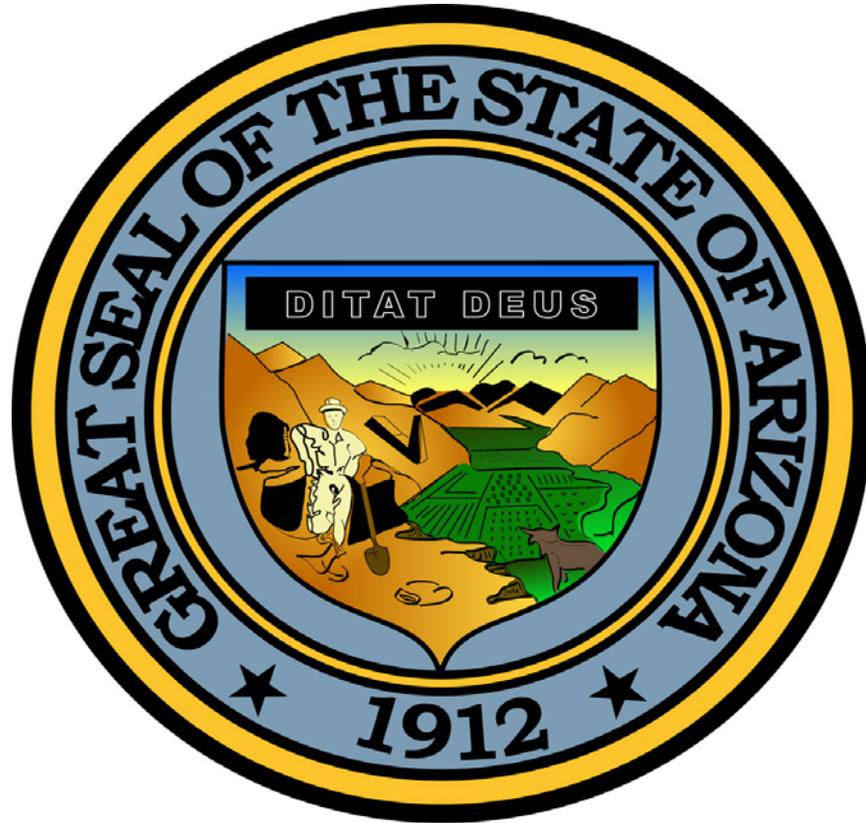


Superior Court of Arizona



Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department

**Fiscal Year 2015
Data Book**

We are pleased to share the 2014 – 2015 Annual Report and Data Book for the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department. This report contains a description of the many programs provided by the Department, highlights and accomplishments throughout the year, and juvenile justice data for fiscal years 2011 to 2015. 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 strong foundation and catalyst for this innovation and understood desire for continuous improvement. Many of our practice changes are driven by routine and reliable collection and review of information such as contained in this comprehensive data book. We hope you find this information informative and useful.

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

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

Sincerely,


Eric Meaux, Chief

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About This Publication

Fiscal year 2015 marks the 27th 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 FY2015 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 FY2015. Some juveniles may have entered the system in a prior fiscal year but were dispositioned in FY2015.

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 FY2015, referrals decreased by 6% to a historic low of 17,118.

Introduction

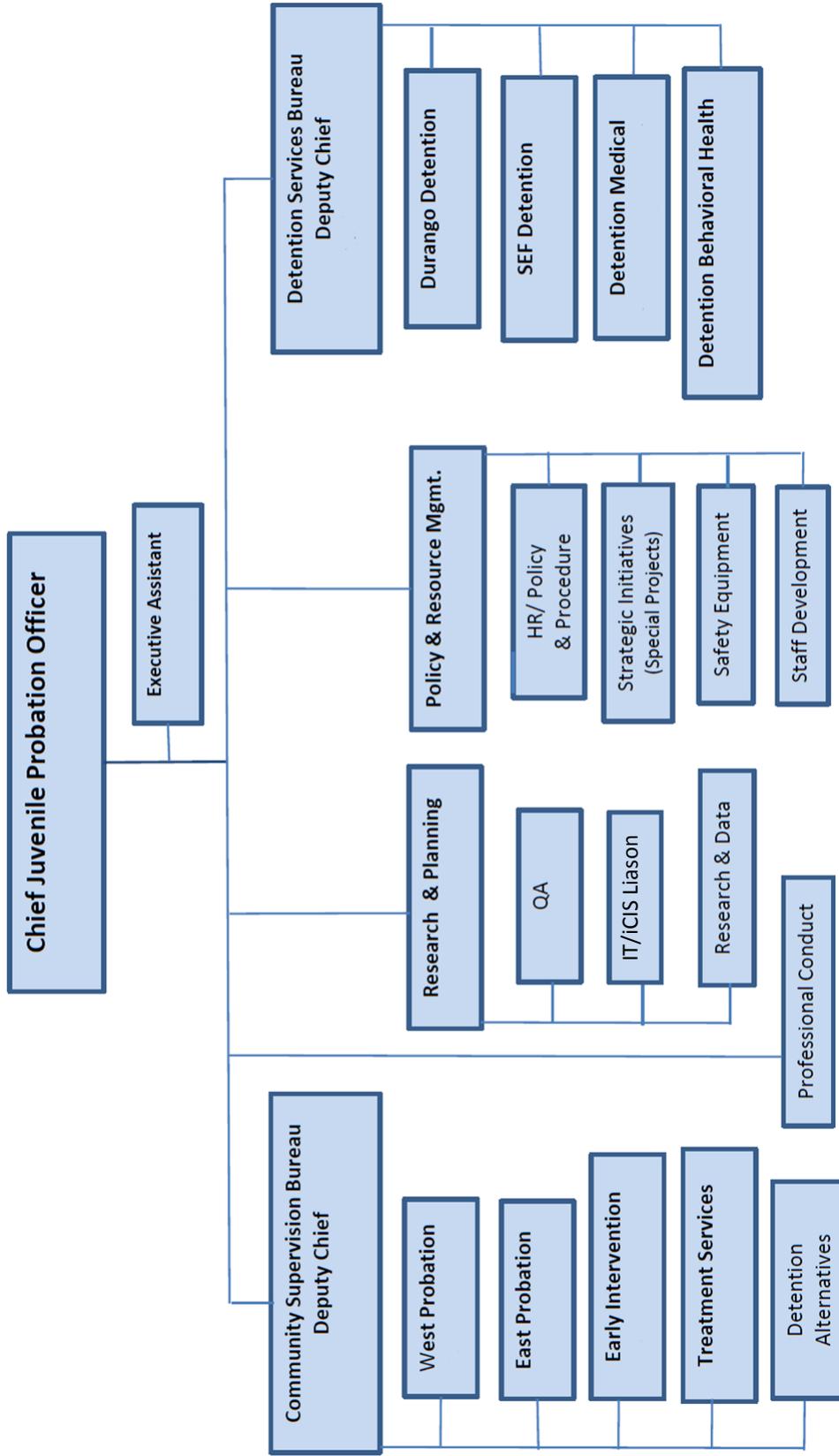
INTRODUCTION

The Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (MCJPD) provides intake and assessment, diversion services to avoid formal court involvement and to prevent further delinquency, various levels of supervision and case planning of youth formally involved with the courts and adjudicated, and the coordination and access to more intensive services such as out-of-home care and community reentry. As part of this continuum of services, the Department operates two detention facilities with a 406 bed capacity.

Selected highlights and accomplishments from the fiscal year include:

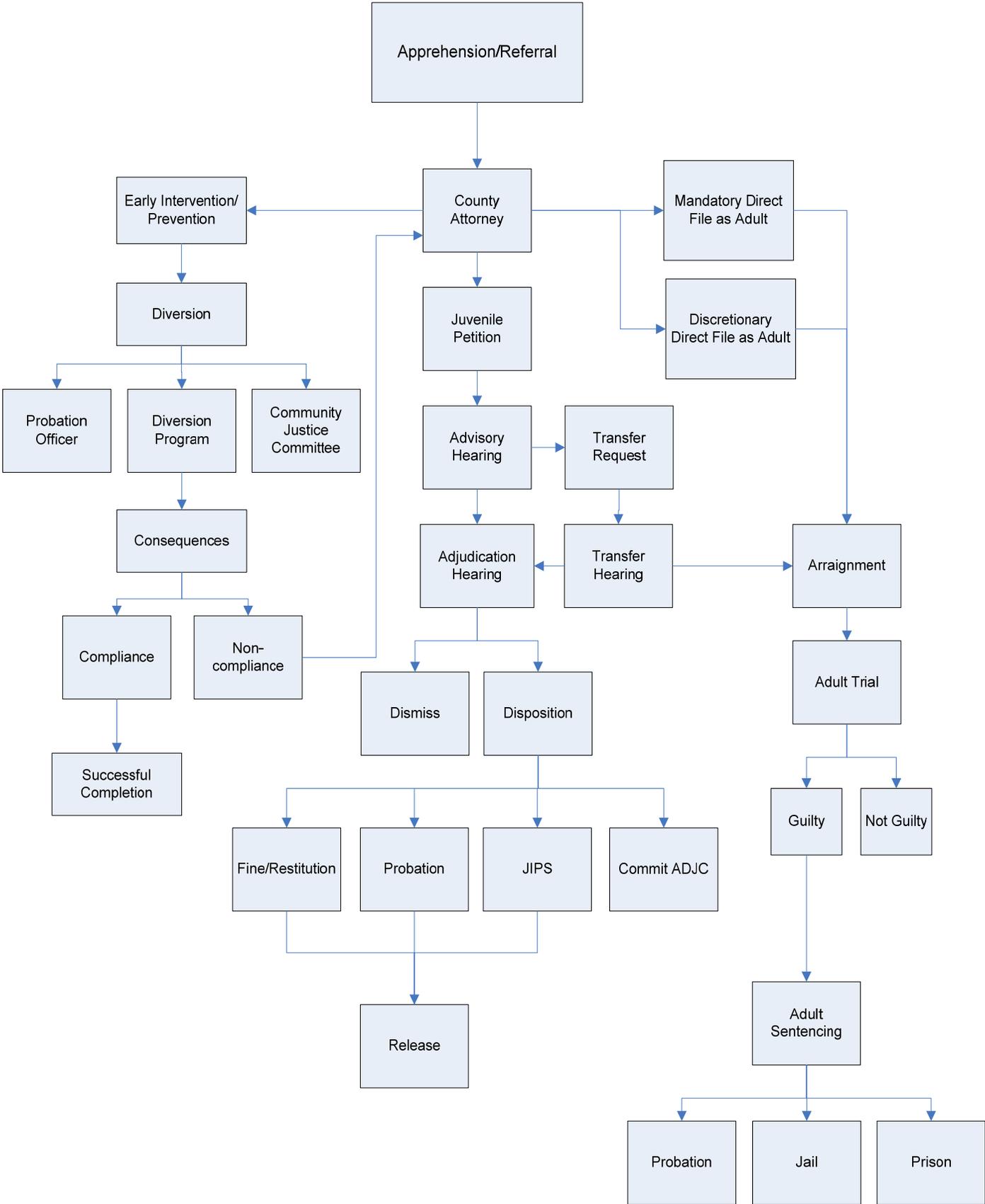
- **Culture of Hope:** Kids at Hope is an organizational framework of beliefs that believes that all youth are capable of success, no exceptions. Youth who have hope and are optimistic are more likely to succeed, especially when they are connected to caring adults. The Juvenile Court and Juvenile Probation were recognized by the Kids at Hope organization as the first Juvenile Justice National Model Site for their commitment to youth and the principles that all youth are capable of success.
- **Evidence-Based Practices:** A comprehensive review and adoption off new policies and practices and applicable training to further integrate, embrace, and practice evidence based practices. The Department was certified by the Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts.
- **Ensuring Appropriate Use of Secure Detention:** As a national Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative site, with the support of the JDAI Steering Committee, MCJPD sought reductions in the use of secure detention that occurred as a result of override screening practices . Secure detention placements due to screening overrides were reduced by 26% as a result of new override processes. In addition, a JDAI subcommittee is guiding the development of a new graduated response and incentive plan to support evidence based practices.
- **Detention Dietary Services:** Research shows that poor diet can negatively affect cognitive ability and behavior in adolescents. Creating a culture of hope and belief includes the provision of services that are guided by the principle of “if it were my child”. MCJPD transitioned from a contracted correctional institution type program to an in-house school-type service model to normalize a youth’s secure placement, reduce waste, and improve nutritional intake. Facility upgrades and staffing needs were completed with a scheduled roll-out for Fall of 2015.
- **Ensuring Fairness for Dually Involved Youth:** The Department continues to focus on youth involved in both the child welfare and delinquency systems. Through the adoption of new protocols and practice principles of the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM), MCJPD increased in the number of child welfare youth participating in diversion programs. From July 2013 to May 2015, child welfare youth diversion participation increased from 9.5% to 16% and commensurately the child welfare youth involvement in Probation decreased from 71% to 64% within the same time frame.

MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

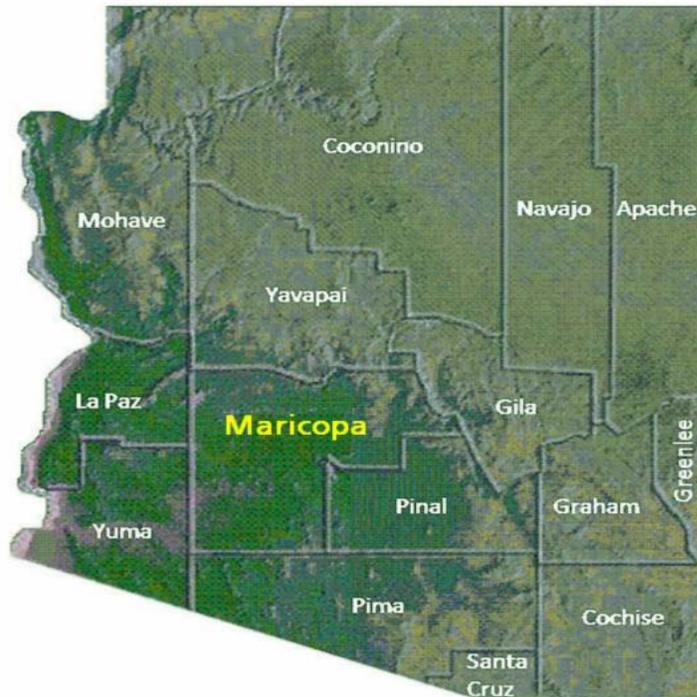


Organizational chart effective 1/1/2014
 The most current organizational chart is available on-line at:
<http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/JuvenileProbation/docs/orgChart.pdf>

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 6,828,065 in 15 counties.
- Maricopa County is the 4th most populated county in the nation with 9,204 square miles, and a population of 4,087,191.
- Approximately 60% of the state's population resides in Maricopa County.
- There are 444 residents per square mile in Maricopa County.
- Phoenix (population 1,537,058) is the county seat, state capital and the largest city in the state.
- Other major cities in Maricopa County are: Mesa (464,704); Glendale (237,517); Chandler (254,276); Scottsdale (230,512); Gilbert (239,277); Tempe (172,816); and Peoria (166,934).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau State and Counties QuickFacts 2015, Population 2014 Estimate U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployee Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

Statistical Summary Chart

Maricopa County Juvenile Court FY2015

JUVENILE POPULATION

583,414*
(Ages 8 – 17)

REFERRALS

17,118
Juvenile Referred
12,791

DELINQUENCY PETITIONS
6,317
Does not include petitions in Adult

JUVENILE STANDARD PROBATION

New Cases Placed on Standard
Probation
2,274

JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION (JIPS)

New Cases Placed on JIPS
418

DETENTION

Detention Admissions
4,082
Avg. Daily Population
180
Avg. Stay Days
13.7

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

Committed
Juveniles - 152

Re-Awarded
Juveniles – 67

ADULT PROSECUTIONS**

Direct Files
Juveniles – 132

Remands
Juveniles - 4

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

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

Workload Statistics Summary

Juvenile Population	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015*
Estimate of County Population Under 18	1,008,104	1,008,347	1,012,603	1,019,583	1,030,100
Estimate of County Population 8 through 17	558,348	561,114	566,292	573,534	583,414

Referrals Received	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Incorrigibility/Delinquent Referrals Received	26,193	24,117	21,485	18,270	17,118
Juveniles Referred	18,980	17,595	15,548	13,443	12,791
Referrals per Juvenile	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.36	1.34

Investigative Case Status**	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Number of New Cases Assigned to Investigative Status	7,199	6,316	5,387	4,762	4,427
New Juveniles on Investigative Status	6,987	6,034	5,227	4,561	4,312

Dispositions	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation	3,472	2,685	2,498	2,179	2,274
Juveniles Committed to Dept. of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)	328	250	239	183	152
Juveniles Placed on Intensive Probation (JIPS)	483	406	402	372	418

Detention	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Juveniles Brought to Detention	8,639	8,262	7,182	6,682	6,148
Juveniles Detained	6,434	6,257	5,345	4,872	4,082
Percent Detained	74.5%	75.7%	74.4%	72.9%	66.4%
Average Daily Population	243	239	217	190	180
Average Length of Stay in Detention (Days)	13.7	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.7

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

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

Financial Summary

County	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
General Fund	14,830,639	16,247,198	16,063,648	16,952,689	16,926,732
Detention Fund	30,433,952	28,671,089	29,598,035	31,694,471	33,320,884
Total	45,264,591	44,918,287	45,661,683	48,647,160	50,247,616

State Grants	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Diversion Consequences*	412,315	514,125	513,229	495,793	533,556
Diversion Intake	1,205,384	1,228,509	1,488,578	1,599,972	1,516,931
Diversion Counseling	409,264	455,580	567,881	512,222	504,403
Drug Court	28,601	33,616	27,678	0	0
Family Counseling*	368,400	375,801	379,168	370,751	400,585
GED	3,320	3,570	13,670	870	10,529
JDAI	0	0	0	6,223	0
JIPS Treatment*	168,025	182,414	258,280	238,566	200,987
JPSF Treatment*	7,432,494	7,855,568	7,756,483	7,391,623	9,490,350
Justice Involved Youth With Children	124,003	0	0	4,268	0
Juvenile Treatment Services	287,726	359,638	478,967	553,232	631,317
Safe Schools	315,580	427,446	476,046	466,806	268,681
Title IV-E	201,216	154,181	69,076	0	0
Victim Rights	138,160	140,513	142,021	142,513	141,932
Youth In Custody	0	0	0	0	4,500
Total	11,094,488	11,730,961	12,171,076	11,782,839	13,703,771

FY2011 through FY2015 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	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Bulletproof Vest	36,064	32,629	0	0	0
Food and Nutrition	393,108	395,468	359,605	335,431	320,848
JAG	182,843	67,688	90,438	48,848	8,252
JAIBG	366,062	238,453	285,284	248,824	244,033
PREA				215,407	46,936
Total	978,077	734,238	735,327	848,510	620,069
Service Fees	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Probation Fees	534,833	514,449	624,718	287,868	70,370
Probation Surcharge	3,641,090	3,475,237	3,057,941	3,250,657	3,041,341
Diversion Fees	358,529	302,432	309,154	329,412	82,976
Juvenile Restitution Fund	20,086	9,985	9,260	9,071	8,864
Total	4,554,538	4,302,103	4,001,073	3,877,008	3,203,551
	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
All Grants and Fees	16,708,547	16,767,302	16,907,476	16,508,357	17,527,391
County Funds	45,159,387	44,918,287	45,661,683	48,647,160	50,247,616
Total Budget	61,867,934	61,685,589	62,569,159	65,155,517	67,775,007

FY2011 through FY2015 are actual expenditures.

Referrals Received

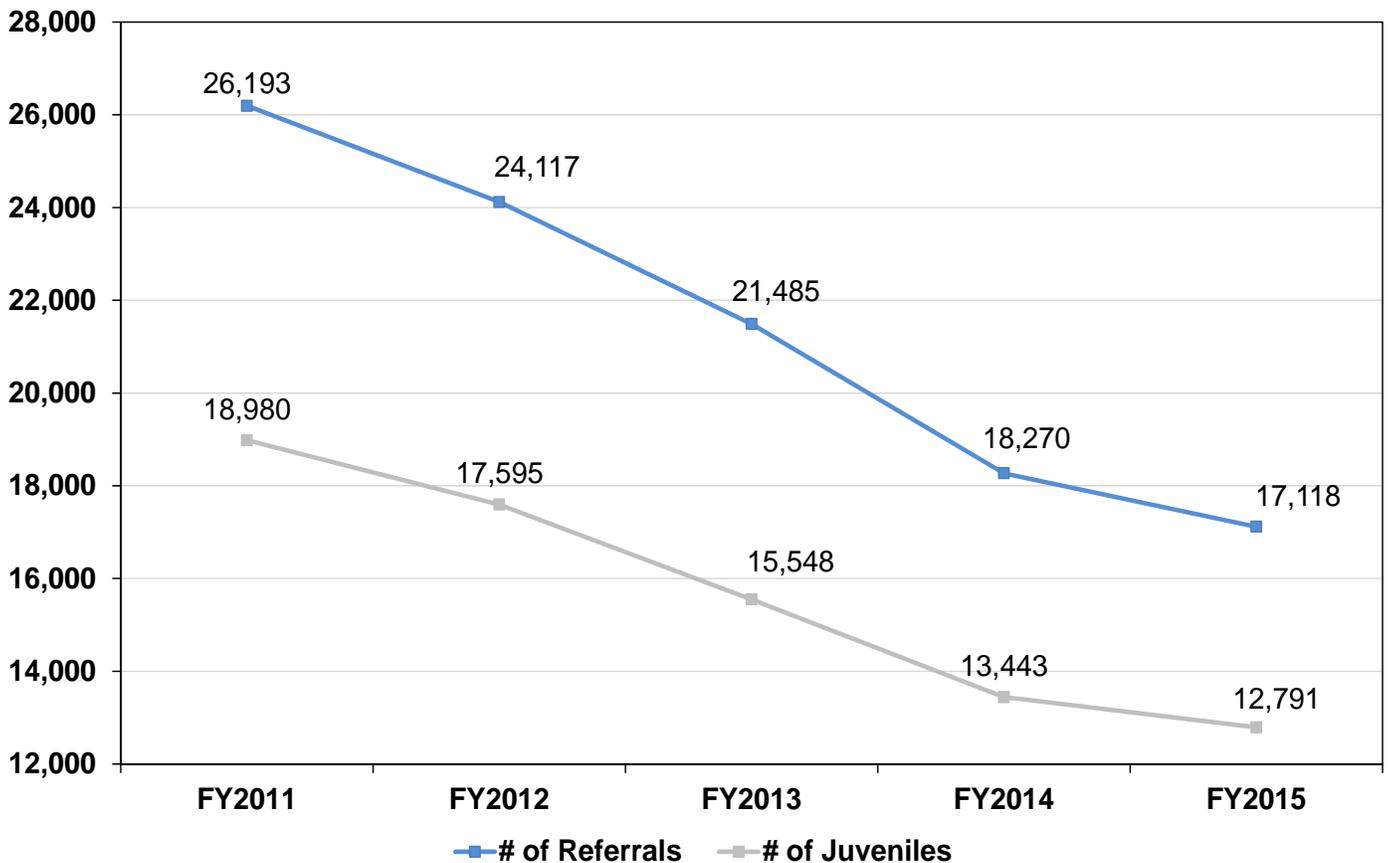
Referrals are the first step in the juvenile justice process. A referral is generated on a juvenile when a report is brought to the juvenile court alleging delinquent or incorrigible behavior. These referrals can come in several forms from a paper citation to a juvenile being presented to detention by 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 FY2015 received their first complaint and only generated a single referral (57%). Based on the number of juveniles referred in FY2015 (12,791) and the total referrals generated (17,118), the average referrals per juvenile was 1.34 for FY2015. Additionally, referrals and juveniles referred have decreased 35% 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 583,414 juvenile's age 8 to 17 living in Maricopa County in FY2015, approximately one juvenile in every 50 in the county.

The following section covers the 17,118 referrals that were generated in FY2015 including Type of Referral, Severity of Offense and Most Common Offenses.

Referrals Received FY2011 - FY2015

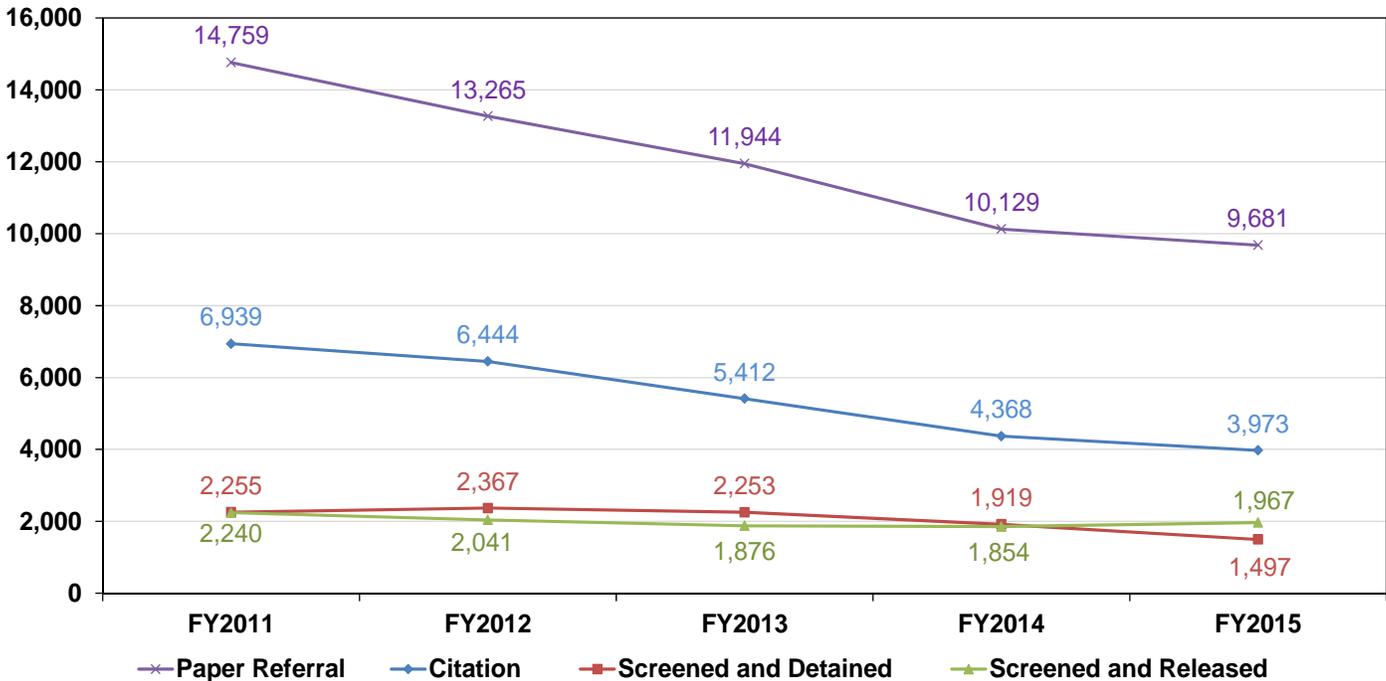


Referrals Received

Type of Referral

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

Type of Referrals FY2011 - FY2015



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 8.7% of the 17,118 referrals received in FY2015 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	FY2015 Total	Percent
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	2,220	13.0%
Violation of Probation	1,314	7.7%
Alcohol	1,247	7.3%
Drug Paraphernalia	1,123	6.6%
Truancy	1,042	6.1%
Curfew	934	5.5%
Assault - Domestic Violence	846	4.9%
Traffic Violation	730	4.3%
Assault - Simple	617	3.6%
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	493	2.9%
Total	10,566	61.7%

Note: These ten most common offenses represent 61.7% of all referrals (17,118) in FY2015.

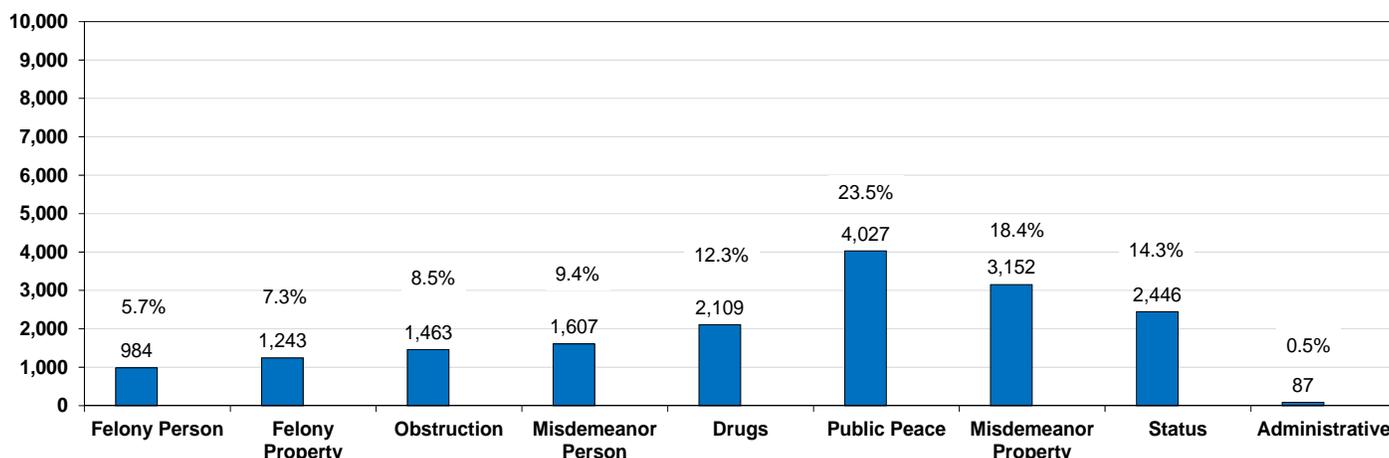
Table 1.2 Ten Most Common Petitioned Offenses

Offenses	FY2015 Total	Percent
Violation of Probation	1,300	19.6%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	598	9.0%
Possess Marijuana	489	7.4%
Alcohol	287	4.3%
Dist Peace-Domestic Violence	283	4.3%
Aggravated Assault	248	3.7%
Drug Paraphernalia	222	3.4%
Assault - Domestic Violence	212	3.2%
Assault - Simple	188	2.8%
Burglary 2 - Residential - F	179	2.7%
Total	4,006	60.5%

Note: The 4,006 petitions represent the 10 most common offenses of the 6,317 petitions filed in FY2015. Petitions filed include delinquent petitions, Violations of Probation, citations that resulted in a petition, and petitions remanded back to juvenile court from adult court.

Offense Severity FY2015

N = 17,118



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

Felony Person

These are felony offenses against persons such as murder, aggravated assault, or robbery.

Felony Property

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

Obstruction of Justice

These offenses are illegal acts that impede the enforcement of justice. For juveniles, the majority of these offenses are a violation of the conditions of probation. Other examples include resisting arrest, contempt of court, escape and failing to obey police.

Misdemeanor Person

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

Drugs

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

Public Peace

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

Misdemeanor Property

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

Status

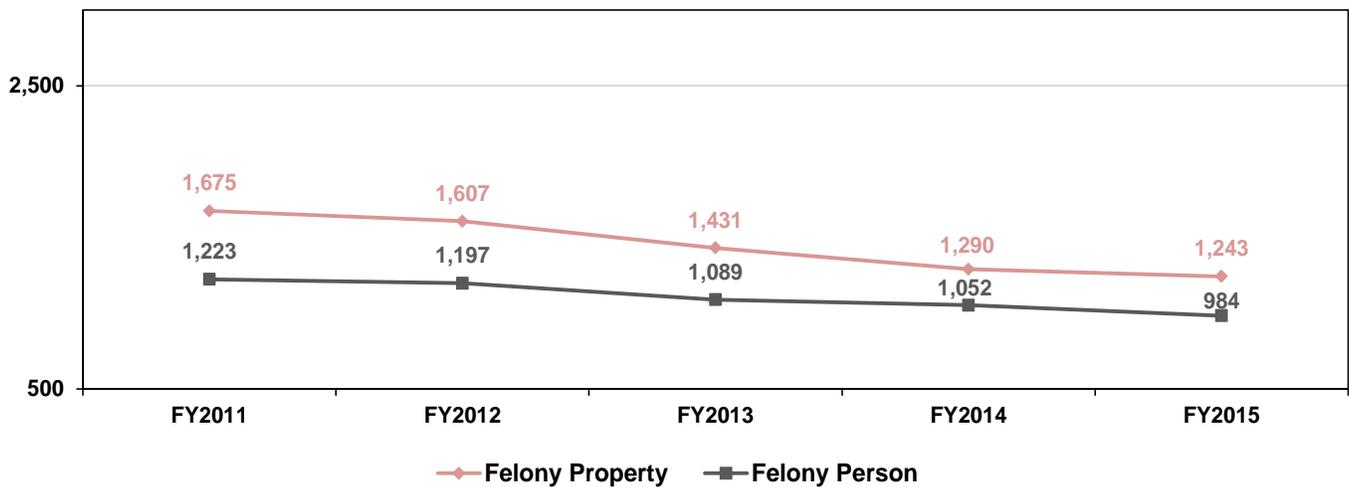
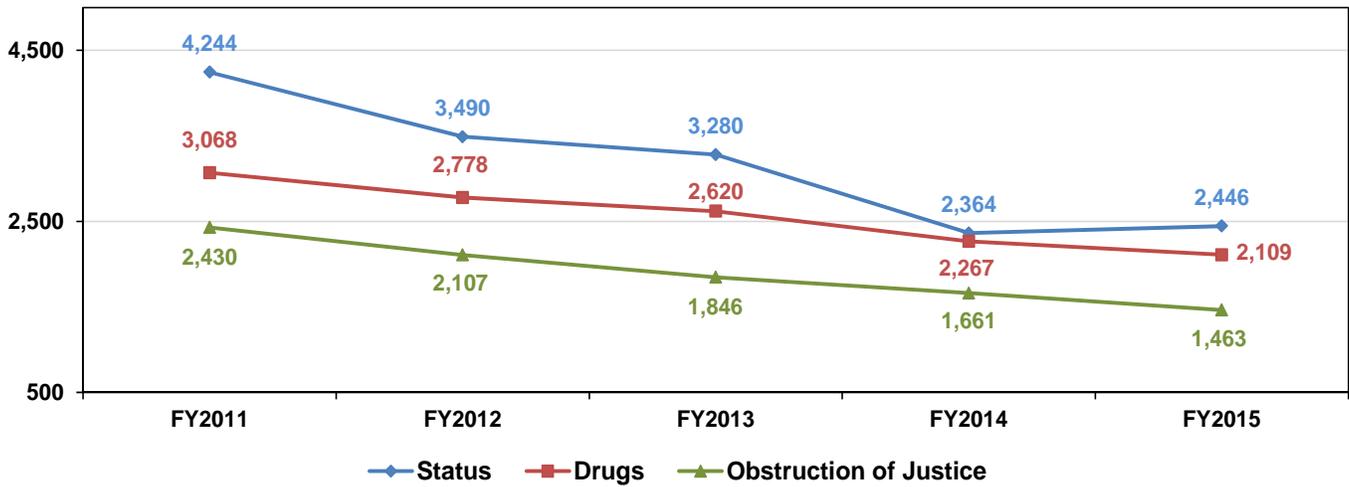
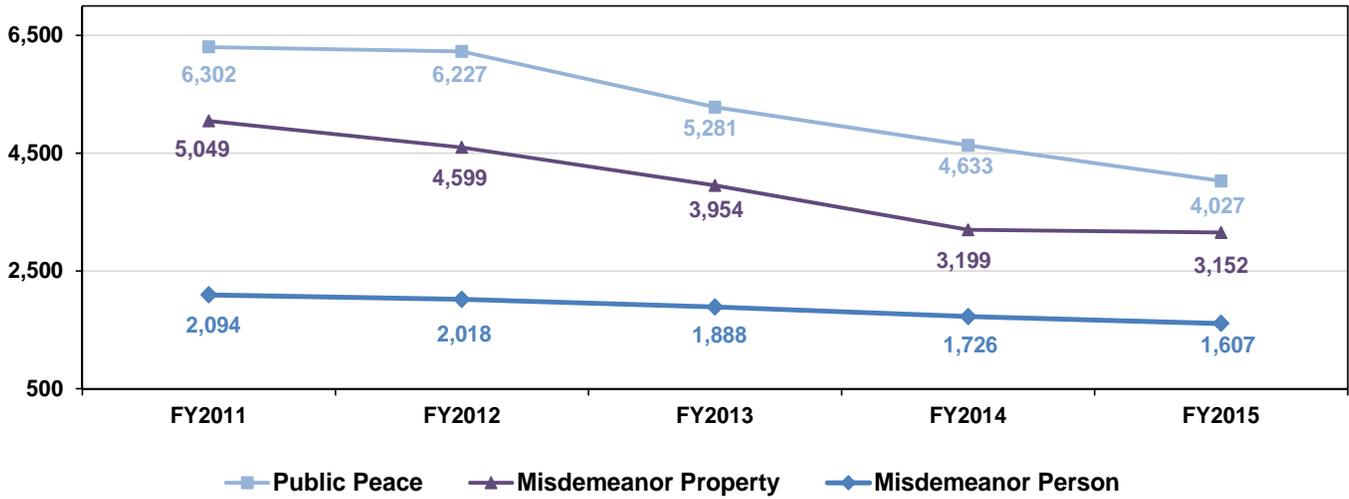
These offenses are acts that are illegal only because a juvenile commits them, such as: incorrigibility, truancy, runaway and curfew.

Administrative

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

Referrals Received

Offense Severity FY2011 – FY2015



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 FY2015, females made up 32% (4,133) of the 12,791 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 FY2015

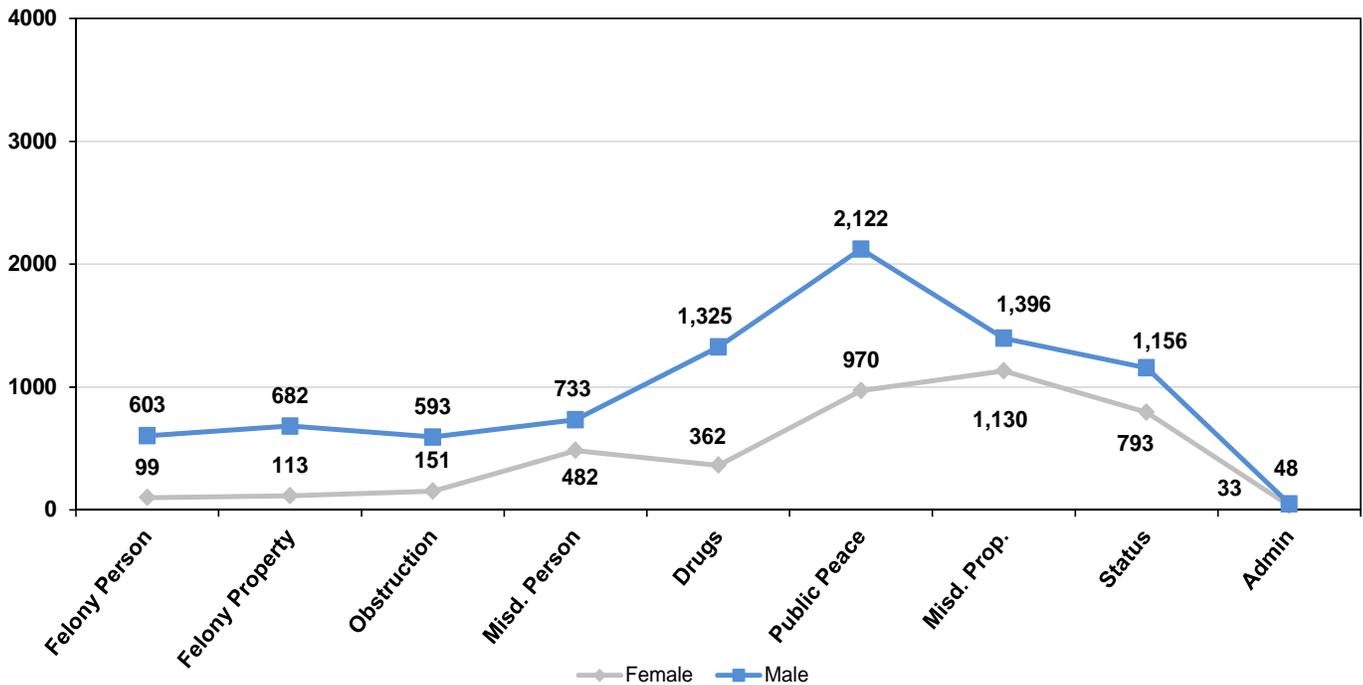
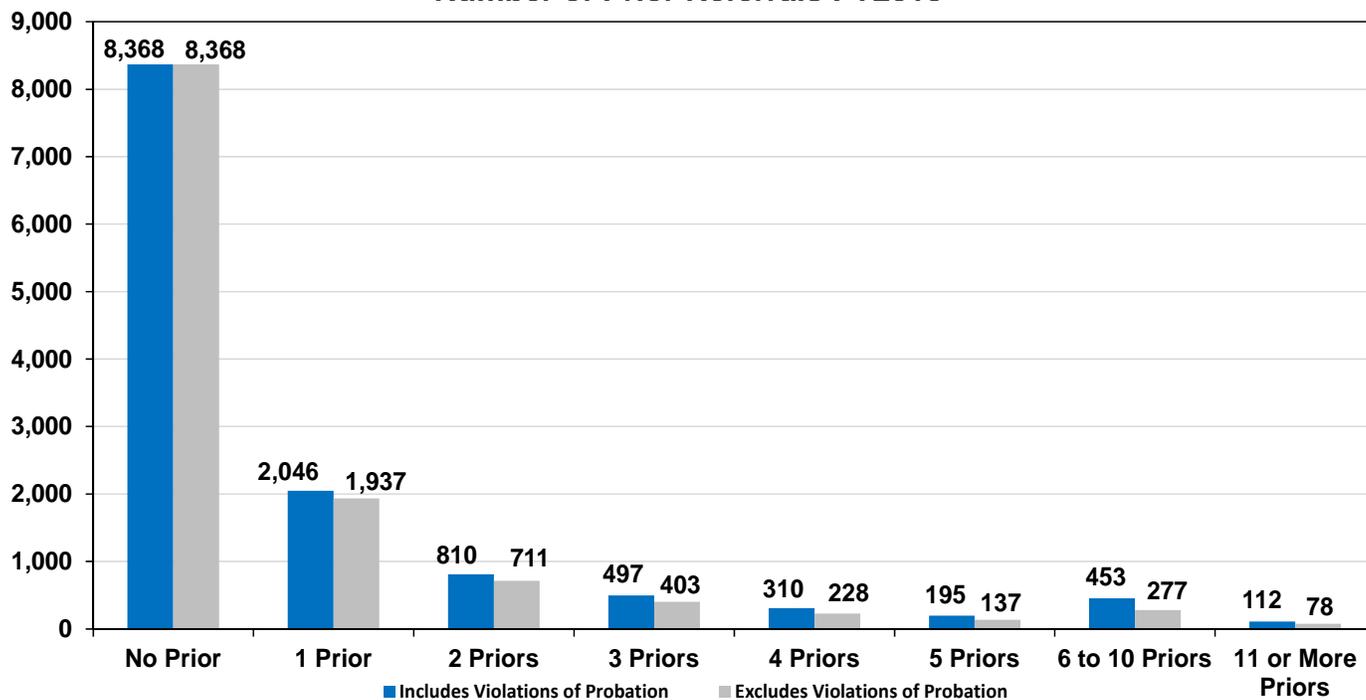


Table 2.1 Percent of Gender by Offense Severity FY2015

	Felony Person	Felony Prop.	Obstruction	Misd. Person	Drugs	Peace	Misd. Prop.	Status	Admin	Totals
Male	7.0%	7.9%	6.8%	8.5%	15.3%	24.5%	16.1%	13.4%	0.6%	100%
Female	2.4%	2.7%	3.7%	11.7%	8.8%	23.5%	27.3%	19.2%	0.8%	100%

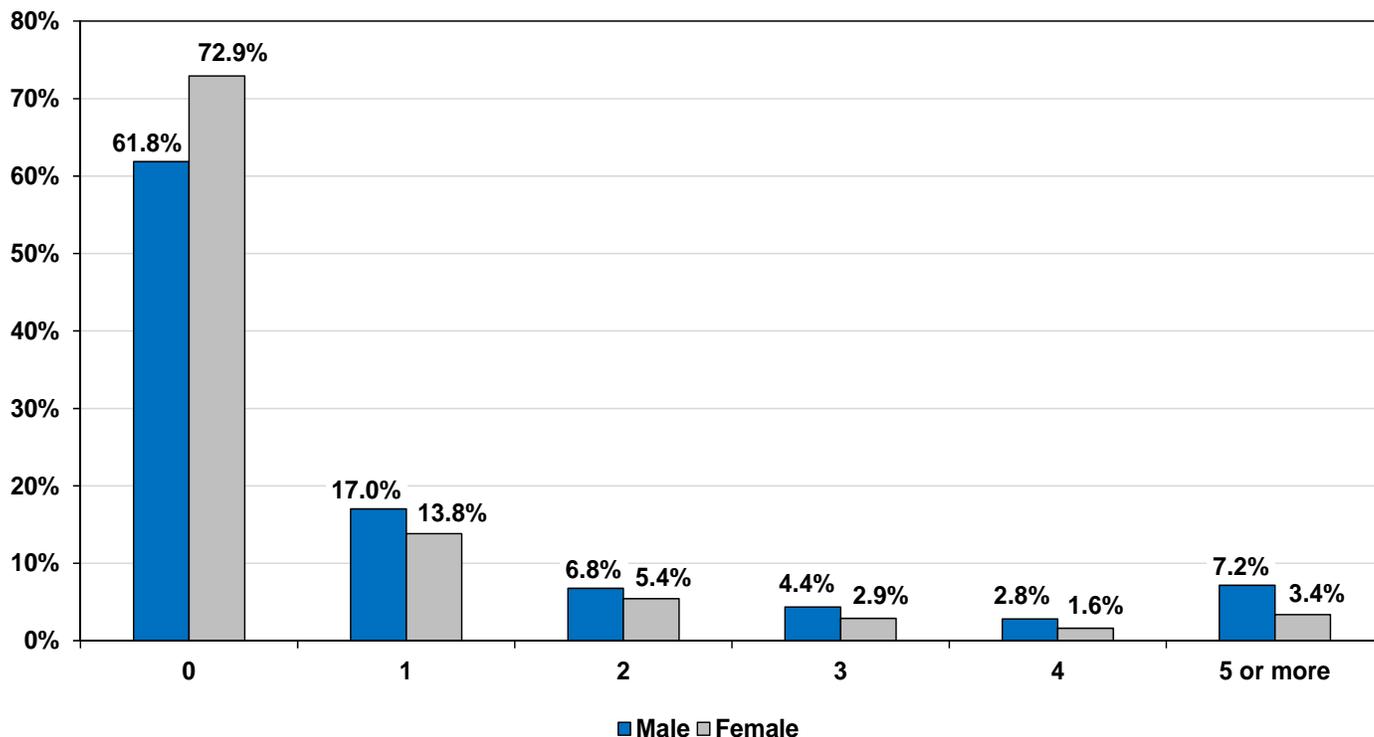
Males were involved in proportionately more felony person, felony property and drug offenses than females. Females were involved in proportionately more misdemeanor property and status offenses than males.

Number of Prior Referrals FY2015

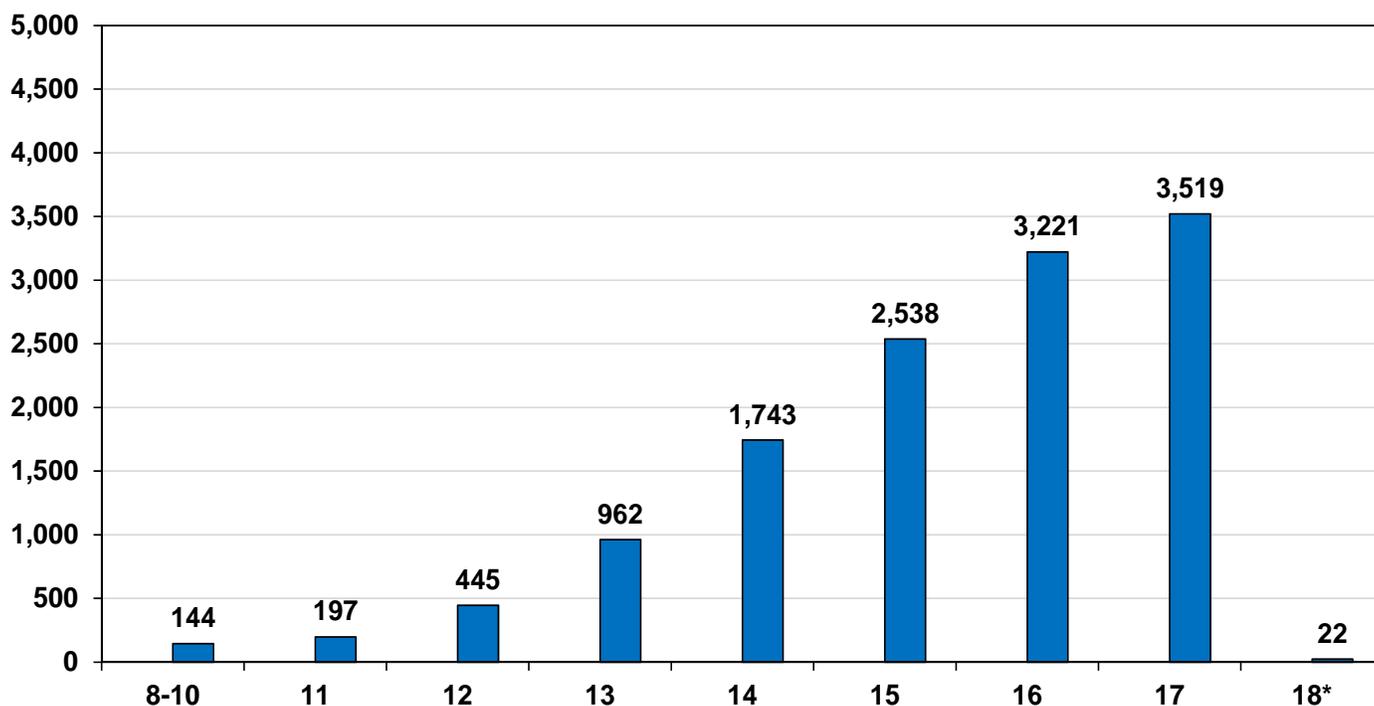


The majority (65%) of the juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court in FY2015 had no prior referrals. Only 8.4% of the juveniles referred in Maricopa County (less than one third of one percent of all youth in the county age 8 through 17) had four or more prior referrals. Of the 8,368 that had no prior referrals, 7,229 received no additional referrals by the end of FY2015. 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 FY2015



Age at Time of First Referral in FY2015



*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: 73% of the juveniles were 15 and older at the time of their first offense in FY2015.

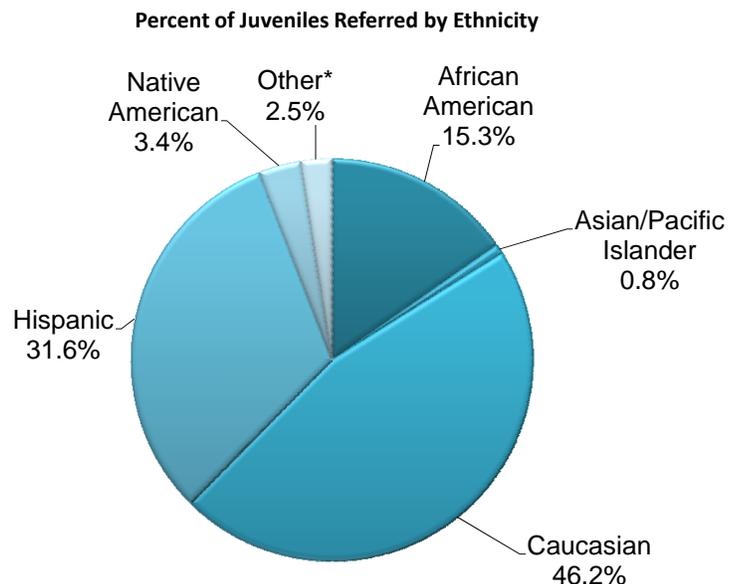
Table 2.2 Severity Type of Offense by Age at First Referral in FY2015

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

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

Ethnicity – FY2015

The data on this page shows the race and ethnic breakdown of juveniles referred in FY2015 and compares it with the estimated 2015 distribution of juveniles ages 8 through 17 in Maricopa County. African American and Native American youth continue to make up a greater percentage of referrals than their proportion of the population would suggest, while Hispanic youth make up a slightly lower percentage of referrals compared to their population. This is important because the referral is the initial entry into the juvenile justice system and disproportionality at this stage can be magnified at later decision points. A great deal of research exists on disproportionality in the juvenile justice system. For further information, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention offers a number of publications and other resources (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/dmc>).



Ethnic Breakdown of Juveniles Referred and Juvenile Population**

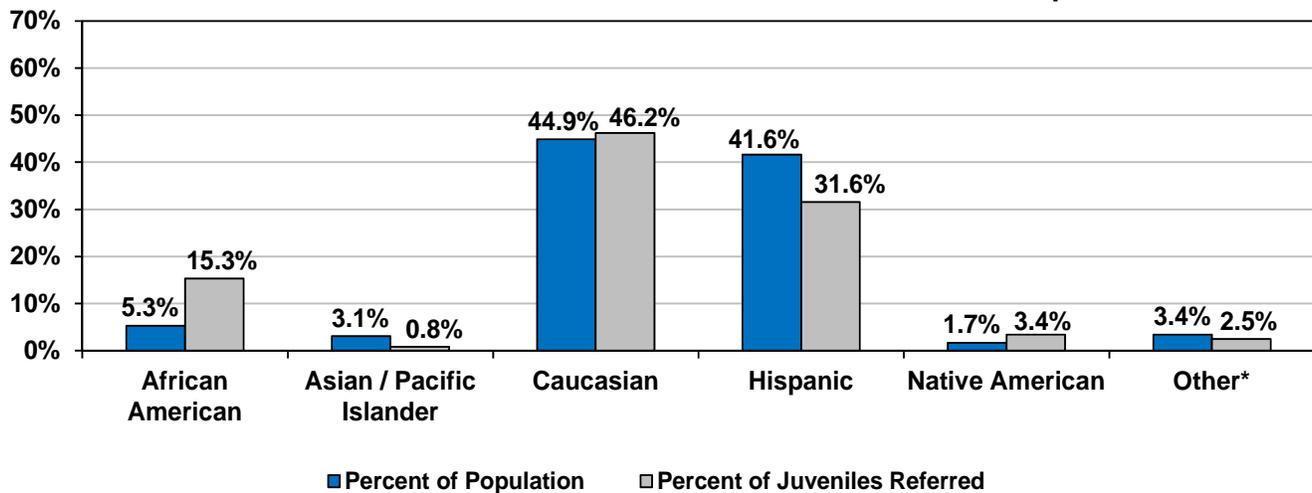


Table 2.3 Ethnicity by Offense Severity FY2015

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

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

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

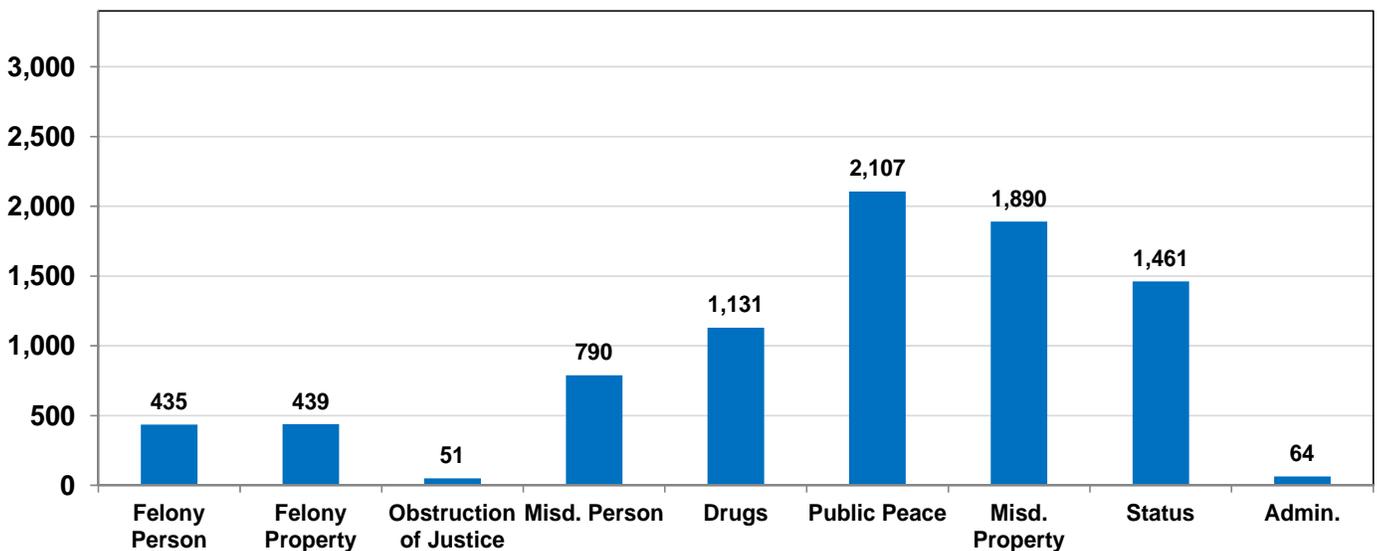
First Time Offenders

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

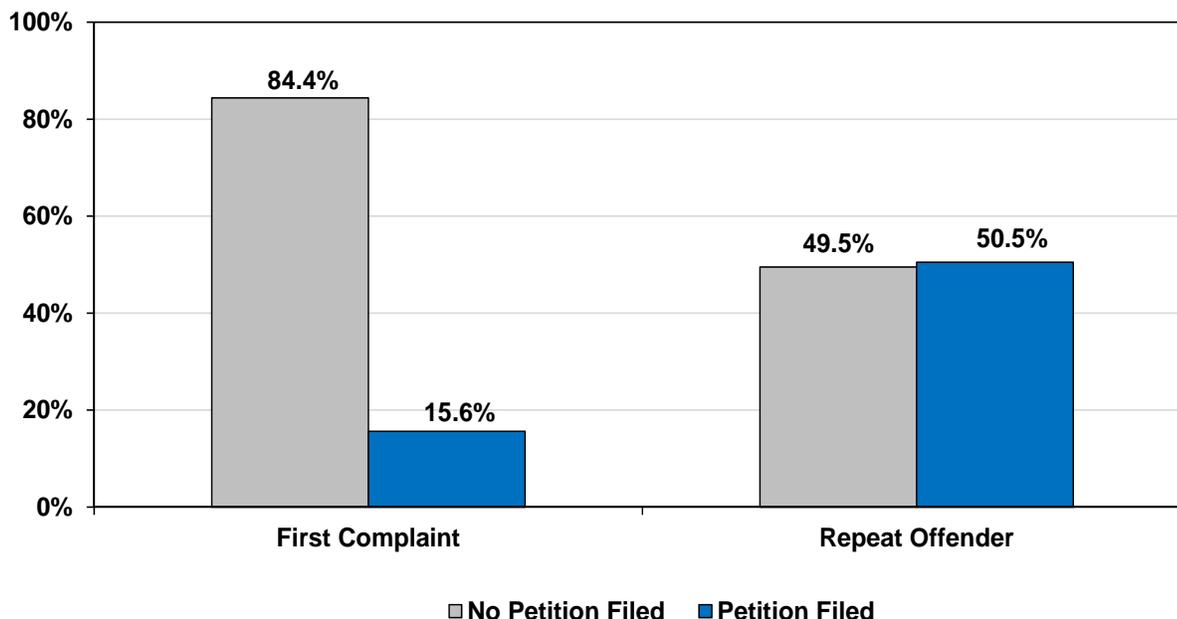
Table 3.1 First Timers vs. Repeat Offenders FY2011 – FY2015

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
First Complaint in given Fiscal Year	11,896	11,095	9,694	8,539	8,368
	62.7%	63.1%	62.3%	63.5%	65.4%
Additional Complaint(s) in same FY	1,643	1,480	1,305	1,090	1,139
Percent of First Timers w/ additional complaints	13.8%	13.3%	13.5%	12.8%	13.6%
Repeat Offender (First complaint received in a prior FY)	7,084	6,500	5,854	4,904	4,423
	37.3%	36.9%	37.7%	36.5%	34.6%
Total Juveniles Referred	18,980	17,595	15,548	13,443	12,791

First Time Offenders Offense Severity in FY2015

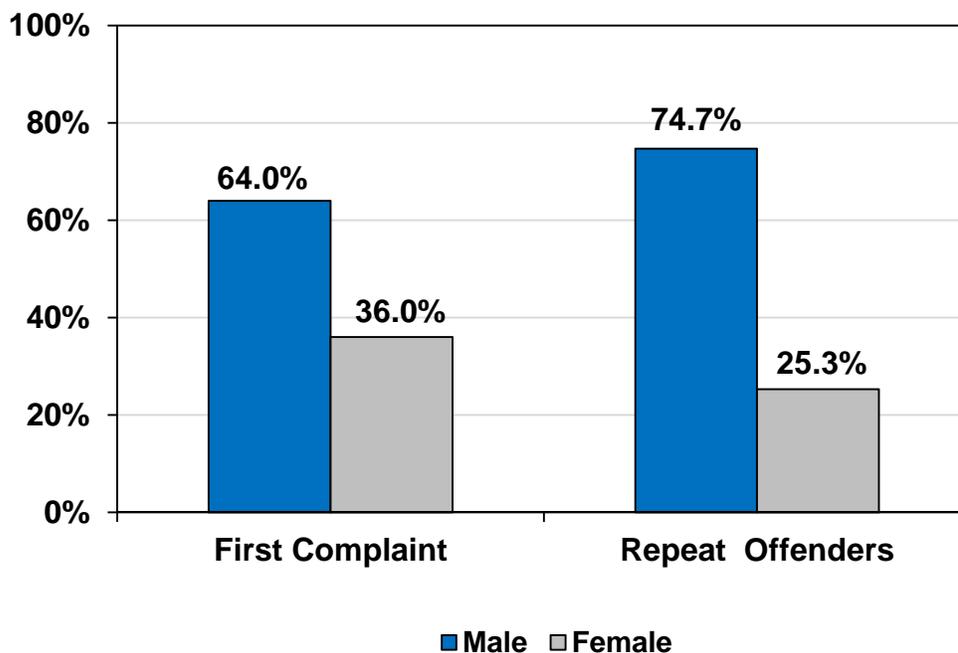


Referral Outcome



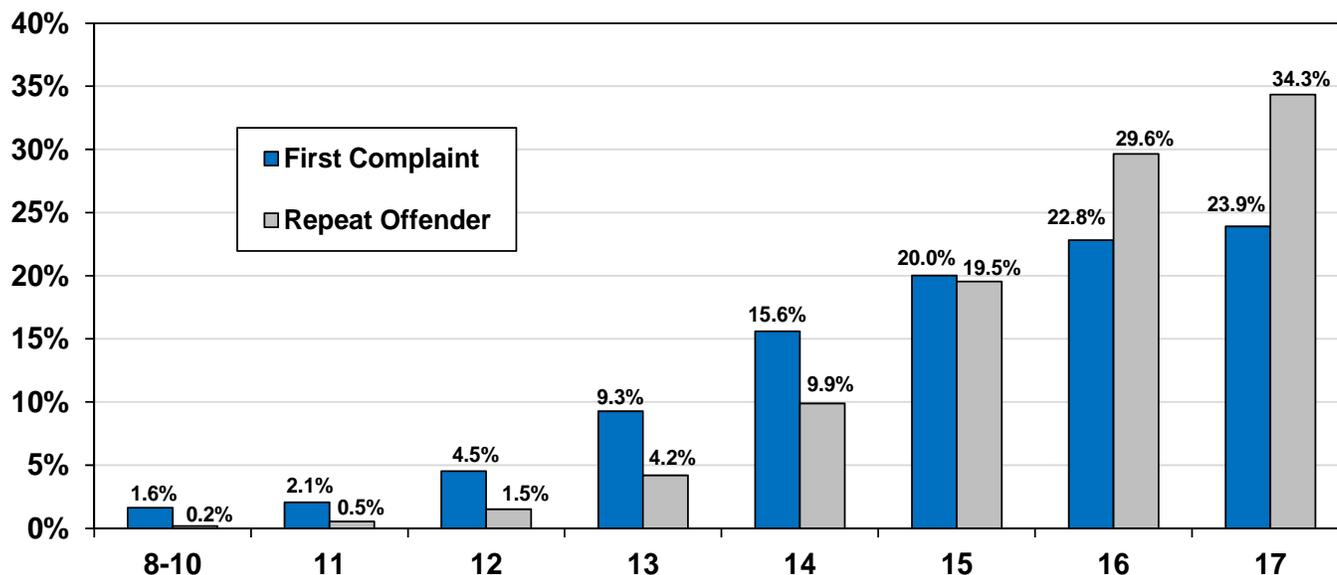
First complaint offenders are more likely to commit diversion eligible offenses and, thus, are less likely to have a petition filed in juvenile court.

Gender



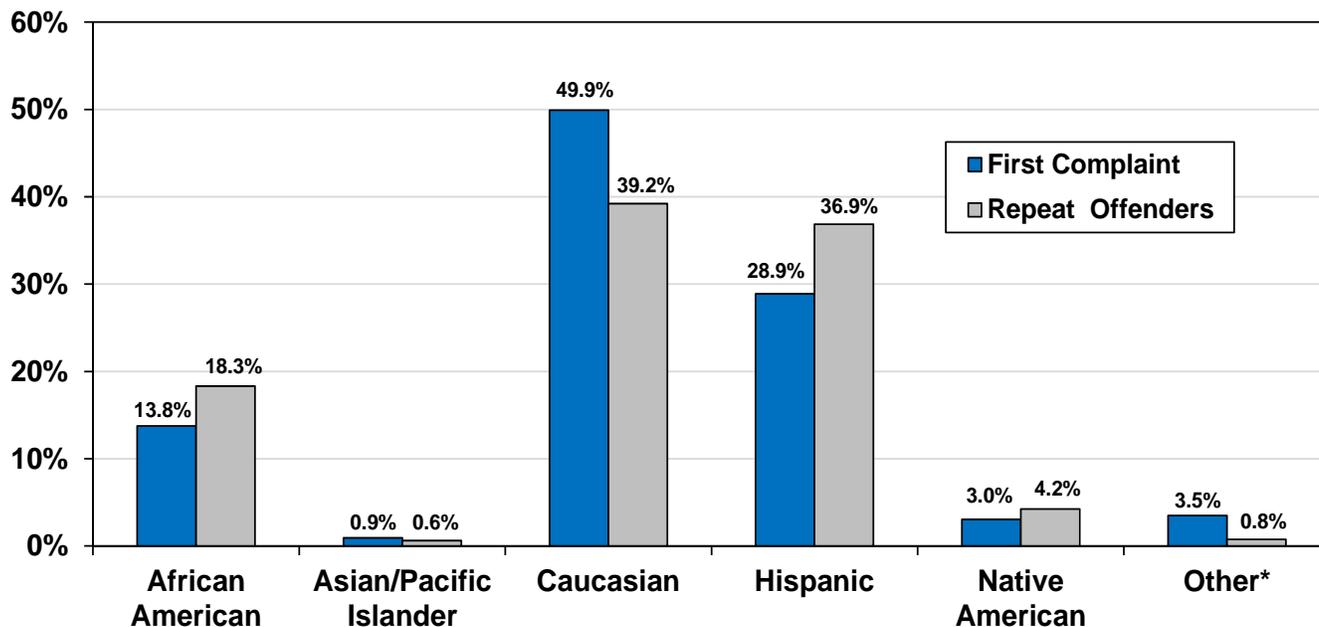
The proportion of male to female first timers has remained consistent since FY2007. The greater proportion of male to females repeat offender has also remained consistent over that same time.

Age at Referral



While juveniles age 15 and older make up 73% of all juveniles referred, first time offenders tend to be younger than repeat offenders.

Ethnicity



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

Detention is a temporary holding facility for juveniles determined to be a risk to the community, a risk to themselves or a risk of flight from pending court hearings. Once a juvenile is brought to detention for an offense, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the juvenile should be detained or released to their parents/guardians. Juveniles brought to detention and detained will have a hearing before a judicial officer within 24 hours of admission. During FY2015, 6,142 juveniles were brought to detention and 4,082 were detained, a 16% decrease in the number of admissions from FY2014.

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 13.7 days, a slight increase from the 13.6 day ALOS in FY2014. Some juveniles are detained only for a weekend, while others are detained for 30 days or more. However, nearly 43 percent of juveniles are released within 48 hours of being detained. The two detention centers released 4,104 juveniles during FY2015, with an average daily population (ADP) of 180 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 offers several educational programs and services for juveniles to improve and enhance their educational development during their stay in detention. All juveniles participate in testing for proper educational placement and services. During FY2015, 2,200 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) that allows juveniles to complete missing classes needed for a high school diploma. Overall, juveniles generated over 1054 credit hours towards achieving their high school diploma in FY2015. 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 FY2015, 39 juveniles took the GED examination and 33 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.

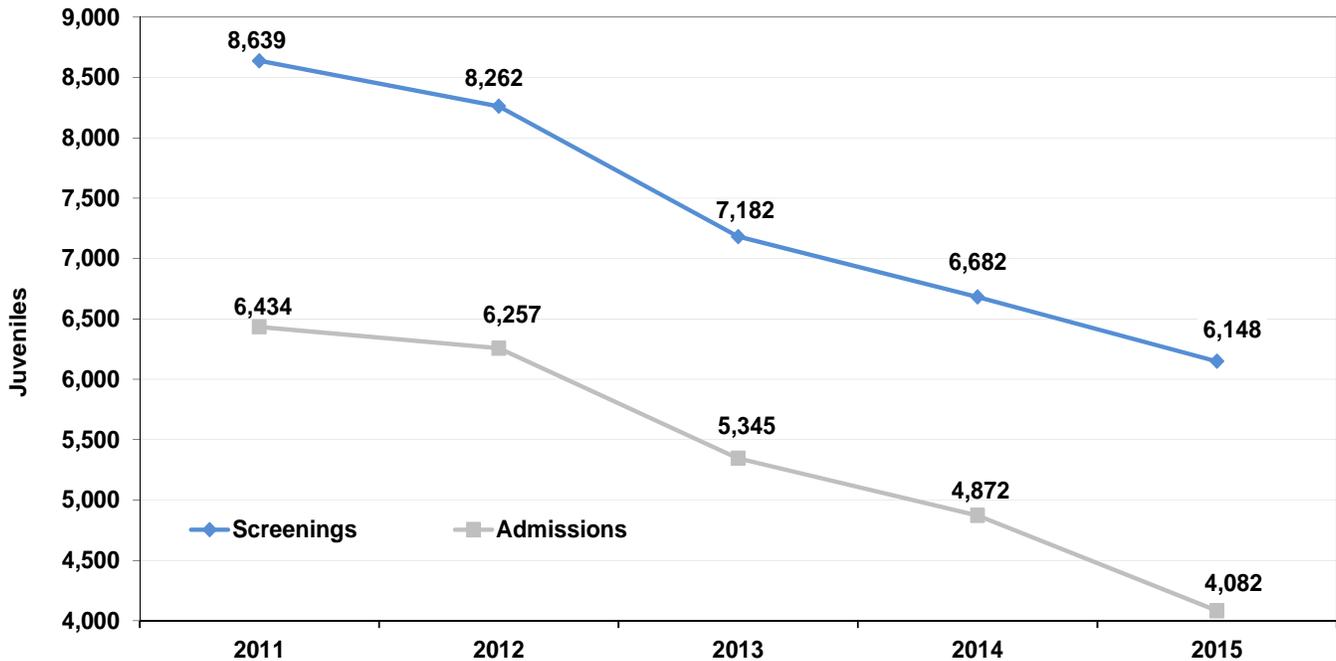
All juveniles are screened and assessed for physical and mental health issues upon their admission to detention. Juveniles are required to receive a medical screening within the first 24 hours of detention. Immunizations are administered to juveniles detained for 7 or more days as part of the general 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 FY2015, 710 youths received mental health services with 5,409 counseling sessions conducted by mental health personnel. During FY2015, clinical staff provided 78,880 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 within the probation department, has grown with collaboration between probation and the regional school district. This program allows juveniles to learn material in school and then take a test to obtain their food handler's certification card. This certification enhances the juvenile's ability, upon release, to obtain employment within the food service industry. Other programs in detention that juveniles participate in are:

Real Colors • Substance Abuse Education • Girl Scouts Beyond Bars • Character Counts • Life Skills • Crossroads Young Arts • Yoga • iCivics • Star Depot • Red Zone

In addition, an Olympic athlete guest speaker came and spoke with the juveniles at both the Durango and Southeast facilities.

Detention: Screenings and Admissions FY2011 - FY2015



In FY2015, there were 6,148 juveniles brought to detention (some multiple times during the year). This resulted in 4,082 (66%) admissions (some juveniles were detained more than once during the year). Over the past five years there has been a 29% decrease in the number of juveniles brought to detention and a 37% decrease in the number of juveniles detained.

Of the 4,082 admissions, 1,749 or 43% were for delinquent or incorrigible acts. The remaining 2,333 were detained on warrants, court holds, holds for other jurisdictions or agencies, or sanctioned for violating conditions of probation.

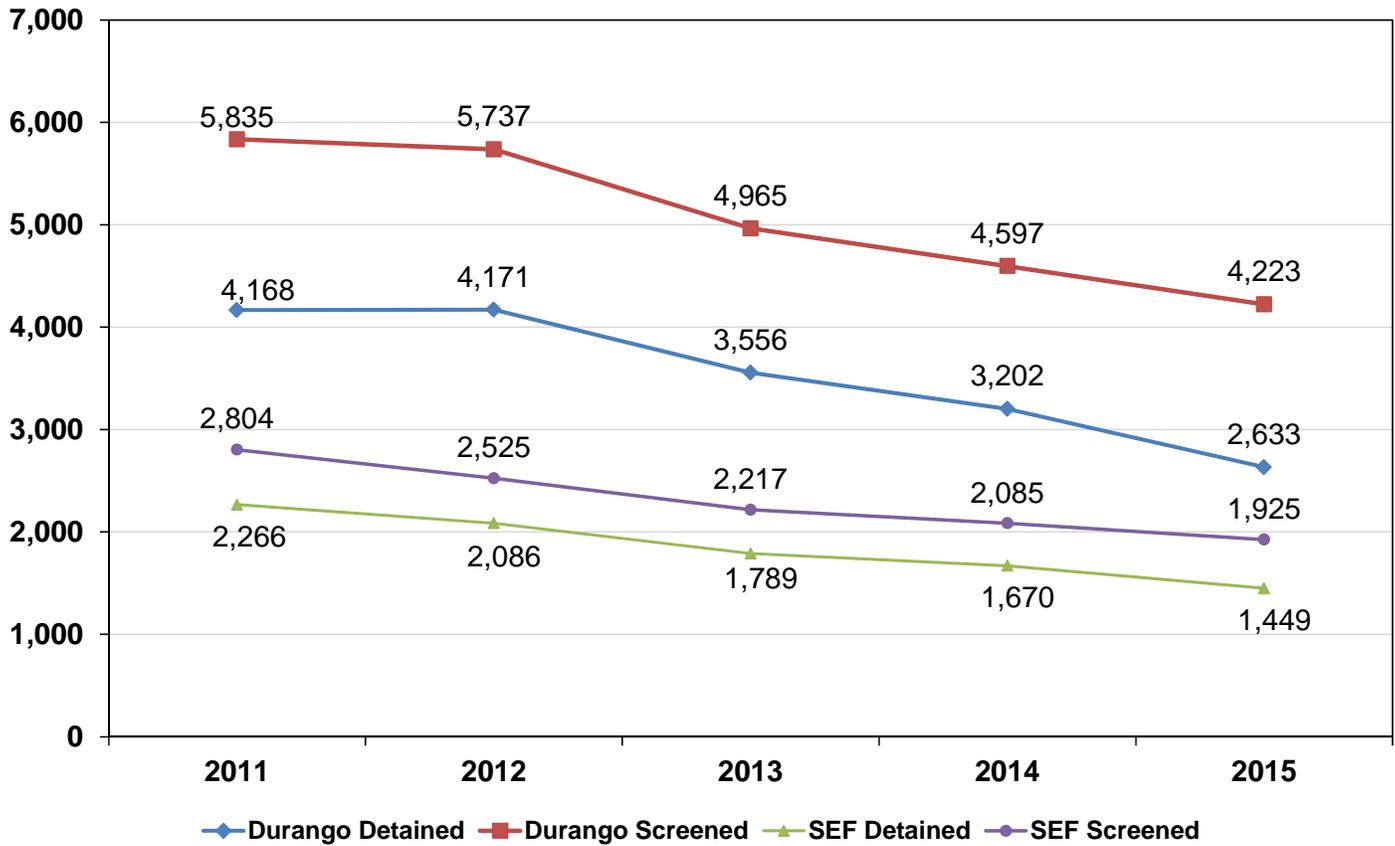
The average daily population in detention during FY2015 was 180 juveniles.

The average length of stay for juveniles in detention during FY2015 was 13.7 days.

Approximately 43% 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.

Detention

Screened and Detained by Facility FY2011 to FY2015

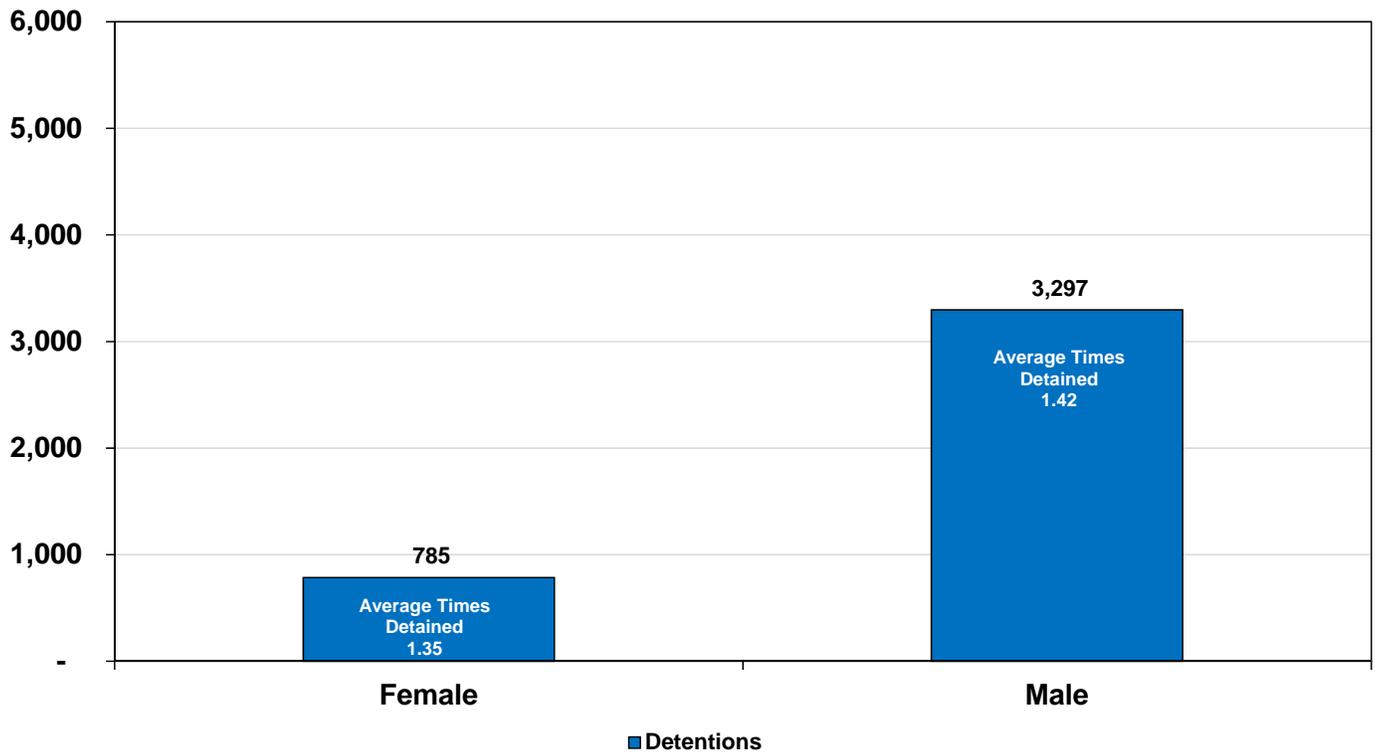


Juveniles may be detained more than once in a given year. Overall, the older juveniles represent the majority of the detentions. Juveniles age 15 and older made up 89% of all detentions in FY2015.

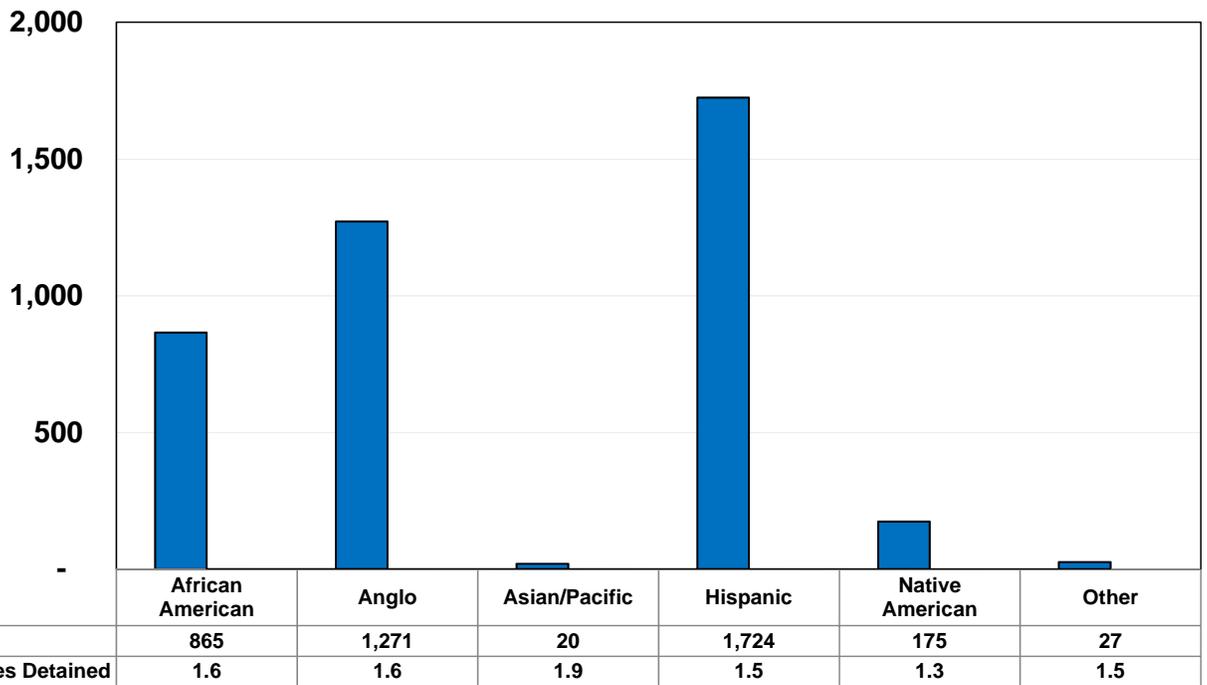
Table 4.1 Detention by Age FY2015

Age	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
08 to 10	3	2	1.50
11	5	4	1.25
12	45	34	1.32
13	95	67	1.42
14	300	207	1.45
15	580	411	1.41
16	1,055	698	1.51
17	1,999	1,473	1.36
Total	4,082	2,896	1.41

Detention by Gender FY2015

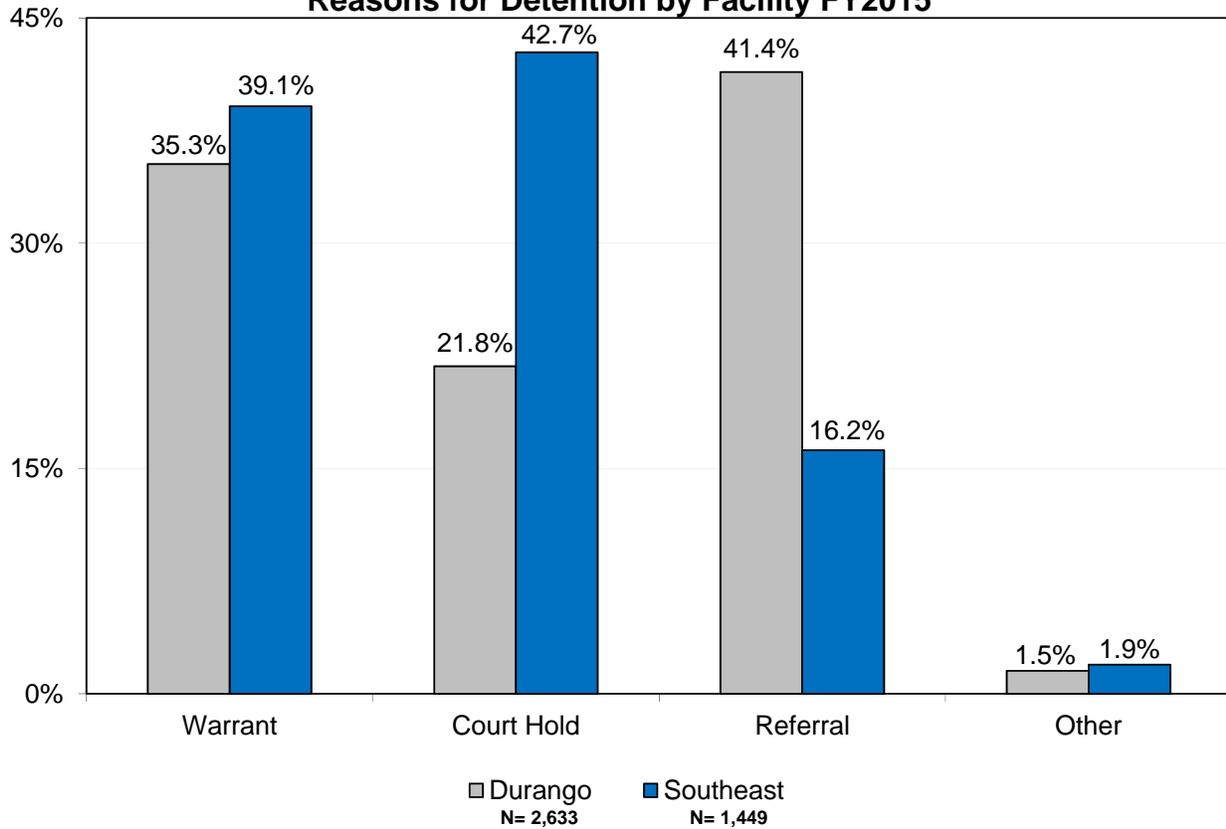


Detention by Ethnicity FY2015

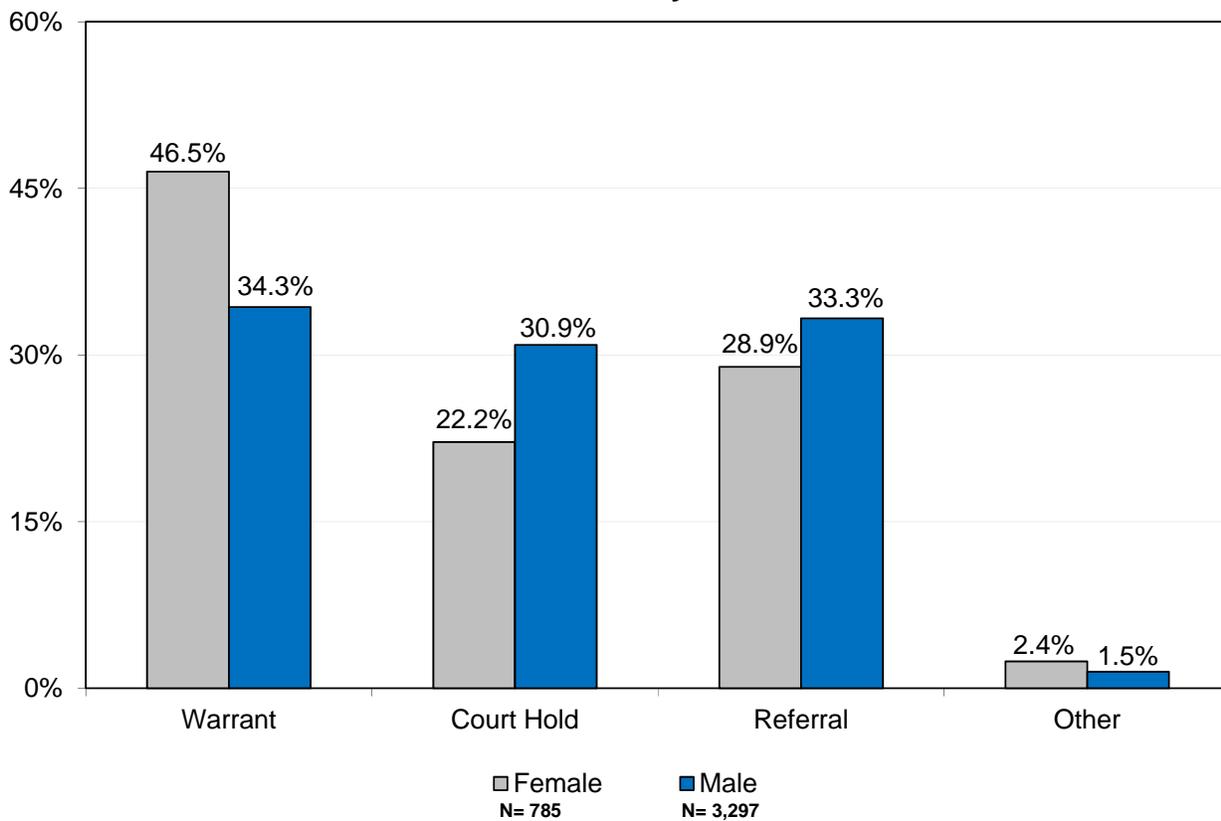


Detention

Reasons for Detention by Facility FY2015



Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2015



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 FY2015, the Juvenile Probation Department utilized more than 37 volunteers for Community Justice Panels in more than 6 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. 104 Teen AA meetings were held during FY15 and 878 juveniles participated in the meetings. During FY15, 48 Partners in Parenting groups were facilitated and 540 parents have participated in, and benefited from, this program.

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

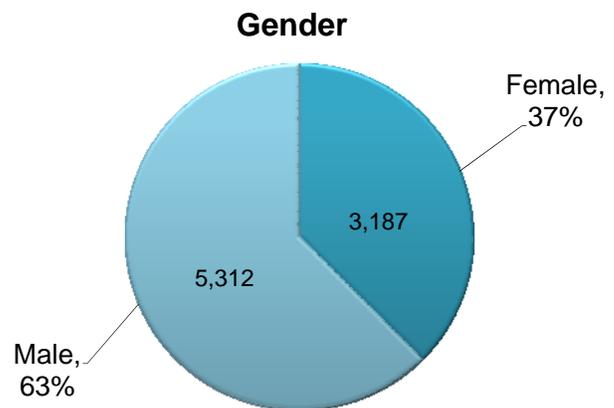
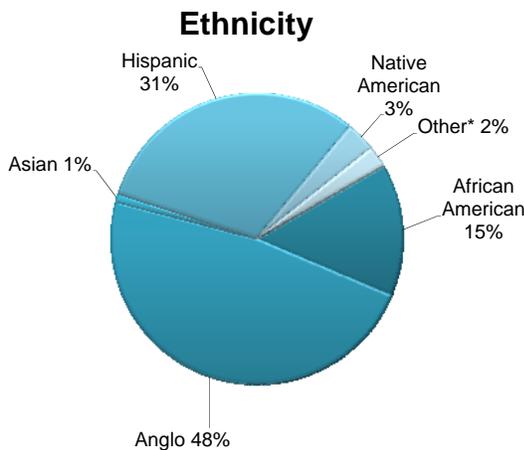
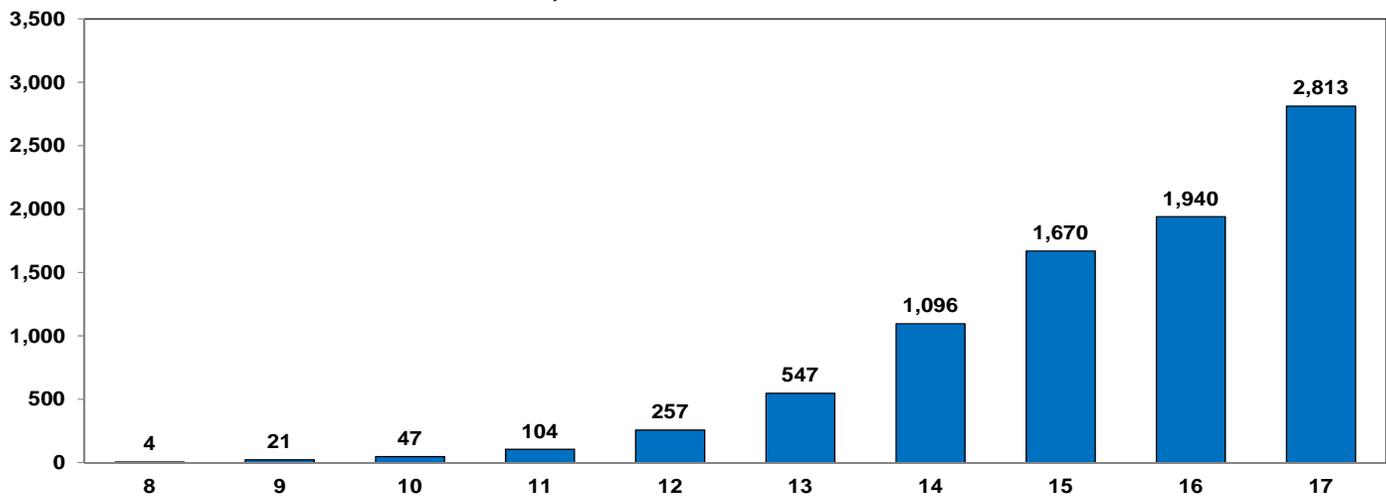
C.U.T.S. (Court Unified Truancy Suppression Program): Probation officers are assigned to work with local school districts to address and reduce truancy referrals to the Juvenile Court. The probation officer meets with the juvenile and parent/guardian on campus or at an approved alternative site within the school district. At the meeting they assign consequences that will assist the juvenile in attending school regularly and improving academic performance. One major part of the C.U.T.S. program is C.U.T.S-Lite. Under C.U.T.S.-Lite the school identifies students who are experiencing attendance issues. Once identified the student and their parent/guardian meet with the school and probation officer to develop a plan to avoid a truancy citation from being issued. According to reported data in FY15, C.U.T.S.-Lite conferences showed a 96.6% success rate which is defined as a student that attended a C.U.T.S.-Lite conference that did not generate a truancy referral within 6 months after the conference.

Safe Schools: In FY2015, 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 FY2015, MCJPD utilized 154 active adults with 322 hours of volunteering and 6 interns who logged 469.25 hours for the department.

Age at Start of Diversion FY2015

8,499 juveniles started Diversion in FY2015



*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 2015, a total of 5,804 juveniles were given 15,055 consequences for 6,330 diversion-eligible referrals and citations. The table below details the 13,445 consequences that ended in FY2015.

Table 5.1 Consequence Completion

	Consequence Completed?		Total
	No	Yes	
Education Related Project	310	2,093	2,403
	12.9%	87.1%	100%
Education Program	188	1,590	1,778
	10.6%	89.4%	100%
Miscellaneous	142	1,596	1,738
	8.2%	91.8%	100%
Work Hours	235	1,229	1,464
	16.1%	83.9%	100%
Apology Letter	98	1,190	1,288
	7.6%	92.4%	100%
Teen Court	113	1,115	1,228
	9.2%	90.8%	100%
Drug Diversion Program	200	1,005	1,205
	16.6%	83.4%	100%
Counseling	130	642	772
	16.8%	83.2%	100%
Alcohol Related Program	95	508	603
	15.8%	84.2%	100%
City Diversion	116	276	392
	29.6%	70.4%	100%
T.E.E.N. Program	42	317	359
	11.7%	88.3%	100%
Act as a Tutor	40	68	108
	37.0%	63.0%	100%
CUTS Truancy Program	16	80	96
	16.7%	83.3%	100%
Fire Education Program	0	10	10
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Carey Activity	0	1	1
	0.0%	100.0%	100%
Total	1,725	11,720	13,445
Percent	12.8%	87.2%	100%

Juvenile Probation

In the United States, probation is the oldest and most widely used community-based corrections program. Most juvenile dispositions (defined as a consequence issued by the court to address a juvenile's incorrigible or delinquent actions) are multifaceted and involve some form of supervised probation. Nationally, in 2009, formal probation accounted for 54% of all adjudicated delinquency case dispositions (OJJDP National Report Series, *Juvenile Probation Delinquency Caseload, 2009* (NCJ 239082), October 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 FY2015, of the 2,692 juveniles placed on probation, 84% were placed on Standard Probation and 16% were placed on Intensive Probation.

As of June 2015, there were 185 juvenile probation officers* in Maricopa County. JPOs 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.

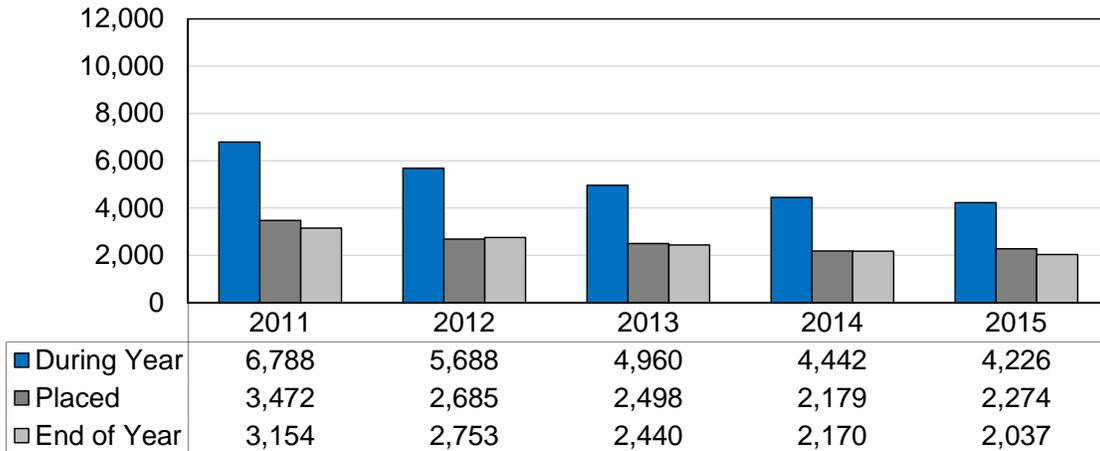
* Juvenile probation officer count for 2015 includes Standard, JIPS, Special Supervision, Drug Court, and Treatment Unit officers.

** Maricopa County ended the Juvenile Drug Court program as of April 22, 2015.

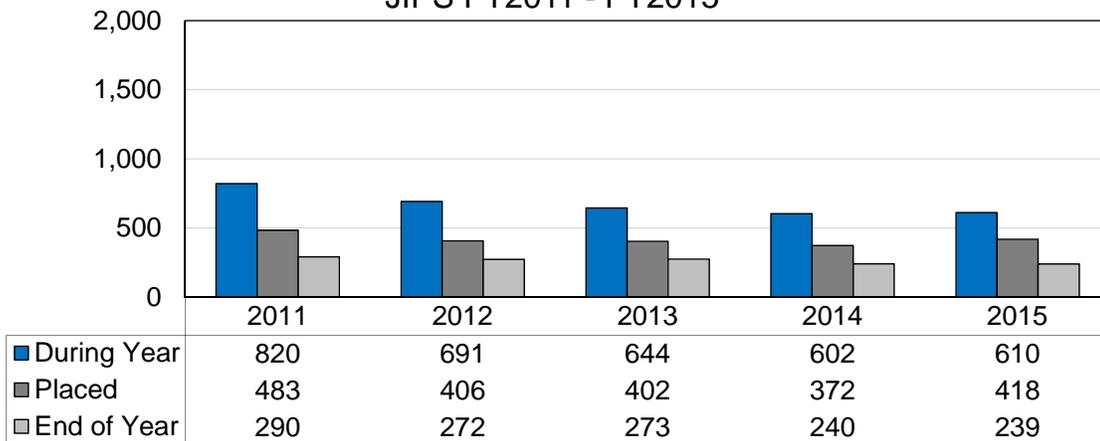
Probation Statistics FY2011 – FY2015

The total number of juveniles on Standard Probation continues to decline, but juveniles are staying longer. From FY2011 to FY2015, the total number of youth on Standard Probation decreased by 35%, and the average days supervised decreased by 1%. Juveniles on Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) also continued to decline (18% from FY2011 to FY2015) while the average days on JIPS shows a slight decrease over the same time period (17%).

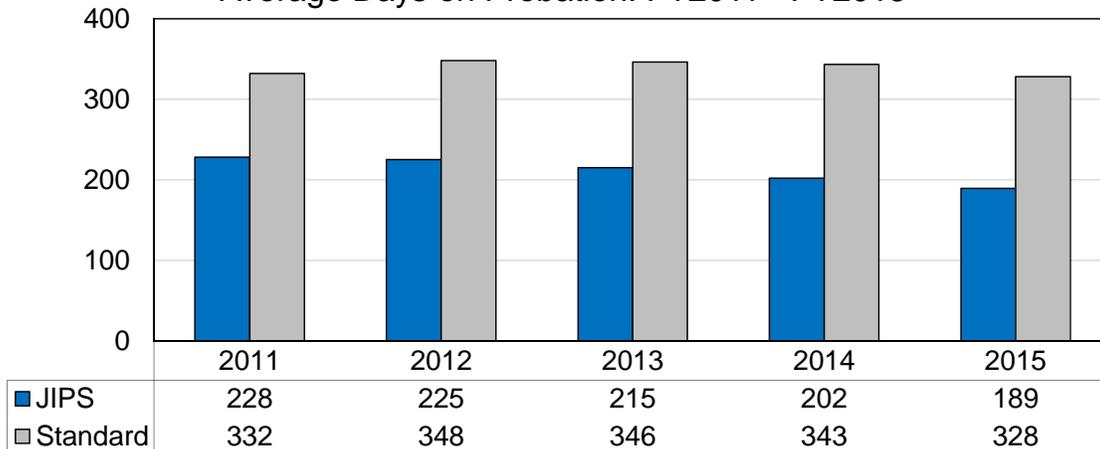
Standard Probation FY2011 - FY2015



JIPS FY2011 - FY2015



Average Days on Probation: FY2011 - FY2015



* End of year counts of juveniles on Standard or JIPS on the last day of the fiscal year, June 30, 2015.

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).

2,274 Juveniles were placed on Standard Probation during FY2015

Number of Prior Referrals

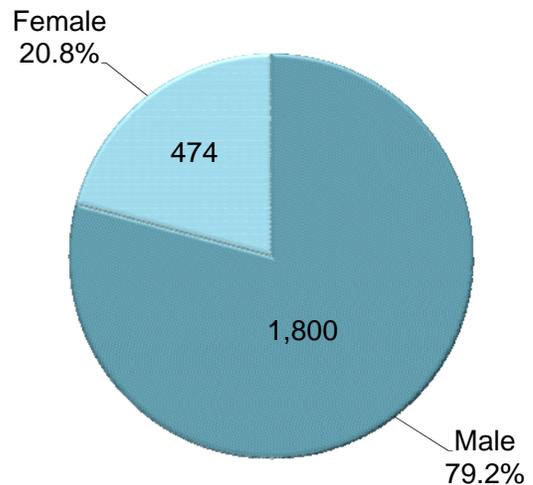
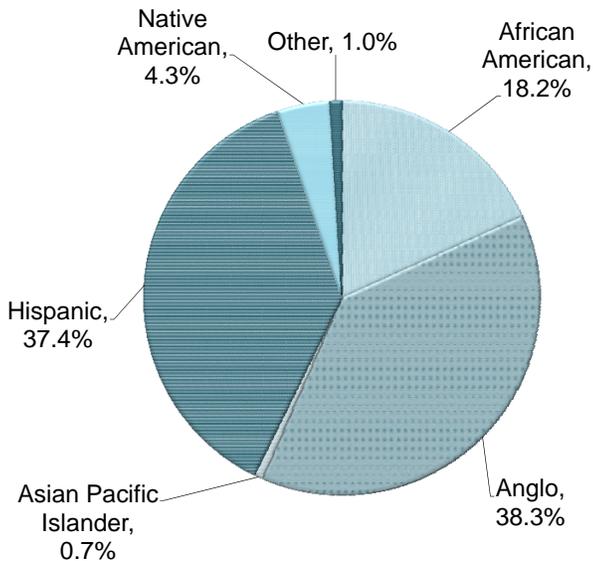
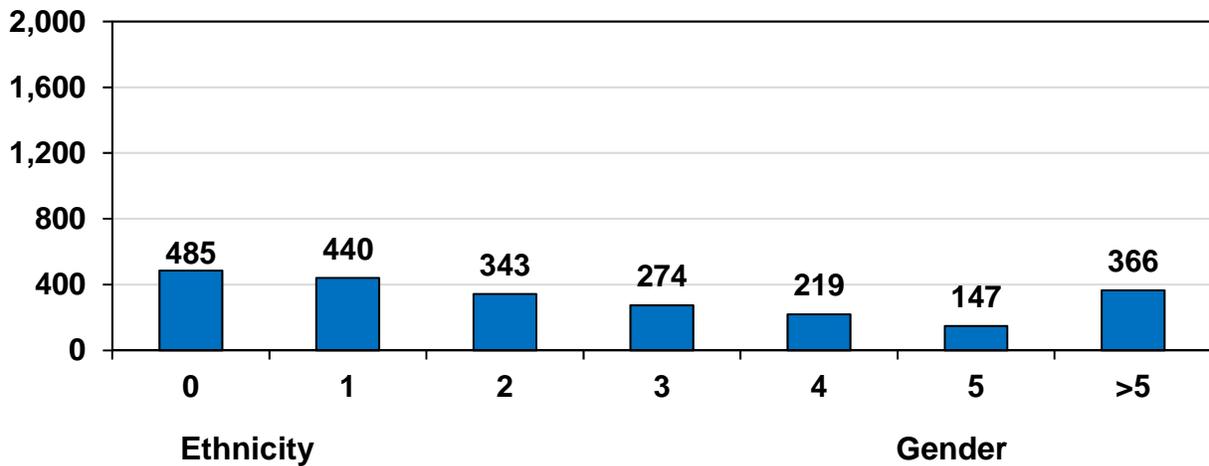


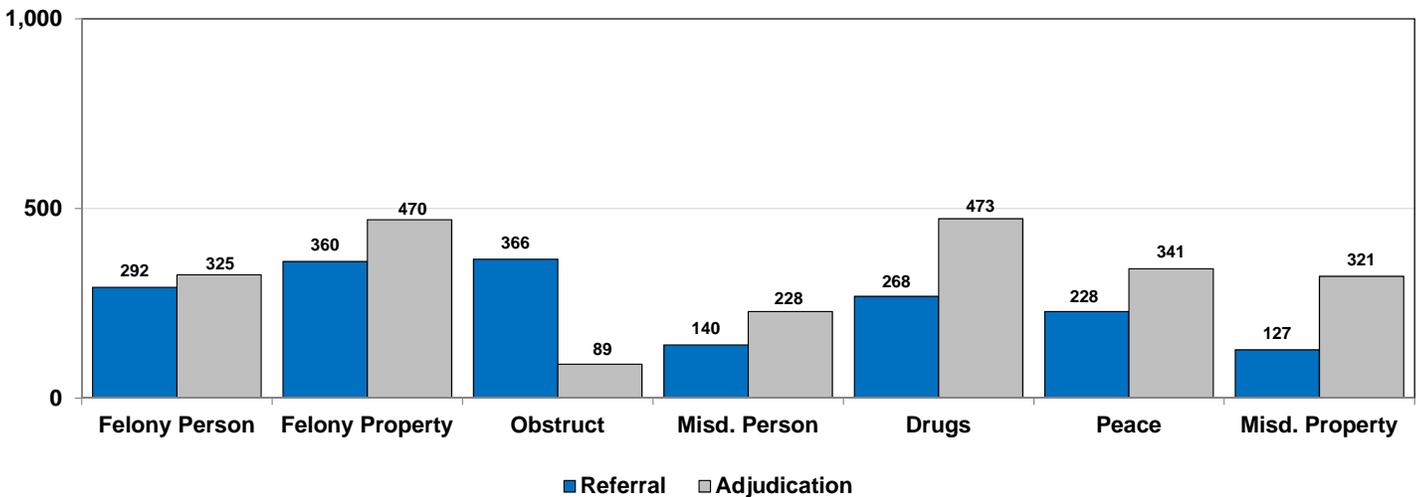
Table 6.1 Age When Placed on Standard Probation

11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
5	23	72	177	325	529	1,143	2,274
0.2%	1.0%	3.2%	7.8%	14.3%	23.3%	50.3%	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 FY2015.

Most Serious Offense for Referrals and Adjudications Juveniles Placed on Standard Probation in FY2015



Note: Fourteen (14) Juveniles on Standard had a Status Offense. Nineteen (19) juveniles had Administrative offenses.

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:

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.

Juveniles must participate in one or more of the following activities for not less than 32 hours each week:

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:

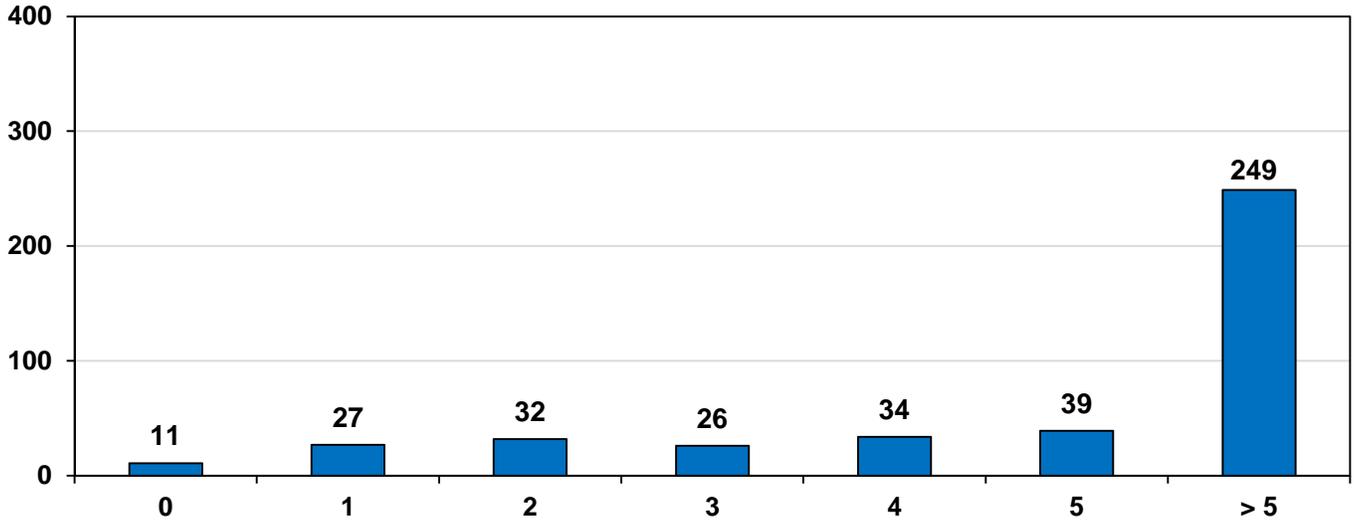
- Level 1 dictates four weekly face to face contacts with the juvenile;
- Level 2 reduces those contacts to two weekly and;
- Level 3 results in one weekly contact.

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

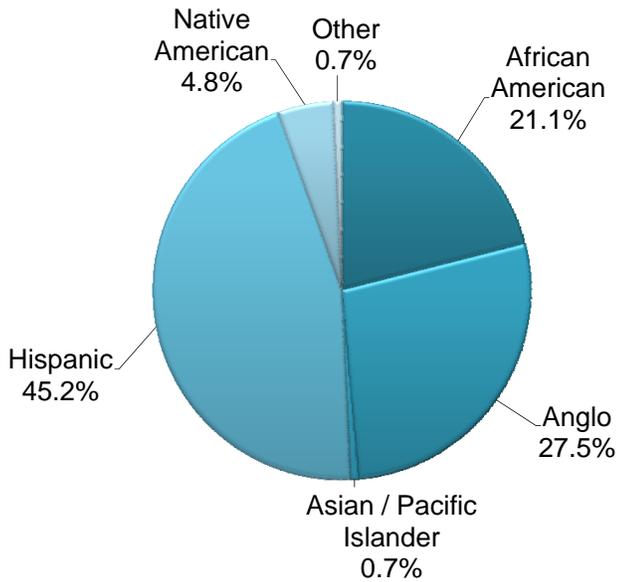
Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

418 Juveniles were placed on JIPS in FY2015

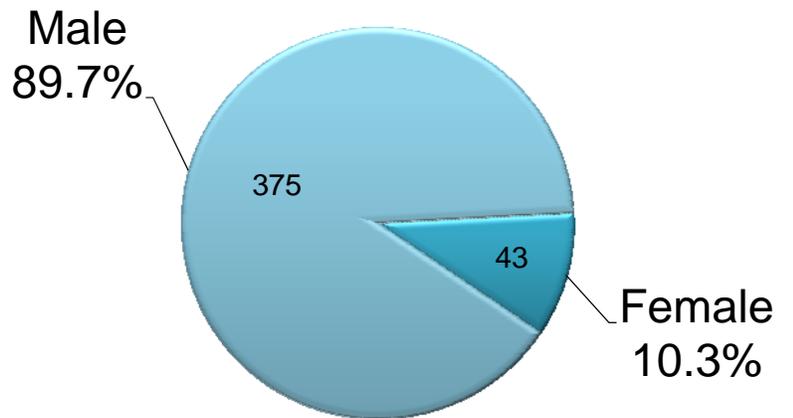
Number of Prior Referrals



Ethnicity



Gender



Placed on Juvenile Intensive Probation (JIPS)

Table 6.2 Age at Disposition for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2015

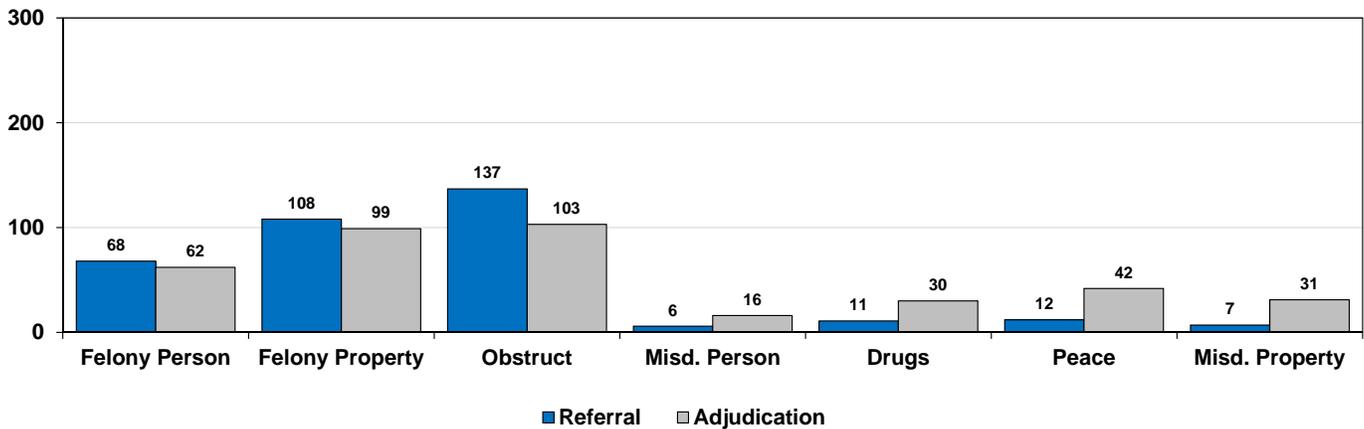
12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	Total
2	4	16	55	120	221	418
0.5%	1.0%	3.8%	13.2%	28.7%	52.9%	100.0%

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 FY2015.

Most Serious Offense for Referral and Adjudications for Juveniles Placed on JIPS in FY2015

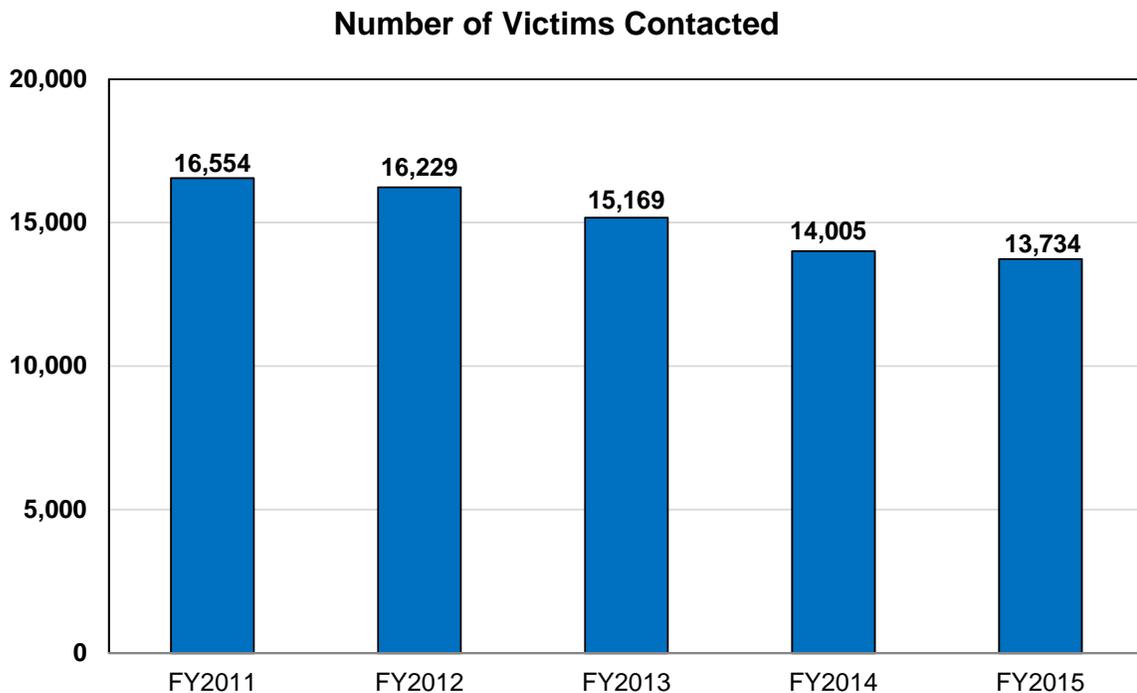


Note: Administrative offenses are not reported (N=5).

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.



Juvenile Accountability

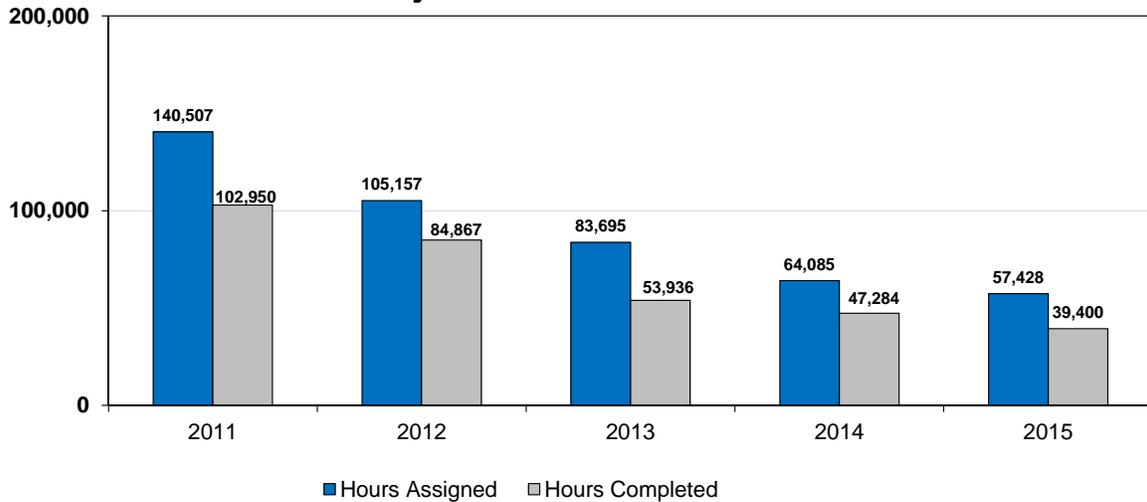
When juveniles are referred for violations of the law, the juvenile court is required to hold them accountable for their actions. Some options available are requiring them to pay restitution to a victim, perform community restitution work, pay a fine or attend a class or program that addresses a particular 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 that participate in this program clean-up graffiti, pick up roadside litter, help to build and refurbish homes and work in food banks. Probation staff members who are assigned to JCORPS locate sites for juveniles to do community work, transport them to the sites and supervise them while they work.

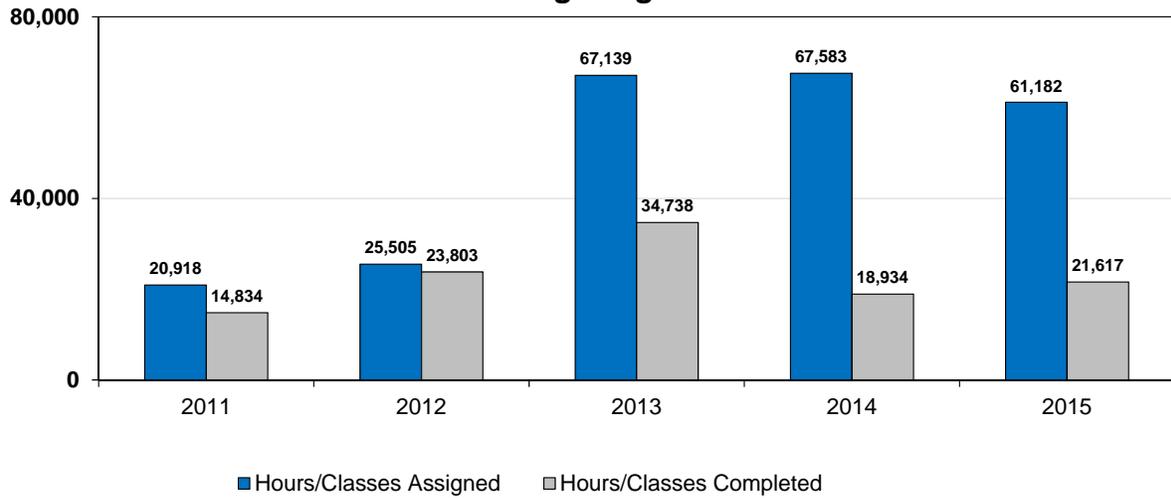
If juveniles do not comply with sanctions, they are subject to further action, such as a violation of probation, or filing of a new petition.

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

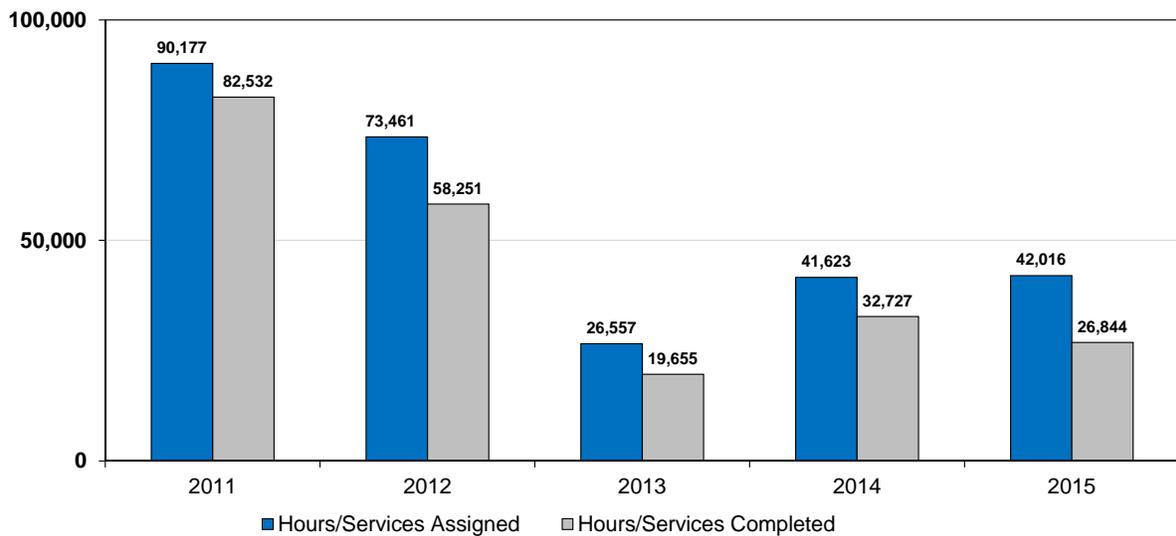
Community Work Hours FY2011 - FY2015



Educational / Counseling Programs FY2011 - FY2015



Other Consequences FY2011 - FY2015



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.

- 187* juveniles received 19,826 days of Out-of-Home services in FY2015.
- 69 juveniles received 15,715 days of Sex Offender Out-of-Home services.
- 6 juveniles received 532 days of Substance Abuse Out-of-Home services.
- 69 juveniles received 3,579 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.

- 499 juveniles received 4,353 hours of outpatient mental health services in FY2015.

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.

- 137 juveniles received 532 days out of home care and 1,397 counseling hours in FY2015.

*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 including non-specific Out-of-Home Care.

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.

259 juveniles received 128 evaluations, 460 assessments, 2,245 weeks of out of home care, and 18,523 hours of counseling in FY2015.

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.

957 juveniles received 1,046 evaluations in FY2015.

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.

4,486 juveniles received 72,791 drug tests on 46,692 samples provided in FY2015.

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.

185 juveniles received 3,386 hours of Mentoring in FY2015.

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.

629 juveniles received 287 days of behavior specific education classes and 1,320 hours of life skills development services in FY2015.

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.

72 juveniles participated in Drug Court during FY2015*.

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.

13 juveniles participated in the BSFT program in FY2015.

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.

23 juveniles and their families participated in FFT services during FY2015.

*Maricopa County ended the Juvenile Drug Court program as of April 22, 2015.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)

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

5 juveniles and their families received MST services in FY2015.

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

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

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

5 juveniles and their families participated in MST-PSB services in FY2015.

Table 8.1 Youth Served in FY2015 with Risk Level at Time of Referral to Service

Category	Total Youth Served*	Total Services Referred**	Low	Moderate	High	Not Available
BSFT	13	18	11%	33%	17%	39%
Day - Evening Reporting Center	90	118	12%	58%	26%	3%
Drug Court	72	299	18%	34%	32%	15%
Eval and Diagnosis	957	1,046	28%	32%	20%	20%
FFT	23	38	39%	39%	13%	8%
Mentoring	151	185	30%	31%	16%	23%
MST	5	8	13%	63%	13%	13%
Out of Home	185	372	57%	24%	10%	9%
Outpt MH	499	757	33%	29%	10%	27%
Substance Abuse	137	229	32%	33%	14%	21%
Total	2132	3,070	35%	35%	18%	13%

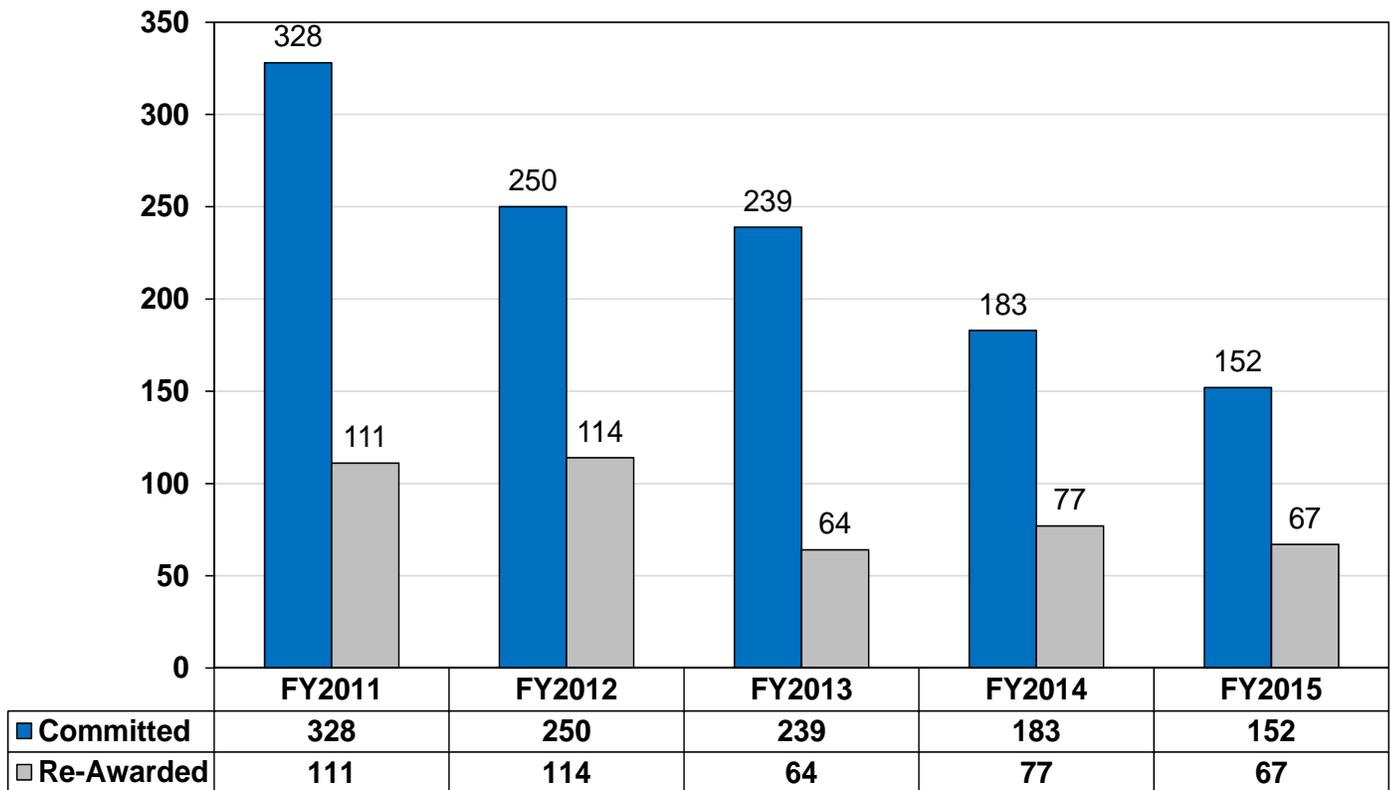
*A single youth may be counted in more than one category, but is not duplicated within a category.

** 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 FY2015, 42% 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

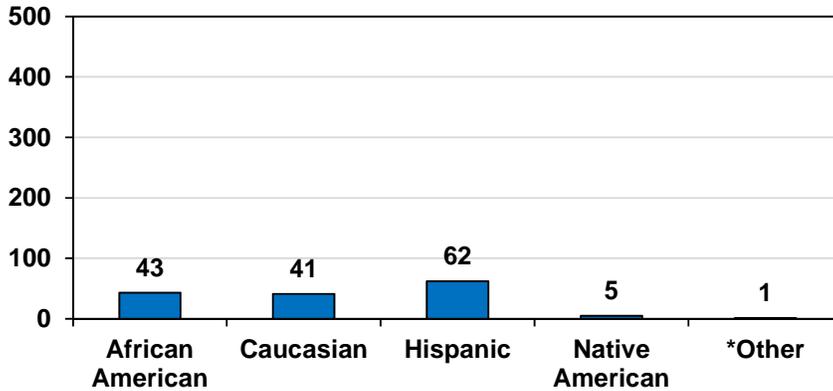


Commitments and Awards are unduplicated within each category. Juveniles may be dispositioned to ADJC multiple times within the fiscal year. “Committed” refers to the first time a juvenile is dispositioned to ADJC, while “Awarded” refers to subsequent disposition to ADJC. In FY2015, 152 Commits and 67 Awards were sent to ADJC.

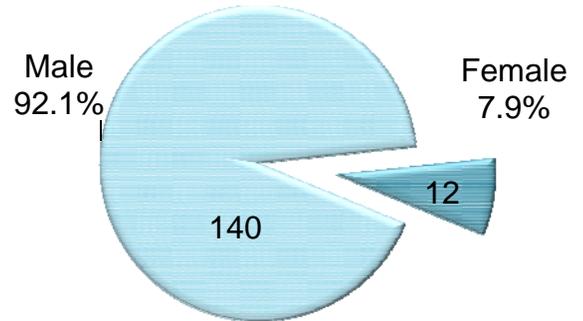
Commitment Profile

In FY2015, the number of juveniles committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was 152. The number of juveniles re-awarded to ADJC in FY2015 was 67.

Ethnicity



Gender



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

Most Serious Offense on the Commitment

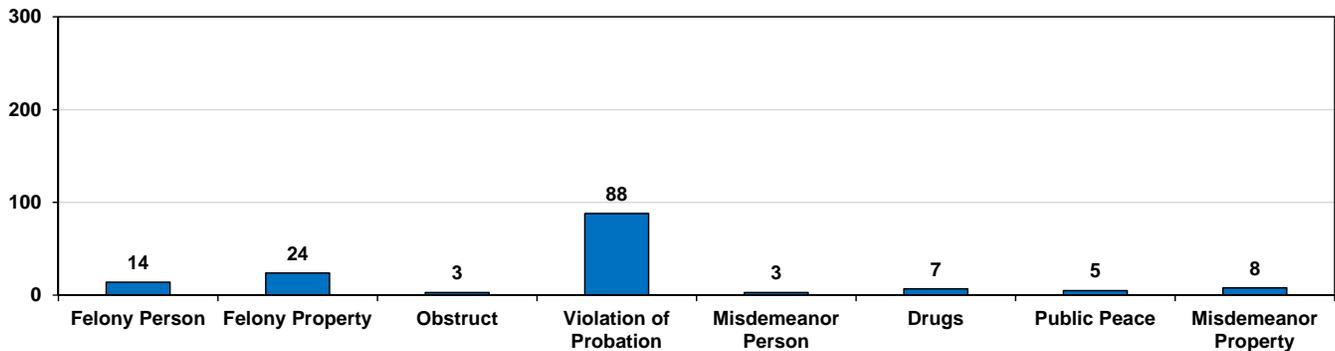


Table 9.1 Age at Time of Commitment to the ADJC

Age at Time of Commitment		
11	1	0.7%
13	2	1.3%
14	10	6.6%
15	18	11.8%
16	50	32.9%
17	71	46.7%
Total	152	100%

Table 9.2 Number of Felony Adjudications when Committed

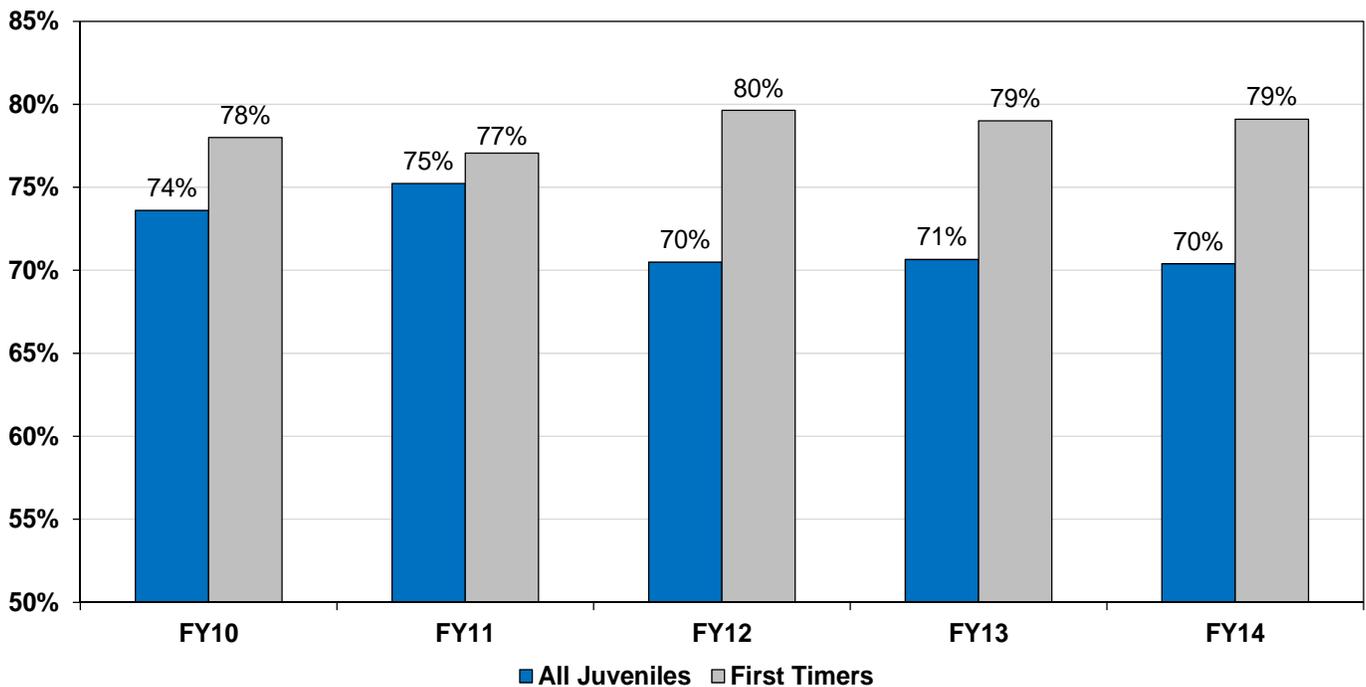
Felony Adjudications		
None	55	36.2%
1	57	37.5%
2	30	19.7%
3	8	5.3%
4	2	1.3%
Total	152	100%

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

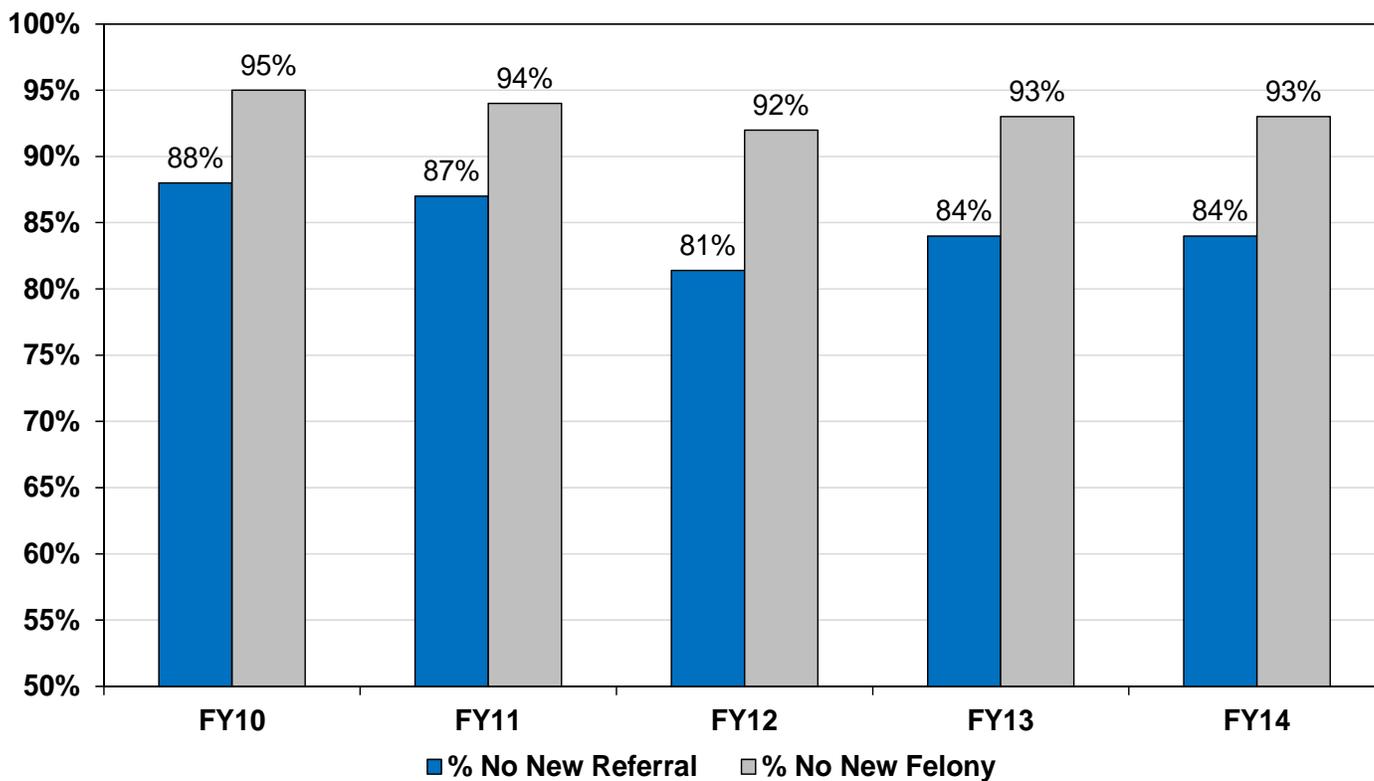


Note: This chart shows juveniles tracked for 365 days after the first referral in a given fiscal year to measure recidivism within one year of the initial referral.

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

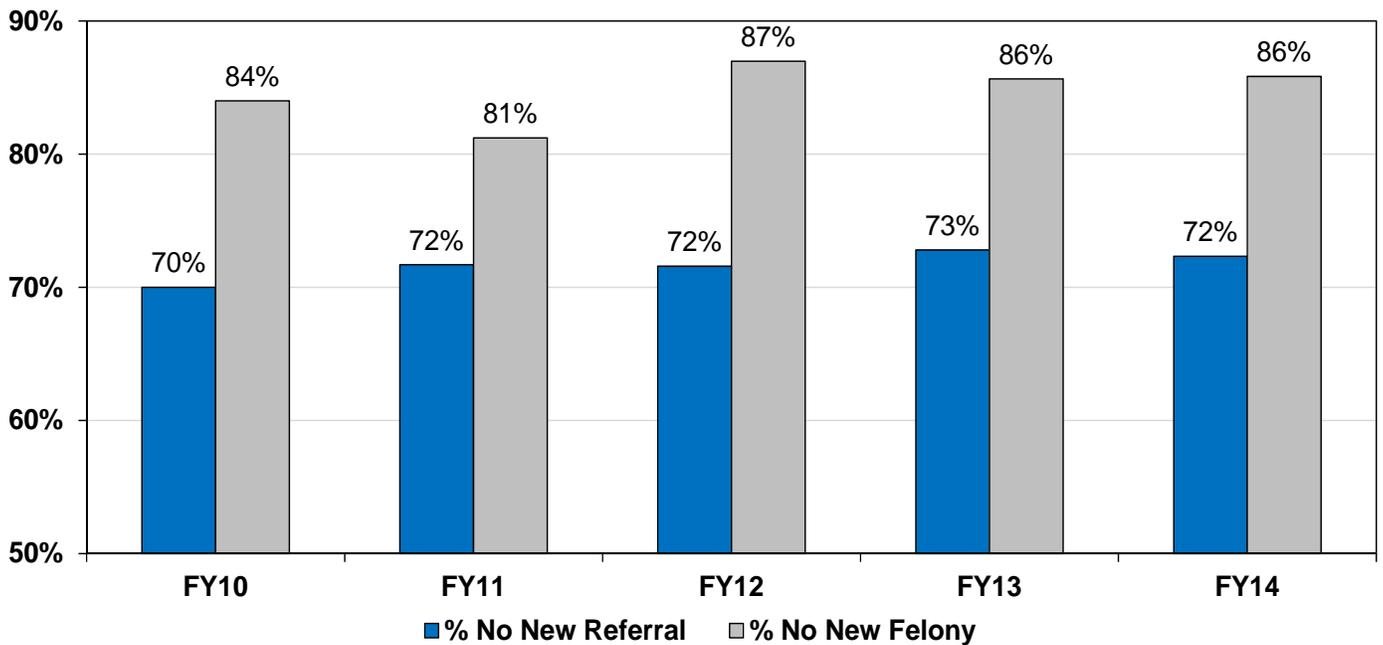


Recidivism is based on not being apprehended for a new delinquent offense after the first time that the juvenile completed Diversion/Early Intervention in a given year.

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.

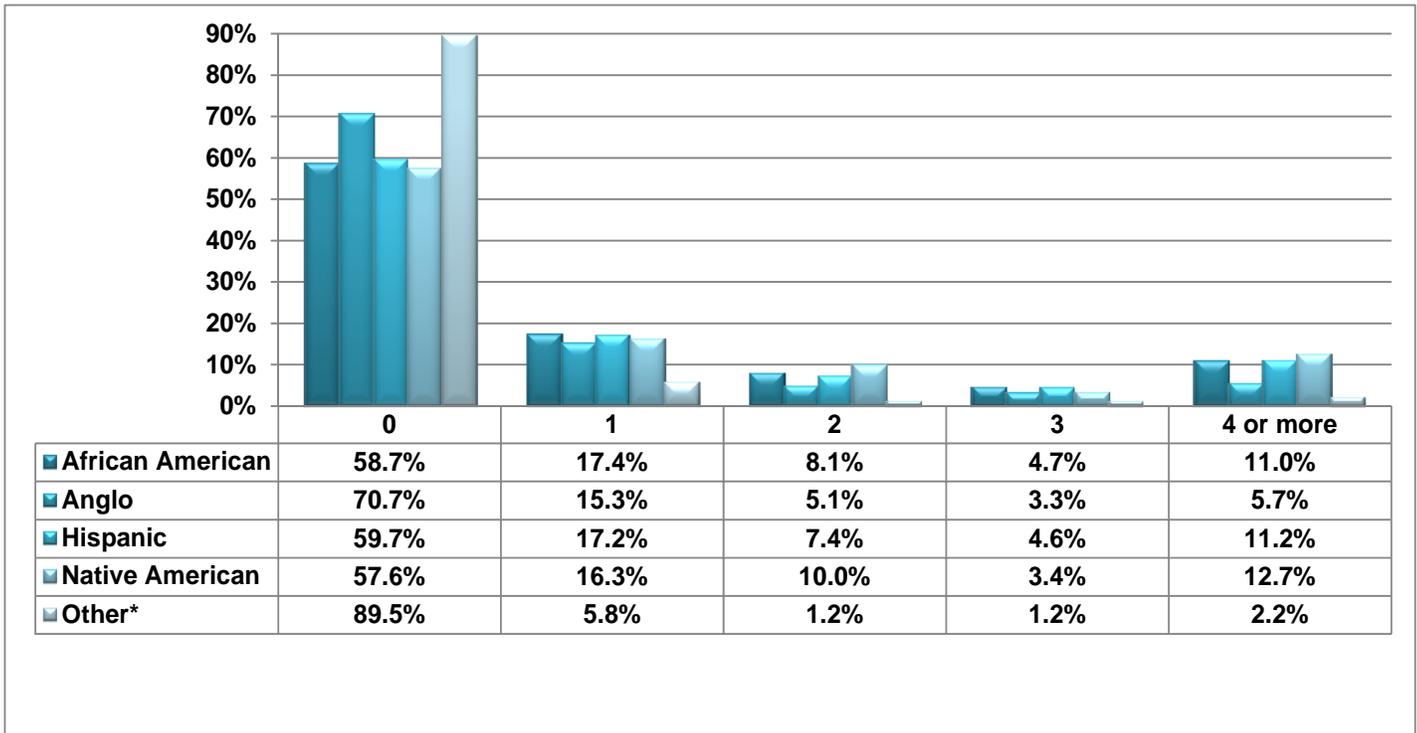
Percent of Juveniles with No New Referrals or Felonies within One Year of Release from Probation



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 FY2011 - FY2015

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Citation	26.5%	26.7%	25.2%	23.9%	23.2%
Physical Referral:					
Screened and Detained*	8.6%	9.8%	10.5%	10.5%	8.7%
Screened and Released	8.6%	8.5%	8.7%	10.1%	11.5%
Paper Referral**	56.3%	55.0%	55.6%	55.4%	56.6%

* Detained Review referrals are included in Screened and Detained.

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

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.2 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Person

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

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Aggravated Assault - Domestic Violence	123	110	105	89	107
Aggravated Assault	400	396	297	365	316
Aggravated Assault w. Weapon	124	106	118	96	73
Arson-Occupied Structure	20	22	4	11	11
Child Abuse - Felony	1	0	2	2	4
Child Molest	92	86	85	85	80
Custodial Interference - Felony	1	0	1	1	1
Drive By Shooting	14	3	2	4	8
Gang/Syndicate Participation	49	25	35	20	27
Harrasment/Terrorism - Felony	1	0	3	1	2
Kidnap	24	21	24	21	39
Lewd Behavior - Felony	25	19	11	11	14
Murder/Homicide/Manslaughter	12	11	21	20	7
Obscenity	0	0	0	0	1
Poisoning	0	1	3	1	3
Prostitution	0	4	1	0	0
Robbery	88	115	110	79	77
Robbery - Armed	95	110	98	91	66
Sexual Abuse - Felony	82	101	113	105	110
Sexual Assault - Felony	12	18	27	17	19
Smuggling	1	0	0	0	0
Threats - Felony	59	49	29	33	19
Felony Person Totals	1,223	1,197	1,089	1,052	984

Table A.3 Most Severe Referral Offense – Felony Property

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Felony	16	12	7	6	11
Burglary 1 - Armed	38	50	52	29	30
Burglary 2 - Residential	430	483	352	343	259
Burglary 3 - Non-residential	335	350	291	251	238
Burglary - Possess Tools - Felony	3	2	5	3	10
Chop Shop Participation	0	2	0	0	1
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Felony	17	25	26	18	10
Criminal Damage - Felony	89	58	84	91	75
Criminal Damage - Aggravated - Felony	167	107	119	97	44
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Felony	119	76	65	51	49
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Felony)	28	18	9	15	13
Extortion - Felony	0	1	1	0	2
Forgery - Felony	20	26	19	11	13
Fraud	72	69	77	43	52
Lewd Behavior - Felony	0	0	2	1	0
Littering/Polluting - Felony	6	6	5	2	4
Possess Stolen Property - Felony	25	52	27	27	49
Shoplifting - Felony	17	7	14	8	17
Smuggling	1	0	0	0	0
Theft - Felony	105	97	64	63	57
Theft from Mail - Felony	0	0	0	0	0
Theft Means of Transportation	111	84	115	143	184
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	76	82	95	88	125
Other*	0	0	2	0	0
Felony Property Totals	1,675	1,607	1,431	1,290	1,243

* 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

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
City Ordinance	11	9	9	13	1
Contempt of Court	0	0	0	0	1
Contraband in Secure Facility	0	0	1	0	0
Escape	117	32	9	8	8
Failure to Obey Police	25	36	26	22	26
False Report	0	0	1	0	0
Fraud - Felony	0	0	1	0	0
Hindering Prosecution	19	15	18	8	12
Obstruct Criminal Investigation	4	1	2	4	1
Obstruct Government Operations	19	15	22	17	33
Resisting Arrest	52	52	89	90	65
Violation of Probation	2,181	1,944	1,668	1,498	1,314
Other*	2	3	0	1	0
Obstruction of Justice Totals	2,430	2,107	1,846	1,661	1,461

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

Table A.5 Most Severe Referral Offense – Misdemeanor Person

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	1	1
Aggravated Assault - Participate	4	3	0	1	1
Assault - Domestic Violence	1,051	974	927	892	846
Assault - Simple	879	877	802	680	617
Custodial Interference-Misdemeanor	1	0	0	0	0
Endangerment	8	18	9	12	9
Obscenity	6	3	0	5	3
Robbery - Participation - Misd	1	0	0	0	0
Sexual Abuse/Assault-Misd	0	0	1	0	0
Threats - Misdemeanor	144	141	148	135	130
Unlawful Imprisonment - Misdemeanor	0	2	1	0	0
Misdemeanor Person Totals	2,094	2,018	1,888	1,726	1,607

Table A.6 Most Severe Referral Offense – Drug Offense

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
City Ordinance	3	1	1	1	0
Contraband Drugs	0	0	0	2	0
Contraband in Secure Facility	2	0	1	1	1
Dangerous Drugs	101	114	95	72	80
Drug Paraphernalia	1,384	1,317	1,345	1,197	1,123
Drugs on School Grounds	394	349	315	270	287
Illegal Vapors	14	11	0	2	2
Imitation Substances	7	2	2	1	1
Involving Minor in Drugs	1	0	0	3	0
Narcotics - Possess/Sell	135	125	88	64	62
Possess Marijuana	835	697	628	544	441
Possess Marijuana for Sale	118	112	111	84	89
Precursor Chemicals	1	0	0	0	0
Prescription Drugs	71	46	33	25	23
Using Facilities for Drugs	2	4	1	1	0
Drug Offense Totals	3,068	2,778	2,620	2,267	2,109

Appendix B – Referrals Received

Table A.7 Most Severe Referral Offense – Public Peace

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Alcohol	2,508	2,604	2,070	1,746	1,248
Boating Offense	26	49	39	27	22
Bribery - Felony	0	0	1	0	0
City Ordinance	109	86	121	58	50
Contraband in Secure Facility	2	3	1	1	5
Criminal Nuisance	5	4	6	8	2
Criminal Trespass	575	518	437	388	336
Cruelty to Animals	1	7	2	7	0
Dangerous Drugs	2	3	0	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	471	590	446	377	396
Disturbing the Peace - Domestic Violence	583	531	512	462	493
Driving While Intoxicated	145	118	129	89	79
Explosives Misconduct	2	1	2	0	1
False Report	174	193	213	182	172
Felony Flight	15	6	9	10	14
Firearms Possession by a Minor	44	36	30	21	20
Fireworks	8	4	1	1	1
Fraud - Misd	0	0	2	9	0
Gambling	2	0	0	0	0
Game and Fish	2	8	8	17	9
Gang/Syndicate Participation	1	0	0	1	0
Graffiti Tools	8	3	7	0	0
Interfere w Judicial Proc.	41	22	36	39	30
Leaving an Accident	3	2	1	4	5
Lewd Behavior - Felony	8	15	8	7	9
Lewd Behavior - Misdemeanor	21	14	13	16	12
Loitering	19	17	7	1	11
Neglect/Exploit a Minor	7	5	4	3	5
Obscenity	16	12	9	7	5
Prostitution	3	2	3	2	5
Reckless Burning	24	16	19	12	14
School Interference	54	68	62	58	50
Stalking/Threatening	0	0	0	0	2
Tobacco	346	264	200	193	224
Traffic Violation	975	913	790	780	727
Trespass - Misdemeanor	0	0	2	0	1
Unlawful use of Telephone	21	21	24	34	25
Violation of Fire Ban	1	1	0	3	1
Weapons Misconduct - Felony	48	48	37	32	28
Weapons Misconduct - Gang	24	23	15	24	14
Weapons Misconduct - Misdemeanor	7	20	15	13	10
*Other	1	0	0	0	1
Public Peace Totals	6,302	6,227	5,281	4,633	4,027

* 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

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Arson - Unoccupied Structure - Misdemeanor	4	1	1	2	0
Burglary 3 - Non-Residential	0	1	0	0	1
City Ordinance	9	3	3	4	3
Credit Card - Theft/Fraud - Misdemeanor	3	6	9	3	4
Criminal Damage - Misdemeanor	333	348	299	269	226
Criminal Damage - Graffiti - Misdemeanor	269	212	173	88	36
Criminal Damage - Dom. Violence (Misdemeanor)	343	298	304	289	297
Fraud	0	1	0	0	0
Littering/Polluting - Misdemeanor	8	5	13	13	2
Possess Stolen Property - Misdemeanor	23	21	13	10	3
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	3,466	3,173	2,652	2,144	2,220
Theft - Misdemeanor	591	530	486	377	360
Unlawful Use Transportation - Felony	0	0	1	0	0
Misdemeanor Property Totals	5,049	4,599	3,954	3,199	3,152

Table A.9 Most Severe Referral Offense – Status Offenses

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
City Ordinance - Graffiti Tools	0	16	6	2	0
Curfew	1,700	1,450	1,331	961	934
Incorrigible	29	20	10	2	4
Runaway	703	661	723	514	452
Runaway - FOJ	52	37	43	27	13
Truancy	1,760	1,306	1,167	858	1,042
Status Offense Totals	4,244	3,490	3,280	2,364	2,445

Table A.10 Most Severe Referral Offense – Administrative Offenses

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Administrative	1	0	0	1	0
Courtesy Supervision	47	33	55	32	36
Traffic Violation	2	4	8	0	3
Transfer - Probation Supervision	2	3	0	0	0
Warrant	56	54	33	45	48
Administrative Offense Totals	108	94	96	78	87

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.11 Source of Referral FY2015

Referring Agency	Count	Percent
Phoenix Police Department	3,749	21.90%
Mesa Police Department	2,146	12.54%
Glendale Police Department	1,439	8.41%
Probation Officer	1,313	7.67%
Chandler Police Department	997	5.82%
Gilbert Police Department	974	5.69%
School	973	5.68%
Tempe Police Department	895	5.23%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	668	3.90%
Scottsdale Police Department	654	3.82%
Peoria Police Department	618	3.61%
Surprise Police Department	604	3.53%
Avondale Police Department	492	2.87%
Buckeye Police Department	436	2.55%
Goodyear Police Department	272	1.59%
El Mirage Police Department	242	1.41%
Arizona Department of Public Safety	239	1.40%
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	95	0.55%
Tolleson Police Department	95	0.55%
Other Arizona County	71	0.41%
Wickenburg Police Department	54	0.32%
Other Law Enforcement*	18	0.11%
Salt River Indian Police Department	16	0.09%
Paradise Valley Police Department	12	0.07%
AZ State Liquor License Control	11	0.06%
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	11	0.06%
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	9	0.05%
Maricopa County Parks & Recreation	7	0.04%
Fort McDowell Tribal Police Dept	5	0.03%
AZ State University Police Department -- Mesa	3	0.02%
Total	17,118	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 FY2015

Referring Agency	Felonv		Felonv		Obstruct.		Misd.		Drugs		Public		Misd.		Status		Admin.		Totals
	Person	Property	Person	Property	Justice	Person	Person	Peace	Drugs	Peace	Property	Admin.	Property	Admin.	Totals				
Phoenix Police Department	432	557	40	504	388	728	974	103	23	3,749									
Mesa Police Department	102	106	21	181	410	574	470	275	7	2,146									
Glendale Police Department	87	119	20	252	164	271	412	112	2	1,439									
Probation Officer	0	0	1,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,313									
Chandler Police Department	39	65	14	97	139	191	177	272	3	997									
Gilbert Police Department	31	43	3	68	217	359	121	130	2	974									
School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	973	0	973									
Tempe Police Department	39	40	10	89	132	203	209	172	1	895									
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	39	38	4	71	70	301	88	56	1	668									
Scottsdale Police Department	15	39	3	24	118	308	80	65	2	654									
Peoria Police Department	23	51	13	47	114	228	82	60	0	618									
Surprise Police Department	32	43	5	86	85	194	84	73	2	604									
Avondale Police Department	25	56	1	66	71	66	161	46	0	492									
Buckeye Police Department	16	27	4	48	58	116	94	72	1	436									
Goodyear Police Department	9	15	3	24	44	92	75	9	1	272									
El Mirage Police Department	11	18	2	34	30	52	87	8	0	242									
Arizona Department of Public Safety	6	5	0	0	16	210	0	0	2	239									
AZ Dept of Juvenile Corrections	62	7	3	2	2	18	0	0	1	95									
Tolleson Police Department	2	5	2	4	18	32	20	12	0	95									
Other Arizona County	4	3	2	5	9	7	3	0	38	71									
Wickenburg Police Department	2	2	0	4	9	27	5	5	0	54									
Other Law Enforcement*	2	0	0	0	2	11	0	2	1	35									
Salt River Indian Police Department	0	0	0	0	3	8	5	0	0	16									
Paradise Valley Police Department	0	2	0	1	7	2	0	0	0	12									
AZ State Liquor License Control	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11									
AZ State University Police Department -- Tempe	2	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	11									
Other Source, Non Law Enforcement	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	9									
Maricopa County Parks & Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	7									
Fort McDowell Tribal Police Dept	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5									
AZ State University Police Department -- Mesa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3									
Totals	984	1,243	1,463	1,607	2,109	4,027	3,152	2,446	87	17,118									

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

Appendix C – Referral Source

While the total number of referrals is down 6% overall from FY2014 to FY2015. The Phoenix Police Department continues to be the greatest source of juvenile referrals although numbers have dropped by 44% over the past five years.

Table A.13 Most Frequent Referral Sources – Annual Changes

Referring Agency	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	Percent Change FY2011 to FY2015
Phoenix Police Department	6,683 25.51%	6,384 26.47%	5,261 24.49%	4,259 23.31%	3,749 21.90%	-43.9%
Mesa Police Department	2,840 10.84%	2,748 11.39%	2,683 12.49%	2,266 12.40%	2,146 12.54%	-24.4%
Glendale Police Department	2,278 8.70%	2,026 8.40%	1,720 8.01%	1,557 8.52%	1,439 8.41%	-36.8%
Probation Officer	2,179 8.32%	1,941 8.05%	1,667 7.76%	1,494 8.18%	1,313 7.67%	-39.7%
Chandler Police Department	1,708 6.52%	1,475 6.12%	1,481 6.89%	993 5.44%	997 5.82%	-41.6%
Gilbert Police Department	987 3.77%	925 3.84%	938 4.37%	966 5.29%	974 5.69%	-1.3%
School	1,637 6.25%	1,181 4.90%	1,012 4.71%	702 3.84%	973 5.68%	-40.6%
Tempe Police Department	1,401 5.35%	1,314 5.45%	1,219 5.67%	1,038 5.68%	895 5.23%	-36.1%
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	1,109 4.23%	1,257 5.21%	1,104 5.14%	870 4.76%	668 3.90%	-39.8%
Scottsdale Police Department	1,189 4.54%	1,067 4.42%	928 4.32%	861 4.71%	654 3.82%	-45.0%
Peoria Police Department	750 2.86%	669 2.77%	631 2.94%	552 3.02%	618 3.61%	-17.6%
Surprise Police Department	647 2.47%	792 3.28%	592 2.76%	641 3.51%	604 3.53%	-6.6%
Avondale Police Department	727 2.78%	705 2.92%	735 3.42%	591 3.23%	492 2.87%	-32.3%
Buckeye Police Department	473 1.81%	381 1.58%	366 1.70%	360 1.97%	436 2.55%	-7.8%
Other Sources*	1,585 6.05%	1,252 5.19%	1,148 5.34%	1,120 6.13%	1,160 6.78%	-26.8%
Totals	26,193	24,117	21,485	18,270	17,118	-34.6%

**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 FY2015. 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 FY2015 and compared to their ranking and total number of referrals five years earlier in FY2011.

The last column shows the percent change from FY2011 to FY2015, the rate at which referrals rose or fell during the five years. While overall referrals have decreased by 34.6%, the total referrals from these 20 zip codes have declined at a slightly slower pace (31.7% since FY2011).

Table A.14 Top 20 Zip Codes

ZIP Code	City	Total FY2015	Rank FY2015	Rank FY2011	Total FY2011	Percent Change from FY2011 to FY2015
85225	Chandler	586	1	1	901	-35.0%
85142	Queen Creek*	495	2	15	456	8.6%
85301	Glendale	457	3	2	759	-39.8%
85204	Mesa	413	4	3	637	-35.2%
85201	?Mesa	342	5	4	528	-35.2%
85041	Phoenix	325	6	13	430	-24.4%
85326	Buckeye	324	7	11	435	-25.5%
85033	Phoenix	286	8	8	468	-38.9%
85027	New River	275	9	48	221	24.4%
85015	Phoenix	272	10	12	434	-37.3%
85379	Surprise	270	11	30	249	8.4%
85035	Phoenix	263	12	6	499	-47.3%
85210	Mesa	261	13	17	368	-29.1%
85335	El Mirage	257	14	28	304	-15.5%
85345	Peoria	256	15	9	467	-45.2%
85323	Avondale	253	16	5	508	-50.2%
85009	Phoenix	248	17	7	487	-49.1%
85037	Phoenix	248	18	16	373	-33.5%
85203	Mesa	227	19	29	330	-31.2%
85281	Tempe	218	20	26	336	-35.1%
Total of Top 20		6,276			9,190	-31.7%
All Complaints		17,118			26,193	-34.6%
Percent of All Referrals from Top 20		36.7%			35.1%	

* 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 FY2015

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Anthem	85086	2	9	3	5	11	40	11	13	0	94
Apache Junction	85117	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Apache Junction	85118	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	6
Apache Junction	85119	4	1	2	2	1	12	6	3	0	31
Apache Junction	85120	1	0	3	6	3	7	6	13	0	39
Arlington	85322	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Avondale	85323	8	34	17	26	38	47	53	30	0	253
Avondale	85392	5	10	3	26	28	29	52	32	0	185
Buckeye	85326	10	15	7	35	31	89	79	56	2	324
Buckeye	85395	5	3	3	4	17	28	22	4	0	86
Carefree	85377	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Cave Creek	85331	0	3	1	4	4	29	6	2	0	49
Chandler	85224	3	7	10	9	30	41	15	35	0	150
Chandler	85225	28	23	44	54	76	102	74	185	0	586
Chandler	85226	1	4	3	19	16	26	10	29	1	109
Chandler	85244	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	6
Chandler	85246	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chandler	85249	5	6	2	10	19	30	18	14	2	106
Chandler	85286	2	7	11	8	16	42	26	28	0	140
El Mirage	85335	13	29	14	31	27	44	59	40	0	257
Fountain Hills	85268	0	1	2	2	2	11	4	5	1	28
Ft. McDowell	85264	0	0	3	0	3	3	1	0	0	10
Gila Bend	85337	3	0	2	0	2	5	2	0	1	15
Gilbert	85233	6	3	4	12	27	36	23	30	2	143
Gilbert	85234	3	6	2	14	36	73	28	16	0	178
Gilbert	85295	6	5	7	9	30	52	12	34	0	155
Gilbert	85296	3	7	3	10	37	65	22	22	0	169
Gilbert	85297	2	5	7	9	23	42	18	14	0	120
Gilbert	85298	0	8	1	0	11	27	8	3	0	58
Gilbert	85299	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Glendale	85301	31	54	43	69	44	91	68	57	0	457
Glendale	85302	10	21	11	37	17	38	40	28	0	202
Glendale	85303	14	19	23	27	16	40	39	30	1	209
Glendale	85304	3	2	11	25	13	26	22	15	0	117
Glendale	85305	1	5	6	9	4	16	6	7	0	54
Glendale	85306	7	9	3	7	10	23	16	13	0	88
Glendale	85307	6	0	2	6	2	3	11	4	0	34
Glendale	85308	5	7	5	27	30	38	44	19	0	175
Glendale	85310	1	1	3	11	4	19	14	9	0	62
Glendale	85311	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Glendale	85318	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2015 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Goodyear	85338	6	10	5	15	18	52	47	12	1	166
Goodyear	85396	1	3	2	4	18	18	12	11	0	69
Laveen	85339	25	19	24	25	26	34	42	20	0	215
Litchfield Park	85340	4	3	4	6	13	27	15	4	0	76
Mesa	85201	11	13	44	21	43	78	53	77	2	342
Mesa	85202	15	7	19	8	27	46	33	43	0	198
Mesa	85203	16	5	15	15	39	46	30	59	2	227
Mesa	85204	10	14	42	37	60	94	85	70	1	413
Mesa	85205	5	2	15	10	11	28	31	44	4	150
Mesa	85206	8	3	17	7	12	22	8	16	0	93
Mesa	85207	8	11	13	11	31	67	19	43	1	204
Mesa	85208	10	6	13	6	39	36	30	44	0	184
Mesa	85209	4	4	10	8	19	45	22	27	0	139
Mesa	85210	5	10	27	19	44	53	40	63	0	261
Mesa	85211	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Mesa	85212	1	9	6	6	10	35	16	17	0	100
Mesa	85213	2	3	12	7	15	29	18	35	1	122
Mesa	85214	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
Mesa	85215	1	0	2	1	5	13	10	10	0	42
Mesa	85275	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	7
Morristown	85342	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
New River	85027	79	25	35	27	22	43	33	10	1	275
New River	85087	0	0	0	0	4	11	2	2	0	19
Palo Verde	85343	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Peoria	85345	17	14	26	41	31	61	44	22	0	256
Peoria	85380	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Peoria	85381	2	4	2	8	10	31	8	7	0	72
Peoria	85382	6	4	5	9	38	55	29	12	0	158
Peoria	85383	6	5	4	2	20	58	19	22	0	136
Peoria	85385	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	7
Phoenix	85003	2	3	1	0	2	1	10	3	0	22
Phoenix	85004	2	1	5	1	6	2	1	4	0	22
Phoenix	85005	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4
Phoenix	85006	25	7	41	24	14	31	31	15	3	191
Phoenix	85007	2	5	10	4	9	8	21	4	0	63
Phoenix	85008	17	25	35	12	22	24	47	28	1	211
Phoenix	85009	25	32	27	24	22	38	55	24	1	248
Phoenix	85011	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85012	4	2	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	15
Phoenix	85013	5	9	24	14	9	12	13	5	0	91
Phoenix	85014	8	6	7	7	8	12	20	1	1	70
Phoenix	85015	23	43	29	25	19	32	66	34	1	272
Phoenix	85016	7	15	3	10	3	17	11	3	1	70
Phoenix	85017	10	23	10	20	19	38	27	35	0	182
Phoenix	85018	3	5	0	8	8	11	9	3	0	47
Phoenix	85019	6	19	14	16	16	26	15	24	1	137
Phoenix	85020	10	3	11	12	11	23	19	9	1	99

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2015 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Phoenix	85021	13	9	7	17	11	21	28	26	1	133
Phoenix	85022	9	8	10	8	5	18	27	14	0	99
Phoenix	85023	5	6	10	11	6	16	17	6	0	77
Phoenix	85024	1	0	2	0	3	18	12	4	0	40
Phoenix	85025	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85028	1	1	0	1	7	11	3	6	0	30
Phoenix	85029	6	11	8	12	13	24	35	21	0	130
Phoenix	85031	13	29	24	9	19	33	30	30	0	187
Phoenix	85032	9	6	8	18	23	54	40	36	1	195
Phoenix	85033	33	47	21	29	21	50	48	37	0	286
Phoenix	85034	1	4	1	4	1	12	4	2	0	29
Phoenix	85035	21	25	26	19	19	50	55	48	0	263
Phoenix	85037	16	33	26	28	25	38	62	20	0	248
Phoenix	85040	15	16	23	22	23	26	40	17	2	184
Phoenix	85041	22	38	52	30	28	51	76	26	2	325
Phoenix	85042	15	20	22	15	30	33	47	22	2	206
Phoenix	85043	13	21	14	20	11	42	35	26	0	182
Phoenix	85044	5	4	7	7	8	12	19	4	0	66
Phoenix	85045	0	0	0	1	2	4	4	0	0	11
Phoenix	85046	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Phoenix	85048	2	4	1	12	7	18	13	7	0	64
Phoenix	85050	3	6	3	1	3	26	11	11	1	65
Phoenix	85051	17	13	19	16	18	32	38	24	0	177
Phoenix	85053	8	5	5	9	12	15	14	4	0	72
Phoenix	85054	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
Phoenix	85060	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Phoenix	85061	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85064	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Phoenix	85069	0	1	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	9
Phoenix	85070	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Phoenix	85076	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85080	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
Phoenix	85082	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Phoenix	85083	1	2	4	4	3	7	10	8	0	39
Phoenix	85085	1	2	4	3	2	12	6	0	1	31
Phoenix/Cashion	85329	2	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	9
Queen Creek	85140	0	2	3	2	2	8	16	4	0	37
Queen Creek	85142	31	59	97	59	48	96	86	31	1	508
Queen Creek	85143	2	4	7	3	7	18	13	1	3	58
Rio Verde	85263	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Scottsdale	85250	0	3	0	1	6	14	2	3	0	29
Scottsdale	85251	4	5	6	4	15	36	15	10	1	96
Scottsdale	85252	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Scottsdale	85253	0	0	1	2	4	19	2	1	0	29
Scottsdale	85255	3	0	1	3	15	45	5	2	0	74
Scottsdale	85256	2	7	4	5	9	10	5	6	0	48

Appendix C – Referral Source

Table A.15 Referrals by Offense Severity and City/Zip Code of Residence FY2015 (cont.)

City	Zip	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin	Total
Scottsdale	85257	3	6	7	2	14	20	15	10	0	77
Scottsdale	85258	0	0	0	1	8	13	4	2	0	28
Scottsdale	85259	2	3	1	1	7	28	10	2	1	55
Scottsdale	85260	1	1	3	3	11	38	9	5	0	71
Scottsdale	85262	0	0	0	0	2	9	2	0	0	13
Scottsdale	85266	0	1	0	0	5	8	1	1	0	16
Scottsdale	85269	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Scottsdale/Phoenix	85254	2	6	5	6	10	25	12	3	0	69
Sun City/West/Grand	85351	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	7
Sun City/West/Grand	85373	1	6	5	3	1	14	7	3	0	40
Sun City/West/Grand	85375	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Sun Lakes/Chandler	85248	1	4	1	5	9	15	10	8	1	54
Surprise	85374	10	11	7	11	15	46	23	21	1	145
Surprise	85378	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	4	0	28
Surprise	85379	8	11	14	37	38	81	41	39	1	270
Surprise	85387	0	1	2	5	3	1	3	0	0	15
Surprise	85388	5	5	2	16	14	33	27	9	1	112
Tempe	85281	10	6	23	21	29	39	38	50	2	218
Tempe	85282	15	12	18	18	23	31	27	36	1	181
Tempe	85284	2	0	4	4	4	11	7	2	0	34
Tempe	85285	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Tempe/Guadalupe	85283	9	11	16	16	19	30	31	31	1	164
Tolleson	85353	14	21	12	13	23	35	47	25	0	190
Tonopah	85354	1	0	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	11
Waddell	85355	1	2	0	2	5	8	6	4	0	28
Wickenburg	85390	1	0	0	6	7	21	5	6	0	46
Wittman	85361	4	2	0	4	3	5	3	0	0	21
Youngtown	85363	1	0	1	2	1	6	12	2	0	25
Other Arizona Counties		14	29	64	26	38	73	73	32	12	361
Other Jurisdictions**		23	30	31	22	40	95	76	35	18	370
		984	1,243	1,463	1,607	2,109	4,027	3,152	2,446	87	17,118

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 FY2015

County	Felony Person	Felony Property	Obstruct. Justice	Misd. Person	Drugs	Public Peace	Misd. Property	Status	Admin.	Totals
APACHE	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	7
COCHISE	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
COCONINO	2	1	2	0	2	6	5	0	0	18
GILA	0	1	2	3	1	3	16	0	2	28
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA PAZ	0	4	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	9
MOHAVE	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
NAVAJO	1	0	2	2	3	5	7	0	1	21
PIMA	1	3	4	6	9	14	7	5	1	50
PINAL	5	16	38	8	15	33	31	17	5	168
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
YAVAPAI	5	2	11	6	4	6	2	4	2	42
YUMA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Total	14	29	64	26	39	74	72	31	12	361

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 FY2015 (17,118) due to missing or incomplete school data on any given referral record.

Table A.17 Elementary School District by Offense Severity FY2015

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

Table A.18 High School District by Offense Severity FY2015

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

Appendix D – School Districts

Table A.19 Unified School District by Offense Severity FY2015

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

Table A.20 Miscellaneous Schools by Offense Severity FY2015

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

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

Appendix E – Detention

Juveniles Detained by Gender, Ethnicity, and Age FY2015

Table A.21 Detentions by Gender

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

Table A.22 Detentions by Ethnicity

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

Table A.23 Females Detained by Ethnicity

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

Table A.24 Males Detained by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Detentions	Juveniles Detained	Avg. Times Detained
African American	693	482	1.44
Anglo	1,018	731	1.39
Asian/Pacific	7	6	1.17
Hispanic	1,435	980	1.46
Native American	122	98	1.24
*Other	22	18	1.22
Total	3,297	2,315	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 FY2015

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

Table A.26 Reasons for Detention by Ethnicity FY2015

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

Table A.27 Reasons for Detention by Gender FY2015

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

*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.