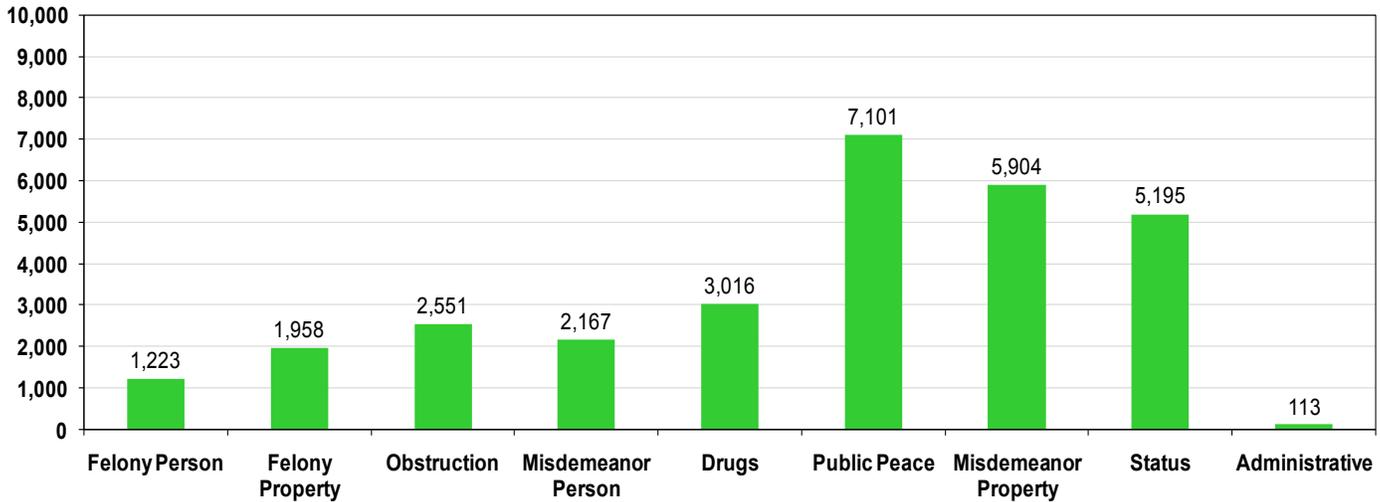
FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Truancy 3,758	Truancy 3,689	Shoplifting - Misd. 3,921	Shoplifting - Misd. 4,571	Shoplifting - Misd. 4,095
Shoplifting - Misd. 2,970	Curfew 3,286	Curfew 3,016	Curfew 3,282	Alcohol 2,931
Curfew 2,947	Shoplifting - Misd. 3,062	Alcohol 2,811	Alcohol 2,995	Curfew 2,524
Alcohol 2,549	Alcohol 2,858	Truancy 2,703	VOP 2,182	VOP 2,253
Traffic Violation 2,422	VOP 2,489	VOP 2,214	Truancy 1,782	Truancy 1,757
VOP 2,398	Traffic Violation 2,374	Traffic Violation 2,181	Traffic Violation 1,757	Drug Paraphernalia 1,289
Possess Marijuana 1,668	Possess Marijuana 1,816	Drug Paraphernalia 1,208	Drug Paraphernalia 1,377	Traffic 1,285
Assault - DV 1,178	Assault - DV 1,114	Assault - DV 1,109	Runaway 1,140	Assault - DV 1,025
Assault - Simple 1,079	Assault - Simple 1,093	Possess Marijuana 972	Assault - DV 1,133	Assault - Simple 984
Runaway 912	Runaway 890	Assault - Simple 947	Possess Marijuana 1,061	Possess Marijuana 941

- Shoplifting – Misdemeanor remained in 1st place in FY2010 despite a decrease of 10.4% from FY2009.
- Alcohol moved up from 3rd place in FY2009 to 2nd place in FY2010, but had a decrease of 10.7%.
- Curfew dropped from 2nd place in FY2009 to 3rd place in FY2010, a decrease of 15.7%.
- Violation of Probation remained in 4th place in FY2010, but with a slight increase of 3.3%.

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

Offense Severity FY2010

N = 29,228



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

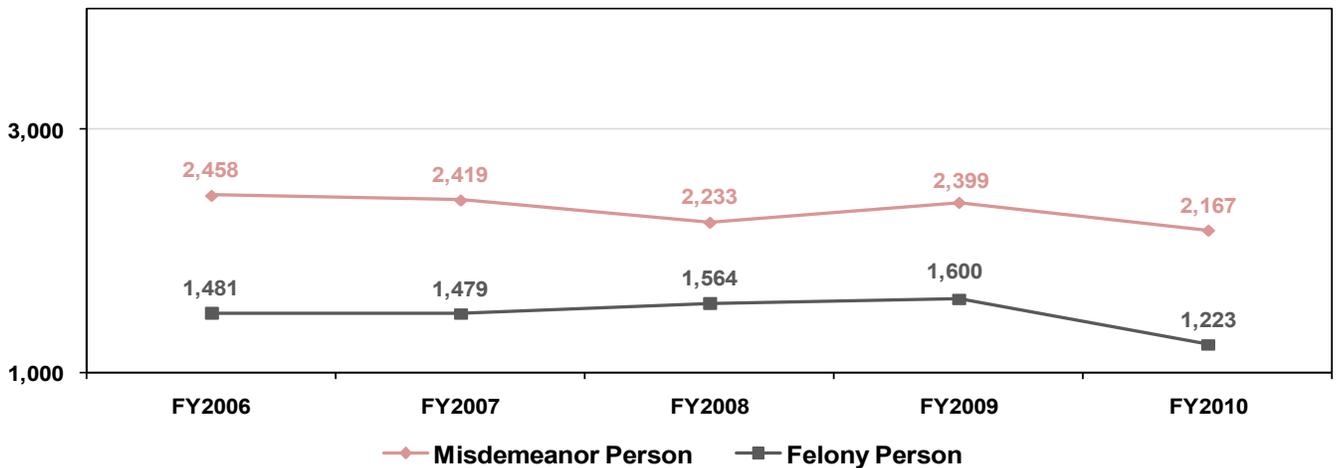
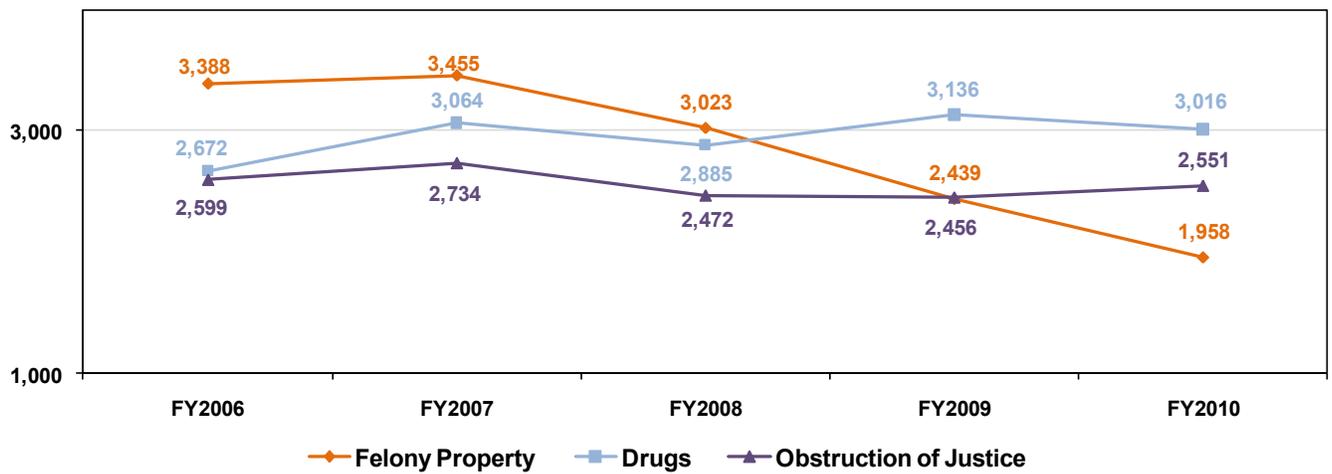
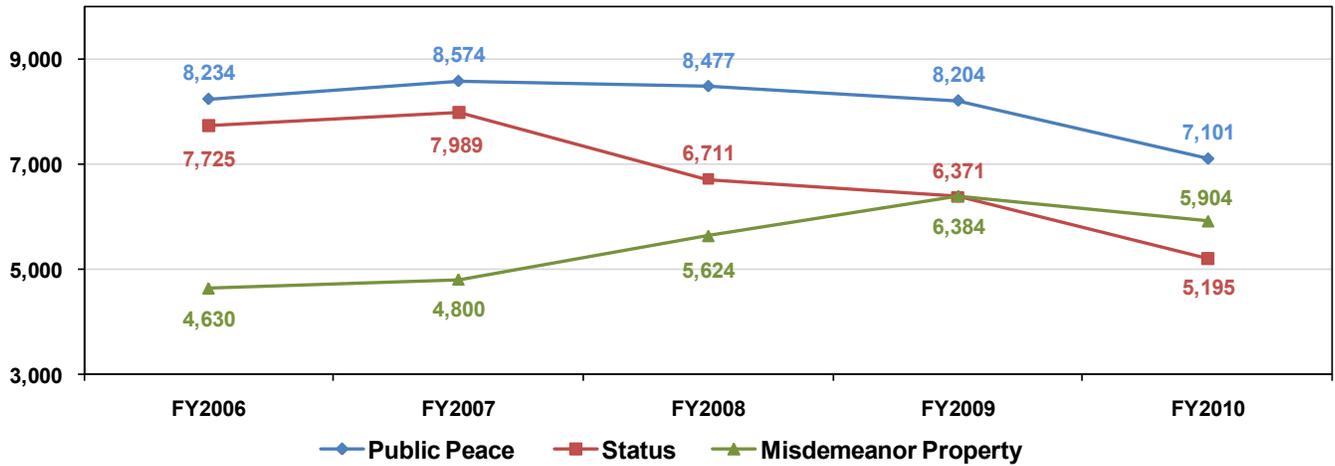
These offenses are acts that are illegal only because a juvenile commits them, such as: incorrigibility, truancy, runaway, and curfew.

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 FY2006 – FY2010



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

Gender – FY2010

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

In FY2010, females made up 33.7% (7,216) of the 21,406 juveniles referred. Both males and females are most likely to be involved in misdemeanor property offense, public peace offenses, or status offenses.

Gender by Offense Severity FY2010

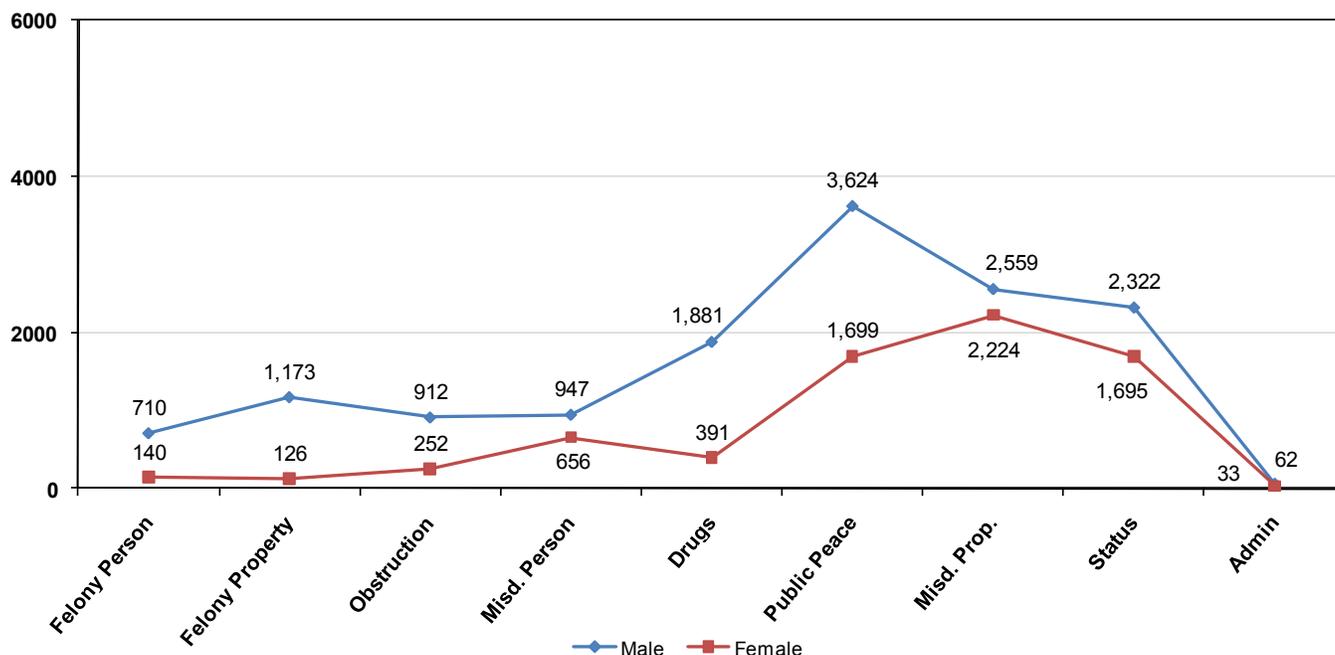
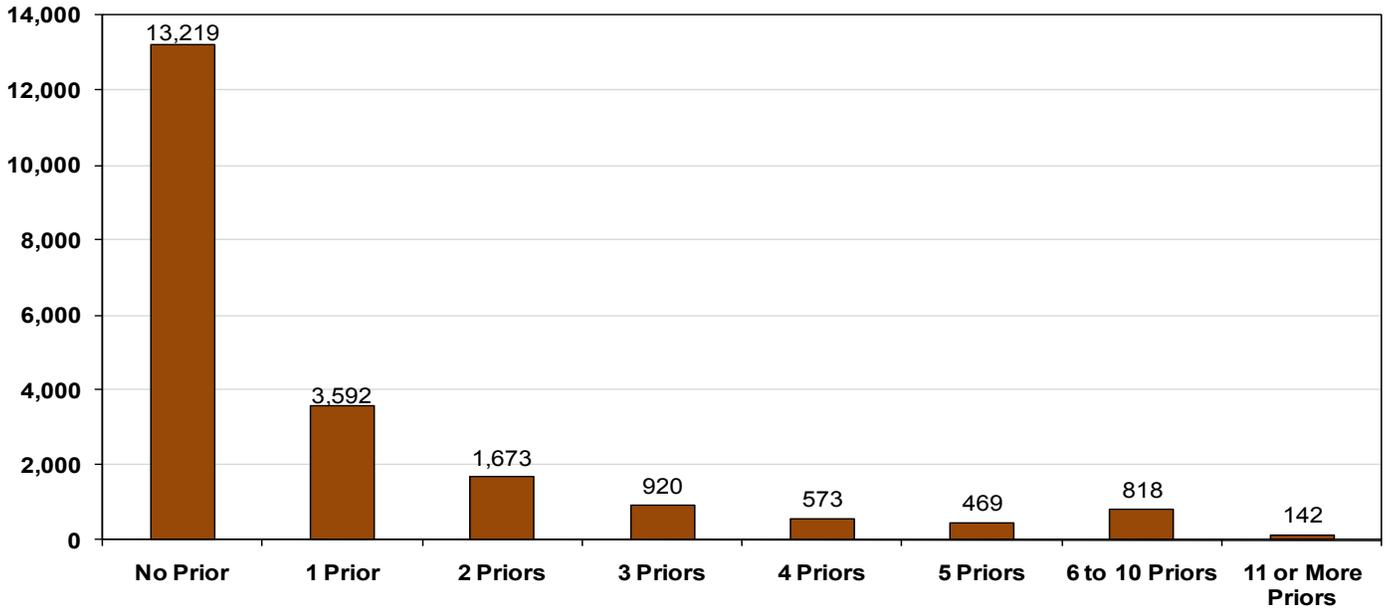


Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Totals
Male	5.0%	8.3%	6.4%	6.7%	13.3%	25.5%	18.0%	16.4%	0.4%	100%
Female	1.9%	1.7%	3.5%	9.1%	5.4%	23.5%	30.8%	23.5%	0.5%	100%

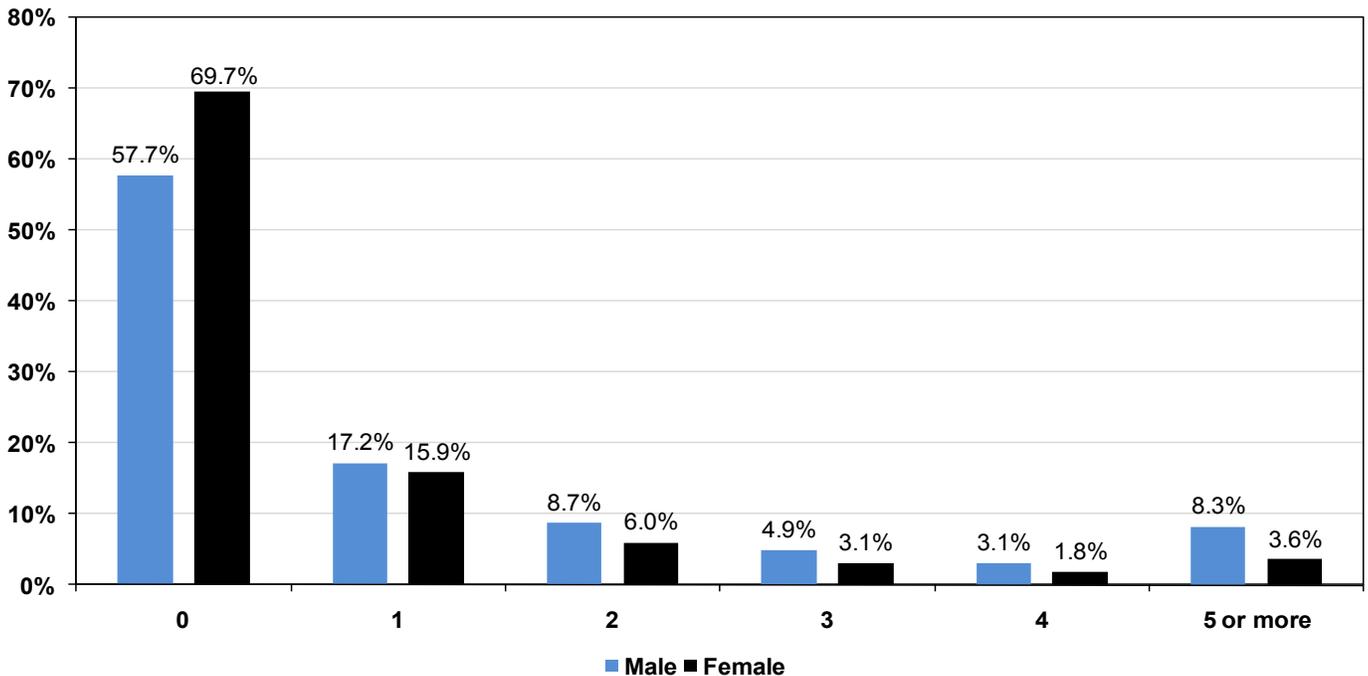
Note: Males are involved in proportionately more felony property, felony person and drug offenses than females. Females are involved in proportionately more misdemeanor person and misdemeanor property offenses than males.

Number of Prior Referrals FY2010



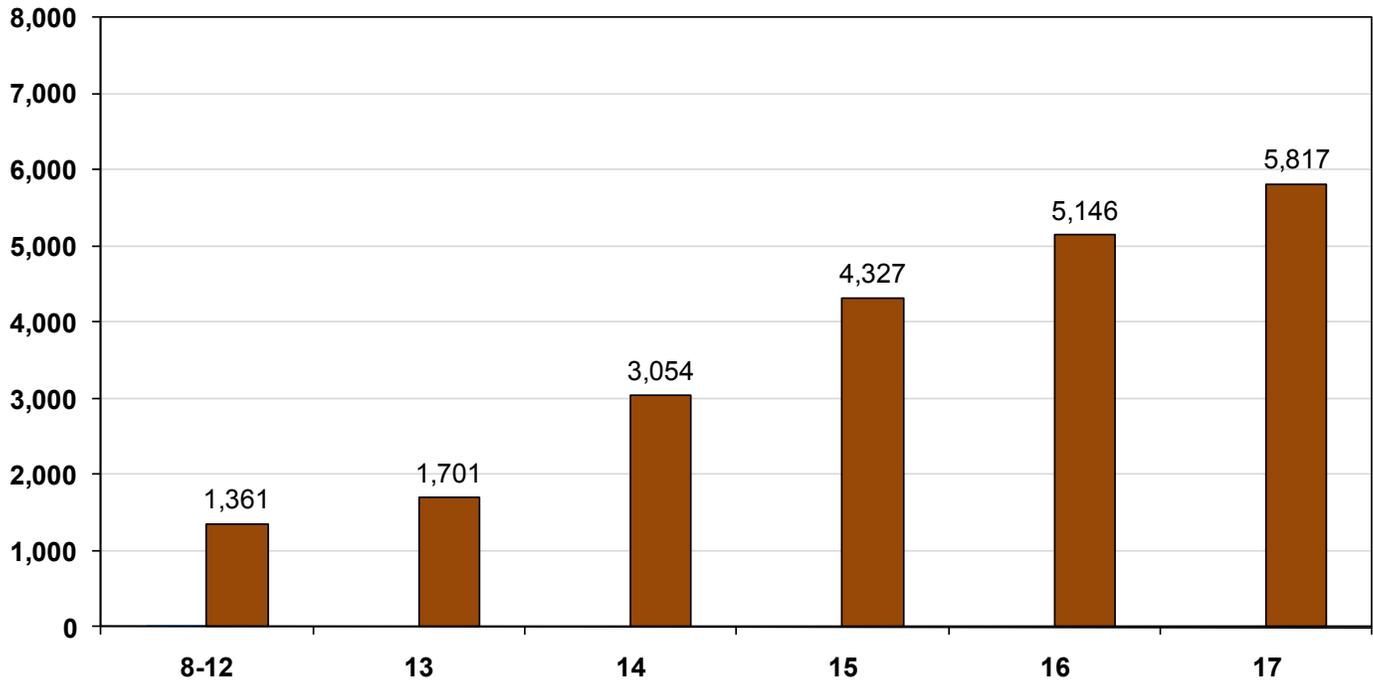
The majority (61.8%) of the juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court in FY2010 had no prior referrals. Only 9.4% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County (less than one percent of all youth in the county age 8 to 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 13,219 that had no prior referrals, 11,395 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2010. These juveniles are categorized as First Time Offenders and are detailed on page 26.

Prior Referrals by Gender FY2010



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

Age at Time of First Referral in FY2010 All Juveniles Referred



Older juveniles are more likely to generate a referral

- 27.2% of referrals involve 17 year olds
- 71.4% of referrals involve juveniles 15 and older
- Juveniles less than 14 are involved in only 14.3% of referrals

Research suggests that a juvenile receiving their first referral at a young age is at greater risk for future delinquency.¹

Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2010

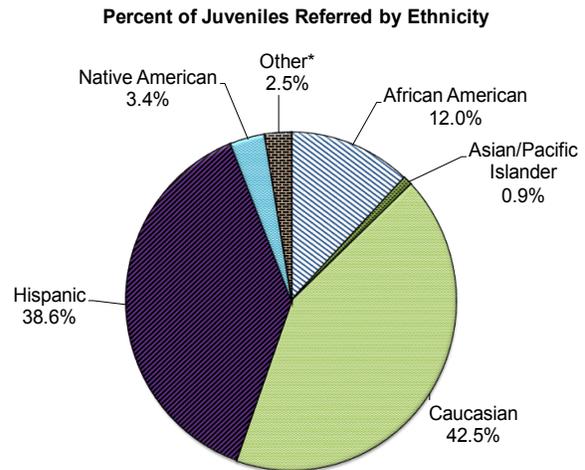
Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Total Referrals
8-10	14.4%	13.6%	0.0%	17.7%	1.23%	11.9%	27.6%	13.6%	243
11	5.5%	10.6%	0.9%	17.6%	5.8%	11.2%	28.9%	19.5%	329
12	6.7%	8.4%	0.8%	14.4%	6.8%	9.9%	29.0%	23.8%	789
13	5.3%	6.6%	2.9%	11.5%	10.1%	10.7%	25.7%	26.9%	1,701
14	3.4%	5.9%	3.7%	8.6%	11.2%	14.6%	23.2%	29.2%	3,054
15	3.8%	6.0%	5.5%	6.4%	10.6%	19.3%	21.7%	26.4%	4,327
16	3.3%	5.9%	6.8%	6.2%	12.2%	28.4%	23.4%	13.1%	5,146
17	3.7%	5.3%	6.9%	5.8%	10.2%	38.9%	19.0%	9.7%	5,817

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

¹ Gail A. Wasserman, Kate Keenan, Richard E. Tremblay, John D. Cole, Todd I. Herrenkohl, Rolf Loeber, and David Petechuk. *Risk and Protective Factors of Child Delinquency*. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, April 2003.

Ethnicity – FY2010

The data on this page shows the race and ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2010 and compares it with the estimated 2010 distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. Caucasian (not Hispanic) juveniles account for 56.2% of the population but only 42.5% of the juveniles referred. Hispanic juveniles show just the reverse, 33% of the population but 38.6% of the juveniles referred. African Americans make up 12% 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 racial and ethnic groups has remained relatively constant in recent years. The category of “other” includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is listed as unknown.



Ethnic Breakdown of Juveniles Referred and Juvenile Population**

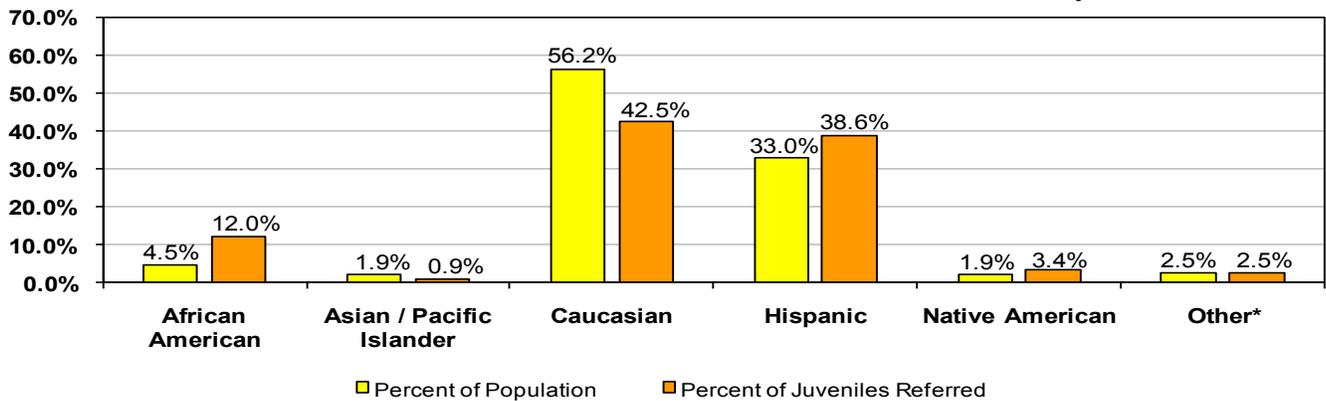


Table 2.3 Ethnicity by Offense Severity FY2010

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
African American	141	154	200	289	194	420	724	424	17	2,563
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	11	6	17	27	37	70	26	1	199
Caucasian	313	427	400	693	1,079	2,804	2,055	1,279	46	9,096
Hispanic	346	656	506	516	848	1,789	1,725	1,862	22	8,270
Native American	33	38	46	63	93	138	163	157	6	737
Other*	13	13	6	25	31	135	46	269	3	541
Totals	850	1,299	1,164	1,603	2,272	5,323	4,783	4,017	95	21,406

*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.

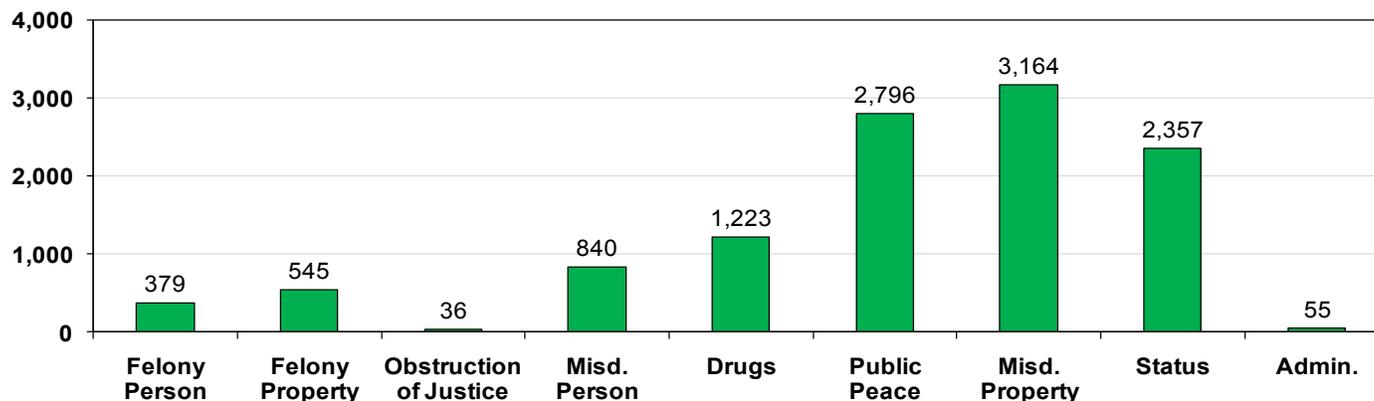
First Time Offenders

First Time Offenders are categorized as juveniles who generated their first referral in FY2010 and had no subsequent referrals by the end of the fiscal year. There were 11,395 juveniles that fit these criteria in FY2010. Repeat offenders are those juveniles who received more than one referral in FY2009.

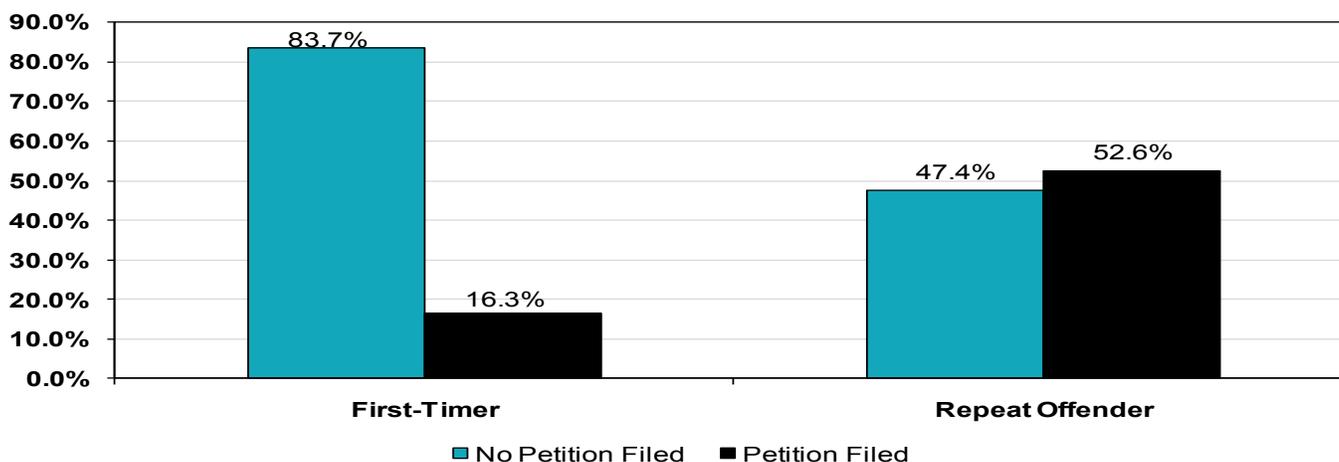
Table 3.1 First Timers vs. Repeat Offenders FY2006 – FY2010

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
First Timer	13,236	13,602	13,000	12,900	11,395
	53.7%	53.5%	53.3%	53.5%	53.2%
Repeat Offender	11,248	11,835	11,390	11,214	10,011
	45.9%	46.5%	46.7%	46.5%	46.8%
Total	24,484	25,437	24,390	24,114	21,406

First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2010

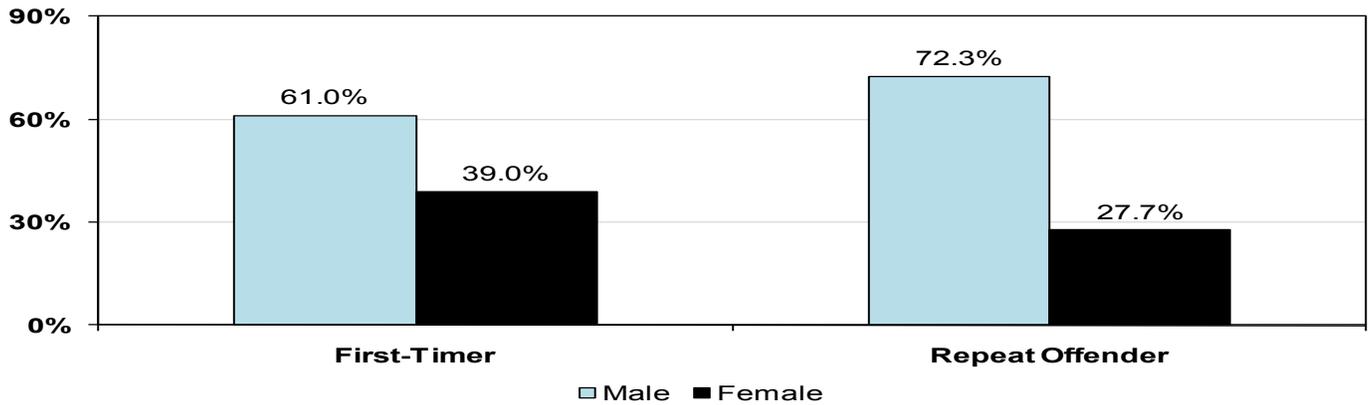


Referral Outcome



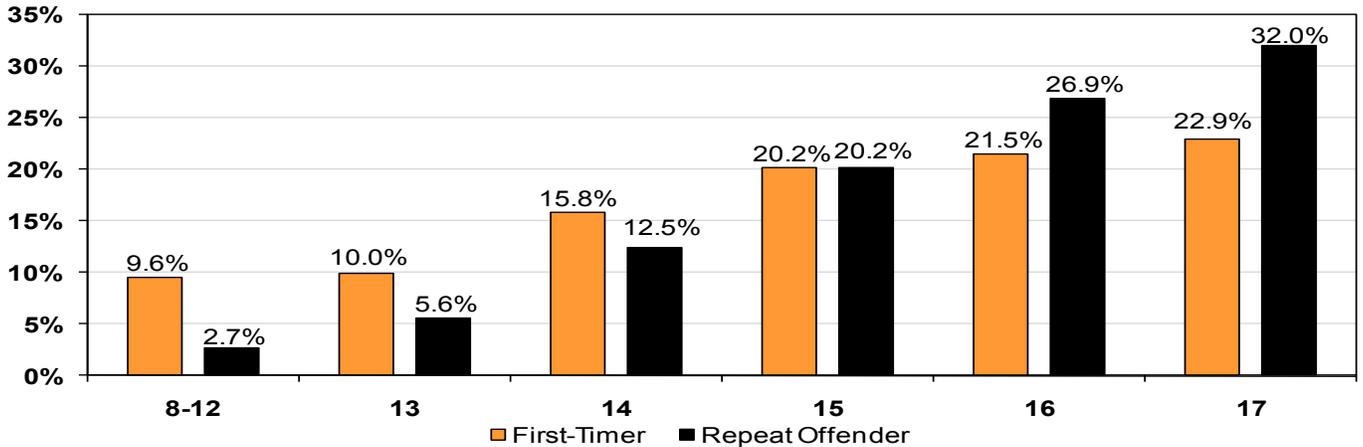
First-time offenders are more likely to commit diversion – eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in Juvenile Court. In FY2010, repeat offenders had petitions filed just over half of the time.

Gender



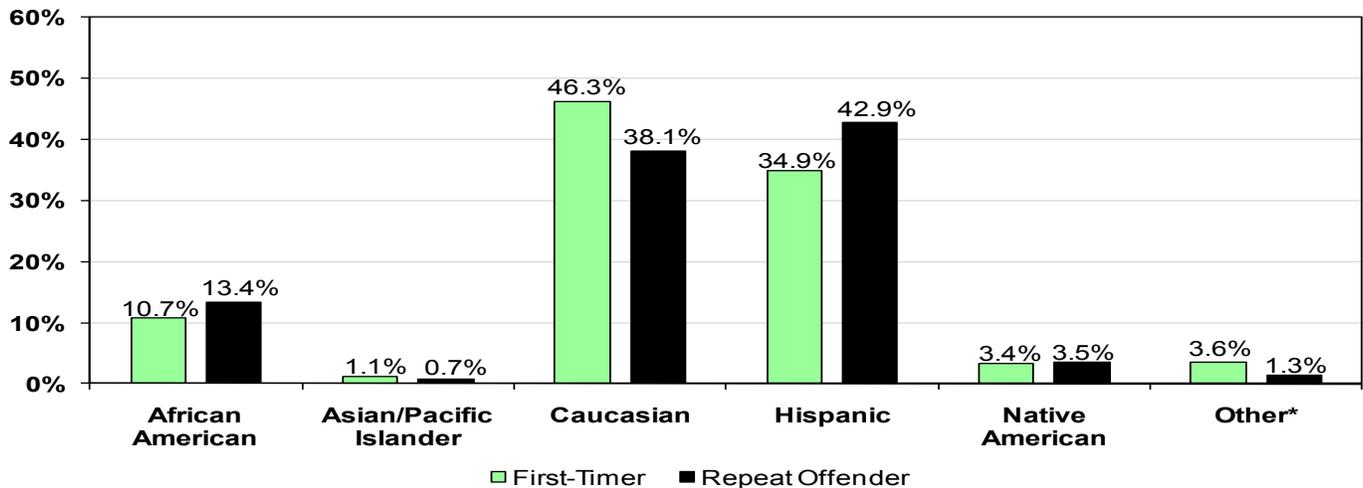
The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that time.

Age at Referral



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

Ethnicity



Detention is a temporary holding facility for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a juvenile is brought to detention, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the juvenile should be detained or released to their parents. Juveniles brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a Judicial Officer within 24 hours of admission. During FY2010, over 9,702 juveniles were brought to detention and 7,604 were detained; a 7.6% decrease in the number of admissions, from FY2009.

The Maricopa County Juvenile Detention Centers (Durango and Southeast Facilities) are secure operations for male and female offenders up to age 18 with a combined bed capacity of 406 units. A typical juvenile's average length of stay (ALOS) in detention is 12.9 days, slightly less than the 13.1 ALOS in FY2009. Some juveniles are detained only for a weekend, while others are detained for 30 days or more. However, more than 48 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. The two detention centers released 7,816 juveniles during FY2010, with an average daily population (ADP) of 288 juveniles.

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

Juveniles also have an opportunity to attend school daily while in detention. The Maricopa County Regional School District offers several educational programs and services for juveniles to improve and enhance their educational development during their stay in detention. For example, juveniles can select to participate in the General Educational Development (GED) program and achieve a high school equivalency certification; nearly 100 students received their GED in FY2010, a 130% increase from FY2009.

Another successful educational service available to juveniles during their stay in detention is the Credit Recovery Program (CRP); a program that allows juveniles to complete missing classes needed for a high school diploma. Juveniles generated over 800 credit hours towards achieving their high school diploma in FY2010. Overall, nearly 2,500 juveniles participated in educational services, programs, and classes during their stay in detention.

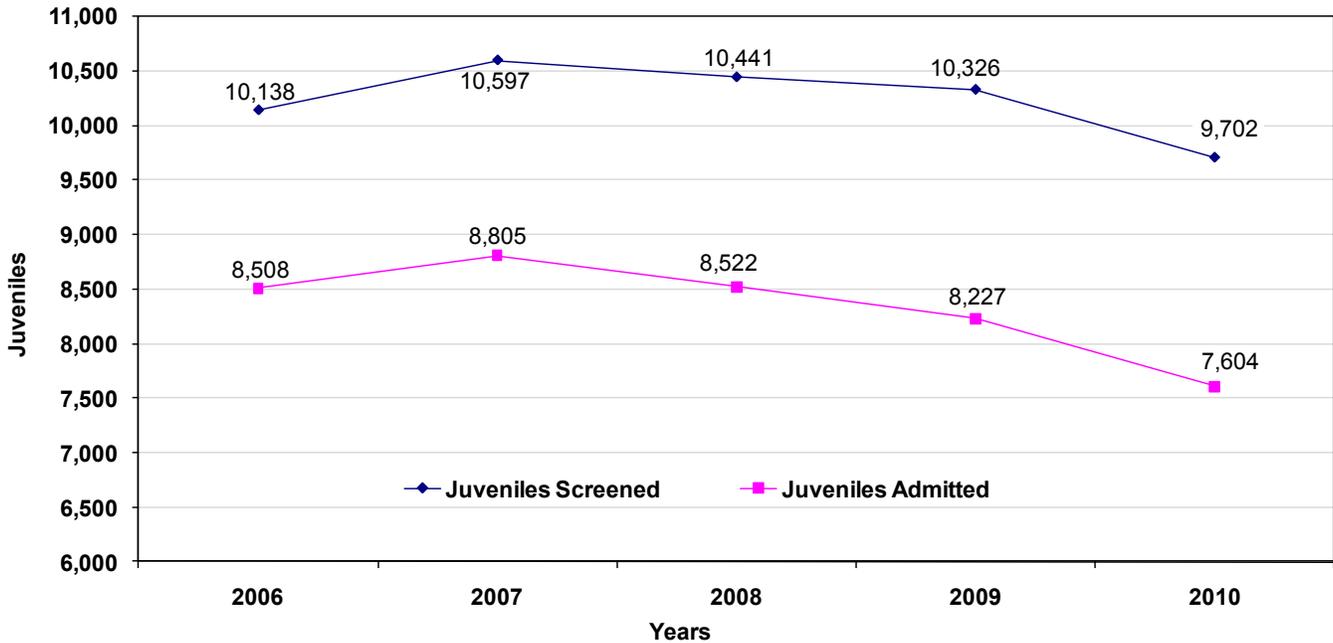
All juveniles are screened and assessed for physical and mental health issues upon their admission to detention. Juveniles are required to receive a medical screening within the first 24 hours of detention and an additional follow-up medical review within 72 hours of their detention stay. Immunizations are administered to juveniles detained for 7 or more days as part of the general physical examination. During FY2010, over 105,000 different services were performed by clinical staff, including medical procedures and evaluations, mental health screenings, mental health services and psychiatric consultations.

Juveniles in detention participated in a variety of programs to assist them in being successful after release from detention. These programs included the following:

Anger management • Substance abuse education • HOPE Parenting program • Release the Fear program • Girl Scouts • Alcoholics Anonymous • Character Counts • Life Skills • Food Handlers Card/Testing

In addition, guest speakers from agencies and organizations such as Big Mouth Productions, Everest College, Arizona Call-A-Teen/Youth Build, held training and self discovery workshops for juveniles during their stay in detention.

Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2006 - FY2010



In FY2010, there were 9,702 juveniles brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 7,604 (78.4%) admissions (some juveniles were detained more than once during the year).

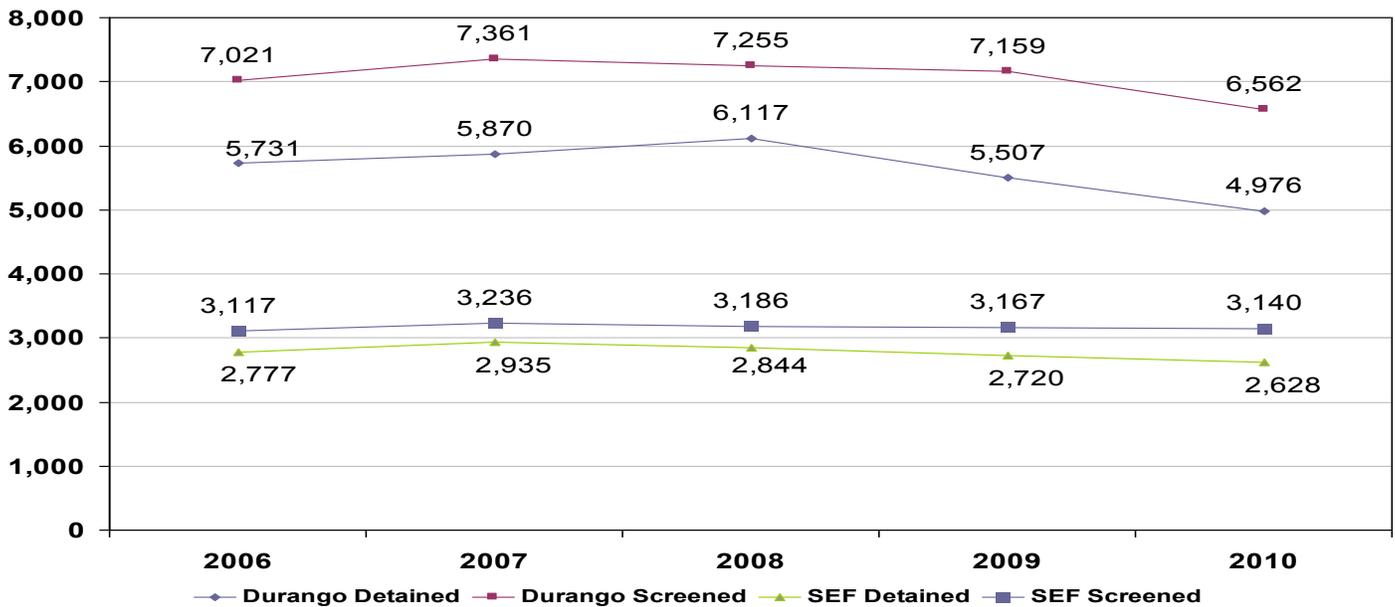
Of the 7,604 admissions 2,908 were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 4,696 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanction for violating conditions of probation.

The average daily population of juveniles admitted to detention during FY2010 was 270.

The average length of stay of juveniles admitted to detention during FY2010 was 12.9 days.

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

Screened and Detained by Facility FY2006 to FY2010

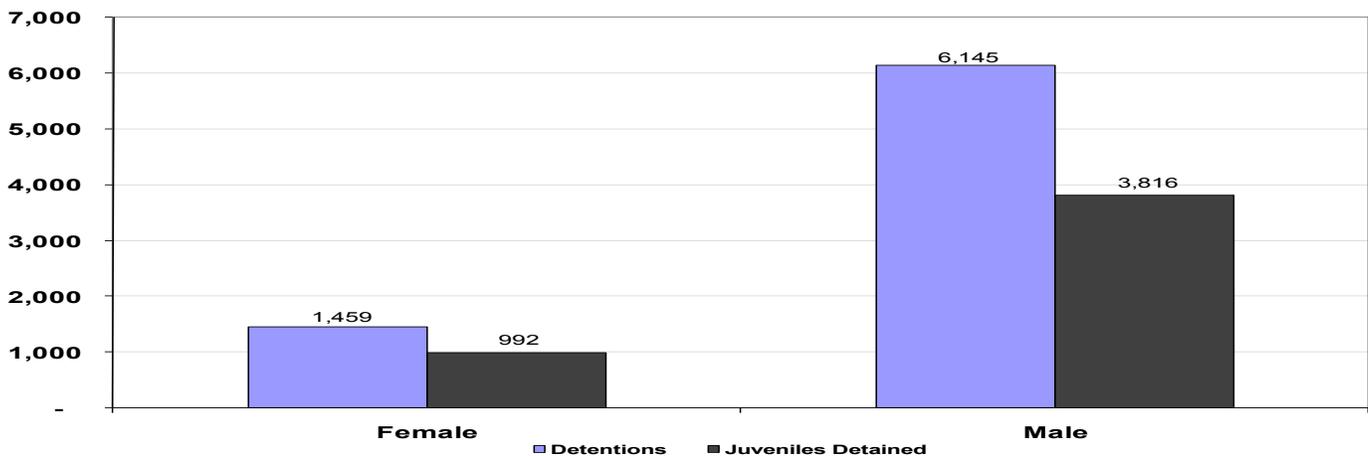


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 81% of all detentions in FY2010.

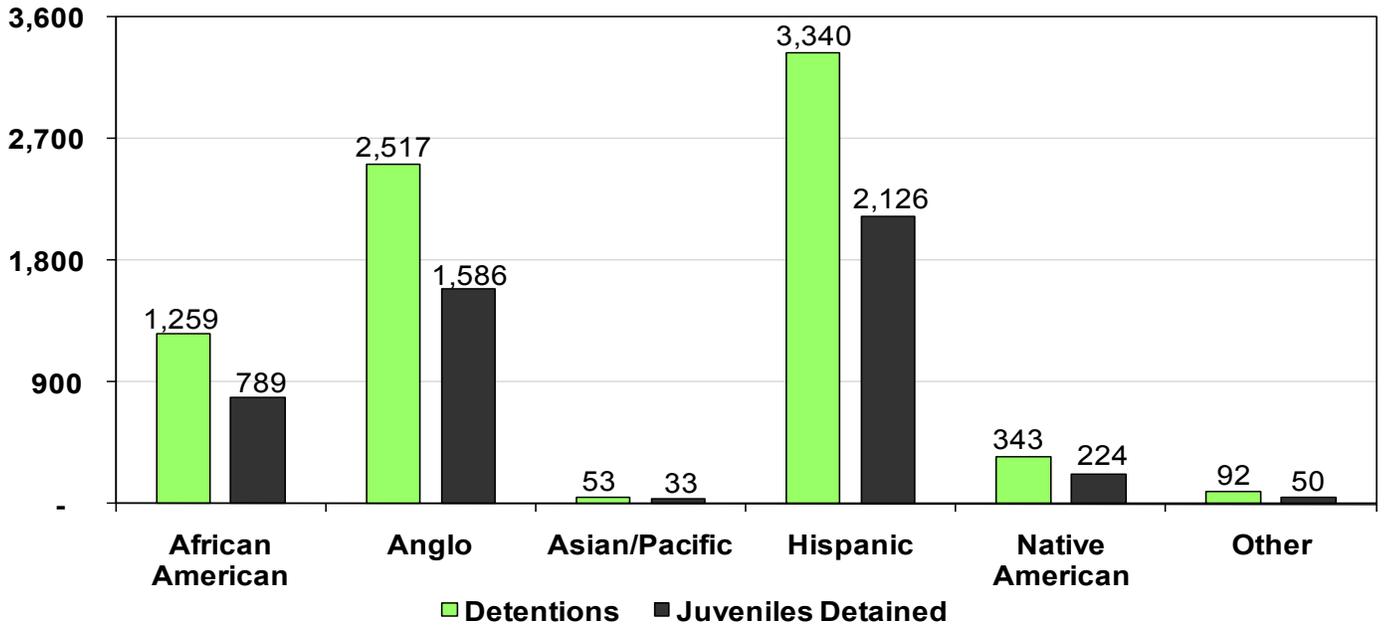
Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2010

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
08 to 10	21	16	1.31
11	38	30	1.27
12	139	88	1.58
13	410	230	1.78
14	834	473	1.76
15	1,607	930	1.73
16	2,090	1,237	1.69
17	2,465	1,804	1.37
Total	7,604	4,808	1.58

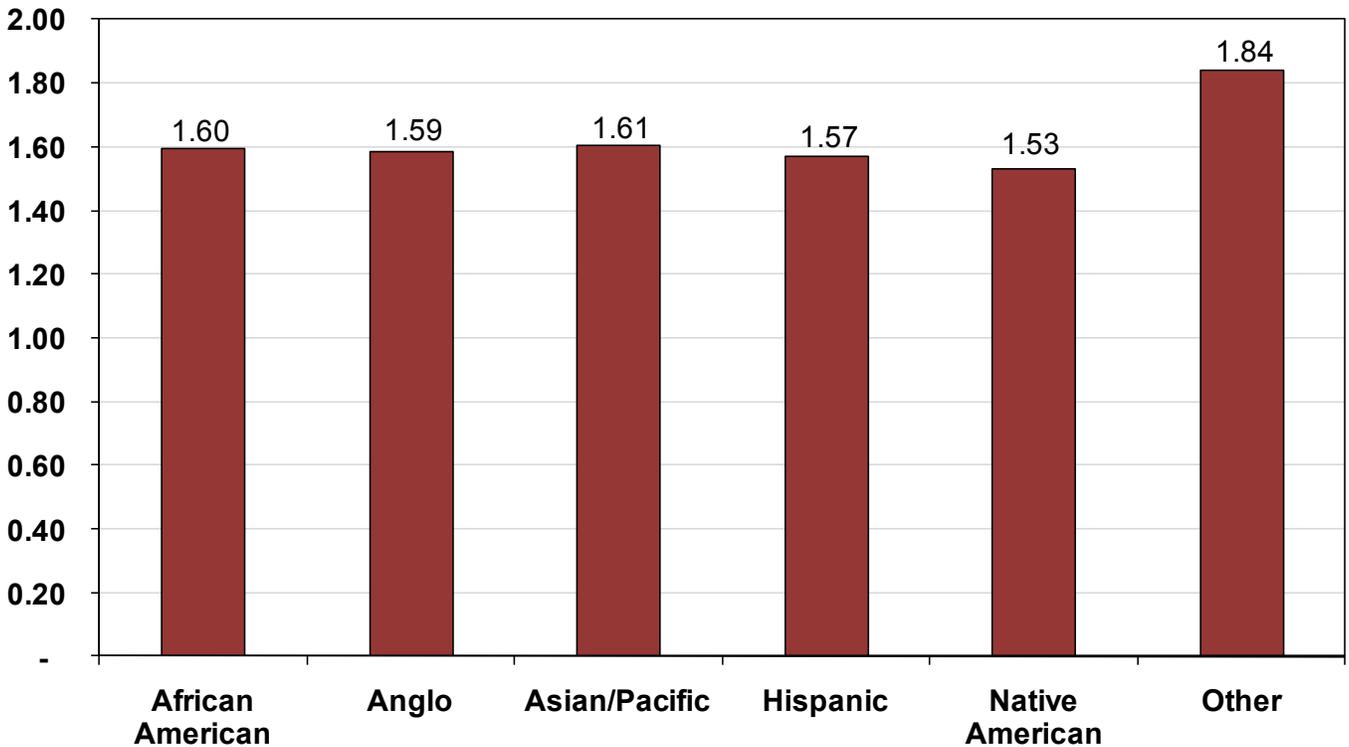
Detention by Gender FY2010



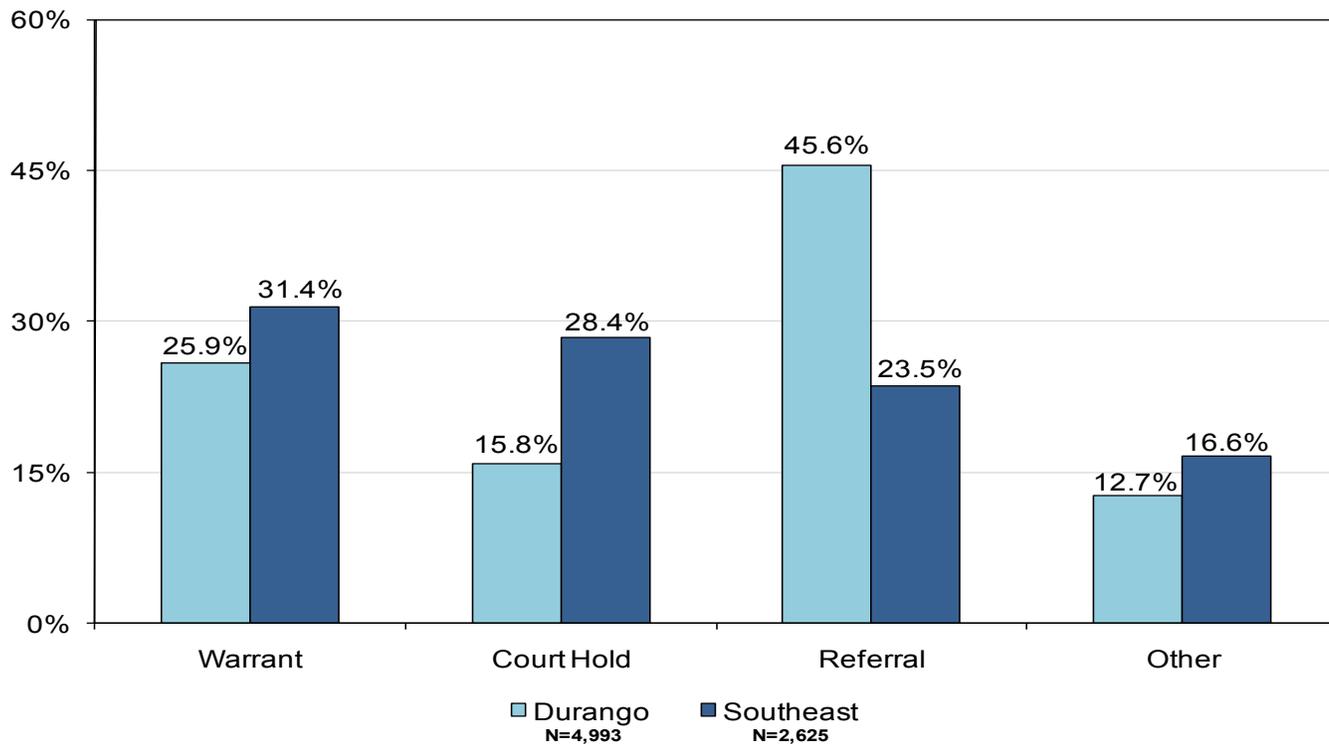
Detention by Ethnicity - FY2010



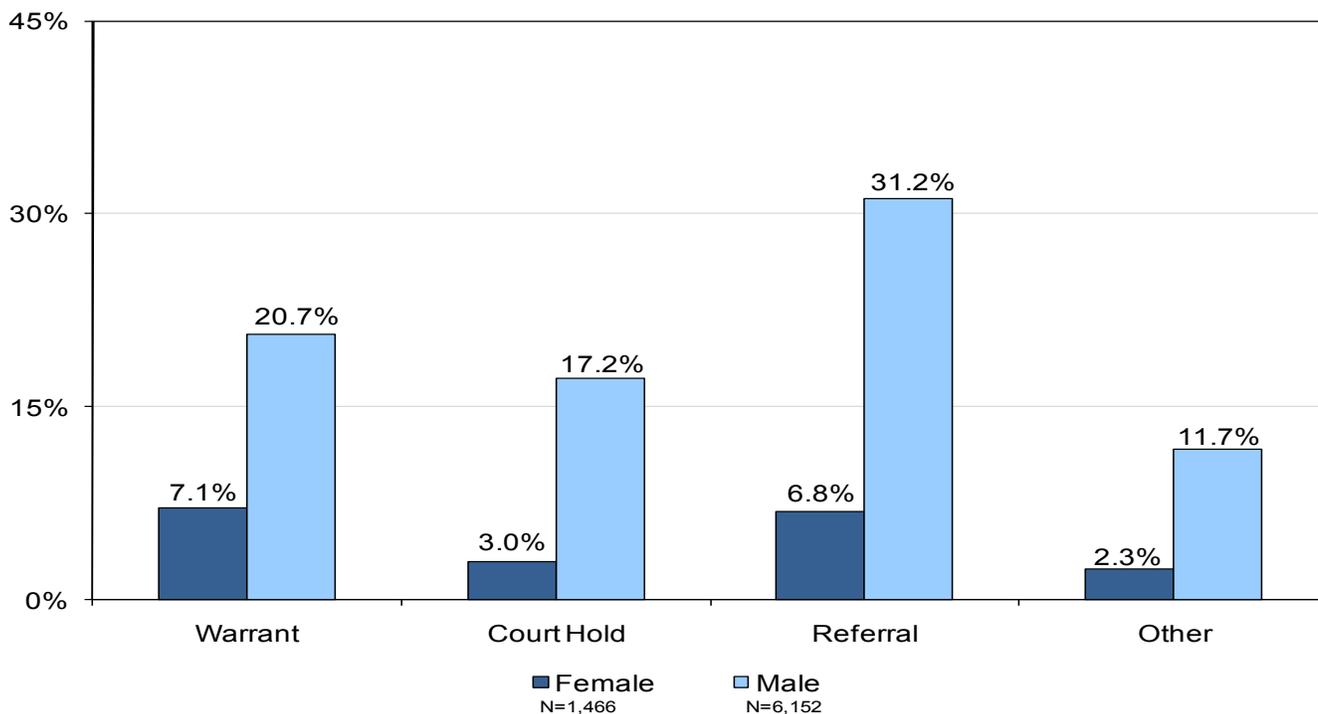
Average Times Detained in FY2010 by Ethnicity



Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2010*

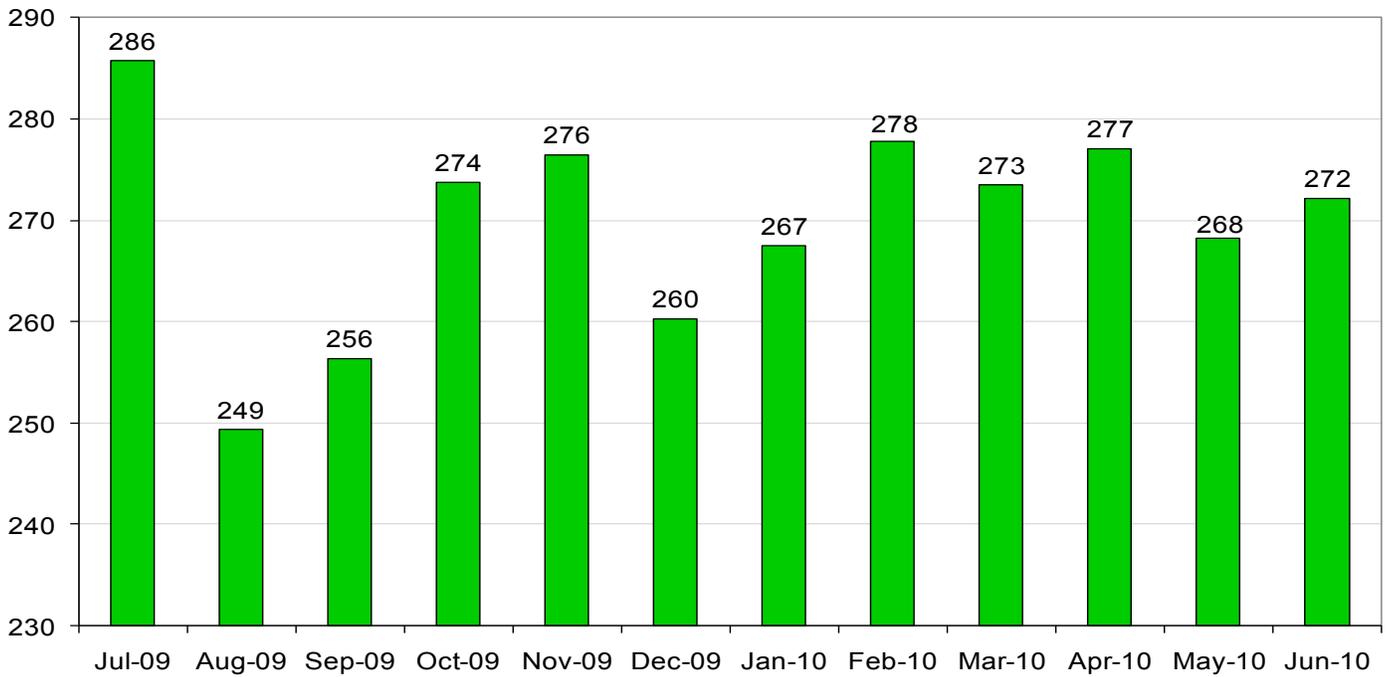


Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2010*

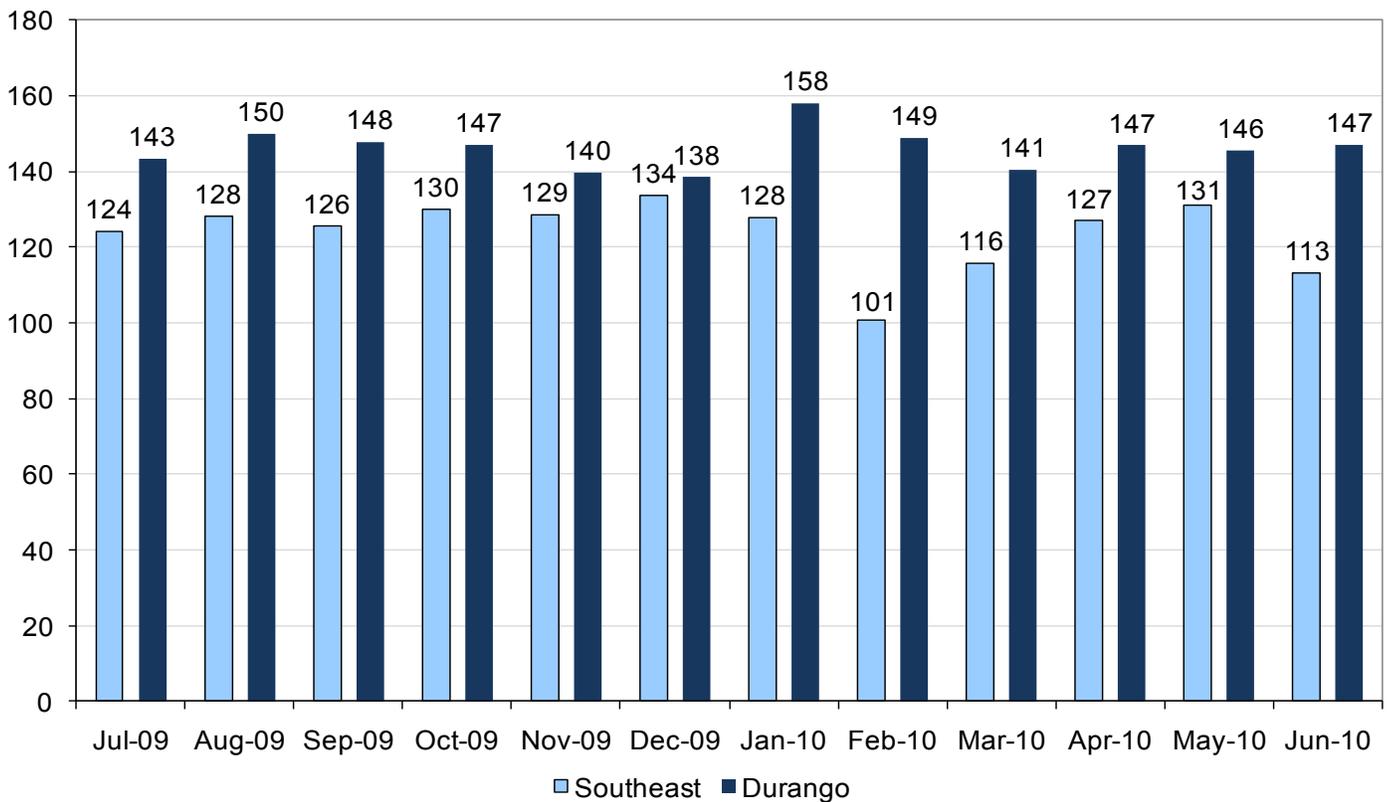


*Some juveniles detained for multiple reasons

Average Daily Population FY2010



Average Daily Population by Facility FY2010



Most illegal activity by juveniles involves youth 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 comprised 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 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 may be offered another diversion alternative, or the case may be sent to the County Attorney for review.

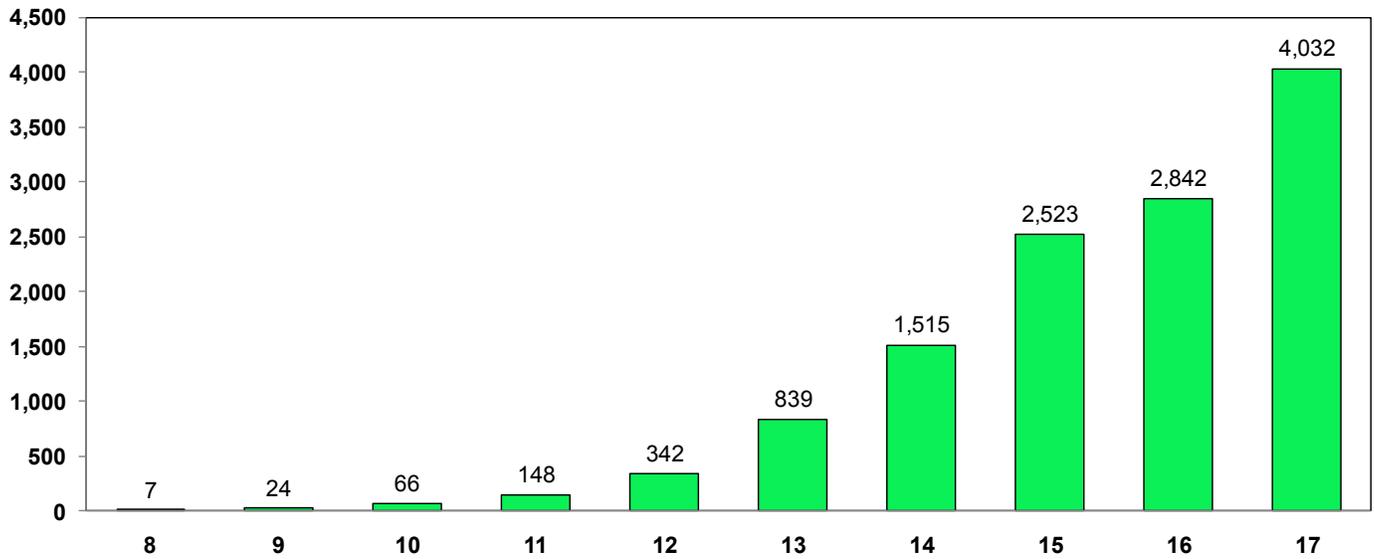
Drug Diversion: Juveniles referred for drug-related offenses may be eligible for the drug diversion program as determined by the County Attorney. If the juvenile completes the approved drug education and prevention program, the County Attorney will not file a petition. The assigned Probation Officer, much like in the Diversion program, meets with the juvenile to determine consequences that the juvenile must complete to 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.

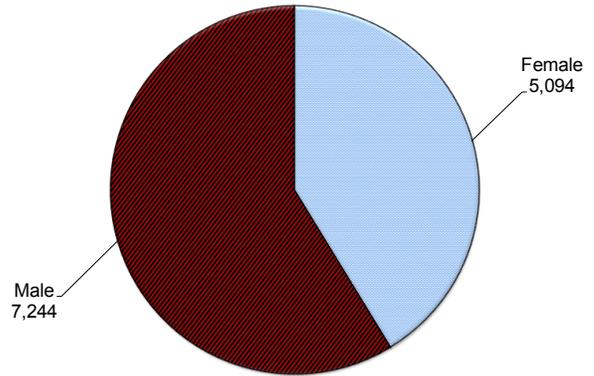
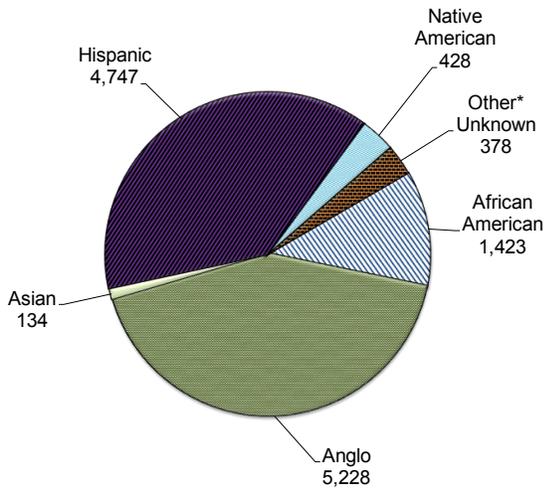
Age at Start of Diversion FY2010

12,338 juveniles started Diversion in FY2010



Ethnicity

Gender



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

Consequences

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

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

In 2010, a total of 9,169 juveniles were given 17,194 consequences for 10,034 diversion-eligible referrals and citations.

Table 5.1 Consequence Completion

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Alcohol Related Program	221 14.8%	1,275 85.2%	1,496 100%
Apology Letter	162 10.6%	1,366 89.4%	1,528 100%
Apply for Employment	0 0.0%	1 100.0%	1 100%
Attend School	15 45.5%	18 54.5%	33 100%
Book Report	377 14.5%	2,228 85.5%	2,605 100%
Counseling	121 9.4%	1,163 90.6%	1,284 100%
City Diversion	97 26.6%	268 73.4%	365 100%
CUTS Truancy Program	13 50.0%	13 50.0%	26 100%
Drug Diversion Program	68 14.0%	418 86.0%	486 100%
Education Program	366 15.0%	2,069 85.0%	2,435 100%
Fire Education Program	1 6.3%	15 93.8%	16 100%
National Curriculum Training Institute	43 15.0%	243 85.0%	286 100%
TASC Drug Program	24 14.4%	143 85.6%	167 100%
Teen Court	199 13.7%	1253 86.3%	1,452 100%
Act as a Tutor	278 43.3%	364 56.7%	642 100%
Work Hours	691 17.6%	3,225 82.4%	3,916 100%
Miscellaneous	69 15.1%	387 84.9%	456 100%
Total	2,745 16.0%	14,449 84.0%	17,194 100%

Note: A "Yes" in the "Consequence Completed" column means that the consequence was completed or still pending completion or that it was completed prior to disposition of the referral.

Juvenile Probation

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.

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

- 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.

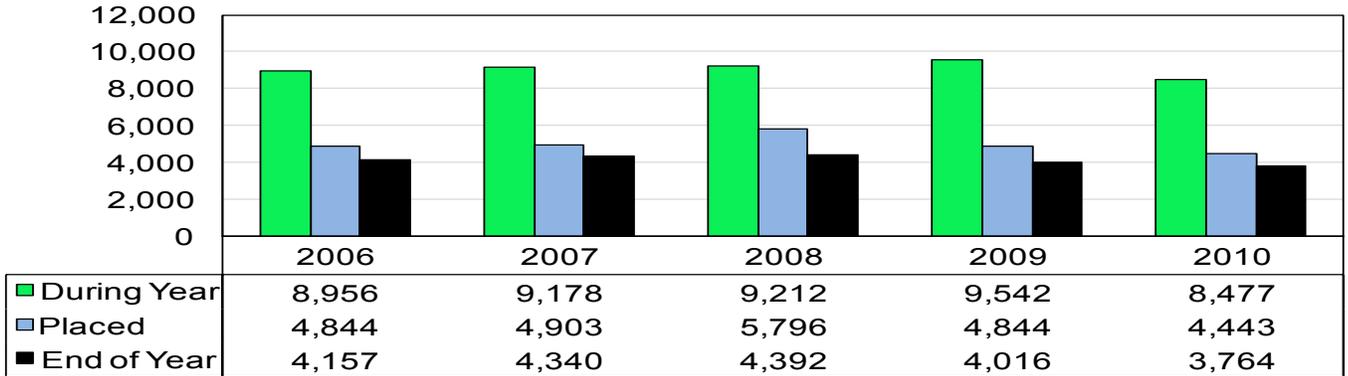
There are two main types of probation supervision for juveniles in Maricopa County: standard and intensive (JIPS). Of the 5,003 juveniles placed on probation in FY2010, 88.8% of them were placed on standard probation.

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 eight 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), Compliance Monitoring Caseload (supervision of low risk offenders with maximum of 100 cases), 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), Drug Court, and Special Supervision Officers work with a surveillance officer and carry approximately 25 cases.

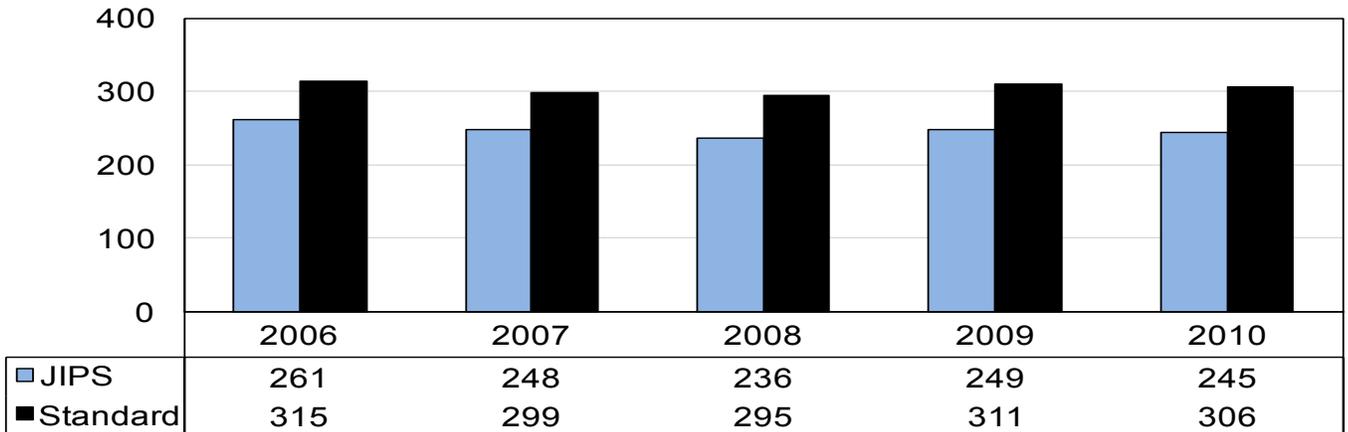
Probation Statistics FY2006 – FY2010

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation increased between FY2007 and FY2009; and declined in FY2010, while the average number of days on Standard Probation declined by 2% when compared to FY2010. In FY2010, the number of juveniles on JIPS during the year decreased by 26% when compared to FY2006. Juveniles, on the average, spent four fewer days on JIPS in FY2010 than juveniles released from JIPS during FY2009.

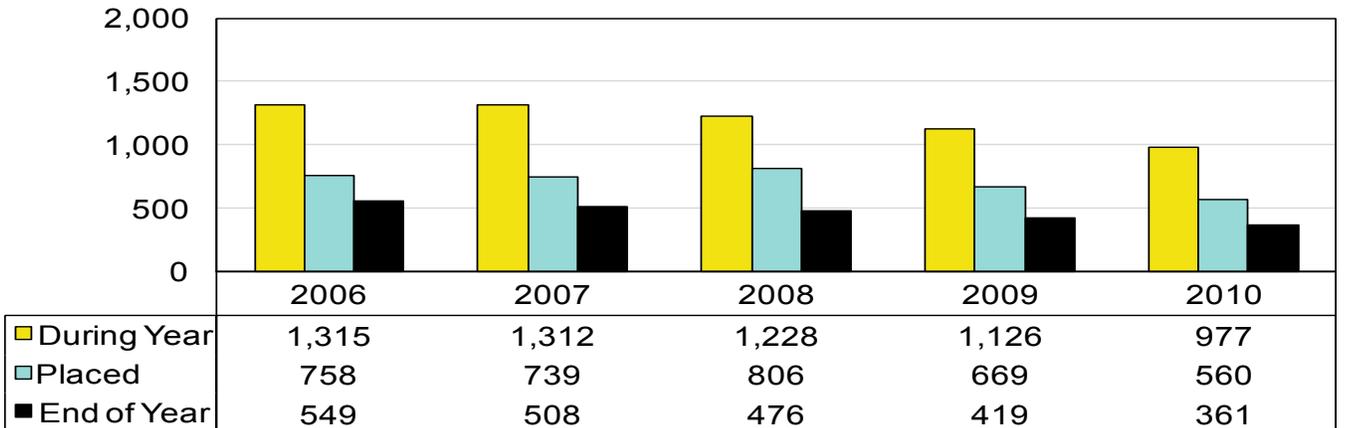
Standard Probation FY2006 - FY2010



Average Days on Probation: FY2006 - FY2010



JIPS FY2006 - FY2010



* End of year counts the number of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2010.

Placed on Standard Probation

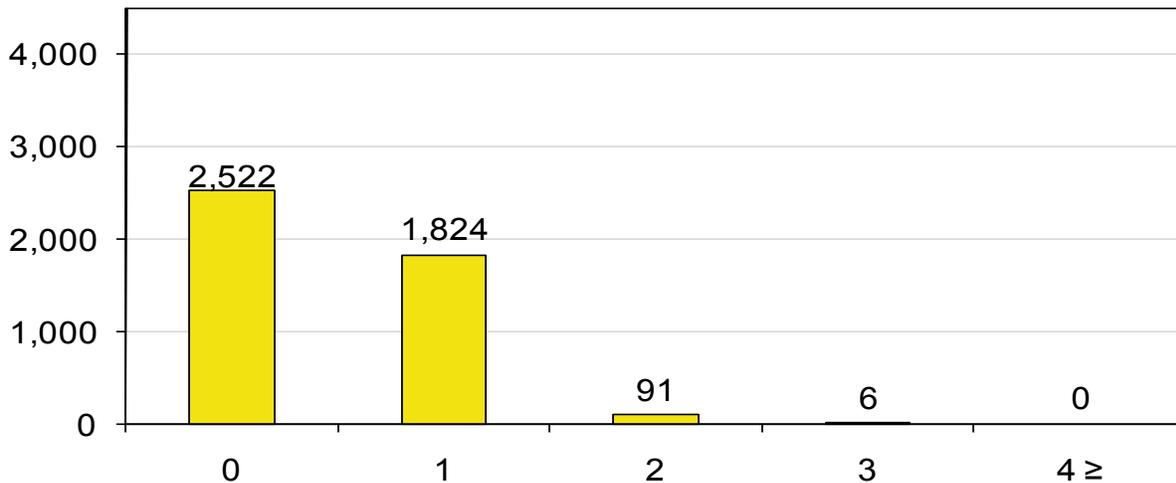
Standard Probation is the most common type of probation used in Maricopa County. A juvenile is placed on Standard Probation when a Judge determines that he or she does not need the maximum restrictive environment of the Department of Juvenile Corrections, but does need supervision and monitoring. Supervision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

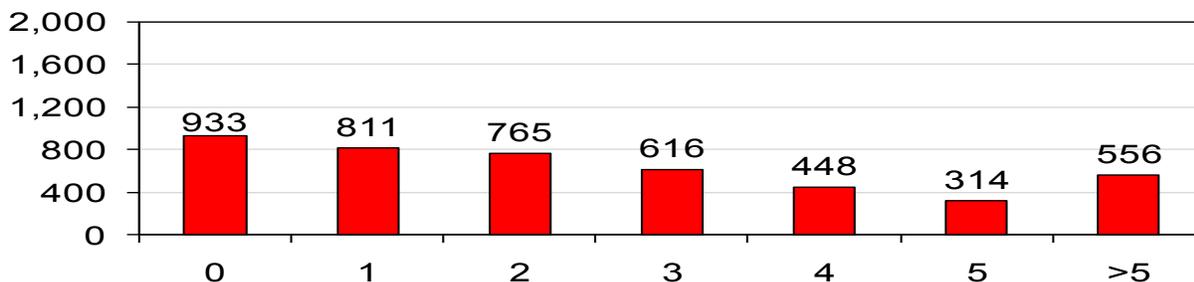
Supervision is based on a level system in which positive behavior is rewarded with more freedom. The level system dictates how many contacts will be made with the juvenile and the parent/guardian. Level I is the highest supervision level and is used when the juvenile has just returned from a stay at 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, and may be 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.

4,443 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2010

Number of Felony Adjudications Per Juvenile During FY2010

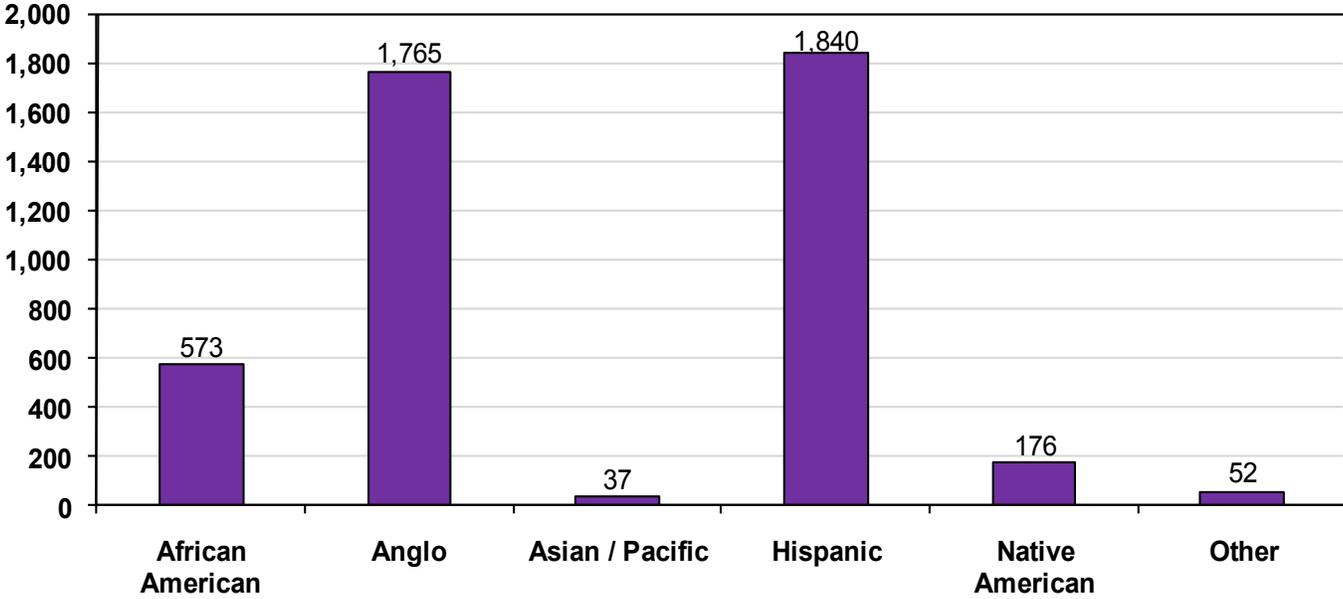


Number of Prior Referrals

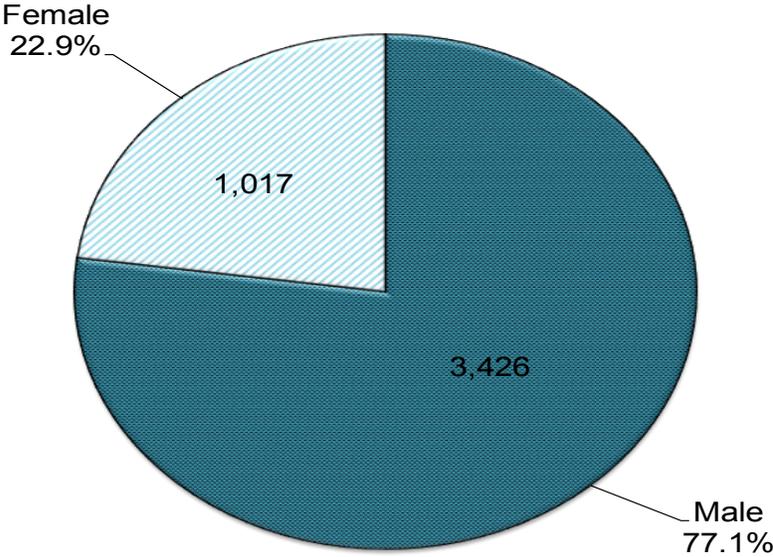


Placed on Standard Probation

Ethnicity FY2010



Gender FY2010



Placed on Standard Probation

Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation

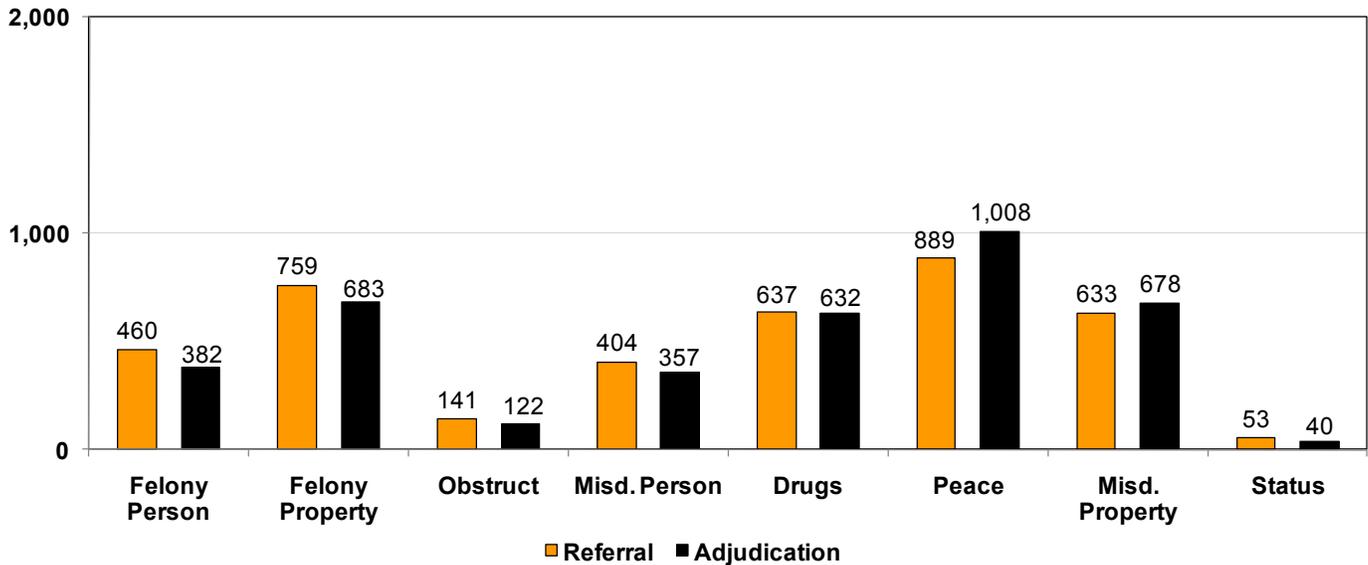
≤ 10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
0	19	44	177	397	689	1,050	2,067	4,443
0.0%	0.4%	1.0%	4.0%	8.9%	15.5%	23.6%	46.5%	100%

Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was Standard Probation

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 20). The County Attorney may not file a petition on all offenses on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all offenses on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious offenses on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on standard probation in FY2010.

Most Serious Offense FY2010



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.

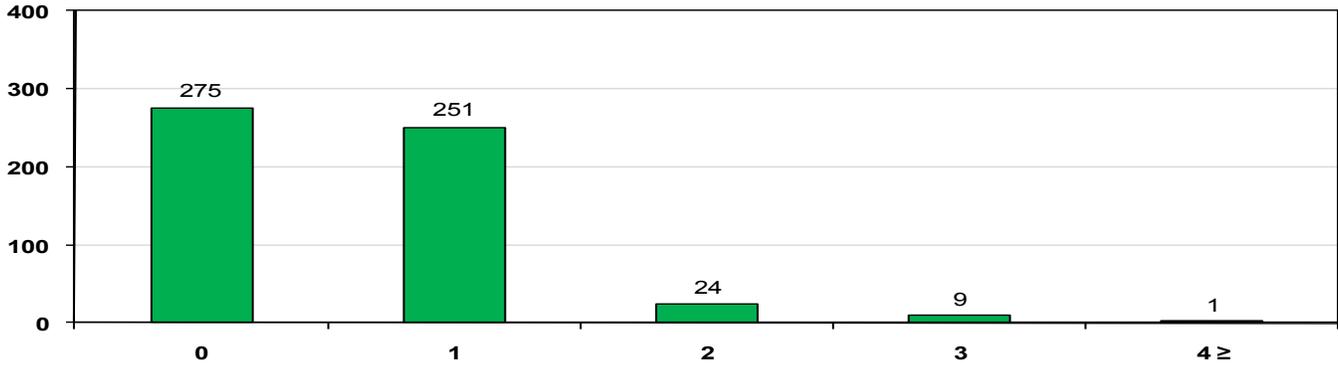
Supervision is based on a level system in which positive behavior is rewarded with more freedom. This system allows for supervision to be reduced incrementally so eventually juveniles can return to a productive lifestyle. The level system dictates how many contacts will be made with the juvenile, parent/guardian, school, and the employer. A written review process to the Court is used for the juvenile's promotion and movement 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.

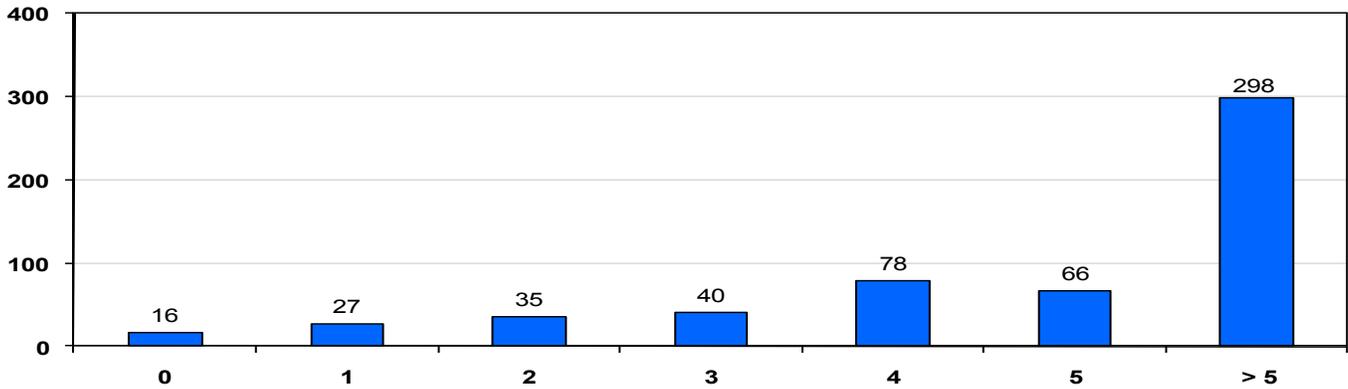
Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

560 Juveniles were placed on JIPS in FY2010

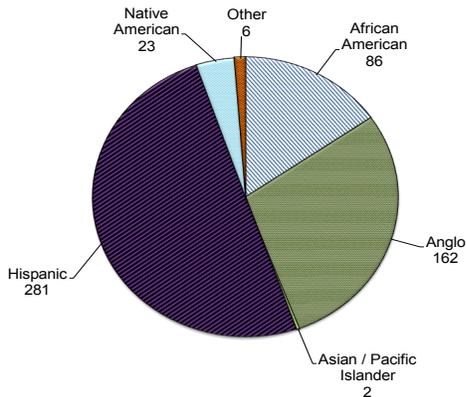
Number of Felony Adjudications Per Juvenile, During FY2010



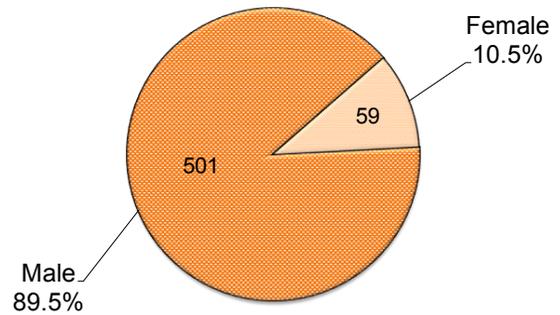
Number of Prior Referrals



Ethnicity



Gender



Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

Table 6.2 Age When Placed on Disposition for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2010

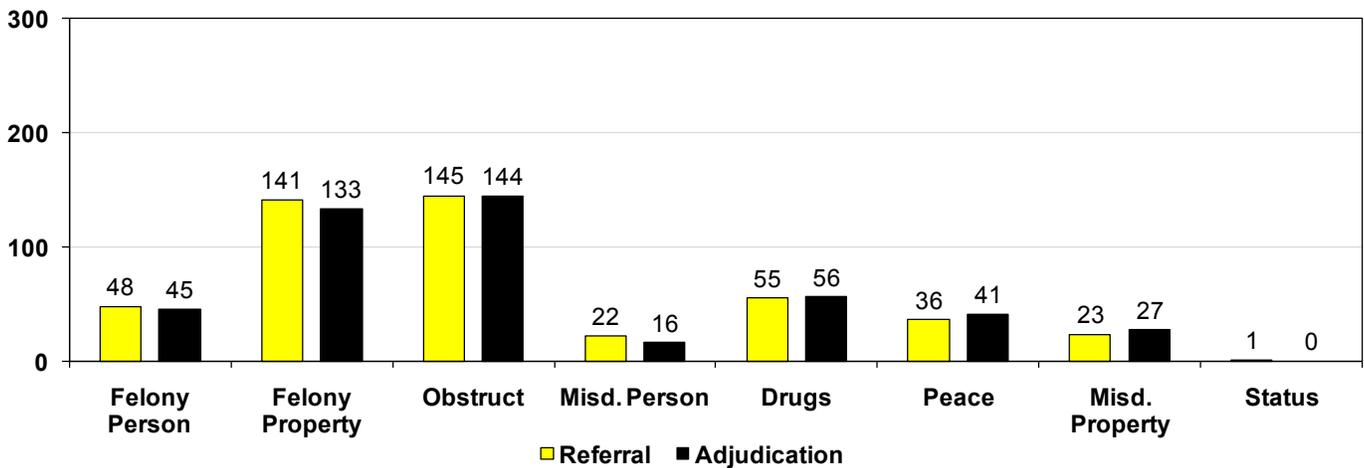
11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
1	2	7	38	89	136	288	560
0.0%	0.4%	1.3%	6.8%	15.9%	24.3%	51.4%	100.0%

Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was JIPS

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 20). The County Attorney may not file a petition on all offenses on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all counts on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious offense on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on intensive probation in FY2010.

Most Serious Offense for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2010

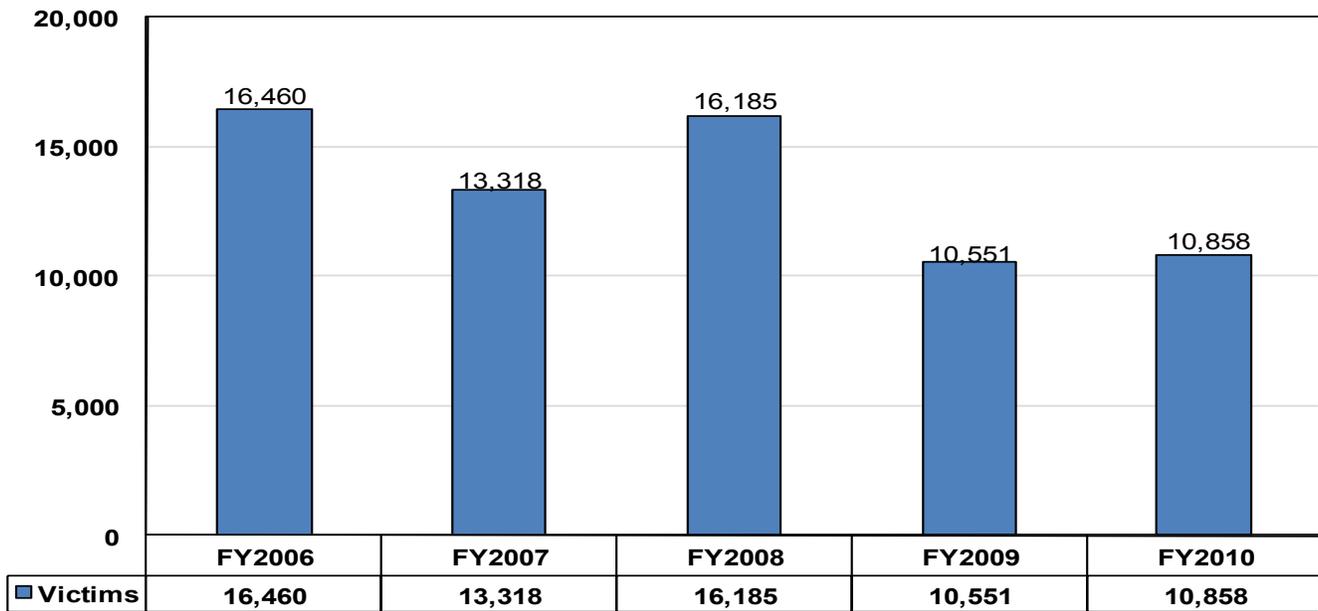


Victim Contacts

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

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

Number of Victims Contacted



Juvenile Accountability

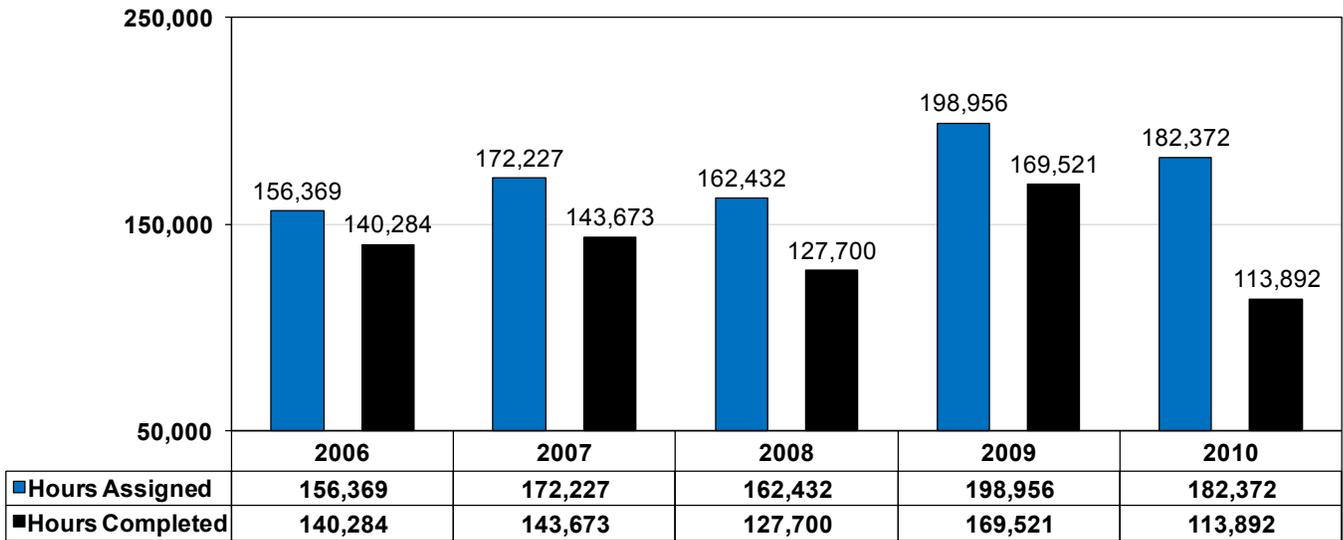
When juveniles are referred for violations of the law, the Juvenile Court is required to hold them accountable for their actions. Some options available are requiring them to pay restitution to a victim, perform community restitution work, pay a fine or attend a class or program that addresses a particular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

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

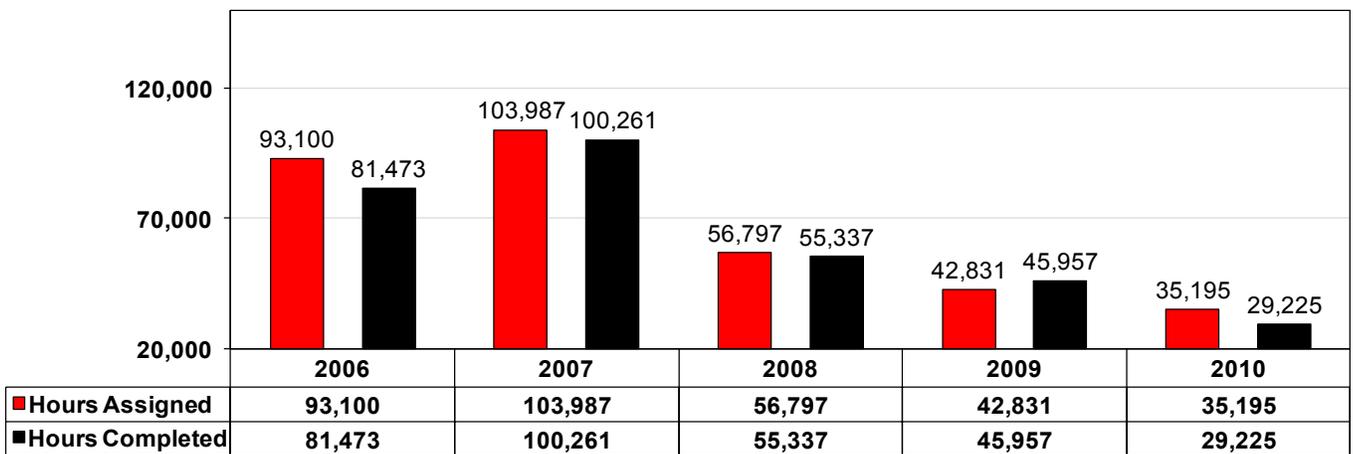
If juveniles do not comply with the sanctions imposed, they are subject to further action, such as a violation of probation, or filing of a new petition.

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 include hours that were assigned in a prior fiscal year.

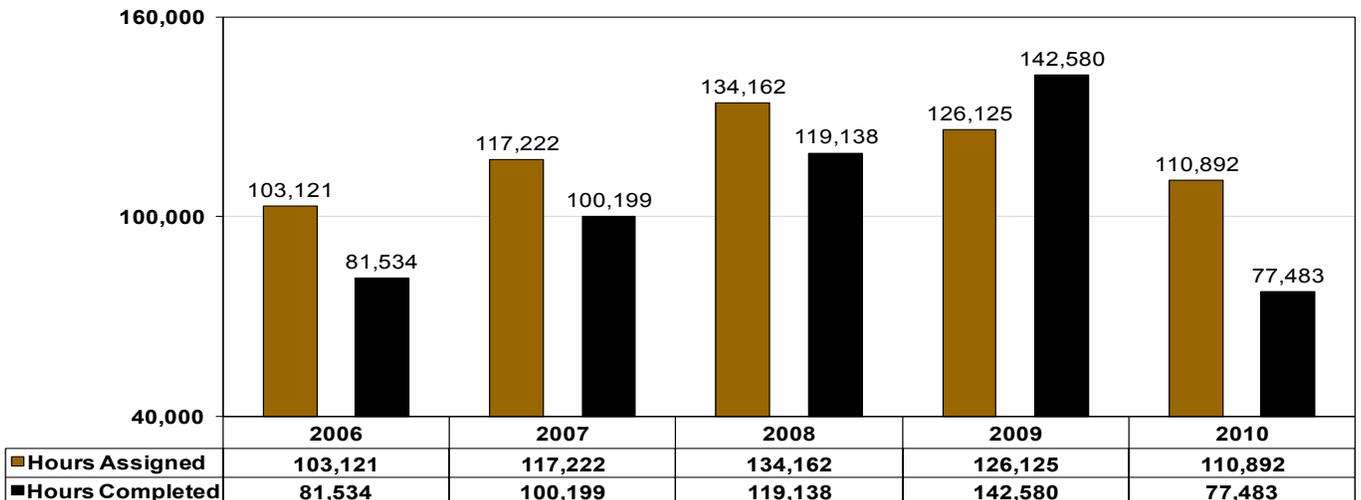
Community Work Hours FY2006 - FY2010



Educational / Counseling Programs FY2006 - FY2010



Other Consequences FY2006 - FY2010



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

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

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

Levels of Service (funded by the MCJPD)

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

542 juveniles received 658 Out-of-Home services in FY2010.

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

1,473 juveniles received 1,593 evaluation and diagnosis services in FY2010.

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

876 juveniles received 1,902 outpatient mental health services in FY2010.

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

1,440 juveniles received 1,449 delinquency prevention/intervention services in FY2010.

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.

325 juveniles received 506 sex offender treatment services in FY2010.

Detention Alternatives: Programs that are used as an alternative to secure care in detention for those juveniles that do not qualify for or are not in need of secure care. These programs can be delivered in the family home or in a residential facility. Services are provided to help resolve delinquency and family issues.

570 juveniles received 581 detention alternative services in FY2010.

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.

23 juveniles received 42 acute care services in FY2010.

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.

119 juveniles participated in Drug Court during FY2010.

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. MCJPD began using Multi-Systemic Therapy for Youth with Problem Sexual Behaviors (MST-PSB) to address the needs of youth with problem sexual behaviors. These programs are provided by external contracted service providers.

Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)

BSFT is a short-term program designed to modify maladaptive behaviors. BSFT referrals are for youth ages 8 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 FY2010.

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. 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 FY2010.

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 FY2010.

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 type and mix of services provided. The philosophy also includes the premise that families and communities provide the best and most effective ways to raise children. MST focuses on the strengths of the youth, family, and environment for solutions.

90 juveniles and their families received MST services in FY2010.

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

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

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

16 juveniles and their families participated in MST-PSB services in FY2010.

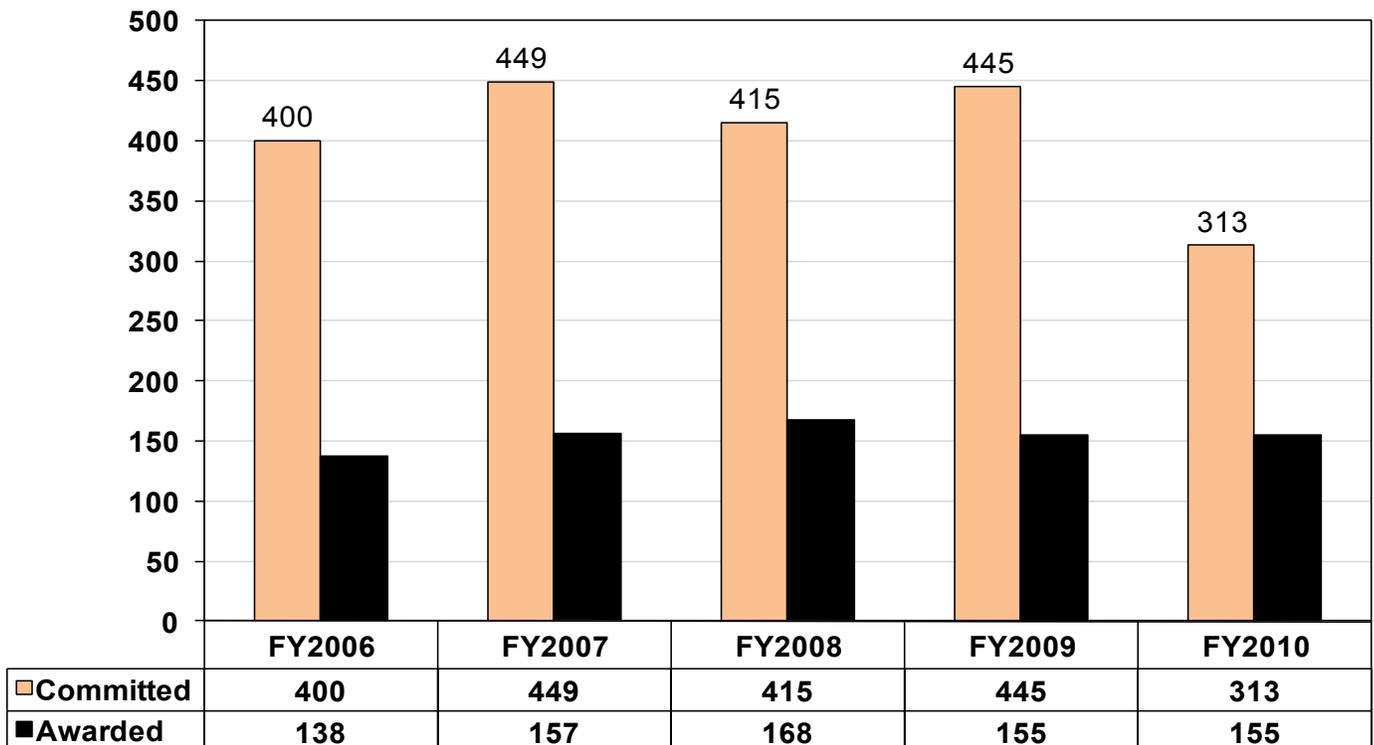
Trends

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 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 FY2006. In FY2010, the statewide budget crisis raised the possibility that Juvenile Corrections would close and shift its population to the counties. This might explain much of the 30% decline in initial commitments from FY2009 to FY2010.

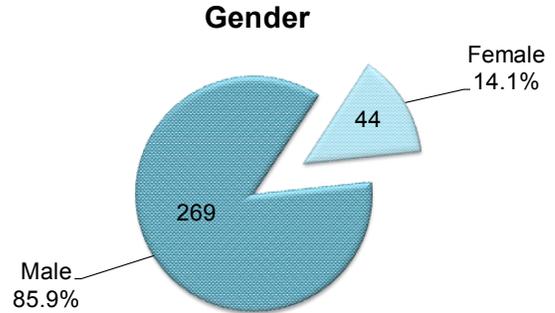
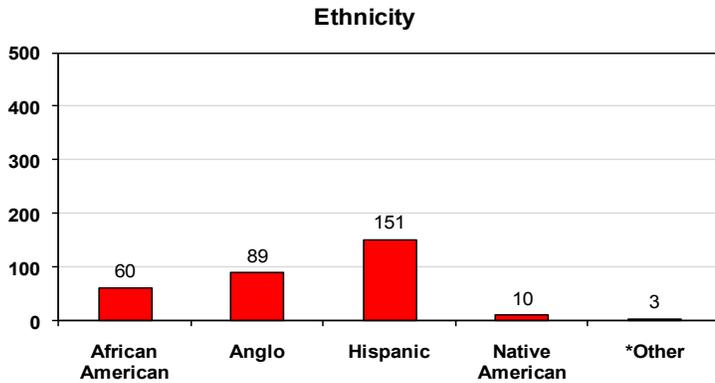
Juveniles Sent to the Department of Corrections



Commits and Awards are unduplicated within each category. Juveniles may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year. "Committed" refers to the first time a juvenile is dispositioned to ADJC, while "Awarded" refers to subsequent disposition to ADJC. In FY2010, the 313 commits and 155 awards represent 441 distinct juveniles.

Commitment Profile

In FY2010, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 313. The number of juveniles awarded to ADJC in FY2010 was 155.



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

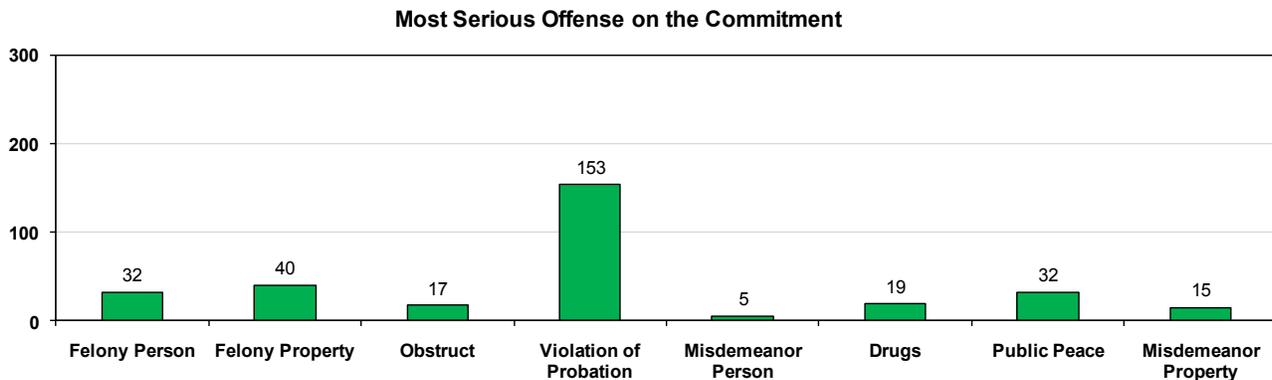


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Age at Time of Commitment		
12 Years	2	0.6%
13 Years	2	0.6%
14 Years	28	8.9%
15 Years	67	21.4%
16 Years	89	28.4%
17 Years	125	39.9%
TOTAL	313	100%

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

Felony Adjudications		
None	80	27.8%
One	129	41.2%
Two	64	20.4%
Three	24	7.7%
Four or More	9	2.9%
TOTAL	313	100%

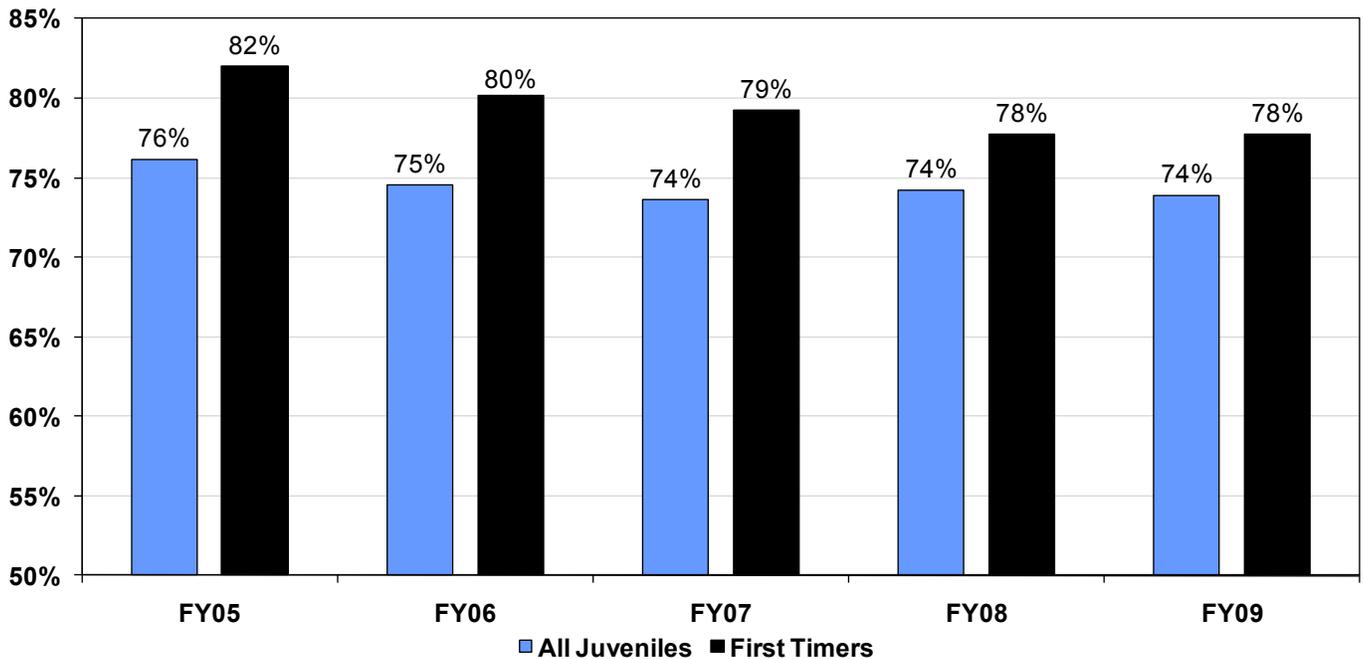
Probability of Not Getting a New Offense Within One Year

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 FY2005 to FY2006 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 within One Year of the First Referral in the Previous Fiscal Year

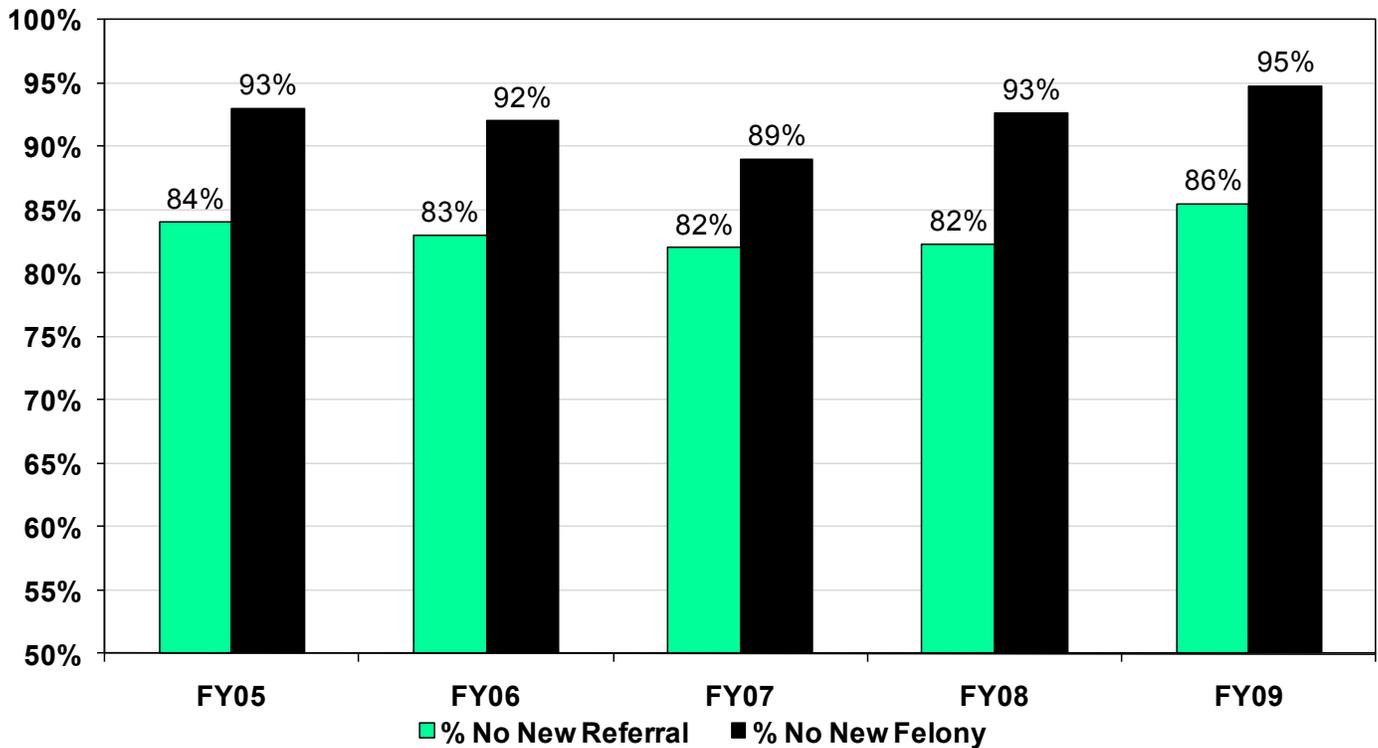


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

Diversion/Early Intervention

By law juveniles who are apprehended for illegal activity must complete some consequence, which could be in 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 older than 17 years old at time of completion are not included. The data below for FY2005 and FY2006 will not match previously published annual reports as they reported calendar year data and fiscal year data is included here.

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

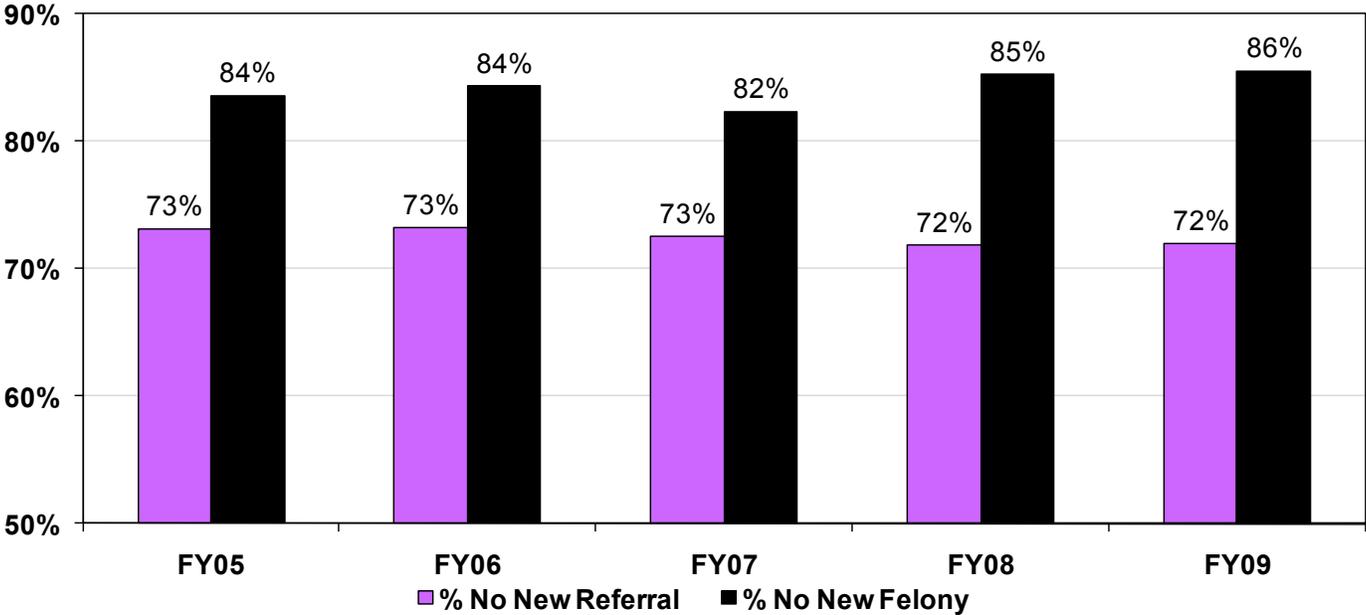


Recidivism is based on not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Diversion/Early Intervention in a given year.

Probation

The graph below shows those juveniles who completed probation (Standard or JIPS) within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral within 365 days of probation completion. As in the prior graphs, juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included. Data will not match for FY2005 to FY2006 published annual reports because this data is reported for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year as in the past.

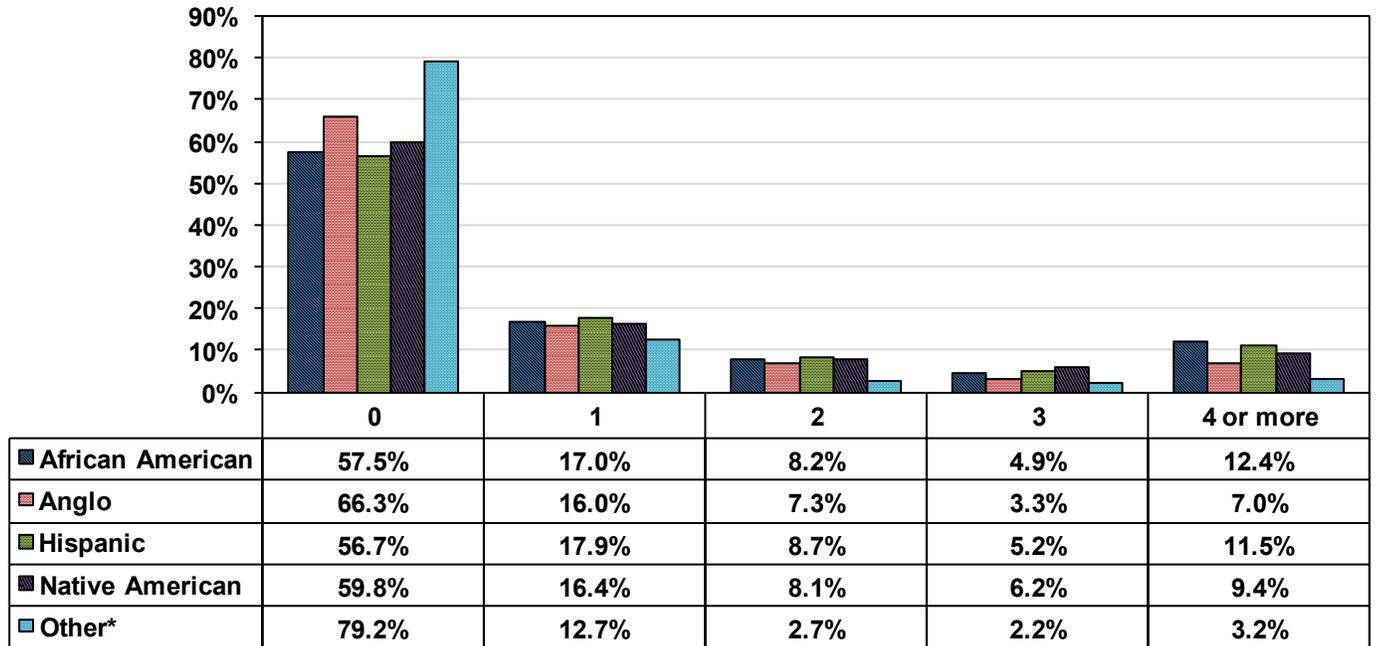
Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation



APPENDIX

Appendix A – Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

Prior Referrals by Race/Ethnicity



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

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

Table A.1 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2006 - FY2010

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Citation	36.6%	36.2%	33.4%	29.8%	28.6%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	9.9%	9.8%	10.2%	9.5%	10.0%
Screened and Released	4.4%	4.9%	5.7%	6.0%	6.9%
Paper Referral**	49.2%	49.0%	50.7%	54.8%	54.6%

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

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

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

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

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	144	138	138	137	118
Aggravated Assault	513	482	451	439	397
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	202	204	247	211	129
Arson-Occupied Structure	19	8	23	14	19
Child Abuse - Felony	5	3	3	7	5
Child Molest	93	71	82	106	74
Custodial Interference - Felony	3	4	1	1	0
Drive By Shooting	20	12	20	14	8
Gang/Syndicate Participation	3	2	30	74	35
Harrassment/Terrorism - Felony	0	0	4	1	0
Kidnap	18	13	30	30	37
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	0	0	1	14
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	22	32	19	14	12
Obscenity	0	0	1	1	0
Poisoning	3	2	7	4	3
Prostitution	3	0	0	3	0
Robbery	96	140	129	138	90
Robbery - Armed	137	199	196	209	104
Sexual Abuse - Felony	138	110	127	115	104
Sexual Assault - Felony	30	24	30	27	21
Threats - Felony	32	35	26	54	53
Felony Person Totals	1,481	1,479	1,564	1,600	1,223

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	36	18	39	16	18
Burglary 1 - Armed	40	56	67	46	44
Burglary 2 - Residential	371	555	513	536	475
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	511	477	543	399	396
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	27	26	11	16	5
Chop Shop Participation	1	7	5	1	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	35	46	33	27	16
Criminal Damage - Felony	483	407	422	357	144
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	139	126	141	154	169
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	82	155	186	185	120
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	81	113	118	120	41
Extortion - Felony	1	1	2	1	0
Forgery - Felony	64	83	62	51	35
Fraud	37	42	54	65	80
Human Smuggling for Profit	3	1	0	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Felony	0	0	1	0	14
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	54	66	68	44	35
Shoplifting - Felony	168	150	21	16	15
Smuggling	0	0	1	1	0
Theft - Felony	272	231	121	84	68
Theft from Mail - Felony	0	0	1	0	0
Theft Means of Transportation	630	583	391	197	178
Theft of Vehicle - Felony	4	1	5	0	0
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	349	311	218	123	105
Felony Property Totals	3,388	3,455	3,023	2,439	1,958

Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
City Ordinance	0	0	1	1	2
Compound Felony	0	1	1	0	0
Contempt of Court	1	2	2	2	1
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	1	0	0	0
Escape	74	83	118	121	155
Failure to Obey Police	33	48	32	40	23
False Report	0	0	0	0	0
Hindering Prosecution	17	18	22	13	17
Obstruct Criminal Investigation	9	13	7	4	3
Obstruct Government Operations	12	20	21	21	23
Resisting Arrest	55	58	53	65	74
Violation of Probation	2,398	2,490	2,214	2,182	2,253
Other*	0	0	1	7	0
Totals	2,599	2,734	2,472	2,456	2,551

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

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Aggravated Assault - Participate	3	1	0	1	3
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,178	1,114	1,108	1,133	1,028
Assault - Simple	1,079	1,093	947	1,048	984
Custodial Interference-Misdemeanor	1	1	0	0	0
Endangerment	15	22	10	23	14
Threats - Misdemeanor	181	188	168	192	138
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	1	0	0	1	0
Other*	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	2,458	2,419	2,233	2,399	2,167

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offenses

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
City Ordinance	0	0	9	1	3
Contraband in Secure Facility	3	2	3	3	3
Dangerous Drugs	149	145	75	77	78
Drug Paraphernalia	432	531	1,208	1,377	1,289
Drugs on School Grounds	202	214	260	285	371
Illegal Vapors	20	17	15	24	28
Imitation Substances	2	3	3	6	2
Involving Minor in Drugs	1	3	2	3	3
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	115	173	194	107	104
Possess Marijuana	1,668	1,816	972	1,061	941
Possess Marijuana for Sale	49	87	111	119	137
Precursor Chemicals	0	0	0	0	1
Prescription Drugs	31	71	33	72	54
Using Facilities for Drugs	0	2	0	1	2
Drug Totals	2,672	3,064	2,885	3,136	3,016

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Alcohol	2,549	2,858	2,968	2,995	2,931
Boating Offense	41	34	22	20	19
Bribery - Felony	0	0	0	1	0
City Ordinance	219	164	127	132	82
Contraband in Secure Facility	1	1	6	10	5
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Nuisance	6	7	4	6	3
Criminal Trespass	460	551	582	602	574
Cruelty to Animals	3	8	1	4	3
Dangerous Drugs	0	0	0	1	0
Discharge Firearm - Non-Res. Building	0	3	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	557	531	505	689	511
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	434	414	505	455	490
Driving While Intoxicated	215	242	173	186	150
Explosives Misconduct	4	4	2	2	6
False Report	274	298	310	314	236
Felony Flight	16	20	27	14	12
Firearms Possion by a Minor	43	73	74	74	50
Fireworks	19	15	14	12	3
Game and Fish	4	2	10	6	11
Gang/Syndicate Participation	22	10	29	2	5
Graffiti Tools	6	3	18	17	22
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	64	61	54	61	31
Leaving an Accident	13	8	13	14	4
Lewd Behavior - Felony	8	8	7	8	8
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	18	20	17	16	22
Loitering	6	15	1	6	6
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	6	5	18	9	10
Obscenity	2	10	6	10	7
Prostitution	22	18	8	26	5
Public Health	0	0	0	0	3
Reckless Burning	36	58	28	29	24
School Interference	149	120	116	92	80
Stalking/Threatening	0	0	1	0	1
Teacher Abuse	0	1	0	0	0
Tobacco	378	440	439	457	352
Traffic Violation	2,422	2,367	2,170	1,755	1,280
Trespass - Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	1
Unlawful use of Telephone	23	18	30	41	37
Violation of Fire Ban	0	0	0	0	1
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	102	85	114	79	55
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	39	31	19	29	29
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	71	70	54	27	32
*Other	2	1	5	3	0
Public Peace Totals	8,234	8,574	8,477	8,204	7,101

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

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	3	2	4	12	4
Bribery - Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	1	1	0	1	1
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	5	4	3	6	3
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	334	311	315	336	397
Criminal Damage-Aggr-Misd	0	0	0	3	0
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	297	325	340	386	373
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	376	355	333	310	342
Fraud	2	2	0	0	1
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	17	16	17	11	9
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	22	15	30	34	31
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	2,970	3,062	3,921	4,571	4,095
Theft - Misdemeanor	603	705	659	711	648
Unlawful Use Transportation - Misdemeanor	0	1	2	0	0
Other*	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	4,630	4,800	5,624	6,384	5,904

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

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Curfew	2,947	3,286	3,016	3,282	2,524
Incorrigible	11	62	94	96	44
Runaway	912	890	822	1,140	827
Runaway - FOJ	97	62	76	70	43
Runaway from Placement	0	0	0	1	0
Truancy	3,758	3,689	2,703	1,782	1,757
Totals	7,725	7,989	6,711	6,371	5,195

Table A.10 Most Severe Referral Offense – Administrative Offenses

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Administrative	5	0	4	0	0
Courtesy Supervision	40	39	42	26	36
Traffic Violation	0	0	12	2	5
Transfer for Hearing	22	16	11	6	0
Transfer-Probation Supervision	89	80	91	53	1
Warrant	90	89	67	50	71
Totals	246	224	227	137	113

Appendix C – Disposition of Referrals

(Based on Disposition Date)*

Table A.11 Non-Court Dispositions FY2006 – FY2010

		FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Administrative	Withdrawn	0	4	6	44	22
	Non-Complaint Completed	0	0	0	1	0
	Released (Traffic or Delinquency Warrant)	20	0	0	0	0
Record Only	Other	307	446	344	554	0
	Pending Adult	2	7	265	194	60
	Referred - Diversion Program	0	0	8	1	0
	County Attorney Chose Not To File	1,450	1,592	1,385	1,982	1,827
	Referred Limited Jurisdiction Court	96	106	73	171	122
	Referred - Other Agency	0	0	54	18	6
	Referred - Other Jurisdiction	0	0	1	4	2
	Referred - Police Agency	841	974	877	1,982	1,094
Referred -ADJC (Az Dept of Juv Corrections)	67	52	1	11	10	
Interviewed	Adjusted Counsel & Warn	6	2	32	80	53
	Adjusted – Conditional	9,116	8,901	9,407	10,523	9,410
	Adjusted – From Other Jurisdiction	125	180	109	73	58
	Adjusted - Not Filed by County Attorney	666	581	535	243	121
	Adjusted	461	467	483	569	587
	Adjusted – Plea	30	33	23	9	23
	Adjusted - Other	0	0	0	9	9
Non-Court	Loss of Jurisdiction	2,189	2,311	1,707	4,642	1,138
Total		15,376	15,656	15,310	21,110	14,542

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

Appendix C – Disposition of Referrals

(Based on Disposition Date)

Table A.12 Court Dispositions FY2006 – FY2010

		FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Dismissed	Dismissed	4,970	4,990	1,363	4,305	4,126
Terminate & Close	Terminate & Close	126	162	84	68	41
Penalty	Penalty	188	159	158	178	222
Probation	Probation (Standard & JIPS)	4,513	4,803	4,803	5,122	4,133
	Probation with Restitution	439	531	428	494	438
	Continued Probation	3,071	2,684	2,369	2,652	2,777
	Continued Probation - Restitution	165	147	70	101	142
	Courtesy Probation	142	126	52	35	31
ADJC	Committed – ADJC	525	518	521	573	394
	Awarded – ADJC	94	149	191	176	185
Transferred	To Other Jurisdiction	40	29	29	35	31
Remanded	To Adult Court	74	58	44	24	12
Limited Jurisdiction Court	Guilty	631	331	234	503	680
	Not Guilty	0	0	1	0	1
Court - Other*	Other	0	0	0	1	154
Total		14,978	14,687	10,347	14,267	13,367

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

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

Appendix D – Referral Source

Table A.13 Source of Referral FY2010

	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	7,923	27.11%
Mesa Police Department	2,758	9.44%
Glendale Police Department	2,473	8.46%
Probation Officer	2,251	7.70%
Chandler Police Department	1,987	6.80%
School	1,672	5.72%
Tempe Police Department	1,665	5.70%
Gilbert Police Department	1,358	4.65%
Scottsdale Police Department	1,198	4.10%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	1,128	3.86%
Avondale Police Department	1,072	3.67%
Peoria Police Department	754	2.58%
Surprise Police Department	742	2.54%
Buckeye Police Department	617	2.11%
Goodyear Police Department	469	1.60%
El Mirage Police Department	311	1.06%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	231	0.79%
Surveillance Officer	189	0.65%
Tolleson Police Department	130	0.44%
Other Arizona County	62	0.21%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	49	0.17%
Other Law Enforcement*	43	0.15%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	44	0.15%
Wickenburg Police Department	37	0.13%
Youngtown Police Department	26	0.09%
ASU Police Department	20	0.07%
Salt River Indian Police Department	12	0.04%
Paradise Valley Police Department	7	0.02%
Total	29,228	100%

* Other Law Enforcement includes agencies with 7 or less referrals.

Appendix D – Referral Source

Table A.14 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2010

Referring Agency	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Phoenix Police Department	533	819	60	662	866	1,889	2,184	882	28	7,923
Mesa Police Department	151	157	14	209	410	787	633	384	13	2,758
Glendale Police Department	110	220	14	396	276	536	783	133	5	2,473
Probation Officer	0	0	2,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,251
Chandler Police Department	55	139	9	129	172	530	472	476	5	1,987
School	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	1,638	0	1,672
Tempe Police Department	53	84	3	123	173	434	397	392	6	1,665
Gilbert Police Department	31	80	9	89	226	358	354	210	1	1,358
Scottsdale Police Department	31	55	11	92	139	589	156	124	1	1,198
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	61	78	5	80	104	582	101	112	5	1,128
Avondale Police Department	33	74	3	96	139	182	152	392	1	1,072
Peoria Police Department	27	65	7	79	151	213	184	28	0	754
Surprise Police Department	27	40	4	81	129	216	175	70	0	742
Buckeye Police Department	12	41	6	44	36	179	80	219	0	617
Goodyear Police Department	23	30	6	41	68	143	89	69	0	469
EI Mirage Police Department	16	36	1	32	40	107	58	21	0	311
Arizona Department of Public Safety	4	5	1	0	11	199	4	3	4	231
Surveillance Officer	0	5	143	0	0	0	41	0	0	189
Tolleson Police Department	5	6	2	5	36	34	20	21	1	130
Other Arizona County	2	5	2	1	6	4	5	1	37	63
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	38	6	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	49
Other Law Enforcement	1	4	0	1	6	20	5	1	4	42
Wickenburg Police Department	1	0	0	1	10	9	2	13	1	37
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	5	3	0	0	1	17	0	4	1	31
Youngtown Police Department	0	1	0	2	7	14	1	1	0	26
ASU Police Department	1	4	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	20
Other - Unknown Source	1	0	0	0	5	3	3	1	0	13
Salt River Indian Police Department	0	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	12
Paradise Valley Police Department	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	7
Total	1,223	1,958	2,551	2,167	3,016	7,101	5,904	5,195	113	29,228

Appendix D – Referral Source

The total number of referrals decreased 12.6% since FY2006, but some sources have changed dramatically. Phoenix, Mesa and Glendale Police Department referrals all decreased from 6.6% to 13.4%, while referrals from Schools have decreased 53.9%. Both Gilbert and Avondale Police Department referrals increased over 35%. Buckeye Police department had the greatest increase of 224.7% since FY2006.

Table A.15 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

						Percent Change
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2006 to FY2010
Phoenix Police Department	9,149	9,587	9,091	9,402	7,923	-13.4%
	27.4%	27.6%	27.4%	28.4%	27.1%	
Mesa Police Department	2,954	3,376	3,510	3,422	2,758	-6.6%
	8.8%	9.7%	10.6%	10.3%	9.4%	
Glendale Police Department	2,738	2,830	2,637	2,330	2,473	-9.7%
	8.2%	8.1%	7.9%	7.0%	8.5%	
Probation Officer	2,413	2,498	2,212	2,180	2,251	-6.7%
	7.2%	7.2%	6.7%	6.6%	7.7%	
Chandler Police Department	2,239	1,915	1,861	2,355	1,987	-11.3%
	6.7%	5.5%	5.6%	7.1%	6.8%	
School	3,630	3,619	2,600	1,702	1,672	-53.9%
	10.9%	10.4%	7.8%	5.1%	5.7%	
Tempe Police Department	2,241	1,957	1,977	2,071	1,665	-25.7%
	6.7%	5.6%	6.0%	6.3%	5.7%	
Gilbert Police Department	1,000	1,360	1,450	1,579	1,358	35.8%
	3.0%	3.9%	4.4%	4.8%	4.6%	
Scottsdale Police Department	1,142	1,420	1,548	1,520	1,198	4.9%
	3.4%	4.1%	4.7%	4.6%	4.1%	
Maricopa County Sheriff	1,504	1,567	1,537	1,494	1,128	-25.0%
	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	3.9%	
Avondale Police Department	752	945	988	1,128	1,072	42.6%
	2.2%	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	3.7%	
Peoria Police Department	729	714	796	762	754	3.4%
	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%	
Surprise Police Department	720	692	655	668	742	3.1%
	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	
Buckeye Police Department	190	351	353	534	617	224.7%
	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	2.1%	
Other Sources*	2,032	1,907	2,003	1,979	1,630	-19.8%
	6.1%	5.5%	6.0%	6.0%	5.6%	
Total	33,433	34,738	33,218	33,126	29,228	-12.6%

*Other sources values for FY2006 to FY2008 may differ from previously published data due to change in rank order of referral sources from year to year.

Appendix D – Referral Source

Top 20 Zip Codes

This table focuses on the 20 zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2010. 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 FY2006.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2006 to FY2010, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 12.6%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have decreased by 15.3% since FY2006.

Table A.16 Top 20 Zip Codes

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2010	Rank FY2010	Rank FY2006	Total FY2006	Percent Change from FY2006 to FY2010
85225	Chandler	1,053	1	1	1,125	-6.4%
85301	Glendale	777	2	2	1,043	-25.5%
85323	Avondale	649	3	8	688	-5.7%
85041	Phoenix	628	4	6	755	-16.8%
85204	Mesa	616	5	9	631	-2.4%
85035	Phoenix	598	6	5	817	-26.8%
85033	Phoenix	594	7	3	946	-37.2%
85009	Phoenix	592	8	4	942	-37.2%
85326	Buckeye	567	9	25	403	40.7%
85201	Mesa	550	10	15	526	4.6%
85345	Peoria	530	11	7	709	-25.2%
85037	Phoenix	521	12	16	508	2.6%
85008	Phoenix	503	13	11	609	-17.4%
85031	Phoenix	459	14	13	561	-18.2%
85017	Phoenix	418	15	17	471	-11.3%
85015	Phoenix	413	16	12	565	-26.9%
85303	Glendale	396	17	19	441	-10.2%
85032	Phoenix	390	18	14	527	-26.0%
85283	Tempe/Guadalupe	381	19	24	429	-11.2%
85302	Glendale	380	20	39	303	25.4%
Total		11,015			12,999	-15.3%
All Complaints		29,228			33,433	-12.6%
% of All Complaints from Top 20		37.7%			38.9%	-3.1%

Appendix D – Referral Source

Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2010

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Aguila*	85320	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Anthem	85086	7	5	5	14	12	49	27	26	3	148
Apache Jct*	85220	0	0	3	1	3	3	8	2	0	20
Arlington*	85322	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	0	10
Avondale	85323	18	33	53	49	68	117	105	205	1	649
Avondale	85392	9	21	21	33	34	65	66	97	1	347
Black Canyon City	85324	0	0	0	1	1	6	3	0	0	11
Buckeye	85326	20	43	25	33	41	146	90	168	1	567
Buckeye	85395	3	5	2	7	13	27	18	20	0	95
Carefree	85377	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	7
Cave Creek	85327	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cave Creek	85331	4	5	5	5	14	54	19	8	0	114
Chandler	85224	7	10	12	15	24	79	54	62	2	265
Chandler	85225	38	79	91	74	70	265	158	272	6	1,053
Chandler	85226	6	8	7	14	30	72	43	62	0	242
Chandler	85244	0	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	9
Chandler	85249	3	7	10	10	12	52	32	32	2	160
Chandler	85286	4	0	2	13	17	55	33	21	0	145
El Mirage	85335	18	34	14	26	43	81	85	37	4	342
Fountain Hills	85268	4	10	4	3	12	53	5	17	0	108
Gila Bend	85337	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	1	0	10
Gilbert	85233	14	7	19	13	37	63	62	34	0	249
Gilbert	85234	7	24	26	26	55	103	54	67	0	362
Gilbert	85295	5	3	4	13	28	44	58	18	1	174
Gilbert	85296	5	10	10	20	49	72	64	46	0	276
Gilbert	85297	5	11	8	9	12	27	32	34	0	138
Gilbert	85298	0	6	8	5	14	40	21	12	0	106
Gilbert	85299	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Glendale	85301	39	80	78	90	76	145	184	83	2	777
Glendale	85302	15	25	43	29	35	98	107	27	1	380
Glendale	85303	17	33	44	55	44	72	76	54	1	396
Glendale	85304	12	13	20	30	19	46	41	21	1	203
Glendale	85305	6	7	15	14	10	36	37	21	0	146
Glendale	85306	8	16	16	20	13	35	21	20	1	150
Glendale	85307	4	5	11	5	7	23	28	15	1	99
Glendale	85308	9	17	10	27	40	86	73	18	0	280
Glendale	85310	5	8	10	16	18	30	19	8	0	114
Glendale	85311	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	5
Glendale	85312	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
Glendale	85318	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Goodyear	85338	13	26	15	33	37	76	52	45	0	297

Appendix D – Referral Source

Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2010 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Goodyear	85396	2	2	3	6	6	14	8	20	0	61
Higley	85236	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	9
Laveen	85339	14	26	36	13	24	30	57	47	2	249
Litchfield Park	85340	4	4	5	9	16	41	36	31	0	146
Mesa	85201	19	33	66	24	67	131	88	120	2	550
Mesa	85202	8	7	28	21	28	78	49	64	0	283
Mesa	85203	19	16	38	18	34	63	62	90	0	340
Mesa	85204	23	26	63	41	66	139	114	143	1	616
Mesa	85205	9	3	25	19	23	56	21	54	0	210
Mesa	85206	3	5	13	11	10	37	24	43	0	146
Mesa	85207	11	13	14	15	35	89	46	71	2	296
Mesa	85208	17	10	26	12	27	74	57	71	0	294
Mesa*	85209	2	14	4	5	13	54	31	41	0	164
Mesa	85210	16	21	28	13	31	79	73	110	0	371
Mesa	85211	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	6
Mesa	85212	4	17	6	11	14	36	26	22	1	137
Mesa	85213	9	7	11	9	17	44	19	40	0	156
Mesa	85214	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Mesa	85215	2	2	10	4	5	23	4	9	0	59
Mesa	85274	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mesa	85277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Morristown	85342	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
New River	85087	0	3	2	3	2	11	4	3	0	28
Peoria	85345	19	40	57	55	56	111	121	70	1	530
Peoria	85380	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Peoria	85381	4	4	6	8	17	21	23	12	0	95
Peoria	85382	5	13	7	17	34	48	50	23	0	197
Peoria	85383	5	11	4	13	14	38	27	9	0	121
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85001	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Phoenix	85003	2	3	3	2	3	6	9	14	0	42
Phoenix	85004	3	1	3	6	5	11	2	4	0	35
Phoenix	85005	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Phoenix	85006	41	38	50	23	34	72	47	52	1	358
Phoenix	85007	10	13	25	7	11	22	31	30	2	151
Phoenix	85008	20	68	54	19	43	99	121	79	0	503
Phoenix	85009	33	59	55	37	35	139	106	128	0	592
Phoenix	85010	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85012	3	1	0	2	1	5	3	2	0	17
Phoenix	85013	8	4	19	11	8	30	33	18	0	131
Phoenix	85014	9	10	9	7	7	33	36	16	1	128
Phoenix	85015	16	48	47	19	30	81	105	64	3	413
Phoenix	85016	14	21	31	19	17	38	36	28	4	208
Phoenix	85017	15	23	49	21	26	80	101	101	2	418
Phoenix	85018	9	10	14	2	11	37	32	15	0	130
Phoenix	85019	14	19	25	19	25	50	68	56	0	276
Phoenix	85020	4	10	17	9	14	38	24	10	1	127

Appendix D – Referral Source

Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2010 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix	85021	11	15	20	16	31	46	51	31	1	222
Phoenix	85022	9	20	9	17	33	60	61	17	1	227
Phoenix	85023	7	16	18	24	13	48	41	16	0	183
Phoenix	85024	4	6	9	4	9	49	28	8	0	117
Phoenix	85028	3	5	1	6	10	14	11	4	0	54
Phoenix	85029	9	20	41	23	33	69	61	30	2	288
Phoenix	85031	27	46	38	14	29	81	103	119	2	459
Phoenix	85032	18	25	36	30	28	106	110	35	2	390
Phoenix	85033	37	36	50	36	59	111	131	134	0	594
Phoenix	85034	9	2	7	3	1	17	12	9	0	60
Phoenix	85035	20	42	51	46	56	123	116	143	1	598
Phoenix	85036	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85037	24	39	42	47	61	76	113	119	0	521
Phoenix	85038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phoenix	85040	19	29	58	16	39	81	55	60	0	357
Phoenix	85041	25	55	69	34	75	127	114	128	1	628
Phoenix	85042	12	34	41	17	33	55	69	46	0	307
Phoenix	85043	12	24	31	23	21	52	45	47	0	255
Phoenix	85044	10	19	11	10	15	32	32	12	0	141
Phoenix	85045	0	3	2	3	1	9	4	4	0	26
Phoenix	85048	6	5	1	4	21	36	21	13	0	107
Phoenix	85050	4	2	9	4	7	29	27	10	0	92
Phoenix	85051	10	18	64	27	25	60	58	33	0	295
Phoenix	85053	8	9	14	23	18	31	44	11	0	158
Phoenix	85054	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	7
Phoenix	85060	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Phoenix	85063	3	0	2	0	0	3	5	5	0	18
Phoenix	85064	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Phoenix	85066	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85069	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85070	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85071	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85075	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85079	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85082	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Phoenix	85083	5	1	9	10	4	17	11	3	0	60
Phoenix	85085	2	1	5	1	4	11	6	2	0	32
Phoenix*/New River	85027	35	12	28	26	19	48	42	19	0	229
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	3	4	4	2	7	10	2	11	0	43
Queen Creek	85227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Queen Creek	85242	13	33	52	14	14	40	25	22	1	214
Queen Creek	85243	0	2	3	0	0	6	1	5	0	17
Scottsdale	85250	0	3	6	6	8	37	12	15	0	87
Scottsdale	85251	6	9	18	17	16	64	26	18	0	174
Scottsdale	85252	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
Scottsdale	85255	0	3	2	6	27	53	13	14	1	119

Appendix D – Referral Source

Table A.17 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2010 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obst. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Scottsdale	85256	3	1	10	7	11	16	9	11	0	68
Scottsdale	85257	4	11	21	23	23	65	25	31	0	203
Scottsdale	85258	1	1	2	4	13	19	10	5	0	55
Scottsdale	85259	2	3	2	6	11	71	9	5	0	109
Scottsdale	85260	6	5	1	6	12	65	15	9	1	120
Scottsdale	85261	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85262	0	0	3	3	3	17	5	3	0	34
Scottsdale	85266	1	2	2	4	1	16	5	4	0	35
Scottsdale	85267	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Scottsdale	85269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Scottsdale/Ft. McDowell	85264	0	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	12
Scottsdale/Paradise Valley*	85253	1	2	2	7	11	34	4	7	0	68
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	13	8	4	17	17	73	43	15	0	190
Scottsdale/Rio Verde	85263	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5
Sun City/West/Grand	85372	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	3	1	1	1	7	5	3	1	0	22
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	1	5	4	3	9	31	20	22	0	95
Surprise	85374	4	17	16	21	34	54	50	25	0	221
Surprise	85378	0	0	4	1	2	3	3	2	0	15
Surprise	85379	7	15	15	41	42	87	78	40	0	325
Surprise	85387	1	4	1	1	2	5	9	2	0	25
Surprise	85388	3	7	7	17	28	49	35	21	0	167
Tempe	85280	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tempe	85281	15	14	34	34	30	84	72	69	0	352
Tempe	85282	11	11	25	28	44	72	75	112	1	379
Tempe	85284	4	4	4	2	8	32	10	19	1	84
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	11	24	27	26	33	90	71	99	0	381
Tolleson	85353	17	7	29	16	36	43	73	61	1	283
Tonopah	85354	1	0	2	1	2	8	4	4	0	22
Waddell	85355	0	1	0	1	2	6	4	3	0	17
Wickenburg	85358	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wickenburg	85390	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	11	0	19
Wittman	85361	1	3	3	6	7	12	13	0	0	45
Youngtown	85363	1	2	3	5	12	8	12	5	0	48
Other AZ Counties		32	64	71	85	91	258	256	113	31	1,001
Other Jurisdictions**		25	40	51	43	78	161	145	71	14	628
		1,223	1,958	2,551	2,167	3,016	7,101	5,904	5,195	113	29,228

Note: Zip codes for Maricopa County are determined by Superior Court Administrative Order AO 2009-130 that establishes the administrative boundaries for the judicial districts. These Administrative Orders are revised annually as zip codes are added and deleted.

*Some zip codes and cities not listed in AO 2009-130 are included to provide continuity with previously published data.

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

Appendix D – Referral Source

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

Table A.18 Arizona Counties for FY2006 - FY2010 Referrals

City	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstr	Misd. Property	Drugs	Peace	Petty Theft	Status	Admin	Totals
APACHE	2	1	0	0	3	1	9	1	0	17
COCHISE	1	0	5	3	2	2	5	3	2	23
COCONINO	0	1	1	4	2	10	1	3	2	24
GILA	2	0	2	5	1	10	11	2	1	34
GRAHAM	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	6
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
MOHAVE	1	0	2	2	0	5	3	1	1	15
NAVAJO	1	4	2	2	2	9	6	2	1	29
PIMA	2	3	6	7	7	23	8	11	6	73
PINAL*	17	48	38	45	69	177	193	73	13	673
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
YAVAPAI	2	3	15	11	4	17	15	16	4	87
YUMA	3	4	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	14
Total	32	64	71	85	91	258	256	113	31	1,001

*Pinal County renumbered some zip codes during FY2010.

Appendix D – School Districts

School data is based on the school district at the time of referral regardless of whether the juvenile is currently enrolled. 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. Totals from all districts may not match Total Referrals in FY2010 (29,228) due to missing or incomplete data on a given record.

Table A.19 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2010

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Arlington Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Paloma Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Palo Verde Elementary	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Riverside Elementary	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
JO Combs Elementary District	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Wilson Elementary	1	3	0	0	6	0	2	4	0	16
Fowler Elementary	1	2	0	1	2	0	4	7	0	17
Union Elementary	1	0	1	4	1	1	9	5	0	22
Tolleson Elementary	3	1	1	7	4	2	4	1	0	23
Laveen Elementary	3	2	1	3	4	3	4	4	0	24
Madison Elementary	3	2	2	5	5	1	6	2	0	26
Murphy Elementary	4	5	0	0	3	3	9	3	0	27
Balsz Elementary	2	3	0	3	1	2	8	9	0	28
Liberty Elementary	1	0	0	8	5	2	11	3	0	30
Litchfield Elementary	5	6	0	7	0	4	14	1	0	37
Buckeye Elementary	2	7	1	3	3	5	10	9	0	40
Littleton Elementary	1	3	0	5	6	0	11	20	0	46
Creighton Elementary	0	22	1	3	3	6	12	15	0	62
Osborn Elementary	2	8	1	1	8	0	24	26	0	70
Avondale Elementary	4	2	0	12	11	14	18	11	0	72
Kyrene Elementary	3	4	1	13	14	9	25	16	0	85
Pendergast Elementary	1	8	2	18	12	5	20	23	0	89
Roosevelt Elementary	8	15	8	9	10	13	23	11	0	97
Phoenix Elementary	3	20	6	16	5	13	34	7	0	104
Higley Elementary	1	12	5	10	16	11	47	14	0	116
Isaac Elementary	5	10	17	20	15	7	21	42	0	137
Glendale Elementary	13	17	6	42	19	24	31	10	0	162
Cartwright Elementary	5	15	10	27	15	8	66	23	0	169
Alhambra Elementary	9	9	5	20	20	15	58	36	0	172
Tempe Elementary	10	9	9	19	31	19	43	59	0	199
Washington Elementary	14	20	8	25	29	21	59	84	0	260
Totals	105	207	87	282	249	189	577	446	0	2,142

Table A.20 High School District by Offense Severity FY2010

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Buckeye Union	2	5	6	13	23	13	26	12	0	100
Agua Fria Union	12	21	24	31	87	74	87	40	0	376
Glendale Union	9	36	32	53	85	81	196	28	0	520
Tolleson Union	20	42	33	59	98	63	173	137	0	625
Tempe Union HS District	26	45	29	51	110	96	178	102	0	637
Phoenix Union	37	97	63	72	154	129	434	598	0	1,584
Totals	106	246	187	279	557	456	1,094	917	0	3,842

Appendix D – School Districts

Table A.21 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2010

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Gila Bend Unified	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	6
Saddle Mountain Unified School Dist	1	0	0	1	2	5	0	1	0	10
Apache Junction Unified District	0	0	1	1	0	1	12	0	0	15
Wickenburg Unified	2	0	2	1	11	4	9	0	0	29
Fountain Hills Unified	2	10	0	2	11	9	7	0	1	42
Queen Creek Unified	5	4	0	7	12	16	15	1	0	60
Cave Creek Unified	5	5	3	14	16	20	20	8	0	91
Scottsdale Unified	16	21	16	51	83	103	93	24	0	407
Paradise Valley Unified	21	33	21	42	91	75	204	36	0	523
Deer Valley Unified	29	42	16	80	79	85	152	41	0	524
Dysart Unified	17	29	20	62	104	128	166	27	0	553
Gilbert Unified	18	44	21	58	134	134	210	80	0	699
Chandler Unified	11	44	21	55	108	138	177	181	0	735
Peoria Unified	20	52	18	97	119	96	243	100	0	745
Mesa Unified	44	50	58	106	215	176	316	530	0	1,495
Totals	191	334	198	579	985	990	1,627	1,029	1	5,934

Table A.22 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2010

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Miscellaneous County School Districts	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	5
East Valley Institute of Technology	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	7
Job Corps - Phoenix	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	7
Maricopa County Regional Special Svcs District	0	0	2	0	3	2	5	0	0	12
Misc Colleges	1	2	4	3	5	8	12	4	0	39
Misc Parochial	1	1	1	11	8	11	24	1	0	58
Resid. Treat. Fac. (Schools)	6	4	58	26	3	0	16	2	0	115
Misc Other	18	10	27	20	15	31	43	23	0	187
Other*	56	59	42	81	121	134	445	51	7	996
Charter Schools	70	167	309	132	254	247	493	202	1	1,875
Totals	152	243	445	274	412	435	1,047	285	8	3,301

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

Appendix E – Detention

Detention by Age and Ethnicity

Table A.23 Detentions for Anglo Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	1	1	1.00
11	16	11	1.45
12	30	24	1.25
13	79	56	1.41
14	180	116	1.55
15	354	226	1.57
16	585	369	1.59
17	1,272	783	1.62
Total	2,517	1,586	1.59

Table A.24 Detentions for Asian/Pacific Islander Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	2	2	1.0
14	0	0	0.0
15	5	4	1.3
16	19	11	1.7
17	27	16	1.7
Total	53	33	1.61

Table A.25 Detentions for African American Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	5	4	1.3
11	4	3	1.3
12	15	12	1.3
13	53	38	1.4
14	124	74	1.7
15	216	143	1.5
16	323	197	1.6
17	519	318	1.6
Total	1,259	789	1.60

Table A.26 Detentions for Hispanic Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	3	2	1.5
11	10	9	1.1
12	24	20	1.2
13	115	80	1.4
14	256	175	1.5
15	595	349	1.7
16	811	507	1.6
17	1,526	984	1.6
Total	3,340	2,126	1.57

Table A.27 Detentions for Native American Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	0	0	0.0
11	1	1	1.0
12	4	2	2.0
13	15	12	1.3
14	21	16	1.3
15	58	40	1.5
16	63	37	1.7
17	181	116	1.6
Total	343	224	1.53

Table A.28 Detentions for Other Youth

Age	Detention	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
< 10	1	1	1.0
11	0	0	0.0
12	0	0	0.0
13	7	5	1.4
14	6	5	1.2
15	12	8	1.5
16	26	12	2.2
17	41	20	2.1
Total	93	51	1.82

Appendix E – Detention

Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2010

Table A.29 Detentions by Gender

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	1,459	992	1.47
Male	6,146	3,817	1.61
Total	7,605	4,809	1.58

Table A.30 Detentions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	1,259	789	1.60
Anglo	2,517	1,586	1.59
Asian/Pacific	53	33	1.61
Hispanic	3,340	2,126	1.57
Native American	343	224	1.53
Other*	93	51	1.82
Total	7,605	4,809	1.58

Table A.31 Females Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	296	191	1.55
Anglo	595	395	1.51
Asian/Pacific	12	8	1.50
Hispanic	477	331	1.44
Native American	64	54	1.19
Other*	15	13	1.15
Total	1,459	992	1.47

Table A.32 Males Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	963	598	1.61
Anglo	1,922	1,191	1.61
Asian/Pacific	41	25	1.64
Hispanic	2,863	1,795	1.59
Native American	279	170	1.64
Other*	78	38	2.05
Total	6,146	3,817	1.61

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

Appendix E – Detention

Table A.33 Reasons for Detention by ALOS FY2010

Reason	Durango Average Days		Southeast Average Days	
	Durango	Detained	Southeast	Detained
Warrant	1294	18	824	16
Court Hold	791	18	746	19
Referral	2275	10	618	13
Other*	633	7	437	4
Total	4993	12	2,625	14.12

Table A.34 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2010

Reason	African American	Anglo	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	393	668	915	109	33	2118
Court Hold	215	581	659	53	29	1537
Referral	520	839	1358	131	45	2893
Other*	139	416	431	47	37	1070
Total	1,267	2,504	3,363	340	144	7,618

Table A.35 Reasons for Detention by Gender and Ethnicity FY2010

Sex	African American	Anglo	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Female	295	592	487	65	27	1466
Male	972	1912	2876	275	117	6152
Total	1,267	2,504	3,363	340	144	7,618

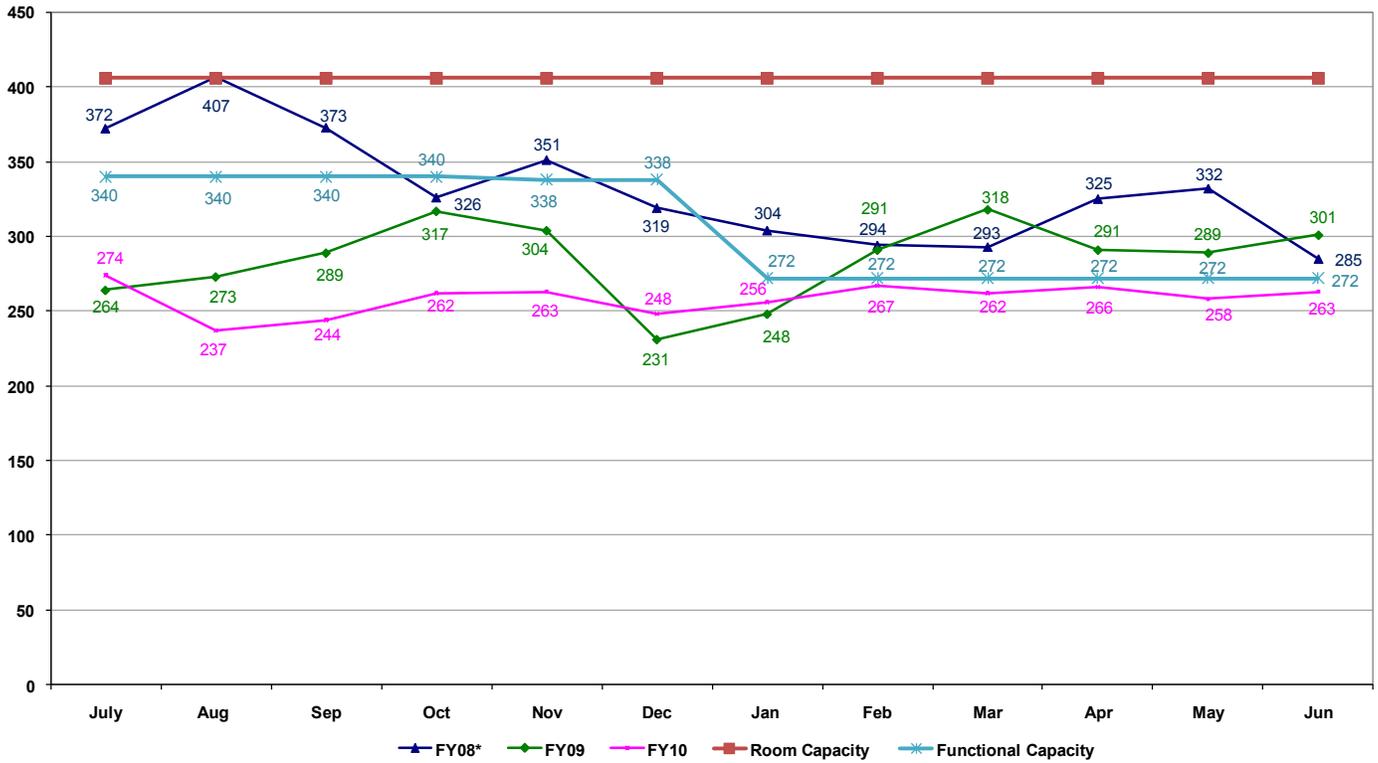
Table A.36 Reasons for Detention by Percent and Ethnicity FY2010

Reason	African American	Anglo	Hispanic	Native American	Other*
Warrant	31.0%	26.7%	27.2%	32.1%	22.9%
Court Hold	17.0%	23.2%	19.6%	15.6%	20.1%
Referral	41.0%	33.5%	40.4%	38.5%	31.3%
Other*	11.0%	16.6%	12.8%	13.8%	25.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

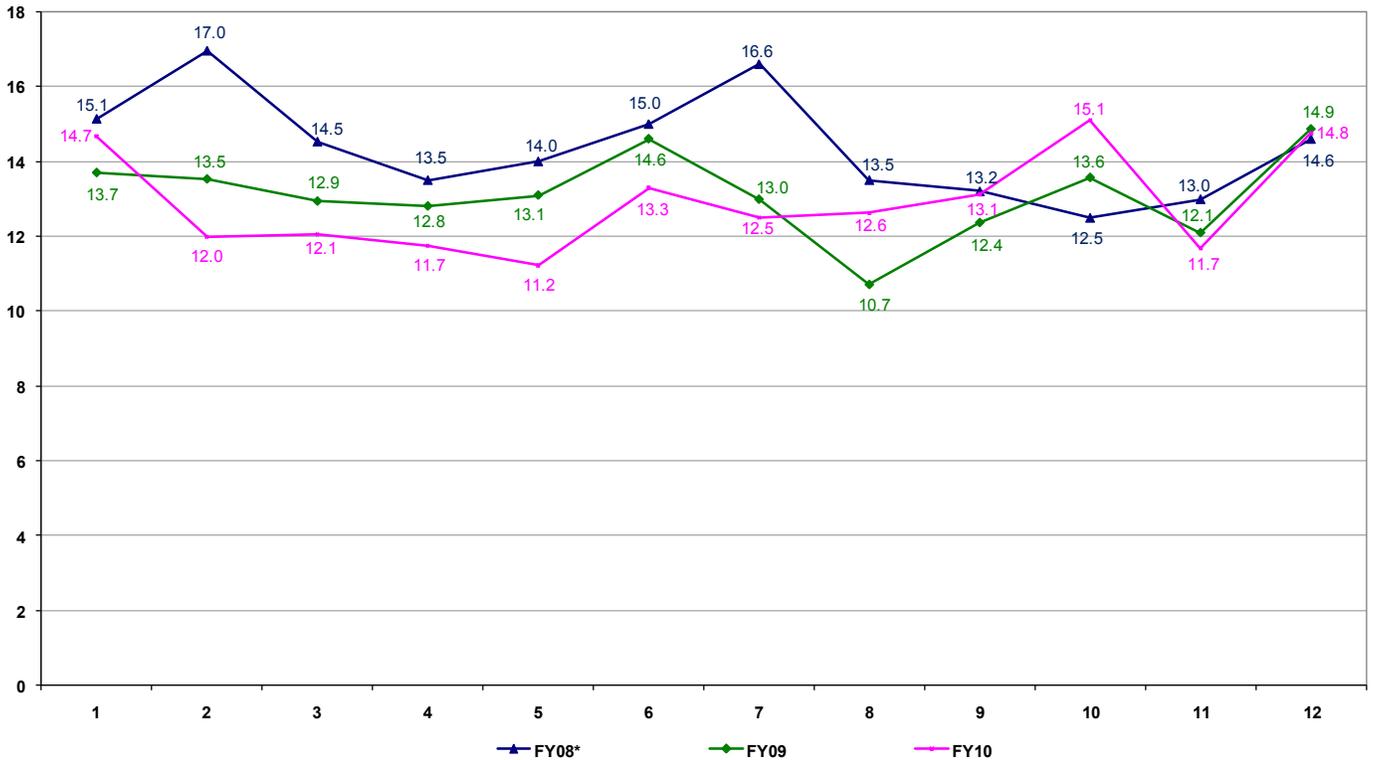
*Other includes those juveniles whose ethnicity is missing or listed as unknown.

Appendix E – Detention

Average Daily Population Durango/Southeast Facilities Combined, FY2008, FY2009, and FY2010

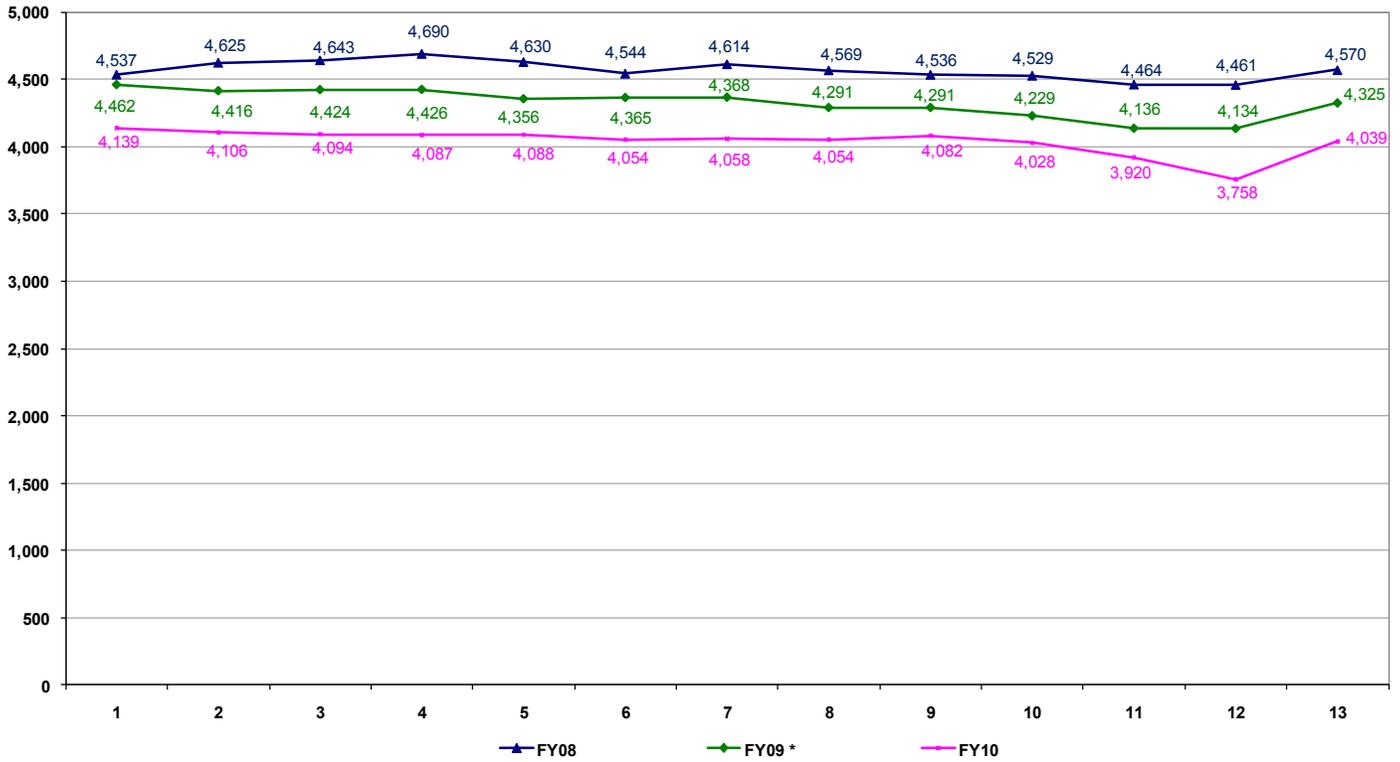


Average Length of Stay in Detention of Juveniles Released During FY2008, FY2009, and FY2010

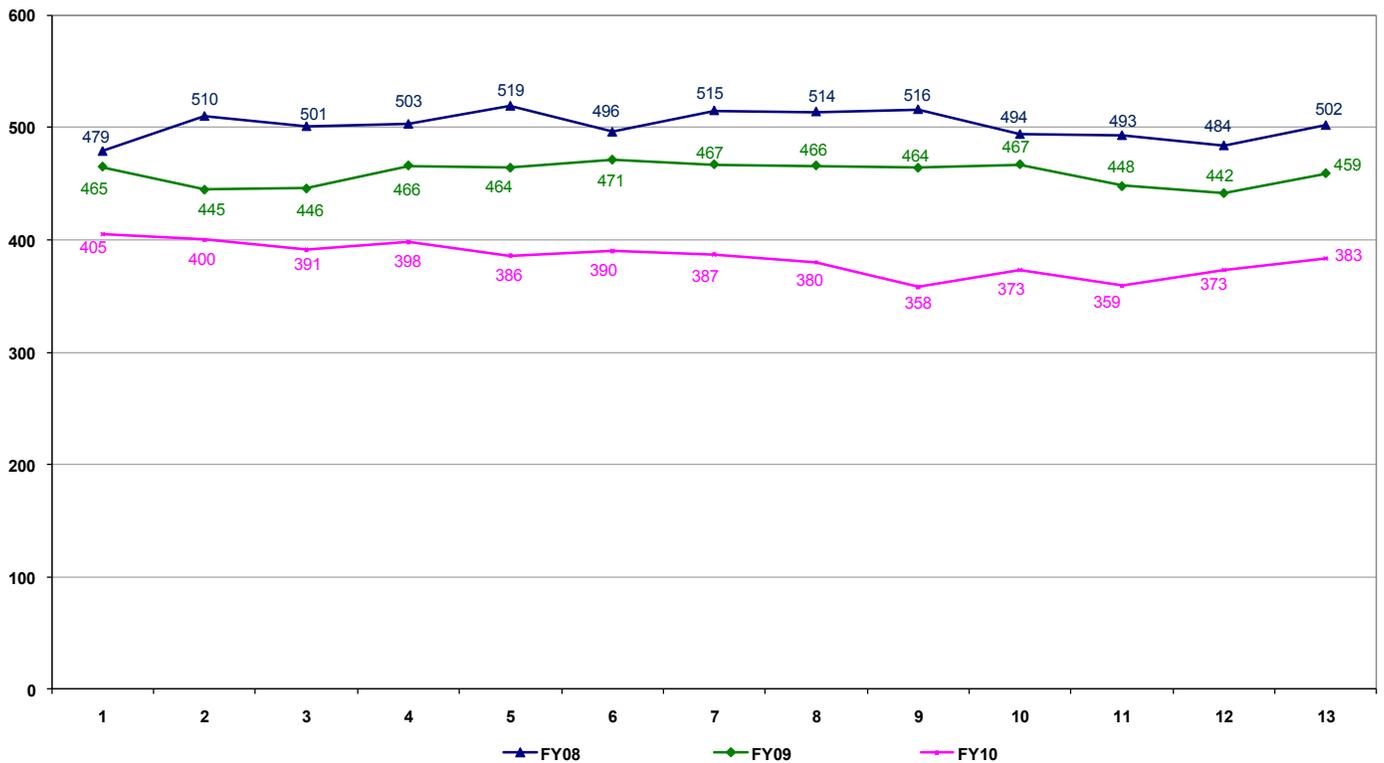


Appendix F – Probation

Juveniles on Standard Probation During FY2008, FY2009, and FY2010



Juveniles on Intensive Probation During FY2008, FY2009, and FY2010



Appendix G – Glossary

JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix G – Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

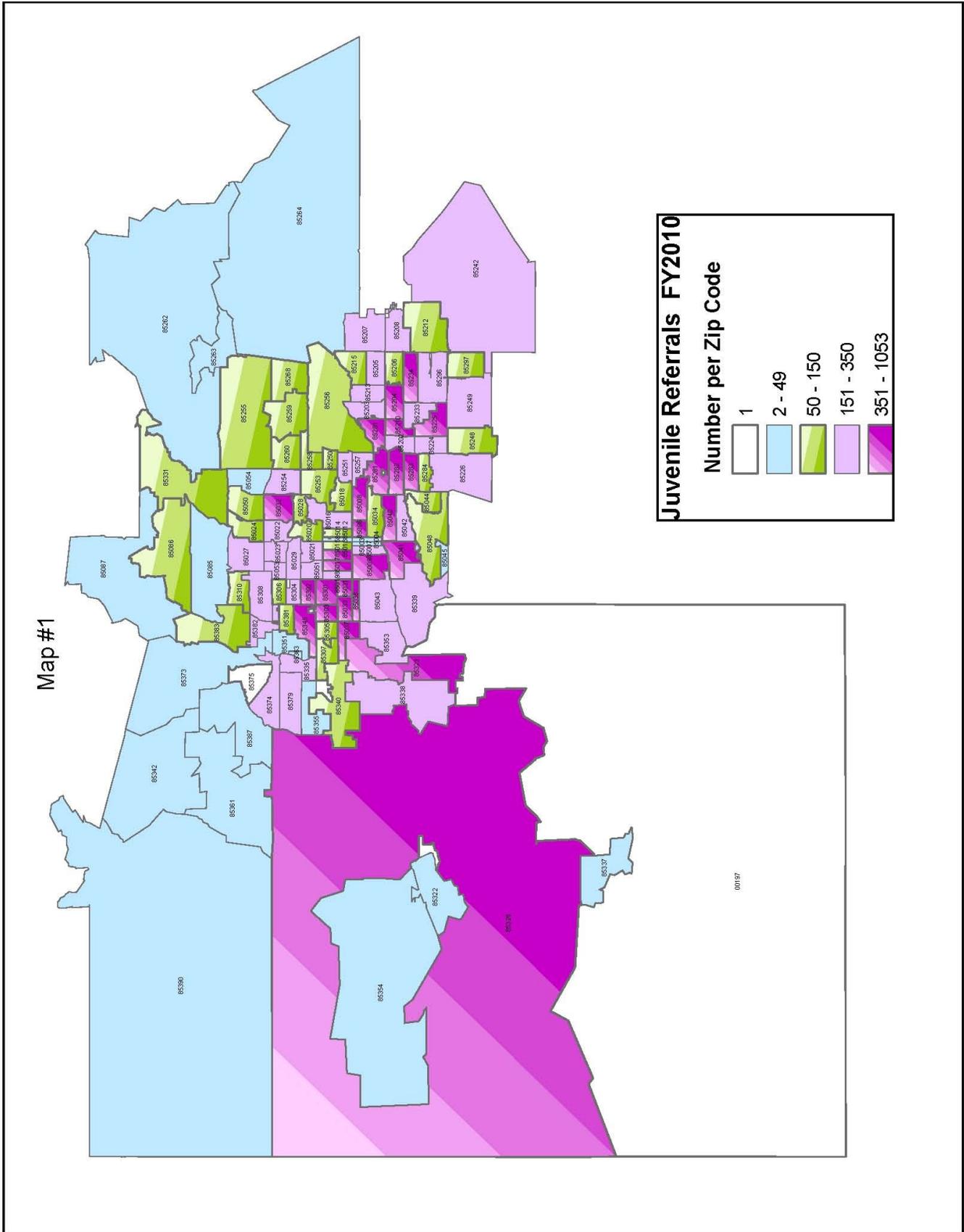
Referrals: Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies or individuals requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals"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

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

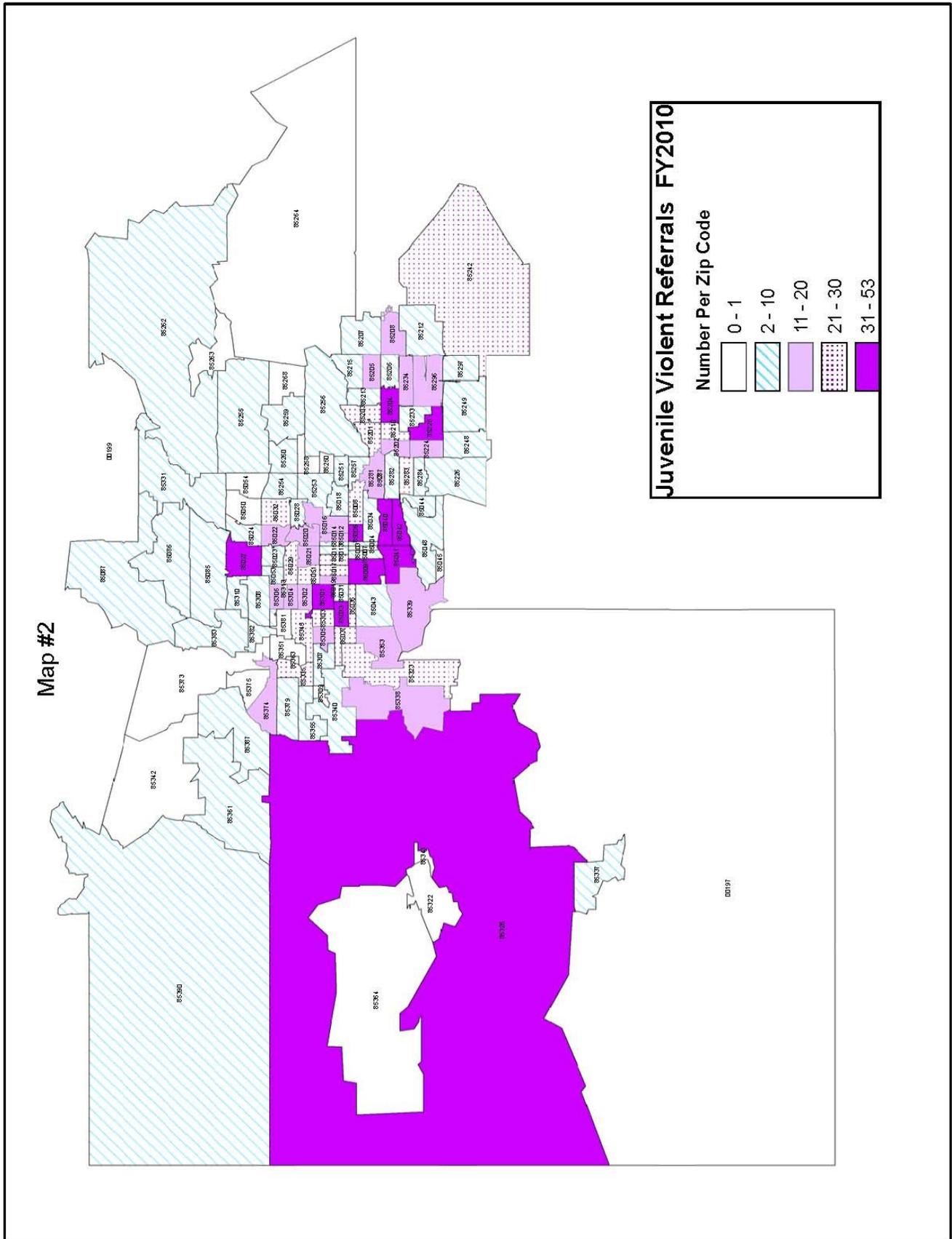
Standard Probation: A program of conditional freedom granted by the juvenile court to an adjudicated juvenile on the condition of continued good behavior and regular reporting to a probation officer.

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

Appendix H – Maps by Zip Code



Appendix H – Maps by Zip Code



Appendix H – Maps by Zip Code

Map #3

