

Superior Court of Arizona



Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2014
Data Book**

We are pleased to share the 2013 – 2014 Annual Report and Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains juvenile justice data for fiscal years 2010 to 2014, a description of programs, and highlights of the past year. The Department takes great pride in a strong willingness to innovate and challenge past practices for the improvement of public safety and outcomes for all youth. Every youth should have the opportunity to develop the necessary competencies to know they are connected and a contributing member of our community. Our dedicated staff are the catalyst and foundation for this innovation and desire for continuous improvement. Many of our practice changes are driven by routine collection and review of information such as contained in this comprehensive data book. We hope you find this information informative and useful.

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

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Sincerely,


Eric Meaux, Chief

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About This Publication

Fiscal year 2014 marks the 26th year of the publication of data from the Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County Juvenile Court and Probation Department and the eighth year of producing fiscal year data. Data is derived primarily from the integrated Court Information System (iCIS), the automated system serving the judicial branch in Maricopa County. Historically, data were obtained from the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS). On July 27, 2007, the Maricopa County Judicial Branch migrated juvenile justice information from JOLTS to iCIS.

This data book provides information about juveniles (ages 8 through 17) at various stages of the juvenile justice system. Data are presented both for FY2014 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 FY2014. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were dispositioned in FY2014.

The number of juveniles in the juvenile justice system is influenced by several factors including the practices of law enforcement, prosecutors and legislative changes. In addition, changes in the population of juveniles aged 8 through 17 can influence the number of referrals to the juvenile court. While estimates from the Department of Economic Security in Arizona indicate that the youth population of Maricopa County continues to increase, referrals to the juvenile justice system have not followed that trend. In FY2014, referrals decreased by 15% to a historic low of 18,270.

Introduction

Programs and Highlights

The Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) administers community-based prevention programs, formal diversion services in collaboration with the Maricopa County Attorney, administers both formal standard and intensive probation services for adjudicated youth, and operates two detention facilities with a total bed capacity of 406.

Selected programs and highlights from the year include:

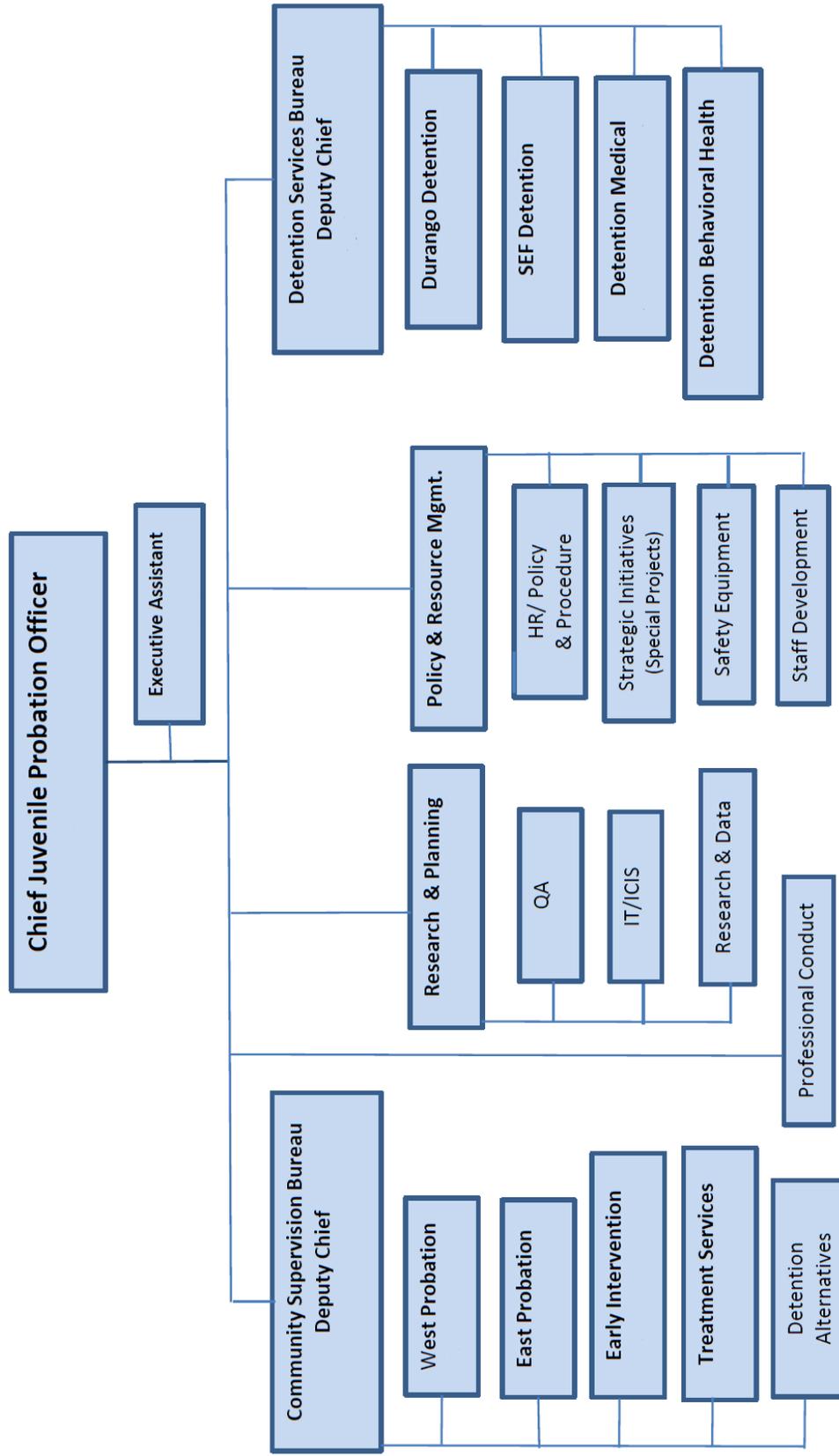
- ***Creating a Culture of Shared Beliefs:*** MCJPD and the Juvenile Court partnered with Kids at Hope to reinforce the strong culture of caring that has historically been the source of vision and purpose for the department. This partnership brings our belief in youth into the light and supports our recognition and adoption of practices that are cognizant of positive youth development. This foundation of beliefs further supports on going Evidence Based Practices (EBP) efforts by continually renewing our belief in the success of our youth.
- ***Evidence Based Practices:*** The Department commenced a comprehensive process to update policies and procedures to support EBP principles and practices. These updates included a focus on: contact standards, supervision requirements, case management techniques, time frames, use of assessment tools, graduated responses, and levels of supervision. Adoption of the changes should occur in 2015.
- ***Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI):*** The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) is a national effort intended to minimize the use of detention (where appropriate) and to ensure that those youth who require secure care are placed in facilities that meet optimal standards. The JDAI Steering Committee sets the priorities and goals for these system improvement efforts. Three subcommittees have tackled issues related to warrant processes, graduated responses violations of probation, alternatives programs or processes to detention, a review of identifiable issues of disparity, and barriers to detention release decisions.
- ***Transforming Juveniles through Successful Transition (TJST):*** As of June 19, 2014, TJST is actively serving 136 juveniles from juvenile probation. Seventeen of these youth are part of the Building Future Second Act Grant with a focus on mental health needs. Ninety-three TJST juveniles in the community are positively affiliated with school, have obtained their high school diploma or GED, or are currently employed. The goal objective is to ensure all youth are connected through positive affiliations, identified by Kids at Hope, which include community and service, education and career, hobbies and recreation, and home and family.
- ***Cross-over Youth Practice Model (CYPM):*** The Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) aims to improve outcomes for youth involved in both the delinquent and dependency systems and reduce the number of youth who crossover between the two systems. The goals of this program include a reduction in the number of youth crossing over and/or becoming dually adjudicated, a reduction in the number of youth placed in out of home care, a reduction in use of congregate care (group homes) and a reduction in disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the crossover youth population.

On May 12, 2014, the Crossover Youth Practice Model pilot was launched concentrating on a specific geographical juvenile removal area which included the Avondale and Glendale DCS regional offices. New procedures have been put in place for identifying all juveniles as they enter either system for dual involvement. A specialized dually involved probation caseload was developed. There has been cross training for juvenile probation and DCS in each other's case management and case processing systems. A more efficient process was developed with DCS to secure needed placements through their resources team to ensure dependent juveniles arrested and not meeting the criteria for detainment are appropriately released.

Introduction

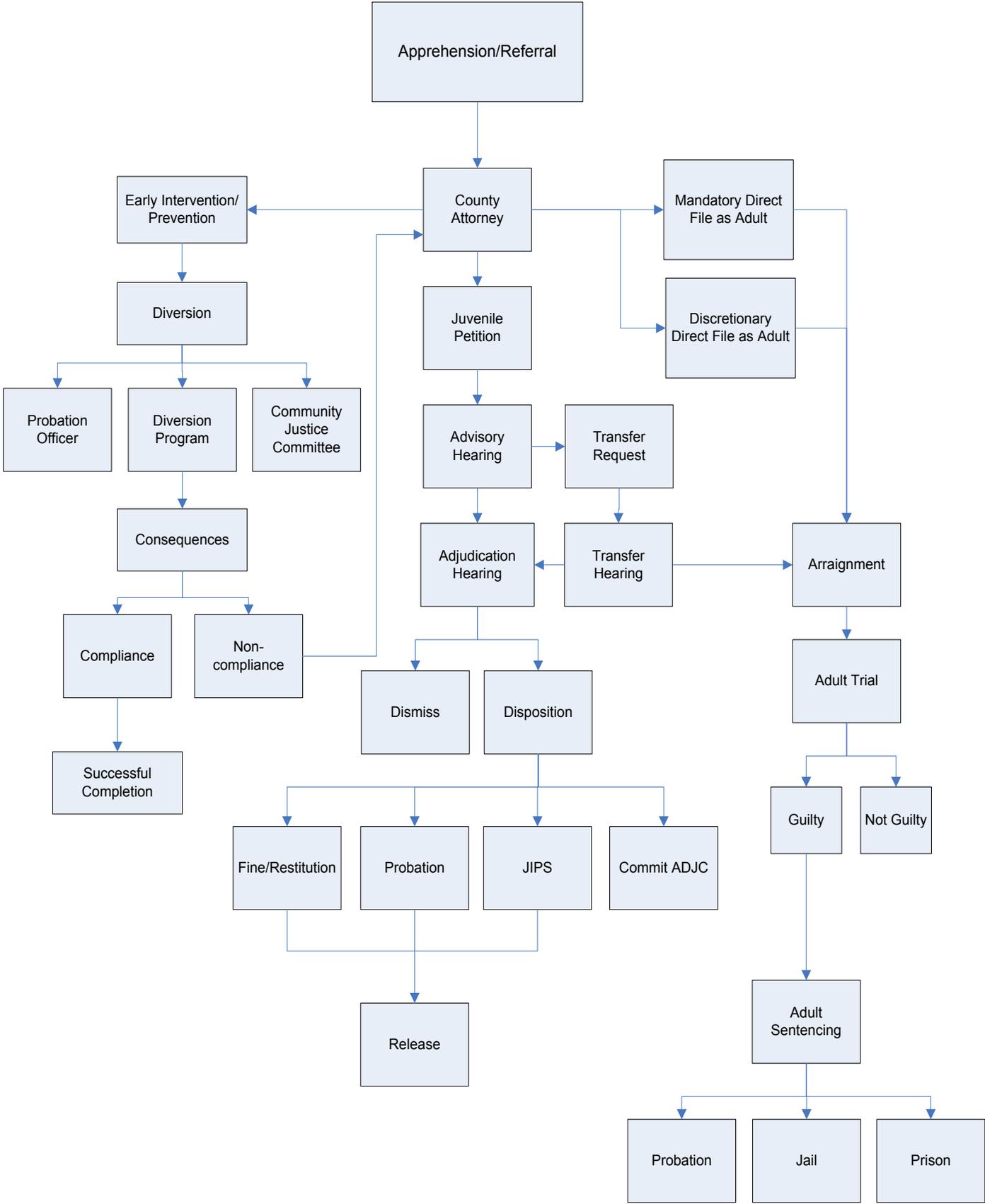
- **Use of Mechanical Restraints:** The policy regarding the transport of detained juveniles to and from court and while in court was recently amended to allow youth assessed to be appropriate to attend court without mechanical restraints. This process was implemented at the Durango court facility on March 3, 2014 and at the Southeast court facility on May 1, 2014. To enhance safety and security for our transportation officers, juveniles and everyone in the courtroom, the department installed video cameras with live video feeds in all courtrooms and hallways at both facilities. The live video feeds are closely monitored by our transportation officers via computer monitors located in the transportation hold room areas. By the end of the calendar year 2014, over 1000 detained juveniles have gone to court safely without the use of mechanical restraints.
- **Detention Room Checks:** A new electronic system of monitoring youth while in their rooms and tracking compliance was finalized at the end of FY2014. A pilot was conducted at the Southeast Facility and a full implementation will be completed in the next fiscal year. The goal is to enhance the safety of the youth, reduce the reliance on paper tracking, and improve management practices.

MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

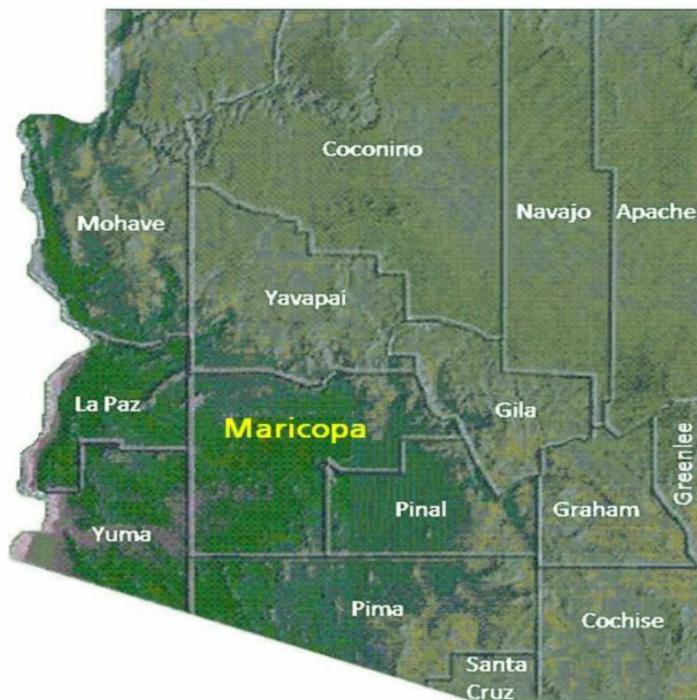


Organizational chart effective 1/1/2014
 The most current organizational chart is available on-line at:
<http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/JuvenileProbation/docs/orgChart.pdf>

How Maricopa County's Juvenile Justice System Works



State and County Statistics/Juvenile Population



- Arizona is geographically the 6th largest state in the nation with 113,642 square miles and a population of 6,731,484 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,204 square miles, and a population of 4,008,651 (2011 US Census Bureau).
- Approximately 60% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are 428 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,513,367) is the county seat, state capital and the largest city in the state.
- Other major cities in Maricopa County are: Mesa (457,587); Glendale (234,632); Chandler (249,146); Scottsdale (226,918); Gilbert (229,972); Tempe (168,228); and Peoria (162,592).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts 2014, Population 2012 Estimate U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployee Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

Statistical Summary Chart

Maricopa County Juvenile Court FY2014

JUVENILE POPULATION

573,534
(Ages 8 -17)

REFERRALS

18,270
Juveniles Referred
13,443

DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

6,621
Does not include petitions in Adult

JUVENILE STANDARD PROBATION

New Cases Placed on Standard
Probation
2,179

JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

New Cases Place on JIPS
372

DETENTION

Detention Admissions
4,872
Avg. Daily Population
190
Avg. Stay Days
13.6

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Committed
Juveniles - 183
Re-Awarded
Juveniles - 77

ADULT PROSECUTIONS**

Direct Files
Juveniles - 151
Remands
Juveniles - 11

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

** Adult Prosecutions data reflects information reported in the *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2014*, published by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014*
Estimate of County Population Under 18	1,007,861	1,008,104	1,008,347	1,012,603	1,019,583
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	555,581	558,348	561,114	566,292	573,534

Referrals Received	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	29,228	26,193	24,117	21,485	18,270
Juveniles Referred	21,406	18,980	17,595	15,548	13,443
Referrals per Juvenile	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.36

Investigative Case Status**	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	8,232	7,199	6,316	5,387	4,762
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	7,998	6,987	6,034	5,227	4,561

Dispositions	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	4,443	3,472	2,685	2,498	2,179
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	313	328	250	239	183
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	560	483	406	402	372

Detention	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Juveniles Brought to Detention	9,702	8,639	8,262	7,182	6,682
Juveniles Detained	7,604	6,434	6,257	5,345	4,872
Percent Detained	78.4%	74.5%	75.7%	74.4%	72.9%
Average Daily Population	270	243	239	217	190
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	12.9	13.7	13.4	13.6	13.6

*Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment & Population Statistics, 12/07/2012

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

Financial Summary

County	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
General Fund	14,134,927	14,830,639	16,247,198	16,063,648	16,952,689
Detention Fund	30,132,249	30,433,952	28,671,089	29,598,035	31,694,471
Total	44,267,176	45,264,591	44,918,287	45,661,683	48,647,160
State Grants	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Diversion Consequences*	453,991	412,315	514,125	513,229	495,793
Diversion Intake	1,622,231	1,205,384	1,228,509	1,488,578	1,599,972
Diversion Counseling	421,832	409,264	455,580	567,881	512,222
Drug Court	27,893	28,601	33,616	27,678	0
Family Counseling*	366,841	368,400	375,801	379,168	370,751
GED	5,760	3,320	3,570	13,670	870
JDAI					6,223
JIPS Treatment*	176,757	168,025	182,414	258,280	238,566
JPSF Treatment*	6,846,315	7,432,494	7,855,568	7,756,483	7,391,623
Justice Involved Youth With Children	58,550	124,003	0	0	4,268
Juvenile Treatment Services	254,254	287,726	359,638	478,967	553,232
Safe Schools	575,162	315,580	427,446	476,046	466,806
Title IV-E	163,767	201,216	154,181	69,076	0
Victim Rights	136,612	138,160	140,513	142,021	142,513
Total	11,109,965	11,094,488	11,730,961	12,171,076	11,782,839

FY2010 through FY2014 are actual expenditures.

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

Financial Summary

Federal Grants	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Bulletproof Vest	20,997	36,064	32,629	0	0
Food and Nutrition	541,672	393,108	395,468	359,605	335,431
JAG	134,647	182,843	67,688	90,438	48,848
JAIBG	154,488	366,062	238,453	285,284	248,824
PREA					215,407
Total	851,804	978,077	734,238	735,327	848,510
Service Fees	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Probation Fees	562,310	534,833	514,449	624,718	287,868
Probation Surcharge	3,743,966	3,641,090	3,475,237	3,057,941	3,250,657
Diversion Fees	327,173	358,529	302,432	309,154	329,412
Juvenile Restitution Fund	22,861	20,086	9,985	9,260	9,071
Total	4,656,310	4,554,538	4,302,103	4,001,073	3,877,008
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
All Grants and Fees	16,618,079	16,708,547	16,767,302	16,907,476	16,508,357
County Funds	44,267,176	45,159,387	44,918,287	45,661,683	48,647,160
Total Budget	60,885,255	61,867,934	61,685,589	62,569,159	65,155,517

FY2010 through FY2014 are actual expenditures.

Referrals Received

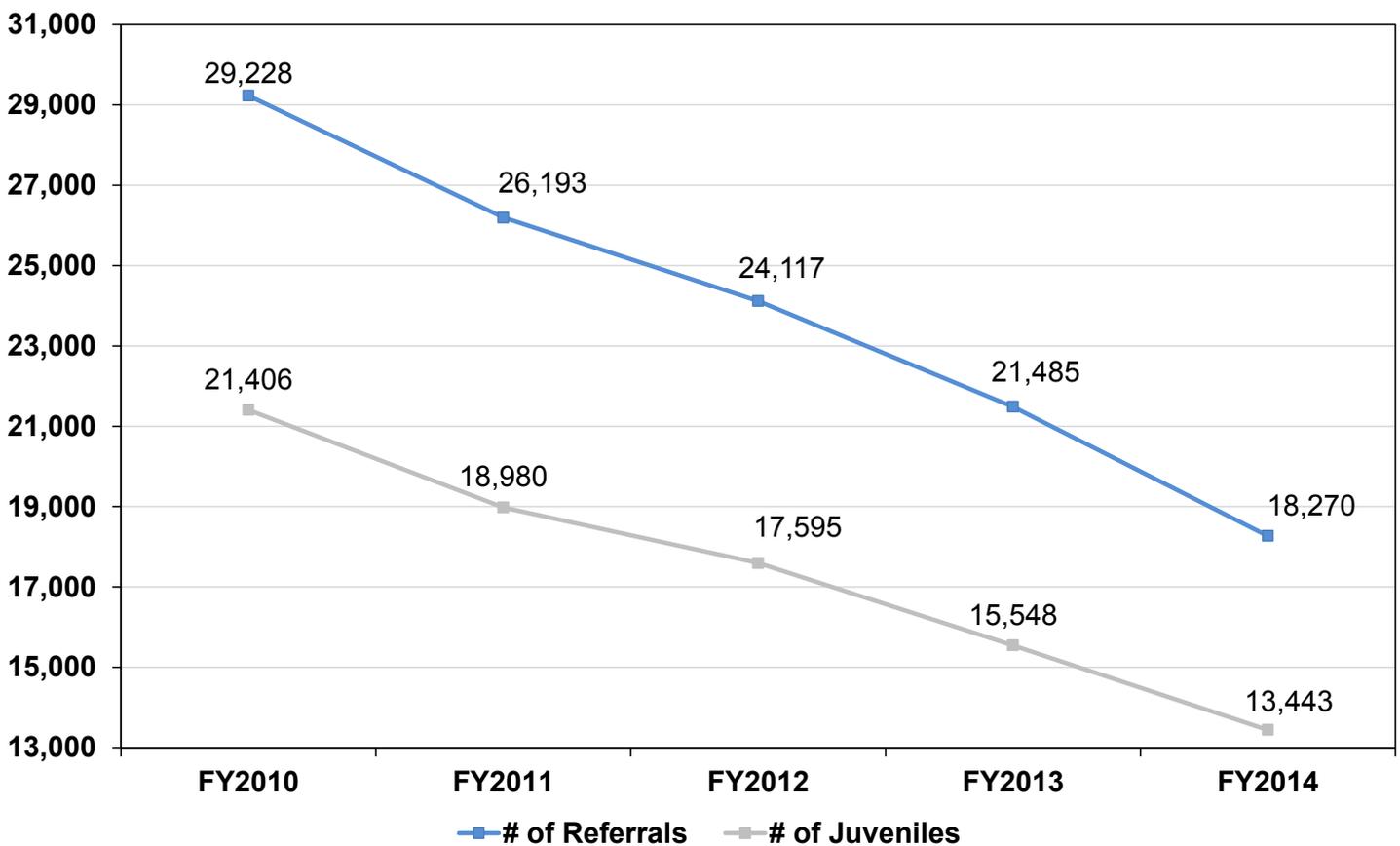
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the juvenile court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by 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 in FY2014 received their first complaint and only generated a single referral (55%). Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2014 (13,443) and the total referrals generated (18,270), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.36 for FY2014. Additionally, Referrals and juveniles referred have decreased 37% over the past 5 years.

It is important to note that the juveniles detailed in this section of the report represent only 2% of the estimated 537,482 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2014, approximately one juvenile in every 50 in the county.

The following section covers the 18,270 referrals that were generated in FY2014 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

Referrals Received FY2010 - FY2014

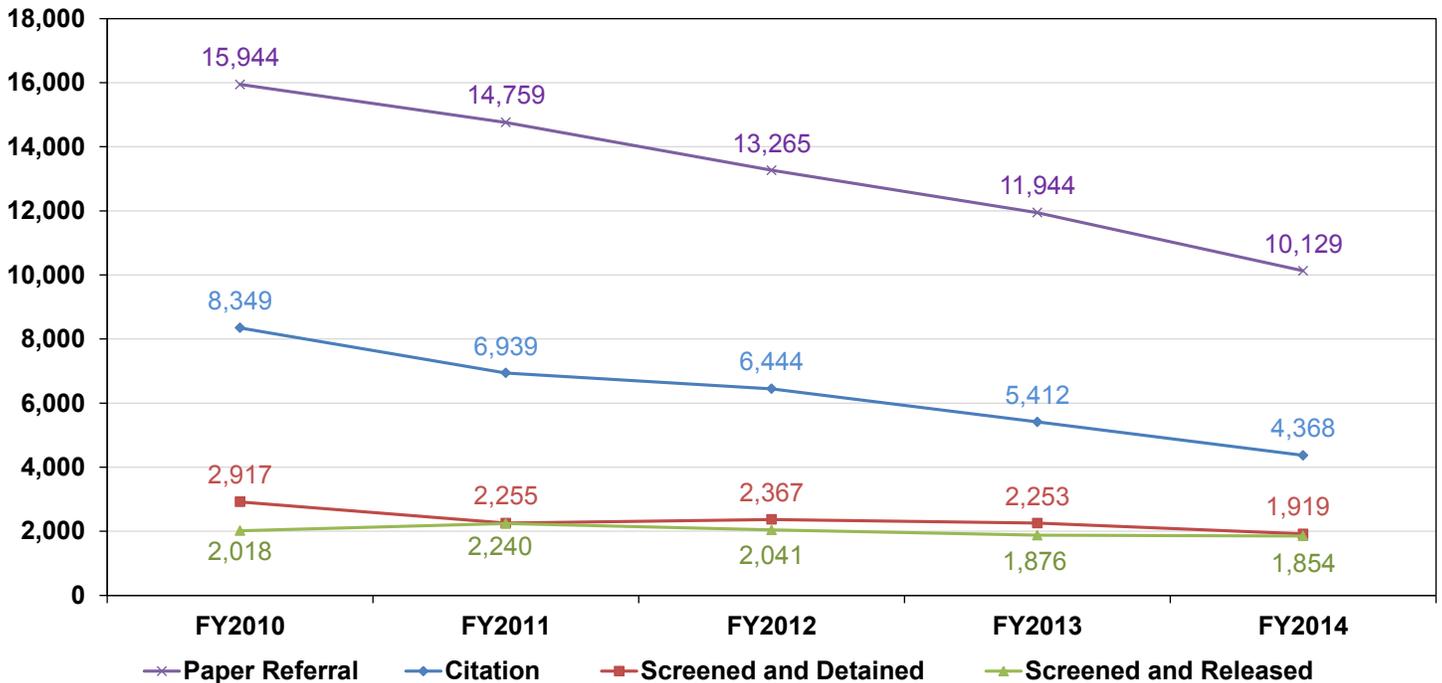


Referrals Received

Type of Referral

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

Type of Referrals FY2010 - FY2014



The types of referrals are described as follows:

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

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

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

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

The majority of referrals do not involve detention. Approximately 10.5% of the 18,270 referrals received in FY2014 resulted in a juvenile being detained. Additional information on detained youth begins on page 30.

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

Referrals Received

1

Table 1.1 Ten Most Common Referral Offenses

Offenses	FY2014 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	2,144	11.7%
Alcohol	1,746	9.6%
Violation of Probation	1,498	8.2%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,197	6.6%
Curfew	961	5.3%
Assault - Domestic Violence	892	4.9%
Truancy	858	4.7%
Traffic Violation	780	4.3%
Assault - Simple	680	3.7%
Possess Marijuana	544	3.0%
Total	11,300	61.9%

Note: These ten most common offenses represent 61.9% of all referrals (18,270) in FY2014.

Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses

Offenses	FY2014 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	1,488	22.5%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	600	9.1%
Alcohol	409	6.2%
Possess Marijuana	380	5.7%
Drug Paraphernalia	320	4.8%
Burglary 2 - Residential - F	257	3.9%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	231	3.5%
Assault - Simple	230	3.5%
Aggravated Assault	228	3.4%
Assault - Domestic Violence	169	2.6%
Total	4,312	65.1%

Note: The 4,312 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 6,621 petitions filed in FY2014. Petitions filed include delinquent petitions, Violations of Probation, citations that resulted in a petition, and petitions remanded back to juvenile court from adult court.

Referrals Received

Table 1.3 Comparison Ten Most Common Referrals FY2010 to FY2014

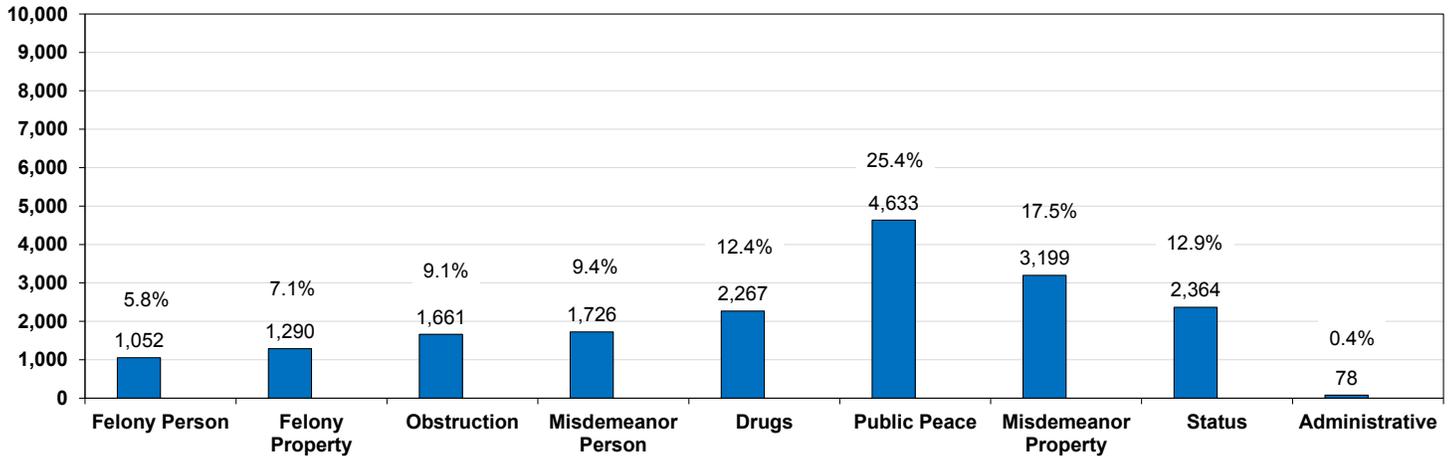
	FY2010		FY2011		FY2012		FY2013		FY2014	
Shoplifting - Misd.	4,095	Shoplifting - Misd.	3,466	Shoplifting - Misd.	3,173	Shoplifting - Misd.	2,652	Shoplifting - Misd.	2,144	
Alcohol	2,931	Alcohol	2,508	Alcohol	2,604	Alcohol	2,070	Alcohol	1,746	
Curfew	2,524	VOP	2,181	VOP	1,944	VOP	1,668	VOP	1,498	
VOP	2,253	Truancy	1,760	Curfew	1,450	Drug Paraphernalia	1,345	Drug Paraphernalia	1,197	
Truancy	1,757	Curfew	1,700	Drug Paraph.	1,317	Curfew	1,331	Curfew	961	
Drug Paraph.	1,289	Drug Paraph.	1,384	Truancy	1,306	Truancy	1,167	Assault - DV	892	
Traffic Violation	1,285	Assault - DV	1,051	Assault - DV	974	Assault - DV	927	Truancy	858	
Assault - DV	1,028	Traffic Violation	977	Traffic Violation	917	Assault - Simple	802	Traffic Violation	780	
Assault - Simple	984	Assault - Simple	879	Assault - Simple	877	Traffic Violation	798	Assault - Simple	680	
Poss. Marijuana	941	Poss. Marijuana	835	Poss. Marijuana	697	Runaway	723	Possess Marijuana	544	

- Misdemeanor Shoplifting referrals remained in 1st place in FY2014, even though they were down 47.6% from FY2010.
- Alcohol referrals remained in 2nd place despite a 15.7% drop from FY2013.
- Violation of Probation (VOP) referrals remained in 3rd place despite a 31.3% drop from FY2011.
- Drug Paraphernalia referrals remained in 4th place, even though they decreased 11% from FY2013.

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

Offense Severity FY2014

N = 18,270



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

Misdemeanor Person These are misdemeanor offenses against persons, such as simple assault. 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.

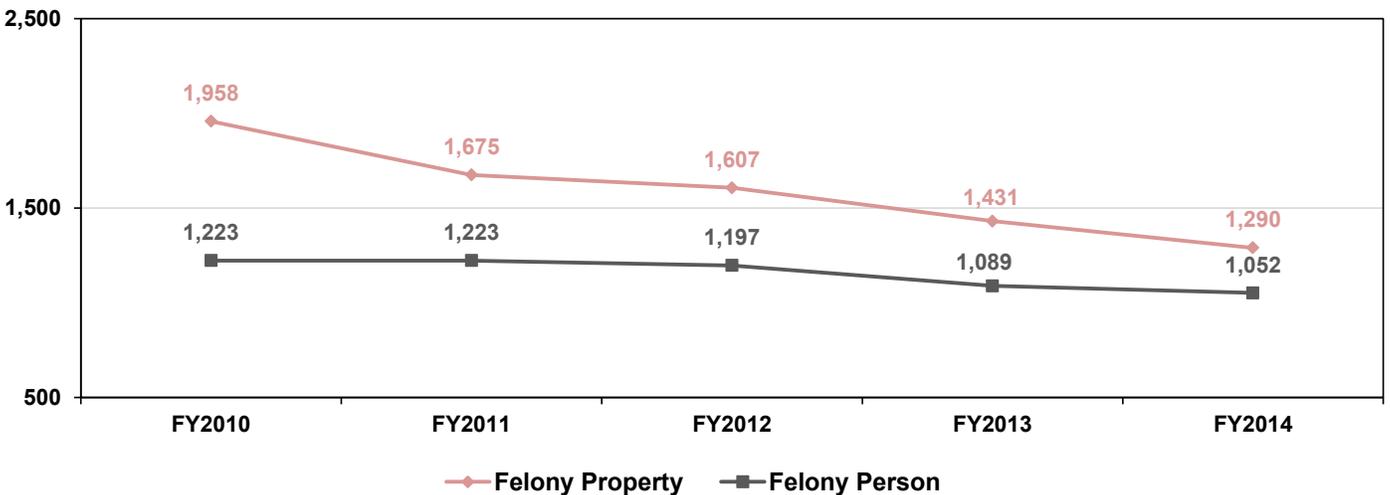
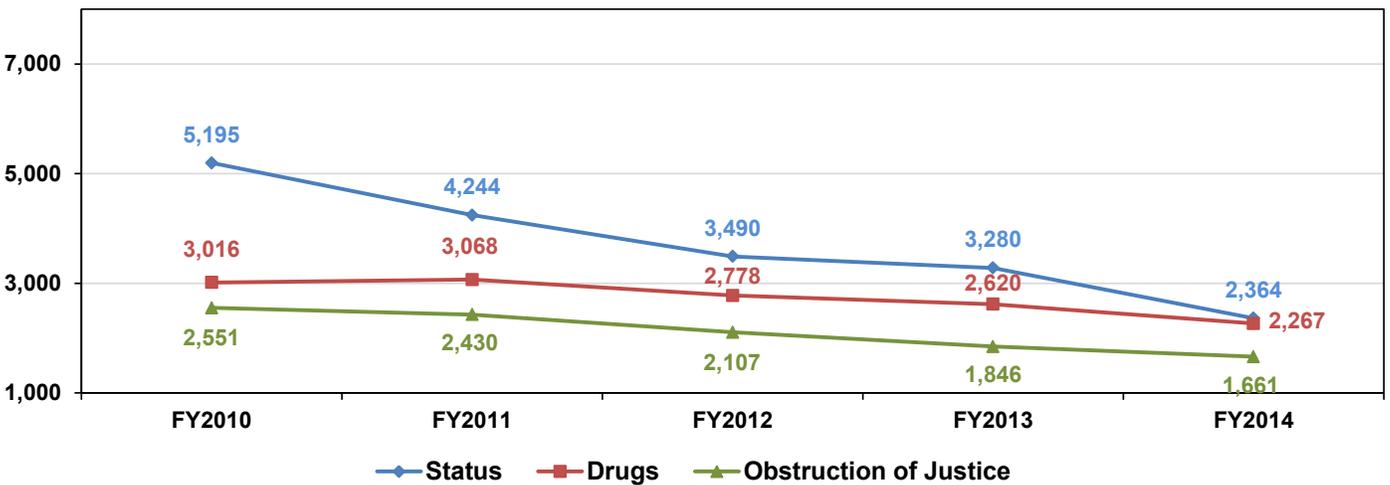
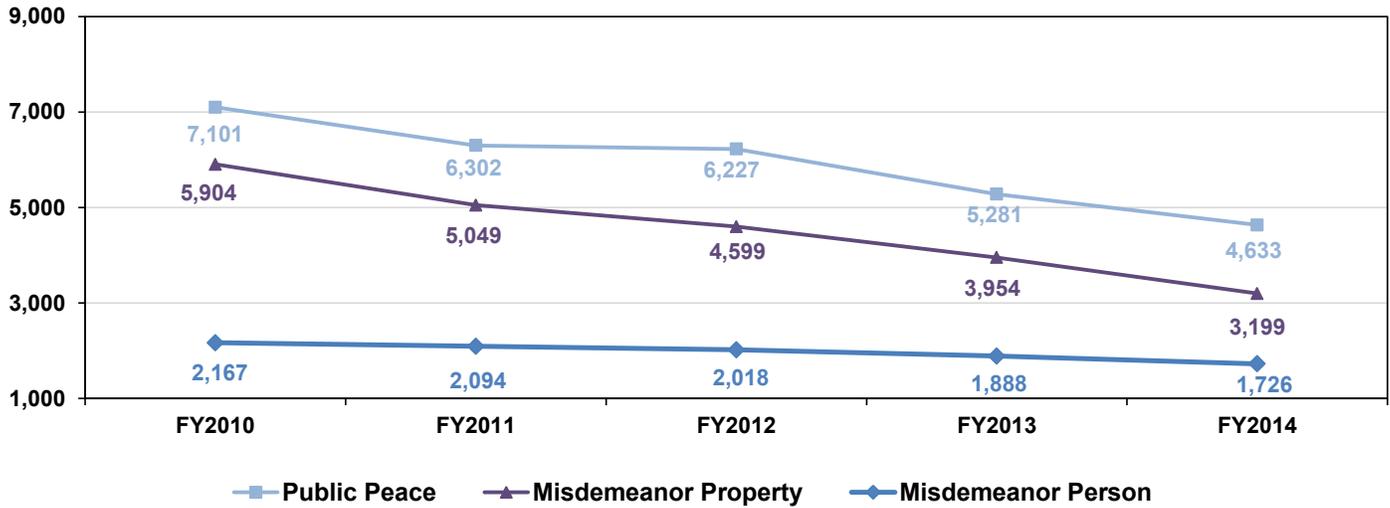
Misdemeanor Property These are property offenses in which the property is valued less than \$1,000. The most common offenses are shoplifting and criminal damage.

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 FY2010 – FY2014



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

Gender

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

In FY2014, females made up 31% (4,206) of the 13,443 juveniles referred. Both males and females were more likely to be involved in misdemeanor property and public peace offenses although in slightly different proportions.

Gender by Offense Severity FY2014

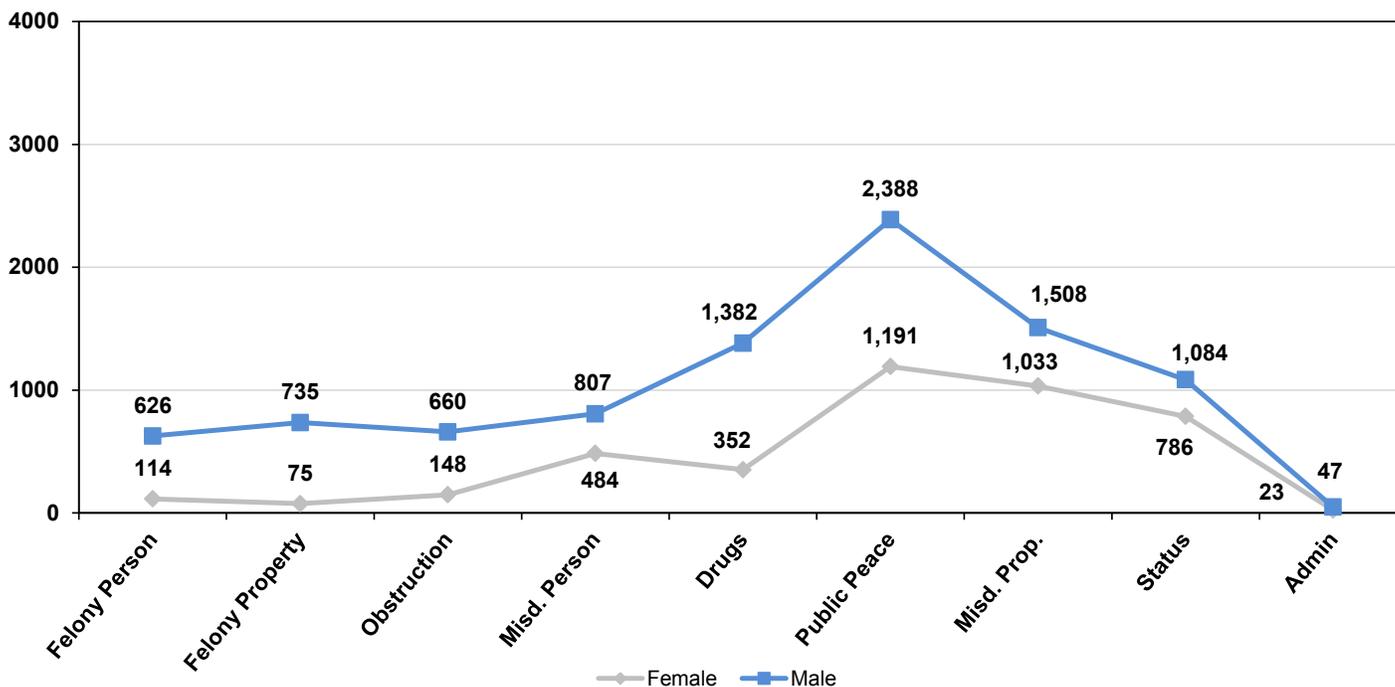


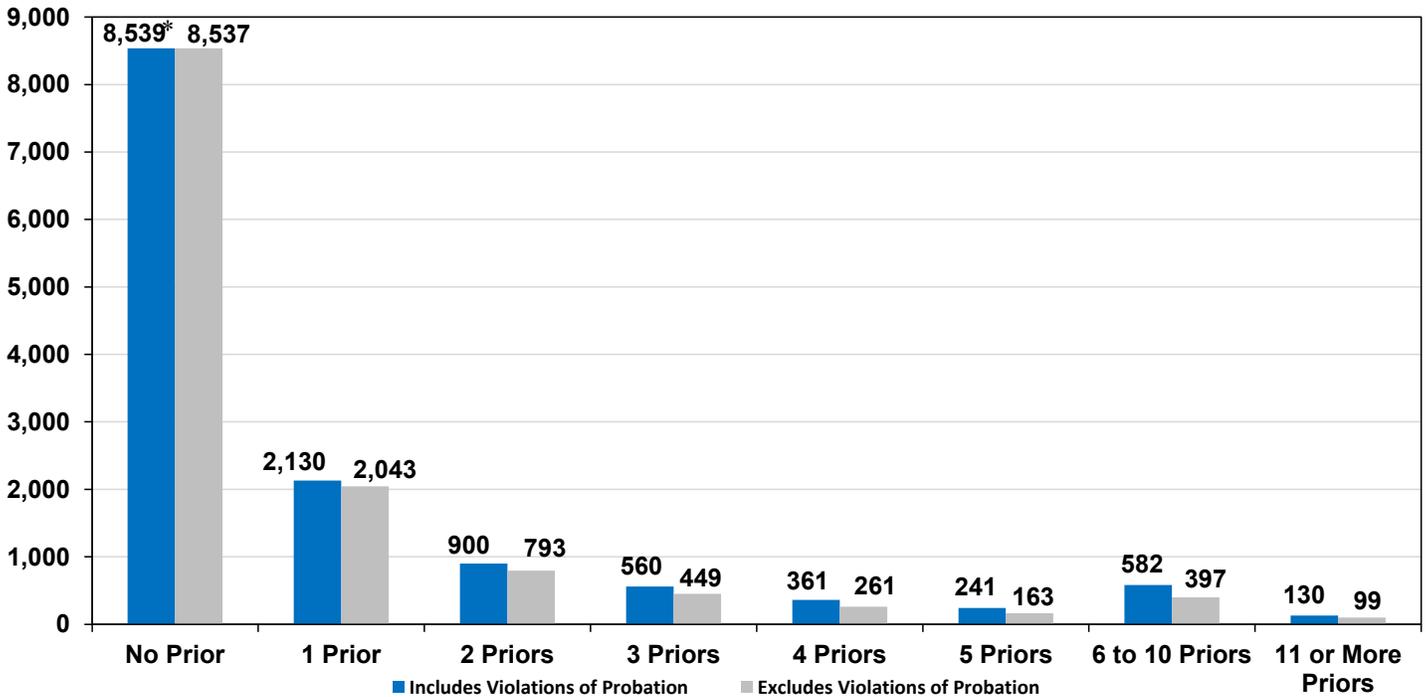
Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2014

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Totals
Male	6.8%	8.0%	7.1%	8.7%	15.0%	25.9%	16.3%	11.7%	0.5%	100%
Female	2.7%	1.8%	3.5%	11.5%	8.4%	28.3%	24.6%	18.7%	0.5%	100%

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

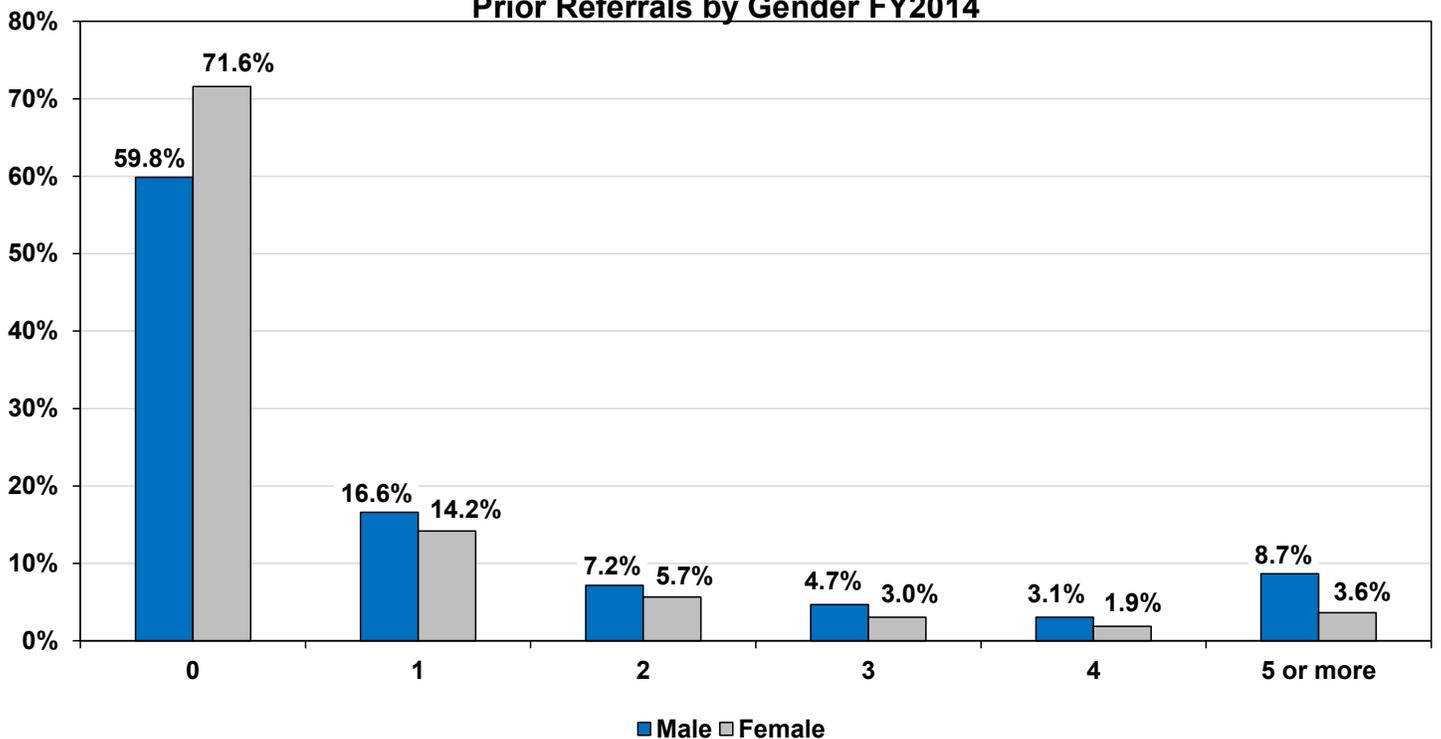
Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

Number of Prior Referrals FY2014



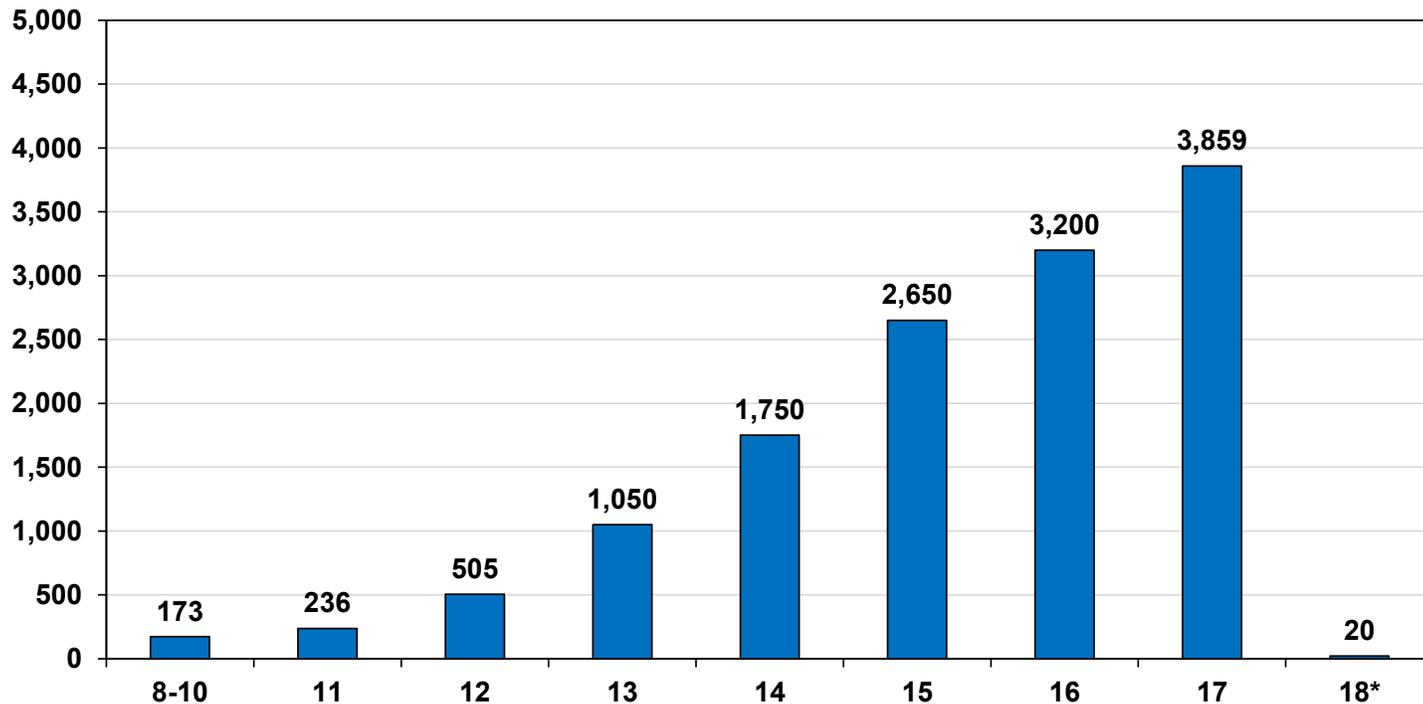
The majority (64%) of the juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court in FY2014 had no prior referrals. Only 10% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County (less than one third of one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 8,539 that had no prior referrals, 7,449 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2014. Additional information on these first complaint juveniles is detailed on page 27. Information is also provided on number of prior referrals that excludes violations of probation.

Prior Referrals by Gender FY2014



*Referral counts are based on Maricopa County referrals only. Youth on courtesy supervision from another county show no priors even though they are under probation supervision.

Age at Time of First Referral in FY2014



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

Note: 72% of the juveniles were 15 and older at the time of their first offense in FY2014.

Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2014¹

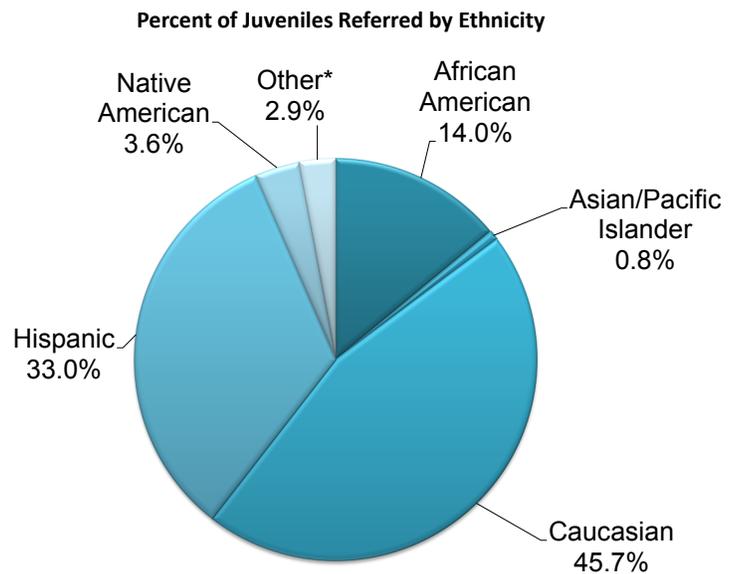
Age at Referral	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin.
8-10	17.3%	7.5%	0.0%	22.0%	0.58%	13.9%	30.6%	8.1%	0.0%
11	14.0%	6.8%	0.4%	20.3%	3.0%	15.3%	25.4%	14.8%	0.0%
12	9.9%	7.1%	0.8%	16.2%	9.7%	12.9%	23.4%	19.8%	0.2%
13	6.8%	7.7%	2.7%	13.7%	11.7%	12.8%	24.0%	20.3%	0.4%
14	5.3%	6.0%	3.3%	12.5%	13.0%	15.4%	20.2%	23.9%	0.3%
15	4.9%	6.5%	6.6%	9.5%	12.5%	21.1%	18.0%	20.4%	0.5%
16	4.6%	6.0%	7.7%	8.3%	14.3%	31.4%	18.1%	9.0%	0.6%
17	4.7%	5.1%	7.7%	6.3%	13.8%	38.4%	16.6%	6.8%	0.7%
18*	10.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	25.0%	25.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

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

Ethnicity – FY2014

The data on this page shows the race and ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2014 and compares it with the estimated 2014 distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. African American and Native American youth continue to make up a greater percentage of referrals than their proportion of the population would suggest, while Hispanic youth make up a slightly lower percentage of referrals compared to their population. This is important because the referral is the initial entry into the juvenile justice system and disproportionality at this stage can be magnified at later decision points. A great deal of research exists on disproportionality in the juvenile justice system¹. For further information, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention offers a number of publications and other resources (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/dmc>).



Ethnic Breakdown of Juveniles Referred and Juvenile Population**

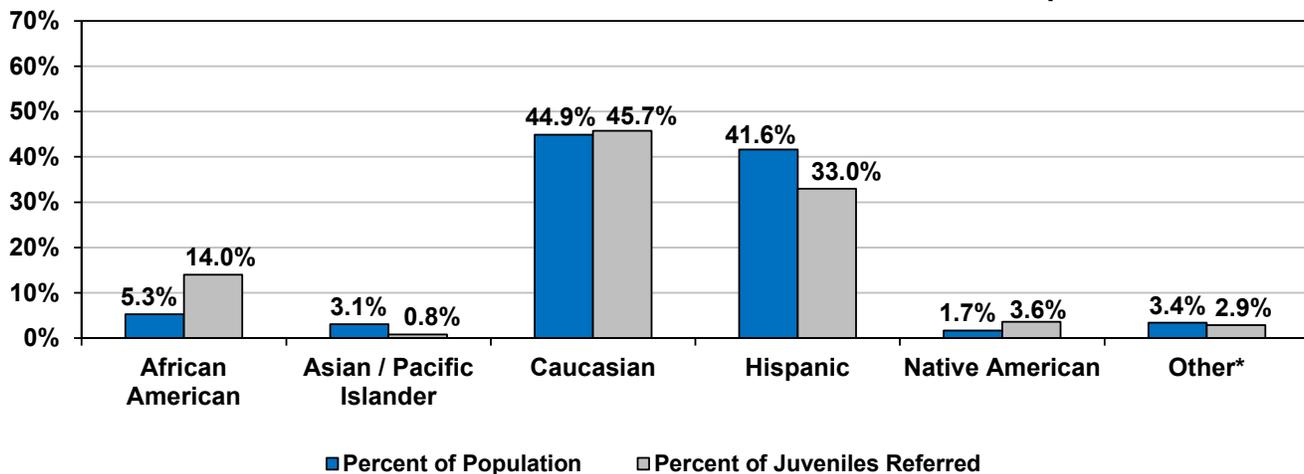


Table 2.3 Ethnicity by Offense Severity FY2014

	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
African American	169	122	145	275	154	355	454	194	11	1,879
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	9	6	10	15	34	22	9		107
Caucasian	247	298	247	540	861	2,036	1,125	763	30	6,147
Hispanic	270	355	350	410	620	935	794	680	21	4,435
Native American	44	24	54	41	60	83	113	60	7	486
Other*	8	2	6	15	24	136	33	164	1	389
Totals	740	810	808	1,291	1,734	3,579	2,541	1,870	70	13,443

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

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

¹ Recent research includes work completed on Maricopa County. *An Impact Evaluation of Three Strategies Created to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact and the Detention Population*, OJJDP-Sponsored, January 2014, NCJ 241506. (47 pages) (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/PublicationsSearchResults.aspx?keyword=An+Impact+Evaluation+of+Three+Strategies+Created+to+Reduce+Disproportionate+Minority+Contact+and+the+Detention+Population>)

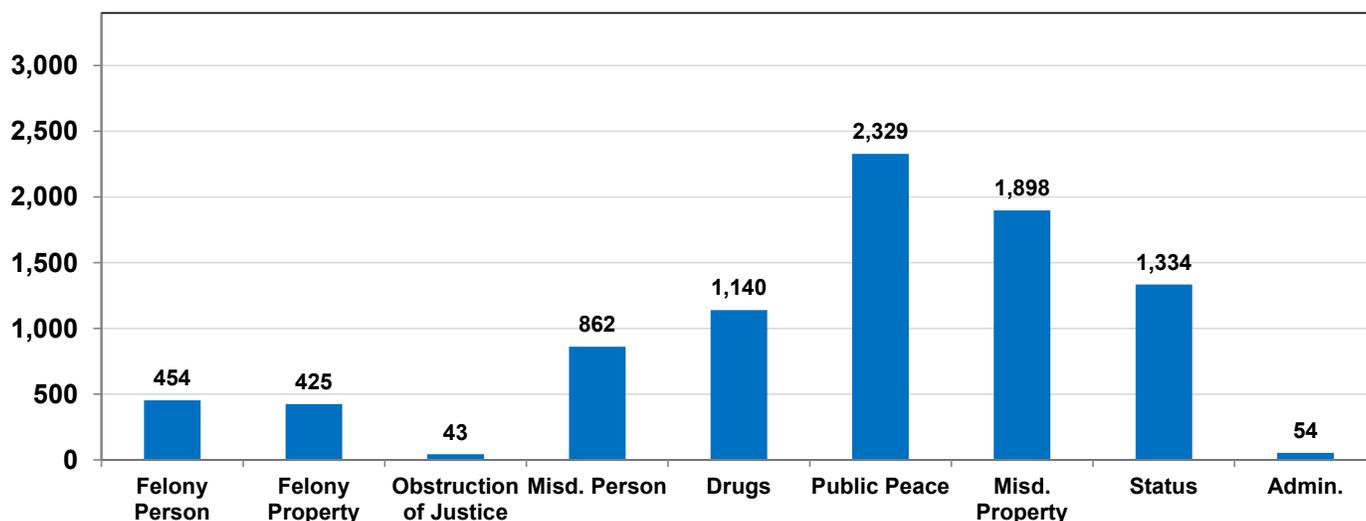
First Time Offenders

A first time offender is defined as any juvenile that received their first complaint (referral) in Maricopa County. In the fiscal year, a sub-set of these juveniles received one or more additional complaints in the same fiscal year and are listed as "additional complaint(s) in the same FY". Repeat offenders are those juveniles whose first referral in the fiscal year is listed as a second complaint or higher in the integrated Court Information System.

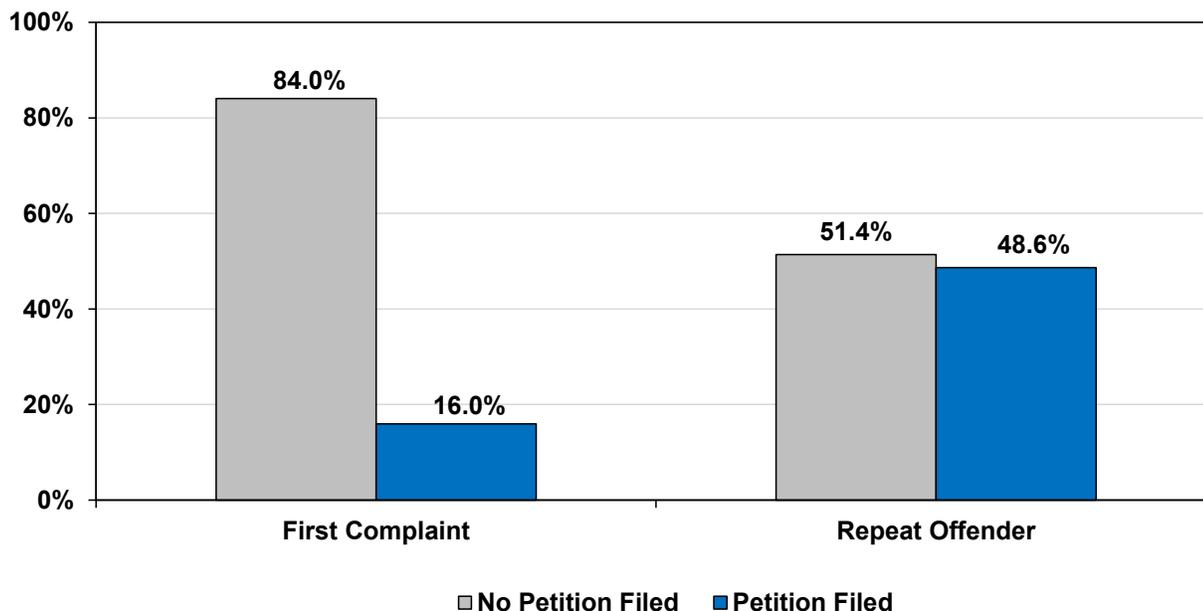
Table 3.1 First Timers vs. Repeat Offenders FY2010 – FY2014

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
First Complaint in given Fiscal Year	13,231	11,896	11,095	9,694	8,539
	61.8%	62.7%	63.1%	62.3%	63.5%
Additional Complaint(s) in same FY	1,836	1,643	1,480	1,305	1,090
Percent of First Timers w/ additional complaints	13.9%	13.8%	13.3%	13.5%	12.8%
Repeat Offender (First complaint received in a prior FY)	8,175	7,084	6,500	5,854	4,904
	38.2%	37.3%	36.9%	37.7%	36.5%
Total Juveniles Referred	21,406	18,980	17,595	15,548	13,443

First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2014

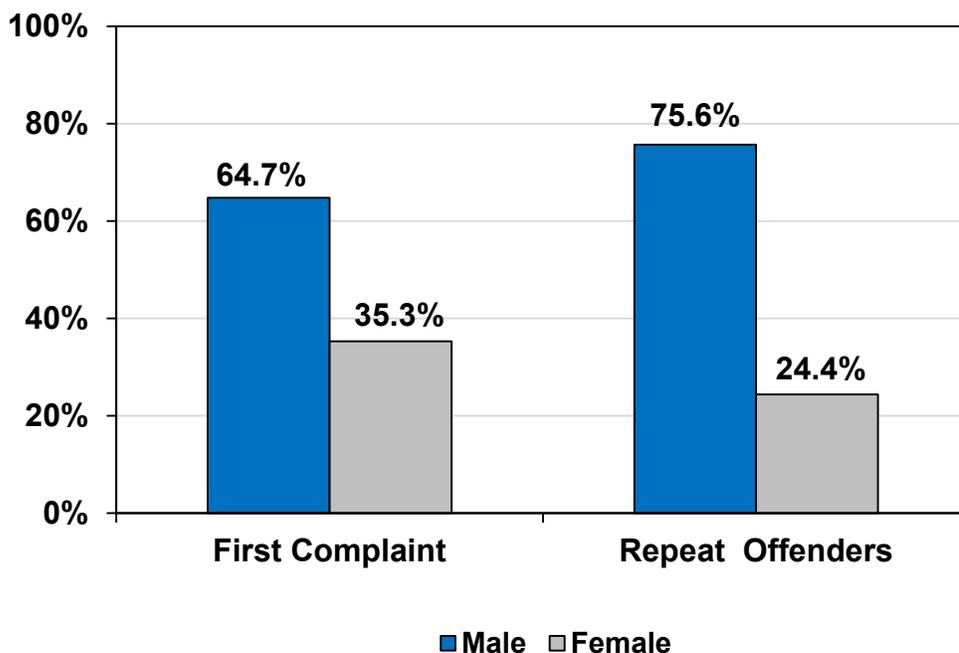


Referral Outcome



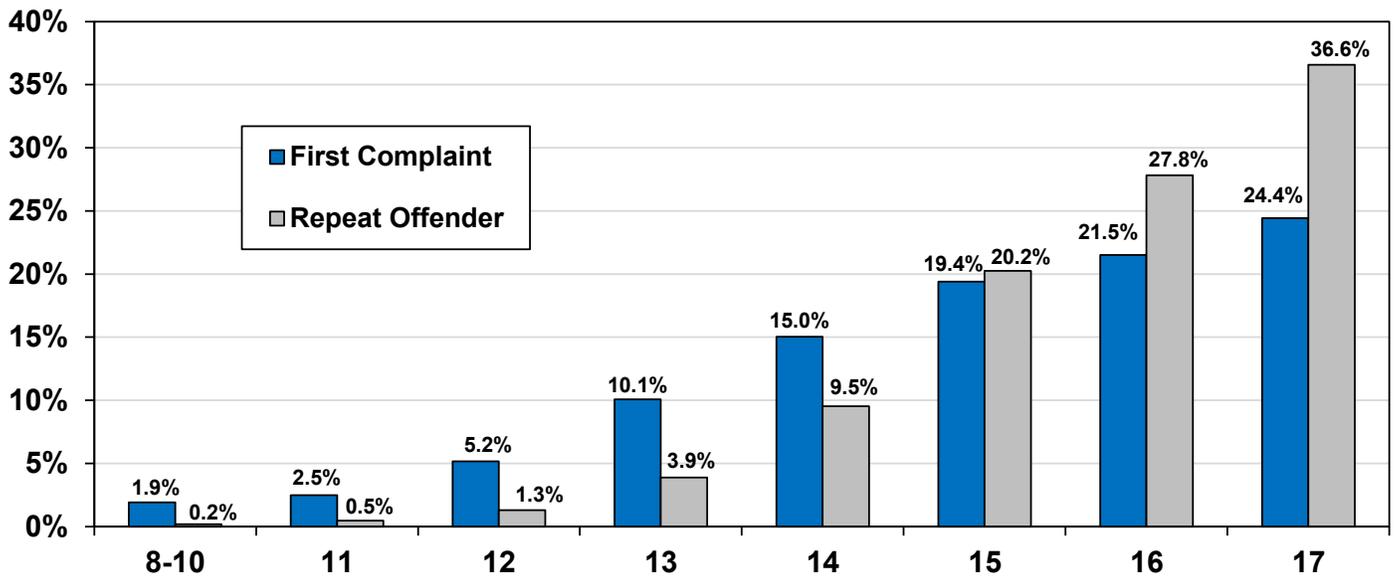
First complaint offenders are more likely to commit diversion eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in juvenile court.

Gender

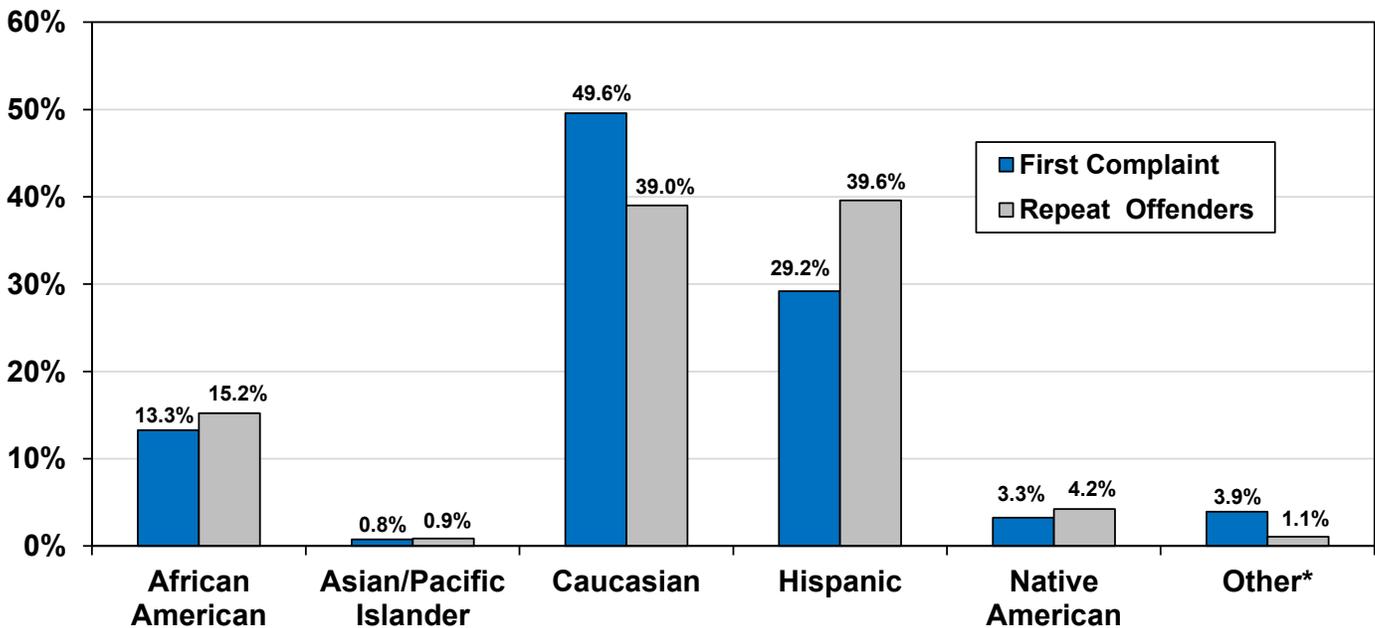


The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

Age at Referral



First time offenders make up a higher percentage of the offenders below age 14. However, the percent of repeat offenders over 14 years of age increases when compared to first time offenders.



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

Detention is a temporary holding facility for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a juvenile is brought to detention for an offense, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the juvenile should be detained or released to their parents. Juveniles brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a judicial officer within 24 hours of admission. During FY2014, 6,682 juveniles were brought to detention and 4,872 were detained; a 9% decrease in the number of admissions from FY2013.

The Maricopa County Juvenile Detention Centers (Durango and Southeast Facilities) are secure operations for male and female offenders up to age 18 with a combined bed capacity of 406 units. A typical juvenile's average length of stay (ALOS) in detention is 13.6 days, matching the 13.6 ALOS in FY2013. Some juveniles are detained only for a weekend, while others are detained for 30 days or more. However, nearly 48 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. The two detention centers released 4,853 juveniles during FY2014, with an average daily population (ADP) of 190 juveniles.

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

Juveniles are required to attend school daily while in detention. The Maricopa County Regional School District provides a minimum of 225 days of classroom instruction and offer several educational programs and services for juveniles to improve and enhance their educational development during their stay in detention. All juveniles participate in testing for proper educational placement and services. During FY2014, 1,537 juveniles participated in educational services, programs and classes during their stay in detention.

One educational service available to juveniles is the Credit Recovery Program (CRP); a program that allows juveniles to complete missing classes needed for a high school diploma. Overall, juveniles generated over 445 credit hours towards achieving their high school diploma in FY2014. Some juveniles test high enough to participate in the General Educational Development (GED) Program, allowing the juveniles to obtain a high school equivalency certification upon successful completion of an examination. In FY2014, 33 juveniles took the GED examination and 29 of those juveniles passed all five tests to receive their GED. When possible, graduation ceremonies for all GED and diploma graduates are held at the facility, so that parents are able to help the juveniles celebrate their success.

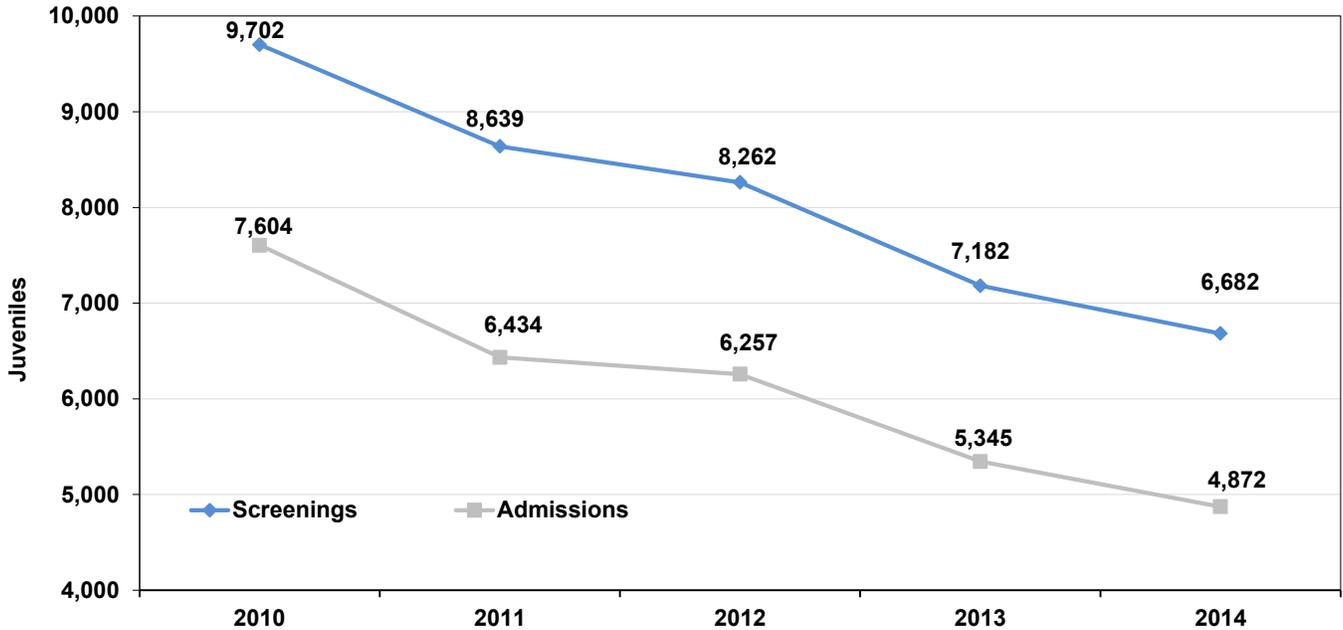
All juveniles are screened and assessed for physical and mental health issues upon their admission to detention. Juveniles are required to receive a medical screening within the first 24 hours of detention and an additional follow-up medical review within 72 hours of their detention stay. Immunizations are administered to juveniles detained for 7 or more days as part of the general physical examination. Youth who experience acute mental health need receive mental health services in the form of mental health assessment, suicide risk assessment and ongoing counseling. In FY2014, 979 youths received mental health services with 6,834 counseling sessions conducted by mental health personnel. During FY2014, clinical staff provided 77,514 evaluations and other medical services to youth in detention.

Juveniles in detention participate in a variety of programs to assist them in being successful after their release from detention. The Food Handler's program, which originated with the probation department, has grown with collaboration between probation and the regional school district. This program allows juveniles to learn material in school and then take a test to obtain their food handler's certification card. This certification enhances the juvenile's ability, upon release, to obtain employment within the food service industry. Other programs in detention that juveniles participate in are:

Real Colors • Substance Abuse Education • Girl Scouts Beyond Bars • Character Counts • Life Skills • Crossroads

In addition, guest speakers from agencies and organizations such as Truality held assemblies at both facilities for juveniles during their stay in detention. Career fairs were also organized by school district personnel to provide vocational and educational information. Everest College and Call a Teen were both among the organizations participating in career fairs during FY2014.

Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2010 - FY2014



In FY2014, there were 6,682 juveniles brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 4,872 (73%) admissions (some juveniles were detained more than once during the year). Over the past five years there has been a 31% decrease in the number of juveniles brought to detention and a 36% decrease in the number of juveniles detained.

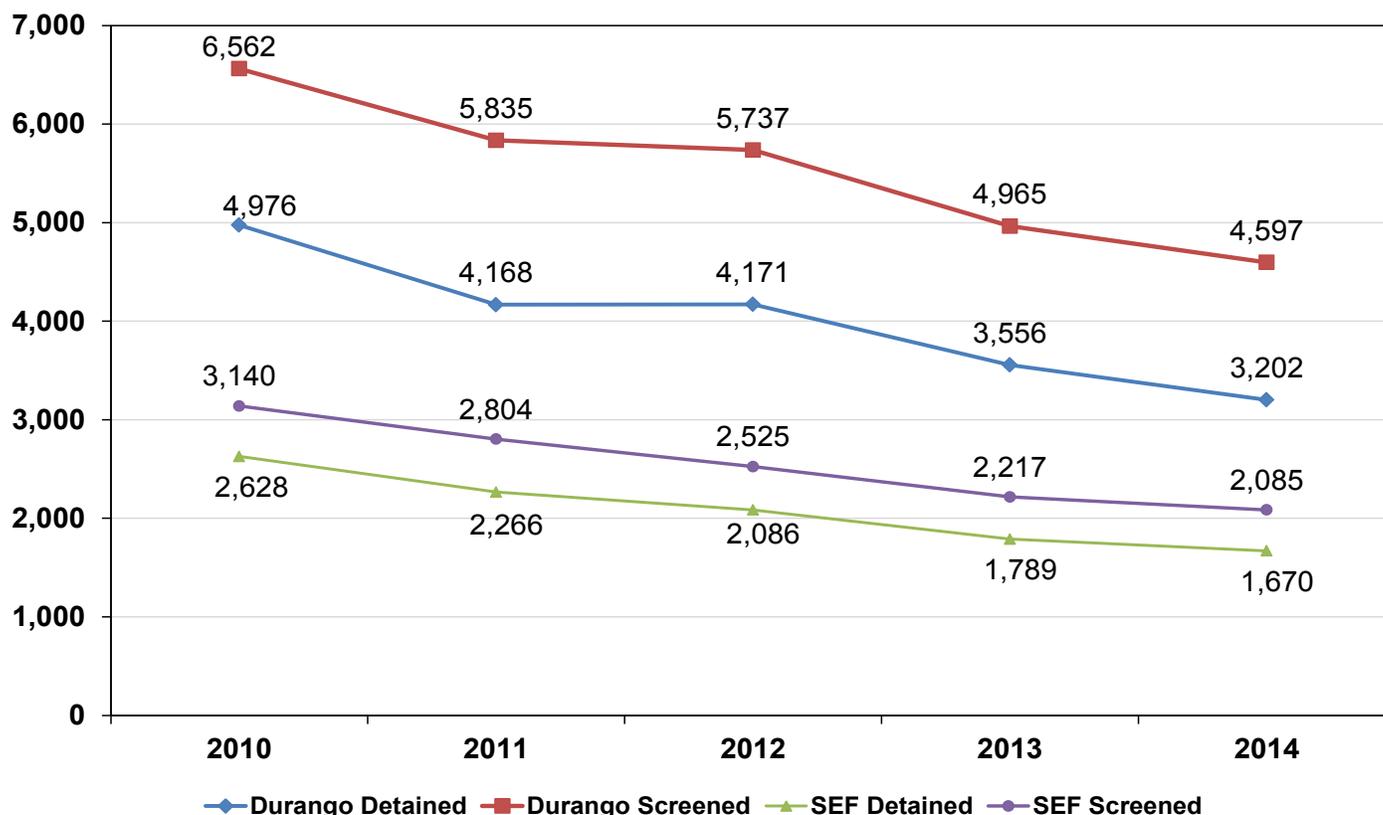
Of the 4,872 admissions, 1,862 or 38% were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 3,010 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanctioned for violating conditions of probation.

The average daily population in detention during FY2014 was 190 juveniles.

The average length of stay for juveniles in detention during FY2014 was 13.6 days.

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

Screened and Detained by Facility FY2010 to FY2014

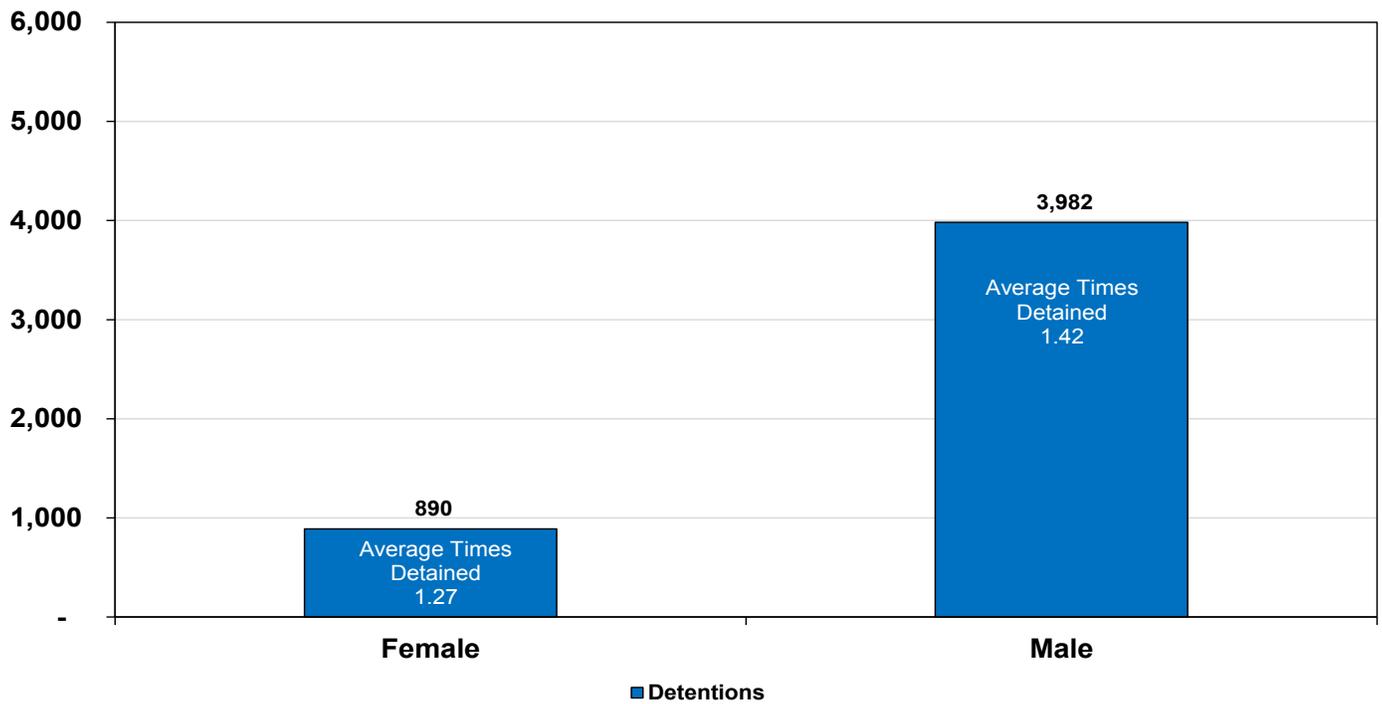


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 89% of all detentions in FY2014.

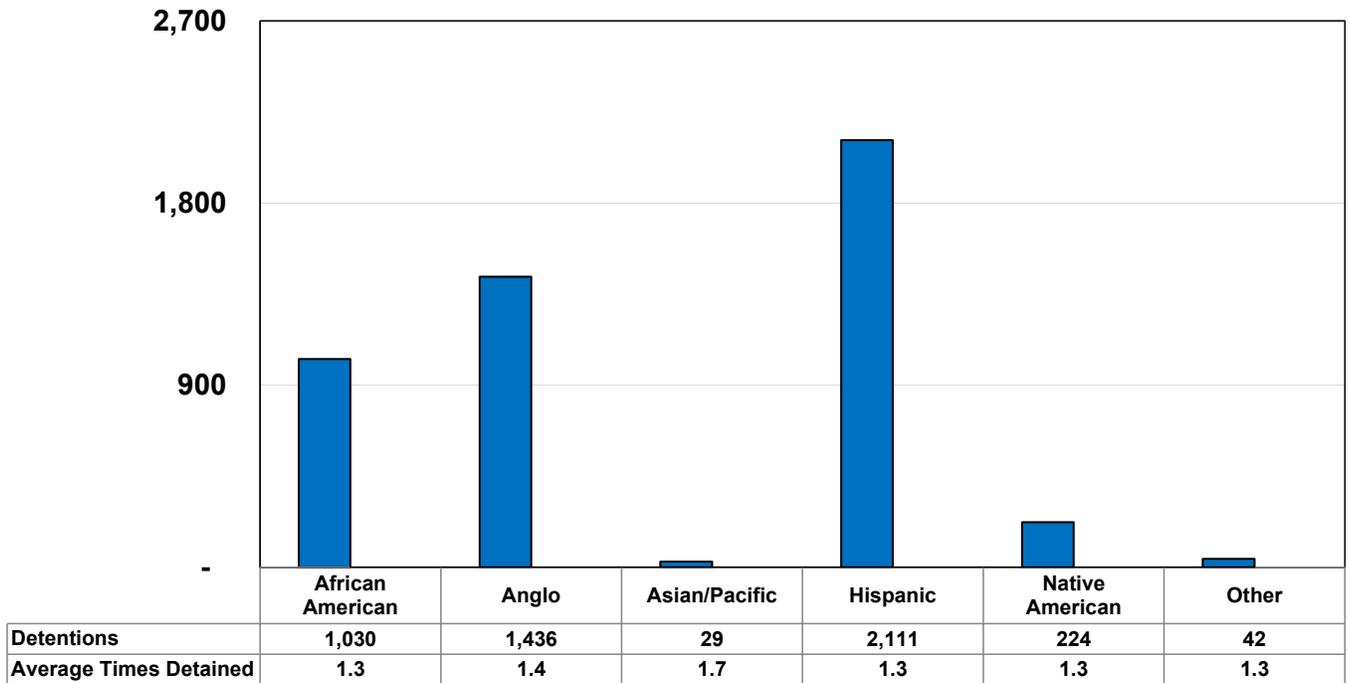
Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2014

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
08 to 10	9	9	1.00
11	8	7	1.14
12	53	46	1.15
13	142	117	1.21
14	340	254	1.34
15	725	502	1.44
16	1,206	835	1.44
17	2,389	1,737	1.38
Total	4,872	3,507	1.39

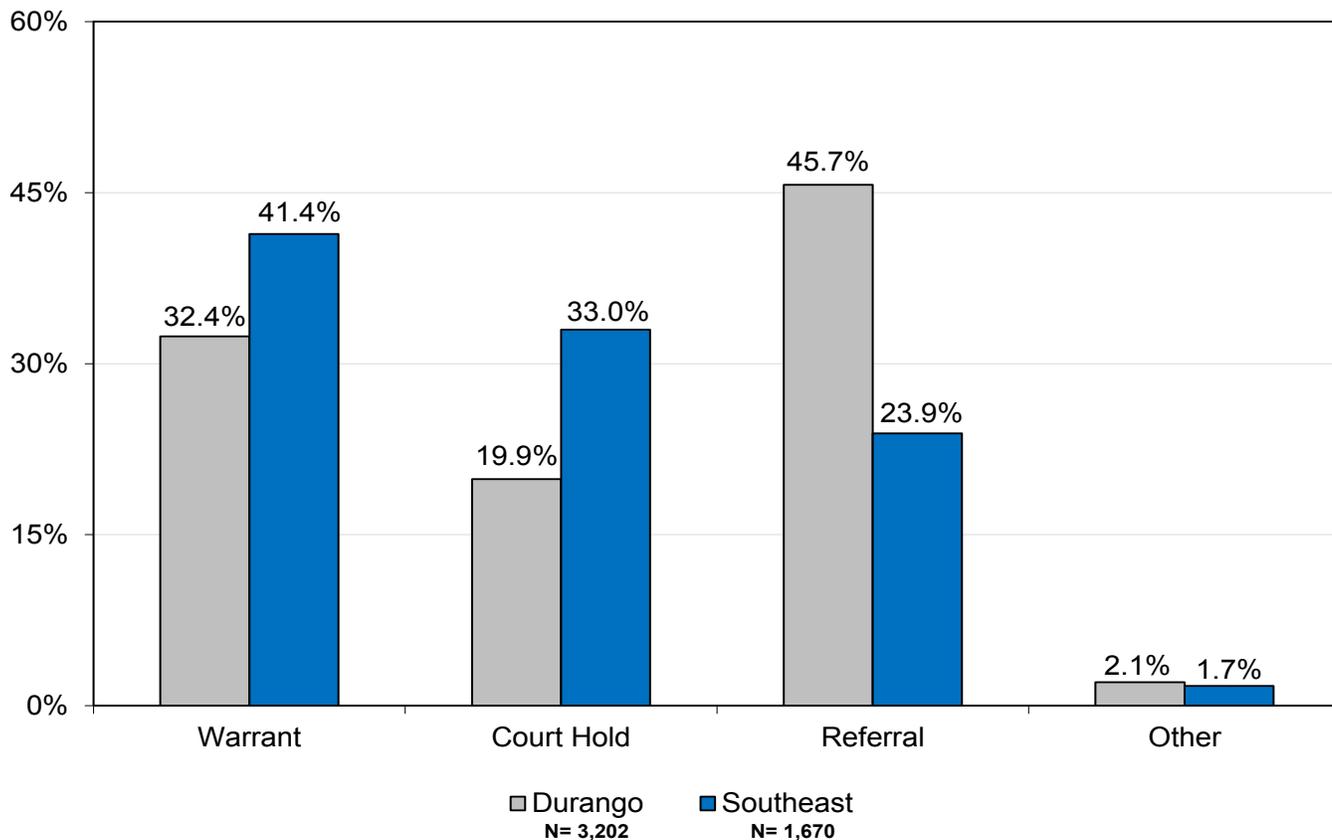
Detention by Gender FY2014



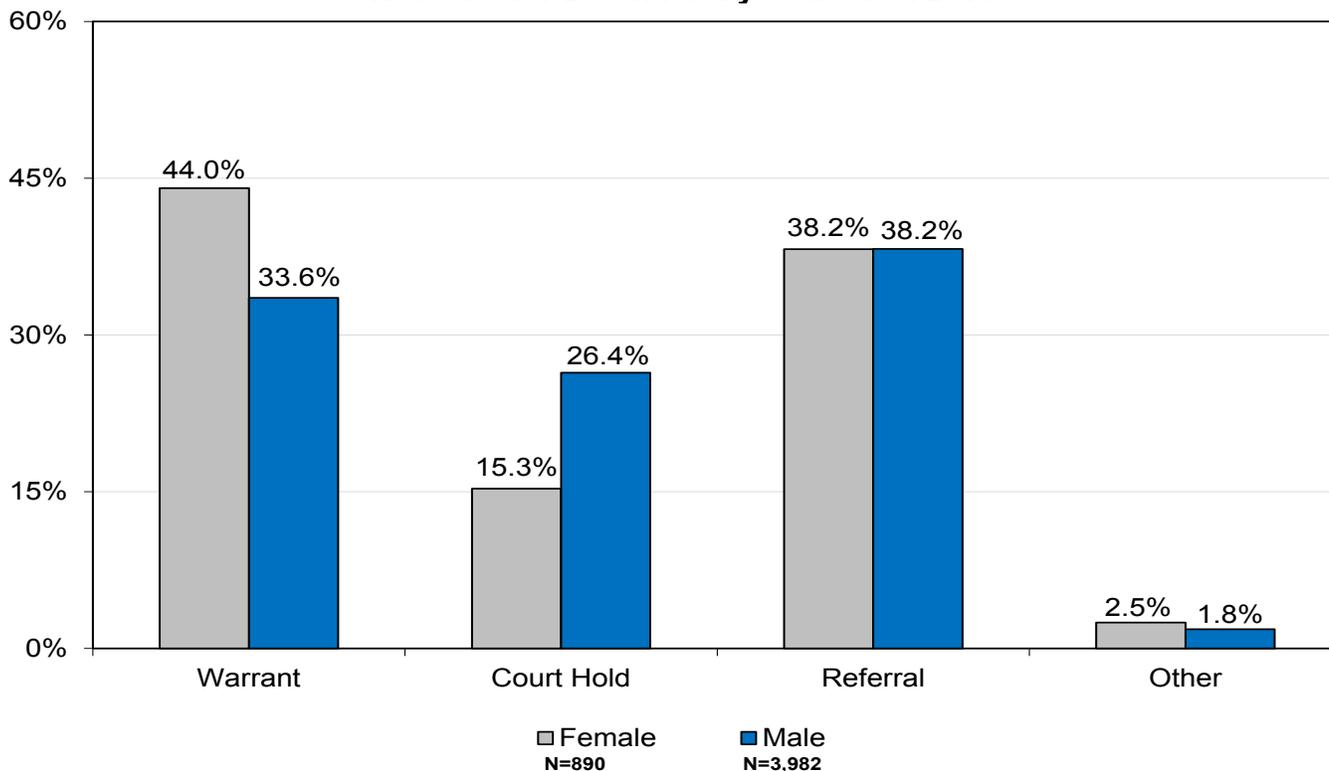
Detention by Ethnicity - FY2014



Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2014



Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2014



First or second time offenders charged with certain designated minor violations of the law are typically assigned to Diversion programs. These programs are funded by grants and are offered under the supervision of the Early Intervention Division of juvenile probation. This division is dedicated to the principles of restorative justice which encourage participation from the victim, the offender and the community. A juvenile can satisfy his/her obligation to the state and to the victim without going through a formal court process by participating in a Diversion program. A juvenile must meet the following requirements to be approved for a Diversion program:

- Acknowledge responsibility for the illegal act;
- Participate in unpaid community service work and/or an approved education, rehabilitation or supervision program or counseling (as defined in ARS § 8-321);
- Pay restitution to the victim(s) when requested; or
- Pay a monetary assessment when required.

The county attorney will not file formal charges if the juvenile complies with these requirements. If the juvenile does not comply, the county attorney will review the case and decide on the appropriate action. The end result could be the filing of a petition alleging delinquency or incorrigibility requiring the juvenile to appear before a judicial officer for the disposition of the case.

The county attorney decides which offenses are eligible for Diversion. Typically these are misdemeanor or status offenses. Some of the Diversion programs available in Maricopa County are:

Diversion: Probation officers are assigned cases based upon geographic locations. These officers schedule interviews with the juvenile and family in order to determine if the case can be handled without formal court involvement. The Juvenile Probation Officer considers the nature of the offense along with other social, educational and familial information to determine if the juvenile is appropriate for the Diversion program.

Community Justice Panels: A community justice panel is comprised of a juvenile probation officer and volunteers from the local community. The panels meet with the juveniles and their parents/guardians at certain preapproved sites (neighborhood associations, community groups and local retailers) within the local community and conduct interviews similar to those held in Diversion. Throughout FY2014, the Juvenile Probation Department utilized more than 37 volunteers for Community Justice Panels in more than 7 locations.

City Diversion Programs: Currently five cities in Maricopa County fund city specific Diversion programs. These programs provide Diversion for youth that have received their first time misdemeanor referral. If juveniles are not compliant with the consequences administered through these programs the case is then assigned to the Early Intervention Diversion Program for handling. The juvenile may be offered another Diversion alternative or the case may be sent back to the county attorney for review.

Drug Diversion: Probation officers are assigned cases for youth referred on drug related offenses. If the juvenile completes the approved drug education and prevention program, the county attorney will not file a petition. In addition to participating in Drug Diversion, a probation officer meets with the juvenile to determine the appropriate consequence that the juvenile must complete in order to resolve the offense. Juvenile Probation Officers run weekly Teen AA Groups. During FY2014, 206 youth attended the Teen AA Groups. Juvenile Probation Officers continue to run the Partners in Parenting classes with 224 parents attending in FY2014.

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

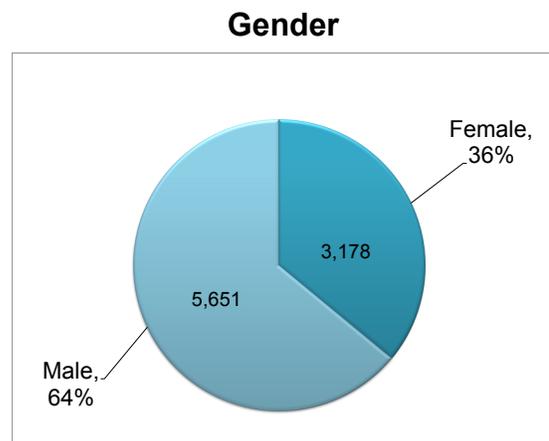
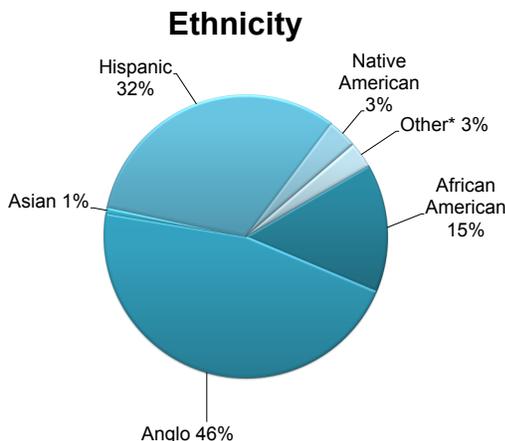
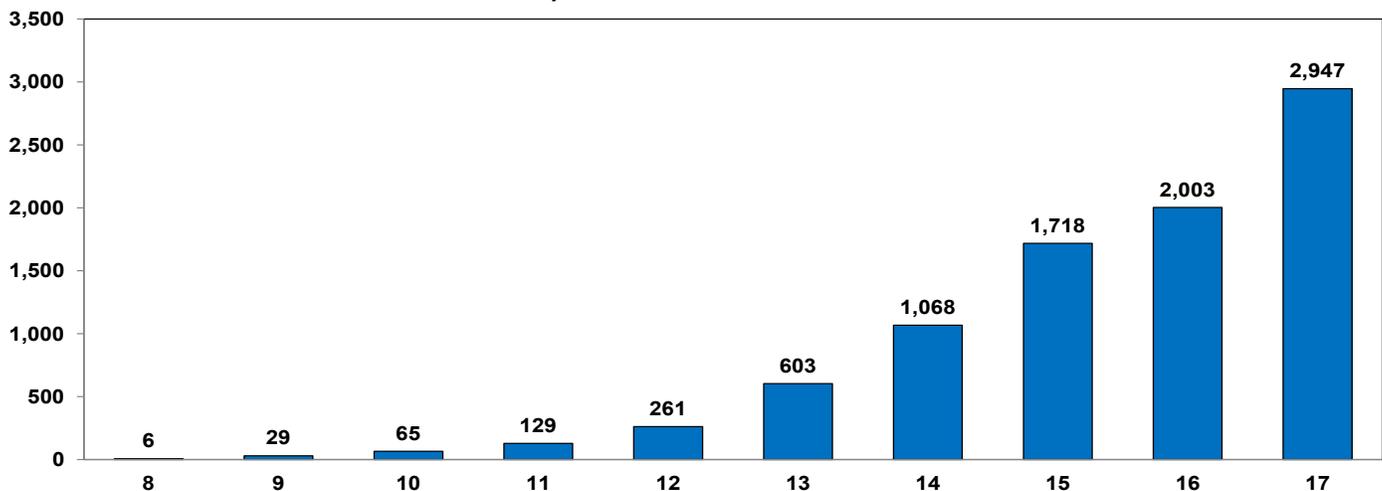
C.U.T.S. (Court Unified Truancy Suppression Program): Probation officers are assigned to work with local school districts to address and reduce truancy referrals to the Juvenile Court. The probation officer meets with the juvenile and parent/guardian on campus or at an approved alternative site within the school district. At the meeting they assign consequences that will assist the juvenile in attending school regularly and improving academic performance. One major part of the C.U.T.S. program is C.U.T.S.-Lite. Under C.U.T.S.-Lite the school identifies students who are experiencing attendance issues. Once identified the student and their parent/guardian meet with the school and probation officer to develop a plan to avoid a truancy citation from being issued. According to reported data in FY14, C.U.T.S.-Lite conferences showed a 95.9% success rate which is defined as a student that attended a C.U.T.S.-Lite conference that did not generate a truancy referral within 6 months after the conference.

Safe Schools: In FY2014, there were three juvenile probation officers assigned to selected schools throughout Maricopa County. The primary responsibility of each officer is to maintain a visible presence on campus; deter delinquent and violent behaviors; serve as an available resource to the school community and provide students and staff with Law Related Enforcement Education (LRE) instruction and training over the course of the school year.

Volunteer Program: We have one Program Coordinator who works with the Volunteer Program. The Coordinator recruits new volunteers, reviews the volunteer application packets, sets up volunteer training/orientation, manages on-going volunteer files, refers volunteers to different functions throughout the Department, compiles volunteer data, and updates the volunteer information in iCIS. The Volunteer Program has 133 active adult volunteers. In FY2014, MCJPD utilized more than 728 youth and adult volunteers throughout the Department with over 2,367 volunteer hours logged.

Age at Start of Diversion FY2014

8,829 juveniles started Diversion in FY2014



*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 FY2014, a total of 6,122 juveniles were given 13,171 consequences for 6,680 diversion-eligible referrals and citations. The table below details the 12,631 consequences that ended in FY2014.

Table 5.1 Consequence Completion

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Education Related Project	354	2,194	2,548
	13.9%	86.1%	100%
Education Program	216	1,558	1,774
	12.2%	87.8%	100%
Work Hours	277	1,454	1,731
	16.0%	84.0%	100%
Drug Diversion Program	229	1,143	1,372
	16.7%	83.3%	100%
Apology Letter	119	1,023	1,142
	10.4%	89.6%	100%
Teen Court	144	979	1,123
	12.8%	87.2%	100%
Counseling	114	709	823
	13.9%	86.1%	100%
Miscellaneous	107	411	518
	20.7%	79.3%	100%
City Diversion	118	313	431
	27.4%	72.6%	100%
Alcohol Related Program	97	327	424
	22.9%	77.1%	100%
T.E.E.N. Program	27	275	302
	8.9%	91.1%	100%
CUTS Truancy Program	22	249	271
	8.1%	91.9%	100%
Act as a Tutor	66	91	157
	42.0%	58.0%	100%
Fire Education Program	1	12	13
	7.7%	92.3%	100.0%
Carey Activity	0	2	2
	0.0%	100.0%	100%
Total	1,891	10,740	12,631
Percent	15.0%	85.0%	100%

Juvenile Probation

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

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

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

There are two primary types of probation supervision: Standard and Intensive. In FY2014, of the 2,551 juveniles placed on probation, 85% were placed on Standard Probation and 15% were placed on Intensive Probation.

As of June 2014, there were 152 juvenile probation officers* in Maricopa County. JPO's in Maricopa County are required to possess a Bachelors Degree from an accredited university. Standard JPOs carry caseloads that average between 25 and 45 cases. Intensive and Special Supervision JPOs generally carry between 20-30 cases. There are a number of specialized caseloads within Standard Probation:

- Drug Court (supervision of 20 cases maximum);
- Special Supervision (supervision of 25 cases maximum of adjudicated juvenile sex offenders);
- Transfers (supervision of juveniles being considered for transfer to adult court for prosecution including juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, as well as juvenile's in other jurisdictions (cases outside of Maricopa County);
- Compliance Monitoring Caseload (supervision of 100 cases maximum- low risk juvenile offenders usually on Summary Probation) and;
- Residential Treatment (supervision of 25 cases maximum-supervision of juveniles while living in a facility that provides therapy for substance abuse, mental illness or other behavioral problems).

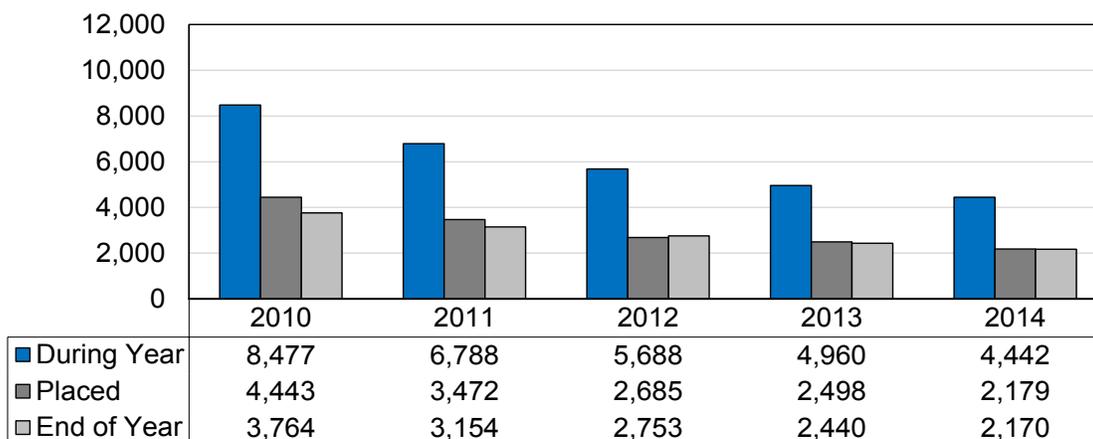
With the exception of Compliance Monitoring, JPO's who carry specialized caseloads have fewer cases because of the complexity of those cases combined with the necessity for increased supervision. Surveillance officers are used to assist JPO's in Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS), Drug Court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

* Juvenile probation officer count for 2014 includes Standard, JIPS, Special Supervision, Drug Court, and Treatment Unit officers.

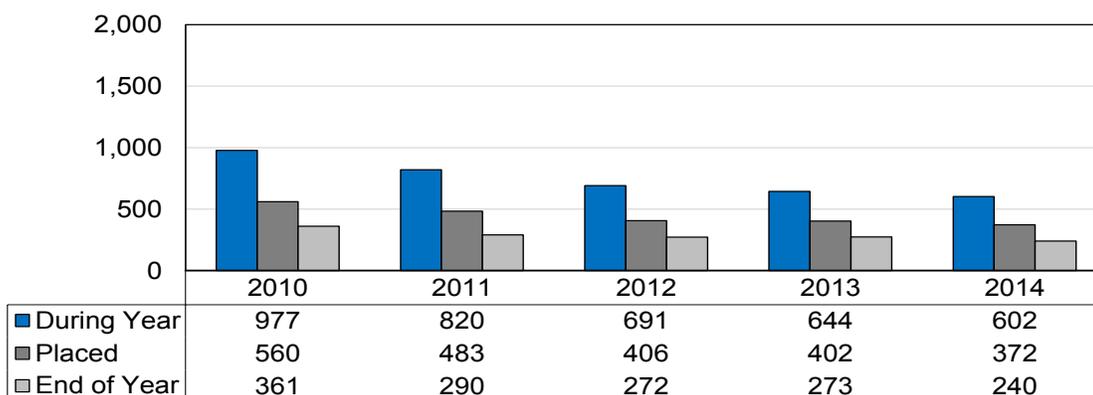
Probation Statistics FY2010 – FY2014

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation continues to decline, but juveniles are staying longer. From FY2010 to FY2014, the total number of youth on Standard Probation decreased by 48%, but the average days supervised increased by 12%. Juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) also continued to decline (38% from FY2010 to FY2014) while the average days on JIPS shows a slight decrease over the same time period (18%).

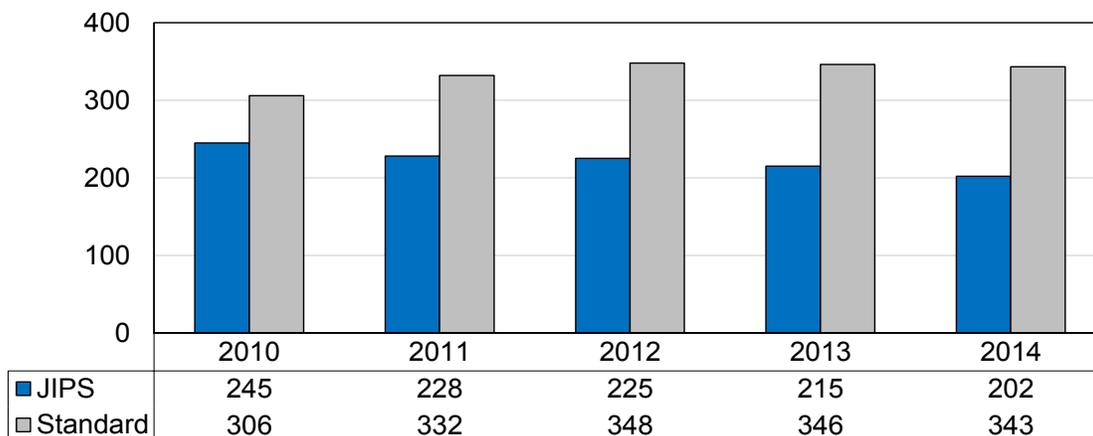
Standard Probation FY2010 - FY2014



JIPS FY2010 - FY2014



Average Days on Probation: FY2010 - FY2014



* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2014.

Placed on Standard Probation

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

Supervision contact standards for Standard Probation are administered using a level system. Depending upon the juvenile’s supervision level, contact may be more or less frequent.

- Level 1 is used primarily when the juvenile is detained or is having issues in the community that require increased supervision with multiple monthly face to face contacts;
- Level 2 is where you will find most youths on Standard Probation and requires a monthly physical contact with the juvenile either in the community (home, school, work, etc.) or at the probation office and;
- Level 3 is used for juveniles that have demonstrated their willingness to follow the rules and complete all court ordered requirements ahead of scheduled due dates (when imposed).

2,179 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2014

Number of Prior Referrals

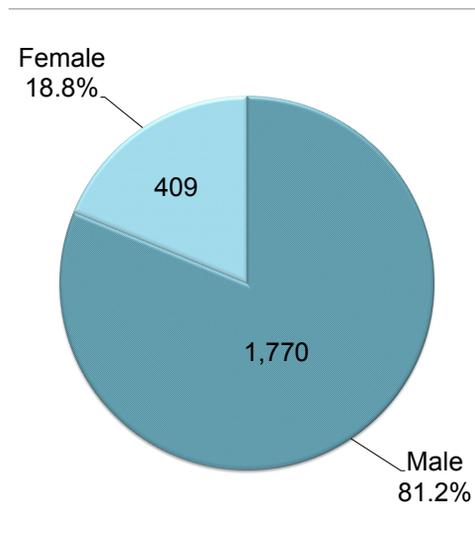
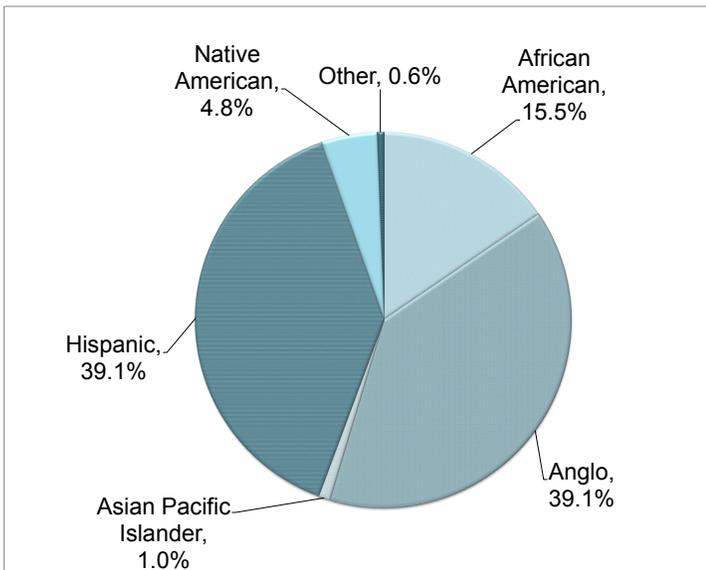
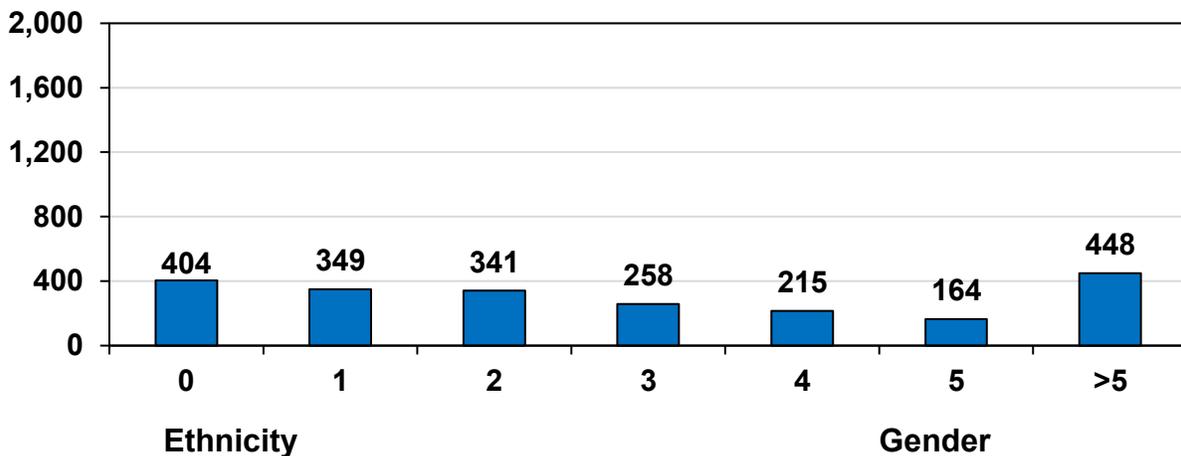


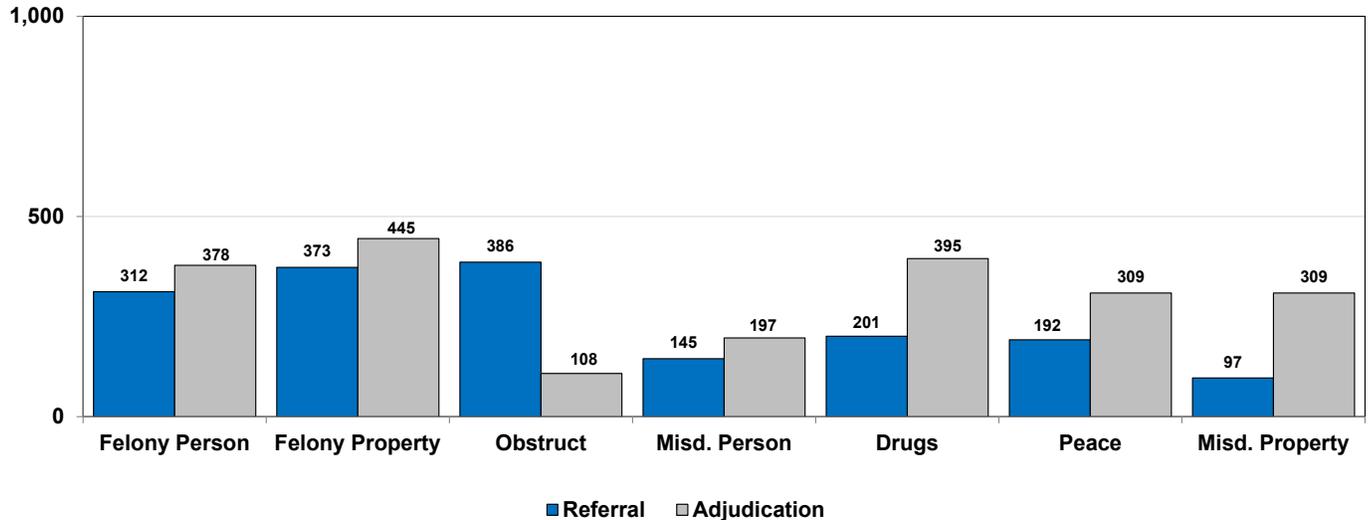
Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation

11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
1	12	76	148	356	493	1,093	2,179
0.0%	0.6%	3.5%	6.8%	16.3%	22.6%	50.2%	100.0%

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

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 21). The county attorney may not file a petition on all offenses on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all offenses on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious offenses on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on Standard Probation in FY2014.

Most Serious Offense for Referrals and Adjudications Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation in FY2014



Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)

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

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

Conditions

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

Activities

- School
- A court-ordered treatment program
- Employment

A typical JIPS team consists of a juvenile probation officer and a surveillance officer. Requirements dictate that a two person team may supervise a maximum of 25 youth at a time.

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

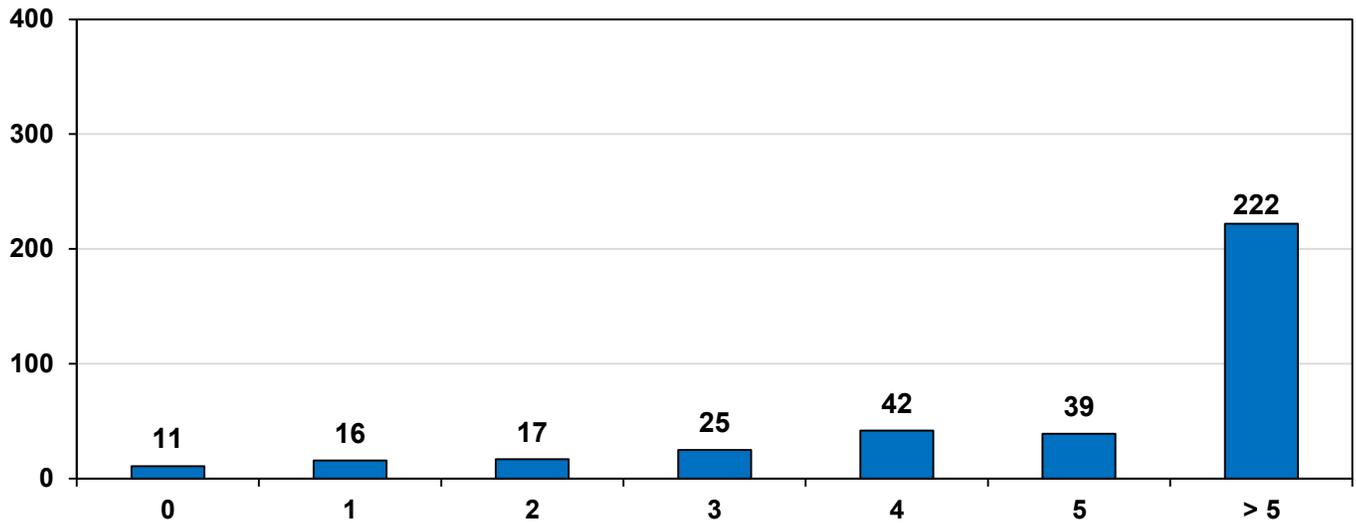
- Level 1 dictates four weekly face to face contacts with the juvenile;
- Level 2 reduces those contacts to two weekly and;
- Level 3 results in one weekly contact.

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

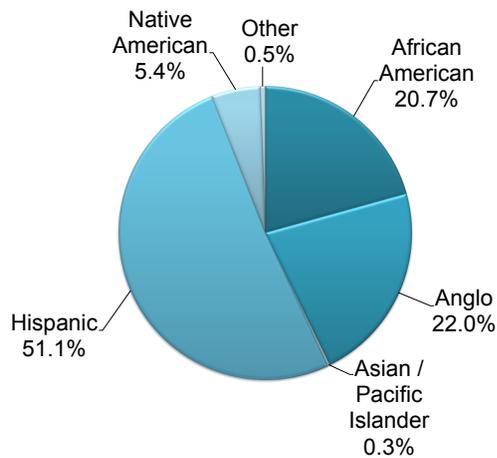
Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

372 Juveniles were placed on JIPS in FY2014

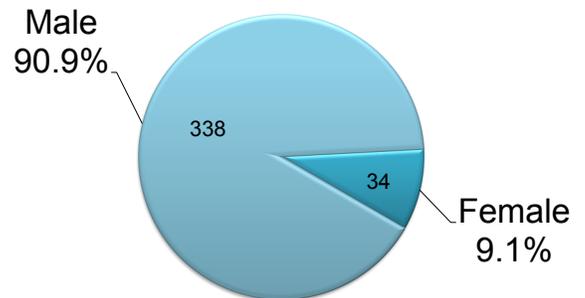
Number of Prior Referrals



Ethnicity



Gender



Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2014

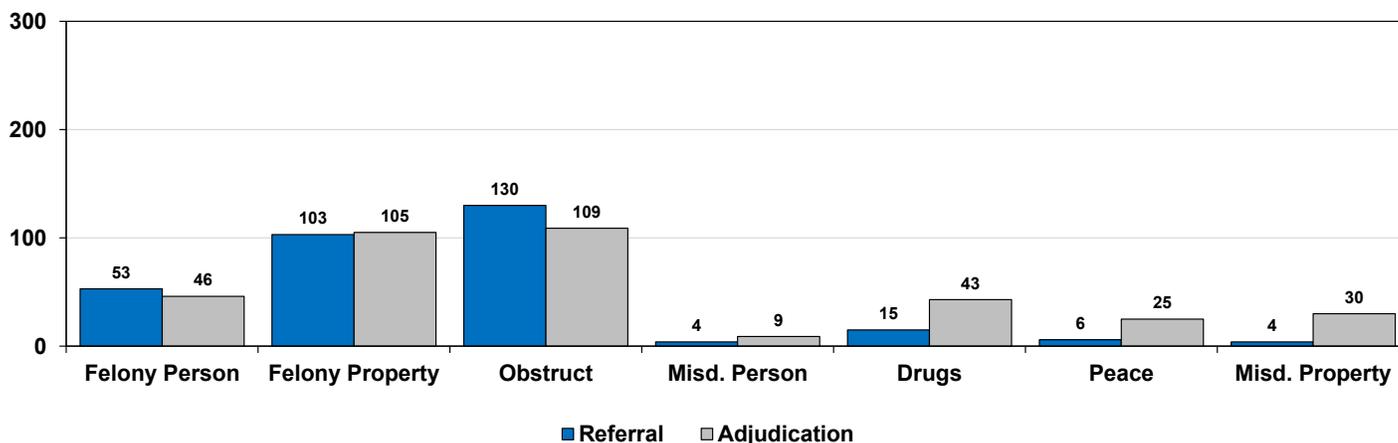
13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
3	22	54	88	205	372
0.8%	5.9%	14.5%	23.7%	55.1%	100.0%

Most Serious Offense on the Referral/Adjudication

For Those Referrals Where the Disposition was JIPS

Referrals often have more than one offense attached to them. Throughout this report, the most serious offense on the referral is presented (based on the severity groupings discussed on page 21). The county attorney may not file a petition on all offenses on a referral, or they may combine multiple referrals into one petition. Finally, a juvenile may not be adjudicated delinquent on all counts on a petition. Below is a graph comparing the most serious offense on the referrals and adjudications for juveniles placed on Intensive Probation in FY2014.

Most Serious Offense for Referral and Adjudications for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2014



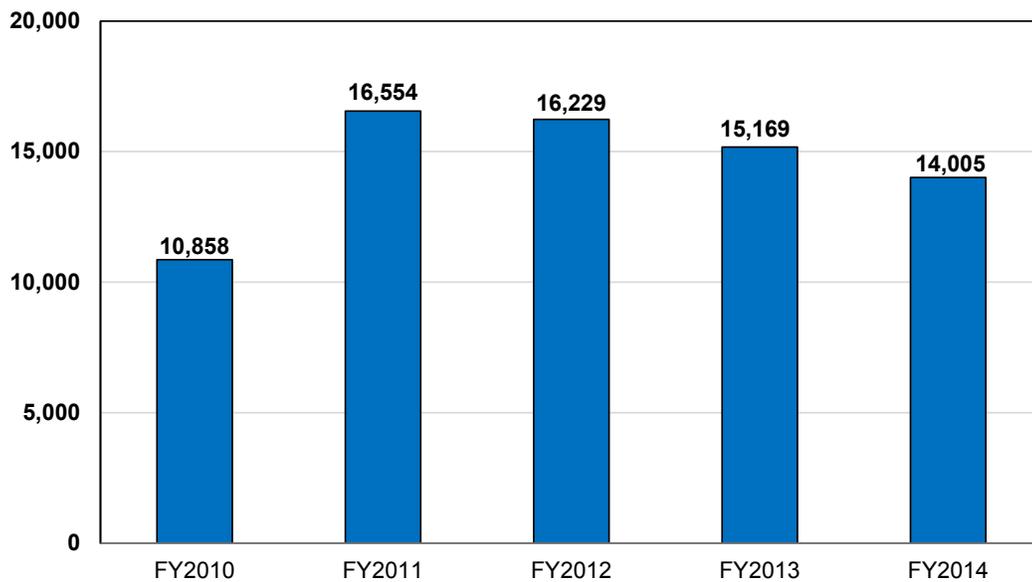
Note: Administrative offenses are not reported (N=8).

Victim Contacts

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

The chart below shows the number of victims that have been contacted each year by the Victim Services Unit. The increase in contacts can be largely attributed to enhancements made to iCIS that led to increases in victim notifications.

Number of Victims Contacted



Juvenile Accountability

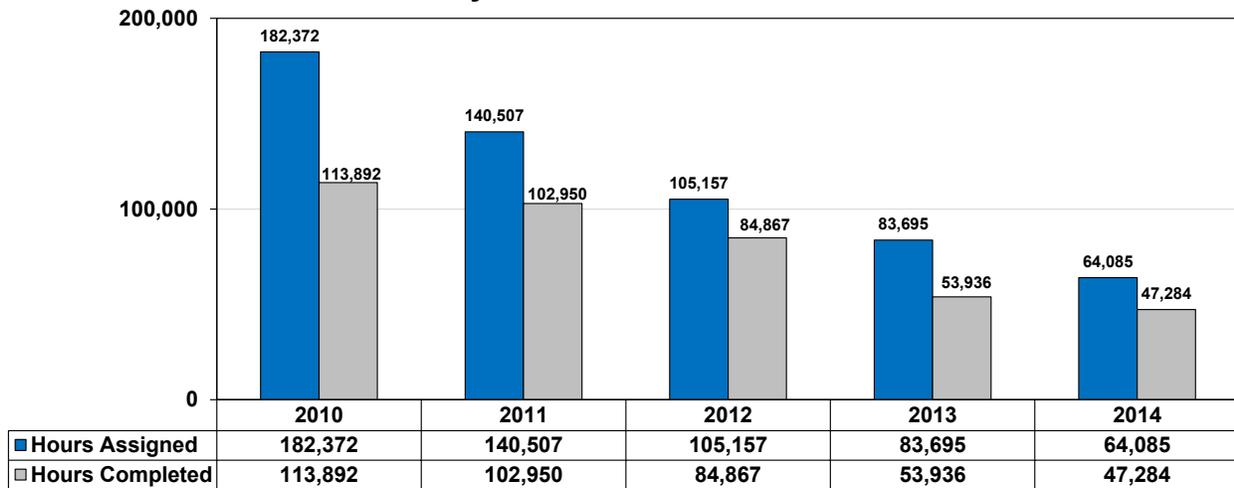
When juveniles are referred for violations of the law, the juvenile court is required to hold them accountable for their actions. Some options available are requiring them to pay restitution to a victim, perform community restitution work, pay a fine or attend a class or program that addresses a particular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

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

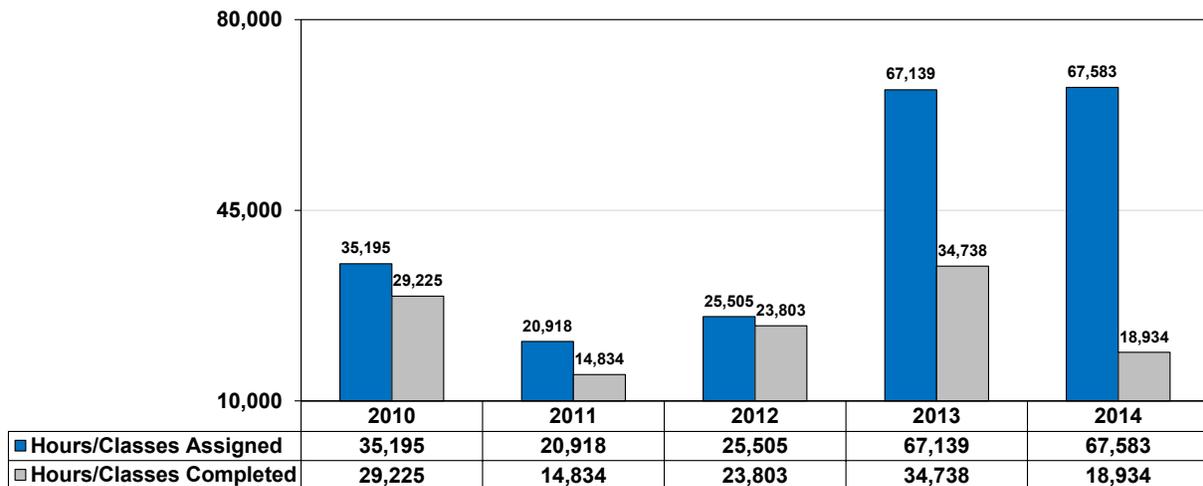
If juveniles do not comply with sanctions, they are subject to further action, such as a violation of probation, or filing of a new petition.

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

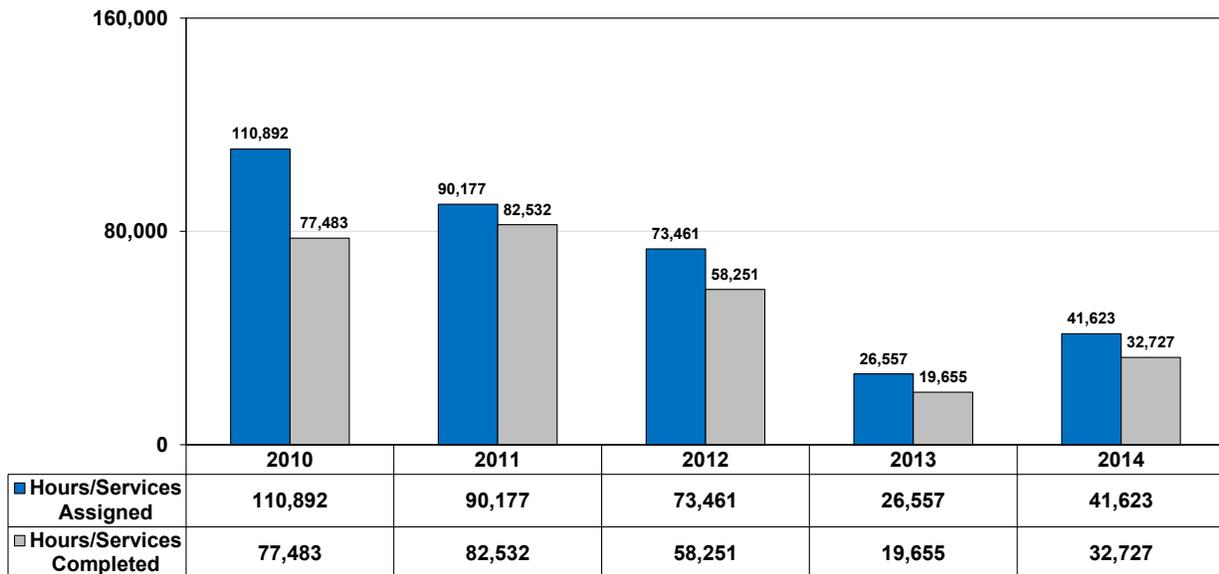
Community Work Hours FY2010 - FY2014



Educational / Counseling Programs FY2010 - FY2014



Other Consequences FY2010 - FY2014



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

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

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

Levels of Service (funded by the MCJPD)

Out-of-Home Care: Residential treatment addresses the youth's medical and behavioral health needs, as well as including a plan for subsequent discharge to a lower level of care. MCJPD utilizes funding for out of home care facilities which are therapeutic in nature, and including Therapeutic Group Homes and Residential Treatment Centers. The programs are designed to improve or stabilize youth in order to treat presenting medical and behavioral health needs. The program models include a family component and work on the specific presenting issues for the youth.

146* juveniles received 22,901 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2014.

59 juveniles received 11,928 days of Sex Offender Out-of-Home services.

8 juveniles received 813 days of Substance Abuse Out-of-Home services.

83 juveniles received 10,160 days of General Mental Health Out-of-Home services.

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

391 juveniles received 3,826 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2014.

Outpatient Substance Abuse Services: These services provide appropriate treatment interventions to address the youth's substance abuse, dependence or addiction. Services may be provided to an individual, a group of persons, a family or multi-family group and be delivered in the office or in the youth's home with the exception of multi-family group services. These services also include Therapeutic Day Programs which are provided as either a half day program (up to 3 hours) or a full day program (4 hours or more) of therapeutic programming and will not replace a youth's education requirements. The therapeutic day programs are highly structured and closely supervised intensive therapeutic treatment services and activities designed to address the substance abusing population. They also provide individual, group and/or family counseling. This group of outpatient services also includes Substance Abuse Assessments, which provides a comprehensive evaluation of the youth's substance use and recommendations for the least restrictive level of care.

141 juveniles received 813 days out of home care and 1,667 counseling hours in FY2014.

*The total number will not equal the sum of the specific categories listed below it as it does not duplicate juveniles and a juvenile may have participated in more than one type of out of home treatment during the fiscal year.

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

251 juveniles received 138 evaluations, 385 assessments, 1,704 weeks of out of home care, and 16,084 hours of counseling in FY2014.

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

1,001 juveniles received 1,078 evaluations in FY2014.

Drug Testing Services: These services provide for laboratory examination and procedures on specimens derived from the human body for detection of chemical substances. Juveniles are tested for various substances deemed illegal for juveniles (or not prescribed to an individual youth), which may include marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, amphetamines, alcohol, ecstasy, opiates, and spice. These services also include confirmation testing for drug tests which may be found as positive to determine the exact derivative of the positive test results.

4,813 juveniles received 75,080 drug tests on 53,307 samples provided in FY2014.

Mentoring Services: This service provides a youth with a consistent, positive adult relationship over time which will have a positive impact upon the youth's thinking, self esteem, peer relationships, school performance, family relationship and other personal and social traits.

121 juveniles received 2,981 hours of Mentoring in FY2014.

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

685 juveniles received 433 days of behavior specific education classes and 2,771 hours of life skills development services in FY2014.

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.

80 juveniles participated in Drug Court during FY2014.

Evidence Based Programming

In addition to the other services mentioned, the MCJPD offers three programs that the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence has either certified as a model program (Functional Family Therapy and Multi-Systemic Therapy) or designated as a promising program (Brief Strategic Family Therapy). The model programs have a significant amount of evidence supporting their effectiveness and the promising program has shown good results in the community, but has not had sufficient time to demonstrate effectiveness or long-term sustainability. MCJPD began using Multi-Systemic Therapy for Youth with Problem Sexual Behaviors (MST-PSB) to address the needs of youth with problem sexual behaviors. These programs are provided by external contracted service providers.

Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)

BSFT is a short-term program designed to modify maladaptive behaviors. BSFT referrals are for youth ages 8 through 17 at risk for developing behavior problems. The focus is on identifying family interaction patterns that are related to the behavior problems and changing them through alternatives, reframing and working with boundaries.

7 juveniles participated in the BSFT program in FY2014.

Functional Family Therapy (FFT)

FFT is a 10 to 12 week service (12 hours of direct service time) that uses short-term, strength based family intervention. FFT referrals are for youth at risk ages 11 through 17. The initial focus is to motivate the family to prevent drop-out from the services. FFT's philosophy is to incorporate community resources to maintain, generalize and support family change.

22 juveniles and their families participated in FFT services during FY2014.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)

MST is a 3-5 month model for services. It is a community-based and family-driven program. It targets antisocial and delinquent behavior, providing services in the home. The focus is to empower the parent/guardian to solve current and future problems. The "client" is the entire environment of the youth, which includes family, peers, school and the neighborhood in which they reside. MST is appropriate for youth ages 11 to 17 who have repeated non-compliance with treatment and may be facing possible out-of-home placement. MST is based upon core values which include the philosophy that a system of care should be child-centered, with the needs of the child and family dictating the type and mix of services provided. The philosophy also includes the premise that families and communities provide the best and most effective ways to raise children. MST focuses on the strengths of the youth, family, and environment for solutions.

19 juveniles and their families received MST services in FY2014.

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.

4 juveniles and their families participated in MST-PSB services in FY2014.

Table 8.1 Youth Served in FY2014 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service

Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Low	Moderate	High	Not Available
Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)	7	13	0%	15%	62%	23%
Delinquency Prevention/Intervention Education	685	687	48%	25%	11%	16%
Detention Alternative Program	149	153	4%	13%	73%	10%
Drug Court	80	160	0%	3%	97%	0%
Drug Test	4,813	10,566	12%	17%	55%	15%
Evaluation and Diagnosis	1,001	1,097	6%	14%	68%	12%
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	22	34	6%	15%	79%	0%
Mentoring	121	149	4%	10%	85%	1%
Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	19	30	3%	27%	63%	5%
Out of Home Care	146	314	17%	25%	58%	0%
Outpatient Mental Health Services	391	543	16%	27%	53%	4%
Substance Abuse Services	141	219	3%	11%	84%	2%
Total	7,575	13,965	13%	18%	56%	14%

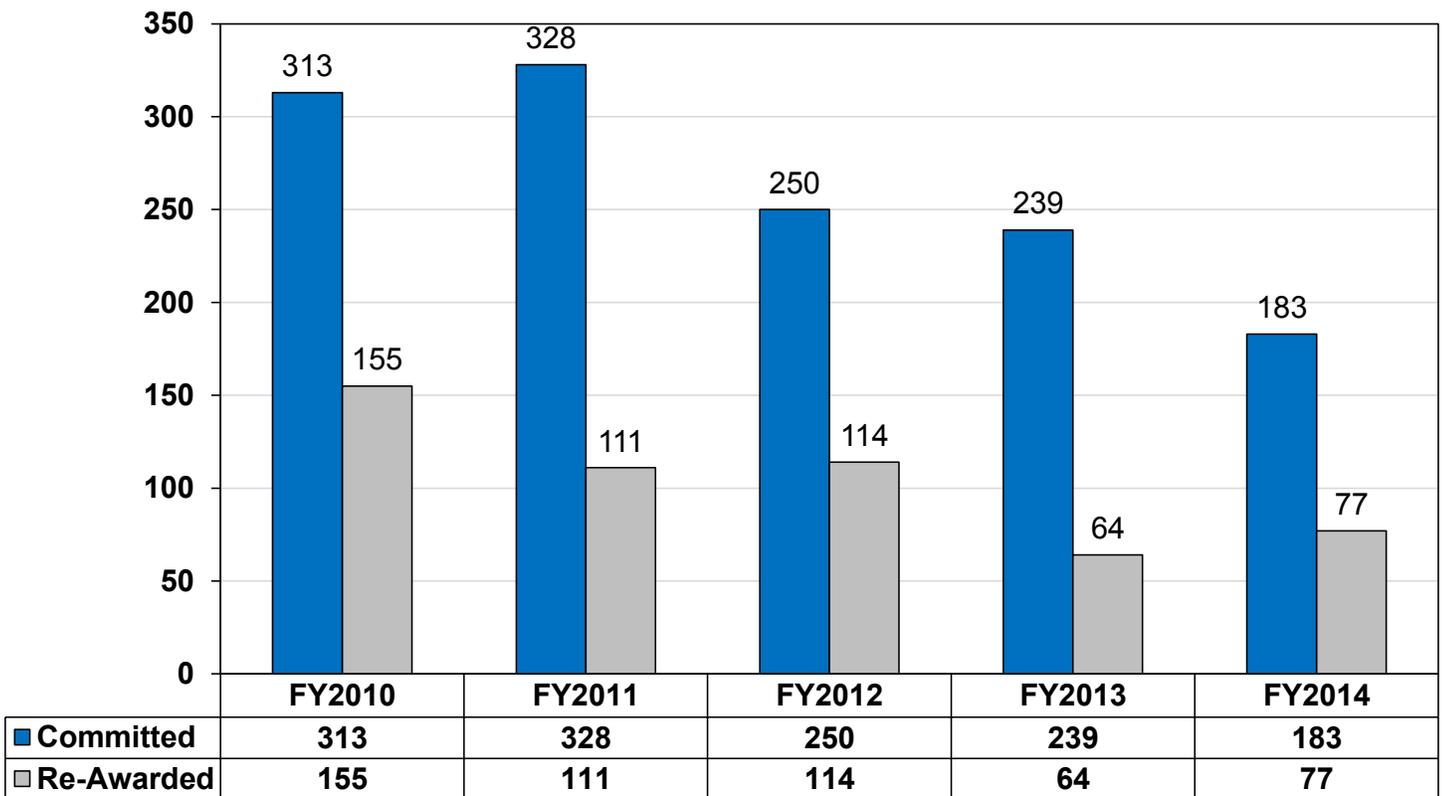
*A single youth may be counted in more than one category, but is not duplicated within a category.

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

The juvenile court relinquishes supervision of a juvenile once they have been committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or prosecuted as an adult. Juveniles committed to ADJC or prosecuted as adults present the most serious challenges to the juvenile justice system; judges and probation officers consider these juveniles to be a high risk to the community. National research suggests a nationwide trend of reduced commitments to secure juvenile correctional facilities due to declines in juvenile crime (arrests, referrals and adjudications) and successes among prevention and diversion programs (*Yearbook 2010: A National Perspective of Juvenile Corrections, (2010) Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators*).

ADJC commitment is typically recommended for those juveniles who pose a threat to public safety or who engage in a pattern of behavior characterized by persistent and delinquent offenses that, as demonstrated through the use of other alternatives, cannot be controlled in a less secure setting. If a juvenile has been adjudicated on a status offense (such as curfew, tobacco or truancy) or a violation of probation based upon a status offense they do not meet the criteria for commitment. Juveniles who exhibit chronic incorrigible or nuisance type behavior are generally not considered appropriate candidates for commitment. A juvenile must be adjudicated of a delinquent offense (misdemeanor or felony), or if on probation, a violation of probation, in order to be eligible for commitment to the ADJC. Juveniles may be placed on JIPS or committed to ADJC as provided by law if adjudicated for a second (or subsequent) felony. Juveniles committed to ADJC are generally at a high risk to reoffend. In FY2014, 64% of the juveniles committed to ADJC with a risk assessment were identified as high risk according to the Arizona Youth Assessment System.

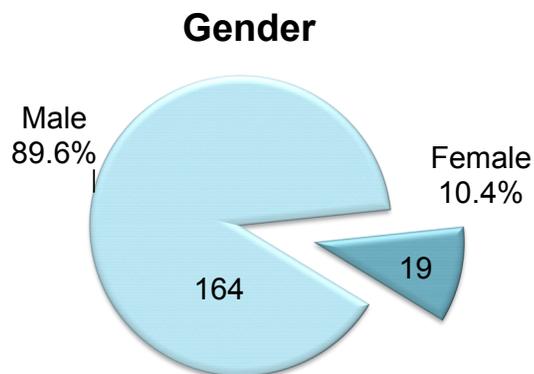
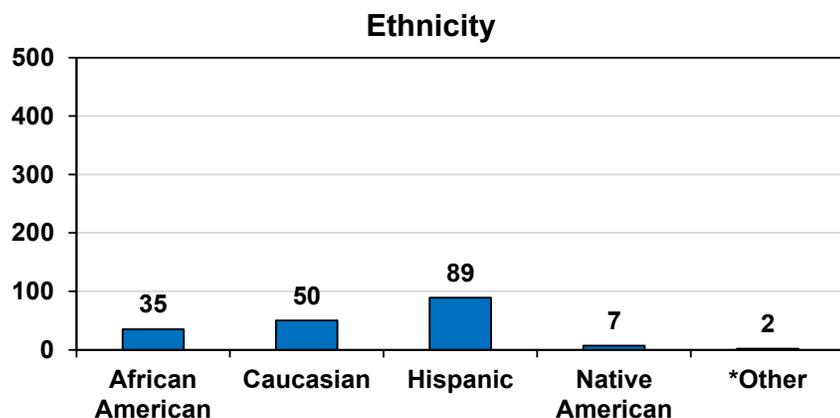
Juveniles Sent to the Department of Juvenile Corrections



Commitments and 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 FY2014, 183 Commits and 77 Awards were sent to ADJC.

Commitment Profile

In FY2014, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 183. The number of juveniles re-awarded to ADJC in FY2014 was 77.



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

Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

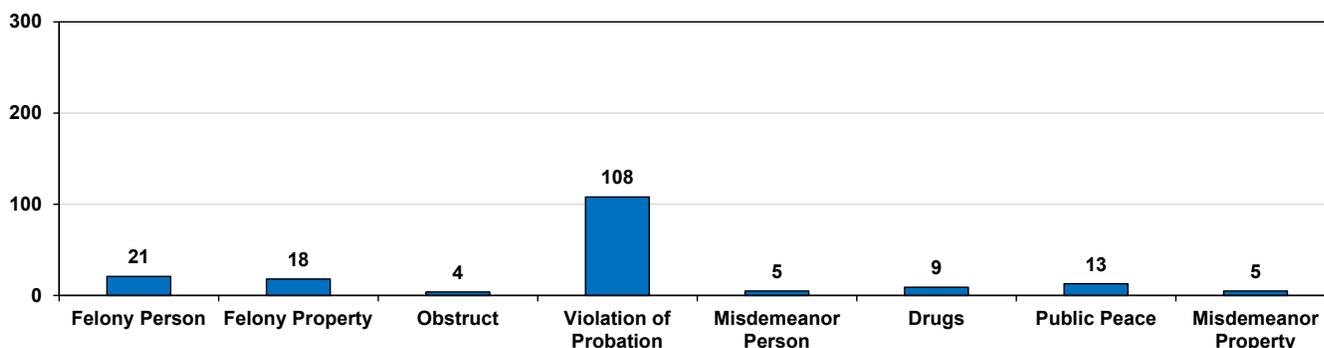


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Age at Time of Commitment		
13	4	2.2%
14	16	8.7%
15	32	17.5%
16	57	31.1%
17	74	40.4%
Total	183	100%

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

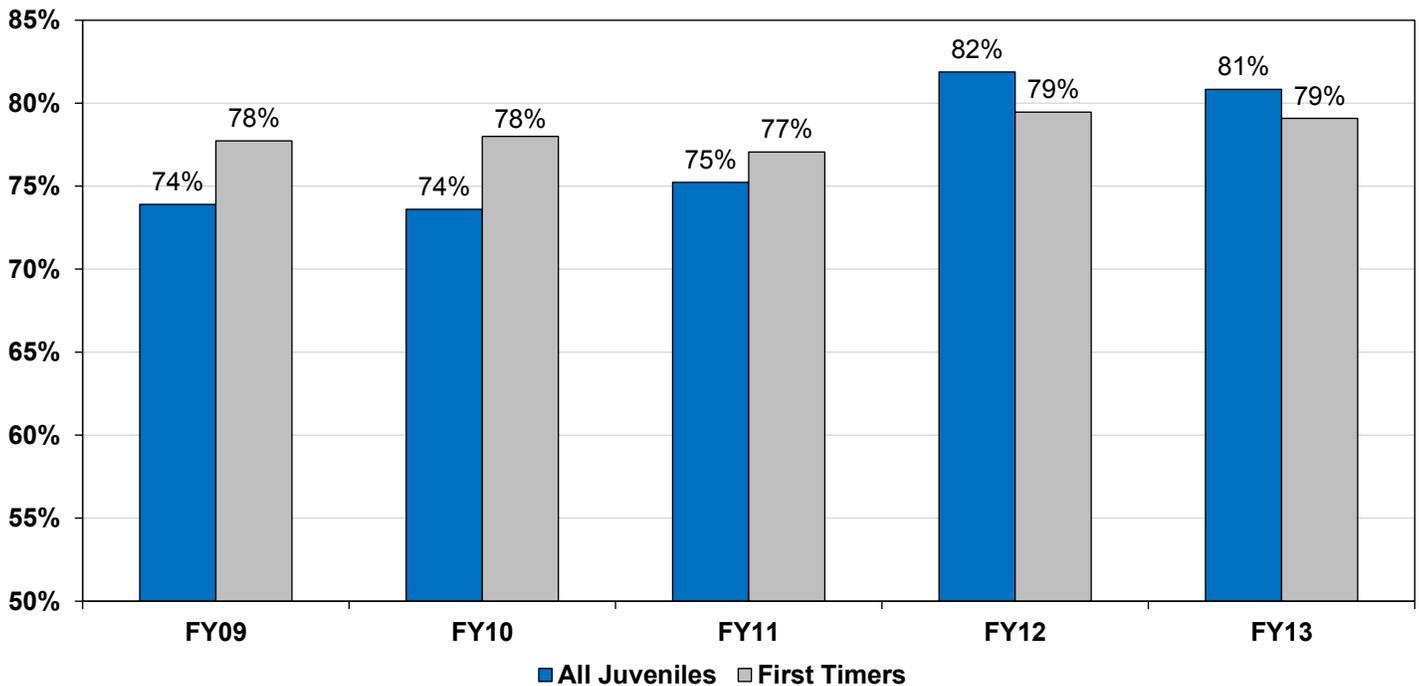
Felony Adjudications		
None	56	30.6%
1	92	50.3%
2	24	13.1%
3	10	5.5%
5	1	0.5%
Total	183	100%

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

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

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

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

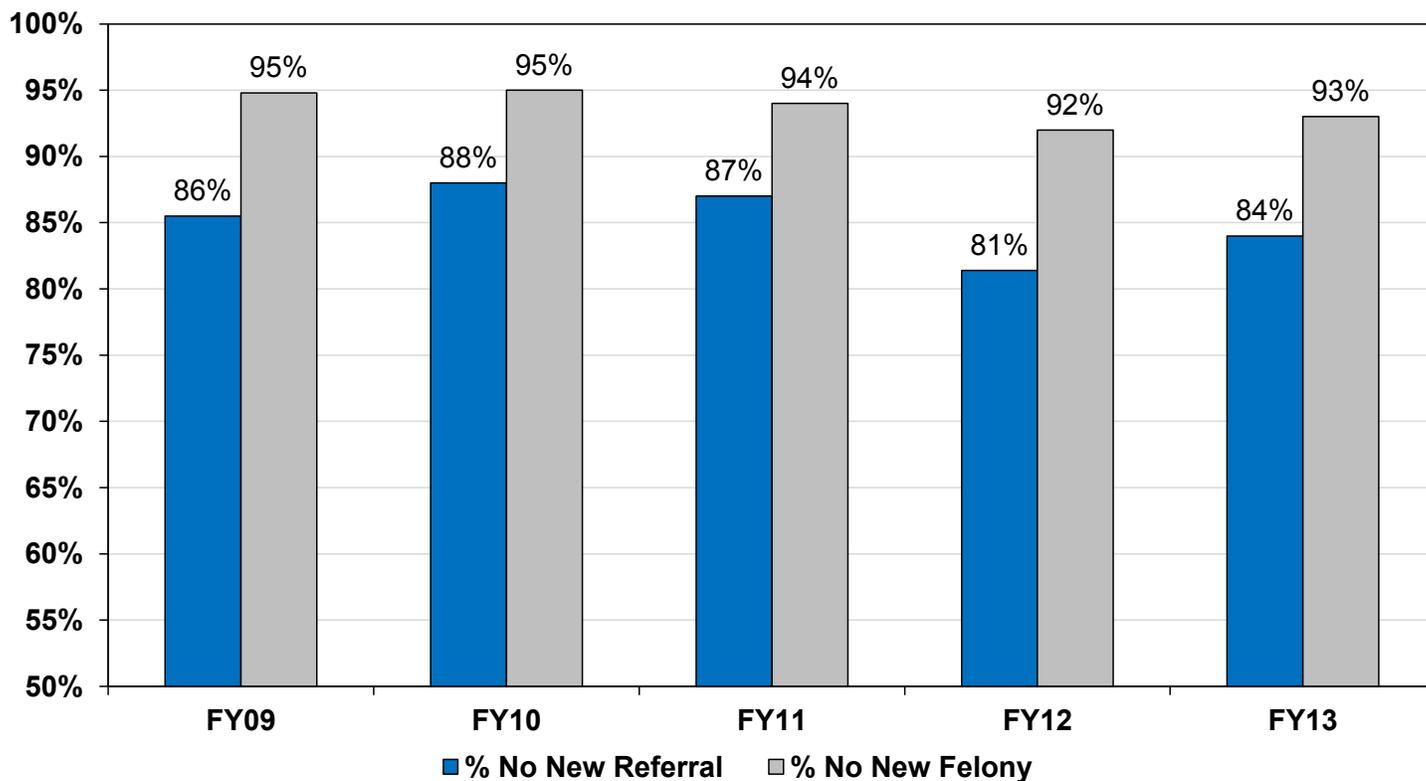


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

Diversion/Early Intervention

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

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

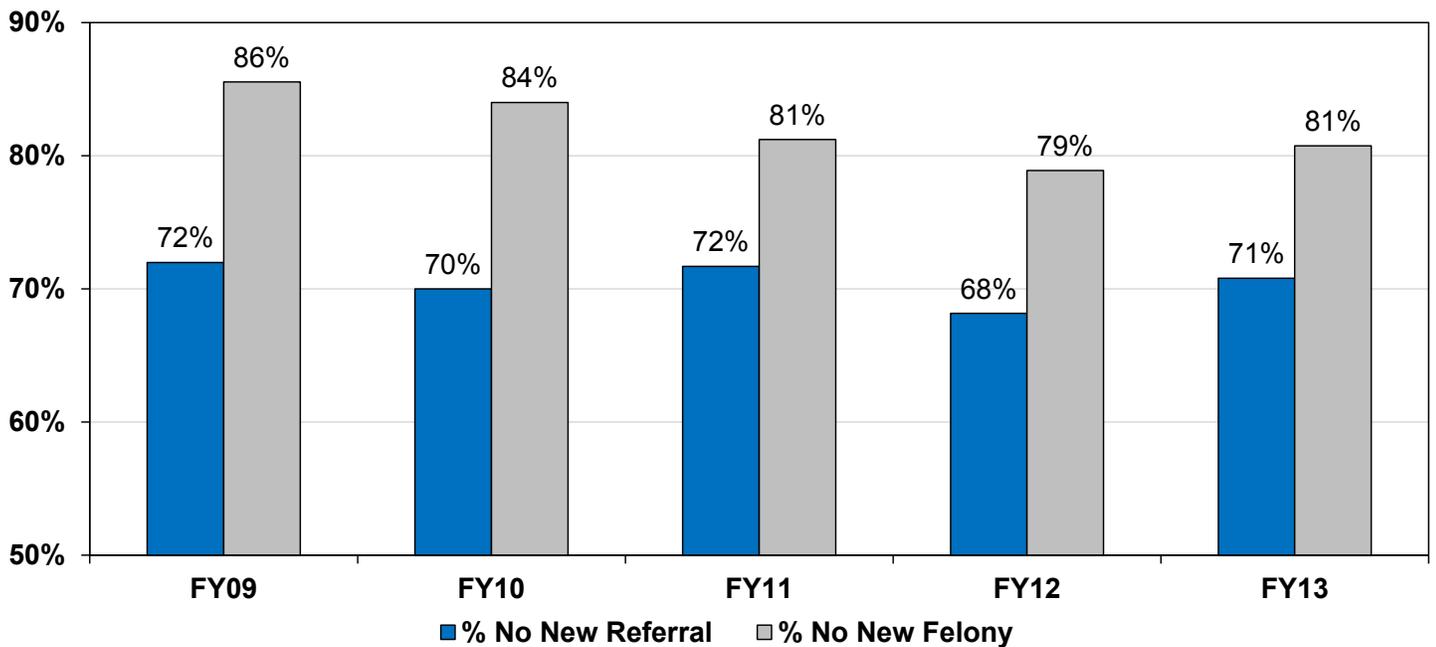


Recidivism is based on not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Diversion/Early Intervention in a given year.

Probation

The graph below shows those juveniles who completed probation (Standard or JIPS) within the fiscal year and who did not receive a new delinquent referral within 365 days of probation completion. As in the prior graphs, juveniles who are 17 years old at time of completion are not included.

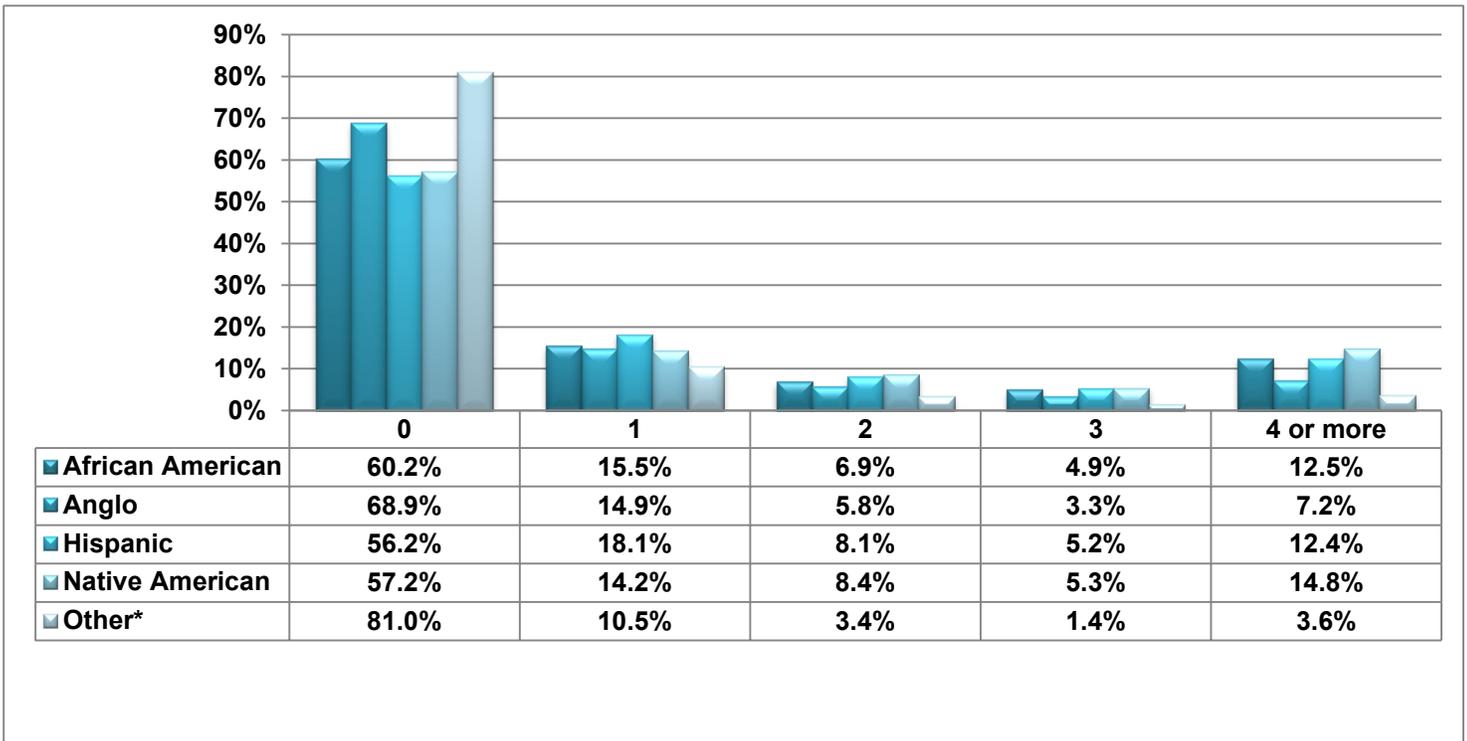
Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation



APPENDIX

Appendix A – Characteristics of Juveniles Referred

Prior Referrals by Race/Ethnicity



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

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

Table A.1 Percent of Referrals by Type FY2010 - FY2014

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Citation	28.6%	26.5%	26.7%	25.2%	23.9%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	10.0%	8.6%	9.8%	10.5%	10.5%
Screened and Released	6.9%	8.6%	8.5%	8.7%	10.1%
Paper Referral**	54.6%	56.3%	55.0%	55.6%	55.4%

* Screened and Detained includes Detained Review as of FY08.

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

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

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

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	118	123	110	105	89
Aggravated Assault	397	400	396	297	365
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	129	124	106	118	96
Arson-Occupied Structure	19	20	22	4	11
Child Abuse - Felony	5	1	0	2	2
Child Molest	74	92	86	85	85
Custodial Interference - Felony	0	1	0	1	1
Drive By Shooting	8	14	3	2	4
Gang/Syndicate Participation	35	49	25	35	20
Harrasment/Terrorism - Felony	0	1	0	3	1
Kidnap	37	24	21	24	21
Lewd Behavior - Felony	14	25	19	11	11
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	12	12	11	21	20
Obscenity	0	0	0	0	0
Poisoning	3	0	1	3	1
Prostitution	0	0	4	1	0
Robbery	90	88	115	110	79
Robbery - Armed	104	95	110	98	91
Sexual Abuse - Felony	104	82	101	113	105
Sexual Assault - Felony	21	12	18	27	17
Smuggling	0	1	0	0	0
Threats - Felony	53	59	49	29	33
Felony Person Totals	1,223	1,223	1,197	1,089	1,052

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	18	16	12	7	6
Burglary 1 - Armed	44	38	50	52	29
Burglary 2 - Residential	475	430	483	352	343
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	396	335	350	291	251
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	5	3	2	5	3
Chop Shop Participation	0	0	2	0	0
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	16	17	25	26	18
Criminal Damage - Felony	144	89	58	84	91
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	169	167	107	119	97
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	120	119	76	65	51
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	41	28	18	9	15
Extortion - Felony	0	0	1	1	0
Forgery - Felony	35	20	26	19	11
Fraud	80	72	69	77	43
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	0	0	2	1
Littering/Polluting - Felony	14	6	6	5	2
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	35	25	52	27	27
Shoplifting - Felony	15	17	7	14	8
Smuggling	0	1	0	0	0
Theft - Felony	68	105	97	64	63
Theft from Mail - Felony	0	0	0	0	0
Theft Means of Transportation	178	111	84	115	143
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	105	76	82	95	88
Other*	0	0	0	2	0
Felony Property Totals	1,958	1,675	1,607	1,431	1,290

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

Appendix B – Referrals Received

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

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
City Ordinance	2	11	9	9	13
Compound Felony	0	0	0	0	0
Contempt of Court	1	0	0	0	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	0	0	1	0
Escape	155	117	32	9	8
Failure to Obey Police	23	25	36	26	22
False Report	0	0	0	1	0
Fraud - Felony	0	0	0	1	0
Hindering Prosecution	17	19	15	18	8
Obstruct Criminal Investigation	3	4	1	2	4
Obstruct Government Operations	23	19	15	22	17
Resisting Arrest	74	52	52	89	90
Violation of Probation	2,253	2,181	1,944	1,668	1,498
Other*	0	2	3	0	1
Obstruction of Justice Totals	2,551	2,430	2,107	1,846	1,661

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

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault - Participate	3	4	3	0	1
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,028	1,051	974	927	892
Assault - Simple	984	879	877	802	680
Custodial Interference-Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	0
Endangerment	14	8	18	9	12
Obscenity	0	6	3	0	5
Robbery - Participation - Misd	0	1	0	0	0
Sexual Abuse/Assault-Misd	0	0	0	1	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	138	144	141	148	135
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	0	0	2	1	0
Misdemeanor Person Totals	2,167	2,094	2,018	1,888	1,726

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offense

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
City Ordinance	3	3	1	1	1
Contraband Drugs	0	0	0	0	2
Contraband in Secure Facility	3	2	0	1	1
Dangerous Drugs	78	101	114	95	72
Drug Paraphernalia	1,289	1,384	1,317	1,345	1,197
Drugs on School Grounds	371	394	349	315	270
Illegal Vapors	28	14	11	0	2
Imitation Substances	2	7	2	2	1
Involving Minor in Drugs	3	1	0	0	3
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	104	135	125	88	64
Possess Marijuana	941	835	697	628	544
Possess Marijuana for Sale	137	118	112	111	84
Precursor Chemicals	1	1	0	0	0
Prescription Drugs	54	71	46	33	25
Using Facilities for Drugs	2	2	4	1	1
Drug Offense Totals	3,016	3,068	2,778	2,620	2,267

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Alcohol	2,931	2,508	2,604	2,070	1,746
Boating Offense	19	26	49	39	27
Bribery - Felony	0	0	0	1	0
City Ordinance	82	109	86	121	58
Contraband in Secure Facility	5	2	3	1	1
Criminal Nuisance	3	5	4	6	8
Criminal Trespass	574	575	518	437	388
Cruelty to Animals	3	1	7	2	7
Dangerous Drugs	0	2	3	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	511	471	590	446	377
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	490	583	531	512	462
Driving While Intoxicated	150	145	118	129	89
Explosives Misconduct	6	2	1	2	0
False Report	236	174	193	213	182
Felony Flight	12	15	6	9	10
Firearms Possession by a Minor	50	44	36	30	21
Fireworks	3	8	4	1	1
Fraud - Misd	0	0	0	2	9
Gambling	0	2	0	0	0
Game and Fish	11	2	8	8	17
Gang/Syndicate Participation	5	1	0	0	1
Graffiti Tools	22	8	3	7	0
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	31	41	22	36	39
Leaving an Accident	4	3	2	1	4
Lewd Behavior - Felony	8	8	15	8	7
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	22	21	14	13	16
Loitering	6	19	17	7	1
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	10	7	5	4	3
Obscenity	7	16	12	9	7
Prostitution	5	3	2	3	2
Public Health	3	0	0	0	0
Reckless Burning	24	24	16	19	12
School Interference	80	54	68	62	58
Stalking/Threatening	1	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	352	346	264	200	193
Traffic Violation	1,280	975	913	790	780
Trespass - Misdemeanor	1	0	0	2	0
Unlawful use of Telephone	37	21	21	24	34
Violation of Fire Ban	1	1	1	0	3
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	55	48	48	37	32
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	29	24	23	15	24
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	32	7	20	15	13
*Other	0	1	0	0	0
Public Peace Totals	7,101	6,302	6,227	5,281	4,633

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

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.8 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Property

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	4	4	1	1	2
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	1	0	1	0	0
City Ordinance	0	9	3	3	4
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	3	3	6	9	3
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	397	333	348	299	269
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	373	269	212	173	88
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	342	343	298	304	289
Fraud	1	0	1	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	9	8	5	13	13
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	31	23	21	13	10
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	4,095	3,466	3,173	2,652	2,144
Theft - Misdemeanor	648	591	530	486	377
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	0	0	0	1	0
Misdemeanor Property Totals	5,904	5,049	4,599	3,954	3,199

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
City Ordinance - Graffiti Tools	0	0	16	6	2
Curfew	2,524	1,700	1,450	1,331	961
Incorrigible	44	29	20	10	2
Runaway	827	703	661	723	514
Runaway - FOJ	43	52	37	43	27
Truancy	1,757	1,760	1,306	1,167	858
Status Offense Totals	5,195	4,244	3,490	3,280	2,364

Table A.10 Most Severe Referral Offense – Administrative Offenses

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Administrative	0	1	0	0	1
Courtesy Supervision	36	47	33	55	32
Traffic Violation	5	2	4	8	0
Transfer - Probation Supervision	1	2	3	0	0
Warrant	71	56	54	33	45
Administrative Offense Totals	113	108	94	96	78

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2014

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	4,259	23.31%
Mesa Police Department	2,266	12.40%
Glendale Police Department	1,557	8.52%
Probation Officer	1,494	8.18%
Tempe Police Department	1,038	5.68%
Chandler Police Department	993	5.44%
Gilbert Police Department	966	5.29%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	870	4.76%
Scottsdale Police Department	861	4.71%
School	702	3.84%
Surprise Police Department	641	3.51%
Avondale Police Department	591	3.23%
Peoria Police Department	552	3.02%
Buckeye Police Department	360	1.97%
Goodyear Police Department	273	1.49%
El Mirage Police Department	262	1.43%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	207	1.13%
Tolleson Police Department	104	0.57%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	94	0.51%
Other Arizona County	59	0.32%
AZ State University Police Department – Tempe	29	0.16%
Wickenburg Police Department	26	0.14%
*Other Law Enforcement	15	0.08%
Salt River Indian Police Department	12	0.07%
AZ State Liquor License Control	11	0.06%
Fort McDowell Tribal Police Dept	11	0.06%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	9	0.05%
Paradise Valley Police Department	8	0.04%
Total	18,270	100%

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.12 Source of Referral by Type of Offense FY2014

Referring Agency	Felonv		Felonv		Obstruct.	Misd.	Drugs	Public		Misd.	Status	Admin.	Totals
	Person	Property	Person	Property				Peace	Property				
Phoenix Police Department	458	545	54	54	510	474	1,008	1,072	114	24	4,259		
Mesa Police Department	126	111	14	14	216	424	666	394	313	2	2,266		
Glendale Police Department	82	128	13	13	265	197	295	423	153	1	1,557		
Probation Officer	0	0	1,494		0	0	0	0	0	0	1,494		
Tempe Police Department	33	46	5	5	77	167	289	224	195	2	1,038		
Chandler Police Department	52	49	11	11	114	123	205	153	282	4	993		
Gilbert Police Department	20	57	8	8	65	216	297	147	156	0	966		
Maricopa County Sheriffs Office	46	35	14	14	60	98	441	98	74	4	870		
Scottsdale Police Department	18	28	14	14	46	127	412	87	128	1	861		
School	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	700	0	702		
Surprise Police Department	31	24	4	4	68	115	225	106	68	0	641		
Avondale Police Department	30	47	3	3	110	64	99	145	90	3	591		
Peoria Police Department	18	91	7	7	55	76	164	129	12	0	552		
Buckeye Police Department	7	32	5	5	68	28	101	69	49	1	360		
Goodyear Police Department	10	29	8	8	24	52	88	46	16	0	273		
El Mirage Police Department	13	33	1	1	31	55	55	66	7	1	262		
Arizona Department of Public Safety	14	1	1	1	1	8	177	5	0	0	207		
Tolleson Police Department	3	8	0	0	9	19	40	21	4	0	104		
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	82	7	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	94		
Other Arizona County	4	4	4	4	1	6	4	3	0	33	59		
Tempe	0	6	0	0	0	7	13	3	0	0	29		
Wickenburg Police Department	2	6	1	1	4	1	10	0	1	1	26		
*Other Law Enforcement	1	0	0	0	0	5	9	6	1	1	23		
Salt River Indian Police Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12		
AZ State Liquor License Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11		
Fort McDowell Tribal Police Dept	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	11		
Other Source: Non Law Enforcement	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	9		
Totals	1,052	1,290	1,661	1,726	2,267	4,633	3,199	2,364	78	18,270			

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

While the total number of referrals is down 15% overall from FY2013 to FY2014, but two sources have seen an increase in the last year. Gilbert and Surprise Police Departments both had an increase in the number of their referrals (3% and 8%, respectively). The Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of juvenile referrals although numbers have dropped by 46% over the past five years.

Table A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

Referring Agency	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	Percent Change	
					FY2014	FY2010 to FY2014
Phoenix Police Department	7,923 27.11%	6,683 25.51%	6,384 26.47%	5,261 24.49%	4,259 23.31%	-46.2%
Mesa Police Department	2,758 9.44%	2,840 10.84%	2,748 11.39%	2,683 12.49%	2,266 12.40%	-17.8%
Glendale Police Department	2,473 8.46%	2,278 8.70%	2,026 8.40%	1,720 8.01%	1,557 8.52%	-37.0%
Probation Officer	2,251 7.70%	2,179 8.32%	1,941 8.05%	1,667 7.76%	1,494 8.18%	-33.6%
Tempe Police Department	1,665 5.70%	1,401 5.35%	1,314 5.45%	1,219 5.67%	1,038 5.68%	-37.7%
Chandler Police Department	1,987 6.80%	1,708 6.52%	1,475 6.12%	1,481 6.89%	993 5.44%	-50.0%
Gilbert Police Department	1,358 4.65%	987 3.77%	925 3.84%	938 4.37%	966 5.29%	-28.9%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	1,128 3.86%	1,109 4.23%	1,257 5.21%	1,104 5.14%	870 4.76%	-22.9%
Scottsdale Police Department	1,198 4.10%	1,189 4.54%	1,067 4.42%	928 4.32%	861 4.71%	-28.1%
School	1,672 5.72%	1,637 6.25%	1,181 4.90%	1,012 4.71%	702 3.84%	-58.0%
Surprise Police Department	742 2.54%	647 2.47%	792 3.28%	592 2.76%	641 3.51%	-13.6%
Avondale Police Department	1,072 3.67%	727 2.78%	705 2.92%	735 3.42%	591 3.23%	-44.9%
Peoria Police Department	754 2.58%	750 2.86%	669 2.77%	631 2.94%	552 3.02%	-26.8%
Buckeye Police Department	617 2.11%	473 1.81%	381 1.58%	366 1.70%	360 1.97%	-41.7%
Other Sources*	1,630 5.58%	1,585 6.05%	1,252 5.19%	1,148 5.34%	1,120 6.13%	-31.3%
Totals	29,228	26,193	24,117	21,485	18,270	-37.5%

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

Top 20 Zip Codes

This table focuses on the 20 zip codes in Maricopa County that generated the most referrals in FY2014. Note that it portrays the zip code where the juvenile lived at the time of the offense, not the zip code where the offense took place. The zip codes are ranked one through 20 for FY2014 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2010.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2010 to FY2014, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 38%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have declined at a slightly slower pace (37% since FY2010).

Table A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2014	Rank FY2014	Rank FY2010	Total FY2010	Percent Change from FY2010 to FY2014
85142	Queen Creek*	585	1	15	446	31.2%
85225	Chandler	583	2	1	1,053	-44.6%
85301	Glendale	518	3	2	777	-33.3%
85204	Mesa	453	4	5	616	-26.5%
85201	Mesa	370	5	10	550	-32.7%
85041	Phoenix	346	6	4	628	-44.9%
85009	Phoenix	328	7	8	592	-44.6%
85326	Buckeye	327	8	9	567	-42.3%
85323	Avondale	312	9	3	649	-51.9%
85335	El Mirage	301	10	29	342	-12.0%
85345	Peoria	298	11	11	530	-43.8%
85037	Phoenix	297	12	12	521	-43.0%
85033	Phoenix	294	13	7	594	-50.5%
85008	Phoenix	276	14	13	503	-45.1%
85035	Phoenix	271	15	6	598	-54.7%
85015	Phoenix	264	16	17	413	-36.1%
85379	Surprise/Sun City	262	17	31	325	-19.4%
85017	Phoenix	255	18	16	418	-39.0%
85302	Glendale	254	19	21	380	-33.2%
85006	Phoenix	248	20	25	358	-30.7%
Total of Top 20		6,842			10,860	-37.0%
All Complaints		18,270			29,228	-37.5%
Percent of All Referrals from Top 20		37.4%			37.2%	

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2014

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Aguila	85320	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Anthem	85086	3	3	3	9	12	35	15	9	0	89
Apache Junction	85117	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Apache Junction	85118	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
Apache Junction	85119	1	1	3	1	2	10	6	4	0	28
Apache Junction	85120	0	2	2	4	7	14	9	7	0	45
Avondale	85323	21	28	18	52	34	53	55	49	2	312
Avondale	85392	5	8	10	26	12	40	44	27	0	172
Buckeye	85326	12	16	23	51	22	92	75	35	1	327
Buckeye	85395	1	9	5	4	8	20	13	1	0	61
Carefree	85377	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Cave Creek	85327	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Cave Creek	85331	2	1	0	4	7	39	13	11	0	77
Chandler	85224	5	5	6	10	17	35	22	54	0	154
Chandler	85225	30	21	58	60	72	107	62	172	1	583
Chandler	85226	2	4	5	12	19	44	11	31	0	128
Chandler	85244	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	5
Chandler	85246	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Chandler	85249	3	0	1	8	9	34	13	11	2	81
Chandler	85286	2	6	4	10	5	34	11	22	1	95
Chandler/Sun Lakes	85248	1	0	2	5	11	5	5	13	0	42
El Mirage	85335	16	30	11	35	48	68	66	26	1	301
Fountain Hills	85268	1	0	0	0	2	22	7	6	0	38
Ft. McDowell	85264	1	1	3	2	6	7	0	0	0	20
Gila Bend	85337	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	8
Gilbert	85233	5	10	9	8	35	43	17	29	1	157
Gilbert	85234	2	7	6	17	30	81	21	34	0	198
Gilbert	85295	2	6	3	3	33	42	23	13	0	125
Gilbert	85296	3	11	12	14	32	70	34	25	1	202
Gilbert	85297	0	6	5	11	27	45	19	28	0	141
Gilbert	85298	0	4	0	2	11	14	6	10	0	47
Gilbert	85299	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Glendale	85301	34	38	38	76	54	99	95	82	2	518
Glendale	85302	16	41	18	24	21	52	46	35	1	254
Glendale	85303	14	27	22	45	21	46	35	24	0	234
Glendale	85304	5	2	6	22	7	24	21	5	1	93
Glendale	85305	0	1	7	5	7	16	7	6	0	49
Glendale	85306	4	2	0	12	8	16	19	4	0	65
Glendale	85307	1	2	1	1	1	5	10	2	0	23
Glendale	85308	5	8	12	13	21	42	36	15	2	154
Glendale	85310	0	6	1	4	5	17	14	8	0	55

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2014 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Glendale	85311	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5
Glendale	85312	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Glendale	85318	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Goodyear	85338	4	18	11	13	30	63	38	16	0	193
Goodyear	85396	0	5	5	8	5	21	6	6	0	56
Higley	85236	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	6
Laveen	85339	24	15	22	23	20	37	46	16	0	203
Litchfield Park	85340	3	4	3	10	11	38	18	4	1	92
Mesa	85201	15	13	51	28	79	105	57	20	2	370
Mesa	85202	10	13	26	20	33	50	34	27	0	213
Mesa	85203	12	12	22	19	37	64	40	34	0	240
Mesa	85204	33	17	46	39	64	130	69	53	2	453
Mesa	85205	3	2	8	7	27	41	21	27	1	137
Mesa	85206	7	6	13	8	18	23	9	14	0	98
Mesa	85207	12	6	14	19	29	56	17	27	1	181
Mesa	85208	5	12	9	16	23	38	29	25	0	157
Mesa	85209	6	3	3	14	18	35	12	29	1	121
Mesa	85210	9	16	35	21	35	67	30	33	0	246
Mesa	85211	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Mesa	85212	7	4	6	10	24	35	18	24	0	128
Mesa	85213	4	5	10	11	12	36	19	23	0	120
Mesa	85215	1	1	0	2	9	13	10	9	0	45
Morristown	85342	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
New River	85027	84	20	31	20	19	27	30	14	1	246
New River	85087	1	1	1	3	1	5	4	5	0	21
Peoria	85345	23	32	20	27	28	71	70	26	1	298
Peoria	85380	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	7
Peoria	85381	5	6	2	8	8	23	16	7	0	75
Peoria	85382	2	5	1	8	8	29	17	9	0	79
Peoria	85383	3	5	5	8	14	36	14	7	0	92
Peoria	85385	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
Phoenix	85002	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85003	5	6	5	3	1	3	6	2	0	31
Phoenix	85004	2	2	2	0	2	5	4	4	0	21
Phoenix	85005	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85006	31	31	55	24	17	43	24	22	1	248
Phoenix	85007	3	7	1	2	3	6	14	14	1	51
Phoenix	85008	23	24	42	17	35	43	65	26	1	276
Phoenix	85009	29	32	35	30	28	69	46	57	2	328
Phoenix	85012	0	1	2	2	4	4	3	1	0	17
Phoenix	85013	2	6	16	18	7	19	12	6	1	87
Phoenix	85014	3	9	6	2	5	11	10	7	0	53
Phoenix	85015	16	33	25	22	29	47	58	34	0	264
Phoenix	85016	8	8	13	6	13	22	22	10	3	105
Phoenix	85017	21	37	41	19	21	38	40	37	1	255
Phoenix	85018	6	4	13	9	7	30	13	7	1	90
Phoenix	85019	15	18	19	7	15	42	27	30	0	173

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2014 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix	85020	5	4	8	5	9	13	4	3	0	51
Phoenix	85021	13	9	7	14	15	26	22	9	0	115
Phoenix	85022	7	6	5	5	8	20	20	11	1	83
Phoenix	85023	12	7	14	12	9	14	16	2	0	86
Phoenix	85024	4	2	1	3	2	17	14	2	1	46
Phoenix	85028	1	0	1	2	5	11	7	2	0	29
Phoenix	85029	9	5	11	23	10	51	35	13	0	157
Phoenix	85031	9	23	28	14	14	51	27	24	0	190
Phoenix	85032	12	17	5	23	15	57	44	16	1	190
Phoenix	85033	16	16	34	24	38	65	65	36	0	294
Phoenix	85034	4	1	6	1	1	5	7	8	0	33
Phoenix	85035	27	31	30	27	20	60	43	32	1	271
Phoenix	85037	15	21	26	23	48	65	58	39	2	297
Phoenix	85038	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85040	8	23	17	17	38	28	42	16	0	189
Phoenix	85041	27	43	50	27	43	54	74	27	1	346
Phoenix	85042	12	28	22	11	40	45	50	15	0	223
Phoenix	85043	6	13	18	14	23	38	30	39	1	182
Phoenix	85044	1	6	10	4	11	14	24	6	0	76
Phoenix	85045	2	0	0	1	0	7	4	0	0	14
Phoenix	85046	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Phoenix	85048	2	0	4	7	9	22	14	4	1	63
Phoenix	85050	2	2	3	4	7	13	9	6	1	47
Phoenix	85051	14	10	19	26	17	39	30	12	2	169
Phoenix	85053	8	7	7	12	4	23	19	5	0	85
Phoenix	85054	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85060	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85061	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85063	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	6
Phoenix	85064	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85069	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85071	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85078	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85083	0	3	2	6	3	15	6	5	0	40
Phoenix	85085	0	1	5	5	4	17	8	9	0	49
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	0	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	8
Queen Creek	85140	1	0	1	5	2	12	16	3	0	40
Queen Creek	85142	38	69	107	60	59	108	93	50	1	585
Queen Creek	85143	3	5	7	2	9	15	17	4	1	63
Rio Verde	85263	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Scottsdale	85250	1	2	1	2	10	28	3	9	0	56
Scottsdale	85251	2	4	8	9	12	35	26	25	0	121
Scottsdale	85253	0	0	1	2	5	24	1	4	0	37
Scottsdale	85255	1	0	2	2	7	48	8	13	0	81
Scottsdale	85256	2	3	1	2	8	14	12	5	0	47
Scottsdale	85257	2	2	17	12	15	44	13	33	2	140

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2014 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Scottsdale	85258	1	1	1	1	5	29	2	2	0	42
Scottsdale	85259	1	3	2	2	14	36	5	5	0	68
Scottsdale	85260	1	4	10	7	21	41	14	11	0	109
Scottsdale	85262	0	0	0	0	3	15	1	0	0	19
Scottsdale	85266	1	1	0	1	1	8	2	3	0	17
Scottsdale	85269	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	4	5	2	10	8	37	15	12	0	93
Sun City	85372	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	7
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	0	7	3	1	9	6	10	0	0	36
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	5
Surprise	85374	5	1	8	17	26	38	26	12	0	133
Surprise	85378	4	2	2	5	6	15	12	5	0	51
Surprise	85387	1	0	0	5	5	8	1	1	0	21
Surprise	85388	3	1	5	9	14	42	28	23	0	125
Surprise/Sun City	85379	7	19	9	21	42	80	53	30	1	262
Tempe	85280	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tempe	85281	12	8	17	16	20	70	45	49	0	237
Tempe	85282	7	8	25	16	27	36	33	21	1	174
Tempe	85284	0	2	0	2	6	14	6	10	0	40
Tempe	85285	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	10	12	17	16	32	49	48	50	3	237
Tolleson	85353	12	25	25	28	29	49	33	36	0	237
Tonopah	85354	2	2	2	1	1	10	5	2	0	25
Waddell	85355	1	4	2	1	5	10	7	7	0	37
Whitman	85361	1	2	2	5	3	4	1	0	0	18
Wickenburg	85358	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Wickenburg	85390	1	0	1	3	1	9	4	1	0	20
Youngtown	85363	4	0	0	0	8	3	6	3	0	24
Other Arizona Counties		27	19	96	46	39	99	81	29	8	444
Other Jurisdictions**		42	43	33	43	62	97	81	45	12	458
		1,052	1,290	1,661	1,726	2,267	4,633	3,199	2,364	78	18,270

Note: Zip codes for Maricopa County are determined by Superior Court Administrative Order AO 2010-064 that establishes the administrative boundaries for the judicial districts. These Administrative Orders are revised annually as zip codes are added and deleted.

*Some cities not listed in the most recent Administrative Order are included here for continuity.

**Other Jurisdictions includes out of state, not given or unknown zip codes.

Appendix C – Referral Source

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

Table A.16 Referrals by Offense Severity - Other Arizona Counties FY2014

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
APACHE	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	7
COCHISE	1	0	2	6	0	1	1	1	0	12
COCONINO	0	1	1	6	2	3	1	2	0	16
GILA	0	1	2	0	2	5	3	1	0	14
GRAHAM	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
MOHAVE	0	2	3	0	0	2	4	0	2	13
NAVAJO	0	0	4	2	6	9	11	4	1	37
PIMA	4	4	9	7	5	18	8	3	2	60
PINAL	14	10	50	14	19	37	38	14	2	198
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YAVAPAI	7	0	23	9	4	15	12	3	1	74
YUMA	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	6
Total	27	19	96	46	39	99	81	29	8	444

Appendix D – School Districts

School data is based on the school district the juvenile was attending at the time of referral regardless of whether the juvenile is currently enrolled. Therefore counts are based on referrals not juveniles. A given juvenile may be counted multiple times in one district or may be counted in more than one district during the year. Totals from all districts may not match total referrals in FY2014 (18,270) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

Table A.17 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2014

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Aguila Elementary	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Alhambra Elementary District	10	17	2	13	13	13	22	8	0	98
Avondale Elementary District	2	2	0	6	3	9	12	6	0	40
Balsz Elementary District	2	3	1	1	2	0	5	3	0	17
Buckeye Elementary District	0	4	0	4	1	6	4	1	1	21
Cartwright Elementary District	6	4	4	14	17	9	8	9	0	71
Creighton Elementary District	3	5	2	5	5	7	17	5	0	49
Fowler Elementary District	3	4	0	3	1	2	4	14	0	31
Glendale Elementary District	10	6	3	36	14	17	33	29	0	148
Isaac Elementary District	4	8	6	8	4	6	13	27	0	76
Kyrene Elementary District	5	3	0	5	7	4	19	7	0	50
Laveen Elementary District	4	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	12
Liberty Elementary District	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	2	0	11
Litchfield Elementary District	1	0	0	4	1	0	4	3	0	13
Littleton Elementary District	1	9	0	10	5	3	6	8	0	42
Madison Elementary District	1	1	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	10
Murphy Elementary District	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	6
Osborn Elementary District	1	1	0	0	10	0	7	25	0	44
Palo Verde Elementary District	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Pendergast Elementary	1	6	1	10	7	4	8	23	0	60
Phoenix Elementary District	7	8	5	7	2	9	16	16	0	70
Riverside Elementary District	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Roosevelt Elementary District	2	11	4	13	6	3	18	2	0	59
Ruth Fisher Elementary District	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	6
Sentinel Elementary District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tempe Elementary District	13	7	1	20	23	23	34	27	0	148
Tolleson Elementary District	2	4	0	5	7	3	11	0	0	32
Union Elementary District	3	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	0	17
Washington Elementary District	13	8	0	24	17	6	24	11	0	103
Wickenburg Unified District	2	2	0	5	1	4	2	1	0	17
Wilson Elementary District	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	7
Totals	100	115	31	204	155	135	286	237	1	1,264

Table A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2014

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Agua Fria Union HS District	3	23	6	30	46	43	50	10	1	212
Buckeye Union HS District	1	3	1	7	12	15	15	0	0	54
Glendale Union HS District	17	31	10	38	56	36	85	1	0	274
Phoenix Union HS District	37	68	65	58	120	51	173	223	1	796
Tempe Union HS District	14	21	31	39	101	58	121	66	1	452
Tolleson Union HS District	18	26	32	40	78	66	95	78	1	434
Totals	90	172	145	212	413	269	539	378	4	2,222

Appendix D – School Districts

Table A.19 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2014

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Apache Junction Unified District	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	6
Cave Creek Unified District	2	1	1	4	8	4	5	1	0	26
Chandler Unified District	15	22	11	43	79	61	72	79	3	385
Deer Valley Unified District	10	17	6	33	49	31	98	13	0	257
Dysart Unified District	22	31	13	62	116	90	125	26	0	485
Florence Unified School District	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Fountain Hills Unified District	2	1	1	1	2	2	7	1	0	17
Gila Bend Unified District	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Gilbert Unified District	10	31	6	43	78	66	58	54	0	346
Higley Unified School District	3	2	5	4	29	11	12	16	0	82
JO Combs Unified District	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
Maricopa Unified District	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4
Mesa Unified District	55	27	49	102	236	127	184	43	1	824
Paradise Valley Unified District	15	21	5	33	55	34	74	34	1	272
Peoria Unified District	19	38	18	61	61	104	132	50	0	483
Queen Creek Unified District	2	5	1	4	9	2	13	0	0	36
Scottsdale Unified District	11	13	13	34	80	58	63	20	1	293
Totals	167	210	132	426	803	593	853	337	7	3,528

Table A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2014

School District	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
Charter Schools	51	100	162	126	149	117	242	44	0	991
East Valley Institute of Technology	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Job Corps - Phoenix	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Maricopa County Regional Special Services District	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Misc. Parochial	0	1	0	1	6	6	17	1	0	32
Misc. Colleges (includes Community)	0	2	9	3	3	7	7	0	0	31
Misc. Other Institutions	8	26	33	16	19	45	41	7	0	195
Misc. County School Districts	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	6
Residential Treatment Facility (Schools)	9	8	72	29	4	11	4	3	1	141
Other*	35	38	36	58	47	62	201	24	8	509
Totals	104	177	314	235	233	249	516	79	9	1,916

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

Appendix E – Detention

Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2014

Table A.21 Detentions by Gender

Gender	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
Female	890	702	1.27
Male	3,982	2,805	1.42
Total	4,872	3,507	1.39

Table A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	1,030	726	1.42
Anglo	1,436	1,045	1.37
Asian/Pacific	29	17	1.71
Hispanic	2,111	1,507	1.40
Native American	224	178	1.26
*Other	42	34	1.24
Total	4,872	3,507	1.39

Table A.23 Females Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	221	165	1.34
Anglo	298	243	1.23
Asian/Pacific	3	2	1.50
Hispanic	298	233	1.28
Native American	56	48	1.17
*Other	14	11	1.27
Total	890	702	1.27

Table A.24 Males Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	809	561	1.44
Anglo	1,138	802	1.42
Asian/Pacific	26	15	1.73
Hispanic	1,813	1,274	1.42
Native American	168	130	1.29
*Other	28	23	1.22
Total	3,982	2,805	1.42

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

Appendix E – Detention

Table A.25 Reasons for Detention by Average Length of Stay by Facility FY2014

Reason	Durango	Average Days Detained	Southeast	Average Days Detained
Warrant	1,037	20.9	691	19.8
Court Hold	636	17.9	551	24.6
Referral	1,463	9.1	399	12.7
*Other	66	4.5	29	3.3
Total	3,202		1,670	

Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2014

Reason	African American	Asian/Pacific	Anglo	Hispanic	Native American	Other*	Total
Warrant	343	8	495	769	102	11	1,728
Court Hold	222	15	366	529	45	10	1,187
Referral	449	6	544	771	73	19	1,862
Other	16	0	31	42	4	2	95
Total	1,030	29	1,436	2,111	224	42	4,872

Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2014

Gender	Warrant	Court Hold	Referral	Other*	Total
Female	392	136	340	22	890
Male	1,336	1,051	1,522	73	3,982
Total	1,728	1,187	1,862	95	4,872

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

Appendix F – Glossary

JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix F – Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

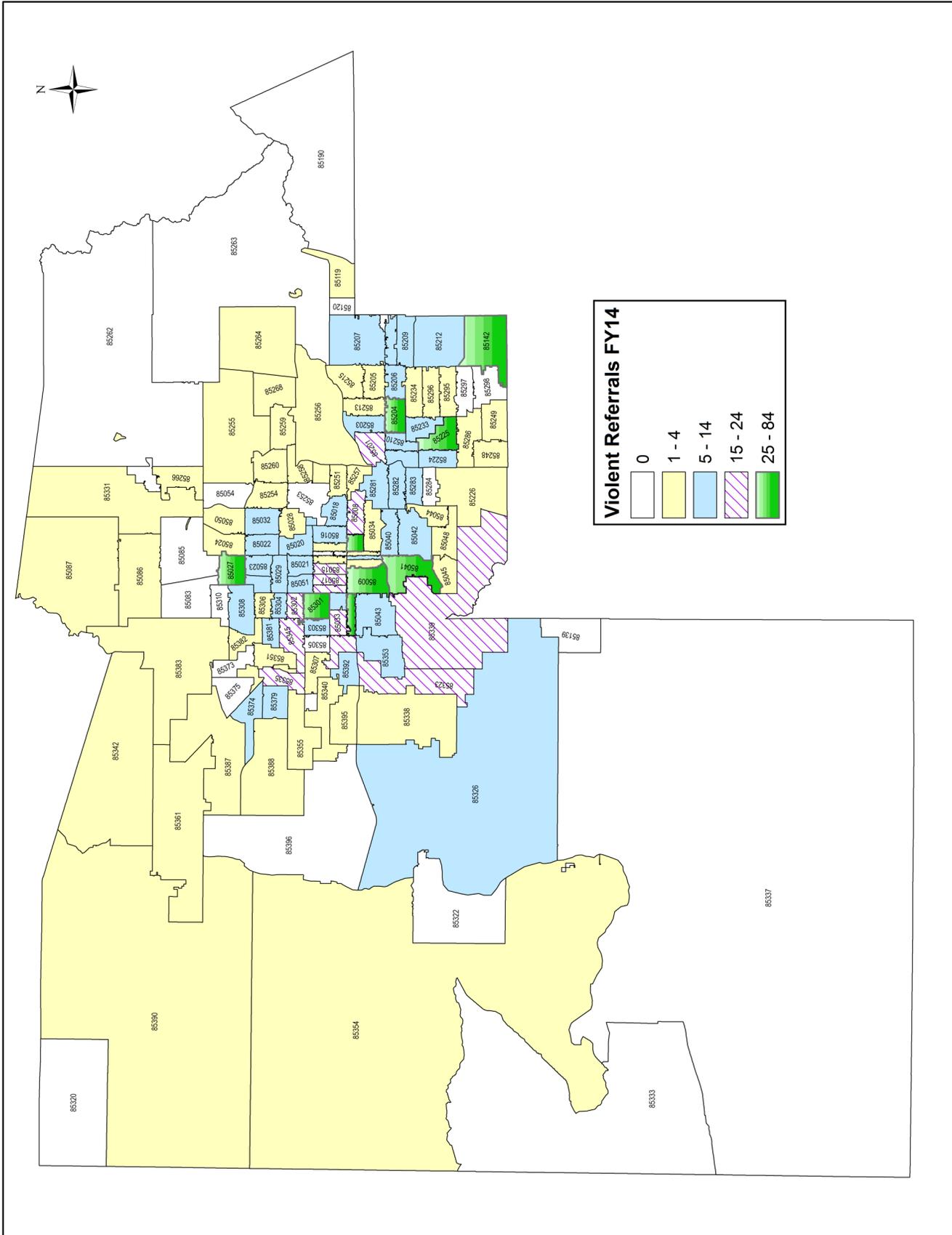
Referrals: Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers or other agencies or individuals requesting that the juvenile court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports or "physical referrals"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

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

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

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

Appendix G - Maps



Appendix G - Maps

