

JUVENILES PROCESSED IN THE
ARIZONA COURT SYSTEM FY99

July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999



March 2000

Arizona Supreme Court
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Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System in FY99
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Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System in FY1999

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Introduction

This report provides an overview of the juveniles processed at various stages of the juvenile justice system statewide during fiscal year 99. Selected breakdowns of an unduplicated juvenile count ¹ are presented at the following stages: referral, diversion, petition, and dispositions of dismissed, penalty only, standard probation, JIPS, ADJC, direct filed in and transferred to adult court, and juveniles detained.

The descriptors of juveniles at each of these stages are contained in this report in two groupings. Each descriptor characterizes the juvenile at his or her most recent referral. The first grouping includes demographic descriptors or characteristics: gender, ethnicity, age and education status. The second grouping of descriptors is offense-specific and contains number of prior referrals, offense class of most serious offense, and severity of most serious offense ².

Note that not all of these juveniles processed *entered* the system during this fiscal year, as some may have entered the previous fiscal year. However, these juveniles were all processed during this year. That is, one or more of the stages presented in this report happened during the year. Juveniles may have been referred, diverted, petitioned, had at least one disposition from the court, been direct filed and/or detained.

The number of juveniles processed in the juvenile justice system is contingent on several factors, including legislative action (which results in changes in the law), law enforcement and prosecutorial practices, and the number of juveniles ages 8 to 17 years old in the Arizona population³. Generally, as the population of juveniles ages 8 to 17 increases, the number of juveniles processed in the juvenile justice system also increases. However, recently there has been a slight downward trend in the numbers of juveniles processed in comparison to the overall growth of juvenile population numbers. The shift in growth for juveniles processed may be anomalous but bears watching.

Following this introduction, a chart entitled *Arizona Juvenile Court Activity* illustrates selected stages within the juvenile justice system and the numbers of juveniles processed at each of these stages. In the chart, all stages show both duplicated and unduplicated counts of juveniles. Since a juvenile may receive more than one referral in a given year, the number of referrals and the number of juveniles at each stage will not be the same. The number of referrals gives a sense of the workload generated by the actions of these juveniles at each stage.

Two graphs are included in this section to portray trends over the past six years. The numbers for the graphs have been pulled from this and the previous five Juveniles Processed reports. The first graph shows data on referrals, referred juveniles, petitions filed and juveniles with petitions filed. The referrals numbers include total referrals, which includes multiple referrals of many youth. The referred juveniles only shows the number of unique youth. The same distinction is made between petitions filed (includes counts of multiple petitions per youth) and juveniles with petitions filed (unduplicated). The second graph shows the number of juveniles in each of four

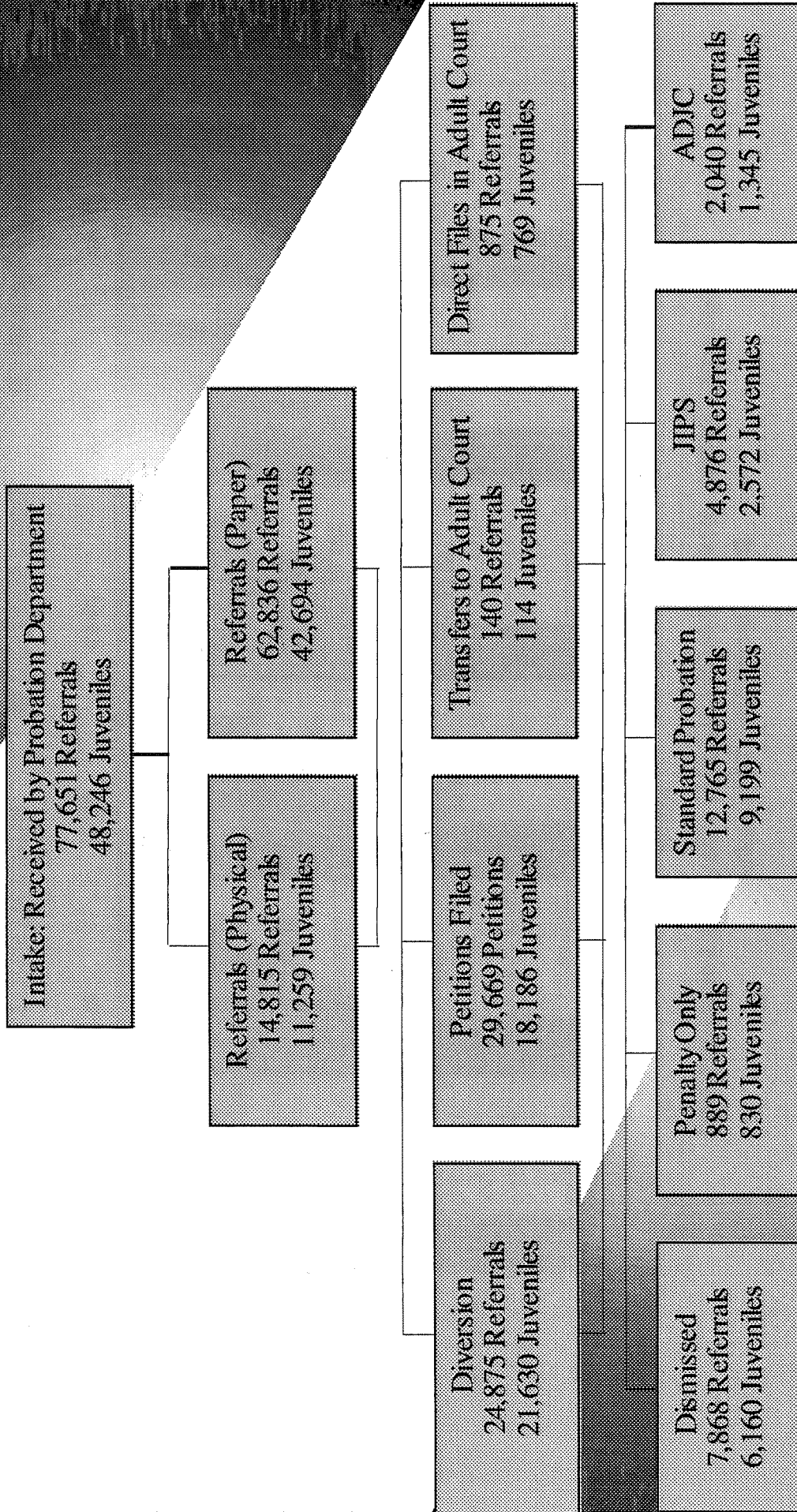
dispositions for each of the past six years: Standard Probation, Intensive Probation, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC), and Adult Court. The number for each disposition is unduplicated, but, if a youth experienced more than one disposition during the year, he or she would be counted once in each.

This is the sixth year this report has been published. The report is also available on the Internet at <http://www.supreme.state.az.us/jjsd/default.htm>. The data for this report were drawn from each county's Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS). JOLTS is Arizona's automated juvenile court information management system that has been operational in Maricopa County for more than 20 years and statewide for six full years. In FY 99 JOLTS capacity was expanded statewide to encompass dependency, severance, and adoption. It is expected that the availability of these data will expand the scope of this report in future years.

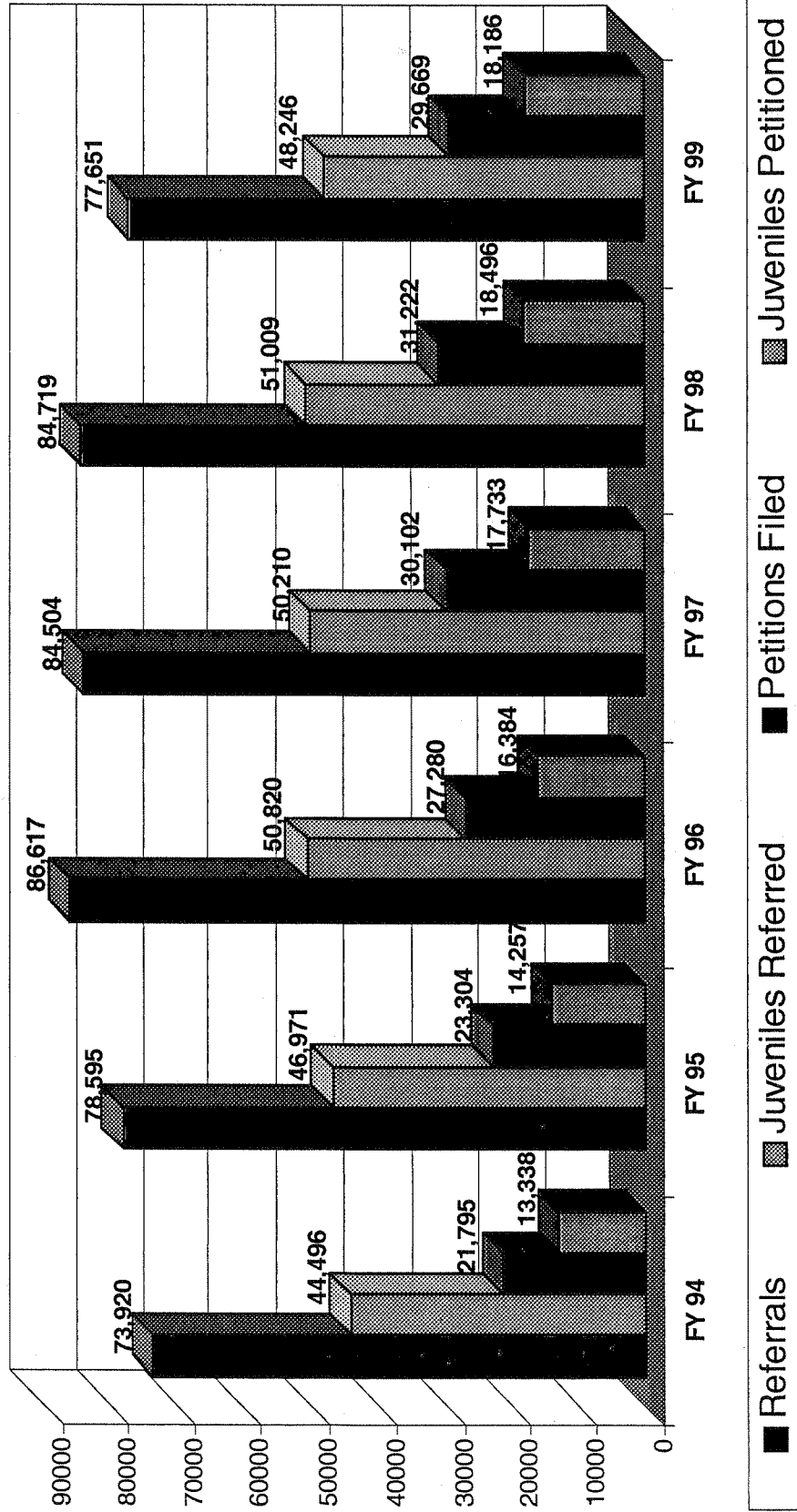
In addition to this general report that is published annually, additional reports are available that describe some of the stages included herein. For example, the Juvenile Justice Services Division also publishes the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) Annual Report and the Juvenile Treatment Services Annual Report. Several special reports have also been completed over the past several years addressing Arizona juvenile justice programs or issues. These studies include: the *PIC-ACT Study*, the *Juvenile Commitment Guidelines Departure Research Project*, the *Survey of Arizona Juvenile Justice Service Providers*, the *Arizona Juvenile Transfer Study*, the *Initial Evaluation of Treatment Services for Juveniles Receiving Treatment in Arizona from January 1, 1994 to June 30, 1994*, the *Empirical Validation of the Arizona Risk/Needs Instrument and Assessment Process*, the *Arizona Juvenile Justice Evaluation*, the *Treatment Evaluation Pilot Project Final Report*, and the *Juvenile Justice Treatment Evaluation Pilot Project Outcomes Report*⁴.

Analysis of data on juveniles processed in the Arizona court system is ongoing in order to identify the treatment needs of juveniles, to determine what works in meeting those needs and obtaining the best outcomes, how to allocate resources in a cost effective manner, and how to work most effectively with local communities to provide for public safety and juvenile accountability. It is expected that the capacity to produce meaningful data will increase based on an increasing capacity to share data among agencies. Information from this report and others, and past and ongoing studies is important for public policy makers, juvenile justice professionals, and Arizona's citizens in order to understand, formulate, and address juvenile justice issues currently faced and to be faced in the future.

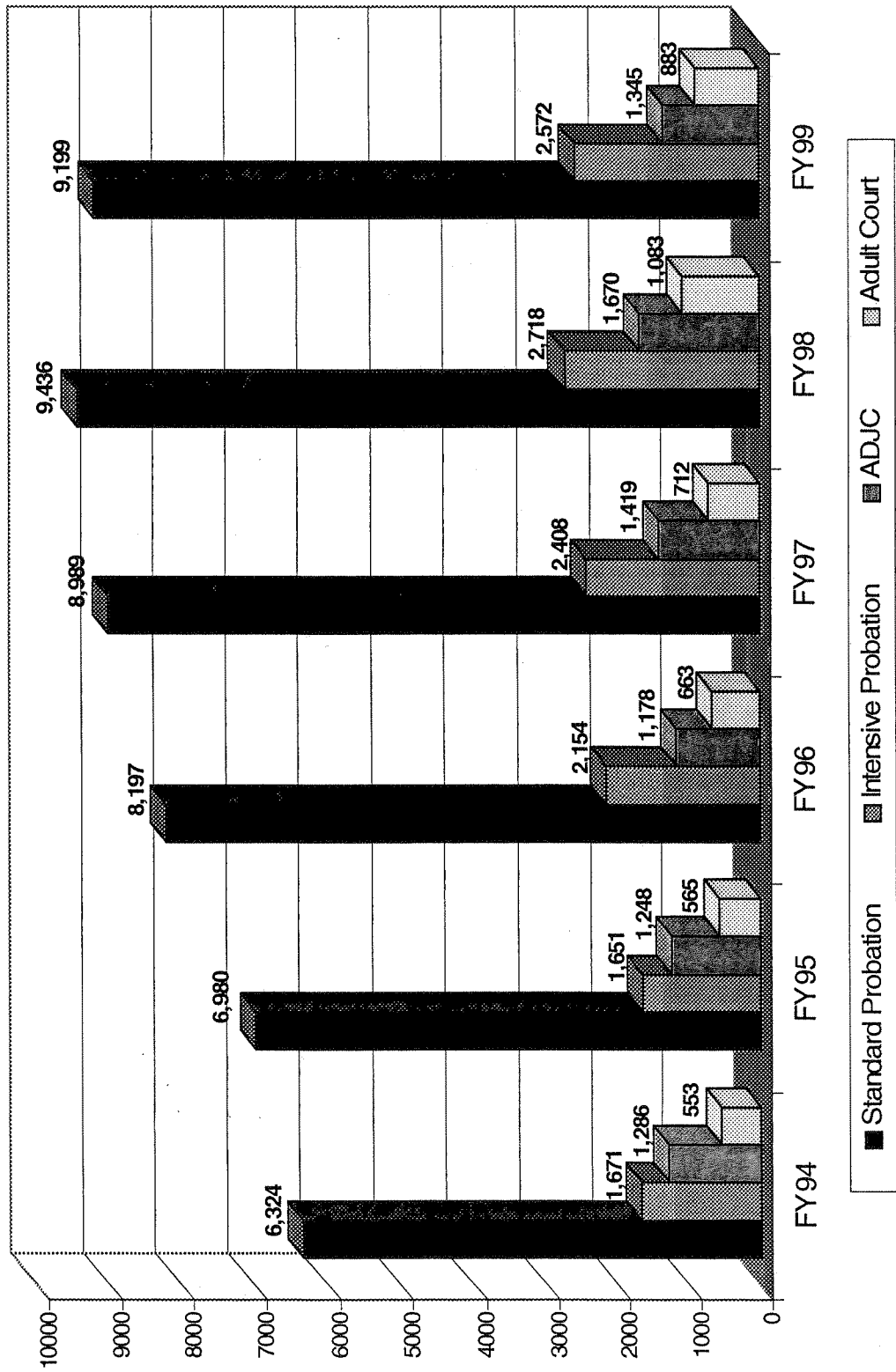
Arizona Juvenile Court Activity FY 99



**Referrals, Petitions Filed
and Juveniles Referred and Petitioned: Fiscal Years 1994-1999**



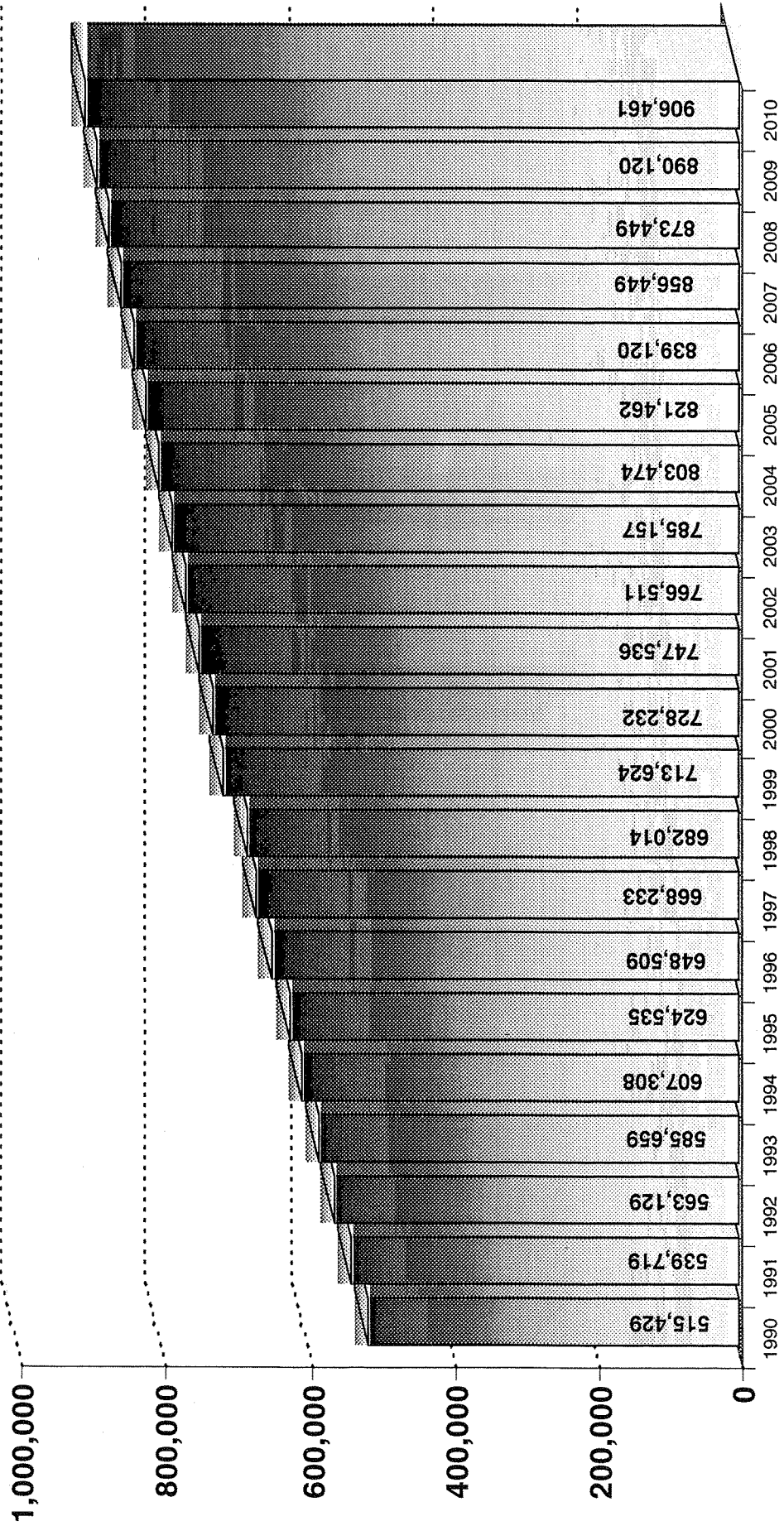
Probation, ADJC, and Adult Court Dispositions of Juveniles: Fiscal Years 1994 - 1999. Numbers of Juveniles



Arizona Juvenile Population Estimates and Projections

Ages 8 - 17

1990 - 2010



1990 - 1999 population estimates: Arizona Department of Economic Security Research Administration Population Statistics Unit.
 2000 - 2010 population projections: Constructed using linear regression model

Juveniles Referred to the Arizona Superior the Court System in FY99

This section on Juveniles referred to the Superior Court system in the State of Arizona reflects the characteristics of those juveniles, ages 8 through 17, who came into contact with the system in Fiscal Year 99. The juveniles are those for whom a report was submitted to the Juvenile Court alleging that the youth committed a delinquent or incorrigible behavior or act.

Referrals can be made by police, parents, school officials, probation officers, other agencies or individuals requesting that the Juvenile Court assume jurisdiction over the youth's conduct. Referrals can be "paper referrals" issued as citations or police reports to the Juvenile Court or "physical referrals" in which the juvenile is physically brought to the Juvenile Court.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Referred FY 99		
Apache	346	0.72%
Cochise	1,625	3.37%
Coconino	1,896	3.93%
Gila	1,058	2.19%
Graham	484	1.00%
Greenlee	103	0.21%
La Paz	193	0.40%
Maricopa	22,818	47.30%
Mohave	1,858	3.85%
Navajo	1,158	2.40%
Pima	9,742	20.19%
Pinal	2,035	4.22%
Santa Cruz	789	1.64%
Yavapai	1,886	3.91%
Yuma	2,255	4.67%
TOTAL	48,246	100.00%

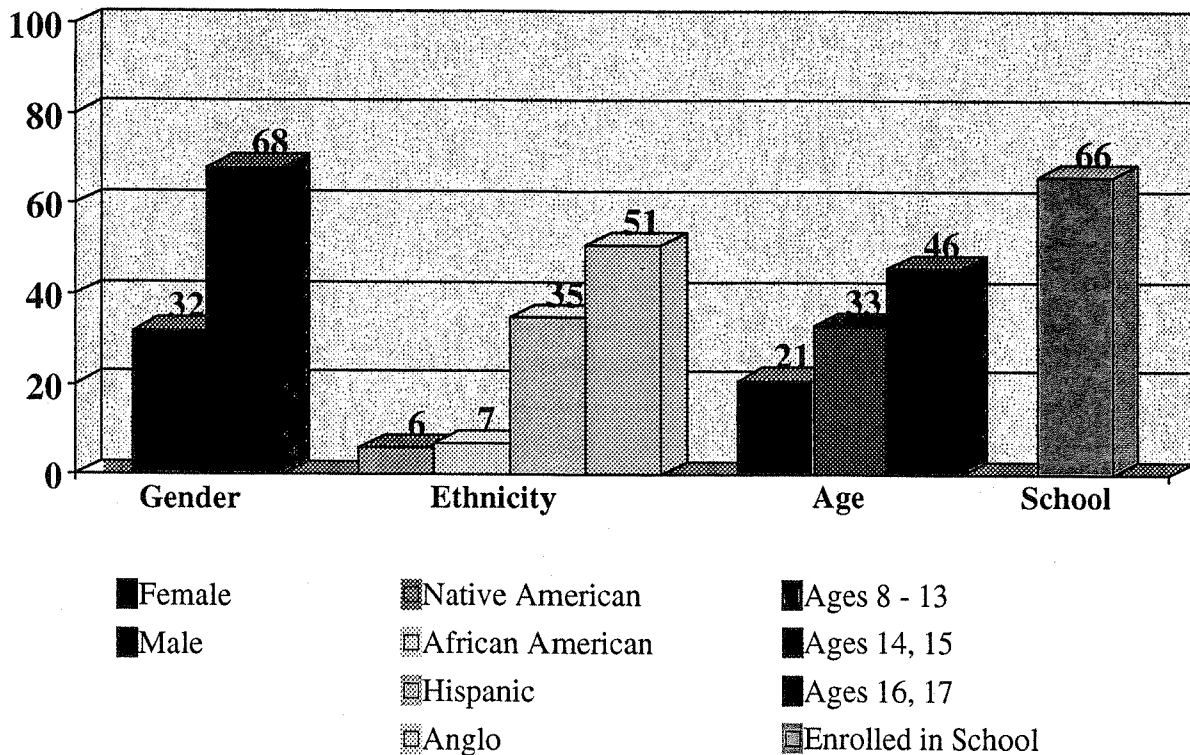
Gender: Referred FY 99		
Male	32,609	67.59%
Female	15,636	32.41%
Unknown	1	0.00%
TOTAL	48,246	100.00%

Ethnicity: Referred FY 99		
Hispanic	16,790	34.80%
African American	3,149	6.53%
Anglo	24,767	51.33%
Native American	2,736	5.67%
Asian/Pacific Islander	239	0.50%
Other	318	0.66%
Unknown	247	0.51%
TOTAL	48,246	100.00%

Age: Referred FY 99		
8	264	0.55%
9	455	0.94%
10	787	1.63%
11	1,228	2.55%
12	2,571	5.33%
13	4,651	9.64%
14	6,747	13.98%
15	8,968	18.59%
16	10,461	21.68%
17	11,533	23.90%
Unknown	581	1.20%
TOTAL	48,246	100.00%

Education Status: Referred FY 99		
Enrolled	31,782	65.87%
Not Enrolled	3,504	7.26%
Expelled	100	0.21%
Suspended	107	0.22%
Withdrawn	229	0.47%
Graduated	31	0.06%
GED Program	25	0.05%
Unknown	12,468	25.84%
TOTAL	48,246	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Juveniles Referred FY 1999 (Percent)

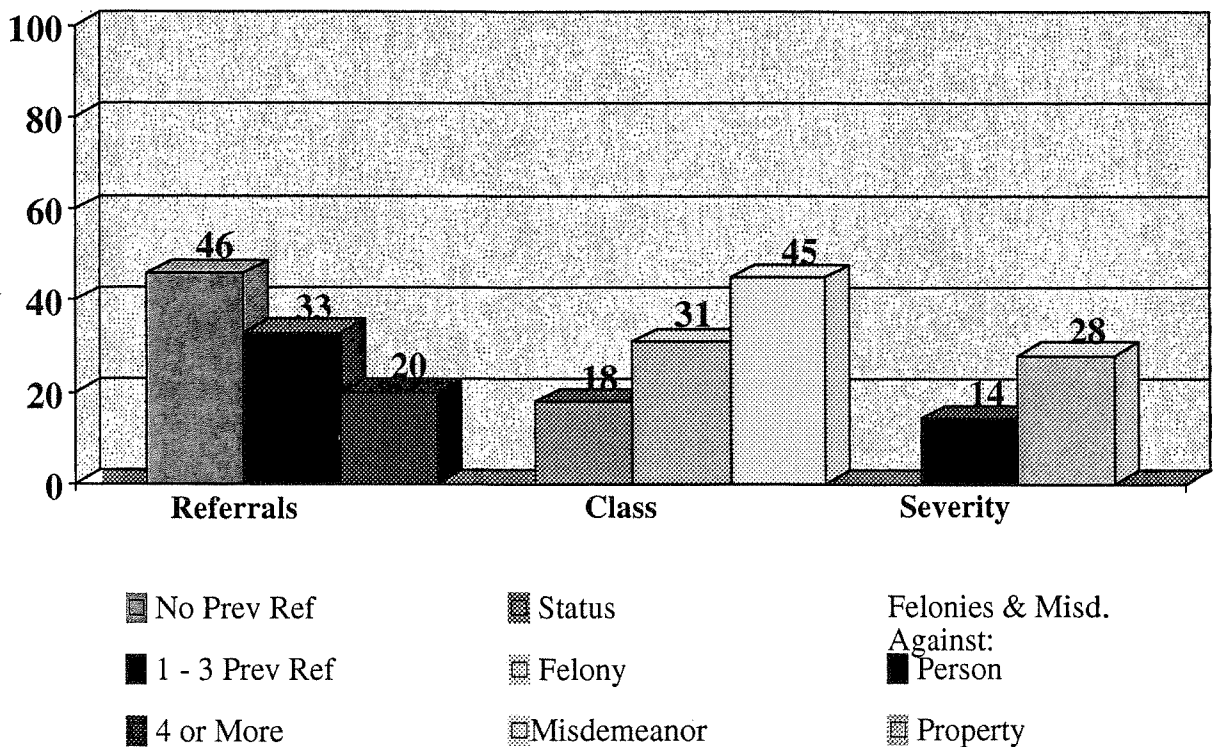


Number of Prior Referrals: Referred FY 99		
0	22,357	46.34%
1	8,488	17.59%
2	4,551	9.43%
3	2,965	6.15%
4	2,041	4.23%
5	1,559	3.23%
6	1,189	2.46%
7	988	2.05%
8 or more	4,108	8.51%
TOTAL	48,246	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Referred FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	2,484	5.15%
Felonies Against Property	5,900	12.23%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	4,288	8.89%
Misdemeanors Against Person	4,276	8.86%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	4,800	9.95%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	9,912	20.54%
Misdemeanors Against Property	7,530	15.61%
Status Offenses	8,850	18.34%
Citations/Administrative	206	0.43%
TOTAL	48,246	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Referred FY 99		
Felony	14,865	30.81%
Misdemeanor	21,916	45.43%
Administrative	2,183	4.52%
Status	8,869	18.38%
Other	413	0.86%
TOTAL	48,246	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Juveniles Referred FY 1999 (Percent)**



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Juveniles Diverted in FY99

Prior to fiscal year 1998, the Progressively Increasing Consequence Act or "PIC-ACT" allowed juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court for first and second time misdemeanor referrals to be diverted from formal court processing if certain conditions were met. Beginning in fiscal year 1998, modifications to A.R.S. § 8-321 significantly changed the criteria determining which juveniles could be diverted and the way those cases are processed. The changes are briefly summarized as follows:

- ▶ Diversion allows a juvenile to avoid formal court processing and to have their offense adjusted if the juvenile completes one or more conditions. To adjust is to dispose of a case without the juvenile being required to go to court. If a referral is adjusted, a petition is not filed. The petition is a document filed by the county attorney which seeks to have a juvenile adjudicated as a delinquent or incorrigible child. The conditions to be completed are the consequences assigned in response to the juvenile's behavior.
- ▶ The county attorney has the **sole discretion** to divert the prosecution of a juvenile accused of committing an incorrigible or delinquent act to a community based alternative program operated by the county attorney or to a diversion program administered by the Juvenile Court. A juvenile identified as a chronic or violent offender, or who is alleged to have violated §28-692 (DUI) is not eligible for diversion.
- ▶ The juvenile probation officer is required to submit a referral to the county attorney for alleged offenses that have been identified as not eligible for diversion. The county attorney is able to return a case to the juvenile probation officer for further action if prosecution is declined.
- ▶ The juvenile probation officer is mandated to conduct an interview with a juvenile and the juvenile's parent(s) or guardian when the juvenile is diverted to Juvenile Court. If, during the interview, the juvenile acknowledges responsibility for the offense (based on the referral), the probation/intake officer **may** choose to begin the process of adjusting the referral. Adjustment of the referral can occur only after the juvenile completes condition(s) (consequences) as assigned by the probation/intake officer. The consequences could be one or more of the following:
 1. Participation in unpaid community service work.
 2. Participation in a counseling program, which is designed to strengthen family relationships and to prevent repetitive juvenile delinquency.
 3. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which has as its goal the prevention of further delinquent behavior.
 4. Participation in an education program, approved by the court, which is designed to deal with ancillary problems experienced by the juvenile, such as alcohol or drug abuse.
 5. Participation in a non-residential program of rehabilitation or supervision offered by the court or offered by the community youth serving agency and approved by the court.
 6. Payment of restitution to the victim of the delinquent act.
 7. Payment of monetary assessment.

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- ▶ The county attorney, or the Juvenile Court in cooperation with the county attorney can establish community based alternative programs. Community based alternative programs and diversion programs must ensure that the participation of both the juvenile and victim are voluntary, and that the juvenile accepts responsibility for the delinquent or incorrigible act.
- ▶ The participants in a community based alternative program agree on any legally reasonable consequences for the juvenile offender, with the exception of confinement. The program participants, juvenile and juvenile's parents(s) or guardian and victim may sign a written contract agreeing on resolution of the matter in which the parent(s) or guardian agree to ensure that the juvenile complies with the contract.
- ▶ If a juvenile complies with the consequences set forth by the probation officer or community based alternative program, the county attorney will not file a petition in Juvenile Court.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Diverted FY 99		
Apache	147	0.68%
Cochise	931	4.30%
Coconino	1,162	5.37%
Gila	553	2.56%
Graham	243	1.12%
Greenlee	47	0.22%
La Paz	113	0.52%
Maricopa	9,448	43.68%
Mohave	811	3.75%
Navajo	337	1.56%
Pima	4,713	21.79%
Pinal	894	4.13%
Santa Cruz	289	1.34%
Yavapai	952	4.40%
Yuma	990	4.58%
TOTAL	21,630	100%

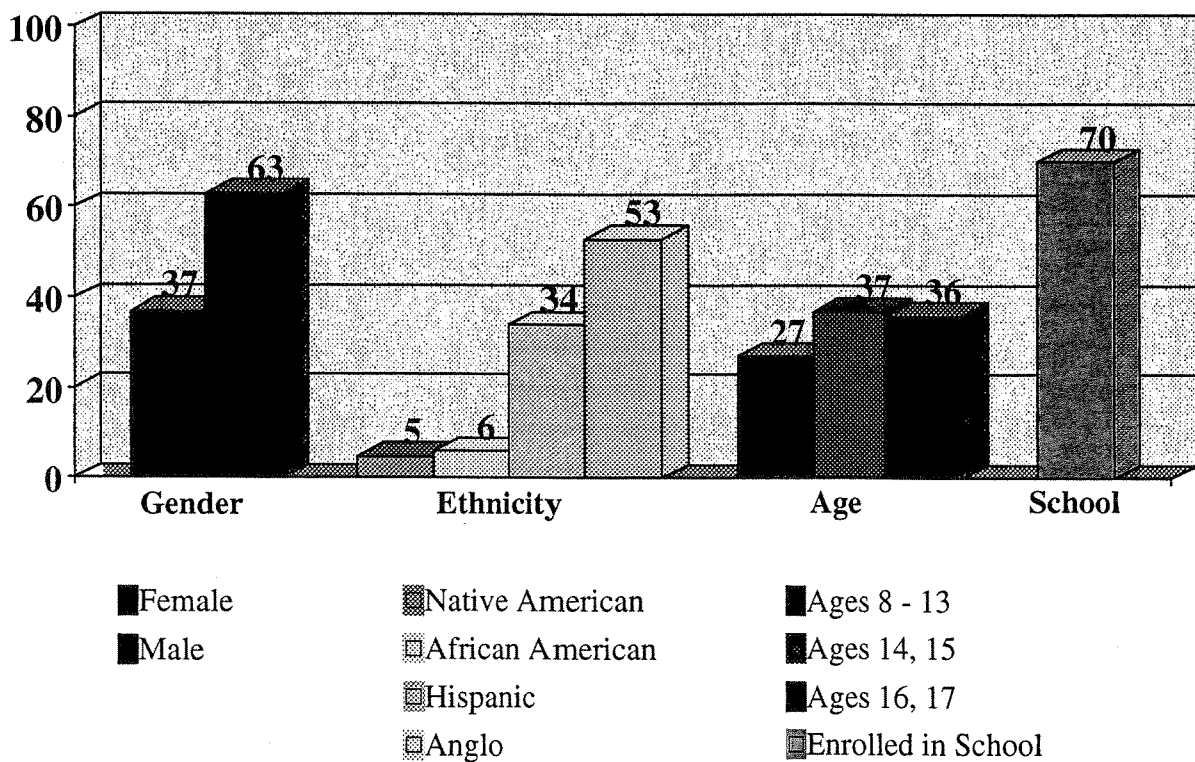
Gender: Diverted FY 99		
Male	13,678	63.24%
Female	7,952	36.76%
Unknown		0.00%
TOTAL	21,630	100.00%

Ethnicity: Diverted FY99		
Hispanic	7,371	34.08%
African American	1,232	5.70%
Anglo	11,518	53.25%
Native American	1,145	5.29%
Asian/Pacific Islander	132	0.61%
Other	131	0.61%
Unknown	101	0.47%
TOTAL	21,630	100.00%

Age: Diverted FY99		
8	132	0.61%
9	262	1.21%
10	466	2.15%
11	732	3.38%
12	1553	7.18%
13	2687	12.42%
14	3647	16.86%
15	4310	19.93%
16	4206	19.45%
17	3556	16.44%
Unknown	79	0.37%
TOTAL	21,630	100.00%

Education Status: Diverted FY 99		
Enrolled	15,134	69.97%
Not Enrolled	798	3.69%
Expelled	20	0.09%
Suspended	30	0.14%
Withdrawn	42	0.19%
Graduated	7	0.03%
GED Program	9	0.04%
Unknown	5,590	25.84%
TOTAL	21,630	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Juveniles Diverted FY 1999 (Percent)

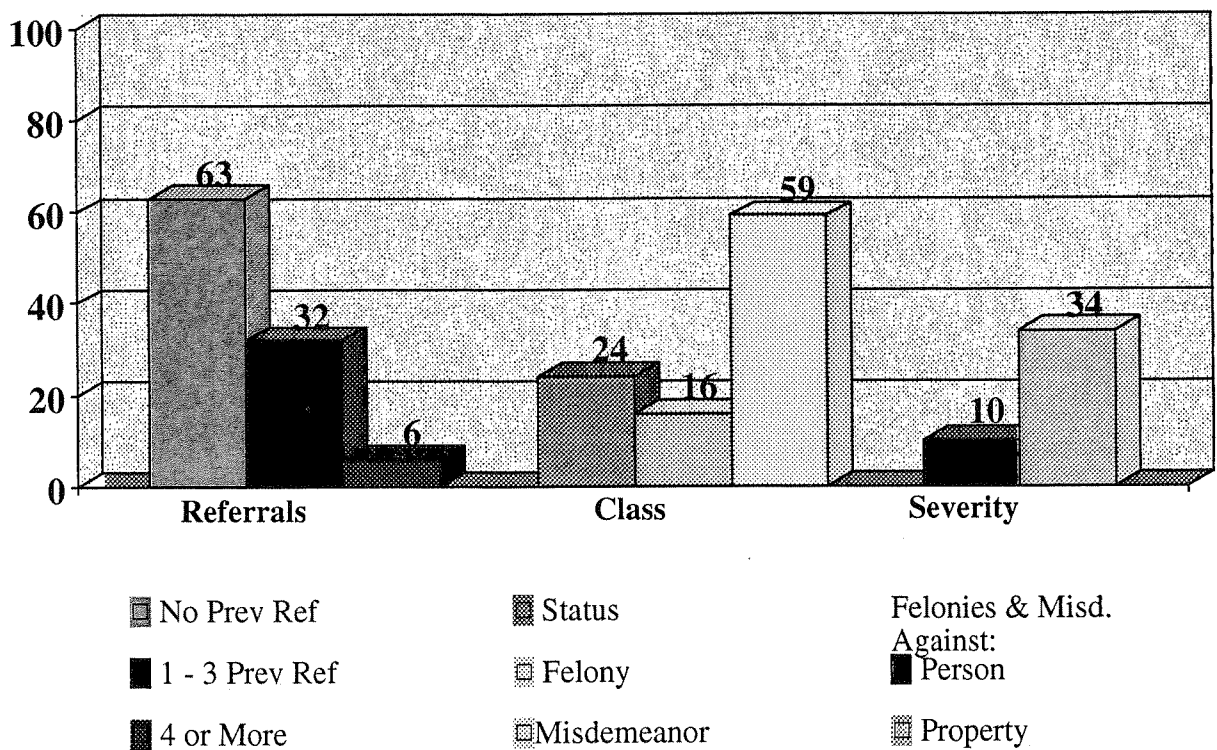


Total Number of Prior Referrals: Diverted FY 99		
0	13,529	62.55%
1	4,325	20.00%
2	1,641	7.59%
3	842	3.89%
4	395	1.83%
5	244	1.13%
6	170	0.79%
7	118	0.55%
8 or more	366	1.69%
TOTAL	21,630	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Diverted FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	257	1.19%
Felonies Against Property	1,128	5.22%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	288	1.33%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,976	9.14%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	1,806	8.35%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	5,362	24.79%
Misdemeanors Against Property	5,669	26.21%
Status Offenses	5,142	23.77%
Citations/Administrative	2	0.01%
TOTAL	21,630	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Diverted FY 99		
Felony	3,380	15.63%
Misdemeanor	12,688	58.66%
Administrative	248	1.15%
Status	5,144	23.78%
Other	170	0.79%
TOTAL	21,630	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Juveniles Diverted FY 1999 (Percent)**



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Juveniles with Petitions Filed in FY99

A petition is a legal document filed in the Juvenile Court alleging that a referred juvenile is a delinquent, incorrigible, or dependent child and requesting the court to assume jurisdiction over the youth. The petition initiates the formal court hearing process of the Juvenile Court, and is prepared by the county attorney, who determines what charges to bring against the juvenile. Juveniles Processed reports petition data on delinquent and incorrigible youth.

A youth, under the age of 18, has committed a delinquent act if that same act committed by an adult would be a criminal offense. An incorrigible youth is one who commits an offense which would not be considered a crime if he or she were an adult. Typically, incorrigible youth are juveniles who refuse to obey the reasonable and proper direction of their parents or guardians. In addition, juveniles who are habitually truant from school, run away from home, or violate curfew are considered incorrigible.

Information on dependent youth can be found in the Administrative Office of the Courts, Dependent Children's Services Division, Foster Care Review Board Annual Report.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Petitions Filed FY 99		
Apache	124	0.68%
Cochise	430	2.36%
Coconino	538	2.96%
Gila	374	2.06%
Graham	285	1.57%
Greenlee	44	0.24%
La Paz	77	0.42%
Maricopa	9,214	50.67%
Mohave	553	3.04%
Navajo	431	2.37%
Pima	2,994	16.46%
Pinal	949	5.22%
Santa Cruz	466	2.56%
Yavapai	704	3.87%
Yuma	1,003	145.52%
TOTAL	18,186	100.00%

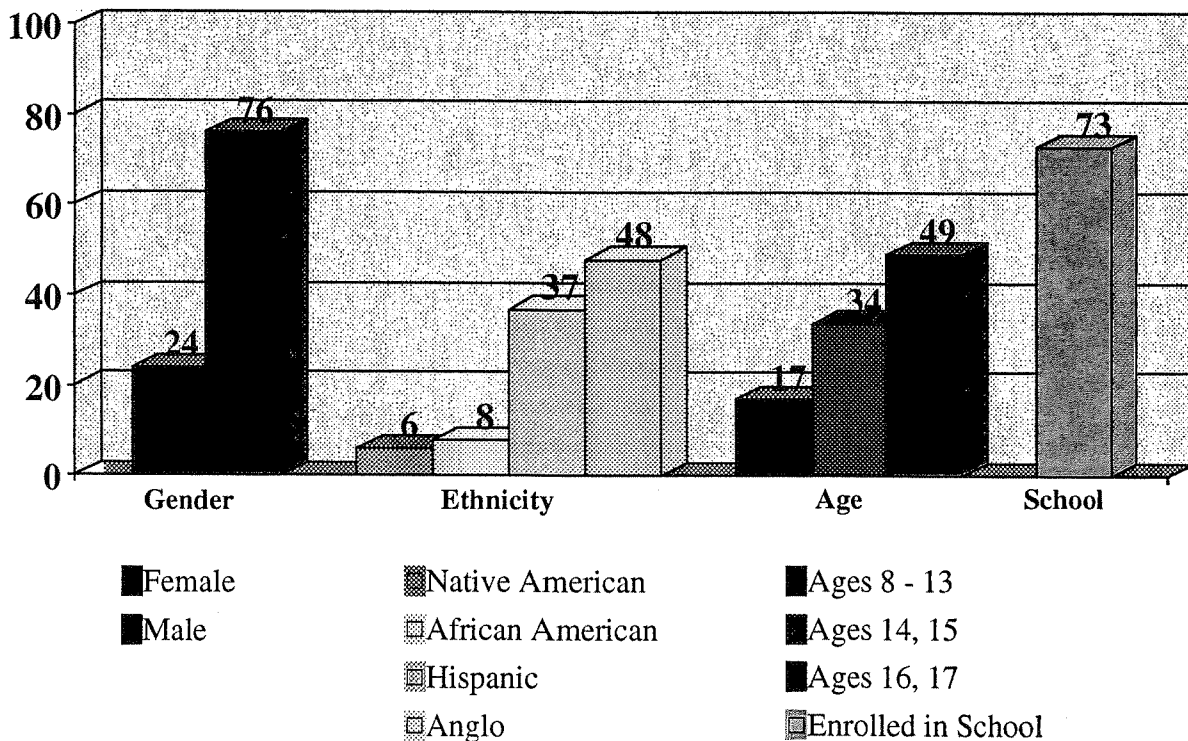
Gender: Petitions Filed FY 99		
Male	13,850	76.16%
Female	4,336	23.84%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	18,186	100.00%

Ethnicity: Petitions Filed FY 99		
Hispanic	6,798	37.38%
African American	1,490	8.19%
Anglo	8,697	47.82%
Native American	1,076	5.92%
Asian/Pacific Islander	61	0.34%
Other	51	0.28%
Unknown	13	0.07%
TOTAL	18,186	100.00%

Age: Petitions Filed FY 99		
8	47	0.26%
9	98	0.54%
10	191	1.05%
11	348	1.91%
12	783	4.31%
13	1,620	8.91%
14	2,579	14.18%
15	3,589	19.74%
16	4,370	24.03%
17	4,543	24.98%
Unknown	18	0.10%
TOTAL	18,186	100.00%

Education Status: Petitions Filed FY 99		
Enrolled	13,196	72.56%
Not Enrolled	2,006	11.03%
Expelled	81	0.45%
Suspended	69	0.38%
Withdrawn	170	0.93%
Graduated	15	0.08%
GED Program	20	0.11%
Unknown	2,629	14.46%
TOTAL	18,186	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Petitions Filed FY 1999 (Percent)

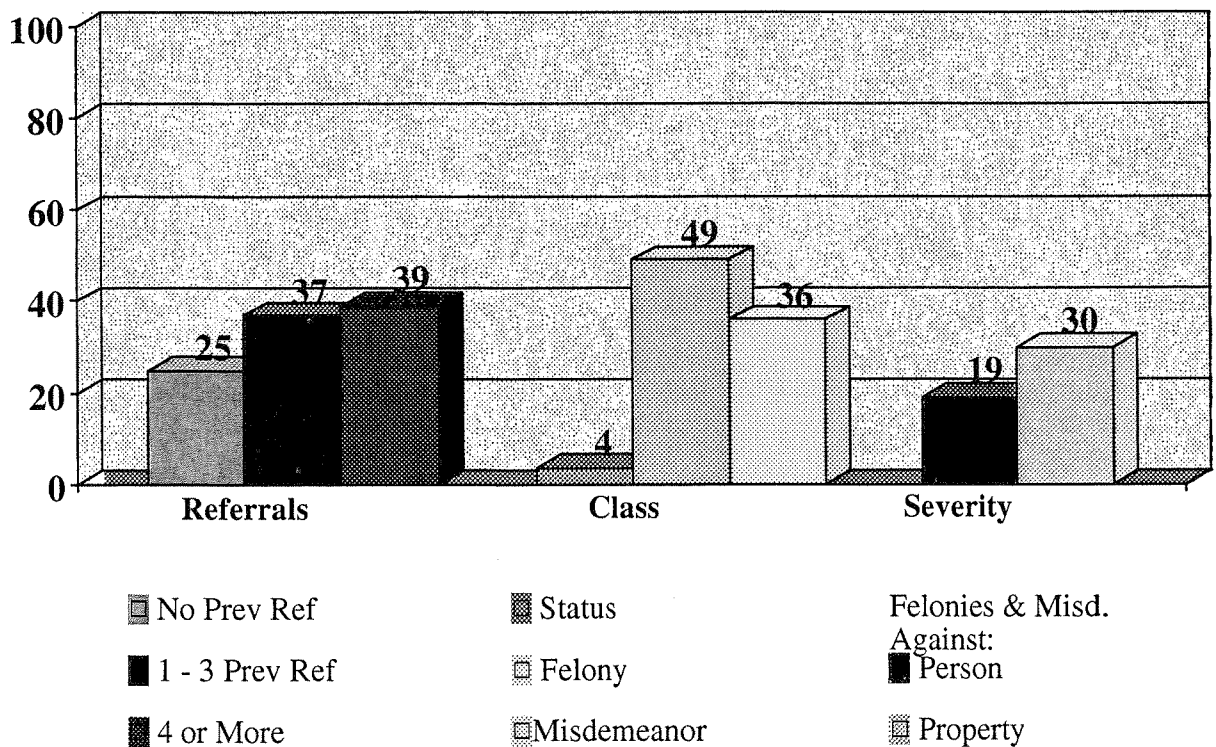


Number of Prior Referrals: Petitions Filed FY 99		
0	4,512	24.81%
1	2,813	15.47%
2	2,123	11.67%
3	1,740	9.57%
4	1,374	7.56%
5	1,110	6.10%
6	871	4.79%
7	757	4.16%
8 or more	2,886	15.87%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	18,186	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Petitions FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	1,448	7.96%
Felonies Against Property	3,924	21.58%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	4,031	22.17%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1,963	10.79%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	2,239	12.31%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	2,316	12.74%
Misdemeanors Against Property	1,592	8.75%
Status Offenses	648	3.56%
Citations/Administrative	25	0.14%
TOTAL	18,186	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Petitions Filed FY 99		
Felony	8,876	48.81%
Misdemeanor	6,500	35.74%
Administrative	2,089	11.49%
Status	651	3.58%
Other	70	0.38%
Unknown		0.00%
TOTAL	18,186	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Petitions Filed FY 1999 (Percent)**



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Juveniles With Dispositions of Dismissed in FY99

Charges against juveniles can be dismissed. Dismissal means that further consideration or hearings regarding the charge are discontinued or discharged, and further action is not taken.

Dismissal of petitions can occur during the advisory or adjudication hearing process. It is possible that the charge could be dismissed for lack of evidence during either of these hearings. Similarly, a juvenile could have more than one charge pending. In this situation, the juvenile's court appointed attorney or private attorney could initiate a process with the county attorney which could result in dismissal of one charge while receiving some disposition (i.e. penalty only, probation, JIPS, or commitment to ADJC) on a second charge.

Non-petition referrals can also be dismissed. Dismissal may occur for such reasons as the juvenile cannot be located, there is transfer to other jurisdiction prior to adjudication, or the county attorney did not file (e.g., the victim refused prosecution).

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Disposition Dismissed FY 99		
Apache	99	1.61%
Cochise	169	2.74%
Coconino	223	3.62%
Gila	147	2.39%
Graham	83	1.35%
Greenlee	21	0.34%
La Paz	48	0.78%
Maricopa	2,908	47.21%
Mohave	218	3.54%
Navajo	178	2.89%
Pima	940	15.26%
Pinal	372	6.04%
Santa Cruz	122	1.98%
Yavapai	208	3.38%
Yuma	424	6.88%
TOTAL	6,160	100.00%

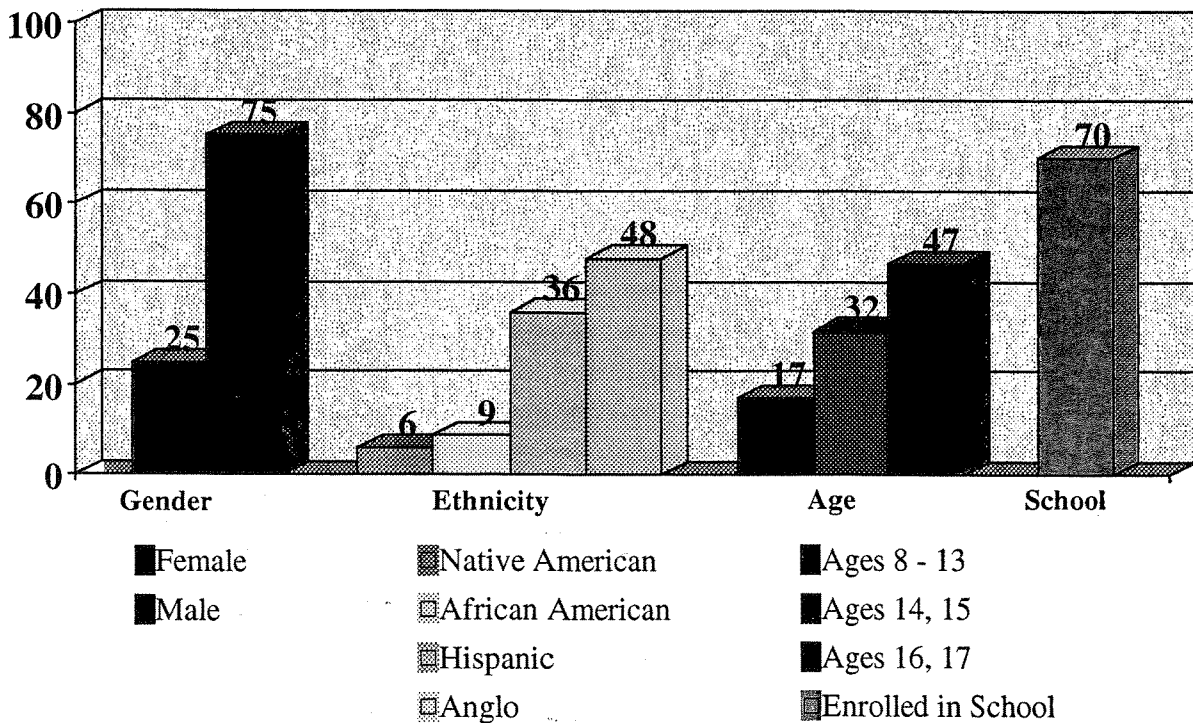
Gender: Dismissed FY 99		
Male	4,614	74.90%
Female	1,546	25.10%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	6,160	100.00%

Ethnicity: Dismissed FY 99		
Hispanic	2,199	35.70%
African American	568	9.22%
Anglo	2,982	48.41%
Native American	365	5.93%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	0.23%
Other	23	0.37%
Unknown	9	0.15%
TOTAL	6,160	100.00%

Age: Dismissed FY 99		
8	24	0.39%
9	50	0.81%
10	70	1.14%
11	119	1.93%
12	248	4.03%
13	524	8.51%
14	827	13.43%
15	1,134	18.41%
16	1,401	22.74%
17	1,503	24.40%
Unknown	260	4.22%
TOTAL	6,160	100.00%

Education Status: Dismissed FY 99		
Enrolled	4,325	70.21%
Not Enrolled	680	11.04%
Expelled	31	0.50%
Suspended	26	0.42%
Withdrawn	52	0.84%
Graduated	3	0.05%
GED Program	8	0.13%
Unknown	1,035	16.80%
TOTAL	6,160	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Disposition Dismissed FY 1999 (Percent)

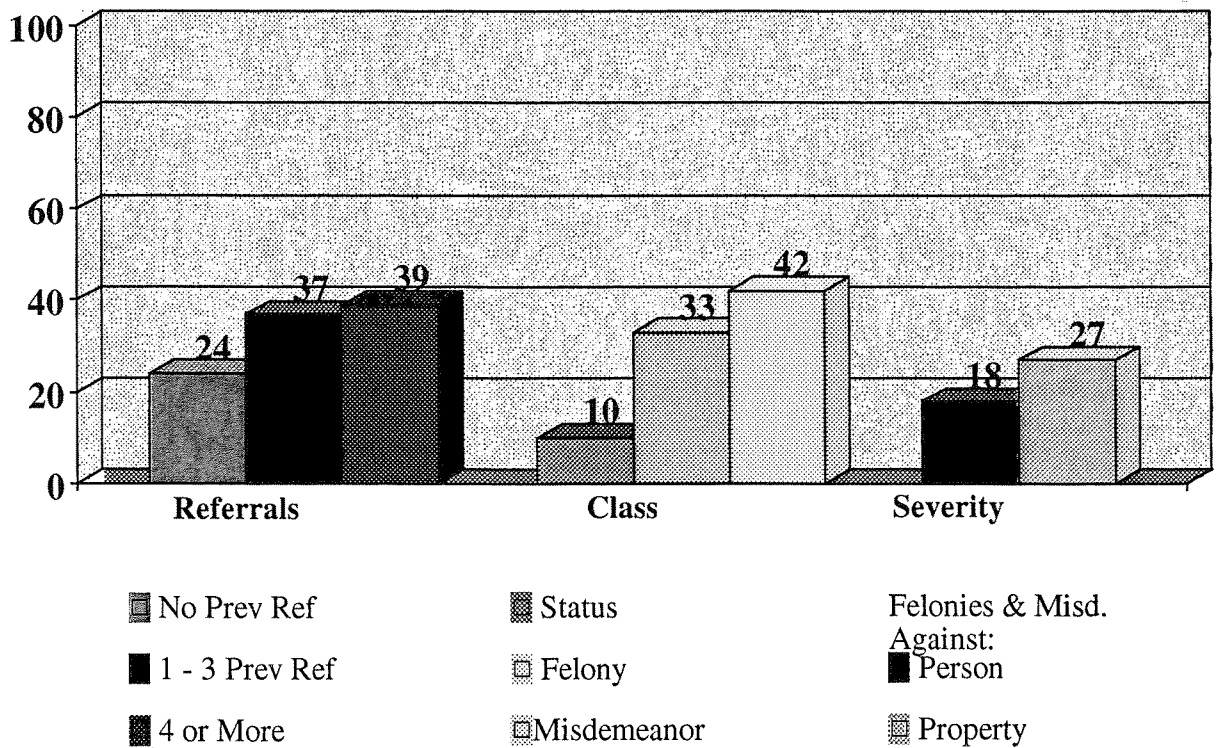


Number of Prior Referrals: Dismissed FY 99		
0	1,463	23.75%
1	977	15.86%
2	710	11.53%
3	600	9.74%
4	487	7.91%
5	370	6.01%
6	313	5.08%
7	236	3.83%
8 or more	1,004	16.30%
TOTAL	6,160	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Dismissed FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	364	5.91%
Felonies Against Property	890	14.45%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	1,206	19.58%
Misdemeanors Against Person	769	12.48%
Drugs: Fel. and Misd.	543	8.81%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	1,027	16.67%
Misdemeanors Against Property	768	12.47%
Status Offenses	587	9.53%
Citations/Administrative	6	0.10%
TOTAL	6,160	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Dismissed FY 99		
Felony	2,007	32.58%
Misdemeanor	2,605	42.29%
Administrative	867	14.07%
Status	588	9.55%
Other	93	1.51%
TOTAL	6,160	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Disposition Dismissed FY 1999 (Percent)**



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Juveniles With Dispositions of Penalty Only in FY99

Adjudicated juveniles may receive a disposition of penalty only. Typically, there is judicial discretion in the nature of the assigned penalty. Penalties may include but are not limited to monetary fines, community service work, and/or participation in various treatment programs to change the juvenile's behavior. Juveniles with dispositions of penalty only are not assigned to a diversion program, nor are they placed on standard probation, Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS), or committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Disposition Penalty Only FY 99		
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	33	3.98%
Coconino	24	2.89%
Gila	26	3.13%
Graham	7	0.84%
Greenlee	2	0.24%
La Paz	11	1.33%
Maricopa	509	61.33%
Mohave	1	0.12%
Navajo	7	0.84%
Pima	37	4.46%
Pinal	31	3.73%
Santa Cruz	81	9.76%
Yavapai	11	1.33%
Yuma	50	6.02%
TOTAL	830	100.00%

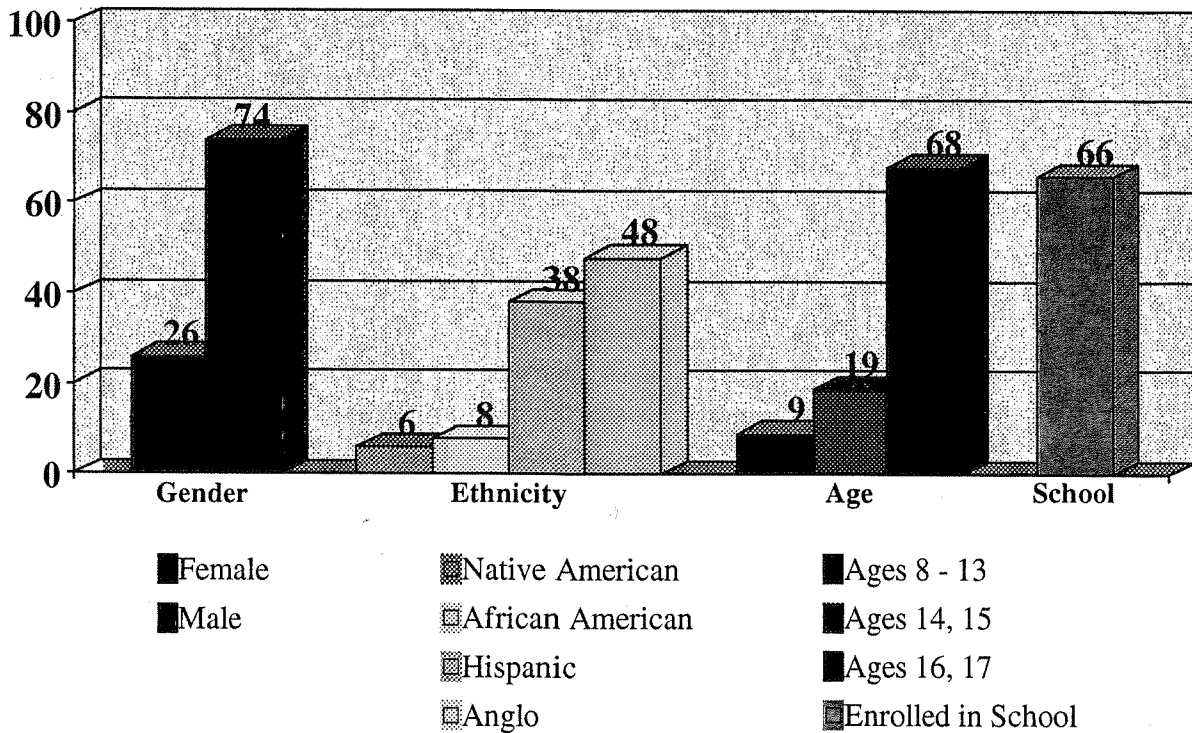
Gender: Disposition Penalty Only FY 99		
Male	614	73.98%
Female	216	26.02%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	830	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition Penalty Only FY 99		
Hispanic	312	37.59%
African American	64	7.71%
Anglo	401	48.31%
Native American	53	6.39%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	830	100.00%

Age: Disposition Penalty Only FY 99		
8	1	0.12%
9	4	0.48%
10	1	0.12%
11	12	1.45%
12	13	1.57%
13	46	5.54%
14	64	7.71%
15	92	11.08%
16	153	18.43%
17	411	49.52%
Unknown	33	3.98%
TOTAL	830	100.00%

Education Status: Disposition Penalty Only FY 99		
Enrolled	545	65.66%
Not Enrolled	106	12.77%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	2	0.24%
Withdrawn	2	0.24%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	2	0.24%
Unknown	173	20.84%
TOTAL	830	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Disposition Penalty Only FY 1999 (Percent)

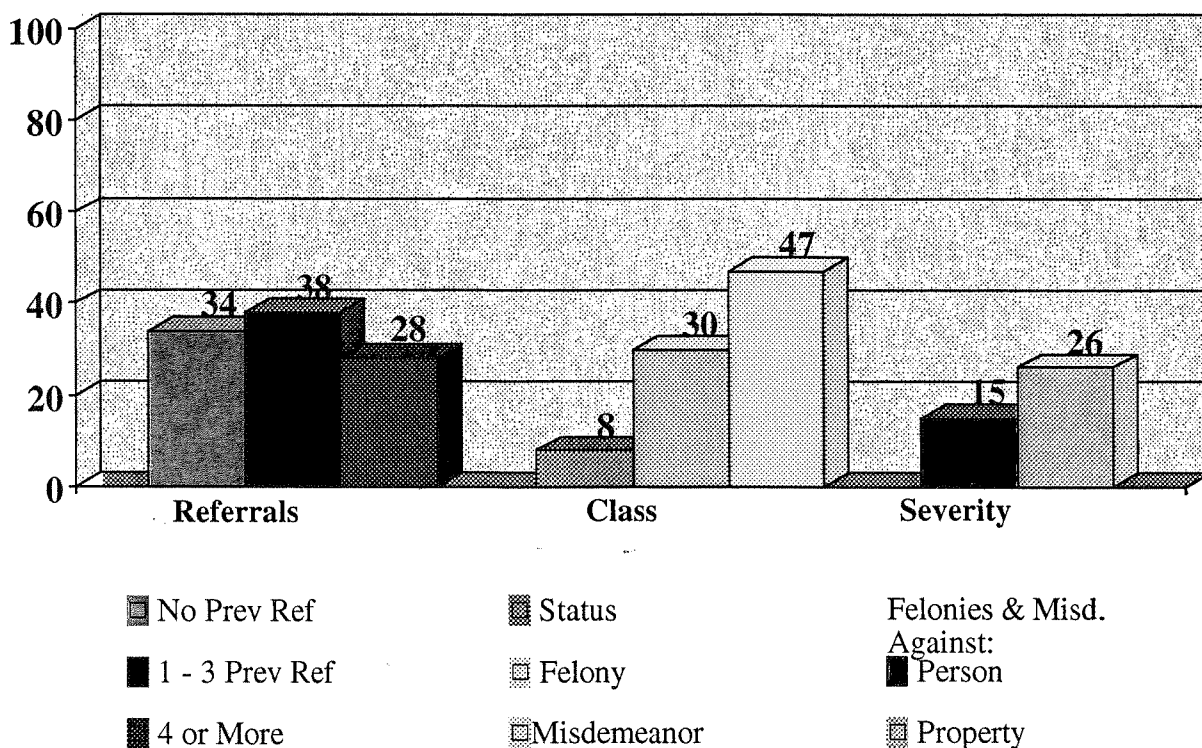


Number of Prior Referrals: Penalty Only FY 99		
0	284	34.22%
1	129	15.54%
2	102	12.29%
3	82	9.88%
4	55	6.63%
5	36	4.34%
6	27	3.25%
7	24	2.89%
8 or more	91	10.96%
TOTAL	830	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Penalty Only FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	47	5.66%
Felonies Against Property	98	11.81%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	118	14.22%
Misdemeanors Against Person	78	9.40%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	73	8.80%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	227	27.35%
Misdemeanors Against Property	120	14.46%
Status Offenses	68	8.19%
Citations/Administrative	1	0.12%
TOTAL	830	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Penalty Only FY 99		
Felony	245	29.52%
Misdemeanor	390	46.99%
Administrative	107	12.89%
Status	69	8.31%
Other	19	2.29%
TOTAL	830	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Disposition Penalty Only FY 1999 (Percent)**



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Juveniles With Dispositions to Standard Probation in FY99

Probation is defined as 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. The core tenets of juvenile probation are: the belief that youth can make positive changes in their behavior, protection of the community, preservation of the best interest of the child and stability of the family unit, fostering law-abiding behavior, and restitution to victims and society for the wrongs committed against them.

Juveniles placed on probation, usually for one year, have to comply with certain terms and conditions. Although every probation treatment plan is customized to address the needs of each juvenile, some standard terms and conditions apply to all cases. The standard terms and conditions include contact with a probation officer, maintaining law abiding behavior and paying restitution to the victim. Additional terms may also be imposed depending on individual juvenile needs, such as: mandatory drug testing, curfew, school attendance, restitution, community service hours, painting over graffiti, letters of apology, attendance at counseling or treatment sessions, and restrictions on acquaintances.

Once a juvenile has been placed on probation, the juvenile probation officer monitors the juvenile's compliance with the terms and conditions of their probation. The probation officer works closely with the juvenile and their family as well as members of the community including teachers, victims, treatment providers and others involved in the life of the juvenile and their family. The court can impose multiple restrictions and provide resources to help the juvenile. If the youth does not choose to comply, the probation officer will refer the juvenile back to the court, the court may in turn impose more severe liberty restrictions.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Disposition Standard Probation FY 99		
Apache	83	0.90%
Cochise	149	1.62%
Coconino	313	3.40%
Gila	190	2.07%
Graham	187	2.03%
Greenlee	30	0.33%
La Paz	27	0.29%
Maricopa	4,933	53.63%
Mohave	235	2.55%
Navajo	257	2.79%
Pima	1,484	16.13%
Pinal	277	3.01%
Santa Cruz	250	2.72%
Yavapai	280	3.04%
Yuma	504	5.48%
TOTAL	9,199	100.00%

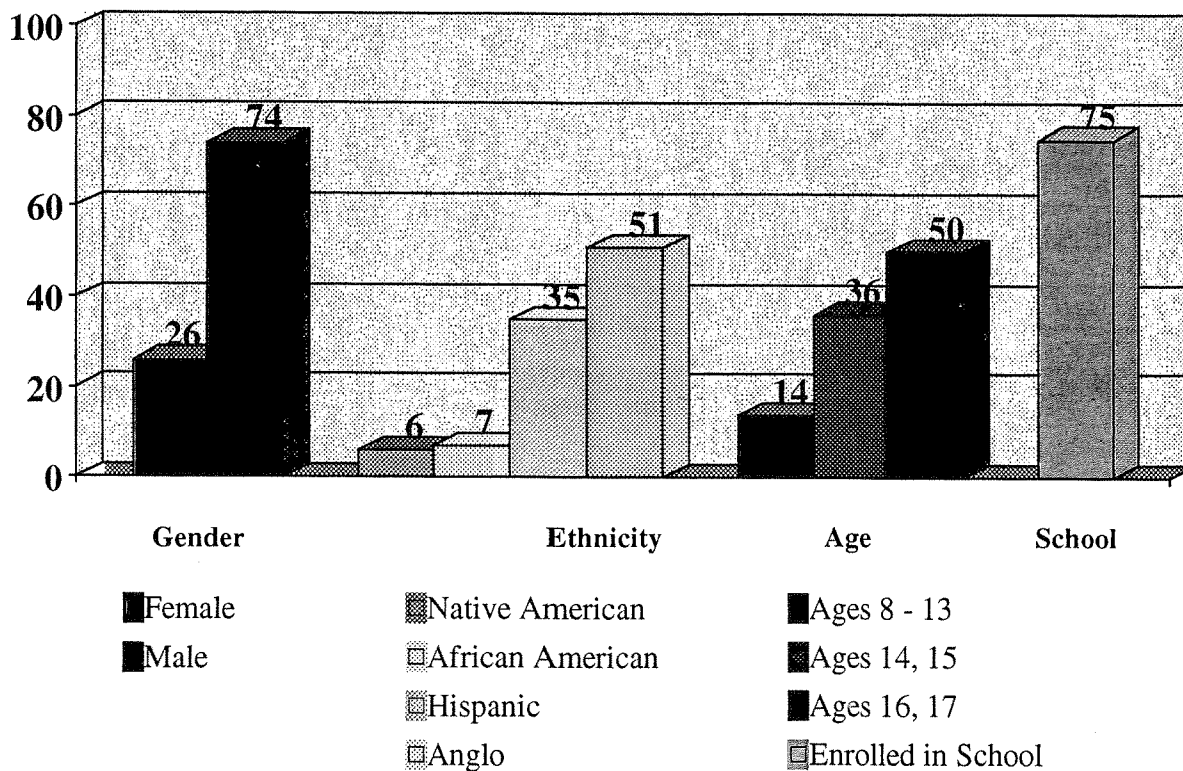
Gender: Standard Probation FY 99		
Male	6,838	74.33%
Female	2,361	25.67%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	9,199	100.00%

Ethnicity: Standard Probation FY 99		
Hispanic	3,231	35.12%
African American	644	7.00%
Anglo	4,661	50.67%
Native American	596	6.48%
Asian/Pacific Islander	37	0.40%
Other	27	0.29%
Unknown	3	0.03%
TOTAL	9,199	100.00%

Age: Standard Probation FY 99		
8	2	0.02%
9	21	0.23%
10	54	0.59%
11	126	1.37%
12	335	3.64%
13	757	8.23%
14	1,379	14.99%
15	1,920	20.87%
16	2,228	24.22%
17	2,370	25.76%
Unknown	7	0.08%
TOTAL	9,199	100.00%

Education Status: Standard Probation FY 99		
Enrolled	6,891	74.91%
Not Enrolled	829	9.01%
Expelled	24	0.26%
Suspended	35	0.38%
Withdrawn	47	0.51%
Graduated	4	0.04%
GED Program	6	0.07%
Unknown	1,363	14.82%
TOTAL	9,199	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Standard Probation FY 1999 (Percent)

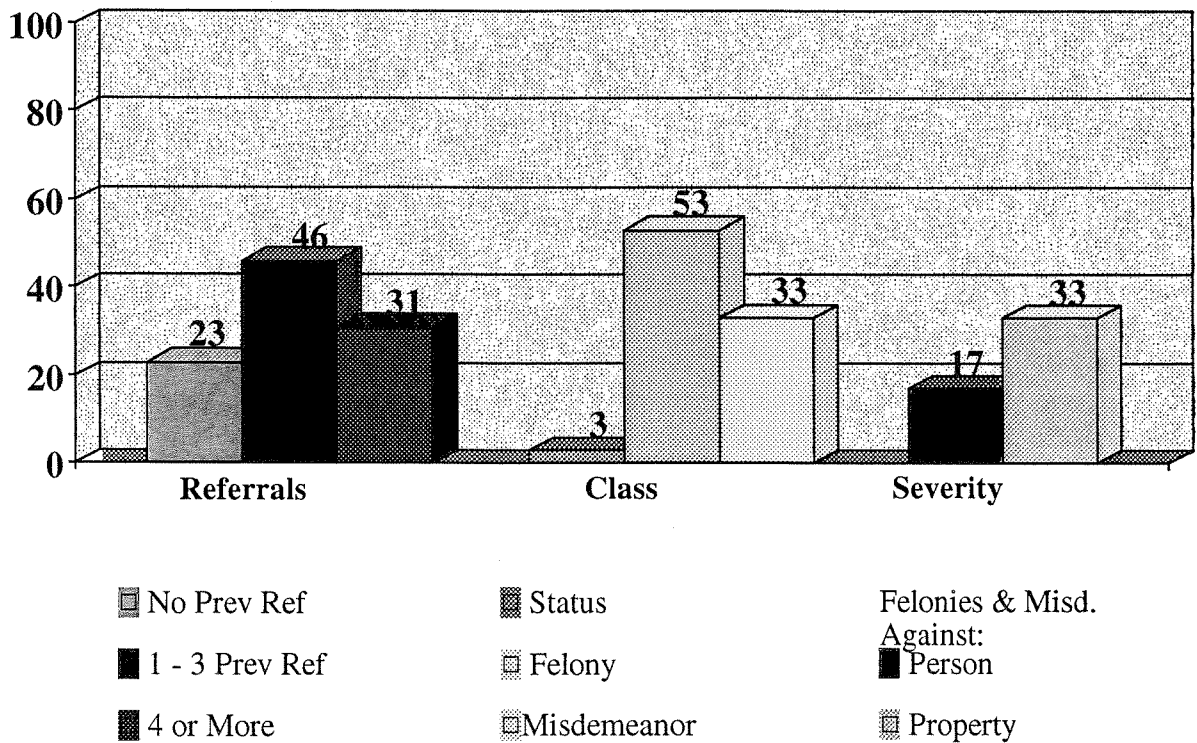


Number of Prior Referrals: Standard FY 99		
0	2,116	23.00%
1	1,653	17.97%
2	1,385	15.06%
3	1,181	12.84%
4	827	8.99%
5	557	6.06%
6	409	4.45%
7	315	3.42%
8 or more	756	8.22%
TOTAL	9,199	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Standard FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	738	8.02%
Felonies Against Property	2,176	23.65%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	1,727	18.77%
Misdemeanors Against Person	852	9.26%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	1,427	15.51%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	1,112	12.09%
Misdemeanors Against Property	824	8.96%
Status Offenses	233	2.53%
Citations/Administrative	110	1.20%
TOTAL	9,199	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Standard FY 99		
Felony	4,844	52.66%
Misdemeanor	3,013	32.75%
Administrative	971	10.56%
Status	234	2.54%
Other	137	1.49%
TOTAL	9,199	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Disposition Standard Probation FY 1999 (Percent)**



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Juveniles With Dispositions to JIPS in FY99

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a sentencing consequence used by the Juvenile Court judges for those youth who are in need of frequent supervision and a highly structured program. The program was enacted into law in 1987. The intent of this legislation was to create a program which would allow juvenile delinquents to remain at home, under supervision, rather than be placed in either a residential treatment facility or the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). Financial considerations weighed heavily in the formation of the program, as JIPS is a less costly alternative to ADJC or residential treatment.

JIPS differs from standard probation in the increased frequency of contact, the requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured activities per week, the liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time out of the home, the frequency of drug testing on demand and the lower caseload ratio. Additional information about the program is available in the JIPS Annual Report. The figures reported in the JIPS Annual Report may differ from those reported here because the JIPS report includes all juveniles whose cases were active during the fiscal year. The Juveniles Processed report includes only juveniles dispositioned to JIPS during the fiscal year.

Disposition or placement on JIPS is usually reserved for certain situations. Specifically, only juveniles who are adjudicated for delinquent acts or for violations of probation originating from a delinquent act are eligible for JIPS. The first type of youth placed in the program is one who would otherwise have been recommended for placement in an out-of-home institutional or residential setting. The second type of offender is one who, when considering the nature of the offense, their prior delinquent history, or risk to the community, have demonstrated a need for a highly structured, closely supervised program of probation emphasizing surveillance, education, work, and home detention.

FY99 was the first full year of stricter dispositional alternatives for juveniles adjudicated of a second felony offense. The Juvenile Court is limited to the three choices cited in ARS § 8-341. These options are JIPS, ADJC or prosecution as an adult.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Disposition JIPS FY 99		
Apache	14	0.54%
Cochise	97	3.77%
Coconino	65	2.53%
Gila	67	2.61%
Graham	26	1.01%
Greenlee	14	0.54%
La Paz	10	0.39%
Maricopa	1,206	46.89%
Mohave	109	4.24%
Navajo	91	3.54%
Pima	407	15.82%
Pinal	95	3.69%
Santa Cruz	39	1.52%
Yavapai	108	4.20%
Yuma	224	8.71%
TOTAL	2,572	100%

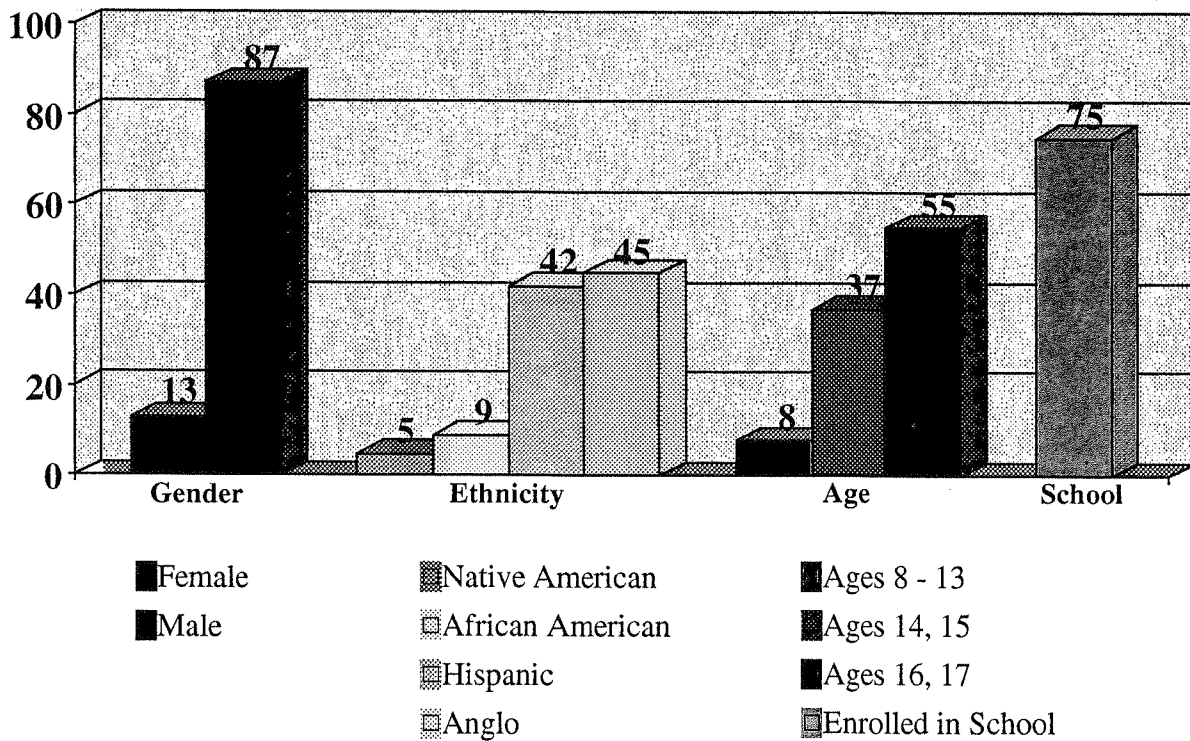
Gender: JIPS FY 99		
Male	2,226	86.55%
Female	346	13.45%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	2,572	100.00%

Ethnicity: JIPS FY 99		
Hispanic	1,069	41.56%
African American	219	8.51%
Anglo	1,156	44.95%
Native American	117	4.55%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	0.27%
Other	3	0.12%
Unknown	1	0.04%
TOTAL	2,572	100.00%

Age: JIPS FY 99		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	5	0.19%
11	13	0.51%
12	36	1.40%
13	143	5.56%
14	347	13.49%
15	600	23.33%
16	715	27.80%
17	711	27.64%
Unknown	2	0.08%
TOTAL	2,572	100.00%

Education Status: JIPS FY 99		
Enrolled	1,940	75.43%
Not Enrolled	337	13.10%
Expelled	13	0.51%
Suspended	16	0.62%
Withdrawn	19	0.74%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	7	0.27%
Unknown	240	9.33%
TOTAL	2,572	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Disposition JIPS FY 1999 (Percent)

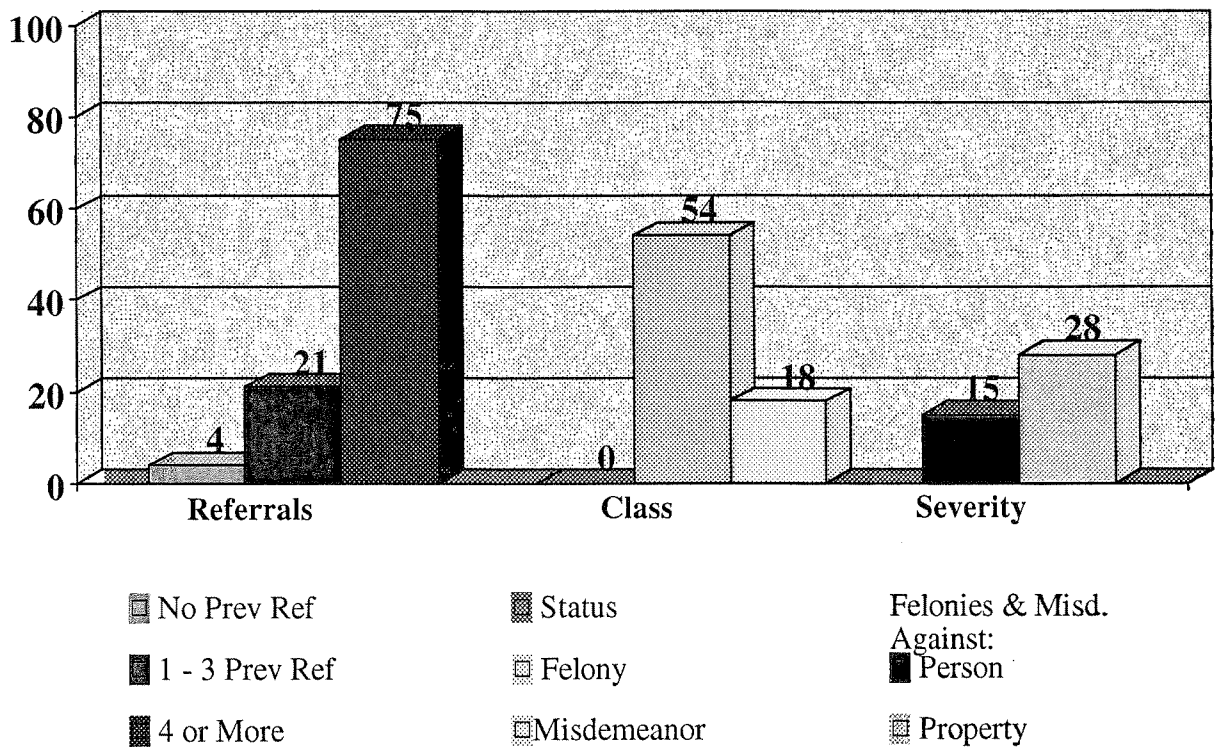


Number of Prior Referrals: JIPS FY 99		
0	90	3.50%
1	125	4.86%
2	172	6.69%
3	249	9.68%
4	251	9.76%
5	302	11.74%
6	257	9.99%
7	236	9.18%
8 or more	890	34.60%
TOTAL	2,572	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: JIPS FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	270	10.50%
Felonies Against Property	648	25.19%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	1,099	42.73%
Misdemeanors Against Person	115	4.47%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	219	8.51%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	147	5.72%
Misdemeanors Against Property	62	2.41%
Status Offenses	11	0.43%
Citations/Administrative	1	0.04%
TOTAL	2,572	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: JIPS FY 99		
Felony	1,394	54.20%
Misdemeanor	465	18.08%
Administrative	700	27.22%
Status	11	0.43%
Other	2	0.08%
TOTAL	2,572	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Disposition JIPS FY 1999 (Percent)**



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Juveniles With Dispositions to ADJC in FY99

In 1995, the process of committing juveniles to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) was substantially changed. Arizona Revised Statutes Section 8-246(C), as amended, mandate: 1) the use of risk and needs assessment to determine appropriate disposition of juveniles; 2) development of commitment guidelines for use by Juvenile Court judges for dispositions of juveniles to ADJC; and 3) development of length of stay guidelines consistent with treatment and public safety concerns.

The primary purpose of the commitment guidelines is to provide standards the court must consider, in addition to any other factor(s) which may be relevant, when committing youth to the care and custody of ADJC. These guidelines are offense-based and also take into account the juvenile's history of delinquency. The legislative intent is that commitment to ADJC should be reserved for those juveniles who the court believes need treatment in secure care for the protection of the public. The guidelines are not applicable for juveniles who are transferred to adult court for prosecution and sentencing.

The guidelines identify the following offenders for commitment to ADJC:

1. **Serious Offenders:** One who is adjudicated for a "serious" offense as set forth in A.R.S. § 13-604: 1st degree murder, 2nd degree murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault resulting in serious physical injury or involving the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, sexual assault, any dangerous crime against children*, arson of an occupied structure, armed robbery, burglary in the 1st degree, kidnaping, or sexual conduct with a minor under fifteen years of age.
* A "dangerous crime against children" is defined as any of the following committed against a minor under fifteen years of age: molestation, sexual conduct with a minor, commercial sexual exploitation, child abuse, kidnaping, sexual abuse, taking a child for prostitution, involving or using minors in drug offenses.
2. **Violent Offenders:** One who is adjudicated for intentionally inflicting physical injury on a victim or who discharges, uses or exhibits in a threatening manner any deadly weapon in the commission of an offense, or who, based upon present or past behavior, and in the opinion of expert(s), exhibits a propensity toward violence and requires secure care.
3. **Repetitive Offenders:** One who is adjudicated on prior and separate occasions for at least two felony offenses within a two year period, or adjudicated on at least five prior and separate occasions for misdemeanor offenses within a two year period or who is adjudicated for any offense committed while on parole from ADJC.
4. **Serious Drug Offenders:** One who is adjudicated for an offense involving the sale of a narcotic or dangerous drug.
5. **Probation Violators:** Any person who has been placed on probation for a serious, violent, repetitive, or a serious drug offense who subsequently violates a condition of probation.

The guidelines specifically exclude commitment of:

1. **Nuisance Offenders:** Juveniles who commit only incorrigible offenses, non-repetitive misdemeanor offenders, and juveniles committing only technical probation violations while on probation for something other than a violent, serious, repetitive or serious drug offense

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should not be considered for commitment. A nuisance offender also includes the juvenile who refuses to follow anyone's rules or structure, yet does not commit offenses that would make him/her eligible for commitment under the criteria set forth in guidelines 1 through 5 above.

2. **Mentally Ill/Emotionally Handicapped Offenders:** The mentally ill/emotionally handicapped offender is a juvenile who has a clearly identified mental illness or emotional disorder and who is mainly considered to be a danger to himself or herself, and does not meet any of the criteria for commitment as set forth in guidelines 1 through 5 above.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Disposition ADJC FY 99		
Apache	6	0.45%
Cochise	35	2.60%
Coconino	17	1.26%
Gila	32	2.38%
Graham	18	1.34%
Greenlee	1	0.07%
La Paz	2	0.15%
Maricopa	619	46.02%
Mohave	43	3.20%
Navajo	14	1.04%
Pima	388	28.85%
Pinal	62	4.61%
Santa Cruz	12	0.89%
Yavapai	31	2.30%
Yuma	65	4.83%
TOTAL	1,345	100.00%

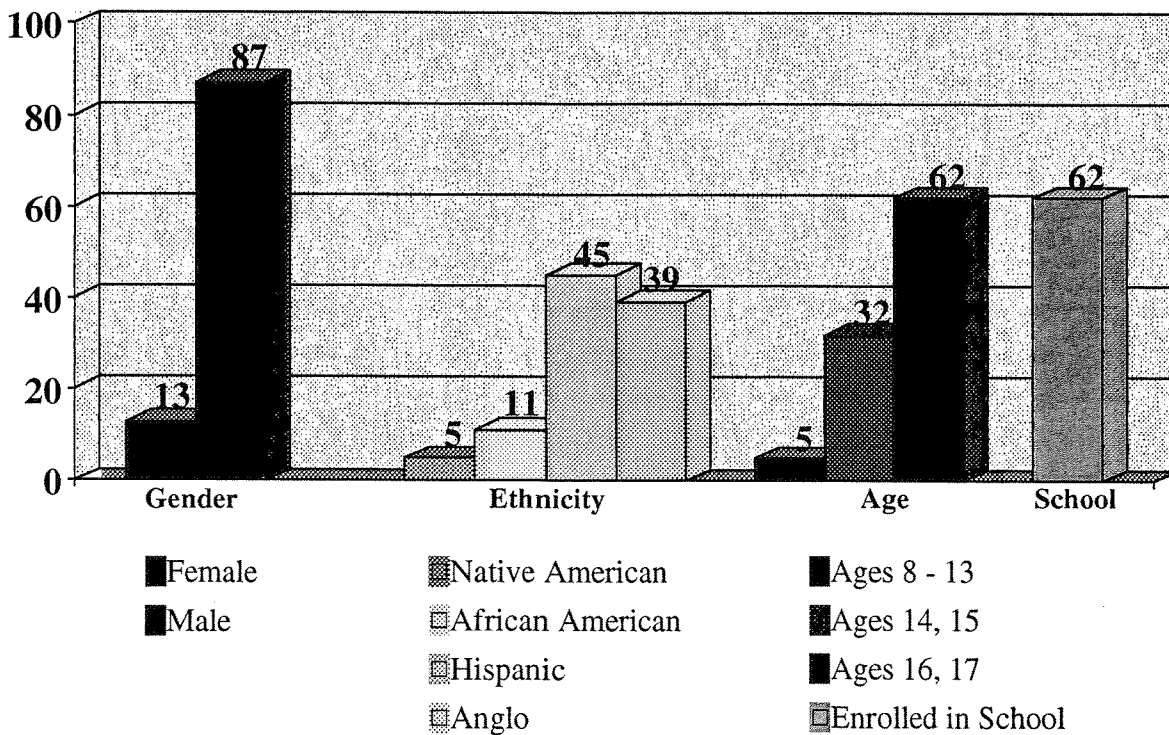
Gender: Disposition ADJC FY 99		
Male	1,175	87.36%
Female	170	12.64%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	1,345	100.00%

Ethnicity: Disposition ADJC FY 99		
Hispanic	605	44.98%
African American	147	10.93%
Anglo	527	39.18%
Native American	61	4.54%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.22%
Other	1	0.07%
Unknown	1	0.07%
TOTAL	1,345	100.00%

Age: Disposition ADJC FY 99		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	3	0.22%
12	6	0.45%
13	62	4.61%
14	143	10.63%
15	290	21.56%
16	418	31.08%
17	422	31.38%
Unknown	1	0.07%
TOTAL	1,345	168.62%

Education Status: Disposition ADJC FY 99		
Enrolled	832	61.86%
Not Enrolled	309	22.97%
Expelled	24	1.78%
Suspended	11	0.82%
Withdrawn	34	2.53%
Graduated	1	0.07%
GED Program	6	0.45%
Unknown	128	9.52%
TOTAL	1,345	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Disposition ADJC 1999 (Percent)

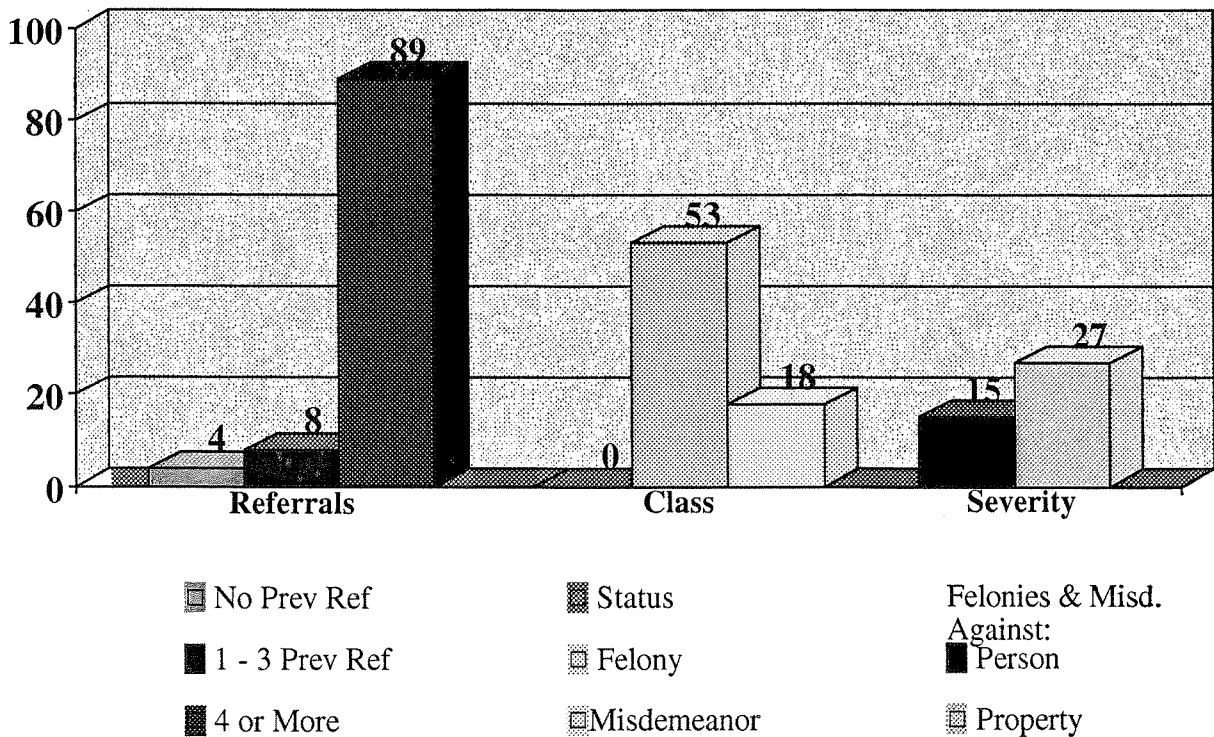


Number of Prior Referrals: Disposition ADJC FY		
0	48	3.57%
1	29	2.16%
2	30	2.23%
3	43	3.20%
4	82	6.10%
5	96	7.14%
6	98	7.29%
7	116	8.62%
8 or more	803	59.70%
TOTAL	1,345	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Disposition ADJC FY		
Felonies Against Person	142	10.56%
Felonies Against Property	315	23.42%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	568	42.23%
Misdemeanors Against Person	66	4.91%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	117	8.70%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	92	6.84%
Misdemeanors Against Property	43	3.20%
Status Offenses	2	0.15%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	1,345	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Disposition ADJC FY 99		
Felony	706	52.49%
Misdemeanor	244	18.14%
Administrative	393	29.22%
Status	2	0.15%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	1,345	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Disposition ADJC FY 1999 (Percent)**



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Juveniles Direct Filed in and Transferred to Adult Court in FY99

Statutory provisions specify circumstances for trying juveniles as if they were adults in criminal court. Juveniles may be either Direct Filed in or Transferred to adult court. The provisions are summarized below, with more detail in the two sections that follow. This section provides an overview of these two groups of youth.

Juveniles Direct Filed in Adult Court Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court

The circumstances for trying juveniles as if they were adults are presented here as pathways to adult court. Essentially, five pathways have been identified. They are briefly described below. The numbers of youth who were filed in adult court through one of these pathways are presented on the facing page. Of the 883 youth filed in adult court in FY 1999, 25 were both direct filed and transferred. Since the direct filed section and the transfer section include all dispositions specific to those sections, and thus some duplicates, the tables on the following page also include duplicates. The top table shows the number and percent of youth in each pathway for FY 99. The table at the bottom shows the number and percent of youth who were in each of the counties in FY 99.

Pathways to Adult Court

- ◆ **Mandatory:** Juveniles ages 15, 16, or 17 who commit a violent crime must be filed in adult court.
- ◆ **Mandatory Prior:** Juveniles previously convicted in adult court must be returned to adult court.
- ◆ **Chronic:** Juveniles ages 15, 16 or 17 who have two prior felony adjudications in Juvenile Court and are arrested for a third felony must go to adult court.
- ◆ **Discretion of County Attorney:** Juveniles who are 14 and a chronic offender or are 14 or older and commit one of a list of specified offenses may be filed in adult court.
- ◆ **Transfer:** Juveniles who do not meet the above criteria may still be transferred by the Juvenile Court depending on a number of factors such as the type and severity of the offense and the juvenile's record and previous history.

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Pathways for Juveniles Filed in Adult Court		
Pathways	Number of Juveniles	% of Total
Transfer	114	12.91%
Mandatory	309	34.99%
Mand.-Prior	39	4.42%
Chronic	114	12.91%
Discretionary	307	34.77%
TOTAL	883	100.00%

County: Direct Filed in and Transferred to Adult Court FY 99		
Apache	3	0.34%
Cochise	16	1.81%
Coconino	11	1.25%
Gila	9	1.02%
Graham	14	1.59%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	4	0.45%
Maricopa	534	60.48%
Mohave	19	2.15%
Navajo	19	2.15%
Pima	175	19.82%
Pinal	32	3.62%
Santa Cruz	3	0.34%
Yavapai	15	1.70%
Yuma	29	3.28%
TOTAL	883	100.00%

Juveniles Direct Filed in Adult Court

The fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1997, brought dramatic changes to the Juvenile Justice System due to the passage of Proposition 102 in November 1996 and the subsequent enabling legislation effective July 21, 1997. Among the provisions of the constitutional amendment was the prosecution as adults of any juveniles age 15 or older accused of murder, forcible sexual assault, armed robbery or other violent offenses. Direct filings of juveniles in adult court in FY97 were restricted to juveniles who were charged with murder, forcible sexual assault and armed robbery. The addition of filings of juveniles in adult court for "other violent offenses" is based on the definitions contained in the enabling legislation, Senate Bill 1446 effective July 21, 1997.

Arizona Revised Statutes § 13-501 mandates that the "county attorney shall bring criminal prosecution against a juvenile in the same manner as an adult if the juvenile is fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen years of age and is accused of any of the following offenses:"

1. First degree murder
2. Second degree murder
3. Forcible sexual assault
4. Armed robbery
5. Any other violent offenses, defined as Aggravated assault § 13-1204 A.1., aggravated assault with a deadly weapon § 13-1204 A.2., drive by shooting, and discharging a firearm at a structure.
6. A felony offense committed by a chronic offender, defined as a juvenile who has two prior and separate adjudications
7. Any offense that is properly joined to the above offenses

These offense categories are used to define pathways to (or filings in) adult court referred to as **Mandatory** (1 through 5 and 7) and **Chronic** (6).

Furthermore, the county attorney has the discretion to bring criminal prosecution against fourteen year old juveniles accused of the offenses enumerated above. Criminal prosecution may also be brought against juveniles fourteen or older who have been accused of class 1 or class 2 felonies or of selected class 3, 4, 5, and 6 felonies. These are referred to as **Discretionary** filings. In addition criminal prosecution may be brought against any juvenile with a prior conviction in adult court. These are referred to as **Mandatory Prior Conviction** filings.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Direct Filed in Adult Court FY 99		
Apache	3	0.39%
Cochise	16	2.08%
Coconino	11	1.43%
Gila	5	0.65%
Graham	12	1.56%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	2	0.26%
Maricopa	469	60.99%
Mohave	17	2.21%
Navajo	15	1.95%
Pima	148	19.25%
Pinal	32	4.16%
Santa Cruz	3	0.39%
Yavapai	11	1.43%
Yuma	25	3.25%
TOTAL	769	100.00%

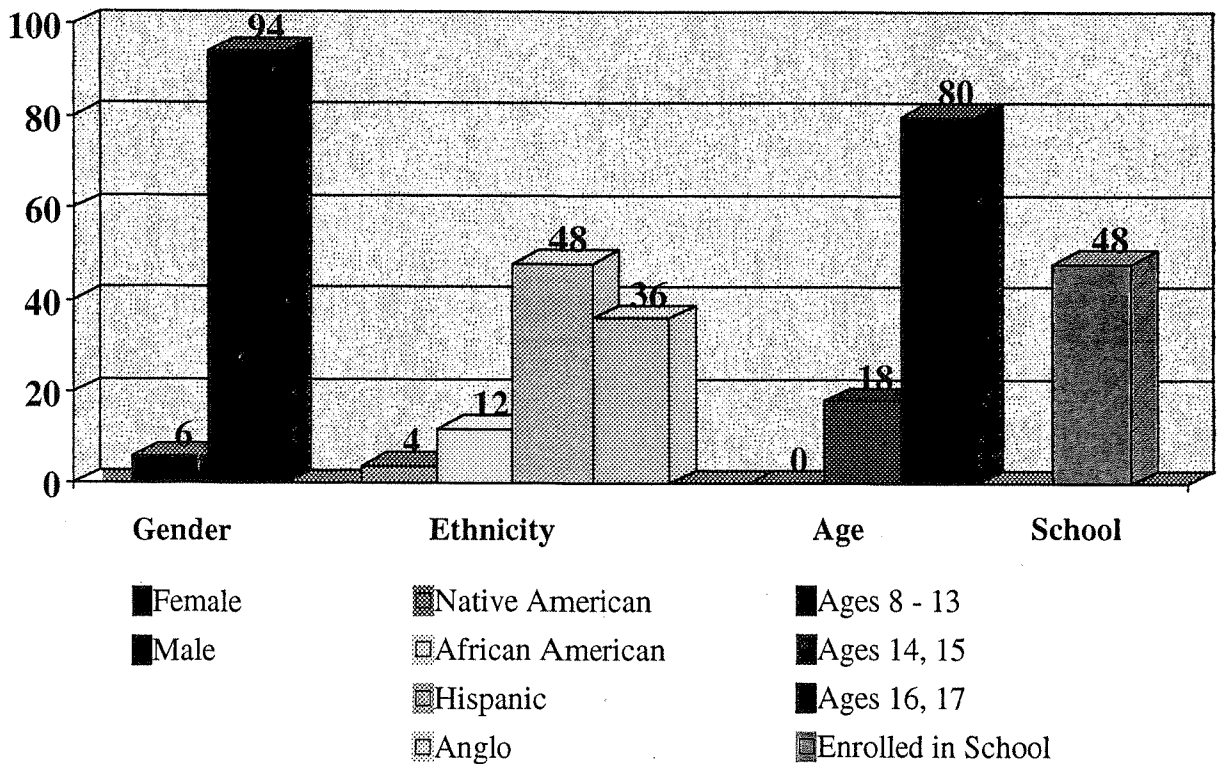
Gender: Direct Filed FY 99		
Male	721	93.76%
Female	48	6.24%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	769	100.00%

Ethnicity: Direct Filed FY 99		
Hispanic	365	47.46%
African American	95	12.35%
Anglo	275	35.76%
Native American	29	3.77%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.52%
Other	1	0.13%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	769	100.00%

Age: Direct Filed FY 99		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	1	0.16%
14	24	3.86%
15	89	14.33%
16	221	35.59%
17	278	44.77%
Unknown	8	1.29%
TOTAL	621*	100.00%

Education Status: Direct Filed FY 99		
Enrolled	300	48.31%
Not Enrolled	211	33.98%
Expelled	4	0.64%
Suspended	1	0.16%
Withdrawn	3	0.48%
Graduated	1	0.16%
GED Program	3	0.48%
Unknown	98	15.78%
TOTAL	621*	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Direct Filed in Adult Court FY 1999 (Percent)

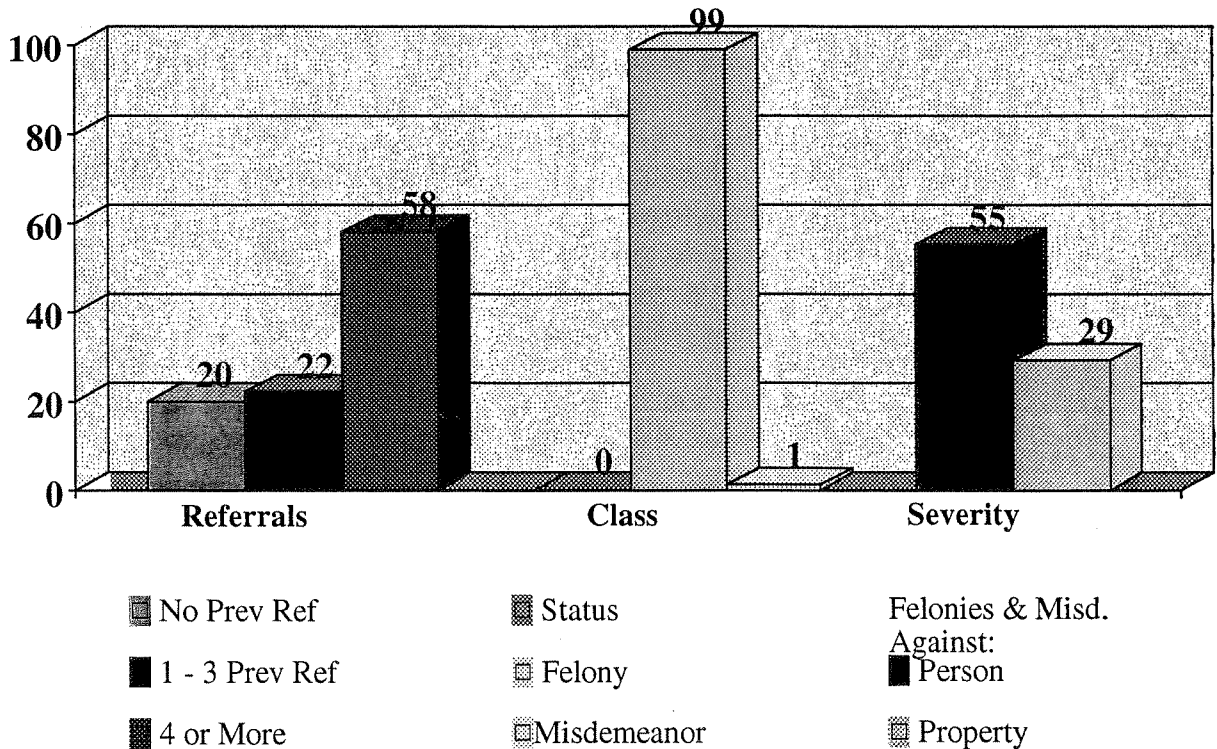


Number of Prior Referrals: Direct Filed FY 99		
0	126	20.29%
1	53	8.53%
2	50	8.05%
3	34	5.48%
4	35	5.64%
5	39	6.28%
6	42	6.76%
7	36	5.80%
8 or more	206	33.17%
TOTAL	621*	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Direct Filed FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	341	54.91%
Felonies Against Property	180	28.99%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	4	0.64%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1	0.16%
Drugs: Fel. and Misd.	72	11.59%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	21	3.38%
Misdemeanors Against Property	2	0.32%
Status Offenses	0	0.00%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	621*	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Direct Filed FY 99		
Felony	615	99.03%
Misdemeanor	6	0.97%
Administrative	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	621*	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Direct Filed in Adult Court FY 1999 (Percent)**



*See note 5

Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court in FY99

Prior to FY 97 and the passage of Proposition 102, the sole pathway to adult court for juveniles was through the judicial transfer process. The implementation of Senate Bill 1446 initiated the shift from judicial transfers to direct filing in adult court as the primary pathway to adult court. In S.B. 1446 there were also changes to the process whereby juveniles are transferred to adult court, as reflected in ARS Section 8-327. This statute determines the procedures for the state to request a transfer to adult court and the factors a judge must consider in the decision to transfer. Previously the transfer process was based on the Rules of Procedure of Juvenile Court. In addition, deferred transfers may no longer be granted. These provisions were effective July 21, 1997, shortly after the beginning of FY 98.

An order to transfer is based on findings of a preponderance of evidence of probable cause that: the offense was committed, the juvenile committed the offense and a transfer would best serve public safety. The determination of whether public safety would be served is based on the following factors as stated in ARS Section 8-327 D:

1. The seriousness of the offense involved.
2. The record and previous history of the juvenile, including previous contacts with the courts and law enforcement, previous periods of any court ordered probation and the results of that probation.
3. Any previous commitments of the juvenile to juvenile residential placements and secure institutions.
4. If the juvenile was previously committed to the department of juvenile corrections for a felony offense.
5. If the juvenile committed another felony offense while the juvenile was a ward of the department of juvenile corrections.
6. If the juvenile committed the alleged offense while participating in, assisting, promoting or furthering the interests of a criminal street gang, a criminal syndicate or a racketeering enterprise.
7. The views of the victim of the offense.
8. If the degree of the juvenile's participation in the offense was relatively minor but not so minor as to constitute a defense to prosecution.
9. The juvenile's mental and emotional condition.
10. The likelihood of the juvenile's reasonable rehabilitation through the use of services and facilities that are currently available to the Juvenile Court.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Transferred to Adult Court FY 99		
Apache	0	0.00%
Cochise	0	0.00%
Coconino	0	0.00%
Gila	4	3.51%
Graham	2	1.75%
Greenlee	0	0.00%
La Paz	2	1.75%
Maricopa	65	57.02%
Mohave	2	1.75%
Navajo	4	3.51%
Pima	27	23.68%
Pinal	0	0.00%
Santa Cruz	0	0.00%
Yavapai	4	3.51%
Yuma	4	3.51%
TOTAL	114	100.00%

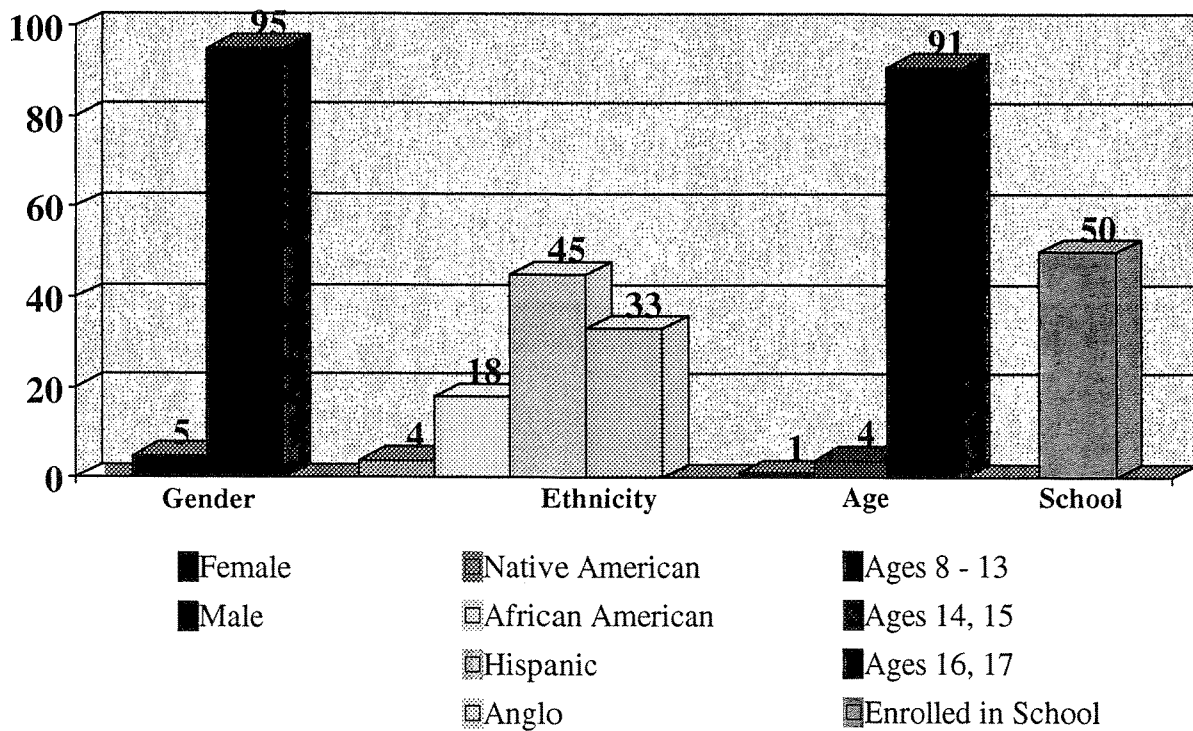
Gender: Transferred FY 99		
Male	108	94.74%
Female	6	5.26%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	114	100.00%

Ethnicity: Transferred FY 99		
Hispanic	51	44.74%
African American	20	17.54%
Anglo	37	32.46%
Native American	5	4.39%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Other	1	0.88%
Unknown	0	0.00%
TOTAL	114	100.00%

Age: Transferred FY 99		
8	0	0.00%
9	0	0.00%
10	0	0.00%
11	0	0.00%
12	0	0.00%
13	1	0.88%
14	2	1.75%
15	2	1.75%
16	16	14.04%
17	88	77.19%
Unknown	5	4.39%
TOTAL	114	100.00%

Education Status: Transferred FY 99		
Enrolled	57	50.00%
Not Enrolled	40	35.09%
Expelled	0	0.00%
Suspended	0	0.00%
Withdrawn	5	4.39%
Graduated	0	0.00%
GED Program	0	0.00%
Unknown	12	10.53%
TOTAL	114	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Transferred to Adult Court FY 1999 (Percent)

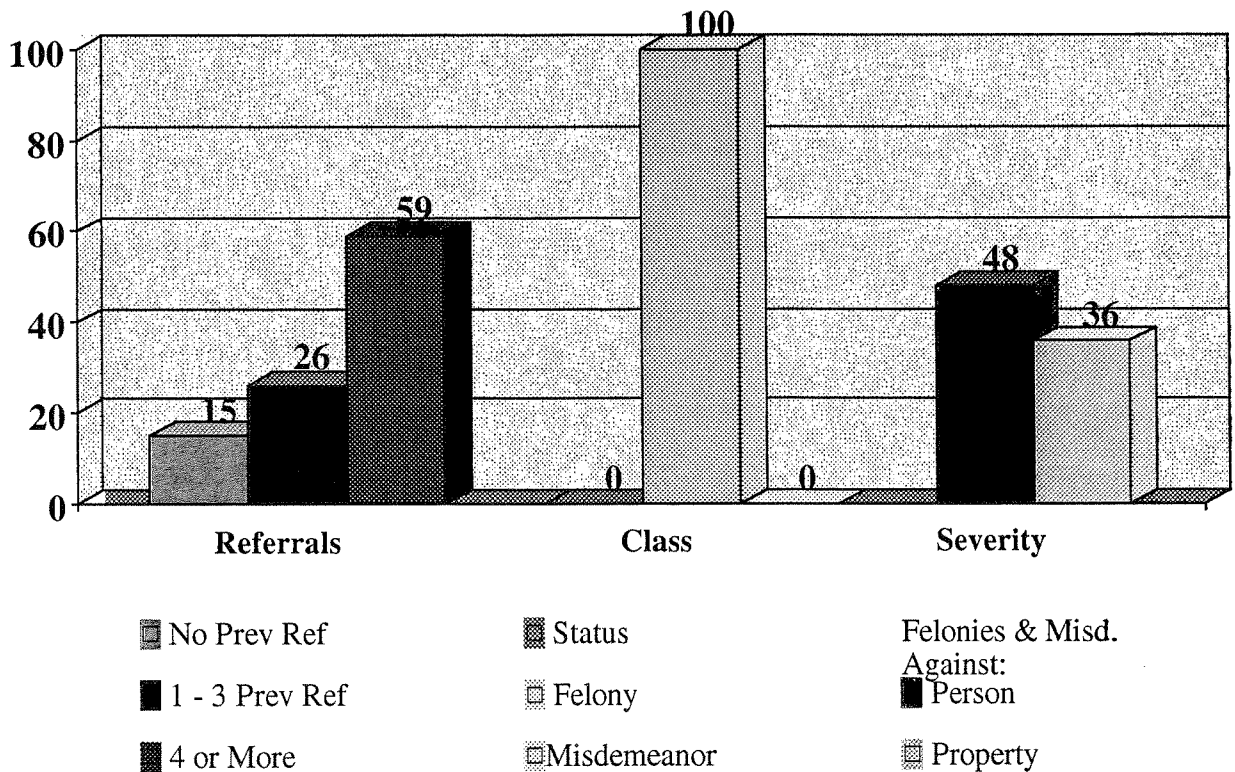


Number of Prior Referrals: Transferred FY 99		
0	17	14.91%
1	10	8.77%
2	6	5.26%
3	14	12.28%
4	3	2.63%
5	6	5.26%
6	8	7.02%
7	3	2.63%
8 or more	47	41.23%
TOTAL	114	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Transferred FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	26	47.37%
Felonies Against Property	59	35.45%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel.s & Misd.	1	1.08%
Misdemeanors Against Person	1	0.77%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	18	11.15%
Public Peace: Fel. & Misd.	9	3.72%
Misdemeanors Against Property	0	0.46%
Status Offenses	0	0.00%
Citations/Administrative	0	0.00%
TOTAL	114	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Transferred to FY 99		
Felony	114	100.00%
Misdemeanor	0	0.00%
Administrative	0	0.00%
Status	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
TOTAL	114	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Transferred to Adult Court FY 1999 (Percent)**



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Juveniles Detained in FY99

Juvenile detention is the temporary and secure custody of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court who require a restricted environment for their own and the community's protection. Responsibility for maintaining a juvenile detention center that is separate and apart from an adult jail or lockup is vested with the counties.

Juvenile detention provides a range of services which supports the juvenile's physical, emotional, educational and social development. Supportive services minimally include: education, recreation, counseling, nutrition, medical and health services, reading, visitation, communication and continuous supervision. Juvenile detention also provides for a system of clinical observation and assessment.

In Arizona, a juvenile may be detained for the following reasons:

1. If there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the acts alleged in the petition, and there is reasonable cause to believe:
 - a. That otherwise the juvenile would not be present at any hearing;
 - b. That the juvenile is likely to commit an offense injurious to himself or others;
 - c. That the juvenile must be held for another jurisdiction; or
 - d. That the interests of the juvenile or the public require custodial protection.
2. As a condition of probation.

Thirteen of the fifteen counties in Arizona maintain a juvenile secure care facility. La Paz and Graham counties did not provide these services during FY99. Juveniles from these two counties are transported to other jurisdictions when the need for secure custody is determined by the Court. These juveniles will appear in their county's data as well as in the data of the county in which they were detained.

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

The table below shows the distribution of youth across the counties in Arizona. On the following two pages, demographic and offense-specific information are presented. Selected data from the tables at the top of each page are also presented in the related graph at the bottom of each page.

County: Detained FY 99		
Apache	117	0.93%
Cochise	385	3.05%
Coconino	763	6.04%
Gila	319	2.52%
Graham	86	0.68%
Greenlee	131	1.04%
La Paz	36	0.28%
Maricopa	6,310	49.92%
Mohave	371	2.94%
Navajo	294	2.33%
Pima	1,797	14.22%
Pinal	643	5.09%
Santa Cruz	249	1.97%
Yavapai	525	4.15%
Yuma	613	4.85%
TOTAL	12,639	100.00%

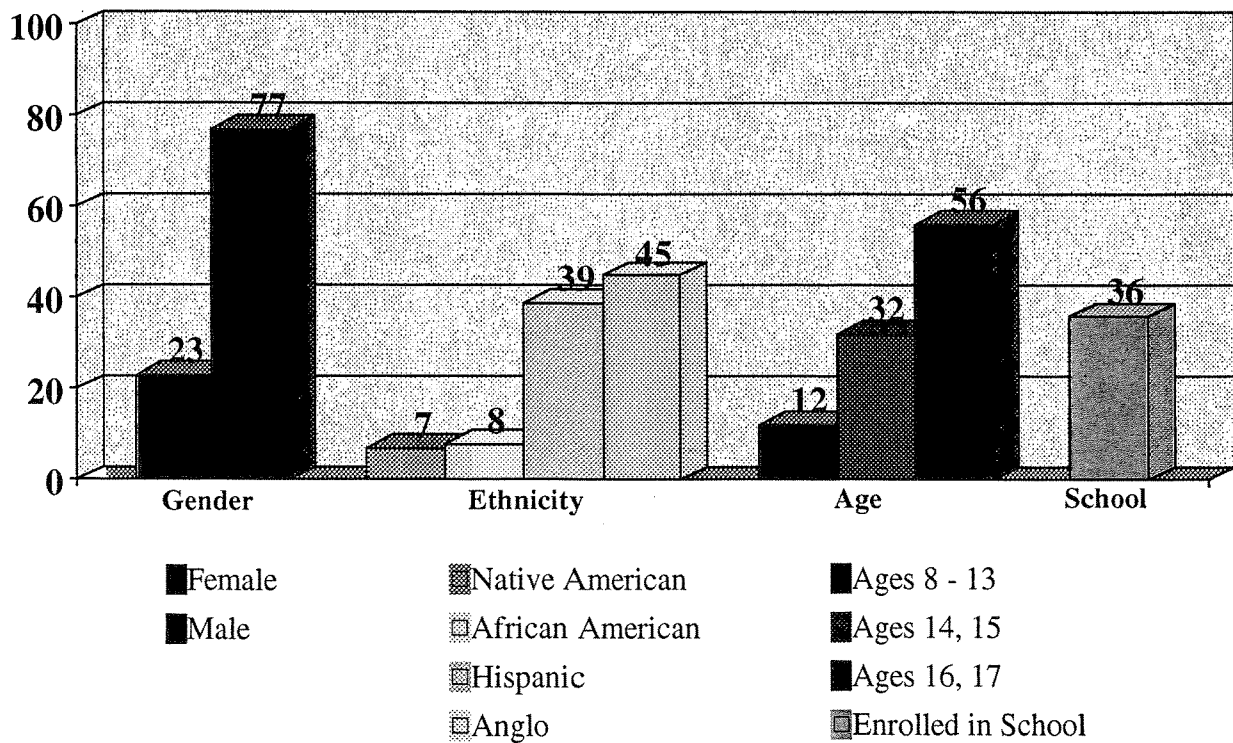
Gender: Detained FY 99		
Male	9,736	77.03%
Female	2,902	22.96%
Unknown	1	0.01%
TOTAL	12,639	100.00%

Ethnicity: Detained FY 99		
Hispanic	4,893	38.71%
African American	1,060	8.39%
Anglo	5,629	44.54%
Native American	897	7.10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	61	0.48%
Other	76	0.60%
Unknown	23	0.18%
TOTAL	12,639	100.00%

Age: Detained FY 99		
8	4	0.03%
9	20	0.16%
10	59	0.47%
11	152	1.20%
12	361	2.86%
13	941	7.45%
14	1,578	12.49%
15	2,445	19.34%
16	3,173	25.10%
17	3,849	30.45%
Unknown	57	0.45%
TOTAL	12,639	100.00%

Education Status: Detained FY 99		
Enrolled	4,546	35.97%
Not Enrolled	1,002	7.93%
Expelled	23	0.18%
Suspended	19	0.15%
Withdrawn	50	0.40%
Graduated	5	0.04%
GED Program	15	0.12%
Unknown	6,979	55.22%
TOTAL	12,639	100.00%

Demographic Characteristics: Detained FY 1999 (Percent)

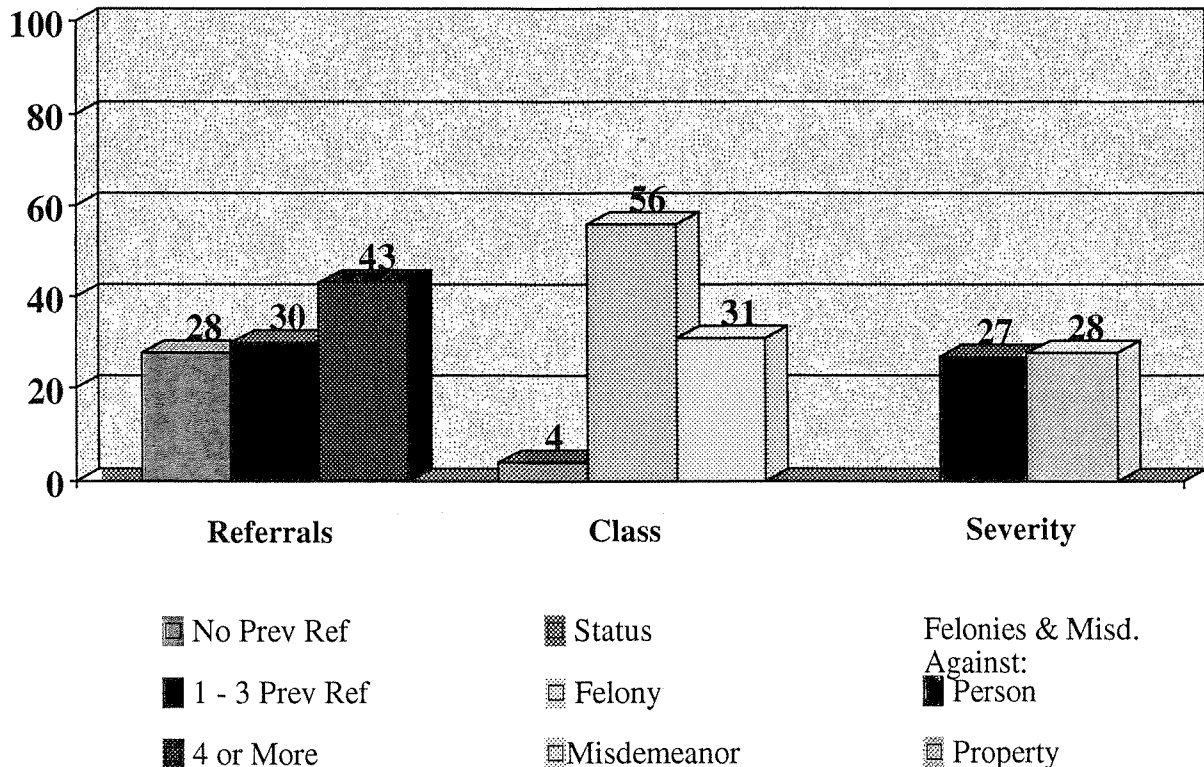


Number of Prior Referrals: Detained FY 99		
0	1,980	27.53%
1	919	12.78%
2	682	9.48%
3	557	7.75%
4	477	6.63%
5	433	6.02%
6	371	5.16%
7	301	4.19%
8 or more	1,471	20.46%
TOTAL	7,191*	100.00%

Severity of Most Serious Offense: Detained FY 99		
Felonies Against Person	1,082	15.05%
Felonies Against Property	1,606	22.33%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel. & Misd.	1,008	14.02%
Misdemeanors Against Person	822	11.43%
Drugs: Fel. & Misd.	951	13.22%
Public Peace: Fel. and Misd.	952	13.24%
Misdemeanors Against Property	411	5.72%
Status Offenses	274	3.81%
Citations/Administrative	85	1.18%
TOTAL	7,191*	100.00%

Offense Class of Most Serious Offense: Detained FY 99		
Felony	4,050	56.32%
Misdemeanor	2,196	30.54%
Administrative	660	9.18%
Status	273	3.80%
Other	12	0.17%
TOTAL	7,191*	100.00%

**Prior Referrals and Types of Offenses:
Detained FY 1999 (Percent)**



*See Note 6.

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Citations/Administrative - Suicide attempt, court hold, courtesy hold, immigration, sovereignty, traffic, warrant.

3. Population data have been provided by the Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit. The "Blue Wave" population graph has been updated reflecting population estimates through 1999.

4. For further information, see:

Bartsch, David and Noriega, Donna. *Juvenile Justice Treatment Evaluation Pilot Project Outcomes Report*. Phoenix, AZ: Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division, July 1999.

Deloitte Consulting. *Arizona Juvenile Justice Evaluation*. Sacramento, California: A Report Prepared for the Arizona State Legislature Juvenile Justice Committee, December, 1988.

Gottfredson, Don M. and Gottfredson, Stephen D. *Empirical Evaluation of the Progressively Increasing Consequences Act Program*. A report prepared for the Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division, September, 1995.

Le Croy, Craig W., Ashford, Jose B., Krysik, J., and Milligan, K. B. *Initial Evaluation of Treatment Services for Juveniles Receiving Treatment in Arizona from January 1, 1994 to June 30, 1994*. Phoenix, AZ. A report prepared for the Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division, May 1997.

LeCroy, Craig W., Krysik, Judy, and Palumbo, Dennis. *Empirical Validation of the Arizona Risk/Needs Instrument and Assessment Process*. Phoenix, AZ. A report prepared for the Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division, December, 1998.

McNulty, Elizabeth W. and Russell, J. Neil. *Juvenile Commitment Guidelines Departure Research Project*. Phoenix, AZ: Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division, September, 1995.

McNulty, Elizabeth W. *Juvenile Transfer Study: Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court 1994*. Phoenix, AZ: Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division, February 1996.

Salk, Elliot. *Treatment Evaluation Pilot Project Final Report*. Phoenix, AZ: A report prepared for the Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division, June 1999.

Vicki Romero & Associates, Inc. *Survey of Arizona Juvenile Justice Service Providers: Final Report*. A report prepared for the Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division, August 1995.

5. Some descriptors of youth filed in adult court in Pima County were unavailable. As a result, the total number appearing in the respective tables was 621, instead of 769. Pima County juveniles who are direct filed may not be referred to the Juvenile Court, and Pima County Juvenile Court is not always able to capture the information of those juveniles. Therefore, Pima County referrals do not reflect direct filed juveniles and data on juveniles direct filed may be an undercount.
6. Not all juveniles are detained as a result of the current referral: they are also detained as court holds, on warrant, being held for another jurisdiction, or as a probation consequence. Therefore, tables related to referrals reflect 7,191 of the 12,639 juveniles detailed.